

Transport Amphorae of the First to Seventh Centuries: Early Roman to Byzantine Periods

Paul Reynolds

INTRODUCTION

Philip Kenrick, in the introduction to his chapter on the fine and coarse wares, has outlined the strategy adopted for study of the ceramics from the rescue excavations at Zeugma in 2000.¹ During my short, one-month trip to Turkey the task of the selection of amphora assemblages for study was thus both assisted and streamlined by his assessment of the composition of ceramic assemblages and selection of significant groups for full classification (Groups A–G), ranging from the Hellenistic to Islamic periods.

Transport amphorae of the Hellenistic to Byzantine periods were allocated to me for study. These were easy to select in the case of forms imported from overseas (e.g., Spanish and Italian amphorae). The functional interpretation and division of the closed forms into “jugs” and “transport amphorae” in the case of the remaining local and close regional products at first proved difficult until it was decided that all two-handled flagon-like vessels, of large, medium, and small module sizes were to be classified as amphorae. That this principle is probably on the right lines is supported by the fact that all of the painted two-handled flagons encountered in seventh-century levels were regional imports from Syria and were imported for the contents they were carrying (Forms 14–19). It is possible that this also applies to the smallest one-handled jug forms from the same regional sources. As will be discussed shortly, amphorae of the Roman and Byzantine periods in this region of the Levant, as in Cilicia and parts of northwestern Syria, were typically freestanding flagon-like two-handled table amphorae.²

Other local amphorae encountered, namely in the first- and third-century deposits, were bag-shaped, again relatively small, amphorae, in this case with a vertical “collar” rim (Form 3), similar in style to Palestinian bag-shaped amphorae of the first century A.D. onward (Late Roman Amphora 5 and its antecedents). Another class found in first-century deposits is quite distinct, having a long, rather cylindrical body (Form 1 and Form 2) and demonstrates the hazards of trying to predict the shape of amphorae based on rim type alone. Indeed some of the typological problems discussed below, in particular the possible development of Form 1 into Form 2, and the suggested attribution of first-century A.D. ring-foot bases to the bag-shaped type Form 3 are hampered by the absence of complete examples, whether from Zeugma or published elsewhere.

Quite another typological problem was classification of the enormous range of rim types of painted Syrian amphorae that were contemporary finds in sometimes very large deposits of seventh-century date (see Amphora Typology). Once the observation was made that the same rim types occurred in large, medium, and small sizes, it was possible to break the series down into six main groups, with further subdivision in some cases according to significant details of rim type. This has to be regarded as a working model and aid to the classification, which needs to be confirmed by the study of production sites so far not located. Nevertheless, the principle does seem to be sound, as variants defined here can be spotted in other publications (see Typology for parallels). Other variants not present in the Zeugma assemblage can also be picked out, notably in the report on the pottery of Qusair as-Saila.³ Overall, this is an indication of both the complexity of production of the painted Syrian amphora class, and also of its conformity to workshop styles (a phenomenon paralleled in the case of the Beirut amphora: Reynolds 1999; 2000) and the specific marketing and distribution of products of individual workshops.

Once the guidelines were established for the division of the buff wares into amphorae and one-handled jugs (studied by Philip Kenrick), all Roman-Byzantine period deposits selected for study by Philip Kenrick were scanned for possible amphorae and catalogued by myself (see below, Catalogue of Transport Amphorae, hereafter “Catalogue”). Only one Hellenistic deposit was securely identified (19005) and two possible amphorae in the group are included in Philip Kenrick’s chapter (PT18–19). Other Roman-Byzantine deposits not fully recorded by Philip Kenrick, though summarized in his initial scanning of the material, were found to contain amphorae of note. These amphorae are either fully classified in the Catalogue or, in a few cases, only the significant imported sherds are mentioned (indicated as “not on PK list” in the Catalogue). A few other imported sherds, for example Dressel 20 Baetican amphorae or sherds of Late Roman Amphora 1, were noted by Philip Kenrick in his initial assessment in deposits that were not selected for final publication and were not included in my Catalogue. For the sake of completeness the deposits, where they occur, are noted below in the text at points where the relevant products are discussed.

The study of the Islamic material from Trench I was undertaken entirely by Philip Kenrick, including any possible transport amphorae within them: these, in imported Buff ware 8 and 10, are classified as flagons. Arab transport

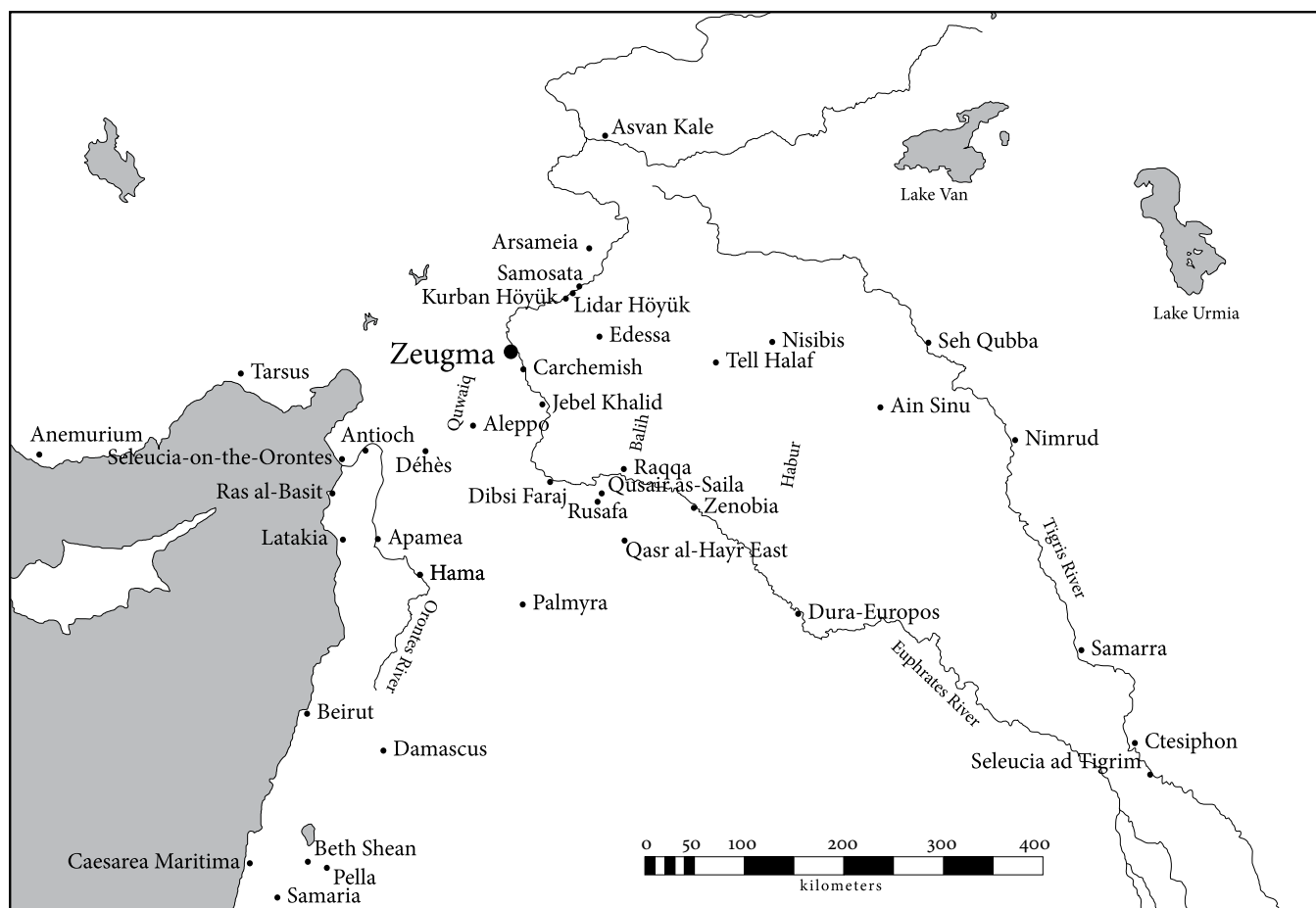


Figure 1. Map of eastern Mediterranean sites mentioned in the text.

amphorae were generally relatively small, two-handled flagons with cylindrical necks and freestanding bases, for example the ninth-century complete example from Raqqa.⁴ Because of the rather late date of the Islamic material, from the ninth century onward, there has been no opportunity to examine the question of the Byzantine to Omayyad and Abbasid continuity of production of Byzantine Syrian amphora forms (i.e., those presented in the Typology), as is proposed for Tetrapyrgium/Qusair as-Saila.⁵ Our examples of painted amphorae, as the example published from Déhès,⁶ and most of the examples from Qusair as-Saila, are definitely Byzantine, and no later than the first half of the seventh century in date.

This chapter comprises three parts, an evaluation and discussion of the material, a typology with a summary of forms (Plates 43–48: drawings at 1:4; parallels illustrated on Plates 49–51, also at 1:4, with the exception of Plate 51c, not to scale), and a catalogue arranged, in numerical order of deposits, according to the ceramic periods defined by Philip Kenrick (Plates 52–74, drawings at 1:3). The stratigraphic location and character of the deposits have also been outlined and discussed by Philip Kenrick, with his commentary on each of the ceramic periods. It should be noted that his Group E, dating to the early sixth century, unfortunately did not comprise any amphorae and is there-

fore not represented in my section. Numbers in bold with the prefix AM refer to items in the Catalogue; these often appear with four- or five-digit context numbers assigned by the excavators (e.g., 7118) or context numbers with database extensions assigned for individual items by the author and marked in ink on the object (e.g., 7118.2). Numbers in bold with the prefix PT refer to items catalogued in the chapter by Philip Kenrick; numbers with the prefix ZG refer to items in the following chapter, by Chris Doherty.

Though in the case of the fine and coarse wares the sheer volume of the material, and other reasons outlined by Philip Kenrick in the introduction to his chapter, made the undertaking of a complete typology for these products an unreasonable proposition, this was not so in the case of the amphorae. The lesser numbers and somewhat repetitive range of forms of amphorae have made it possible to offer a comprehensive typology and catalogue of forms encountered in the selected deposits.

It should be stressed that by focusing on the fabrics and allowing these to define wares and hence the shared origins of local products and close regional imports common to all the ceramics classes (notably in the case of the Buff Ware category), it has been possible to discover, or at least suggest, major trends and links in the close regional trade of specific regional products and functional classes (e.g., im-

ported Syrian buff mortars, jugs, and amphorae; imported Syrian “brittle” cooking wares). This was achieved, furthermore, through regular dialogue and the joint examination of the ceramic material by the two parties concerned. I am most grateful to Philip Kenrick for his knowledge and fruitful collaboration in this respect, as well as for his comments on the text.⁷

In the following outline and discussion of the amphora finds at Zeugma an attempt has been made to place observed trends of supply of imported amphorae within the wider context of general patterns of trade and shipments of goods in the Roman-Byzantine Mediterranean. There is also regular reference to trends observed elsewhere in the Levant, particularly those gained through my work on the classification of contemporary assemblages from Beirut. The latter provide a means with which to compare and gauge the circulation of amphorae along coastal cities of the Levant with the supply encountered at Zeugma, in inland Roman Syria, and illuminate both shared features and major, important differences between the two regions.

For ease of reference, where illustrated, the AM catalogue entry number is quoted in bold (e.g., AM1). Non-illustrated sherds referred to in the text appear unhighlighted.

The Late Augustan / Tiberian Phase (Group B): Typology Plates 43–44, 49 Catalogue Plates 52–53

The most common forms in this phase are Form 1 and Form 3. The former is a large amphora with a grooved rim face and sloping collar rim. It is well paralleled by complete examples discovered in the Necropolis excavated at Dura-Europos that show the form to have a long, almost cylindrical body and long, narrowing hollow toe (as Base 3?; Base 4).⁸ Though some examples occur at Hammam-et-Turkman (see Typology), most examples, including those at Dura-Europos, bear no handles. The absence of handles on a transport amphora is quite unusual, as this would have made the handling of the vessel difficult.

Form 1, and its likely successor the Flavian type Form 2A, have a markedly Phoenician appearance, recalling second-century B.C. Hellenistic local amphorae of Beirut, Sidon, and northern Palestine. The latter differ in that they have vertical strap handles attached to the upper wall.⁹ Ring-strap handles are indeed a Palestinian characteristic that continued through the Roman, Byzantine, and post-Byzantine-Arab periods (see below, Typology, Palestinian amphorae LRA 4 and LRA 5).

Form 1 has been found reused to cover or mark early Roman-period inhumation burials in sites in the Tabqa Dam section of the Euphrates, at Shams ed-Din, at Tell Kannâs, and apparently at Dibsî Faraj (fig. 1).¹⁰

The Dura-Europos tombs with Form 1 contained coins of 58–38 B.C. and a coin of Domitian that give some indication of a late first-century B.C. to late first-century A.D. date

for their use, which is supported by the date of examples at Zeugma.¹¹ The Shams ed-Din vessels are undated and were not associated with any occupation. However, a burial (of this type?) in the same cemetery at Tell Kannâs contained a worn coin of Nero(?), and a Flavian date is possible.¹² It should be noted that both Form 1A with a narrow rim diameter (as AM25) and a version with a similar rim with a much wider diameter (cf. Form 2C) were found together in the same grave at Tell Kannâs.¹³ Both Form 1 and Form 2 are particularly common on sites in the Balih Valley, including Hammam-et-Turkman, associated with early Roman, first-century A.D. fine wares.

It seems, however, that this burial practice and the amphora type itself have a much earlier origin. A similar cemetery of inhumations marked by rows of amphorae was excavated in 1926 and 1927 at Neirab, near Aleppo, but this cemetery is clearly datable to no later than the fourth century B.C.¹⁴ Though at first sight the amphorae appear to be Form 1 (they are even the same size at about 80–85 cm and have similar small-diameter bulbous rims and a cylindrical body), the drawings indicate that they have solid toes or simply tapered pointed bases. The rims are apparently not grooved.¹⁵ A unique amphora at the site is clearly Phoenician Levantine in shape, with two ring-handles on the upper body, and is drawn with a solid toe.¹⁶ Another, with a single twisted(?) ring-handle (cf. Tyrian products), has a wide inverted cone base and no foot.¹⁷ The excavators also state that some are not fired (soft “dried clay”), quite distinct to the hard-fired characteristics of Form 1.

To return to Form 1, though the fabric, rather finer than that of local amphorae of the mid-Roman period, need not rule out its local manufacture, the finds to the immediate south and southeast in the Tabqa-Dam section of the Euphrates and in the Balih Valley, as well as in distant Dura-Europos, could indicate that the type was not local to Zeugma.

It is possible that the Balih Valley, or at least the most western sector of the Syrian Euphrates, was the source of Forms 1–2 and the produce they contained. In the Balih Valley they have been termed “Roman / Parthian” amphorae.¹⁸ The Roman or Parthian origin of the recipients and producers of these traded goods is an interesting question. All of the small necropolises in the Tabqa Dam stretch of the Euphrates we have noted were interpreted as being associated with Roman garrisons of small outposts on the early Roman frontier that in the first century A.D. was still restricted to the Euphrates. The Balih Valley, however, lay within Parthian territory during this period until the Roman expansion of the eastern territories in the course of the second century A.D. A major, central, and well-planned system of irrigation works was established in the northern Balih Valley in the later Hellenistic period and seems to be associated with an expansion of rural and urban settlement that continued into a second phase in the early Roman period, contemporary with the finds of Forms 1–2.¹⁹ There is documentary evidence, furthermore, that sites along the

Balih Valley were well-known road stations on the major trade route that ran from Zeugma to Iran and India, via Mesopotamia, during the late Hellenistic period. Hammam-et-Turkman is almost certainly one of the towns mentioned in Isidore's *Itinerary*, as was Raqqa / Nicephorium.²⁰ Indeed it was this route that Crassus took during the disastrous campaign that ended at Carrhae in 53 B.C. (see also Hartmann and Speidel in volume 3 for the military role of Zeugma). Zeugma continued to provide the vital river crossing between the Roman and Parthian sectors of this route when Roman territory was extended east to include the new province of Mesopotamia under Severus and following Julian's disastrous campaign, from the late fourth century onward, when the Habur Valley was finally set as Rome's most eastern frontier.

In the Typology it is argued that the dominance of ring-foot bases (Base 1A–E) in this early phase suggests that they were the bases of the collared amphora with triangular band rim (Form 3A–B) that also occurs in these contexts. If so, Form 3, presumably bag-shaped and small, as the later, mid-third-century versions (Form 3D–G) lost its ring base by that date. Only one rounded base was found and in a Flavian context (Base 2A). Given that the form seems to continue into the third century, it is possible that Form 3A–B, and possibly C, all in Fabric 1, are local products. The possible absence of this form on Balih Valley sites (in contrast to Forms 1–2) could also be taken as supporting evidence for its more local (Zeugma) origin.

Long-distance imports from overseas are relative rare, the most common being Rhodian amphorae (Contexts 15095 × 3; 15009 × 2). That some of these are residual Hellenistic finds cannot be ruled out. A wide oval handle may also be Rhodian but is not a typical Rhodian form (7118.1). Two sherds of either Cádiz or Dressel 6 Istrian amphorae

were found and are contemporary (15095; 15009) (both regional sources have a similar fabric). There was a single possibly Koan amphora handle (context 15095.2).

Given the rich supply of southern Spanish (fish-sauce-garum and wine) amphorae in contemporary late Augustan-Tiberian and mid-first-century contexts in Beirut, the rarity or absence of Baetican imports at Zeugma is quite striking.²¹ Istrian Dressel 6 amphorae, an alternative identification for the few Zeugma wall fragments, are occasionally found in Beirut contexts of this period. The absence of Campanian “black sand” wine amphorae in this period of occupation at Zeugma is notable, given that they are a major feature of the supply in the third century (see below). In Beirut Campanian amphorae do occur, but are surprisingly rare, in contemporary late Augustan-Tiberian and mid-first-century contexts, even though Italian fine wares are common in the first half of the first century A.D. These Italian imports cease after A.D. 50 in Beirut.²²

The Flavian (/ Trajanic) Phase (Group C): Typology Plates 43–44, 49 Catalogue Plate 53

The most striking feature of this period, and an indication of a change in the ceramic repertoire to some degree, is the dominance of a new style of “collar neck” form, Form 2A, with a pronounced concave band rim, rather wide in diameter, and a cylindrical neck. It is likely that this is, nevertheless, a development of the early form Form 1 (or perhaps Form 2C–D that also occur in Augustan/Tiberian contexts), but one cannot be sure until complete examples of Form 2A–D are published. The most common bases in Flavian contexts are the hollow-toe bases already mentioned, Base 4. They may belong to Form 2A and would strengthen the suggestion that Form 2A is a similar shape to Form 1. It is assumed that a ring handle in one of these Flavian contexts (AM79: 7007.10) belongs to another amphora type.

The ring-foot base Base 1, here slightly different, with a thin, sagging floor (Type 1F), is a rare occurrence in this Flavian phase. Examples of Form 3A–B, probably associated with these bases, continue to occur in Flavian contexts, there being also a single example of another variant Form 3C (Plate 43; AM83: 7007.4).

We may just note here that there are occasional, often single examples of local fabric amphorae / flagons with vertical, cylindrical necks in this period (Forms 4–6, 7A, Plate 44). These may equally have had ring-foot bases.

Imports are rare and largely restricted to Rhodian amphora fragments (AM72, 2283.1; AM75–76, 2300 × 2). A large hollow base seems to be in Fabric 1 (for the thick-walled Form 2C–D?) (AM88, Base 5: 7007.1). Alternatively it may be a late Rhodian base type (similar occur in Beirut) or even a Cádiz fish-sauce amphora toe. The hollow Base 6 (AM24: 15009.8) is possibly Cretan. One could say that Zeugma's isolation from long-distance supply networks was even more marked in this period.



Figure 2. Form 3D AM148.

A.D. 253 (Group D):
 Typology Plates 43–45
 Catalogue Plates 54–61

The destruction levels associated with the Sasanian sack of A.D. 252/253 have yielded a rich assemblage of amphora finds, including a number of complete or semicomplete amphorae. A very clear picture of the general range of amphora supply to the city in this period can be gauged from these deposits.

The absence of second-century levels, however, does prevent us from tracing the direct development of forms and supply patterns from the Flavian period to the third century. This is unfortunate, as there are some marked shifts in the supply of imports and in the appearance of a new series of local amphora forms by the third century that, at present, appear as isolated phenomena.

This phase is notable for the appearance of a new class of amphora with a ring-foot base and short oval body, in a well-fired, probably local fabric (Fabric 1; occasionally in Fabric 2, with more lime). Two groups have been isolated on the basis of both size and rim type. Form 12 and Form 13D (fig. 3: a complete example) are larger modules than Form 13A–C. These vessels are characteristically decorated with sparsely located, finely combed, horizontal bands (on the neck and shoulder). There is no evidence that the forms were painted. The ware, rim forms, and decoration are shared by some of the nonamphora forms, for example the jar PT387. This shares the rim type of Form 12A, but notably was additionally decorated with combed wavy line bands, never encountered on the amphora series (for the fabric analysis of one of these jars, included so as to compare it with the amphorae, see ZG32).

Another product, Form 11, clearly less common than Forms 12–13, shares the ring-foot base type (Base 1H), hence general shape, but is a separate form and from a different close regional source. It has a distinctive band rim, lightly concave on top, and long, rather square sectioned handles that are placed at an angle on the (similarly sloping) shoulder. The handles and rim are decorated with a painted band. The fabric is paler and coarser than that of Forms 12–13 (Fabric 8), perhaps containing organic temper, and it is clear that this is a close-regional import. If it is Syrian it is not from the same source as the later painted amphora series (Forms 14–19), a point also borne out by more detailed fabric analysis.²³ Form 10 shares the handle type and fabric but has a different rim type. This ware is absent in earlier phases and does not occur in sixth- to seventh-century levels.

The general shape of local (Forms 12–13) and close-regional (Forms 10–11) forms, that is small, freestanding “table amphorae” can perhaps be seen in the context of other similar forms of first- to third-century date that are characteristic of the Roman province of Rough Cilicia (the Pompeii 5 class, e.g., here Plate 50a and later, larger versions of it.)²⁴ Sites immediately to the south on the Syrian coast (Ras

al Basit and environs) within the Roman province of Syria also engaged in the production of similar shapes during the second to fourth centuries (Plate 50b–f).²⁵ One might extend the distribution of Roman “table” transport amphorae further west in Turkey to Sagalassos, where globular / piriform-bodied amphorae occur in the Roman period.²⁶ In Roman Phoenicia, in contrast, the local amphorae of the Roman colony of Beirut clearly followed Graeco-Roman models in the production of its amphorae.²⁷ The same can be said for Akko, located in southern Phoenicia.²⁸

In conclusion, we may make the suggestion that Zeugma or a city nearby engaged in the production of “table” amphorae, rather than amphorae more typical of the Graeco-Roman tradition. Given that amphorae with ring-foot bases were also a feature of the first-century phases of Zeugma, some continuity in this practice can be observed. The hollow-toe amphorae (in theory, Forms 1 and 2) followed a distinct, perhaps Phoenician tradition, which, notably had ended by the third century. There are no possible successors to Form 1 in third-century levels.

What does continue and is another major feature of local amphora production is the globular amphora with a collar neck, band rim, and strap-handles attached from the rim to the shoulder (Form 3). Examples of third-century date, best illustrated by the complete example AM148 (2017.1: fig.



Figure 3. Form 13D. AM202.



Figure 4. Form 16A. AM270.

2), have a rounded base. Two principal variants of Form 3 are found in third-century levels, one is thin walled and well fired (Form 3D–E), the other is thicker walled with a wider band rim (Form 3F). The variant Form 3G is related to the latter.

Syrian, pale greenish-white-fabric, painted amphorae are characteristic close regional imports in seventh-century contexts in Zeugma, as we shall see (Plates 46–48). It is not clear whether the three examples of one of the amphora classes within that production found in mid-third-century levels are contemporary or intrusive later pieces. The amphorae in question are examples of Form 14A (AM110: 2010.6) and 14B (AM194: 2080.4; and a handle: AM195, 2080.5). There is certainly some intrusive seventh-century material in some of the Sasanian sack deposits. What is clear is that such central Syrian imports are either absent or rare in the mid-third century. They are certainly absent in first-century levels.

Imported amphorae from long-distance sources overseas, however, are a characteristic and constant feature of the supply of third-century Zeugma. Though quantities are not great, the range of forms is consistent throughout the contexts and is also confirmed by observations of finds in the excavations at Zeugma and Apamea-on-the-Euphrates by the University of Nantes.

Occasional finds of Campanian wine, carried in Dressel 2–4 imitations of Koan amphorae (with long, double-barreled handles) are important evidence not only for the contact between the twin cities (through the port of Seleucia-on-the-Orontes, presumably) and Campania-Naples, but also for the evidence this provides for the continuity of not only production but also long-distance exports of Campanian wine to the East.²⁹ The latter had been clearly severely curtailed following the devastation caused by the eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79. Paul Arthur and David Williams have provided evidence for the eventual recovery of the Campanian wine industry, on the basis of second- and third-century finds of amphorae still modeled on the Koan shape.³⁰ These later exports are rarely found outside Italy,

being targeted at military sites in Germany (e.g., Neuss) and Britain.³¹ Third-century papyri from Egypt referring to Aminean wine may document similar Campanian wine imports.³² Campanian amphorae, though present in the first half of the second century in Beirut, are notably absent in numerous contexts of the early to mid-third century. This, and the military character of the markets supplied in Britain and Germany, makes the finds in Zeugma all the more interesting.

These imports of Campanian amphora at Zeugma and Apamea were, furthermore, accompanied by the occasional imported example of Pompeian Red Ware baking dishes in the third century (see Kenrick, this volume). Similar Pompeian Red Ware dishes and other Campanian region products were regularly exported to Beirut, but earlier, in the first half of the second century. In the case of these earlier imports to Beirut, they were probably transported alongside the wide range of Baetican and Portuguese garum amphorae that are found in the same contexts.³³

Other significant imports at Zeugma are Dressel 20 oil amphorae from production sites along the Guadalquivir Valley.³⁴ We may also note the likely Baetican / Guadalquivir source of a Dressel 2–4 amphora (AM116, 2011.1). These Spanish amphorae are particularly interesting because of the rarity of Baetican oil exports to sites in the eastern Mediterranean in the third century.³⁵ Dressel 20 amphorae are notably rare in Beirut, for example, even though there are massive early third-century contexts that contain a large percentage of western Mediterranean amphora imports from Baetica, Lusitania, and Forlimpopuli.³⁶

As Beirut did not receive Campanian wine with these western imports, the supply of both Dressel 20 and Campanian amphorae to Zeugma, even if in small quantities, is evidence for not only a distinct pattern of western exports to the two regions, but also that it is possible, though by no means necessarily the case, that Baetican oil and Campanian wine traveled in the same shipments. The exclusively military character of the distribution of Campanian third-century amphorae in the West outside Italy and the well-

known established links between the distribution of Spanish oil and the *annona civica* and *militaris* strongly suggest, together with the known distribution of these amphorae in the East, that the supply to Zeugma was exceptional and primarily due to its military status.³⁷

The absence of Tunisian amphorae at Zeugma, Tunisian cooking wares, and the rarity of African Red Slip Ware (see Kenrick, this volume) are other examples of its distinct supply with respect to Beirut, which has yielded examples of all these products: generally central Tunisian fish amphorae, associated with Tunisian cooking wares and African Red Slip Ware, the latter being notably common only in the mid-third century (central Tunisian ARS C).

Another western import that should be mentioned is a large fragment of a Mauretanian Keay 1A wine amphora, such as those that are particularly common imports at Rome in this period.³⁸ I have only come across a few examples of its companion type with a wide band rim, Keay 1B in Beirut, the variant that is perhaps more common on the east coast of Spain and was also exported to Rome.³⁹ Finally, there are two possibly southern Portuguese examples of the Keay 23 fish sauce amphora, though their fragmentary condition and unusual fabric make this identification tentative.⁴⁰ Similar amphorae are regular finds in early third-century contexts in Beirut but were not encountered in mid-third-century contexts (Portuguese imports reappear in the early / mid-fourth century). Baetican–southern Lusitanian Keay 16 amphorae and other Iberian products, on the other hand, continued to be imported to Beirut into the mid-third century but did not occur in the Zeugma assemblage.

True Koan amphorae with double-barreled handles, from Kos, are also regular finds at Zeugma in this phase (AM142: 2012.18; AM114: 2010.3; AM174: 2039.1; AM217: 2158.1). They do not occur in Beirut third-century contexts. Another so far unprovenanced but probably Aegean import is one of the more common imported amphora classes at Zeugma: the Kapitän II / Peacock and Williams Class 47 / Riley MRA 7 (AM113: 2010.2; AM152: 2031.1; AM146–147: 2014 × 2; AM218: 2241.1; AM220: 2269.1; not in the Catalogue is a large neck fragment from Trench 8 (context 8000), and others observed by Philip Kenrick: a rim in 2332 and single wall fragments in 7066, 11034, 18000, and possibly 18015). These also reach Beirut in quantity during the early to mid-third century. Though rare, it may be significant that the amphora also reached the eastern Euphrates Roman fort of Ain Sinu (Iraq) in the third century.⁴¹ Other rarer finds at Zeugma, from southern Asia Minor and the Ephesos region, are early versions of the late Roman Amphora 3 micaceous amphora type, here the type of the first to third centuries that had one handle and a large domed foot (AM221: 2278.3; AM117: 2011.3; AM260: 18108).⁴² The well-fired fabric of AM221 suggests an origin other than Ephesos (which is typically rather soapy and red brown).

A single handle fragment of a Gazan amphora and a wall of a bag-shaped Palestinian amphora found in mid-



Figure 5. Form 16A. AM332.

third-century contexts are not necessarily intrusive, given that they were certainly traded in the Levant from the early second century onward.⁴³

What is surprising in this respect is Zeugma's lack of or poor connection with Syria Libanensis and Syria Palaestina (i.e., Lebanon and Palestine) throughout the early to mid Roman period, a trend that will change by the seventh century, as we shall see. Perhaps more revealing is the scarcity, or again possible absence, of products of Ras al Basit (a possible wall fragment was noted in 2039). The large globular amphorae of Basit and environs, already alluded to, are a major component of several mid-third-century assemblages in Beirut (e.g., Plate 50c; Plate 50d for a fourth-century example). The absence of these and East Cilician early to mid-third-century precursors to the LRA 1 type also found in early to mid-third-century levels in Beirut (the latter mid-third-century deposits being accompanied by abundant ARS C) is important evidence for major differences in the supply of coastal close-regional provincial amphorae in this sector of the Levant. In contrast to the long-distance imports of Spain and Italy, they appear not to have penetrated into inland Syria.

The Ras al Basit large stamped mortars and dolia that were also widely traded, as were the dolia of the region of Tartus / Antaradus and Amrit / Marathus, are not found at Zeugma (see Kenrick, this volume). Several complete Ras

al Basit dolia are on display in the Archaeological Museum at Antakya / Antioch. Their absence, at Zeugma, however, is surely due to the difficulties of transporting such objects long distances inland, in contrast to the ease of shipping them from these coastal cities to others further south, such as Beirut.

**The Early Seventh-Century Phase (Group F):
Typology Plates 46–48, 51
Catalogue Plates 62–74**

Undoubtedly the most significant observable phenomenon during this, the latest period of pre-Islamic occupation on the site, is the shift toward central Syria for the supply of amphora-borne commodities and the total absence of what could be considered local amphorae (in Fabric 1) during

this period. Quite when this trend occurred cannot be answered at this stage, due to the gap in the ceramic, or at least, amphora record from the Sasanian sack till the early seventh century.

These excavations at Zeugma, as also those carried out by the University of Nantes, provide evidence for the major and overwhelming importation of painted north Syrian amphorae to the twin cities of Zeugma and Apamea in the later Roman period (fifth to seventh centuries).⁴⁴ Though this amphora class is now well known and very common on sites such as Tetrpyrgium / Qusair as-Saila and Resafa / Sergiopolis, in the Syrian sector of the Middle Euphrates, the assemblages presented here demonstrate their similar importance to sites further upstream. The strategic location of Zeugma and Apamea on the only crossing point of the upper Euphrates and on the major east-west trade

	R	B	H	S	
Sinope	1	1	2	3	Includes a complete example
Syrian forms 14–19	6	9	8	54	–
LRA 1	–	–	–	3	–
LRA 4	–	–	–	3	–
LRA 5	–	–	–	5	–
a. Contexts 7060, 7036 (early seventh century).					
	R	B	H	S	
Sinope	–	–	1	–	–
Syrian forms 14–19	20	5	28	27	–
LRA 1	1	1	2	*	AM348
LRA 4	1	–	1	–	–
LRA 5	2	2	4	–	Two complete examples
Ung.	–	1	–	–	–
b. Contexts 7003, 7004, 7005, 7006, 7026, 7061, 7062, 7064, 7065, 7214, 7306. Early seventh century. Combined figures.					
	R	B	H	S	
Sinope	–	–	1	7	–
Ephesos unguentarium	–	2	–	1	–
Syrian forms 14–19	3	5	8	48	–
LRA 1	–	–	3	7	–
LRA 5	–	–	2	5	–
c. Context 12002 (early seventh century).					
	R	B	H	S	
Local?	–	–	–	2	–
Sinope	1	4	6	23	–
Sinope var.	–	–	2	–	–
FAM202?	–	1	–	–	AM455
AM486	–	–	–	1	Black Sea?
Ephesos unguentarium	–	2	–	3	–
Samos	–	–	–	1	–
Samos var.	–	–	1	–	–
Syrian forms 14–19	26	11	41	142	–
Regional	–	–	–	1	–
LRA 1	3	–	3	25	–
LRA 5	–	2	1	10	–
Agora M 334?	–	–	–	1	AM496
Palestinian?	–	–	–	1	Aqaba? AM497
LRA 4	–	–	–	1	–
Egyptian Nile silt	–	1	–	1	–
Unclassified Import	–	–	–	1	AM501
d. Context 12011 (A.D. 550–600?).					
	R	B	H	S	
Sinope	2	–	5	24	–
Ephesos unguentarium	–	1	–	–	–
Syrian forms 14–19	18	4	31	23	–
Regional	–	–	–	3	–
LRA 1	–	1	3	13	–
LRA 5	–	–	2	–	–
LRA 4	–	–	1	–	–
e. Context 12012 (A.D. 525–550 and early seventh-century fine wares).					

Table 1. Summary by count of rim (R), base (B), handle (H), and wall sherds (S) of amphorae in period F contexts. Note that rim, base, and handles have been counted separately, even if they comprised one sherd (i.e., $R/N/H = \text{rim} \times 1, H \times 1$).



Figure 6. Large Form 17A. AM296/303.

route linking the Mediterranean (Seleucia-on-the-Orontes and Antioch) to Mesopotamia, Iran, and India beyond must surely account for such a focus of Syrian-Euphrates imports in this period.

The deposits studied here provide us with the opportunity to attempt a typology for this painted amphora class (see Typology). Given the absence of anything but rounded bases in the Syrian fabrics (Fabric 13), it is likely that all vessels in this series (Forms 14–19) followed the same general typological format: a somewhat bag-shaped amphora with cylindrical body and sagging, rounded base, a cylindrical neck with oval-section handles springing from the mid or upper neck.

What would seem to be a key observation for the understanding of the complex typology of this class is that in addition to having a number of identifiable rim types and subtypes of the latter (Forms 14–19 and variants within each), each variant was produced in several sizes, large, medium, and small. One-handed jugs represent the smallest versions of these individual products (for these, see Kenrick, this volume, buff ware forms). The interrelationship of particular variants within the entire class suggests that production was prolific and to be ascribed to many workshops. Fabrics, painted decoration schemes or their rarity in some cases, and typological links between some designated variants but not others suggest that there were two major production areas for the class (see Typology, with respect to Forms 14–16 and Form 17). This remains a theoretical model until production sites are located and studied.

Vessels of Form 17, though also comprising a wide range of variants, seem to be more closely knit in typological details and fabric (almost invariably the well-fired, fine matrix version of Fabric 13B). Their rim types are not found in Forms 14–16, which, as stated, do not generally have the same fine matrix fabric as Form 17. In other words, there are possibly two sources of production.

Given that rims of Forms 15 and 16 were noted in the Jabbul Plain sites near Aleppo (Plate 49a–b) and ampho-

rae of the more granular pale green fabric were present on sites of the limestone massif to the West, it is possible that Forms 14, 15, and possibly 16 were products of workshops (on the Euphrates) closer to Aleppo. Form 17, found at Resafa and environs (see Typology for the numerous examples) may have been produced on the Euphrates further to the east. Though Form 14 appears to be rare at Qusair as-Saila, and could thus support this argument or at least the separate marketing of the two groups of forms, Form 15 was, in contra, present. Form 16, with its grooved rim, is the most common variant at Resafa and is also common at Qusair as-Saila. It occurs in the Jabbul Plain, as we have noted. The variant Form 17F, with its unusual ribbed neck, rare at Zeugma, is not uncommon at Qusair as-Saila and occurs at Resafa.

The decorative motifs and schemes found on Forms 15, 16, and in particular on Form 17 are described and discussed in the Typology (see under Form 17). The principal motif employed in the decoration of the shoulder is what seems to be a leaf with a spiral attachment to the left (e.g., Plates 63, 65, 66, and 68; figs. 6–9). It could be argued that the careful repetition of this motif by the numerous potters producing the plethora of regional variants is an indication that the motif represented something well known to the potter-painter. Perhaps, though not necessarily, it is an indication of the amphora's contents. It is not the traditional representation of an acanthus leaf, palmette or palm frond, or vine leaf.

These amphorae apart, the only other amphorae present in seventh-century contexts are also imports, but from long-distance sources. The two largest deposits, 12011 and 12012, as well as the smaller deposit 12002, were fully quantified (rims, bases, handles, sherds counted and weighed) in order to determine the relative roles of Syrian and other regional imports in the supply of Zeugma in the early seventh century (table 1c–e). These figures can also be eventually compared with other seventh-century or earlier deposits in the Levant (notably Beirut, Caesarea, and Alexandria, once these massive urban excavations are published).



Figure 7. Small Form 17A AM310.

The most common long-distance imports are amphorae from Sinope, on the Black Sea (e.g., AM324, figs. 10–11: 7060.14, almost complete; AM440, 441, and 449: 12011). During the late fifth to seventh centuries these were fired to a pale greenish-white color,⁴⁵ and sherds and even handles are sometimes difficult to distinguish from those of the equally common form “Late Roman Amphora 1” / Peacock and Williams Class 44.⁴⁶

Examples of the third to early / mid-fifth centuries were fired to a redder color. A well-known shape with a carrot body and tall cylindrical neck in the red fabric is a typical find in Beirut contexts of the early fifth century.⁴⁷ The pale late-Sinope amphorae are very common in Beirut assemblages of the late fifth to mid-sixth century, but probably become scarcer after the A.D. 551 earthquake.⁴⁸ The form was also exported to Jordan.⁴⁹ Significant with respect to the supply mechanisms that brought Sinope amphorae (and perhaps all non-Syrian imports) to Zeugma is the presence of abundant examples of Sinope amphorae (and LRA 1 amphorae) at Seleucia-on-the-Orontes, the port of Antioch. Though interpreted as evidence for the manufacture of this class at Seleucia-on-the-Orontes,⁵⁰ it is more likely that the abundant examples indicate the location of a warehouse for Sinope amphorae alongside the docks of the port.⁵¹

It would also seem likely that it was fish sauce that was carried in these amphorae, as Sinope was famous for its garum exports, from Hellenistic times.⁵² It may be no coincidence that the narrow-necked shape of Early Imperial small modules⁵³ is close to that of the Pompeian form chosen to package the garum of A. Umbricius Scaurus, illustrated on the mosaic floor of his home.⁵⁴ Beirutis, furthermore, appear to have had a penchant for consuming fish sauce, whether from Spain, Portugal, Tunisia, or Sinope. With the drop in Baetican exports to Levantine sites that may have resulted from the geopolitical changes and shifts in focus of western exports following the Vandal and Visigothic conquests of North Africa and Spain, respectively, it is possible that Sinope during the fifth century may have replaced Baetica-Portugal as the principal supplier of fish

sauce to the Levant.⁵⁵ This in turn is reflected in the supply to Zeugma.

The other principal import, Late Roman Amphora 1 (LRA 1), though mostly represented by body sherds and few diagnostics, derived from sources closer to Zeugma, in Cyprus and eastern Cilicia, where kilns of LRA 1 have been located (see Plates 67 and 73: AM327, AM462–465; Table 1).⁵⁶ An important find is a complete narrow-bodied version of LRA 1, typical of the seventh century, from the seventh-century context 7062 (AM336bis; fig. 12).

Though Empereur and Picon “identified” production sites of LRA 1 at Arsuz and Seleucia-on-the-Orontes (the former on the border of Roman Syria and Cilicia, but by this period probably within Syria, the latter lying in Syria), the production of LRA 1 at these two coastal sites remains highly contested. The only definite production of LRA 1 is that in Cilicia, and production within Syria still needs confirmation, even though Antioch clearly would have played a major role both in the export of LRA 1 (notably to western Mediterranean sites)⁵⁷ and in the supply of LRA 1 to sites in inland Syria.

Cyprus, later, from the early sixth century, was also a major exporter of goods contained in the LRA 1 form produced on the island (kiln sites are known at Zygi and Paphos, for example; Salamis and Kition are as yet unproven, but likely exporters of LRA 1). One major fabric of LRA 1 that supplied Beirut in the late sixth century is also very common in Salamis (perhaps its source), but is not present at Zeugma. This is just one example of how the marketing of LRA 1 can vary from region to region. Southern Britain, for example, was supplied by very specific LRA 1 sources, as were Butrint (southern Albania) and Leptis Magna (Libya).⁵⁸

Just as contested is the nature of the goods carried in LRA 1. There is much debate as to whether this was wine or oil or both.⁵⁹ This problem may eventually be solved if attention is focused on the sites that were truly connected with its production and purpose, probably the numerous villages with presses that populate Cilicia, rather than the similar sites that are more well known in the limestone massif east of Antioch. On the latter press sites, it is only the pale green central Syrian amphorae that are found and not LRA 1.⁶⁰

The only other notable imports in the late phase at Zeugma are Palestinian amphorae. Large, globular variants of the Palestinian Late Roman 5 amphora are not uncommon—there are several complete examples.⁶¹ Of these, one was completely restored (Plate 62 and fig. 13: AM263: 5001.1). Of two complete examples in context 7065, one only was drawn, and without restoration (Plate 62: AM349: 7065.11; AM348). There were numerous finds of diagnostics and walls in seventh-century contexts: AM199 (2080.20); AM330–331 (7060); AM380–384 (12002); AM488–495 (12011); AM554–555 (12012); see table 1. Whereas some are probably imports from Caesarea, others, such as AM263, have a fabric close to that of Gazan amphorae.

These very globular variants were typical exports to Beirut during the sixth and seventh centuries, to Butrint in the sixth century, as well as to sites in the western Mediterranean, notably to Marseille and Carthage.⁶²

Gazan amphorae, in contrast, are quite rare at Zeugma (AM293: 7006.12; single wall fragments in 7060, 12011, and 12012). By the late sixth century Gazan amphorae were also notably rare in Beirut, in contrast to the supply of LRA 5, which continued unabated. The Gazan supply certainly represents a major drop with respect to the large numbers imported throughout the fourth to mid-sixth centuries in Beirut. It is possible that Zeugma is here following the same trends in Gazan and LRA 5 imports, but this, of course, cannot be demonstrated until contexts of fifth- to sixth-century date are excavated. What is interesting with respect to both sites in the seventh century and the general direction of Gazan exports in the Mediterranean is that Marseille, Carthage, and to some extent Naples were, in contrast, major importers of Gazan amphorae during the late sixth and seventh centuries.⁶³ Again one can detect major marketing trends for regional products if the general distribution is observed.

Also of note, though only attested as a single wall sherd, is a possible example of the carrot-bodied north Palestinian Agora M 334 type (AM496). This is not necessarily a residual fourth- or fifth-century piece. Late, small-module versions of Agora M 334, current from the late fifth century onward, some originating in the territory of Akko/Acre, are common finds in a large early seventh-century deposit in Beirut (BEY 006 5503) and continued to be exported to Rome as late as the second half of the seventh century.⁶⁴ Another sherd may be another example or possibly from an Aqaba amphora, another carrot-bodied type (AM497).⁶⁵ A ship carrying at least one Aqaba amphora together with example(s?) of Beirut amphorae, small Egyptian LRA 5, globular Pieri 3/LRA 5, and Gazan amphorae was wrecked off Iskandil Burnu, near Bodrum in the first half of the seventh century.⁶⁶ The presence of an Aqaba amphora this far north, presumably offloaded at Seleucia-on-the-Orontes, is thus not impossible.

A final note needs to be made on the regular presence of small and larger size micaceous unguentaria with roughly pinched bases, in contexts 12002, 12011, and 12012 (AM369–370, AM456, AM458, AM557; the larger variant/module Base 9B: AM459). These, in a soapy, highly micaceous fabric, are almost certainly products of the region of Ephesos (the fabric identical to that of the amphora LRA 3/Peacock and Williams Class 45). One could go further and suggest that their distribution in the eastern Mediterranean in particular (e.g., Butrint, Beirut, and sites in Lebanon) is connected with the cult of St. John at Ephesos, these unguentaria carrying holy oil brought back home as souvenirs by pilgrims.⁶⁷ A similar interpretation might be given for another type of unguentarium in a hard fabric, sometimes stamped and slipped, that is extremely common in Constantinople and Toca (Libya) and sites in

the western Mediterranean, but not in Zeugma, Beirut, or Butrint.⁶⁸ This, given its distribution in Lycia (at Limyra, for example), may be connected with the cult of St. Nicholas at Myra.⁶⁹ Yet another unguentarium, also a very common find in late fifth-century deposits in Beirut, can be clearly associated with the martyrion excavated at Hierapolis.⁷⁰

Perhaps associated with the imports of Ephesian unguentaria, at least in terms of the proximity of the regional sources, are two amphora fragments in the distinctive sparkly micaceous red-brown fabric that appears to be typical of the island of Samos. One is a shoulder, almost certainly of the well-known sixth- to seventh-century Samos Cistern Amphora type (AM460: 12011). This was a major import at Butrint, where there were long-standing connections with Samos and neighboring islands, and is a regular,⁷¹ if relatively rare, find in late sixth- to seventh-century levels in Naples, Marseille, and Tarragona.⁷² Another fragment, also in context 12011, is a thick handle that is part of a larger module of the Samos amphora (AM461), a variant that also occurs in Butrint in mid- to late sixth-century contexts.⁷³

Conclusions

The comparison of the supply of imported amphorae to Zeugma on the Euphrates and Beirut on the coast of Syria Libanensis highlights major differences in the supplies of the first and third centuries, as it does the notable similarities between them in the seventh century. Long-distance amphorae from Baetica and Campania that were an important feature of Beiruti assemblages in the first century are not encountered in Zeugma, even though both sites share imports of Italian fine wares and cooking wares.⁷⁴ Amphorae in early first-century deposits at Zeugma are



Figure 8. Small Form 17A. AM335.



Figure 9. Small Form 17A. AM335.

predominantly either local (Form 3) or from close regional, probably Syrian sources (western Euphrates, or in the Balih Valley?) (Form 1; Form 2C–D). Form 1 and Form 2 may well be Parthian transport amphorae—they are certainly found in Parthian territories from the Balih Valley to as far east as Dura-Europos. The flow of these amphorae to Zeugma may partly be due to the major caravan trade route in exotic goods that connected Hellenistic and, later, Roman Antioch and the Mediterranean to Mesopotamia and the Far East as it breached the Euphrates at Zeugma. The city thus acted as a bridge between Rome and Parthia and a high-earning customs point for Roman Syria, in the same way that Palmyra controlled eastern trade further to the south. This trade did not result in large-scale amphora-borne imports from the west, however. The isolation of Zeugma may even have increased in the Flavian / Trajanic period, imports being almost entirely solely from the same close regional source as earlier in the century (Form 1 and Form 2).

The deposits of A.D. 253 offer an extremely valuable, well-dated key to the nature of local and imported amphorae in the city. One is struck primarily by Zeugma's supply of Campanian wine amphorae and cooking wares and Baetican oil amphorae carried in Dressel 20 amphorae, all of which do not reach Beirut, even though the port commanded a rich range of imported western, Aegean–Asia minor, and Black Sea amphora-borne produce in the early third century.⁷⁵ Dressel 20s are rare indeed in the Levant, being perhaps regularly supplied only to major provincial capitals such as Caesarea and Alexandria. Though Zeugma received these particular western imports, the products of nearby, eastern Cilicia, amphorae of the Pompeii 5 class and its successors, all precursors to the LRA 1, as well as the amphorae of Ras al Basit, are absent. Though the presence of these Cilician and coastal Syrian amphorae in Beirut is partly explained by the coastal location of Beirut, for some reason amphorae penetrated inland Syria to Zeugma from much more distant sources, namely those carrying Campa-

nian wine and Baetican oil, whereas the amphorae of Cilicia and Ras al Basit did not reach Zeugma.

Some explanation for this phenomenon is needed. It is possible that Zeugma's peculiar supply of Spanish oil, Campanian wine, and perhaps also that of the Aegean wine amphora Kapitän II (encountered at the third-century fort of Ain Sinu), was connected with the *annona militaris* and thus was related to the supply directed toward the Roman troops on the eastern limes and to the legionary base of Zeugma in particular (see Hartmann and Speidel, volume 3). Though Tunisian fine wares were imported to Zeugma in the mid-third century they are rare (see Kenrick, this volume), rarer than at Dura-Europos.⁷⁶ It is probably significant that amphorae from the same source are absent at Zeugma, even though they were regularly, if sparsely, supplied to Beirut in the early to mid-third century, together with Tunisian ARS and cooking wares (we have no details for Dura-Europos). In the case of Beirut's western supply one is reminded of the mixed Tunisian, Baetican, and Portuguese amphora cargo of the Cabrera III wreck, located off Mallorca,⁷⁷ a ship that was probably en route for Rome. The notable and important difference is the major presence of Baetican oil amphorae on that ship, products that did not reach Beirut, but which were supplied to Alexandria, as we have noted. Could the find in Zeugma of a Mauretanian amphora type regularly imported to Rome but rarely encountered elsewhere⁷⁸ be a further hint that the shipments of western amphorae reaching Seleucia-on-the-Orontes, and then Zeugma, were redistributed from Rome or perhaps more likely Pozzuoli in the Bay of Naples, the source of the Campanian wine imports?

This was a period, furthermore, in which Zeugma became otherwise largely self-sufficient in local wine(?) production (carried in Forms 12–13; see fig. 3). Amphorae imported from Syria in the first century (i.e., as Forms 1–2) are now absent in the third. Though in the third century Syrian mortars (e.g., Kenrick, this volume, PT396–402) were imported in a fabric close to that of some of the Syrian amphorae later encountered in seventh-century deposits, very few, and possibly intrusive examples, of this class of amphora reached Zeugma in the third century. Amphorae of Forms 10–11 (Fabric 8), relatively rare, represent the only definite close regional, presumably Syrian, imports.

The seventh century could not be more of a contrast. In this period Zeugma was swamped with imports of Euphrates-region amphorae containing an unknown content, possibly wine (or oil) (Forms 14–19). These pale colored amphorae are a feature of military sites on the eastern frontier, and appear to be more rarely encountered on sites in western Syria (the impression is that the painted amphorae such as Form 17 are not common at Dêhès). That said, Syrian amphorae of this class, but in the more granular fabric of some examples of Forms 14 and 16, were regular, if relatively rare, finds on two of the highland village sites of the limestone massif east of Antioch, where they comprise the only amphorae on these sites (mostly handle

fragments), and were similarly a feature of sites surveyed by Hans Curvers to the east of Aleppo, in the Jabbul Plain (cf. Plate 49a–b).

One would expect such a shift in local provincial supply to have occurred in the fourth and fifth centuries, when the structure of the provinces in the Levant was altered and the supply networks to the frontier garrison towns and forts seem to reflect a strongly centralized, well-organized system, essentially under the control of the Praetorian Prefect of the East, based at Antioch.⁷⁹ One can also detect a trend of increased regionalization and self-sufficiency in production from the fourth century onward within Syria, evident in the case of its brittle cooking ware production and distribution and the distribution of its pale amphorae, found throughout northern Syria, but never in the Roman provinces to the south (e.g., Lebanon and Palestine).

In addition to these close regional Syrian imports, from a wide range of middle Euphrates sources, Zeugma in the seventh century also benefited from a regular and somewhat plentiful supply of long-distance imports from the Black Sea (Sinope fish sauce amphorae) and LRA 1 amphorae from Cilicia and possibly Cyprus, with rarer Palestinian imports.

As such, the supply of imports was very similar to that of Beirut in the early to mid-sixth century. What Zeugma regularly imported in the seventh century that was by that period a much rarer find in Beirut were amphorae from Sinope. This is probably significant and may be directly related to the primary role of Seleucia-on-the-Orontes as the most northern Syrian distribution point of Sinope amphorae. For some reason these rarely traveled further south by the late sixth century, even though Beirut was a major importer of LRA 1 amphorae. If it were to be found that Beirut shifted its supply of LRA 1 from Cilicia to primarily Cyprus by the late sixth century, then we might find there a partial explanation for the differences in the distribution of Sinope amphorae.

Here one is reminded of another major regional differ-

ence in the supply of fine wares to the two regions. Beirut from the late fourth to seventh centuries was in major contact with Cyprus, as well as Asia Minor, from about A.D. 450 onward, with respect to its fine wares (Cypriot Late Roman D and Phocian Late Roman C, respectively). In contrast, Cypriot table wares were rarely imported into northern Syria, an exception to some extent being Antioch. Even in Antioch and on coastal sites of Roman Syria (personal observation of surface finds at Arzuz, Ras al Basit, Ras Ibn Hani, and Amrit) it was LRC that dominated the fine ware market, penetrating into inland Syria, to sites on the limestone massif and on the Jabbul Plain (personal observation), to Zeugma (see Kenrick, this volume), Resafa, and Qusair as-Saila, sites where LRC is truly abundant, with rarer African Red Slip Ware and even scarcer Cypriot LRD.⁸⁰

Though the supply of LRC to Zeugma followed the pattern for inland Syrian sites it could nevertheless be said that quantities are far lower than those encountered at Resafa and Qusair as-Saila (there were only two contemporary examples of LRC 10 recovered in the seventh-century deposits and only eight examples of LRC from The Packard Humanities Institute excavations). A further and certainly significant difference in the supply of imports is that whereas Zeugma received a major quantity of Sinopean and LRA 1 amphorae, neither are present at Resafa and Qusair as-Saila, despite what does appear to be a fully comprehensive catalogue of the amphora finds. Though the sites on the Jabbul Plain sites, east of Aleppo, did import LRA 1 (Sinope amphorae so far being not noted), they appear not to have traveled further east by that land route.

The distribution of imports and Syrian amphorae in inland Syria is surely in part explained by the location and continued links of sites with the provisioning of the Byzantine limes, with Seleucia-on-the-Orontes and Antioch acting as the initial focal point for the redistribution of imported amphorae and fine wares, and sources along the Euphrates supplying their local regional amphora-borne products more directly to sites on the Euphrates. The range



Figure 10. Sinope amphora. AM324.

of forms, sources, and quantities of redistributed goods, including Syrian amphorae, were, however, not homogeneous throughout the region and reflect complex, diverse mechanisms of supply.

AMPHORA TYPOLOGY: LOCAL AND REGIONAL AMPHORA FORMS

The following offers a comprehensive typology of the local and close regional (probably north Syrian) imported transport amphorae encountered in the deposits selected for study. A full list of all the amphora finds in each of these deposits is given in the Catalogue. This includes all long-distance imports from overseas, which are of well-known types and are thus not described in this Typology.⁸¹ Additional references to such imports are also given where necessary in the Catalogue and in the text. A few of the latter long-distance imports are also listed in the Catalogue from deposits that were otherwise not fully catalogued. Figures illustrate the amphorae found in each context and are presented in chronological group order, by context (Plates 52–74: Late Augustan/Tiberian deposits; Flavian (to Trajanic) deposits; Sasanian sack deposits of A.D. 252/253; deposits of the first half of the seventh century). See also the photographs, figs. 2–13. An additional series of figures provide a summary of the local–close regional imported amphorae (Amphora Typology Plates 43–51). In the Typology the distribution and number of examples per context of each form and variant is given. Fragments noted that are not illustrated are simply referred to by context and number of sherds (e.g., 2010; 2010 × 3: where 2010 = 1 example not illustrated). Drawings are at 1:3, except for those in the Typology, presented at 1:4.

Amphora Fabrics

The principal local–close regional (Syrian) amphora fabrics are paralleled in the buff and coarse ware fabric series and were followed up to a point. However, during classification there were intermittent additions of fabrics by myself, notably (amphora) Fabric 13 to distinguish the more common painted amphorae (e.g., Form 17) from the more granular Buff ware 6 (that of granular Syrian mortars). I also assigned (Amphora) Fabric 8 (originally Philip Kenrick's definition for all painted amphorae) to a separate group or source of painted amphorae (Forms 10–11). These changes have led to some confusion between us (of my doing). In order to not add to the confusion, it seems best to establish the appropriate correlations between the buff ware and amphora fabrics where they exist. Hence:

Buff ware 1 and 2 equal (Amphora) Fabric 1 and Fabric 2. In other words, no change. Buff ware 2 / Amphora Fabric 2 was established to distinguish the more lime-rich examples of (local) Buff ware 1 / (Amphora) Fabric 1. Chris Doherty, on the other hand, has reasonably demolished this tenta-



Figure 11. Sinope amphora. AM324.

tive distinction and would see all products as being from the same source (probably Zeugma).⁸²

Buff ware 6 (e.g., pale granular fabric Syrian mortars) equals (Amphora) Fabric 13A, the more granular fabric that is more typical of Syrian amphorae forms 14, 15, and 16.

Buff ware 8 (cf. painted jugs, referred to in Philip Kenrick's chapter as the Syrian painted amphorae) equals Fabric 13B. Essentially, the more well-fired, compact fabric that is typical of small modules of Form 17.

(Amphora) Fabric 8 is not paralleled in the buff ware fabric series and seems to be solely encountered in two similar forms of painted amphorae of third-century A.D. date (Forms 10–11). Thus Buff ware 8 is not equivalent to (Amphora) Fabric 8.⁸³

Chris Doherty at a later stage analyzed a larger and more representative group of Fabric 13 samples, comprising a much larger number of Fabric 13 Syrian painted amphora variants.⁸⁴ Here he recognized that there was a more granular group of vessels and suggested that this was due to the firing conditions whence the lime was burnt out, more so than the compact examples of Fabric 13 (here Fabric 13B). He nevertheless concluded that the range of inclusions in my Fabric 13A and 13B (granular and compact painted Syrian amphorae, respectively) were the same and that variants and production centers could not be separated on the basis of fabric inclusions. I would nevertheless still argue that the production and distribution of variants within the Syrian painted amphora series is not homogeneous and that the firing factor, coupled with associated rim variants, may eventually help to separate production regions within this amphora class.

Amphorae with "Collar" Neck, Long Body, and Hollow Toe (Forms 1 and 2)

Form 1 (West Syrian Euphrates?) (Group B)

Sloping, collar neck, and thick, rounded rim face bearing a groove. Three rim variants are distinguished (Form 1A–C). This form, with the grooved rim clearly distinguishable, is

well paralleled in photographs of the numerous examples found in the necropolis excavated at Dura-Europos (Toll 1946). Complete examples (e.g., Plate 49a, from Tomb 54) show the form to be without handles, between 78 and 88 cm in height, with a collar rim and long semicylindrical body that widens toward the base, the foot being a hollow, long tronco-conical cylinder (as here Base 4, though these bases occur at Zeugma in later, Flavian contexts). Numerous examples found in the Balih Valley, including the site of Hammam-et-Turkman, are also handle-less (Lázaro 1988, pls. 165–6, nos. 80–105, and pl. 167.115–7; Gerritsen unpublished, 30, figs. 18–9). However, occasionally the type bears a single handle, attached from the rim to the shoulder (e.g., Plate 49b; Lázaro 1988, pl. 167.106–8, from Hammam-et-Turkman; for a similar, earlier one-handed form with an oval body and pointed base from the early Hellenistic necropolis excavated at Neirab: Abel and Barrois 1927, fig. 1, J18).

The Dura-Europos examples appear to date from 51–38 B.C. to the late first century, though the dating of the tombs is by no means precise.⁸⁵ In a presumably late Hellenistic or first-century phase of burials cut into Bronze Age levels at the site of Shams ed-Din, excavated during the construction of the Tabqa Dam, five examples of the same amphora type were laid side by side to cover or mark a grave. There were fragments of others reused in a similar fashion in four other burials (al-Radi and Seeden 1980, figs. 33 and 52, Sector A4). This type of amphora burial was commonly encountered on other sites that were surveyed and excavated in the Tabqa Dam / Lake Assad section of the Euphrates, for example at Tell Kannâs and Dibsi Faraj (fig. 1) (e.g., Finet 1979, 81, 83, fig. 6; Helga Seeden, pers. comm.). One of the graves at Tell Kannâs contained a worn coin of Nero(?) and a Flavian date is possible for the amphorae. These notably comprised both the small-diameter grooved-rim variant Form 1A and a much larger diameter vessel with a grooved or narrow concave rim (perhaps Form 2C or a larger version of Form 1A). It has the same body and base shape as its Form 1 companions (Finet 1979, fig. 6). As discussed above, the necropolis at Neirab, with a similar amphora burial practice comprising long cylindrical amphorae of similar type, but distinct in certain typological details, is dated to the early Hellenistic period (Abel and Barrois 1927; 1928). This cemetery and its amphorae would seem to provide antecedents for both Form 1 and the burial practices encountered in late first-century B.C. and first-century A.D. Syria.

The fabric of Form 1 is quite different to that of the painted Syrian amphora of the late Roman period (see below, Forms 14–19). That the amphora was local to Zeugma is nevertheless not assured, given the distribution and the somewhat finer and cleaner fabric of examples in comparison to what is more likely to be the local fabric, that of Form 3 and the third-century amphorae Forms 12–13 (Fabric 1).

The distribution of Form 1 covers a wide area comprising the Balih Valley, the most western section of the Eu-



Figure 12. Narrow-bodied LRA 1. AM336bis.

phrates (Lake Assad to Zeugma). The finds well to the east at Dura-Europos, though numerous, are so far somewhat isolated. The predominantly western Euphrates / Balih Valley distribution could be an indication that its production and the agricultural products it transported were located in that general region rather than further to the east or west.

FORM 1A

Pronounced, thick convex band with marked groove on outer face. Relatively tall collar. Usually a small diameter, but note the wide-diameter vessel, not necessarily Form 2C, that accompanies Form 1 in a burial at Tell Kannâs (the rim

face is difficult to discern from the photograph: Finet 1979, fig. 6).

Frequency and date: Single example (AM25: 15095). Late Augustan / Tiberian.

FORM 1B

Small rim face. Tall tronco-conical collar, marked off from the shoulder.

Frequency and date: Single example (AM14: 15009). Late Augustan / Tiberian.

FORM 1C

Thick rim, but only lightly grooved.

Frequency and date: Single example (AM26: 15095). Late Augustan / Tiberian.

Form 1 in general, other sites: could date as late as the Flavian period at Dura-Europos and Tell Kannâs; possibly late Hellenistic at Hammam-et-Turkman. Form 1 (A–C) in general, distribution and dating: Dura-Europos necropolis: late first century B.C. to Flavian (Toll 1946: all of the amphorae photographed are of this type, e.g., Plate 49a); Balih Valley surveyed sites, associated with late Hellenistic to first-century A.D. material (Gerritsen unpublished: figs. 185–6; fig. 19.1: wide rim; fig. 19.4–5; fig. 19.6, small-diameter rim); Hammam-et-Turkman: late Hellenistic to first century A.D. (Lázaro 1988); Shams ed-Din: no dating evidence (al-Radi and Seeden 1980); Tell Kannâs: Flavian? (Finet 1979, 81, 83); Dibsi Faraj: Roman (Finet 1979, 61). Possible fourth-century B.C. predecessors of Form 1 at the

Neirab necropolis have also been noted (Abel and Barrois 1927; 1928).

Form 2 (Western Syrian Euphrates? Balih Valley?) (Groups B and C)

Within the four variants classified under this form, there are two basic shapes distinguished. One has a cylindrical collar neck and a concave band-rim face and is Flavian in date (Form 2A). Two other variants (Form 2C–D; Plate 49c) have a sloping neck, similar to that of Form 1, but differ from Form 1 in having a wide concave band rim and a rather wide rim diameter, as well as thicker walls. The thick-walled, hollow-foot Base 5 (Plate 43) is possibly its base type, though the latter may also be a Cadiz or even Rhodian amphora. Form 2C–D should perhaps be considered a separate form within this general class, particularly given that they were contemporary late Augustan / Tiberian finds with the quite distinct rims of Form 1. Form 2C–D finds are especially common in the Balih Valley at Hammam-et-Turkman and other sites, where they seem to be associated with late first-century B.C. to early first-century A.D. material (so similar to Zeugma). Form 2B, Flavian, with its markedly beveled rim face, has a profile more in line with Form 1 and Form 2A. The hollow-toe bases found in Flavian contexts (Base 4) could equally belong to Form 2 and indicate that all variants of Form 1 and Form 2 (late Augustan to Flavian) were similar in body and toe shape. It is assumed here that a ring handle that occurred in a Flavian context does not belong to Form 2 (AM79, 7007.10).



1 CM

Figure 13. Palestinian LRA 5. AM263.

FORM 2A

Distinctive, with a vertical neck and step marking off the neck from the shoulder. The rim diameter is wider than that of Form 1.

Frequency and date: Rare (AM77: 7007 × 2). Flavian. This form is present at Hammam-et-Turkman (Lázaro 1988, 157, plate 1565.80) and sites in the Balih Valley (Gerritsen unpublished: fig. 18.4). It is considered later in date than Form 1 (so follows the pattern established for Zeugma).

FORM 2B

Beveled rim band, neck slightly flared troncoconical. A small rim diameter, as examples of Form 1.

Frequency and date: single example in 2283 (Flavian: AM65) and likely residual example in mid-third-century 2012 (if this form: AM122). Other sites: Balih Valley (Gerritsen fig. 18.3; fig. 20.5–7, 9: though classified as late Roman).

FORM 2C

Narrow, thick, beveled rim band. Sloping neck/shoulder without the vertical collar that typifies Form 2A. This variant has a wide rim diameter, as Form 2A. Probably thick-walled, as Form 2D (see Plate 49c).

Frequency and date: Single example (AM1: 7118). Late Augustan or Tiberian. Other sites: Hammam-et-Turkman, Form 2C/D (Lázaro 1988, fig. 166.93–100, Type AA); Balih Valley (Gerritsen unpublished, fig. 18.1; fig. 19.2).

FORM 2D

Wide, concave band, with the top of the rim well rounded. Only rim preserved, but may be of similar sloping neck shape to Form 2C. It shares a similar wide rim diameter of that variant. Examples at Hammam-et-Turkman have rather thick walls (e.g., here Plate 49c).

Frequency and date: Single example (AM2: 7118). Late Augustan or Tiberian. Other sites: Hammam-et-Turkman (Lázaro 1988, fig. 166.93–100, Type AA; Balih Valley (Gerritsen unpublished, fig. 19.2).

**Small “Table Amphorae” with Collar Rim,
Strap-Handles, and Ring-Foot or Rounded-Sagging Base
(Local? Fabric 1)**

Form 3 (Groups B–D)

Collar neck with thin band rim. Strap-handles attached to the top of the rim. The form is long-lived, if, as is possible, there is a straight development from the late Augustan and Tiberian variants Form 3A to the mid-third-century variants Form 3D–E. A complete example of the latter (AM148; fig. 2) shows the mid-third-century version to have a bag-shaped body and rounded base, slightly indented at the center. Rounded bases are rare in first-century contexts, however (e.g., Form Base 2A, a single example, in the Flavian context 7023: AM89), in comparison to the bases with

ring-foot, Base 1A–F. Given that the base type for Form 1 was the hollow-toe type as Bases 3–4, the ring-foot bases could correspond to either Form 2 or, perhaps more likely, to Form 3, which in its early phase may thus have had a ring-foot (see below). Note that whereas Forms 1–2 (imported to Zeugma) are well represented at Hammam-et-Turkman and other sites in the Balih Valley, and at Dura-Europos, Form 3 (local to Zeugma?) may be absent in both regions or sites. Beyond Zeugma, it seems, Form 3 was not distributed by the same mechanisms as Form 1 (and Form 2). This may be further evidence (apart from its fabric, as that of Forms 12–13) for a source lying at or close to Zeugma. The same can be said for the distribution pattern of (local) Forms 12–13. Seven variant rim types were noted, Types A–C dating to the first century, Types 3D–G to the mid-third century.

FORM 3A

Thicker, pronounced but narrow band rim.

Frequency and date: One example in 15095 (AM27: late Augustan/Tiberian), two examples in 7007 (AM80–81: Flavian) and a single example in 2158 (AM205: mid-third century).

FORM 3B

Small thin triangular band rim. The rim type and method of manufacture (clay blobs on the inside) close to those of the mid-third-century variants Form 3D–E.

Frequency and date: Common in late Augustan/Tiberian contexts 7118 (× 2: AM3) and 15095 (× 5: AM29, AM32, AM33). Rims classified as Form 3A or B occur in Augustan/Tiberian contexts (15009; 15095 × 2) and in a Flavian context (7007). Residual in 7003 (seventh century). Probably replaced by, or evolves into, Form 3D by the third century.

Form 3B is the most common variant of this form in late Augustan/Tiberian and Flavian contexts. The most common amphora type in late Augustan/Tiberian contexts.

FORM 3C

Rounded, more pronounced rim, pinched rim face.

Frequency and date: Rare. Single example in a Flavian context (AM83: 7007). A residual example in 7061 (seventh century).

FORM 3D

The only complete vessels of this class are of this variant. Thin-walled, bag-shaped amphora with rounded base, center indented slightly. Strap-handles attached to the rim and shoulder. Some examples (as AM148: 2017.1) have the rim bent inward, others have a more vertical rim with an indent on the inner face marking the transition from rim to neck. No further subdivision has been made on this basis. It is possible that some broad painted bands(?) decorate the mid wall and neck of AM148.

Frequency and date: Typical of mid third-century con-

texts (AM148, fig. 2: 2017; AM155–156: 2039 × 2; AM238–239: 18108 × 2). Two vessels classified as Form 3D/E and 3D/F, respectively, occurred in the mid-third-century context 2158.

FORM 3E

As Type D, but with a plain inner face and vertical rim. The only example of this variant has a relatively tall neck.

Frequency and date: Rare. A single example in a mid-third-century context (AM181: 2080).

FORM 3F

Thicker-walled, with a wide band rim. Handles attached from the top of the rim. Collar well offset from the shoulder.

Frequency and date: Common in mid-third-century contexts (AM118–119: 2012 × 2; AM157: 2039; AM182–183: 2080 × 2; AM203: 2139; AM219: 2260, but here in a coarse fabric and possibly painted, cf. Fabric 8/Forms 10–11; 18108). Two examples were found in the late Augustan/Tiberian context 15095 (AM52) and are perhaps intrusive. Absent in Flavian contexts. So probably a third-century variant.

FORM 3G

A pronounced thick band rim, similar to Form 3F, but thicker and flat on top (2080.18 is the type piece: AM184). The vessel AM120 (2012.14), with half of its upper body preserved, is classified under this variant. Both examples have a relatively small rim diameter.

Frequency and date: Rare. Two examples of mid-third-century date (AM120: 2012; AM184: 2080).

Bases of First-Century Date

BASE 1A–F

A deep, curved lower body, with a ring-foot base. The outer walls, foot, and underside are usually “turned” smooth. The differences in the designated variants are due to the type of foot, beveled and flaring or rounded (less common), or due to the slope of the floor (horizontal or dipping). One would have thought these bases belonged with Form 3, as it is equally common in late Augustan/Tiberian contexts (as stated, the base type of Form 1 and possibly Form 2 is a hollowed-toe type, equal Bases 3–4). Base 1 is absent in Flavian contexts. Form 2 is exclusively Flavian. It is thus possible that Form 3 in the early Roman period had a ring-foot base and not the rounded base of the mid-Roman period (i.e., not as Base 2B: see Base 2A for the sole rounded base found in early Roman contexts, in this case Flavian).

Frequency and date: The general base type is common in late Augustan/Tiberian contexts (AM10, Type F: 7118; AM17, Type E: 15009; AM35, 39–41, Types A to D: 15095 × 7) but absent in Flavian contexts. It is absent in third-century contexts.

*Other First-Century Bases (Close Regional Imports?)
(Groups B–C)*

Bases 3–4 are hollow-toe forms. Similar bases are typical finds on Form 1 and could equally correspond to Form 2.

BASE 3

A small flared cone, hollow foot. As Base 4, this may be a base for Form 1.

Rare. In late Augustan/Tiberian (AM18: 15009) and Flavian (AM74: 2300) contexts. Another example with a somewhat micaceous fabric was residual (7006, seventh century).

BASE 4

This is a base with a long hollow toe. As stated (Form 1) it should be the base type for the late Augustan/Tiberian form Form 1, as in examples found at Dura-Europos (Plate 49a) and Shams ed-Din. That the base occurs in Flavian and not earlier contexts is thus surprising. The typological similarity of collared band-rim amphora Form 2 of the Flavian period to Form 1 lends the possibility that Flavian examples of Base 4 belong to Form 2, rather than 1.

Three variants were distinguished (Base 4A–C), all three occurring in a Flavian context (AM66–68: 2283).

*First-Century Amphorae with a Vertical Neck
(as Flagons) (Groups B–C)**Form 4*

Short projecting rim with a flat top. Two examples in late Augustan/Tiberian contexts (AM16: 15009; AM43: 15095).

Form 5

Thin-walled, with a rounded rim top.

Frequency and date: Single example (AM44: 15095). Late Augustan/Tiberian.

Form 6

Slightly bell-shaped rim, with a groove on the outer face.

Frequency and date: Single example (AM45: 15095). Late Augustan/Tiberian.

Form 7

Two triangular band-rim types (Form 7A and B), as Form 3B and Form 3D, respectively, but probably not amphorae with a collar neck. Form 7B has the trace of a handle attachment on the upper neck, not on the rim face.

Frequency and date: Rare. Single examples of Form 7A (AM46: 15095), late Augustan/Tiberian; Form 7B (AM84: 7007), Flavian.

Form 8

Small rounded band rim. Handle attached to the upper neck. Light groove-lid seat on rim top.

Frequency and date: Rare. Single example in a Flavian context (AM85: 7007).

Third-Century “Table Amphora” Forms (Group D)*Form 9 (Separate Fabric: Same Ware as 7003.4)*

Flat band rim, well marked off from a vertical neck. Beveled-angled rim top. Any connection with Koan style, Dressel 2–4 amphorae? For the fabric analysis of this piece, see ZG35. Chris Doherty thought this to be a separate fabric, close to that of the PT387 jar fragment that was analyzed as ZG40 (combed wavy band decoration). Not Fabric 1 or related to Fabric 8 (see below Forms 10–11).

Frequency and date: A single example in a mid-third-century context (AM123: 2012).

Form 10 (Fabric 8) (Plate 44)

Thin-walled, flaring, curved neck with a small convex rim. Handles slanted, as those of Form 11. Similar coarse, probably regionally imported fabric to that typical of Form 11 (Fabric 8).

Frequency and date: A single example of Form 10 and two handles probably of Form 10 rather than Form 11 in a mid-third-century context (AM158 and 160: 2039). Though the fabric and handle type link the shape with the production of Form 11, this is, in contrast, a rarer form in the repertoire of the workshops of Fabric 8 and related coarse fabrics, that supply only Form 11 in relative quantity to Zeugma. A close regional import.

Form 11 (Fabric 8) (Plate 44)

FORM 11A AND B

There are two variants, one with the handle attached to the rim top (Form 11A), the other with the handle attached below the rim (Form 11B). The rim form and handles are the same in both cases: a pronounced band rim with a concave top, similar to Fabric 1 contemporary forms 3F and 3G (Plate 43). Handles slanted, indicating perhaps that the neck was wide and tronco-conical. It is likely that the ring-foot base Base 1H belongs to Form 11 (Plate 44). There are no complete specimens so it is impossible to determine whether the amphora body was globular (as Form 3) or as the local forms 12 and 13 (see below). Bands of dark red-brown paint are typical on the rim top and face and along the outer face of the handles.

Frequency and date: Moderate numbers in mid-third-century contexts. Clearly far rarer than the local fabric forms 12 and especially 13. This and the distinct fabric of Forms 10–11 mark them out as close regional imports.

Form 11A: Single examples in mid-third-century contexts 2039 (AM161) and 2080 (AM185).

Form 11B: Single examples in mid-third-century con-

texts 2039 (AM162) and 2080 (AM186); intrusive in late Augustan/Tiberian context 15009 (AM20), though handle type and fabric are not typical.

Handle of Form 11: 2039.

Handle of Form 10 or 11: 2010 × 2 (mid-third century).

BASE 1H (FABRIC 8 LIKELY)

Ring-foot base. One example, notably from the same mid-third-century context as other finds of Form 11 (AM173: 2039). The base has organics in the fabric.

Local Amphorae (Fabric 1): Forms 12–13*Form 12*

The general shape of Form 12 is that of the more common Form 13, in the same fabric, and should be considered part of the same repertoire of the same production center. Though no complete examples of Form 12 survive, both forms would have had a ring-foot base (Base 1G), as the complete example of Form 13D (AM202, Fig. 3: 2086.1). Both Form 12 and 13 are typical of the mid-third-century Sasanian sack in-situ floor deposits of A.D. 252/253.

Form 12 has a thicker, often squarer rim profile than Form 13. Form 12A is clearly related to the jar form PT387 (with a much wider diameter and bearing combed wavy-line band decoration). Form 12, as Form 13, is decorated with sparse horizontally combed narrow bands, just below the rim and on the upper shoulder (two bands in the case of Form 12D). The rim diameters of Form 12 are wider than those of Form 13A–C, but equivalent to those of Form 13D–E, the larger modules of Form 13 that share the convex rim type that is characteristic of the smaller-module Form 13A. The variant Form 12B, in fact, could be classified within Form 13D–E, but for the fact that its rim top is flat. It is interesting that there are more unique variant types of Form 12 than those encountered for Form 13. The latter, in contrast, are essentially variations on a convex-rim theme. Six variants of Form 12 have been classified.

FORM 12A

With a concave rim top and more triangular rim face, paralleled by the jar form PT387.

Frequency and date: The most common variant. Mid-third-century contexts (AM124: 2012; AM145/150: 2014.3/2031.2; AM151: 2031.3).

FORM 12B

Rim as Form 13D, but with a flat top and squarer profile.

Frequency and date: Mid-third-century contexts (AM125: 2012 × 2; 18108: AM244 probably this, rather than Form 13D).

FORM 12C

A thick, square rim bent upwards and with a concave lid seat on the rim top (as Form 12A).

Frequency and date: Rare. Mid-third-century context (AM92: 2010).

FORM 12D

A thick, square rim.

Frequency and date: Rare. Mid-third-century context (AM245: 18108).

FORM 12E

A squarish rim but the top is convex and the rim is bent upwards. The neck may be more convex, recalling that of the jar form PT387.

Frequency and date: Rare. Mid-third-century context (AM93: 2010).

FORM 12F

A thick band rim with flat top and convex inner face. This rim variant is atypical of the Form 12 and 13 series.

Frequency and date: Rare. Mid-third-century context (AM153: 2032).

Other Form 12 fragments: 2010 × 3 (all shoulder fragments).

Form 13

The type piece for the shape is the complete example of the larger module of this form, 2086.1 (Form 13D: AM202; fig. 3). Both the small (Form 13A–C) and larger modules have a tall slightly tronco-conical neck, with a convex, projecting rim. Form 13C differs slightly in being more obviously a folded, projecting rim with thinner walls and more delicate features. Form 13 has an ovoid body, with the transitions from shoulder to lower body being fairly marked. The amphora was freestanding and relatively small, like a “table amphora.” That the painted, coarser-fabric products Forms 10 and 11 would have been similar in body and base shape has already been noted. Unlike the latter, the Form 12–13 series appear not to have been painted (though see AM140, classified under Fabric 1). The more complete examples of Form 13 show the form to share the comb band under the rim, and one or two bands on the upper shoulder and one on the lower shoulder.

These forms thus appear to continue the tradition of “table amphora” shapes that feature also in the first century A.D. (i.e., Form 3A–C, if these were provided with the numerous ring-foot bases that are found in the same contexts: Base 1A–F). For a discussion of this type of small transport amphora as a characteristic north-Levantine class, see above (with reference to the Early Imperial Pompeii 5 type and the amphorae of Ras al Basit: Plate 50).

The variants of Form 13 that have been distinguished do not differ markedly from each other, but could nevertheless represent the activities of different workshops. This may account for the variation in fabric that is also encountered, basically there being a finer and a coarser grade of clay matrix. Occasionally vessels are fired to a buff color, rather than the more typical red, with reduced grayish surfaces.

FORM 13A (SMALLER MODULE)

With a small, convex, well projecting rim. AM127 (2012.7) may have paint on its handle.

Frequency and date: The most common variant, typical of mid-third-century contexts (AM127: 2012 × 2; AM164: 2039, fired buff, coarser fabric; AM189: 2080 × 2; AM224: 2295 × 2). Residual in the Byzantine context 7006 (AM289).

FORM 13B (SMALLER MODULE)

A small convex rim, not well projecting. Some examples fired buff.

Frequency and date: Almost as common in mid-third-century contexts as Form 13A (AM99–100: 2010 × 2; AM129: 2012 × 2; AM165: 2039; AM208: 2158). Intrusive in the late Augustan/Tiberian context 15095 (AM54).

FORM 13C (SMALLER MODULE)

Thin-walled, with a folded, projecting small rim. A light molding on the top of the rim, perhaps serving as a lid seat.

Frequency and date: A single example only (AM190: 2080), mid-third century.

FORM 13D (LARGER MODULE)

Could be classified under Form 12, but has the convex, projecting rim of the common variant Form 13A, and not the squarer rim more typical of Form 12. Hence, a large module of Form 13A.

Frequency and date: Relatively rare. A complete example of Form 13D was found on a floor, in situ, in the mid-third-century context 2086 (AM202; fig. 3); Other mid-third-century contexts: 2012 (AM131), 2032 (AM154), 2158 (AM209). Intrusive in Flavian context 2283 (AM71).

FORM 13E (LARGER MODULE)

A more pronounced, well-projecting, wider, convex rim.

Frequency and date: Relatively rare and solely in mid-third-century contexts (AM190: 2080; AM226: 2295).

BASE 1G

The ring-foot base type of Forms 12 and 13 is very common in contexts of the Sasanian sack (2010 × 8; 2012 × 4: AM133; 2039 × 3: AM170–171; 2158; 2295: AM228; 2376; 18108 × 6).

There are numerous handles and body sherds of Forms 12–13 in third-century levels (2010: 3 shoulders; 2012: shoulder; 2039: shoulder; 2158: handle; 2295: 2 handles; 18108: handle).

**Pale-Fabric Painted Amphora Series: Syrian
Euphrates Region Imports (Forms 14–19) (Group F)**

The following amphorae, Forms 14–19, are closely related in terms of fabric (the granular Fabric 13A; more compact Fabric 13B), hence source, and form. They all share a pale greenish-white fabric, evidence for its derivation from lime-rich clays. No production centers have been located,

but this general fabric can be said to be typical of sites in northern Syria and, as the additional inclusions indicate, the general regional source(s) should lie close to the River Euphrates.⁸⁶

Amphorae in this type of fabric have been found to the West, in the limestone massif east of Antioch (notably at D  h  s, though rare?) and on sites on the Jabbul Plain east of Aleppo (personal observation of Hans Curver's survey material), and more commonly on sites on the eastern limes, at Resafa, Qusair as-Saila/Tetrapyrgium, and other military sites on the Strata Diocletiana (see below, under each variant for these parallels), and further to the east at Halabiyya-Zenobia (Orssaoud 1991). Painted fragments of this class and rims of jugs (and possibly amphorae?) of Form 16 also occur, though sparsely, on some Byzantine sites of the upper Habur Valley (north of Hassake) on the furthest limits of the eastern limes (Lyonnet 2001, 26–27, figs. 5 and 6, with map of Byzantine forts on fig. 3: the amphorae are distributed mostly in the far western corner of the survey area, and along the River Habur).

The majority of these amphorae have a compact, well-fired version of this clay with visibly prominent multicolored inclusions and lime (especially the small modules of Form 17) (Fabric 13B). Others, notably some examples of Forms 14 and 16, occur in a fabric with a markedly more granular break, less prominent colored inclusions, and, in some cases, more evident gray inclusions (Fabric 13A). Both fabric groups are paralleled in the range of plainware mortars and jars that were also, clearly, imported as special functional items, from the same regional, Syrian sources as these amphorae (see Kenrick, this volume, Fabric 6, for the granular fabric and Fabric 8 for the more compact, plastic clay). The more granular fabric is due to the abundance of calcareous material in the clay. Where the calcareous inclusions are smaller or have been lost through firing to a higher temperature the clay appears to be more plastic.⁸⁷

The classification of vessels within these amphora forms, and variants within each, has not been a simple matter and, if the classification is sound, probably is a reflection of the production of these vessels by a multitude of workshops, perhaps over a relatively wide region.

The amphorae in this group, furthermore, would appear to comprise a range of products in large and small modules that can be differentiated according to six basic rim types (Forms 14–19) and variants within each of these classes (e.g., Form 14A and Small 14A; Form 15B and Small 15B). Here Form 14, Form 15, etc., refer to the large module, the smaller module being so indicated. In a few cases, only the large module of a subtype was present (e.g., Form 17B and Form 17C).

The complete profiles of an example of Form 16A (AM332; fig. 5), of two large modules, probably of Form 17A (AM264: 5034.1; AM296/303; fig. 6: 7036.1/7060.15), and a complete profile (AM344) and several almost complete profiles of Small 17A (AM310, fig. 7; AM335, figs. 8–9),

as well as several well-known previously published examples from Resafa, D  h  s (Plate 51c), and Halabiyya-Zenobia (see Small Form 17A for all three), provide an indication of the general shape that is common to this series: a painted amphora with a sagging round base, cylindrical body, and cylindrical neck, with two “well-sprung” handles attached from the upper or mid neck to the shoulder.

There are nevertheless details in the form, decoration, and fabric, and the possible distinct regional marketing of certain variants (see above for some observations), that suggest that there are at least two major regional products within Forms 14–17, notably Forms 14–16 and Form 17. The rims of Form 14 show more typological links with the group Form 15 than Form 17. Some examples, furthermore, occur in a more granular fabric that never occurs within Form 17 (Fabric 13A). Thus a separate production region for both forms is possible. A few examples of Form 14 have the ends of paint brush strokes over the handle attachment (e.g., Form 14A, 2010.6: AM110), and occasionally on the rim top (not a typical feature of Form 17), but most are undecorated (though few portions of neck survive to be sure of this: most are rim or handle fragments). This could be a further indication, with the noted differences in fabric, to a distinct regional source for Form 14. Form 14, common at Zeugma, is notably rare at Resafa and Qusair as-Saila. The large and small modules of Form 17 also differ from the rest in the more detailed and more carefully executed decorative schemes on their necks and shoulders. The decoration on Form 15 (AM338) and Form 16 (AM332; fig. 5), when it occurs (perhaps, as with Form 14, they were not usually painted?), seems rather crude. The rim types of Forms 14–16 have features in common and that do not occur in Form 17. The rather plain, simple rim types of Forms 18–19 sit apart, though Form 18 is closest to Form 17, and Form 19 to Form 14.

Some of these amphora variants also occur in small one-handled jug form (e.g., PT562 with a plain rim related to Form 15A; the grooved-rim jug PT570 similar to Form 15C or Form 16; a jug with a beveled/pinched rim top similar to Form 14A or 16. Note that some vessels classified as small-module amphorae could equally be one-handled jugs: e.g., AM409, AM411, AM413, and AM420). The range of sizes and shared rim variants suggests that the production centers involved had a repertoire of similar vessels in a range of sizes, from very large amphorae to small one-handled jugs. Whether the latter were also imported for their contents is possible, but cannot be proven at this stage. There are certainly modern and ancient north Levantine parallels for the similar production of a range of modules for traded, presumably liquid, commodities. (cf. modern oil jars at Rashaiya, southern Lebanon; north Lebanese Roman amphorae and small flagons; Hellenistic and Roman Tyrian containers).

The decorative motifs and schemes found on these amphorae, notably on Forms 15–17, are described under the section on Form 17, below. The handle widths are generally

noted in the Catalogue, so that they may be an aid to the identification of large, medium, and small modules. Large- and small-module sagging bases are identified where possible in the Catalogue as, respectively, Base 8A and Base 8B. Shoulder fragments bearing painted decoration in the style of Form 17 are classified as large or small variants where possible. They are loosely classified as Forms 15–17 (i.e., large), and Small Form 17 (though other small modules may be represented).

Form 14

As argued above, it is likely that Form 14 is a similar shape to Forms 15–17. Some of the variants and their typological link to variants within Forms 15–17 and jug forms have also been mentioned. It may be significant that, in contrast to Forms 15, 16, 17, and 18, there would appear to be no definite examples of Form 14A in the numerous vessels of this painted Syrian amphora class studied by Konrad (2001: i.e., at Tetrapyrgium and other sites nearby). Some possible examples of Form 14B, however, were noted. All examples in granular Fabric 13A.

FORM 14A

A rather triangular rim, with a narrow band rim face, its top lightly concave or pinched and its inner face convex. A similar band rim is also a feature of Form 15B. Large and small modules. Some examples are painted (AM20; AM110). Common.

Frequency and date: Intrusive in late Augustan/Tiberian (15009: AM20). Intrusive in mid-third century? (Large-module Form 14A: 2010 [AM110].) Seventh century (large-module Form 14A: 7060 [AM300]; 12011 × 3 [AM385 and 387]; 12012 [AM502]; Medium/Small module Form 14A: 12011 [AM388]; Small module Form 14A: 12011 × 3 [AM408–409]).

FORM 14B

Similar, with a more pronouncedly concave or beveled rim top.

Frequency and date: Intrusive in mid-third century? (Large-module Form 14B: 2080 [AM194; handles AM195–196?]. Seventh century (Large module Form 14B: 7003 [AM266]; 7064 [AM337]; handle 7006.6? [AM281]). Further parallels: Qusair as-Saila (Konrad 2001, Tafel 110D.1, from the vicus, Fdnr. 94/60).

Form 15

As noted, some variants (Form 15B and C) have a similar rim to Form 14A. Large, medium(?) (Form 15B), and small modules have been identified. Only one example of Form 15 is preserved to its shoulder, the latter bearing painted decoration that is typical on Form 15 and Form 17 (AM338). There are three subtypes based on rim type.

FORM 15A

A rather bell-shaped neck may be characteristic. It has a plain band rim, projecting a little, with a plain convex top. Of the two known examples, one, the largest, has the typical painted scheme found on Forms 16 and 17. Unlike Form 17 and Form 16B, the neck of the latter piece seems to be unpainted. Large and small modules.

Frequency and date: seventh century (large-module Form 15A: 7064.1 [AM338]; Medium(?) Form 15A (or Form 17A): 12011.67 [AM395]; Small module Form 15A: 7026.2 [AM294]).

FORM 15B

A band rim with a concave top and beveled inner face. Similar in style to Form 14A. Note the “well-sprung” handles with multi-ribbing of AM354 (7306.1), and its relatively short neck. Medium (rather than large) and small modules.

Frequency and date: Seventh century (large-module Form 15B: 7060.24 [AM301]; 7306.1 [AM354]; Small module Form 15B: 12012.23a [AM521]). Further parallels: Qusair as-Saila (Konrad 2001, Tafel 112.8: from the vicus Fdnr. 94/61 level: illustrated with an early sixth-century example of LRC 3F: Tafel 112.2).

FORM 15C

As Form 15B, but the inner face of the rim is double faceted. The rim top is slanted. Large, medium(?), and small variants. The small variant AM522 is also similar in rim type to AM502, classified under Form 14A.

Frequency and date: Seventh century (Large Form 15C: 12011 [AM389], 12012 × 2 [AM503–504]; Medium(?) Form 15C: 12012 [AM505]; Small Form 15C: 12012 [AM522]). Further parallels: Jabbul Plain site survey (Aleppo): several examples, e.g., Plate 51b (personal observation: this example published here with thanks to Hans Curvers); Qusair as-Saila (Konrad 2001a, Tafel 112.5: large module, from the vicus Fdnr. 94/61 level: illustrated with an early sixth-century example of LRC 3F, Tafel 112.2).

Form 16

A grooved rim top is the distinguishing feature of this type. A whole range of sizes of Form 16 type, from large- to small-module amphorae and small jugs (e.g., Kenrick, this volume, PT570) are documented. An almost complete example of Type 16A (7061.1: AM332; fig. 5) gives an idea of the size, shape, and painted decoration of the large module of this amphora. Many examples of Form 16 are decorated with a horizontal painted band on the neck (as typical for Form 17 also). There are a number of examples of this form published from Resafa, where it is perhaps the most common type, and Qusair as-Saila (see below), and jugs and possibly amphorae of this type occur on Byzantine sites on and east of the Bahour Valley (Lyonnet 2001, 26–27, fig. 5). Coarser fabric with gray inclusions (Fabric 13A) the norm, as Form 14?

FORM 16A

A distinctive variant, with a grooved rim top. Vessels classified under Form 16C are very close in shape. Only the lower part of the painted decoration of the shoulder of 7061.1 (AM332; fig. 5) survives, being a parallel hatched motif (notably not an interlaced continuous loop design, as that on Form 17. Large and small modules.

Frequency and date: Seventh-century contexts (large module: 7004.1 [AM270, fig. 4: granular Fabric 13A]; 7006 [AM282]; 7061 [AM332, fig. 5: almost complete profile; granular Fabric 13A]; Small Form 16A: 12011.81 [AM411]; 12012.26 [AM523]; Small Form 16A or C: 12002.2 [AM361]). Further parallels: Jabbul Plain site survey (Aleppo): several examples with granular fabric, e.g., Plate 51a (personal observation: this example published here with thanks to Hans Curvers); Resafa (Mackensen 1984, Tafel 13.1: small module; Tafel 25.23: large module). Qusair as-Saila (Konrad 2001a, Tafel 85.9 and 11).

FORM 16B

Rim thickened inside, lightly pinched top, rather than a groove, and slight rim projection. Plain outer face. Rather large, long handles. Large and small modules.

Frequency and date: Rare. Seventh century (Large Form 16B: 12002 [AM356]; 12011 × 2 [AM390]; Small Form 16B: 12011 [AM412]). Further parallels: Resafa (Mackensen 1984, Tafel 14.19); Qusair as-Saila (Konrad 2001a, Tafel 85.10, 12, 13, 19, and 26).

FORM 16C

Thicker rim, with less marked convex inner face. A deep groove on the rim top. Larger and small modules. Note the band of paint on the lower neck of the small module AM524.

Frequency and date: Seventh-century contexts (Large Form 16C: 12012.33 [AM506]; Small Form 16C: 12011.90? [AM413: could be a jug]; 12012.60 [AM524]). Further parallels: Resafa (Mackensen 1984, Tafel 13.20); Qusair as-Saila (Konrad 2001a, Tafel 85.8: or is Form 14B); similarly the small modules Tafel 85.7; more clearly Form 16C, with a plain rim face and no band, is a small-module vessel from the vicus, Fdnr. 94/12 level: Tafel 113.5; another is the small-module Tafel 112.6, from the vicus, Fdnr. 94/61 level: illustrated with an early sixth-century example of LRC 3F, Tafel 112.2).

Form 17

Both large and small modules have been classified under this type, which bears a variety of rather square or triangular band or Small Form 17 rim types. The small-module Form 17 is particularly common in late sixth/seventh-century contexts at Zeugma and on sites in northern Syria. Several almost complete small modules of Form 14 were found in seventh-century contexts: 7065.1/7006.1 (AM283/344: complete profile); 7060 (AM310, fig. 7: rim to base fragment); 7004 (AM271: upper half); 7062 (AM335, figs. 8–9:

base missing). The two largely complete large-module vessels AM264 (Plate 63) and AM296/303 (Plate 66, fig. 6) could be examples of Form 17A, rather than, say, Form 16. The decoration on these two vessels is as that typically found on the many examples of the smaller module Form 17, being complex and well executed. In this respect their decoration differs from the known decorated examples of Forms 14–16. Small-module Form 17 amphorae are carefully made, some with crisp features, helped by the very “plastic” nature of the clay.

FORM 17A

A plain band rim, square or more typically triangular: considerable variation on this theme. Both examples classified as large modules of this variant have a wide brushed band of paint on the neck, typical on small modules of Form 17A. AM343 (7065.3) is unusual in being painted both inside and all over the rim and neck. The small modules of 17A are the most common variants of Form 17 and of the painted amphora series in general, only matched in numbers by Form 14. The small-module AM295 (7026.1) is unusual both for its pronounced triangular rim and the presence of a stepped band on the upper shoulder, at the junction with the neck, with a corresponding indent on the inside. The fabric of this vessel (sample ZG55), with schist, is notably set apart from others in this series by Doherty, and we may conclude that is the product of a particular, distinct workshop to the others that usually supplied Form 17 to Zeugma.⁸⁸

Frequency and date: Seventh century (Large Form 14A: 7065 [AM343]; 12011 × 2 [AM393]; Small Form 17A, very common in seventh-century contexts: 7006 × 3 [AM283–284]; 7026.1 variant with ridge on upper shoulder [AM295]; 7060 [AM310, fig. 7: almost complete]; 7060.18 [AM311]; 7062.1 [AM334]; 7062.3 [AM335, figs. 8–9: almost complete]; 7065.1/7006.1 [AM283/344: complete]; 7065.2 [AM345]; 12002 [AM360]; 12011.72 [AM414]; 12011.68 (AM415: could be also Form 18); 12011.84? [AM416]). A complete small module Form 17 housed in the Gaziantep Museum (7006.2: AM285) was noted by Philip Kenrick, but I was unable to examine it.

Other parallels: the well-known complete example published from Déhès is a small-module Form 14A (Plate 51c; Orssaud 1992, 221, 224, fig. B/2.14, found in situ from the latest Byzantine abandonment phase, associated with a complete profile of LRC 10C, dated to the first half of the seventh century; also published by Bavand and Orssaud 2001, 37, fig. 5.25); another well-known vessel is a small-module Form 14A, with a typical painted band on the neck, spiral/“palmette” and horizontal band of interlaced loops on the shoulder published from Qusair as-Saila by Mackensen: 1984, Tafel 28.1, also reproduced by Sodini and Villeneuve (1992, fig. 3.3); a complete example of Small 17A with the usual spiral/“palmette” and looped band on the shoulder is published from Halabiyya-Zenobia (Orssaud 1991, 267, fig. 123.35, with reference to a similar example at Tas’as

on the Euphrates); other examples are published from the Fortress of Qusair as-Saila by Konrad (2001a, Tafel 85.–6.5 and 7; Tafel 87.1, 3 [as our AM334], 8, and 13).

LARGE MODULE FORM 17(A)?

Mostly complete examples, but for rim, with large body and large sagging base (Base 8A):

Frequency and date: Seventh-century contexts: 7036.1/7060.15 (AM296/303, Fig. 6); 5034.1 (AM264); Large/Medium: 5001.2 (top soil: AM262, not illustrated).

FORM 17B

Unique, large module. A square rim, markedly stepped underside. Streak of paint on handle.

Frequency and date: Unique. Seventh-century context (12011.58: AM396). Further parallels: Though not stepped, a similar profile is published from Qusair as-Saila, from the Fortress (Konrad 2001, Tafel 87.10, also a large module).

FORM 17C

Unique, large module. A very thick rim band with a projecting molding at its lowest edge. It has a particularly wide rim diameter.

Frequency and date: Unique. Seventh-century context (7060.23: AM302). Further parallels: Qusair as-Saila (Konrad 2001a, from the Fortress, Tafel 85.25 and 27); Resafa (Mackensen 1984, Tafel 12.19).

SMALL MODULE FORM 17D

Only a small module of this variant was encountered. As Form 17A, but with a more pronounced, hooked, triangular rim with a concave rim top.

Frequency and date: Unique example. Seventh century: 7003.1/7004.2 (AM268/271: upper half of vessel).

SMALL MODULE FORM 17E

Only a small module of this variant was encountered. Rim bent back, outer face flat, rim undercut.

Frequency and date: Unique example. Seventh-century context (7066.22: AM312). Further parallels: Qusair as-Saila (Konrad 2001a, Tafel 87.14).

SMALL MODULE FORM 17F

Small rounded rim, neck is ribbed outside and inside. Painted on the neck (not illustrated). Perhaps a little more common at Tetrapyrgium.

Frequency and date: Unique. Seventh-century context (7065.4: AM346). Further parallels: Three vessels from Qusair as-Saila have the same combination of rather thick, rounded rim and ribbed neck, two of them bearing a painted band on the neck (Konrad 2001a, Tafel 86.9, 10 and 12). Another example has the same rim or is an example of Form 17A, with narrow ribs present on the lower neck only, and bearing the usual spiral/"palmette" motif on the shoulder (Konrad 2001a, Tafel 86.11); Resafa (Mackensen 1984, Tafel 15.7).

The Decorative Schemes of Forms 15–17

Several almost complete examples of Form 17 survive that demonstrate the similarity of the painted decoration motifs for this form. A brushed horizontal across the neck is a common feature. This, on the complete examples AM335 (7062.3: figs. 8–9) and AM283/344 (7006.1/7065.1), is on both sides of the neck, between the handles. The shoulder is decorated with the same motifs that occur on the large-module vessels AM264 (5034.1) and AM296/303 (7036.1/7060.15: fig. 6), probably also to be ascribed to Form 17: a vegetal motif, a leaf with a spiral attached to the left, occurs singly, on each side of small-module Form 17A (e.g., AM335, figs. 8–9: 7062.3), whereas there is space for several to be painted on the larger module. This motif is more stylized and small in the case of Small Form 17D AM271 (7003.1/7004.2) and Small Form 17A AM310 (7060.19: fig. 7), and is, as the larger motif on small Form 17A AM335 (7062.3: Figs. 8–9), only present twice on the shoulder. Below this motif, in a band running above the shoulder/wall carination, is usually the same motif encountered on the large module (i.e., as AM296/303, fig. 6), an interlaced spiral (e.g., AM295: 7026.1) or more commonly a series of parallel convex strokes, as AM271 (7003.1/7004.2). This same pattern also occurs on the large module (e.g., AM264: 5034.1). Some examples of Form 17A have dots in the center of each half-circle (e.g., AM283/344: 7065.1). The spiral arch motif that occurs on the large module AM264 (5034.1) is never found on small modules of Form 17, probably due to lack of space. It is interesting that the only example of Form 15 with its painted shoulder extant (AM338: 7064.1) betrays a little less finesse in its execution than the large modules AM264 (5034.1) and certainly AM296/303 (7036.1/7060.15: fig. 6).

Below the carination, on the upper wall is generally found a plain, horizontal band of paint, a feature that is also found on both large and small modules of Form 17. In some cases, e.g., AM344, the painting was applied in two stages (in this case the band on the neck was painted twice). The effect is to render the second layer a darker shade of red-brown. Where the border motif on the lower shoulder is formed by an overlapping brush stroke, this also led to darker sections where the lines overlapped. The large-module Form 17A AM343 is unusual, as its entire neck surface was painted and then the horizontal band was added. In the case of the large modules AM264 (Plate 63) and AM296/303 (Plate 66 and fig. 6) and some of the small-module Form 17 (AM310, fig. 7; AM335, figs. 8–9) the surfaces were given a cream undercoat prior to painting.

The identification of the leaf with spiral motif with a particular plant is quite possible, given that its exact repetition is so frequent. One would think this represents a specific plant and may be a clue as to the contents. The identification by some authors of this motif with a palm leaf is not convincing, nor is it a traditional depiction of an acanthus leaf. A vine tendril would have been represented with accompanying grapes and vine leaves.

Form 18

With a plain rim, beveled flat on its outer face, and no rim projection. Large and small modules. AM507, a medium module, has a horizontal band of paint on its neck, as examples of Form 17. The small-module AM419 is decorated with a band of paint on one side of the handle that is preserved.

Frequency and date: All contexts are seventh century (Medium Form 18: 12012 [AM507]; Small Form 18: 12011.70 [AM419]; 12011.71? [AM420]). Other parallels: The upper half of a vessel of Form 18 with part of the shoulder decoration preserved is published from Qusair as-Saila (Konrad 2001a, Tafel 86.2, and Tafel 87.21, both from the Fortress; a small module from the vicus, Fdnr. 94/1, may also be a variant of this form: Tafel 108.7).

Form 19

Plain outer face, rim not marked off from the neck. Plain, rounded rim top, convex on the inside. Small modules are quite common. There is one possible large module with similar features.

Frequency and date: Relatively common. Seventh-century contexts (Large Form 19: 12012 × 2 [AM508–509]; small modules are more common: 7005.1? [AM278]; 12011 × 2 [AM421–422]; 12012.28, 31, 32, 41? [AM527–529]). There were a fair number of small handles in 12011 and 12012 that might belong to this variant.

Handles and Painted Shoulders of Forms 14–19

Handles and painted shoulder fragments of small modules as Form 17 are very common in seventh-century contexts, particularly the large deposits 12011 and 12012: 7005; 7006; 7060 × 10; 7065; 7214 × 2; 12011 × 85; 12012 × 17; 12002 × 7. Large handles and painted shoulders of large modules of Forms 14–19 (Forms 15–17 in the Catalogue) are less common: 7003; 7060.3 (AM304); 7060 × 3; 7214; 12002 × 3; 12011 × 8; 12012 × 8.

LARGE MODULE BASE 8A

Large sagging bases, as on the largely complete vessel AM264 (5034.1).

Frequency and date: All seventh-century contexts: 7036 × 3; 7060; 12011 × 2; 12012 × 2.

SMALL MODULE BASE 8B

The rounded base type for small-module amphorae such as those of the complete vessel of Form 17A (AM283/344: Plate 70; 7065.1/7006.1) was far rarer than one would expect. This may be due to their being missed during collection (even though many body sherds were collected in the large deposits such as 12011 and 12012): 7004; 12002 × 5; 12011 × 4; 12012 × 2.

CATALOGUE OF TRANSPORT
AMPHORAE

The following abbreviations are used in the catalogue (list arranged by column heading):

Cat: sequential numbering of catalogued items for this catalogue

Dbase: my original Dbase catalogue numbering. This number is marked on the vessel in ink

NS: number of sherds

Wt: weight in grams

S: sherd type (wherein R = rim; B = base; H = handle; W = wall; Ft = foot; fr = fragment; frs = fragments; N = neck; st = handle stump; Sm = handle smear; Sh = shoulder)

Form: form according to the above Typology, or other well-known types (e.g., LRA 1; Keay 23)

No: number of vessels represented

%: percentage of rim or base survival

Dia: rim or base diameter in cm

De: decoration (wherein CB = combed band(s); P = painted; G = groove; Di = dipinto)

Ill: where illustrated (figures appear within the text; plates appear at the end)

Note on painted decoration: The “border band motif” is the looped or, in some cases, parallel curved strokes in a band on the lower shoulder of amphorae of the Syrian painted series (Form 15–17), usually with a plain band beneath. In some cases “looped arches” constructed in this manner occur on the shoulder. “Spiral”: the “spiral” / “palm frond”, snail-like painted motif that often decorates the shoulder section.

Note on fabrics: Samples analyzed by Chris Doherty are assigned ZG numbers.⁸⁹ In some cases in the Fabrics column my original fabric classification is included in parentheses, corrected or, in contrast, supported by the thin-section sample results. Palestinian is abbreviated “Pal.”

Groups: Contexts marked * are contexts not included in Philip Kenrick’s plain and cooking ware deposits: primarily amphorae or single vessels. Joins between contexts are also indicated. A summary of contexts with amphorae presented is as follows:

- Group B (Late Augustan to Tiberian)
7118; 15009; 15095
- Group C (Flavian)
2283; 2300; 7007; 7023
- Group D (A.D. 253)
2010; 2011*; 2012 (joins 2080); 2014* (joins 2031); 2017* (single vessel); 2023; 2031* (joins 2014); 2032*; 2039; 2080 (joins 2012); 2086* (single vessel); 2139; 2158; 2241*; 2260; 2269*; 2278; 2295*; 2376; 18108
- Group F (first half of seventh century, except where indicated)

5001; 5034*; 7003* (joins 7004; 7060?); 7004* (joins 7003); 7005; 7006* (joins 7065); 7026; 7036 (joins 7060); 7060* (joins 7036; 7003?); 7061*; 7062; 7064; 7065 (joins 7006); 7214; 7306 (above 7064); 12002 (A.D. 525/550 to seventh; ARS 104C FW join with 12011?);

12011 (A.D. mid-sixth to 600 at most, with at least one early seventh; ARS 104C join with 12002? And LRC 3F join with 12012?); 12012 (7 × A.D. 525–550 and 1 × early seventh century; LRC 3F FW join with 12011?).

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
Late Augustan or Tiberian (Group B)												
<i>Context 7118 (Plate 52)</i>												
AM1	7118.2	Fabric 1	1	24	R/N fr	Form 2C	1	14	13	out	–	PL. 52 Type piece. Pronounced concave band. Similar form and fabric to Flavian piece 7007.2 (AM77), here with a wider rim band and angled neck.
AM2	7118.3	Fabric 1	1	21	R	Form 2D	1	12	12	out	–	PL. 52 Type piece. Similar to AM1 (7118.2), but rounded rim top.
AM3	7118.4	Fabric 1	1	18	R/N/ Shfr	Form 3B	1	17	9	in	–	PL. 52 Thin walled collared rim, thin triangular band, as examples in 15095. Pale yellow ochre surfaces.
AM4	7118.6	Fabric 1	1	15	R/N	Form 3B	1	20	8	in	–	– Identical to 7118.4 (AM3). Fired green. Light weight.
AM5	7118.5	Fabric 2	2	59	R/N/ spur	Unclassified	1	50	7.5	in	–	PL. 52 Seems to have a projecting spur on the neck, not a handle. Triangular rim band bent inward. Flagon likely. Lime eruptions but not as coarse as Fabric 2.
AM6	7118.7	Fabric 1	1	18	R/N fr	Unclassified	1	15	9	top	–	– Unique. Rounded rim, bulbous neck. Buff.
AM7	7118.10	Fabric 1	1	55	H	–	1	–	–	–	–	Jug or flagon. Handle width 3 cm.
AM8	7118.11	Fabric 1	1	41	Hfr/N	–	1	–	–	–	–	Handle attached to neck, not rim top. Yellow ochre surfaces. Handle width 4 cm.
AM9	7118.12	Fabric 1	2	55	Hfr	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
AM10	7118.13	–	1	177	B/W	Base 1F	1	50	4	in	–	PL. 52 Splayed, beveled foot. Closed form. Well turned, smoothed, out-burnished. Buff surfaces and pale orange fabric.
AM11	7118.14	Fabric 1	1	51	B	As Base 1G	1	22	11	out	–	PL. 52 Shape as that of mid-third-century Forms 12–13. Perhaps intrusive.
AM12	7118.15	Fabric 1	1	35	B/Wfr	Base 1	1	12	12	out	–	–
AM13	7118.1	Rhodian?	1	147	Hfr	Unclassified	1	–	–	–	–	Hard fine pale red fabric with pale orange brown-salmon, smooth surfaces. Oval section, as that of “mushroom rim” / “Graeco-Italic” amphorae. Fabric as Cretan or Rhodian. Not a Koan fabric. Handle shape should be Hellenistic.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
<i>Context 15009 (with intrusive mid-third century) (Plate 52)</i>												
AM14	15009.1	Fabric 1	1	54	R/N	Form 1B	1	25	10.5	–	PL. 52	Groove on rim face.
									top			
AM15	15009.2	Coarse Fabric 1	1	19	R/N fr	Form 3A or 3B	1	20	10 top	–	PL. 52	–
AM16	15009.3	Probably Fabric 1	1	24	R/N	Form 4	1	20	8 in	–	PL. 52	Form as 15095.6 (AM43). Fired green with abundant fine-.5 mm black inclusions and lime.
AM17	15009.7	Fabric 1	1	76	Ptfr/W	Base 1E	1	20	–	–	PL. 52	Turned outer wall. Beveled foot.
AM18	15009.4	Fabric 1?	1	25	B	Base 3	1	–	–	–	PL. 52	As 7006.14 (AM287) and 2300.1 (AM74). Hollow conical toe.
AM19	15009.12	Local	68	1,662	W	–	68	–	–	–	–	–
AM20	15009.5	Fabric 13B	1	59	R/N/Hfr	Form 14A?	1	–	–	–	PL. 52	Painted band on rim top. Should be an intrusive piece. Handle type and fabric are not typical for Form 11; cf. Form 14A (AM110), also painted.
AM21	15009.10	Rhodian	1	12	Rfr/Nfr	Rhodian	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM22	15009.11	Rhodian	2	40	Sh/W	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
AM23	15009.6	Dressel 6?	1	160	W	Dressel 6?	1	–	–	–	–	Dressel 6 (Dalmatian coast) wine amphora or a Cádiz fish sauce amphora. Moderate .5–1 mm red-brown inclusions (iron oxide).
AM24	15009.8	Import	1	23	Bfr	Base 6	1	50	4.5	–	PL. 52	Type piece. Unique. Cream out, with deep orange salmon fabric. Marine shell present. Compact fabric, with scattered fine rounded quartz. Hollow foot, but flaring immediately. Cretan?
<i>Context 15095 (with some intrusive mid-third century) (Plates 52 and 53)</i>												
AM25	15095.4	Fabric 1? ZG61 = Fabric 1	1	25	R/N	Form 1A	1	23	8 in	–	PL. 52	Type piece. Collared tall neck. Rim face folded into two convex sections. Neck is tronco-conical. Greenish buff surfaces. Yellow-pale orange fabric. Well fired. ZG60 = More chert than AM77 (7007.2), but is still Fabric 1.
AM26	15095.5	Coarse Fabric 1?	1	14	R/N	Form 1C	1	15	7.5 in	–	PL. 52	Type piece. Same rim type, but light groove only and shorter neck. Fabric more pimply, cf. 2039.16 (AM155). Orange-yellow buff surfaces.
AM27	15095.14	Fabric 1	1	16	R/N	Form 3A	1	18	9 in	–	PL. 52	Type piece. Thick. wide, rim band. Lime eruptions.
AM28	15095.42	–	1	45	R/H fr	Form 3A or B	1	–	–	–	–	Handle width 3 cm.
AM29	15095.9	Fabric 1 = ZG61	2	66	R/N/Shfr	Form 3B	1	23	9	–	PL. 52	Type piece. Collar neck, triangular rim band. Buff to pale orange brown mottled. Clay blob on inner neck. ZG61: Fine Fabric 1.
AM30	15095.10	Fabric 1	1	10	R/N	Form 3B	1	10	–	–	–	More pimply with common fine lime.
AM31	15095.12	Fabric 1	1	13	R/N fr	Form 3B	1	18	9	–	–	–

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM32	15095.13	Coarse Fabric 1	1	13	R/N	Form 3B	1	10	9 in	–	PL. 52	–
AM33	15095.16	Fabric 1	1	50	Hst/Sh/N	Form 3B	1	–	–	–	PL. 52	Should be this.
AM34	15095.41	–	4	144	Hfr	Form 3A or B	4	–	–	–	–	Strap-handles, cf. Form 3.
AM35	15095.28	Fabric 1	2	166	B/W	Base 1A	1	50	10	–	PL. 52	Type piece. Lower wall well preserved. Foot not beveled (as is that of 15095. 34 and 33: AM39 and AM40).
AM36	15095.29	Fabric 1	1	55	B/W	Base 1A	1	20	10	P	–	Similar, but with a white cream coat and trace of red paint outside near the foot and under part of the base.
AM37	15095.30	Fabric 1	1	20	Ft/W	Base 1	1	5	–	–	–	–
AM38	15095.31	Fabric 1	1	52	Ft/W	Base 1	1	5	–	–	–	–
AM39	15095.34	Fabric 1	1	98	B/W	Base 1B	1	35	11 out	–	PL. 52	Foot beveled outside. Scattered white material, with some black. Pale red fabric and buff surfaces. So probably Fabric 1. Floor is horizontal, not sagging.
AM40	15095.33	Coarse Fabric 1?	1	96	B/W	Base 1C	1	30	10 out	–	PL. 52	Volcanic fragments more visible on surface than in the fabric. Sagging base. Beveled foot, concave inner face.
AM41	15095.35	Coarse Fabric 1	1	46	B/W	Base 1D	1	15	12 out	–	PL. 52	Sloping floor, as 15095.33 (AM40). But foot not beveled.
AM42	15095.15	Fabric 1	1	16	R/N fr	Unclassified Related to Form 2?	1	18	11 in	–	PL. 52	Type piece. Unique. Thin, band rim, bell shaped. Not necessarily related to Form 2. Pimpily coarse Fabric 1. Whitish buff.
AM43	15095.6	Coarse Fabric 1	1	22	R/N	Form 4	1	15	8.3 in	–	PL. 53	Type piece. Cylindrical neck and short flat projecting rim, like a flagon. Fired yellowish buff.
AM44	15095.7	Coarse Fabric 1	1	27	R/N	Form 5	1	20	8 in	–	PL. 53	Type piece. Similar simple rounded rim to third-century Form 13, but thinner and smaller rim. Buff.
AM45	15095.8	Fabric 1?	1	21	R/N	Form 6	1	17	8 in	G	PL. 53	Type piece. Groove marking off rounded rim. Pale orange clay and orange-brown surfaces. Not pimply. A little mica dust.
AM46	15095.11	Fabric 1? ZG62 = similar to Fabric 1	1	17	R/N	Form 7A	1	20	8 in	–	PL. 53	Type piece. Neck probably vertical, not collar type. Triangular rim band. Pale greenish yellow fabric, softer. ZG62: Similar to Fabric 1, finer sand.
AM47	15095.36	–	44	1,821	W	–	44	–	–	–	–	Local-regional plain ware, probably an amphora.
AM48	15095.37	–	60	1,809	W	–	60	–	–	–	–	–
AM49	15095.38	–	28	648	W	–	28	–	–	–	–	–
AM50	15095.24	Fabric 13B?	2	22	W	–	1	–	–	–	–	Near base. More uneven and finer matrix than Fabric 13B but similar elements. Well fired, pale green. Base area scraped smooth.
AM51	15095.27	–	1	46	Sh/W	–	1	–	–	P	–	Rounded shoulder, so probably a painted jug. Horizontal band with two filled circles below. Band on wall.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM52	15095.19	Fabric 1	1	113	R/H/N/ Sh	Form 3F rather than Form 3A?	1	–	–	–	PL.53	The large rim could indicate that it is the mid-third-century variant Form 3F. Handle with central flat rib. Stepped shoulder, with offset at base of neck.
AM53	15095.25	Fabric 2	1	16	R	Form 3F	1	10	10	–	–	Intrusive? Lime-rich fabric. Probably this third-century variant.
AM54	15095.18	Fabric 13B?	1	37	R/N	Form 13B?	1	10	–	P	PL. 53	An intrusive mid-third-century piece? But fabric seems to be closer to Fabric 13. Pale pink core, pale green surfaces. Usual black and hard semiclear material. Granular break. Horizontal stroke of paint across lower neck (not illustrated) is however not a feature of third-century pieces. Note presence of a likely third-century piece in this deposit (AM53, Form 3F).
AM55	15095.20	Coarse Fabric 1	1	47	Hfr/N	–	1	–	–	–	–	Could be mid Roman. Yellow ochre.
AM56	15095.26	Fabric 13B	1	92	W	Cf. Large Forms 15–17	1	–	–	P	–	Vertical wide bands. Thick-walled, wide shoulder as the sixth- to seventh-century form. Still, as this decoration is not encountered, could be early Roman?
AM57	15095.1	Rhodian	1	68	Hst/Sh	Rhodian	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM58	15095.39	Rhodian?	1	28	Sh/W		1	–	–	–	–	–
AM59	15095.21	Rhodian	1	83	Wfr	Rhodian	1	–	–	–	–	Possibly Rhodian, near base area. But has lime reactions. Abundant fine lime and dust in break. Some clay fragments? Well fired. Not Koan.
AM60	15095.3	Buff import	1	45	Hfr	Rhodian imitation	1	–	–	–	–	Round section. Rather powdery for Rhodian.
AM61	15095.2	Koan?	1	25	Hfr/ Shfr	Dressel 2–4	1	–	–	–	PL. 53	Import. Fired yellowish buff. Half of double rod handle: narrow rod. Fabric has superficial similar appearance to Sinope with lime reactions but with no volcanics. Smooth, matt surfaces. Well fired. Moderate + .5–1 mm red-brown haematite. Several .5 mm gold flakes. Perhaps Koan. If not, east Cilician, related to LRA 1 fabrics.
AM62	15095.22	Import Cádiz?	1	179	W	–	1	–	–	–	–	Thick-walled amphora. Fine fabric. Perhaps not enough oxide for Cádiz. Not enough mica for Dressel 6?
AM63	15095.23	Tunisian?	1	248	W	–	1	–	–	–	–	Rounded quartz fabric. Buff outer surfaces. Pale salmon-orange fabric and inner surface. Granular. Pimply surface inside. Has some voids, cf. north Tunisian spatheia / Keay 26. Could well be Tunisian.
AM64	15095.40	Buff import	1	28	N	–	1	–	–	–	–	–

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
Flavian (Group C)												
<i>Context 2283 (Flavian with intrusive mid-third century) (Plate 53)</i>												
AM65	2283.2	Fabric 1	1	25	R/N fr	Form 2B	1	23	9 in	–	PL. 53	Type piece. Smooth surfaces. Should be Fabric 1. Pale orange-salmon fabric and buff surfaces. Well fired. Fine shell?
AM66	2283.3	–	1	29	Ft	Base 4A	1	100	–	–	PL. 53	Type piece. Unique. Quite micaceous, brown–dark buff fabric. Similar fabric to AM67 (2283.4). Should be base for Form 1 or Form 2.
AM67	2283.4	Fabric 1?	1	35	Ft	Base 4B	1	100	–	–	PL. 53	Type piece. Unique. Fine matrix. Base for Form 1 likely.
AM68	2283.5	Fabric 1?	1	25	Ft	Base 4C	1	100	–	–	PL. 53	Type piece. Unique. Similar base to 2283.4 (AM66). Base for Form 1 likely.
AM69	2283.7	Fabric 1?	1	62	N/ Shfr	Unclassified	1	25	9 in	–	PL. 53	Fairly vertical neck, right angle at start of shoulder. Yellow buff outer surface, pale red-brown inside. Some gold mica flakes. Could be Fabric 1.
AM70	2283.8	Fabric 1	1	54	Sh	–	1	–	–	–	–	Thick-walled, rounded shoulder fragment.
AM71	2283.6	Fabric 1	1	33	R/N/ Hst	Form 13D	1	17	9 in	CB	PL. 53	Should be an intrusive third-century piece? If not, earliest example of this shape. Grooving under rim. Similar rim to 2086.1 (AM202), similar rather wide diameter.
AM72	2283.1	Rhodian	1	98	Hfr	Rhodian	1	–	96	–	–	Handle width 3 cm.
<i>Context 2300 (Plate 53)</i>												
AM73	2300.3	Fabric 1	1	90	Hst/Sh	–	1	–	–	–	–	Double grooved band on outer shoulder. Fired pale salmon orange, with a cream coat. Smoother inside.
AM74	2300.4	Local	1	25	Bfr	Base 3	1	100	–	–	PL. 53	Type piece. Like a Cretan amphora base. Same form and fabric is 7006.14 (AM287). Fabric has some gold mica and common fine-.5 mm lime. Fired dark brown-orange with brown-buff surface. Another base variant for Form 1 or Form 2A–B? Form 2C–D are too thick-walled?
AM75	2300.1	Rhodian	1	165	N	Rhodian	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM76	2300.2	Rhodian	1	73	Hfr	Rhodian	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Context 7007 (Plate 53)</i>												
AM77	7007.2	Fabric 1 ZG59	1	38	R/N	Form 2A	1	25	11 in	–	PL. 53	Type piece. Collar neck, with band rim, pronounced concave face. Cf. Hellenistic / early Roman Palestinian amphorae. Fired yellowish buff. Common fine to .5 mm lime. Granular break. Well fired. Could be a coarse Fabric 1, with common fine gray inclusions and common lime. ZG59: classified as Fabric 1.
AM78	7007.3	Coarse Fabric 1?	1	10	R/N fr	Form 2A	1	16	9 in	–	–	Same fabric as AM77.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM79	7007.10	Fabric 1?	1	35	Hfr/Sh	Ring handle	1	–	–	–	PL. 53	Ring handle attached to shoulder. Cream-white outer surface. Well fired. Orange brown fabric. It was classified as the same fabric as 2011.2 (AM115), which I thought to be related to Fabric 13. In the latter case (ZG34) the fabric analysis suggested it belonged to Fabric 1.
AM80	7007.5	Coarse Fabric 1?	1	16	R/N	Form 3A	1	12	10	out	– PL. 53	Type piece. Rather coarse fabric with fine-.5 mm gray and lime.
AM81	7007.8	Coarse Fabric 1	1	36	R/N/Hfr	Form 3A	1	13	9	in	– PL. 53	Collared rim type with handle from rim top. Rim obscured but has a hooked band.
AM82	7007.9	Coarse Fabric 1	1	26	R/N/Hfr	Form 3A or 3B	1	15	–	–	–	Similar to 7007.8 (AM81). Rim obscured. Greenish granular porous fabric. Handle width 3 cm.
AM83	7007.4	Fine Fabric 1?	1	29	R/N	Form 3C	1	28	11	out	– PL. 53	Type piece. Smooth greenish buff surfaces and pale red core, with common fine silver mica. Like a Rhodian fabric. Folded band rim, short collar.
AM84	7007.6	Fabric 1	1	12	R/N/Hst	Form 7B	1	15	8	in	– PL. 53	Type piece. Thin neck, thin band rim, thin neck, rim bent inward, as the third-century variant Form 3D. Buff.
AM85	7007.7	Fabric 1	1	14	R/N/Hsm	Form 8	1	15	8	in	– PL. 53	Thin walled. Small rounded band rim, groove-lid seat on rim top. Thin neck. Buff.
AM86	7007.11	Fabric 1	1	32	Hfr	Jug or flagon	1	–	–	–	–	Smooth, buff surfaces. Quite micaceous. Handle width 4 cm.
AM87	7007.12	Fabric 1	1	98	Hst/Sh	–	1	–	–	G	–	Rather heavy-dense fabric. Fired brown with orange brown surfaces. Wide groove at lower edge of shoulder. Probably Fabric 1, not Fabric 13 group. Fine rounded quartz and dark gray inclusions present. Even break.
AM88	7007.1	Fabric 1 ZG66	1	78	Ftfr	Base 5/ (Form 2C–D?)	1	100	–	–	PL. 53	Type piece. Unique. Large hollow foot with molding at end. Close to Fabric 1 (confirmed by Chris Doherty: ZG66). Finely sandy texture. Pale orange brown fabric with a porous break. Buff-brownish surface. Could be a base for the thick-walled amphora Form 2C–D (see Plate 49c).

Context 7023 (Plate 53)

AM89	7023.1	–	1	30	B/Wfr	Base 2A	1	20	–	–	PL. 53	Small jug or amphora / flagon base, rounded, sagging base. Rather porous, almost white, greenish fabric. Has occasional+ white material that is in the Syrian fabric, but fabric is finely granular-even, not as Syrian painted amphorae. Not enough gray (lime or iron oxide) inclusions for coarse Fabric 1. No mica either. There is Hellenistic to Flavian material in this context.
------	--------	---	---	----	-------	---------	---	----	---	---	--------	--

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
A.D. 253 Assemblages (Group D)												
<i>Context 2010 (Plate 54)</i>												
AM90	2010.12	Fabric 8	1	67	Hfr/N	Form 10 (or Form 11)	1	20	8	–	–	Finger indent at top of handle near neck. Thin neck. Rather coarse with 1–2 mm black inclusions. Green tint. Narrow neck and coarse fabric, cf. 2039.22 (AM160).
AM91	2010.13	Fabric 8	1	50	Hfr/N	Form 10 (or Form 11)	1	–	–	–	–	Same handle form and fabric. Concave rim face, rather square profile.
AM92	2010.5	Fabric 1	1	64	R/N	Form 12C	1	22	9 in	CB	PL. 54	Type piece. Thick square rim. Lightly concave lid set. Combed band on neck.
AM93	2010.7	Fabric 1 ZG28	1	119	R/N/Hfr	Form 12E	1	10	10 in	CB	PL. 54	Type piece. Well convex inner neck and square rim. Band of horizontal grooves below rim. Form close to the Fabric 1 jar with wavy line decoration (PT387). Diameter too small for this. Gray brown surfaces and pale red core.
AM94	2010.9	Fabric 1	1	173	Sh/Nfr	Form 12	1	–	–	CB	–	–
AM95	2010.10	Fabric 1	4	572	Sh/W	Form 12	1	–	–	CB	–	Four fragments of the same or similar vessel. Broad curved shoulder with combed band at top and bottom. Fired yellow buff surfaces, pale orange brown fabric. Large jar or amphora.
AM96	2010.11	Fabric 1	1	50	Sh	Form 12	1	–	–	CB	–	Two narrow bands of combing on upper shoulder.
AM97	2010.14	Fabric 1	2	88	Sh	Forms 12–13	2	–	–	CB	–	–
AM98	2010.15	Fabric 1	1	79	Sh/Nfr	Forms 12–13	1	–	–	CB	–	Cream surface. Single band of combing upper shoulder.
AM99	2010.4	Fabric 1	1	131	R/N/ Hfr	Form 13B	1	25	8 in	CB	PL. 54	Type piece. Fired buff. Probably normal Fabric 1. Same variant as 2012.4 (AM129).
AM100	2010.8	Coarse Fabric 1	2	166	R/N/ Hfr/ Sh/Hfr	Form 13B	1	10	9 in	CB	PL. 54	The tronco-conical, slanted neck is atypical. The neck/shoulder fragment may belong to this. Has a double set of combed bands on the upper shoulder. Fired yellow buff. Should be coarse Fabric 1, as quite granular. But no different to 2012.3 (AM126).
AM101	2010.18	Coarse Fabric 1	1	116	B/W	Base 1G/ Forms 12–13	1	25	9	–	–	Ring-foot base for Forms 12–13. Gray brown.
AM102	2010.19	Coarse Fabric 1	1	70	B/W	Base 1G	1	45	9.5	–	–	Buff.
AM103	2010.20	Fabric 1	1	29	B/W	Base 1G	1	12	10	–	–	–
AM104	2010.21	Fabric 1	1	39	B/W	Base 1G	1	25	?	–	–	–
AM105	2010.22	Fabric 1	1	20	B/W	Base 1G	1	15	11	–	–	–
AM106	2010.23	Fabric 1	1	37	B/W	Base 1G	1	50	6	–	–	–
AM107	2010.24	Fabric 1	1	23	B/W	Base 1G	1	25	9	–	–	Too small for an amphora.
AM108	2010.25	Fabric 1	1	19	B/W	Base 1G	1	15	7	–	–	Too small for an amphora.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM109	2010.27	Fabric 1	1	69	Hfr/N	–	1	–	–	–	–	Handle width 3 cm. Fired salmon-orange. Well fired. Small vertical amphora handle type. Occasional rounded red, occasional gray fossil shell? Rather fine matrix, probably Fabric 1, rather than Fabric 13B.
AM110	2010.6	Fabric 13A ZG51	1	108	R/N/ Hfr	Form 14A	1	17	9 in	P	PL. 54	Could be contemporary and evidence for mid-Roman date of the “Syrian” series in Fabric 13A. Probably same form as AM194 (2080.4), of same date. Fabric fired pale green-yellow, with yellow-buff surfaces.
AM111	2010.16	Fabric 13	1	39	Sh/Nfr	–	1	–	–	CB	–	Cream-yellow surface out. Double set of combed bands. This fabric? Not Fabric 1.
AM112	2010.1	Campania	16	3,611	B/W	Dressel 2–4	1	100	–	–	PL. 54	Large part of vessel. Compact fabric with abundant fine to .5 mm black sand. Given the base type, should be a Dressel 2–4.
AM113	2010.2	Kap 2	1	206	Hfr/N	Kapitän 2	1	–	–	–	PL. 54	For Kapitän 2/Peacock and Williams 1986, Class 47, see text.
AM114	2010.3	Kap 2	1	57	Nfr	Kapitän 2	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Context 2011 (not on PK list) (Plate 55)</i>												
AM115	2011.2	Fine Fabric 1 ZG34	1	250	Hfr/Sh/ Nfr	Unclassified	1	–	–	CB	PL. 55	Two combed bands on upper shoulder. Cream-yellow outer surface coat and edge. Pale orange-brown fabric, with common fine to .5 mm lime visible on inner surface. Some .5 mm hard fine white material (limestone?); occasional white marine shell? Occasional red stone. The ring handle AM79 (7007.10) was classified as the same fabric variant. The sample taken of AM115, ZG34, was nevertheless classified as a “Fine Fabric 1.”
AM116	2011.1	Baetica-Guadalquivir ZG65	3	1,487	R/N/ Hfr/B	Dressel 2–4	1	20	11 top in	–	PL. 55	Type piece. Large bulbous rim. Double-barreled wide handle. A solid, thick base belongs to this vessel, as it has same fabric. No wall sherds were collected. Coarse laminar fabric, pale red to gray-brown. 1–1.5 mm angular moderate semiclear quartz, and rounded white-yellow soft lime lumps. Moderate rounded plates of mudstone, in a hackly break. One piece may be calcite. Baetican Guadalquivir Dressel 20 fabric likely. ZG65: south Spanish origin possible.
AM117	2011.3	LRA 3	1	18	W	Early “LRA 3”	1	–	–	–	–	I.e., as Agora P 65–66 (Robinson 1959). See text.
<i>Context 2012 (joins 2080) “with later intrusions” (Plate 55)</i>												
AM118	2012.13	Coarse Fabric 1 ZG36	1	159	R/N/ H/Sh	Form 3F	1	25	11 in	–	PL. 55	Type piece. Well fired.
AM119	2012.10	Fabric 1	1	88	R/N/ Hfr/Shfr	Form 3F	1	23	11 in	–	PL. 55	Handle width 4 cm.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM120	2012.14	Coarse Fabric 1 ZG37	1	229	R/W	Form 3G	1	12	8 in	–	PL. 55	Type piece. Short collar with band, plain wall. Smaller diameter than usual, cf. 2080.18 (AM184)? Close in rim type to Form 3F. The body shape is not that of Form 3D. Buff outside, pale red inside, with common fine gray/black inclusions. Common lime is dominant. Red stone present (cf. Cilician fabrics). Moderate gold mica flakes.
AM121	2012.16	Fabric 1	1	51	Hfr	Form 3	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM122	2012.12	Coarse Fabric 1	1	9	R	Form 2B?	1	8	9 in	–	PL. 55	Residual? As 2283.2 (AM65)? Band with concave face. Neck flaring as collar. Buff.
AM123	2012.11	ZG35: New fabric but related to Fabric 1	1	57	R/N	Form 9	1	50	8 in	–	PL. 55	Type piece. Pronounced rim band with concave lid seat on top. Buff fabric with hackly break. Has perhaps more dominant fine to .5 mm gray inclusions than usual for Fabric 1. ZG35: Not coarse Fabric 1, as I thought. A separate fabric. It is compared with 7003.4, a shoulder of a jug or flagon with combed wavy line and combed horizontal band decoration (a third-century intrusive piece in Context 7000).
AM124	2012.1	Fabric 1	1	52	R/N	Form 12A	1	35	10 in	CB	PL. 55	Joins R/N/Hfr AM188 (2080.7). Combed band below rim. Greenish-buff surface with yellowish fabric.
AM125	2012.2	Fabric 1 ZG29 and ZG30	2	146	R/N/Hfr	Form 12B	1	60	9 in	CB	PL. 55	Type piece. Rim top flattened with a squarer profile. Combed band below rim. Buff surface with pale red fabric. Plain oval handle. ZG29 and ZG30: Fine Fabric 1.
AM126	2012.3	Fabric 1 ZG31	1	154	R/N/Hfr	Form 12B/ Handle 2	1	23	9 in	CB	–	As 2012.2. (AM125). Combed band below rim. Handle width 4 cm.
AM127	2012.7	Fabric 1	1	56	R/N/Hfr	Form 13A	1	12	8 in	P? CB	PL. 55	Small convex rim, hooked, as 2039.11 (AM164), but smaller. Plain oval handle. Combed band below rim. There may be paint on handle. Cream-buff. Very pale orange fabric.
AM128	2012.8	Fabric 1	1	22	R/N	Form 13A	1	17	9 in	CB	–	Cf. 2080.8 (AM189).
AM129	2012.4	Fabric 1	3	116	R/N/Hfr	Form 13B/ Handle 2	1	45	8 in	CB	PL. 55	Rounded rim top with sharp edge.
AM130	2012.5	Fabric 1	1	26	R/N	Form 13B	1	18	8 in	CB	–	Grooved band is low on neck.
AM131	2012.6	Fabric 1	1	24	R/N	Form 13D	1	22	9 in	CB	–	Thick convex rim. Groove 1 cm down on neck. Beveled under rim. Greenish tint
AM132	2012.9	Fabric 1	1	83	H/Nfr	Handle 2/ Form 13	1	–	–	–	–	Probably a handle for Form 13 (4 cm width). Buff.
AM133	2012.20	Fabric 1 ZG38	1	66	B/Wfr	Base 1G/ Forms 12–13	1	15	10	–	PL. 55	Base type for Forms 12–13. ZG38: Fabric 1. Finest of Fabric 1 samples.
AM134	2012.21	Fabric 1	1	30	B/Wfr	Base 1G	1	15	11	–	–	–
AM135	2012.22	Fabric 1	1	24	B/Wfr	Base 1G	1	12	12	–	–	–
AM136	2012.23	Fabric 1	1	48	B/Wfr	Base 1G	1	30	9	–	–	Here fired pale salmon-orange.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM137	2012.24	Fabric 1?	1	47	Bfr	Base 2B	1	25	–	–	PL. 55	Type piece. Flat base section of sagging base type Form 3, cf. 2017.1 (AM148: Form 3D). Fabric described as “micaceous” (perhaps not a problem, as Fabric 1 does contain mica: e.g., AM155, also Form 3D).
AM138	2012.26	Fabric 1	1	72	Hfr/Nfr	Handle 2/ Forms 12–13	1	–	–	–	–	Small handle (3 cm).
AM139	2012.27	Fabric 1	2	165	Sh	Cf. Forms 12–13	1	–	–	CB	–	Fine gray inclusions common. Fired buff. Combed band at edge and start of shoulder.
AM140	2012.15	Fabric 1	1	58	Sh/Wfr	Painted amphora	1	15	–	P	PL. 55	Note that this painted vessel was classified by me as Fabric 1 and not in the “Syrian” Fabric 13 group. Narrow horizontal band of paint below shoulder and complex design on shoulder: large filled circle.
AM141	2012.28	Coarse Fabric 1?	1	85	W	Painted amphora	0	–	–	P	–	Probably Fabric 1. But could be a fine Fabric 13B or a coarse Fabric 1.
AM142	2012.18	Koan?	1	152	Hfr/Nfr	Koan?	1	–	–	–	PL. 55	Type piece. Wide double-barreled handle. Pale red core and buff surfaces. Could be Koan, but not as obvious as the rim 2039.1 (AM174).
AM143	2012.17	LRA 1D ZG70	1	49	Hfr/Nfr	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	PL. 55	Type piece. Narrow handle, as late fifth-century examples of LRA 1 in Butrint and Beirut. Fired yellow-buff, almost white. Burnt out lime pin holes. Some red stone. Gray. Intrusive.
AM144	2012.19	Gaza	1	54	Hfr	LRA 4	1	–	–	–	–	Concave central molding (4 cm wide). Not necessarily intrusive?
<i>Context 2014 (not on PK list) (joins 2031) (Plate 56)</i>												
AM145	2014.3	Fabric 1	1	27	R/N	Form 12A	1	20	10 in	CB	PL. 56	Joins R/N/Hfr 2031.2 (AM150).
AM146	2014.1	Kap 2	1	128	Hfr/Sh	Kapitän 2	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM147	2014.2	Kap 2	1	191	Hfr/Sh	Kapitän 2	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Context 2017 (not on PK list: single find) (Plate 56)</i>												
AM148	2017.1	Fabric 1	1	?	R/ 2H/ Sh/W/B	Form 3D/ Base 2B	1	80	8.9 in	P?	PL. 56 FIG. 2	SF2068. Type piece. Complete but for a few sherds. Has broad painted band(?) on mid wall and probably on neck (not illustrated). Fired gray-brown dark buff out with pale red fabric. Thin strap-handles. Bag-shaped base. Same hard-fired compact ware as 18108.2 (AM238).

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
<i>Context 2023</i>												
AM149	2023.1	Coarse Fabric 1 or Fabric 13A	2	362	Hst/ Sh/W	Unclassified	1	–	–	CB	–	Two combed bands on upper and lower shoulder, wall carinated. Dipinto “C” on upper wall.
<i>Context 2031 (not on PK list) (joins 2014) (Plate 56)</i>												
AM150	2031.2	Fabric 1	5	353	R/N/ Hfr/Hfr/ Sh/W	Form 12A	1	30	8 in	CB	PL 56	Form and Fabric Type Piece. Rim joins rim in 2014 (AM145). Combed horizontal grooved bands on neck and shoulder. Pimply surfaces greenish gray, with moderate .5 mm gold mica flakes. Coarse break, porous, with occasional rose quartz. Well fired.
AM151	2031.3	Fabric 1	2	296	Hst/ Nfr/Sh	Form 12	1	–	–	CB	PL 56	Same fabric as 2031.2 (AM150), but fired pale orange-red, so inclusions are easier to see. Grooved band at base of neck. Same rather narrow handle base. Not clear if there is mortar, rather than a clay spread, cf. Gazan amphorae, over shoulder of one fragment; latter would indicate clay support of vessel during manufacture). Granular fabric, well fired, with common rounded quartz and occasional red-brown, as some LRA 1 fabrics.
AM152	2031.1	Kap 2	1	502	R/N/ Hfr	Kapitän 2	1	100	5.1	–	PL 56	Narrow rim. Handle width 7 cm.
<i>Context 2032 (not on PK list) (Plate 56)</i>												
AM153	2032.2	Fabric 1	2	223	R/N/ H	Form 12F	1	40	9 in	CB	PL 56	Type piece. Unique. One fragment is burnt the other not. Rim has a flat band. Combed horizontal band under rim. Plain oval handle, classic for Forms 12–13. Fired buff with yellowish fabric. Hard fired, rather compact with scatter of red and calcite? / white-semi-clear angular fragments.
AM154	2032.1	Fabric 1	1	421	R/N/ H/Sh	Form 13D	1	32	10 in	CB	PL 56	Type piece. Same rim as complete vessel 2086.1 (AM202). Rather thick rim, rounded top. Combed band under rim. Plain handle.
<i>Context 2039 “with later intrusions” (Plate 57)</i>												
AM155	2039.16	Coarse Fabric 1 ZG33	1	24	R/N	Form 3D	1	20	9 in	–	PL 57	Typical compact Fabric 1 pimply surface, gold mica. Pale red edges and dark buff-brown core and pale grayish brown surfaces.
AM156	2039.17	Fabric 1	1	15	R/N fr	Form 3D variant	1	18	8 in	G	PL 57	Type piece. Double groove under a band rim. Should be a collared rim as Form 3.
AM157	2039.15	Fabric 1	1	31	R/N	Form 3F variant	1	18	9 in	–	PL 57	Type piece. Wet clay runs on inside (made upside down: Philip Kenrick’s observation). Classic Fabric 1, compact. Fired pale orangey and yellow buff.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM158	2039.20	Fabric 8 ZG45	3	207	R/N/ 2Hfr	Form 10	1	55	8 in	–	PL. 57	Fabric and Form Type piece. With large 1–1.5 mm lumps of lime and rounded hard fine pale gray material, possibly also lime? Fabric 8. Pronounced convex rim and flaring handle with indent at top of handle, which is then spread across neck. Here with granular pale red core and pale gray surfaces. Burnt. ZG45: Probably Fabric 8.
AM159	2039.12	Fabric 8	2	248	Rfr/H/ N	Form 10?/ Handle 1	1	–	–	P	–	Too granular for Fabric 1. Trace of paint on handle and upper neck below rim. So likely to be connected with Form 11 (e.g., AM161). Fired buff throughout. Plain neck, rim missing. Thin oval plain handle, rather sloping shoulder.
AM160	2039.22	Fabric 8	3	163	2Hfr/N	Form 10?	1	–	–	–	PL. 57	Unusual, with a square handle section. Handle below rim, as Form 10 (AM158). Fabric as Form 11. Neck probably the same vessel. Fired greenish buff-cream. Granular, with moderate .5 mm and occasional 1 mm dark gray inclusions.
AM161	2039.21	Fabric 8 var = ZG46	1	68	R/N/ Hfr	Form 11A	1	25	7 in	P	PL. 57	Type piece. Dark brownish-red paint over rim top and down top left side of handle. Fired creamy orange-buff. Granular fabric with evident fine dark gray inclusions, usual red-brown angular red quartz of Fabric 1 and Fabric 8. Not the usual large lime of Fabric 8, but occasional 1 mm lime. Handle attached over rim top. ZG46: lateritic sub-fabric of Fabric 8.
AM162	2039.24	Fabric 8	1	29	R/N/ Hsm	Form 11B	1	17	9.5	P	PL. 57	Wider rim than 2039.21 (AM161). Handle not attached over rim top, so must be Form 11B. Painted band over top and outer face of rim band. Here is dark gray. The fabric is coarse with prominent lime. Coarser than AM161 with more lime.
AM163	2039.31	Fabric 8	1	73	Hfr/Sh	Form 11	1	–	–	P	–	Fabric type piece. Coarse with large lime and white quartz(?) and brown-black inclusions.
AM164	2039.11	Coarse Fabric 1 ZG39	1	28	R/N	Form 13A variant	1	21	9 in	CB	PL. 57	Fabric and form type piece. Small rounded-convex rim, here with ridge on top inner face (unique example with this feature). Fired buff throughout, distinct to the usual firing of Forms 12–13. Moderate gray inclusions, granular porous break. Has round marine shell likely. Occasional semitransparent material found in Syrian Euphrates Fabric 13. ZG39: Coarse Fabric 1, with garnet.
AM165	2039.29	Fabric 1	1	29	R/N	Form 13B?	1	23	9 in	–	PL. 57	Narrow grooved band below rim. Inner face rounded. Could also be a jug, given the angle of the neck.
AM166	2039.13	Fabric 1	2	207	H/ Nfr/ Sh	Handle 2/ Forms 12–13	1	15	9 in	CB	–	Handle width 4 cm. Cf. handle of form 13D 2086. 1 (AM202). Narrow combed band on upper shoulder near neck. Thin neck, relatively wide.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM167	2039.14	Coarse Fabric 1	1	121	H/Nfr	Handle 2/ Forms 12-13	1	-	-	-	-	Handle narrows toward base (4 cm wide). Fired buff throughout. Has more fine gray than usual, but shows how this fabric (2039.11: AM164) is related to Fabric 1.
AM168	2039.18	Fabric 1	1	57	Hsm/N	Forms 12-13	1	20	11	-	PL. 57	Could be a new variant, as the neck/shoulder seems to be fairly right angled. String-cut join at base of neck. Grooved band at base of neck.
AM169	2039.23	Fabric 13A	1	45	Sh	Painted amphora	1	-	-	P	PL. 57	Linked "arches" painted in band around shoulder. Coarse fabric with the gray material dominant. Fired almost white. Not as hard-fired as Fabric 13B, so closer to 2080.4-5 (AM194-195). Unclear if intrusive.
AM170	2039.27	Fabric 1	1	90	B	Base 1G	1	50	10	-	PL. 57	-
AM171	2039.25	Fabric 2 ZG41	1	205	B/Wfr	Base 1G variant	1	100	9.2	-	PL. 57	Type piece. Rather large version. Here with common-abundant fine lime dots and moderate .5-1 mm dark gray material and occasional rounded dark brown pellet.
AM172	2039.26	Fabric 8	1	43	B	Base 1G	1	35	9	-	-	-
AM173	2039.28	Fabric 8 with organics	2	93	B/Wfr	Base 1H/ Form 11 base?	1	40	9	-	PL. 57	Form and Fabric Type piece. Fired very pale pinkish-salmon. Abundant .5-1 mm voids on inner surface due to lime and organics. 1.5 mm rounded gray lime lump. Perhaps the base for Form 11.
AM174	2039.1	Koan	2	147	R/N/ 2H sm	Koan Dressel 2-4	1	37	12 top in	-	PL. 57	As Koan amphorae in Beirut, a true Koan import. Well fired. White skin and fine to .5 mm lime and black inclusions. Convex band rim, convex top. Pale red core.
AM175	2039.2	Baetica/ Lusit?	1	104	R/N/ Hfr	Keay 23	1	50	10 out	-	PL. 57	Fine brown-orange fabric, with common air holes, smooth surfaces, inside of neck turned-scraped. Shape as the small fish sauce amphora Keay 23 (Keay 1984: 172-178). Fabric is micaceous, like a fine Egyptian Nile silt fabric. However, SW Baetican or S Lusitanian likely.
AM176	2039.5	Baetica/ Lusit?	1	36	Hfr/N	Unclassified	1	-	-	-	-	Narrow neck, oval handle likely. Smooth. Fabric may be the same as 2039.2 (AM175), but handle type not for Keay 23 (Keay 1984, 172-178). A few 1 mm organics. As AM175, it looks like a fine Egyptian Nile silt fabric. SW Baetican or S Lusitanian likely.
AM177	2039.3	Dressel 20	1	1012	Hfr/Sh	Dressel 20	1	20	-	-	-	Sawn off at the start of the neck. Baetican Guadalquivir fabric.
AM178	2039.4	Rhodian?	1	244	N/ Shfr	Late Rhodian?	1	40	-	G	PL. 57	Fine yellow-buff fabric, well fired. Turned smooth outside. Groove at base of neck. Late Rhodian amphora? Could be Cádiz, but not necessarily. Only inclusions comprise rare red-brown material that may be too hard for hematite.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM179	2039.6	Ras al-Basit?	1	116	W	–	1	–	–	–	–	Imported, cf. fabric of imperial period Ras al-Basit amphorae (Reynolds 1999, Cat. 150–151). Dark brown fabric. Outside scraped-smoothed, inside pimply due to quartz. Gold mica flakes, with quartz.
AM180	2039.7	NW Syrian?	1	136	W	–	1	–	–	–	–	Either south Spanish Dressel 20 or a storage-jar import, coastal Syrian. Layered break. Smoothing inside at different angle to outside. Syrian more likely.
<i>Context 2080 “with later intrusions” (joins 2012) (Plate 58)</i>												
AM181	2080.17	Fabric 1	1	44	R/N/Shfr	Form 3E	1	25	11 in	–	PL. 58	Type piece. As Form 3D, but inner rim plain. Unique. Thin walled. Compact Fabric 1, but does have common fine gray material.
AM182	2080.15	Fabric 2	1	38	R/N/Hfr	Form 3F	1	16	12 in	–	PL. 58	Pitted surfaces, with fine lime, more gold mica than usual? Ware as the base 2039.25 (AM171). Rim obscured but has a wide plain band.
AM183	2080.16	Not Fabric 2 ZG43	1	47	R/N	Form 3F	1	25	10 in	–	PL. 58	“Same fabric and form as 2080.15 (AM182).” Classified as Fabric 2, i.e., more lime rich, coarser version of Fabric 1, but not supported by the thin-section analysis. ZG43: Not Fabric 2. A separate fabric: dacite, schist, and abundant carbonate.
AM184	2080.18	Fabric 1	1	18	R/N/fr	Form 3G	1	10	8 in	–	PL. 58	Type piece. Diameter smaller than usual and rim band pronounced. Clearly close to Form 3F. Have linked to 2012.14 (AM120). Compact with fine gray present. Still Fabric 1. Fired grayish buff.
AM185	2080.14	Fabric 8 ZG49	1	138	R/H	Form 11A	1	15	7 in	P	PL. 58	Type piece. Rim face obscured. Groove rim top. Handle springing from top of rim, as 2039.21 (AM161). Not as coarse as Fabric 8. Band of paint down center of handle face.
AM186	2080.12	Fabric 8 ZG47	1	112	R/N/Hfr	Form 11B	1	10	8 in	P	PL. 58	Band rim with concave top. Red-brown paint on rim and outer face. Coarse but not with the coarse lime of Fabric 8. Gray common. Gold mica flakes and occasional organic. Fired cream-yellow.
AM187	2080.13	Fabric 8 ZG48	2	79	W	Form 11	0	–	–	P	–	Band of paint with linked motif below. Same vessel as above likely. Same fabric.
AM188	2080.7	Fabric 1	1	146	R/N/Hfr	Form 13A	1	35	10 in	CB	PL. 55	Joins AM124 (2012.1). Same variant as 2014.3/2031.2 (AM145/150). Grooved band under rim. Pale orange-brown fabric and yellowish-buff surfaces. Common fine gray present. Handle has concave central molding as that of the Fabric 1 jar PT387.
AM189	2080.8	Fabric 1	1	130	R/N/Hfr	Form 13A	1	25	9 in	CB	PL. 58	Type piece. Form with small rounded rim. Wide oval handle is unusual.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM190	2080.6	Fabric 1	1	317	R/N/ H/Sh	Form 13C	1	38	8 in	CB	PL. 58	Type piece. Unique. Thin-walled neck. Folded rim with a light groove-molding on rim top. Rounded oval, plain handle. Fine gray inclusions present. Even surfaces.
AM191	2080.9	Fabric 1	1	20	R/N/ fr	Form 13E	1	14	10 in	CB	PL. 58	Type piece. Pronounced wide convex rim. Grooved band below rim. A large module of Form 13A (e.g., AM224)? Fired pale green. Fine fabric as Fabric 1, but has moderate fine gray inclusions.
AM192	2080.11	Fabric 1	1	127	H/Nfr	Handle 2	1	—	—	—	—	Handle width 4 cm.
AM193	2080.19	Fabric 2	1	42	Sh	—	1	—	—	P	—	Vertical, parallel lines on shoulder? Lime-rich fabric.
AM194	2080.4	Fabric 13A ZG52	1	102	R/N/ Hfr	Form 14B	1	10	c.c.14 out	—	PL. 58	Pinched rim top. This variant occurs in seventh-century contexts. Unclear if similar shape could be contemporary (cf. 2010.6: AM110). Fired greenish white. Here again with dominant .5 mm black material, perhaps volcanic. ZG52 = “usual Fabric 13A,” though more lateritic basalt weathering material.
AM195	2080.5	Fabric 13A	1	102	Hfr/N	Form 14(B)	1	—	—	—	PL. 58	Handle juts out as 2080.4 (AM194). This has 1–2mm rounded dark gray material.
AM196	2080.3	Fabric 13A	1	138	Hfr	Handle 4	1	—	—	—	PL. 58	Type piece. Wide handle with 3 concave ribs and beveled sides. Fired pale greenish white with common fine to .5 mm dark gray to black inclusions, some red stone, as usual. Coarse break.
AM197	2080.1	Dressel 20	1	387	H/Nfr	Dressel 20	1	—	—	—	PL. 58	Handle short and vertical.
AM198	2080.2	Sinope “argile claire”	1	103	Hfr/Sh	Sinope	1	—	—	—	PL. 58	Type piece. The fabric suggests fifth century or later. Abundant well-sorted angular black volcanics in a pale yellowish-buff fabric with cream-buff surfaces. Pimply surfaces except underside of shoulder that has additional lime-reaction rims. Intrusive.
AM199	2080.20	Pal	1	19	Sh	LRA 5	1	—	—	—	—	Well-cut deep ribs. Should be LRA 5, but not in a fabric I recognize. Cf. some of the Gazan amphorae in non-Gazan fabric with cream coat present in Beirut. Cream coat with pale pink-red streak out and matt pale red inside. Common lime and shell(?). Intrusive.
AM200	2080.21	Import	1	92	W	Unclassified	1	—	—	—	—	Fired gray-black surface with pale orange-brown inner surface. Abundant fine rounded quartz, but not Palestinian. Plain surface, not ribbed. Related to nonlocal brittle ware?
AM201	2080.22	LRA 1C	1	25	W	LRA 1	1	—	—	—	—	Could be LRA 1, but fabric is pretty close to Fabric 1. Fired yellow-buff out. Wide stepped clapper-board ribs. Presumably intrusive.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
<i>Context 2086 (not on PK list = single find) (Plate 59; fig. 3)</i>												
AM202	2086.1	Fabric 2 ZG44; same as Fabric 1	1	8000	R/H/ Hst/ Sh/W/B	Form 13D/H2/ Base 1G	1	80	9 in	CB	PL. 59 FIG. 3	Type piece. Classified as Fabric 2, in fact the type piece for this fabric, because has common lime, with some eruptions. Could also call it "coarse Fabric 1." Thick rim. Grooved band under rim. Double combed band on upper shoulder, one on lower shoulder. Perhaps the type piece for the double grooved band body-shoulder fragments. However, a sample of this vessel, ZG44, demonstrates it to be the same as Fabric 1. Of the Fabric 2 vessels sampled only 2039.25 (AM171, ZG41) and 2080.16 (AM183, ZG43) had more lime inclusions than a normal Fabric 1.
<i>Context 2139 (Plate 59)</i>												
AM203	2139.1	Fabric 1	1	119	R/H/N/ Sh	Form 3F	1	18	9 in	–	PL. 59	Wide band rim. Rather plain handle. Thick, collared band rim. Clay blobs inside shoulder.
AM204	2139.2	Fabric 1	5	227	W	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Context 2158 (Plate 59)</i>												
AM205	2158.15	Fine Fabric 1	1	22	R/N fr	Form 3A	1	24	8 in	–	PL. 59	Early Roman, cf. 15095 examples.
AM206	2158.2	Fabric 1	1	110	R/Hfr/ N/Sh	Form 3D–E	1	23	11 in	–	–	–
AM207	2158.11	Fabric 1	1	62	Hfr/Sh	Form 3D–F	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM208	2158.4	Coarse Fabric 1	1	29	R/N	Form 13B	1	18	7 in	CB	PL. 59	Cf. 2010.4 (AM99), small rolled rim. Combed band below rim. Common fine gray inclusions visible. Pale brown.
AM209	2158.3	Fabric 1	1	98	R/N/Hfr	Form 13D	1	15	8 in	–	PL. 59	Handle width 4 cm.
AM210	2158.6	Fabric 1	1	89	Hst/Sh/ Nfr	Form 13	1	–	–	CB	–	Combed band on upper shoulder.
AM211	2158.8	Coarse Fabric 1	1	77	B	Base 1G	1	–	100	–	–	–
AM212	2158.9	Fabric 1	1	112	B/W	Ring-foot base	1	25	–	–	–	Pale orange-buff fabric and buff outer surface.
AM213	2158.10	Fabric 1	1	84	Hfr/Sh	Forms 12–13	1	–	–	CB	–	Fired red-brown. Wide handle base (4 cm) placed over combed horizontal band. Not a typical handle.
AM214	2158.5	Fabric 1	1	86	H/N	–	1	–	–	–	–	Could be a jug.
AM215	2158.13	Fabric 1	3	313	W	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
AM216	2158.12	Fabric 13B	1	138	Sh	Painted amphora	1	–	–	P	PL. 59	Broad curved stroke as "spiral." Seems to be curved wall-shoulder, not a carinated shape. Intrusive seventh century likely.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM217	2158.1	Koan ZG64	1	358	Hfr/Sh	Koan Dressel 2-4	1	-	-	-	PL. 59	Thick double rod handle (6 cm) placed at edge of carinated shoulder. Finger indents at base of handle. Fine, hard, dark orange fabric, with greenish-cream wash. Should be Koan. Has common lime and occasional glassy irregular quartz(?). Some rounded black-dark brown material.
<i>Context 2241 (not on PK list)</i>												
AM218	2241.1	Kap 2	1	95	W	Kapitän 2	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Context 2260</i>												
AM219	2260.1	Fabric 2 ZG42: same as Fabric 1	1	63	R/N/ Hfr/ Shfr	Form 3F	1	25	10 in	P?	-	Form as 2080.15 (AM182). Handle width 3 cm. Fabric is quite coarse and granular. Hard. Pale brown wash paint all over? Fired pale brown-fawn. Surfaces smoothed over, but gray and volcanic(?) present with common fine lime (as AM182). "Perhaps a coarse version of Fabric 1." ZG42: same as Fabric 1 (no real difference in lime content).
<i>Context 2269 (not on PK list)</i>												
AM220	2269.1	Kap 2	1	?	B	Kapitän 2	1	75	-	-	-	Other amphorae in the bag were not catalogued.
<i>Context 2278 (Plate 60)</i>												
AM221	2278.3	Asia minor LRA 3 var	2	82	Ftfr/B/ W/Sh	Agora P 65-66	1	-	-	-	PL. 60	Small ring-foot. Variant product with a well-fired fabric, fired dark brown to gray surfaces. Very micaceous, but harder fired and not soapy as Ephesos LRA 3 products. For contemporary examples from southern France see Lemaître (1997).
AM222	2278.2	Import	1	239	W	-	1	-	-	-	-	Unique. Well-cut flat band ribbing is distinctive, as are mudstone plate inclusions. Moderate fine gold mica flakes. Well fired, with a rather hackly break. Scattered irregular white quartz. Pimpily inside, with lime common; 1 mm reaction rims.
AM223	2278.1	Mauret- anian? ZG63	3	592	R/N/H	Keay 1A?	1	100	9.8 top in	-	PL. 60	Well-fired, fine pale red fabric with a buff surface, occasional lime burnt out, occasional hematite. Could be a south Gaulish import, but more likely a Mauretanian Keay 1A (Keay 1984, 95-99). See comments on ZG63, bearing in mind I thought the vessel to be Gallic. Some Algerian clays are also micaceous.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
<i>Context 2295 (not on PK list) (Plate 60)</i>												
AM224	2295.1	Fabric 1	1	650	R/N/ 2H/Sh	Form 13A	1	100	7.7 in	CB	PL. 60	Type piece. Large fragment of vessel, upper half. All burnt. Burning across break. Grooved band below rim, one on lower neck and one on the lower shoulder.
AM225	2295.3	Fabric 1	1	100	R/H fr	Form 13A	1	5	–	–	–	The handle has marked concave moldings (width 4 cm). Top of neck obscured.
AM226	2295.4	Fabric 1	1	19	R/N/ fr	Form 13E	1	25	8 in	CB	PL. 60	Band under pronounced, convex rim. Thin-walled neck.
AM227	2295.2	Fabric 1	1	285	H/ Sh	Form 13	1	–	–	CB	PL. 60	All fresh breaks, except handle stump that has old break. Double horizontal bands on upper shoulder. Narrow handle.
AM228	2295.9	Fabric 1	1	74	B/Wfr	Base 1G	1	50	4.7		PL. 60	Note the central dip.
AM229	2295.5	Fabric 1	1	110	Hfr/Sh	Cf. Form 13	1	–	–	CB	–	Double band of grooves on upper shoulder.
AM230	2295.6	Fabric 1	1	68	Hst/Sh	Forms 12–13	1	–	–	CB	–	Double band of grooves on upper shoulder.
AM231	2295.7	Fabric 1	6	743	Sh/W	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
AM232	2295.8	Fabric 1	4	464	W	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
AM230	2295.6	Fabric 1	1	68	Hst/Sh	Forms 12–13	1	–	–	CB		Double band of grooves on upper shoulder.
AM231	2295.7	Fabric 1	6	743	Sh/W	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
AM232	2295.8	Fabric 1	4	464	W	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Context 2376</i>												
AM233	2376.1	Fabric 1	2	439	Sh/W	–	1	–	–	–	–	Well-smoothed outer surface, with cream coat. Fine, pale orange fabric. Rounded shoulder.
AM234	2376.2	Fabric 1	1	42	B/W	Base 1G	1	30	9 out	–	–	–
AM235	2376.3	Fine Fabric 1	4	71	W	–	4	–	–	–	–	Combed horizontal band.
AM236	2376.4	Fabric 1	1	39	W	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM237	2376.5	Local-regional	1	87	Sh/W	–	1	–	–	–	–	Thick-walled shoulder. Fabric looks regional.
<i>Context 18108 (Plate 61)</i>												
AM238	18108.2	Fabric 1	7	581	R/N/Sh/ H/2Hfr	Form 3D	1	10	10.5 in	–	PL. 61	Type piece. Collared rim. For complete example of form see 2017.1 (AM148). Narrow band. Rim bent inward. Step on shoulder/neck. Thin walled. Thin strap-handle, with concave central band. Typical Fabric 1. Good scatter of gold mica. Compact and pimply surfaces. Fired very pale brown-yellowish buff.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM239	18108.8	Fabric 2	1	20	R/N	Form 3D	1	12	8 in	–	PL. 61	Coarse fabric with common .5 mm lime eruptions.
AM240	18108.9	Fabric 2	4	86	R/2H	Form 3F	1	15	–	CB	–	Common lime, surface pitted and erupting. Rim obscured, but a short handle. Combed band on upper shoulder. Rim type as 2080.15–16 (AM182–183). Handle width 3 cm.
AM241	18108.10	Fabric 2	1	25	Hfr	Form 3D	1	–	–	–	–	Handle of 18108.8 (AM239)? Handle width 3 cm.
AM242	18108.12	Fabric 1	1	44	Bfr	Base 2B	1	25	–	–	PL. 61	Rounded base, cf. Form 3D (2017.1, AM148).
AM243	18108.23	Fabric 1	1	66	Bfr/W	Base 2B	1	15	–	–	–	–
AM244	18108.4–5	Fabric 1	15	1912	R/N/H/Hfr/W	Form 12B	1	55	8 in	CB	PL. 61	Type piece. Rather flat rim top. Wide body, identical to size of 2086.1 (AM202). The latter, however, has a taller neck. Form 12B, rather than Form 13D. Rounded shoulder with combed horizontal band on the lower section and near neck.
AM245	18108.6	Fabric 1	4	349	R/N/Hfr/Hst	Form 12D	1	40	9 in	CB	PL. 61	Type piece. Double set of combed horizontal bands on upper shoulder, as 18108.3 (AM246). Rim here is present: flat top, rather thick, so another variation. Combed band under rim.
AM246	18108.3	Fabric 1	24	1,765	Hfr2/Nfr/Sh/W	Large module Form 12 or 13D–E	1	–	–	CB	PL. 61	SF3459. Largely complete but for base and R/N/2H. Buff outer surface. Very pale orange fabric. Pale red-maroon inner surface. Two narrow combed bands on the upper shoulder and one lower down. Narrow handle base, narrower than usual for amphorae. Coarse fabric 1? Or normal Fabric 1.
AM247	18108.11	Fabric 1	1	122	Hfr/N	Forms 12–13	1	–	–	–	–	Classic Fabric 1. Handle width 4 cm.
AM248	18108.7	Fabric 1	1	58	Hfr/N	–	1	–	–	–	–	Handle width 4 cm.
AM249	18108.13	Fabric 2	1	94	B/Wfr	Base 1G/ Forms 12–13	1	100	7.5	–	–	Ring foot, cf. Forms 12–13.
AM250	18108.14	Coarse Fabric 1	1	40	B/Wfr	Base 1G	1	65	7.5	–	–	Fired buff throughout.
AM251	18108.15	Fabric 1	1	20	Bfr/Wfr	Base 1G	1	15	9 out	–	–	Buff.
AM252	18108.16	Fabric 2	2	54	B/Wfr	Base 1G	1	50	7.5 out	–	–	–
AM253	18108.17	Fabric 1	1	39	B/Wfr	Base 1G	1	75	7.3 out	–	–	–
AM254	18108.18	Fabric 1	1	37	B/Wfr	Base 1G	1	18	8 out	–	–	–
AM255	18108.20	Fabric 1	2	35	B/Wfr	–	1	–	8 out	–	–	–
AM256	18108.21	Fabric 1	18	785	W	–	18	–	–	–	–	–
AM257	18108.22	Local-regional	7	199	W	–	7	–	–	–	–	May include PL sherds.
AM258	18108.24	Fabric 2	3	137	W	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
AM259	18108.25	Coarse Fabric 1	2	100	W	–	1	–	–	–	–	–

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM260	18108.1	LRA 3	1	38	W	LRA 3 Ceramic disc	1	–	–	–	–	Trimmed to make a disc/lid?
AM261	<i>vacant</i>											
Mostly Late Sixth to Seventh Century (Group F)												
<i>Context 5001 (Plate 62; fig. 13)</i>												
AM262	5001.2	Fabric 13B	?	8,200	2Hst/ Sh/ W/B	Medium Form 17(A?) (or Forms 15–16)/ Base 8A	1	–	–	P	–	SF67. × 134. Not assembled. Same decoration on shoulder as 5034.1 (AM264), i.e., looped arches. With roughly drawn spirals. One size smaller than AM264.
AM263	5001.1	Pal	74	7,300	R/2H/ Sh/W/B	LRA 5 / Pieri 3	1	100	–	–	PL. 62 FIG. 13	SF68. Reconstructed. Almost complete. Fabric similar to that of Gazan amphorae.
<i>Context 5034 (not on PK list) (Plate 63)</i>												
AM264	5034.1	Fabric 13B ZG54	1	?	N/H/ Sh/ W/B	Form 17A? (or Forms 15–16)/ Base 8A	1	–	–	P	PL. 63	SF85. Not recovered complete? Thick-walled yellow-buff. Rim missing. Perhaps large module Form 17(A)? Round-based. Arches on shoulder and stylized “spirals,” with the typical border motif.
<i>Context 7003 (joins 7004; 7060?) (not on PK list) (Plate 64)</i>												
AM265	7003.6	Fabric 1	1	12	R/N/ Shfr	Form 3A or B	1	7	9 in	–	PL. 64	Residual early Roman, fired brown, with common gold mica flakes. Small band rim, thin walled, short collar.
AM266	7003.2	Fabric 13A ZG Subfabric	1	153	R/N/ Hfr	Form 14B	1	10	8 in	–	PL. 64	Pronounced beveled-pinched rim top. Large handle (5 cm). Here fired with yellow-cream-buff surface, with pale red core and yellow-ochre edges. Same fabric as 7004.1 (AM270). Well fired, compact, but more hackly than 7003.1 (AM268).
AM267	7003.3	Fabric 13A	1	87	Hfr	Cf. Large Forms 14–17	0	–	–	–	PL. 64	Could be same vessel as 7003.2 (AM266).
AM268	7003.1	Fabric 1 3B	2	138	R/N/ Hfr	Small Form 17D	1	50	8 in	P	PL. 64	See joining sherds of 7004.2 (AM271).
AM269	7003.5	Fabric 13B Melted	1	155	W	Painted amphora	1	–	–	P	–	Splash of paint on wall. Well-smoothed cream surface. Same ware as 7060.4 (AM306): same vessel? Even, “melted” break.
<i>Context 7004 (not on PK list) (joins 7003) (Plate 64; Fig. 4)</i>												
AM270	7004.1	Fabric 13A	1	686	R/N/ 2Hfr/ Shfr	Form 16A	1	100	10.6 in	P	PL. 64 FIG. 4	Well-grooved rim top. Same source as 7061.1 (AM332). Fired greenish buff. Granular fabric with common fine to 5 mm gray material. Mortar coat over large area. Painted horizontal stroke on the neck, as indicated in the photograph (omitted from drawing).

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM271	7004.2	Fabric 13B Melted	3	375	R/Hst/ N/ Sh/W	Small Form 17D	1	25	8 in	P	PL. 64	Type piece. Joins of rim 7003.1 (AM268). Decorative scheme as on 7061.1 (AM332) and 7064.1 (AM338). Groove on lower neck. "Melted" fine version of fabric. Pale pink core and yellow-green edges and surface. Surface brushed cream. Painting: pale brown under painting and dark brown shading. Good evidence for care taken when painting some of these amphorae. Often only the lower coat survives. Part of "spiral" on shoulder, with border motif band below.
AM272	7004.9	Fabric 13B	1	175	B/W	Base 8B	1	25	c. 17	–	–	Same ware and treatment as 7036.1 (AM296). Brushed cream coat, but smaller size.
AM273	7004.4	Fabric 13B	1	84	Hfr	Small Form 17	1	–	–	–	PL. 64	Handle narrows toward base. Same sandwich fabric as type piece 7064.7 (AM339), same rather short profile. Compact but hackly break. Not the fine "melted" fabric.
AM274	7004.6	Fabric 13B	1	35	Sh	–	1	–	–	–	–	Pale yellow. Compact Fabric 13B. Brushed cream-yellow surface, even. Rough, finely pitted underside.
AM275	7004.5	Fabric 1	1	61	B/Wfr	Base 1G	1	22	11.8	–	–	Moderate mica. Ring-foot base more typical of third century. Residual.
AM276	7004.3	Sinope argile claire	1	103	Hfr/Sh	Sinope	1	–	–	–	–	Common fine to .5 mm lime reactions. Occasional black rounded volcanic (cf. ones typical at Seleucia-on-the-Orontes, with few volcanics).
<i>Context 7005 (Plate 64)</i>												
AM277	7005.3	Fabric 13B	1	40	Sh/N	Small Form 17?	1	–	–	P	–	Cream orange slip with pale rusty orange paint. Arches. Neck is thin, so could be a jug or small amphora.
AM278	7005.1	Fabric 13B	1	104	R/N/ Hfr	Small Form 19 (or small Form 14A)	1	15	c. 8 in	–	PL. 64	Handle is narrow. Slightly pinched rim top. Rim obscured but probably plain. Fired pale yellow-buff.
AM279	7005.2	Fabric 1	1	49	B/Wfr	Base 1G	1	25	12	–	–	Fired dark brown. Residual mid-third-century piece likely.
AM280	7005.4	Coarse Fabric 1?	1	28	Sh	–	1	–	–	G	–	Three grooves, 1 cm band. Not combed. Pale green outer coat and gray-brown inside.
<i>Context 7006 (joins 7065) (not on PK list) (some residual third century A.D.) (Plates 64 and 70)</i>												
AM281	7006.6	Fabric 13A?	1	91	Hfr	Form 14?	1	–	–	–	PL. 64	Pinkish surface. Coarser fabric but well fired. Does not have the usual fracture of Fabric 13B. Pink-orange. Rounded inclusions common.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM282	7006.7	Fabric 13B ZG	1	78	R/N	Form 16A	1	28	14 out	P	PL. 64	Rim is more bell-shaped than type piece 7061.1 (AM332). Cf. smaller module examples AM412 and 12012.27 (AM522: latter classified as a small 15C). End of narrow paintbrush stroke on lower neck (not illustrated), rest is unpainted. Well-fired yellow-buff with pale pink-salmon core.
AM283	7006.1	Fabric 13B	1	?	Hfr/Sh	Small Form 17A	0	–	–	–	PL. 70	Joins largely complete 7065.1 (AM344).
AM284	7006.4	Fabric 13B	1	?	R/N/Hfr	Small Form 17A	1	28	10 out	P	PL. 64	A little mortar. Convex ribs on inner neck. Pale red core and yellow-buff surfaces. Horizontal thin paint stroke on side of handle (not illustrated).
AM285	7006.2	–	1	?	R/2H/B	Small Form 17(A?)	1	–	–	P	–	SF494. Complete painted amphora. In Gaziantep Museum. Not seen.
AM286	7006.5	Fabric 13B	1	107	Hfr/N	Small Form 17	1	–	–	P	–	Five concave ribs on handle.
AM287	7006.14	ZG58	1	48	B	Base 3	0	–	–	–	–	Type piece. As 2300.1 (AM74). Early Roman residual piece likely. Fabric is orange-brown, quite micaceous and finely sandy. ZG58: Not Fabric 1.
AM288	7006.8	Fabric 1	1	35	B/W	Base 1G	1	10	9	–	–	Should be residual-disturbed, note burning.
AM289	7006.9	Coarse Fabric 1	1	32	R/N	Form 13A?	1	22	9 in	–	PL. 64	Should be residual third-century piece, given the fabric, but the rim looks more like Form 17. Cannot be latter if it is in coarse Fabric 1.
AM290	7006.10	Coarse Fabric 1	1	54	R/N/Hfr	Form 3	1	25	10 in	–	–	Again a residual piece.
AM291	7006.11	Fabric 1?	1	40	Sh/N	Forms 12–13 likely	1	–	–	CB	–	Cream-buff out with a pale orange (brown) fabric. Probably the same ware as amphora rim 2012.3 (AM126: ZG31). Double set of combed grooves on shoulder. Could be as shoulder fragment AM115 (2011.2) that also has two sets of grooves. So probably residual.
AM292	7006.13	LRA 1A ZG71	1	188	W	LRA 1 Ceramic disc	1	–	15	–	–	Large piece of wall cut down to make a large circular lid. Well-fired, rather dense-heavy dark orange-brown fabric. Hard, fine, even, very compact break with scattered inclusions, some gray fossil shell? Narrow stepped band ribs. Near base.
AM293	7006.12	Fine Gazan	2	339	R/H/W	LRA 4	1	23	10 top in	–	PL. 64	Small ring-handle, lightly ribbed. Steep short late rim. Type fabric seems to be fine variety and walls are quite thin in places.
<i>Context 7026 (Plate 65)</i>												
AM294	7026.2	Fabric 13B ZG	1	110	R/N/Hfr	Small Form 15A	1	18	9 in	–	PL. 65	Type piece. Small version of form as 7064.1 (AM338). Narrow handle. Small squared rim band.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM295	7026.1	Fabric 13B (variant) ZG55	1	1,018	R/N/ 2H/ Sh/Wfr	Small Form 17A variant	1	100	9 in	P	PL. 65	Originally in one piece. 75% of rim, but presumably 100%. Fired cream almost throughout. Note the step at the base of the neck. It is the only variant with this feature. Spiral on upper shoulder, with arches below. Band on upper body as usual. Thin mortar present inside neck? ZG55: Very high carbonate context (matrix) and a low siliclastic content. The latter includes schistose / tectonized material.
<i>Context 7036 (joins 7060) (Plate 66; Fig. 6)</i>												
AM296	7036.1	Fabric 13B ZG56	19	5,601	H/ Sh/W/ Bfr	Form 17 (A)? (or Forms 15-16) / Base 8A	1	-	-	P	PL. 66 FIG. 6	Joins fragments 7060.15 (AM303). Almost complete profile of large painted amphora, but missing essential R/N and center of base. Presumably rounded based. Seven sherds of this vessel are in 7060 (AM303). Outer surfaces brushed with cream slip, then painted. Inside is rough and pitted. Dark orange-brown-fawn painted decoration, spirals and border band motif. Three "spirals," with looped band below. Handle narrows toward base. Wide handle section. ZG56: Distinct to granular Fabric 13A. Abundant granodiorite and a very high concentration of carbonates.
AM297	7036.7	Fabric 13B	1	159	Bfr/W	Base 8A	1	15	-	-	-	-
AM298	7036.2	Fabric 13B	1	241	B	Base 8A	1	45	-	G	-	Type piece but was not drawn. Rounded-sagging base. Base set off from lower wall by double groove. Fired green, with inner surface flaking off inside. Fabric 13B.
AM299	7036.6	Fabric 13 variant?	2	2,038	Bfr/W	Base 8A?	1	75	-	-	-	Large part of wall. Large amphora. Rather smooth matt surfaces. Surfaces fired greenish buff with a yellowish dark buff. Even break, granular, but apparently not Fabric 13A. Has scatter of fine rounded red inclusions (as Cilician fabrics).
<i>Context 7060 (not on PK list) (joins 7036) (Plates 65-68; Figs. 6-7, 10-11)</i>												
AM300	7060.2	Fabric 13A ZG	1	197	R/N/ Hfr	Form 14A	1	15	8 in	-	PL. 67	Handle is large, so probably large module. Fired greenish white. Granular break with common but fine to .5 mm gray inclusions.
AM301	7060.24	Fabric 13B	1	65	R/N	Form 15B	1	30	11 in	-	PL. 67	For very similar profile see 7306.1 (AM354).
AM302	7060.23	Fabric 13B	1	35	R/N	Form 17C	1	13	12 in	-	PL. 67	Type piece. Unique. Base of rim projecting. Unusually thick rim. Wide diameter.
AM303	7060.15	Fabric 13B	7	1,166	Shfr/ W/Bfr	Form 17(A)? (or Forms 15-16) / Base 8A	1	-	-	P	PL. 66 FIG. 6	Joins larger part of vessel 7036.1 (AM296).

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM304	7060.3	Fabric 13A? ZG sub fabric	2	1,252	Sh/W	Forms 15-17	1	40	—	P	PL. 65	Large module. Compact, but hackly break. Gray inclusions (of Fabric 13A) not dominant. Common fine lime. Pimply surface with lime visible. Outer surfaces have been turned smooth prior to painting. Painted spiral and looped border motif below. Would link with the mortar fabric, i.e., Fabric 13A. Some red stone as usual and there are .5 mm gray inclusions. ZG: Fired redder, less carbonate; volcanic ash and silt. More northern source. Same variant fabric as 7003.2 (AM266; Form 14B).
AM305	7060.30	Fabric 13B	1	193	Sh/Nfr	Forms 15-17	1	20	—	P	—	Surface unusually smooth. Double groove at base of neck also odd. Festoon strip runs across the shoulder, rather than lower down. Fabric looks like normal Fabric 13B, but for firing to a pale salmony orange.
AM306	7060.4	Fabric 13B	4	325	Hst/Sh/W	Forms 15-17	1	20	—	P	—	Thinner walled, with smaller band of painted festoon on outer edge of shoulder.
AM307	7060.5	Fabric 13B	1	67	Sh/W	Forms 15-17	1	10	—	P	—	Painted horizontal bands 1 cm below carination and on outer shoulder. Fired green-white. Fine gray inclusions common.
AM308	7060.34	Fabric 13B	1	148	Bfr/W	Base 8A	1	15	—	—	—	Large module. Same ware as 7036.1 (AM296).
AM309	7060.26	Fabric 13B	1	125	H	Forms 15-17	1	—	—	—	—	Large module.
AM310	7060.19 -20	Fabric 13B	7	2,145	R/N/ H/Sh/ W/Bfr	Small Form 17A/ Base 8B	1	15	8 in	P	PL. 67 FIG. 7	Type piece. Almost complete profile with base missing. Cream-yellow surface brushed, with dark red-brown paint. Border motif and rather stylized "spirals." Pale red core. Walls weighed 521g; diagnostics, 1624g.
AM311	7060.18	Fabric 13B	2	617	R/N/ H/Sh	Small Form 17A	1	55	8 in	—	PL. 67	Typical example of a Small Form 17A rim type, with concave rim top. Usual horizontal painted band on neck and lower frieze above shoulder line. But central shoulder decoration too worn to make out. Fired pale cream. Well-fired, rather sandy, but compact texture.
AM312	7060.22	Fabric 13	1	28	R/N	Small Form 17E	1	25	8	—	PL. 67	Distinctive variant related to Small 17A and 17D. With well-hooked underside and rim bent back.
AM313	7060.21	Fabric 13B	1	236	Sh/W	Small Form 17	1	30	—	P	—	Large front section of "spiral." Identical to 7062.3 (AM335). Located directly on the shoulder band: no border band motif below.
AM314	7060.25	Fabric 13B	1	229	H/N/ Sh	Small Form 17	1	—	—	—	—	—
AM315	7060.27	Fabric 13B	1	57	Hfr	Small Form 17	1	—	—	—	—	—
AM316	7060.28	Fabric 13B	1	58	Hfr/N	Small Form 17	1	—	—	—	—	—
AM317	7060.32	Fabric 13B	2	72	Shfr/W	Small Form 17	2	—	—	P	—	Two other vessels.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM318	7060.36	Fabric 13B	3	42	Sh/W	Small Form 17	3	-	-	P	-	-
AM319	7060.35	Fabric 13B	1	107	Bfr/W	Base 8B	1	25	-	-	-	Rounded base, almost white.
AM320	7060.31	Fabric 13B	14	858	W	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
AM321	7060.6	Fabric 1	1	188	Sh	-	1	-	-	-	-	No paint or grooving. Buff.
AM322	7060.7	Fabric 1	1	15	Sh	-	1	-	-	CB	-	Surface smoothed, not turned. Combed horizontal band.
AM323	7060.13	Sinope argile claire	1	54	W	Sinope	1	-	-	-	-	Fabric has scatter of .5-1 mm volcanic glass. Lime reactions. Cf. examples typical at Seleucia-on-the-Orontes (see text, though here not buff but fired pale salmon-orange-fawn.
AM324	7060.14	Sinope argile claire	1	3,000	R/2H/Sh/Bfr	Sinope	1	-	-	Di	PL. 68 FIGS. 10-11	SF662. Complete. Dipinto on neck and shoulder. Fired pale green. Only a rough weight was possible due to limitations of scales. End of base is missing. Part of handle missing is fresh break. Not clear if base originally there. Ribbing is spiral.
AM325	7060.16	Sinope argile claire	1	57	W	Sinope	1	-	-	-	-	-
AM326	7060.17	Sinope argile claire	1	76	Sh/W	Sinope	1	-	-	-	-	-
AM327	7060.8	LRA 1A ZG72 and ZG73	2	381	Sh/W	LRA 1	1	-	20	-	PL. 67	Same fabric as 7006.13 disc (AM292), also thin sectioned (ZG71). Sample of each 7060.8 fragment taken (ZG72 and ZG73). Fired salmon-orange. Red stone only moderate. Gray material common. Inclusions a little multicolored.
AM328	7060.9	LRA 1B ZG74	1	68	W	LRA 1	1	-	-	-	-	Not in Beirut? Surfaces fired almost cream but fabric is pale yellow-orange. Red stone common. Sharp concave bands.
AM329	7060.10	Fine Gazan	3	145	W	LRA 4	1	-	-	CB	-	Very thin walled with a 3 cm combed band. Could be same vessel as 7006.12 (AM293).
AM330	7060.11	N Pal	4	164	W	LRA 5	1	-	-	P	-	Trace of circular motif painted on wall. Fired pale orange. Akko or fine Caesarea. Size suggests a large variant, as Pieri Type 3 (cf. 5001.1: AM263)
AM331	7060.12	N Pal	1	18	Shfr	LRA 5/ Pieri 3	1	-	-	-	-	Not a normal fabric for LRA 5. Common .5 mm lime, occasional 1-2 mm. Even, matt surfaces. Sharp fine-cut combed ribs. Could be a Caesarea product, but not the coarsest. Quartz range is uneven, not even as AM330.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
<i>Context 7061 (not on PK list) (Plate 69; fig. 5)</i>												
AM332	7061.1	Fabric 13A	9	?	R/N/ H/ Sh/Bfr	Form 16A/ Base 8A	1	60	10 in	P	PL. 69, FIG. 5	Rim to lower wall and start of base area. Gives size of amphora. Groove on rim top. Painted parallel curved lined border on outer edge of shoulder. Narrow horizontal band of paint on upper wall below carination. Fired pale green-white. Fine to .5 mm gray inclusions. So as examples in 7060 and in 2060. Unfortunately there was no fabric taken of this important piece. It was classified as a fine version of Fabric 13A: i.e., that of 2080.4 (AM194: Form 14B) and 7060.2 (AM300: Form 14A).
AM333	7061.2	Fabric 1	1	?	R/N	Form 3C	1	17	11 out	–	–	Pronounced band rim. Flaring neck. Amphora, rather than pot-stand. Same form as 7007.4 (AM83). Should be residual early Roman.
<i>Context 7062 (Plate 68; figs. 8–9 and 12)</i>												
AM334	7062.1	Fabric 13B Melted	1	26	R/N	Small Form 17A	1	20	7	P	PL. 68	Pronounced band rim, here bent inward. Fabric is compact, fine matrix scattered inclusions. Cream surface, pale orange edges and pale grayish core. “Melted” break with white, red, and volcanic black inclusions.
AM335	7062.3	Fabric 13B	1	?	R/2H/ N/ Sh/W	Small Form 17A variant	1	100	8 in	P	PL. 68 FIGS. 8–9	Type piece. All fresh breaks. Almost complete profile, large percentage of vessel present, but missing base. Rim type close to 7062.1 (AM334), but more bulbous, with a beveled face. Pale pink to buff surfaces. Abundant lime.
AM336	7062.2	Fabric 13B	1	24	Sh	–	1	–	–	–	–	–

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM336 <i>bis</i>	7062.5	–	–	870	R / 2H/ W / B	Narrow- bodied LRA 1	1	100	5.3	–	PL. 68 FIG. 12	<p>SF643. Philip Kenrick catalogue PT508. Body width 10.8 cm, height 31.3 cm. It was described as Fabric 13 (North Syrian). “Hard yellowish-cream clay with the usual inclusions. The potting is extremely rough and messy. There is also a small hole near the base which appears to be the result of organic material (a large seed?) in the clay at the time of manufacture.”</p> <p>Clearly a narrow-bodied LRA 1, typical of seventh-century contexts (e.g., Salamis: Diederichs 1980, 55, pl. 19.211–2, with reference to John Hayes’s comments on similar finds at Kourion in the seventh century; Benghazi: Riley 1979, 216, fig. 91.346–7, LRA 1a, Deposit 153; Peacock and Williams 1986, fig. 104B, Class 44B, notably the photograph on the right, an example from the Dardanelles on display in the British Museum, originally noted by Riley). Our example, with its very narrow cylindrical body, is very close in shape to the Dardanelles piece. Though an eastern Syrian version of the variant would be novel, it is perhaps more likely to be a normal buff ware LRA 1 product, of either Cilician or Cypriot manufacture.</p>
<i>Context 7064 (Plate 69)</i>												
AM337	7064.2	Fabric 13A	1	37	R / N fr / H fr	Form 14B	1	–	7	–	PL. 69	Thick rim, but here the handle is quite narrow. Some mortar present? Buff.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM338	7064.1	Fabric 13A? (or 13B) Melted ZG	8	?	R/2H N/Sh	Form 15A	1	75	10 in	P	PL. 69	Type piece. So far unique, but a smaller version would seem to be 7026.2 (AM294). Thick square rim, wide handles, with five concave ribs. Painted decoration: inside is dark red-brown to dark yellow-ochre with edging and shading in dark brown paint. Just remnants of color in some areas, especially on right side. Hole pierced through the shoulder. This was originally described as a "coarse pale green fabric, like a coarse version of 2080.14 (AM185) (i.e., fabric 8). Cf. mortars in Philip Kenrick Fabric 6 and that of Form 14A. Granular surfaces." When fabric sample taken the break was hackly, but very hard, with a fine matrix with inclusions melted into it. Red stone, hard white limestone(?). Conclusion was that it was probably a harder fired version of Fabric 13A, that of 2080.4–5 (AM194–195) (both Form 14) than a Fabric 13B, despite the melted appearance. The rough surfaces did differ from those of the "classic" Small Form 17 amphorae. The rather simple decoration is also distinct to that found on large modules of Form 17. However the small module of this variant was classified as Fabric 13B (AM294).
AM339	7064.7	Fabric 13?	1	85	Hfr	Handle 5	1	–	–	–	PL. 69	Type piece. Well-fired, buff-cream surface with yellow-ochre edges and pale red fabric and ochre core. Sandwich. Not clear if fine Fabric 13 or a coarse Fabric 1. Does have some rectangular, white inclusions and same material in the impressed jug likely (so closer to Fabric 13).
AM340	7064.5	(Fabric 13B)	1	20	Sh/Wfr	Painted amphora	1	–	–	P	–	Brown paint, ware as 7036.1 (AM296).
AM341	7064.6	–	4	99	Shfr	Painted amphora	4	–	–	P	–	–
AM342	7064.8	Mica Asia Minor	1	11	Bfr	Ung	1	–	–	–	PL. 69	Narrow hollow base, as unguentaria. Rather wet clay, uneven end, but not the Ephesos fabric. Very pale orange-yellow-ochre surfaces with fine gold mica glitter. Fine pale orange fabric.
<i>Context 7065 (joins 7006) (Plates 62 and 70)</i>												
AM343	7065.3	Fabric 13B	1	?	R/N	Form 17A	1	25	9 in	P	PL. 70	A larger amphora rim than 7065.1 (AM344). Square band rim. Painted inside and outside, with another band of paint across the neck. Greenish buff-cream.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM344	7065.1	Fabric 13B	?	2800	R/N/ 2H/Sh/ W/B	Small Form 17A/Base 8B	1	100	9.5	P	PL. 70	Type piece. Complete profile. From 7065 and 7006 = Hfr/Sh/W (AM283). Would have been complete, but partially recovered. Old breaks present. Pronounced band rim. Plain inner rim face. Similar size and shape to 7062.3 (AM335). Overlapping rather than looped border band motif, with dots in spaces between. Double band of paint across the neck. Carefully painted.
AM345	7065.2	Fabric 13B	1	40	R/N	Small Form 17A	1	28	8 in	P	PL. 70	Buff with dark red-brown paint below rim. Pronounced concave rim top.
AM346	7065.4	Fabric 13B	1	32	R/N	Small Form 17F	1	25	9 top	P	PL. 70	Type piece. Unique. Fine groove-convex moldings on neck. Rounded rim is atypical and the surfaces are smoother. Fabric is pale yellow-buff throughout, without the pale red core of the others.
AM347	7065.10	Fabric 13B	1	78	Sh/W	Small Form 17	1	–	–	P	–	Band of paint.
AM348	7065.9	LRA 1	?	?	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	SF649. Walls of LRA 1. Part of a single vessel?
AM349	7065.11	Gaza?	1	1,319	R/N 2H/Sh/ W/B	LRA 5/ Pieri 3	1	80	9 in	–	PL. 62	SF4249. Deep-cut grooves. Clay spread on rim and part of shoulder, as Gazan. Vessel has a very laminar break. No time to reassemble and would be difficult due to fragmentary condition. Fabric again reminiscent of Gazan: scattered quartz, a little micaceous, pale orange-salmon, with pale orange-salmon surface. Fine fabric.
AM350	7065.8	Pal	?	?	R/2H/ W/B	LRA 5/ Pieri 3	1	–	–	–	–	SF4249. Complete LRA 5. Not drawn unfortunately. Same variant as AM349.
<i>Context 7214</i>												
AM351	7214.3	Fabric 13B	1	40	Shfr/ Wfr	Cf. Forms 15–17	1	–	–	P	–	Painted border band motif on the shoulder/wall as on 7036.1 (AM296).
AM352	7214.1	Fabric 13B	1	33	Hfr	Cf. Small Form 17	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM353	7214.2	Fabric 13B	1	20	Sh	Cf. Small Form 17	1	–	–	P	–	Thick curved band of paint, cf. “spiral.”
<i>Context 7306 (above 7064) (Plate 70)</i>												
AM354	7306.1	Fabric 13B ZG	1	375	R/N/ H/Sh	Form 15B	1	25	9.5 in	P	PL. 70	Type piece. Fired yellow-buff out with a pale red core. A bit of paint on shoulder by the handle. A relatively wide shoulder.
AM355	7306.2	Fabric 13B	1	168	H/Nfr/ Shfr	Small Forms 15–17	1	–	–	–	–	Narrow handle. Handle arched.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
<i>Context 12002 (Plate 71) (mid-sixth to early seventh century FW: one join with 12011?)</i>												
AM356	12002.1	Fabric 13B	1	75	R/N	Form 16B	1	22	14 out	P	PL. 71	Large rim, similar to 12011.55 (AM390). Horizontal band of paint on neck.
AM357	12002.4	Fabric 13B	1	135	Hfr/N	Forms 15–17	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM358	12002.7	Fabric 13B	4	295	Sh/W	Forms 15–17	4	–	–	P	–	–
AM359	12002.8	Fabric 13B	1	154	Sh/W	Forms 15–17	1	–	–	P	–	–
AM360	12002.3	Fabric 13B	1	21	R/N fr	Small Form 17A	1	22	7 in	–	PL. 71	–
AM361	12002.2	Fabric 13B	1	75	R/N/Hfr	Small Form 16A or C	1	20	8 in	–	PL. 71	Grooved rim variant, as 12011.90 (AM413).
AM362	12002.5	Fabric 13B	7	429	Hfr	Small Form 17	7	–	–	P	–	–
AM363	12002.6	Fabric 13B	42	1,914	W	Small Form 17	42	–	–	–	–	Shoulder/wall fragments, some with neck fragments.
AM364	12002.22	–	5	304	Bfr/W	Base 8B	5	–	–	–	–	–
AM365	12002.28	Fabric 13	1	55	W	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM366	12002.9	Sinope argile claire	1	81	Hst/Sh	Sinope	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM367	12002.10	Sinope argile claire	2	201	Sh/W	Sinope	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM368	12002.11	Sinope argile claire	5	284	W	Sinope	5	–	–	–	–	–
AM369	12002.15	LRA 3	1	39	Ft	Ung/Base 9A	1	–	–	–	–	Unguentarium. Ephesos region.
AM370	12002.16	LRA 3	1	74	Bfr/Wfr	Ung/Base 9A	1	–	–	–	–	Ephesos region.
AM371	12002.17	LRA 3	1	32	Sh	Ung	1	–	–	–	–	Ephesos region.
AM372	12002.18	LRA 3	1	19	Ft	Agora P 65–66/ Base 7	1	30	6	–	–	Agora P 65–66, early to mid-Roman one-handled version of LRA 3 (Robinson 1959). Ephesos region. Shape as 2278.3 (AM221). Residual third-century piece.
AM373	12002.12	LRA 1	1	75	Hfr/Sh	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	Pale salmon-red.
AM374	12002.13	LRA 1 ZG75	1	69	Hfr	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	Yellow buff. Groove down the center, rather narrow. Pin holes due to burnt lime.
AM375	12002.14	LRA 1	1	81	Hst/Sh	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	Cream white surface and very pale orange fabric.
AM376	12002.19	LRA 1	4	274	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM377	12002.20	LRA 1	1	37	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM378	12002.21	LRA 1	1	50	Sh	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM379	12002.23	LRA 1	1	31	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	–

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM380	12002.24	Pal	1	172	H/ Sh	LRA 5	1	-	-	-	-	-
AM381	12002.25	Pal	1	199	H/ Sh	LRA 5	1	-	-	-	-	Dense fine fabric, quite clean. Fired pale orange. Like a fine Gazan fabric. Rather square handle section with two shallow concave moldings.
AM382	12002.26	Pal	1	268	W	LRA 5	1	-	-	-	-	Same fabric as handle 12002.24 (AM380). Deep-cut grooves.
AM383	12002.27	Pal	1	18	Sh	LRA 5	1	-	-	-	-	-
AM384	12002.29	Pal	3	85	W	LRA 5	3	-	-	-	-	-

*Context 12011 (mostly A.D. mid-sixth to 600, with some seventh century: single FW joins with 12002 and 12012?)
(Plates 71-73)*

AM385	12011.56	Fabric 13B	1	176	R/N/ Hfr	Form 14A	1	15	11 in	-	PL. 71	Type piece. Here inner rim is convex. Wide handle, concave pinched rim top.
AM386	12011.63	Fabric 13B	1	14	R/N/ Fr	Form 14A	1	10	9 in	-	-	Concave top. Similar to 12011.56 (AM385).
AM387	12011.62	Fabric 13B	1	239	Rfr/N/ H	Form 14A	1	15	-	-	PL. 71	Could be this variant. Rim obscured.
AM388	12011.79	Fabric 13B	1	104	R/N/ Hfr	Medium/ small Form 14A	1	15	10 in	-	PL. 71	Pinched rim top, ridge on inner face of rim.
AM389	12011.59	Fabric 13B ZG	1	238	R/N/ Hfr	Form 15C	1	11	11 in	-	PL. 71	Type piece. Large amphora. Beveled rim top and inner face. Wide, large springing handle with 5 to 6 concave moldings. Fired almost white.
AM390	12011.55	Fabric 13B ZG	2	307	R/N/ H	Form 16B	1	32	12 in	P	PL. 71	Unique. Plain rim face, with lid seat. Good profile. Wide handle. Almost white surface. Yellow-ochre fabric. Grooved rim top. Part of paint stroke below handle on neck. Good example of fabric, with some rectangular calcite(?).
AM391	12011.61	Fabric 13B	1	218	R/N/ Hfr	Form 16B?	1	13	c.c.11	-	-	Thick handle. Rim obscured, but large version. Rim not grooved. Could be as 12011.55 (AM390).
AM392	12011.89	Fabric 13B	1	127	Hst/N	Form 16?	1	-	-	P	-	Painted band. Coat of mortar.
AM393	12011.57	Fabric 13B	1	89	R/N	Form 17A	1	21	10 in	P	PL. 71	A wide horizontal brown band of paint on neck. Pale red core, buff surfaces. Cf. 7065.3 (AM343), also classified under this variant.
AM394	12011.88	Fabric 13B	1	65	Rfr/N/ Sh	Form 17A	1	-	-	P	-	Painted band across neck. Wide diameter.
AM395	12011.67	Fabric 13B	1	311	R/H/ N/Sh	(Medium) Form 15A or 17A variant	1	15	10 in	P	PL. 71	Type piece. Unique. Small square projecting rim. Relatively short neck is not usual type. Band of horizontal paint on neck. No trace on shoulder, but due to this being handle area. Coat of mortar-stones and occasional charcoal stuck to vessel. The multiribbed handle is as that of Form 15A 7064.1 (AM338).

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM396	12011.58	Fabric 13B	1	106	R/N/Hfr	Form 17B	1	25	10 in	P	PL. 71	A wide diameter with a stepped rim face. Unique. Streak of paint on handle.
AM397	12011.64	Fabric 13B	3	454	Hfr/Sh	Handle 4/ Forms 15–17	3	–	–	–	–	Handles for large modules. White-yellow-buff, usual fabric. Wide handles, as 12011.55 (AM390); 5 cm; 3.8 cm, 5 concave ribs; 4.8 cm.
AM398	12011.65	Fabric 13B	1	252	Hfr/N	Handle 4/ Forms 15–17	1	–	–	–	–	Five concave ribs, wide handle as 12011.59 (AM389). Large module.
AM399	12011.66	Fabric 13B	2	304	Hfr/Sh	Handle 4/ Forms 15–17	2	–	–	–	–	Pale red core, buff surface. Large variant.
AM400	12011.93	Fabric 13B	8	715	Bfr/Wfr	Base 8A	8	–	–	–	–	Fired pale green. One identical treatment to base of 7036.1 (AM296)
AM401	12011.106	Fabric 13B	1	51	Bfr/Wfr	Base 8A	1	–	–	–	–	Double groove, as 7036.2 (AM298).
AM402	12011.101	Fabric 13B	1	55	Sh	Cf. Forms 15–17	1	–	–	–	–	Large module. Painted border band motif.
AM403	12011.91	Fabric 13B	3	262	Hst/Sh	Cf. Forms 15–17	3	–	–	P	–	Large module.
AM404	12011.92	Fabric 13B	5	975	Sh/W	Cf. Forms 15–17	5	–	–	P	–	Large modules. One shoulder with painted “spiral” and body; one shoulder / wall with painted border band motif and plain band beneath; one wall with band; one shoulder with small painted schematic “spiral” and border band motif on shoulder / wall.
AM405	12011.98	Fabric 13B	1	124	Sh/Wfr	Cf. Forms 15–17	1	–	–	P	–	Large module. Band covers lower and upper carination. Narrow painted border band motif, then part of spiral.
AM406	12011.99	Fabric 13B	2	126	Sh	Cf. Forms 15–17	2	–	–	P	–	Large module.
AM407	12011.100	Fabric 13B	15	1119	W	Cf. Forms 15–17	15	–	–	–	–	Large module.
AM408	12011.76	Fabric 13B	1	65	R/N/Hfr	Small Form 14A	1	10	8 in	–	PL. 72	Small module of Form 14A.
AM409	12011.80	Fabric 13B	1	66	R/N/Hfr	Small Form 14A	1	18	8 in	–	PL. 72	Small diameter. Small module of Form 14A. Handle projection is short.
AM410	12011.82	Fabric 13B	12	82	R/N/Hfr	Small Form 14A	1	10	–	–	–	Same rim as 12011.76 (AM408).
AM411	12011.81	Fabric 13B	1	110	R/N/H	Small Form 16A	1	10	–	–	–	Fabric different? Light groove on rim top, as large amphora Form 16A. Otherwise is a jug (these have a grooved rim top, as this variant).
AM412	12011.75	Fabric 13B	1	20	R/N	Small Form 16B	1	13	9 in	P	PL. 72	As AM390 (12011.55) but smaller module. Painted horizontal band at base of neck (not illustrated).
AM413	12011.90	Fabric 13B	1	77	R/N/Hfr	Small Form 16C?	1	15	8 in	–	PL. 72	Good grooved-beveled rim top. Could also be a jug.
AM414	12011.72	Fabric 13B Melted	1	21	R/N	Small Form 17A variant	1	17	7 in	P	PL. 72	Unique. Fabric pale green, painted band across mid rim and neck top. Has a rather thin neck, rim bent inward. Thin mortar or lime-scale. “Melted” fabric.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM415	12011.68	Fabric 13B Melted	1	39	R/N	Small Form 17A or Form 18	1	22	9 in	P	PL. 72	Same "melted" fabric as 7062.1 (AM334). Pale red core and buff surfaces. Horizontal painted band on neck. Light band rim, cf. larger module pieces 7065.3 (AM343) and 12011.57 (AM393).
AM416	12011.84	Fabric 13B	1	116	R/N/ Hfr	Small Form 17A or Form 15A	1	8	c. 8 in	–	PL. 72	Lightly modeled band rim. Obscured.
AM417	12011.69	Fabric 13B	1	19	R/N fr	Small Form 17	1	22	9 in	–	–	–
AM418	12011.78	Fabric 13B	1	89	R/N/Hfr	Small Form 17	1	15	8 in	–	–	–
AM419	12011.70	Fabric 13B	1	93	R/N/Hfr	Small Form 18	1	25	8 in	P	PL. 72	Type piece. Rim top flattened, bent. Paint on side of handle.
AM420	12011.71	Fabric 13B	1	41	R/N/Hst	Small Form 18?	1	20	7.5 in	–	PL. 72	Handle is unusually narrow. Rim bent back. Fired pale green. Could also be a jug.
AM421	12011.74	Fabric 13B	1	73	R/N/Hfr	Small Form 19	1	20	10 in	–	PL. 72	Plain rim and rim face. Cf. 12012.31 (AM528).
AM422	12011.77	Fabric 13B ZG	1	144	R/N/H	Small Form 19	1	11	8 in	–	PL. 72	Rounded rim top, bent in. Light band. Unique.
AM423	12011.73	Fabric 13B	1	188	H/N/Sh	Small Form 17	1	–	–	P	–	Painted spiral. Classic fabric with red core.
AM424	12011.86	Fabric 13B	9	615	Hfr/Sh	Small Form 17	9	–	–	–	–	All short and probably small Form 17. Handle/neck and handle/shoulder fragments present.
AM425	12011.94	Fabric 13B	31	1,744	Sh/W	Small Form 17	31	–	–	–	–	Many with lime-scale and/or mortar.
AM426	12011.95	Fabric 13B	26	1,579	Sh/W	Small Form 17	26	–	–	–	–	–
AM427	12011.96	Fabric 13B	18	687	Sh/W	Small Form 17	18	–	–	–	–	–
AM428	12011.97	Fabric 13B	2	116	Bfr/W	Base 8B	2	–	–	–	–	–
AM429	12011.107	Fabric 13B	1	28	Bfr/Wfr	Base 8B	1	–	–	G	–	Double grooved band, small size.
AM430	12011.122	Fabric 13B	1	24	Bfr/Wfr	Base 8B	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM431	12011.102	Fabric 13B	41	1,961	W	Small Form 17	41	–	–	–	–	Not painted. Flagon size walls.
AM432	12011.87	Fabric 13B	6	783	Hfr/Sh	Small Form 17	6	–	–	–	–	Small handle, as 12011.76 (AM408).
AM433	12011.60	Fabric 13B	1	29	R/N Fr	Small Form 17 variant	1	15	8 in	–	PL. 72	Similar rim type to 12011.85 (AM434). Thick, rounded top. Pale red fabric and buff-cream surfaces.
AM434	12011.85	Fabric 13B?	1	25	R/N Fr	Unclassified	1	15	7 top in	G	PL. 72	Could be a jug. Double shallow grooved band on neck. This and the thick rim but small diameter suggests not in this series. Residual mid-third century, given burning?

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM435	12011.127	Fabric 13B?	2	200	W	—	1	—	—	—	—	Fired green. White calcite(?) more common, with black material.
AM436	12011.103	Fabric 1	1	56	Hst/Sh/Nfr	Forms 12–13	1	—	—	CB	—	Third-century residual piece. Classic Fabric 1 amphora.
AM437	12011.120	Local?	1	124	Sh	—	1	—	—	CB	—	Twelve-grooved fine combed band at base of neck.
AM438	12011.121	Local?	1	66	Sh	—	1	—	—	CB	—	Not Fabric 13B. Fine lime: similar fabric to 12011.120 (AM437).
AM439	12011.123	Regional	2	158	Sh	—	2	—	—	—	—	One with three wide grooved bands, smoothed and common .5 mm lime. Not Fabric 1; the other fine with occasional fine red inclusions. Not Fabric 13 group. Large amphorae or jars.
AM440	12011.1	Sinope argile claire	1	55	R/N/Hfr	Sinope	1	25	4.5 in	—	PL. 73	Narrow handle with central rib (3 cm).
AM441	12011.7	Sinope argile claire	1	85	Hfr/N	Sinope	1	50	—	—	PL. 73	Handle width 3 cm.
AM442	12011.2	Sinope argile claire	2	105	Sh	Sinope	1	—	—	Di	—	Dipinto on shoulder.
AM443	12011.3	Sinope argile claire	1	78	Hfr/Nfr	Sinope	1	—	—	—	—	Handle width 3 cm.
AM444	12011.4	Sinope argile claire	1	99	Hfr	Sinope	1	—	—	—	—	Pronounced central rib. Handle width 3 cm.
AM445	12011.5	Sinope argile claire	1	85	Hst/Sh	Sinope	1	—	—	—	—	—
AM446	12011.6	Sinope argile claire	1	137	Hfr	Sinope	1	—	—	—	—	Handle width 3 cm.
AM447	12011.8	Sinope argile claire	19	963	W	Sinope	19	—	—	—	—	—
AM448	12011.9	Sinope argile claire	2	203	Sh	Sinope	2	—	—	—	—	—
AM449	12011.10	Sinope argile claire	1	106	Bfr/W	Sinope	1	—	—	—	PL. 73	As usual, clay patted-flattened on the outside.
AM450	12011.11	Sinope argile claire	1	33	B	Sinope	1	100	—	—	—	—
AM451	12011.12	Sinope argile claire	1	12	Bfr	Sinope	1	15	—	—	—	—

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM452	12011.13	Sinope argile claire	1	60	Wfr/Bfr	Sinope	1	-	-	-	-	-
AM453	12011.14	Sinope var	1	82	Hfr	Sinope	1	-	-	-	-	Concave handle face (3 cm). Fired brown-orange, with a cream coat.
AM454	12011.15	Sinope var	1	79	Hfr	Sinope	1	-	-	-	-	Width 3 cm. Cream surfaces, rather smooth. Fine volcanics present. Presumably a Sinope variant. Orange fabric, not "argile claire."
AM455	12011.44	Chersonesos? ZG69	1	115	B	Base 10	1	100	-	-	PL. 73	Type piece. Unique. Pointed toe, with wide floor. Fabric is hackly, uneven with common fine to .5 mm lime, occasional rounded dark brown material, occasional gold mica flake, chert(?), moderate rounded fine quartz, occasional hard white lime(?). A coarse hackly fabric. Similar conical bases belonging to a narrow-neck Sinope-style amphora with two wide flat handles are common in mid-fifth-century deposits in Beirut. The latter are Chersonesian amphorae. The fabric analysis (ZG69) suggested similarities with Euphrates clay sources.
AM456	12011.47	As LRA 3/Ephesos region	1	98	B	Ung/ Base 9A	1	100	-	-	PL. 73	Type piece. Ephesos unguentarium, here dense and fired dark brown. Toe twisted and pinched.
AM457	12011.48	As LRA 3	2	173	W	Ung/ Base 9A	1	-	-	-	PL. 73	Same form and size. Another vessel. Too thick for LRA 3.
AM458	12011.49	As LRA 3	1	30	W	Ung/ Base 9A	1	-	-	-	-	Same ware, dark orange-brown surfaces.
AM459	12011.50	As LRA 3 var	1	121	B/Wfr	Ung/ Base 9B	1	-	-	-	PL. 73	Gray core. Large toe, more like an amphora.
AM460	12011.109	Fine Samos	1	49	Sh	Samos	1	-	-	-	PL. 73	Probably a fine-fabric Samos Cistern Amphora (see text). Concave ribbing.
AM461	12011.45	Related to Samos	1	182	Hfr	Handle 4	1	-	-	-	PL. 73	Type piece. Thick rounded handle. Pale orange-brown surface and pale orange fabric. Common-abundant fine mica and dust. Finely sandy. Even. Fine Samos fabric. For similar rounded square handles associated with amphorae typologically related to Samos amphorae, typical in mid-to late sixth-century contexts in Butrint, see Reynolds (2002).
AM462	12011.52	LRA 1 ZG80	1	148	R/N/Hfr	LRA 1	1	20	9 top	-	PL. 73	Wide handle. Bulbous neck and rolled everted rim. Yellowish-buff outer surface, pale red to buff inside.
AM463	12011.24	LRA 1E ZG76	1	170	R/N/ Hfr	LRA 1	1	25	9 top in	-	PL. 73	Short R/N small handle with a shallow concave rim band likely. Regular rim. Pale red core and dark buff edges-surfaces. Common fine lime, occasional 2 mm lump. Smooth surfaces, not sandy. Fabric is compact, even, with inclusions set into matrix. Red stone present. Probably as 7006.13 (AM292).

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM464	12011.25	LRA 1F ZG77	1	80	R/N/ Hfr	LRA 1	1	12	11 out	–	PL. 73	Distinctive cream coat all over. Pale red edges and dark yellow-ochre core. Common fine lime reactions are distinctive. Abundant pin holes on surface. Rim is everted and has a small diameter. Inner neck indented.
AM465	12011.26	LRA 1G ZG78	1	109	N/ Shfr	LRA 1	1	20	–	–	PL. 73	Heavy. Pale orange-red edges and dark yellow-ochre core. Granular, but hard fired. Abundant hard white limestone(?), some black volcanic, rounded quartz. Common concave voids from quartz holes. Abundant lime dots on surface. No mica flakes. Found in Beirut contexts.
AM466	12011.27	LRA 1A	4	430	Sh/W	LRA 1	1	–	–	Di	–	Dipinto. Compact orange-brown fabric.
AM467	12011.28	LRA 1	2	140	Sh/Wfr	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	Pale yellow-cream surface. Orange-brown fabric. Well fired.
AM468	12011.29	LRA 1A	1	91	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	Lime, red stone, and semiclear inclusions, as 7060.8 (AM327). Orange-brown. Well fired.
AM469	12011.30	LRA 1A	1	52	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM470	12011.31	LRA 1A	1	50	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM471	12011.32	LRA 1	1	44	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM472	12011.33	LRA 1	1	43	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM473	12011.34	LRA 1	1	35	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM474	12011.35	LRA 1	1	61	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM475	12011.36	LRA 1	1	28	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM476	12011.37	LRA 1	1	28	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	Cream-yellow surface. Abundant gray inclusions.
AM477	12011.38	LRA 1	1	20	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	Fired yellow-white surfaces and pale orange-yellow fabric.
AM478	12011.39	LRA 1	1	20	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	Pale yellow fabric and surface.
AM479	12011.40	LRA 1	1	95	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	Pale yellow-white surface-greenish, pale salmon-orange fabric, sandy but compact.
AM480	12011.41	LRA 1A ZG79	1	93	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	Thick-walled sandy fabric with gold mica. Eastern Cyprus?
AM481	12011.42	LRA 1	1	26	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	Smooth, fired pale green surfaces.
AM482	12011.43	LRA 1	1	23	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM483	12011.53	LRA 1	1	41	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	Pale red-brown.
AM484	12011.54	LRA 1	1	15	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	Pale red-brown.
AM485	12011.117	LRA 1	1	43	W	LRA 1	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM486	12011.51	Import	1	42	W	–	1	–	–	–	–	Not Kapitän 2, though surface and ribbing close. Could be as AM455? (Chersonesian). Calcite? Lumps of oxide, quartz, sandwich fabric.
AM487	12011.108	Cilician	1	161	Hfr/N	Agora G 198	1	–	–	–	–	Vertical neck. Handle section damaged, could well be single rod (4 cm wide). And therefore in Agora G 198 class, not Dressel 2–4 (Empereur and Picon 1989; Robinson 1959). Residual. First- or second-century piece. Orange fine fabric with fine to .5mm dark brown oxide pellets.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM488	12011.18	Pal 1	1	162	H/Sh	LRA 5/ Pieri 3	1	-	-	-	-	Probably the fabric connected to Gaza, cf. 5001.1 (AM263). Rather heavy-dense. Pale orange-brown fabric with pale red-brown surface. Scattered rounded fine quartz in a fine fabric. Not sandy.
AM489	12011.110	Pal 2	1	82	W	LRA 5	1	-	-	-	-	Deep-cut ribs. Unclear if Gazan variant fabric, with pimply sandy but compact surfaces. As 12011.20 (AM493).
AM490	12011.111	Pal 2	1	25	Shfr	LRA 5	1	-	-	-	-	Same ware as AM489.
AM491	12011.112	Pal 2	1	36	Bfr/Wfr	LRA 5	1	-	-	-	-	-
AM492	12011.19	Pal 1	5	114	W	LRA 5	5	-	-	-	-	One with plaster. One burnt. Probably same fabric as 12011.18 (AM488).
AM493	12011.20	Pal 2	2	80	W	LRA 5	2	-	-	-	-	Similar dense fabric with .5 mm lime.
AM494	12011.21	Pal 3	1	24	W	LRA 5	1	-	-	-	-	Larger rounded quartz and lime. Perhaps from Caesarea.
AM495	12011.22	Pal 4	1	32	Bfr	LRA 5	1	-	-	-	-	Rather layered break, fine. Cream surface and pale orange-brown fabric. Finer fabric than the others. Abu Mena fabric?
AM496	12011.23	(North) Pal 5	1	21	W	Late Agora M 334?	1	-	-	-	-	Carrot bodied likely. Thin walled with pronounced ribbing upper section, plain lower. Perhaps a small module late Agora M 334 (Reynolds, 2005a, for sixth- to seventh-century examples in Caesarea, Istanbul, and Rome). Fine fabric with moderate .5 mm rounded oxide pellets. Exports of this type occur in one large late sixth-early seventh-century context in Beirut (BEY 006.5503).
AM497	12011.113	Pal?	1	56	W	Aqaba amphora? Or late Ago- ra M 334	1	-	-	-	-	Carrot-shaped lower body sherd. Fine rounded quartz, fired dark brown. Pimply surfaces inside. Not Beirut. Probably not Agora M 334. Could be Aqaba? (e.g., Whitcomb 2001, fig. 2b).
AM498	12011.17	Fine Gaza	1	41	W	LRA 4	1	-	-	-	-	Only sherd. So Gazan is rare.
AM499	12011.16	Fine Egyptian	1	247	B	Egyptian base	1	100	-	-	PL. 73	Long cone toe. Spiral.
AM500	12011.114	Fine Egyptian	1	115	W	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AM501	12011.116	Import	1	100	W	Unclassified	1	-	-	-	-	Surface fired dark red-brown, with an orange fabric. Dense. Fairly conical-carrot bodied. Not Palestinian.
<i>Context 12012 (Plate 74) (A.D. 525-500 FW dominant; with early seventh century)</i>												
AM502	12012.25	Fabric 13B	1	124	R/N/ Hfr	Form 14A	1	23	10 in	-	PL. 74	Type piece. Does show how close this is to Form 16A. Same size as 7061.1 (AM332). Beveled-grooved rim top. Rim thickened inside. Medium-size oval handle.
AM503	12012.20	Fabric 13B ZG	1	34	R/N	Form 15C	1	10	11 top in	-	PL. 74	Square rim. Beveled inner face, as 12012.24 (AM505).

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM504	12012.19	Fabric 13B	1	43	R/N	Form 15C (or Form 17A)	1	10	c. 10 in	–	PL. 74	Large thick square rim, flat top, inner face beveled. Probably this variant, or as Form 17A.
AM505	12012.24	Fabric 13B	1	165	R/N/Hfr	(?Medium) Form 15C	1	23	9 in	–	PL. 74	Too large for the smaller modules, though the handle is relatively small (in comparison to type piece 12011.59: AM389). Classic fabric.
AM506	12012.33	Fabric 13B	1	95	R/N/Hfr	Form 16C	1	10	c. 10 in	–	PL. 74	Type piece. Thickest rim variant for this shape. Shape close to 7004.1 (AM270).
AM507	12012.21	Fabric 13B	4	349	R/N/H/Sh	Medium Form 18	1	50	9 in	–	PL. 74	Type piece. Unique. Good profile. 12011.70–71 (AM419–420) may be smaller modules of this type. Fairly wide neck. Painted band on lower neck.
AM508	12012.29	Fabric 13B	1	125	R/N/Hfr	Form 19	1	20	9 in	–	PL. 74	Plain face and rim top. Inner neck well ribbed.
AM509	12012.30	Fabric 13B	1	142	R/N/Hfr	Form 19 likely	1	10	–	–	PL. 74	Flat top, rim obscured. Wide handle.
AM510	12012.45	Fabric 13B	1	276	Hst/Sh	Cf. Forms 15–17	1	–	–	P	–	Painted border band motif near handle. End of broad band above it.
AM511	12012.46	Fabric 13B	1	160	Sh	Cf. Forms 15–17	1	–	–	P	–	Painted border band motif and “small version” (of the same: i.e., loops?) on mid shoulder.
AM512	12012.47	Fabric 13B	1	56	Sh	Cf. Forms 15–17	1	–	–	P G	–	Painted border band motif below double groove band, not combed.
AM513	12012.39	Fabric 13B	1	165	Hfr/Nfr	Cf. Forms 15–17	1	–	–	–	–	Wider (5 cm).
AM514	12012.48	Fabric 13B	2	346	Hst/Sh	Cf. Forms 15–17	2	–	–	P	–	Just a few dashes of paint.
AM515	12012.49	Fabric 13B	1	35	Hfr/Sh	Cf. Forms 14–17	1	–	–	P	–	Painted.
AM516	12012.38	Fabric 13B	4	414	Hfr/N	Cf. Forms 14–17	4	–	–	–	–	Medium size, cf. 12012.25 (AM502).
AM517	12012.52	Fabric 13B	1	111	Bfr/W	Base 8A	1	–	–	–	–	Coat of plaster inside and over break.
AM518	12012.53	Fabric 13B	1	66	Bfr/W	Base 8A	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM519	12012.54	Fabric 13B	1	32	Sh	Cf. Forms 15–17	1	–	–	P	–	Painted filled circle, cf. “spiral.”
AM520	12012.55	Fabric 13B	6	239	W	Cf. Forms 15–17	6	–	–	–	–	–
AM521	12012.23	Fabric 13B	1	25	R/N	Small Form 15B	1	20	9 in	–	PL. 74	Probably a small module of type as 7306.1 (AM354) and 7060.24 (AM301).
AM522	12012.27	Fabric 13B	1	41	R/N	Small Form 15C	1	25	8 in	P	PL. 74	Type piece. Wide painted band on neck. Rim face flat band. Small painted module of Form 15C (or of Form 14A).
AM523	12012.26	Fabric 13B	1	39	R/N/Hsm	Small Form 16A	1	10	c. 8 in	P	PL. 74	Thin rim, grooved top. As 7061.1 (AM332), but short neck. Painted band on neck. Small module of Form 16A?
AM524	12012.60	Fabric 13	1	54	R/N	Small Form 16C	1	20	13 out	P	PL. 74	Pronounced grooved-flanged rim top. Narrow painted band on lower neck.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM525	12012.22	Fabric 13B	1	19	R/N/ fr	Small Form 17 variant	1	15	9 in		PL. 74	Type piece. Shallow band rim, cupped shape. Flat top. Unique.
AM526	12012.36	Fabric 13B	1	99	R/N/ Hfr	Small Form 17	1	10	–		–	Maybe this.
AM527	12012.28	Fabric 13B	1	110	R/N/ Hfr	Small Form 19	1	23	9 in	–	PL. 74	Thin rim, thickened on inside. Plain rim face. Wide handle.
AM528	12012.31	Fabric 13B	1	107	R/N/ Hfr	Small Form 19	1	15	8 in	–	PL. 74	Plain vertical face. Convex top. Medium, oval handle
AM529	12012.32	Fabric 13B ZG	1	107	R/N/ Hfr	Small Form 19 likely	1	10	c. 9 in	–	PL. 74	Light horizontal concave top. Handle width 4 cm.
AM530	12012.37	Fabric 13B	2	131	Hfr	Cf. Small Form 17	2	–	–	–	–	–
AM531	12012.40	Fabric 13B	1	100	H	Cf. Small Form 17	1	–	–	–	–	Width 4 cm.
AM532	12012.42	Fabric 13B	3	348	Hst/Sh/ Wfr	Cf. Small Form 17	4	–	–	P	–	Painted. Two with mortar-plaster.
AM533	12012.43	Fabric 13B	1	112	Hst/Sh	Cf. Small Form 17	1	–	–	P	–	Painted.
AM534	12012.50	Fabric 13B	1	11	Bfr	Base 8B	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM535	12012.51	Fabric 13B	1	47	Bfr/Wfr	Base 8B	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM536	12012.44	Fabric 13B	9	358	Sh	Cf. Small Form 17	9	–	–	P	–	Painted.
AM537	12012.56	Fabric 13B	1	22	Shfr/Nfr	Cf. Small Form 17	1	–	–	P	–	Painted.
AM538	12012.57	Fabric 13B	6	175	W	Cf. Small Form 17	6	–	–	–	–	–
AM539	12012.41	Fabric 13B	4	323	Hfr	Small Form 19?	4	–	–	–	–	Small, cf. 12012.32 (AM529) or 12012.29 (AM508).
AM540	12012.58	Regional	3	156	W	Unclassified	3	–	–	–	–	–
AM541	12012.1	Sinope argile claire	16	2,055	R/H/ Hst/W/ Bfr	Sinope	1	100	5 top	–	–	Rim uneven, as usual. Lime reaction rims on surface, cf. examples at Seleucia-on-the-Orontes.
AM542	12012.2	Sinope argile claire	1	43	R/N/ Hfr	Sinope	1	20	–	–	–	Handle width 4 cm.
AM543	12012.3	Sinope argile claire	1	42	Hfr/N	Sinope	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM544	12012.4	Sinope argile claire	1	150	H	Sinope	1	–	–	–	–	Width 4 cm.
AM545	12012.5	Sinope argile claire	1	29	N	Sinope	1	–	–	–	–	–
AM546	12012.6	Sinope argile claire	5	288	Sh/W	Sinope	5	–	–	–	–	Five different vessels.

Cat	Dbase	Fabric	NS	Wt	S	Form	No	%	Dia	De	Ill	Comments
AM547	12012.7	Sinope red	1	22	Nfr/Shfr	Sinope	1	-	-	-	-	Fired pale orange-red.
AM548	12012.8	Sinope argile claire	4	99	W	Sinope	1	-	-	-	-	Fired pale pink inside with a greenish-buff surface. Same lime reactions.
AM549	12012.9	LRA 1 ZG81	1	70	Hfr/Shfr	LRA 1	1	-	-	-	PL. 74	Fired pale red-brown with abundant lime. Interesting fabric. Folded ridge down handle is distinctive.
AM550	12012.10	LRA 1 ZG82	1	57	Hst/N	LRA 1 Ceramic disc?	1	-	-	-	-	Cut down as small ceramic disc? Otherwise, is worn. 5.3 cm diameter. Abundant fine lime and common fine black volcanics.
AM551	12012.12	LRA 1 ZG83	1	100	Hfr/Sh	LRA 1	1	-	-	-	-	Handle width 4 cm. Handle sloping well inward, like a fifth-century type, with a central groove. Residual?
AM552	12012.11	LRA 1	1	17	Bfr	LRA 1	1	-	-	-	-	Could also be Fabric 13. Fired pale green, common .5 mm black inclusions.
AM553	12012.13	LRA 1	13	538	W	LRA 1	13	-	-	-	-	-
AM554	12012.15	Pal 1	1	152	H/Sh	LRA 5	1	-	-	-	-	Handle width 2 cm. Heavy, (reddish) brown fabric. Thin handle. Narrow angled shallow grooving.
AM555	12012.16	Pal 2	1	128	H/Sh	LRA 5	1	-	-	-	-	Pimpily surfaces. Heavy. Pale orange fabric and very pale red-brown surfaces. Small ring with central rib (3 cm). Battered.
AM556	12012.17	Gaza	1	78	Hfr/Wfr	LRA 4	1	-	-	-	-	Small narrow strap like ring handle (3 cm). Should be contemporary.
AM557	12012.18	LRA 3	1	50	Bfr	Ung/ Base 9A	1	-	-	-	-	Uneven. Worn. A little abrasive.
AM553	12012.13	LRA 1	13	538	W	LRA 1	13	-	-	-	-	-
AM554	12012.15	Pal 1	1	152	H/Sh	LRA 5	1	-	-	-	-	Handle width 2 cm. Heavy, (reddish) brown fabric. Thin handle. Narrow, angled, shallow grooving.
AM555	12012.16	Pal 2	1	128	H/Sh	LRA 5	1	-	-	-	-	Pimpily surfaces. Heavy. Pale orange fabric and very pale red-brown surfaces. Small ring with central rib (3 cm). Battered.
AM556	12012.17	Gaza	1	78	Hfr/Wfr	LRA 4	1	-	-	-	-	Small narrow strap like ring handle (3 cm). Should be contemporary.
AM557	12012.18	LRA 3	1	50	Bfr	Ung/ Base 9A	1	-	-	-	-	Uneven. Worn. A little abrasive.

NOTES

1. Finds and contexts published here come from trenches excavated by Oxford Archaeology for The Packard Humanities Institute rescue excavations at Zeugma in 2000: Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, and 19. Finds recovered from other areas in 2000 will be published separately by their respective excavators: the Gaziantep Museum, the University of Nantes, and the Zeugma Initiative Group.
2. Reynolds 2005a.
3. Konrad 2001.
4. Miglus et al. 1999, 42–3, Tafel 42, paralleled at Samarra.
5. Konrad 2001b.
6. Orssaud 1992, 221.
7. I would also like to thank Catherine Abadie-Reynal for similarly sharing her knowledge and allowing me to examine the material from the excavations by the University of Nantes. Hans Curvers kindly provided me with a copy of Fokke Gerritsen's important unpublished work on the Balih Valley, as well as the Hammamet-Turkman I report. I was assisted in every respect by employees of Oxford Archaeology during my stay at Birecik, for which I would like to express my warm thanks to Adam Brossler and Jennifer Cooledge (who both saved me much valuable time by engaging in amphora sticking sessions), to Andy Millar and to Philippa Walton. My work was greatly aided by Sait Yilmaz, who facilitated my constant demands for pottery from the store-rooms. I would very much like to thank all the Turkish staff in charge of the guest rooms, restaurant facilities and security at Birecik, who offered me friendship and hospitality during what was undoubtedly a most pleasant stay. Chris Doherty's work on the analysis of the amphora fabrics, together with his expertise and knowledge of region has been a considerable boon, for which I am indebted. Finally I must thank William Aylward for his understanding, regular stream of information and guidance during the preparation of this report, and for his editorial work on the manuscript.
8. Toll 1946, e.g., pl. 49a, one of two complete examples from Tomb 54 at Dura-Europos, pl. 43.
9. Reynolds 2005a. Tell Dor: Ariel et al. 1985, fig. 1. Tell Michal: Singer-Avitz 1989, 142, fig. 9.17 (Persian). Fischer 1989 (Hellenistic). For early Roman amphorae of this class in Galilee, see Diez Fernandez 1983, forms T 1.3–4.
10. Tell Kannās: al-Radi and Seeden 1980: 107, figs. 33 and 52; Finet 1979, 83, fig. 6. Dibsi Faraj: Finet 1979, 61.
11. Coin of Domitian: Toll 1946, 132–9.
12. Finet 1979.
13. Finet 1970, fig. 6.
14. Abel and Barrois 1928. Attic and Hellenistic lamps and black glaze are present.
15. Abel and Barrois 1927, 128, fig. 1B–C, Tomb 1.
16. Abel and Barrois 1928, 195, pl. 54c, Tomb 22.
17. Abel and Barrois 1928, pl. 54d and 70, Tomb 49.
18. Gerritsen, unpublished.
19. Gerritsen, unpublished.
20. Isidore of Charax, writing in the Persian Gulf, probably in the late first century B.C. Raqqa/Nicephorium: Gerritsen, unpublished 13–14, with reference to Chaumont 1984.
21. Reynolds 2000.
22. Reynolds 2004b.
23. See the following chapter by Doherty: "Petrographic Analysis of Transport Amphorae."
24. Reynolds 2003a; Reynolds, 2005a, Section 1.2b.
25. Reynolds 2005a, Section 1.3; for Qasrawet 2530, see Arthur and Oren 1998.
26. Degeest 2000, figs. 186–92 and cover photograph.
27. Reynolds 1999; 2003a; Reynolds 2005a, Sections 1.4 and 1.7; Reynolds 2004a, fig. 35.
28. Robinson 1959, Agora M 334; Reynolds 2005a, Section 1.7.
29. AM12: Context 2010, the lower half of a vessel; Abadie-Reynal 2004.
30. Arthur and Williams 1992; see also Williams 2005.
31. South Shields on Hadrian's Wall: 109 sherds, representing at least five vessels, in a deposit of A.D. 250–350.
32. Arthur and Williams 1992, 253–4.
33. Reynolds 2002a.
34. E.g., contexts 2039, 2081; not in the Catalogue but observed by Philip Kenrick: sherds in 2183, 2197? and 11047. Similar finds have been noted in excavations at Zeugma by the University of Nantes: Abadie-Reynal, 2004.
35. Oren-Pascal and Bernal Casasola 2000; Bernal Casasola 2000; Reynolds 2005b.
36. In the Imperial Baths, BEY 045; Reynolds 1999; 2000; 2005b.
37. Spanish oil: Berni Millet 1998.
38. AM223: 2278.1; Keay 1984, 95–9.
39. E.g., Meylan Krause 2002, figs. 619–24; Reynolds 1995, 40–2.
40. AM175: 2039.2; AM176: 2039.5; Keay 1984, 172–8.
41. Oates 1959, 233, pl. 50.60.
42. Robinson 1959, Agora P 65–6; see Lemaître 1997.
43. Reynolds 1999, fig. 199, for an example of an early third-century Gazan amphora; for a discussion of early Palestinian exports, see Reynolds, 2005a and b and c.
44. Abadie-Reynal 2004.
45. As the early Roman "argile claire" Sinope small-module amphorae: Šelov 1986.
46. For excavations of kiln sites: Kassab Tezgör 1998; Erten et al. 2004; Kassab Tezgör and Tatlican 1998; Garlan and Kassab Tezgör 1996.
47. E.g., Reynolds 2003b, fig. 4.2.
48. E.g., Reynolds 2003b, 541, fig. 4.3.
49. Uscatescu 2003, 549, Figs. 1–2.
50. Empereur and Picon 1989: location maps of "production sites" on figs. 18–9.
51. Reynolds 2005a.
52. Curtis 1991, 118–9.
53. For early imperial small modules, see Šelov 1986.
54. Curtis 1999, 91–6, 167–8, Plate 7a.
55. Reynolds 2005b.
56. Empereur and Picon 1989; Demesticha and Michaelides 2001; Demesticha 2003.
57. Reynolds 1995; 2005a and b.
58. Personal observation; Reynolds 2005b, n. 214.
59. E.g., Van Alfen 1996; Pieri 2005; Decker 2000.
60. Reynolds 2005a; personal observation.
61. For the form, see Reynolds 1995, 71–2; Peacock and Williams 1986, Class 56; Pieri 2005.
62. Marseille: Bonifay, Carre, and Rigoir 1998; Bien 2005. Carthage: Fulford and Peacock 1984. For the relatively rare supply of LRA 5 in the West, with the exception of Carthage, see Reynolds 1995 and forthcoming.
63. Reynolds 2005b; Fulford and Peacock 1984; Bonifay, Carre, and Rigoir 1998.
64. Examples in the Cripta Balbi: Sagui, Ricci, and Romei 1997, 36, fig. 2.7, "Crypta Balbi 1"; Reynolds 2005a.
65. Whitcomb 2001, fig. 2b.
66. It is probably this example that is on display in the Bodrum Museum gardens. My thanks to George Bass for showing me the unpublished report on this important wreck.
67. I am grateful to John Mitchell for suggesting that sanctified oil, rather than some other product, was the most likely content for these unguentaria.

68. Tocra: Hayes 1971. Western Mediterranean sites, e.g., Cartagena and Alicante: Reynolds 1993, Misc 7; Berrocal Caparrós 1996.
69. Hayes (1971) had long stated that the stamps on this type, that included a reference to a bishop, were for the cult of saints. The numerous finds in Palestine, however, led him to believe that the source might lie in that region. I would like to thank Jean-Pierre Sodini for suggesting a Lycian source for this unguentarium. Joanita Vroom in turn suggested that the Limyra finds might indicate a connection with the cult of St. Nicolas.
70. Cottica 2000.
71. Reynolds 2002b.
72. For the type, see Isler (1969) and Arthur (1985; 1990). For finds in the West, see Bonifay, Carre, and Rigoir (1998), Remolà i Vallverdú (2000), Reynolds (1995, 76), and Reynolds (2005b, Tables 14 and 16).
73. Reynolds 2002b.
74. Reynolds 1999.
75. Reynolds 1999; 2003b.
76. Cox 1949, 14–5; ARS 45, 49, and 50.
77. Bost et al. 1992.
78. Reynolds 1995, 40–2.
79. For a discussion of these issues, see Reynolds 2005a and b.
80. Mackensen 1984, 45–8, for tables summarizing the fine wares; Konrad 2001a.
81. For guidance see Keay 1984; Peacock and Williams 1986; Reynolds 2005a. For Levantine types, see Robinson 1959.
82. See the following chapter by Doherty: “Petrographic Analysis of Transport Amphorae.”
83. See the following chapter by Doherty: “Petrographic Analysis of Transport Amphorae.”
84. See the following chapter by Doherty: “Petrographic Analysis of Transport Amphorae.”
85. Toll 1946, 132–139, these tombs falling into chronological Groups III and V: one burial in Tomb 6 occurred with a coin of Domitian. Four coins of Oroses II, 51–38 B.C., in Tomb 23 and one in Tomb 36 give some clue as to the late first-century date of some of the burials.
86. See the following chapter by Doherty for the geographical relationship between the two main groups of inclusions: igneous and metamorphic minerals washed downriver from Turkey, and calcareous inclusions derived from the Tertiary limestone formations that are characteristic of northern Syria; note that the fabrics resemble those of Islamic pottery at Raqqa: color photographs of fabrics, for example, in Miglus et al. 1999, Taf. 101.
87. See the following chapter by Doherty: “Petrographic Analysis of Transport Amphorae.”
88. See the following chapter by Doherty: “Petrographic Analysis of Transport Amphorae.”
89. See the following chapter by Doherty: “Petrographic Analysis of Transport Amphorae.”

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abadie-Reynal, C. 2004. “Les amphores d’importation trouvées à Zeugma: Présentation préliminaire.” In *Transport Amphorae and Trade in the Eastern Mediterranean: International Colloquium at the Danish Institute at Athens, 26–29 September 2002*, edited by J. Eiring and J. Lund, 15–21. Aarhus: Aarhus University Press.
- Abel, A., and A. Barrois. 1927. “Fouilles de l’École Archéologique Française de Jérusalem effectuées à Neirab du 24 septembre au 5 novembre 1926.” *Syria* 8:126–42.
- . 1928. “Fouilles de l’École Archéologique Française de Jérusalem effectuées à Neirab du 12 septembre au 6 novembre 1927.” *Syria* 9:186–206, 303–19.
- Alfen, P.G. 1996. “New Light on the 7th Century Yassi Ada Shipwreck: Capacities and Standard Sizes of LRA 1 Amphorae.” *JRA* 9:189–213.
- Ariel, D.T., et al. 1985. “A Group of Stamped Hellenistic Storage Jar Handles from Dor.” *IEJ* 35:135–52.
- Arthur, P. 1986. “Apunti sulla circolazione delle ceramica medievale a Napoli.” In *III Congresso Internazionale sulla ceramica Medievale nel Mediterraneo Occidentale*, 545–54. Firenze: All’Insegna del Giglio.
- . 1990. “Anfore dall’alto Adriatico e il problema del Samos cistern type.” *AquilNost* 61:282–95.
- Arthur, P., and E.R. Oren. 1998. “The North Sinai Survey and the Evidence of Transport Amphorae for Roman and Byzantine Trading Patterns.” *JRA* 11:193–212.
- Arthur, P., and D. Williams. 1992. “Campanian Wine, Roman Britain, and the 3rd Century A.D.” *JRA* 5:250–60.
- Bavant, B., and D. Orssaud. 2001. “Stratigraphie et typologie: Problèmes posés par l’utilisation de la céramique comme critère de datation: L’exemple de la fouille de Dêhès.” In *La céramique Byzantine et proto-islamique en Syrie-Jordanie (IV^e–VIII^e siècles apr. J.-C.)*. Actes du colloque tenu à Amman les 3, 4 et 5 décembre 1994, edited by E. Villeneuve and P.M. Watson, 33–48. BAHBeyrouth 159. Beirut: Institut français d’archéologie du Proche-Orient.
- Bernal Casasola, D. 2000. “Las ánforas béticas en los confines del imperio: Primera aproximación a las exportaciones a la *Pars Orientalis*.” In *Congreso Internacional ‘Ex Baetica Amphorae’*, Universidad de Sevilla, 17–20 December 1998, edited by G. Chic Garcia, 935–88. Écija: Editorial Gráficas.
- Berni Millet, P. 1998. *Las ánforas de aceite de la bética y su presencia en la Cataluña romana*. Col·lecció Instrumenta 4. Barcelona: Universitat de Barcelona.
- Berrocal Caparrós, M.C. 1996. “Late Roman Unguentarium en Carthago-Nova.” *Congreso Arqueológico Nacional* 23:119–28.
- Bien, S. 2005. “Des niveaux du VII^e siècle sous le Musc-hall de l’Alcazar à Marseille.” In *LRCWI: Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean: Archaeology and Archaeometry (Conference Papers, Held at Barcelona, 14–16 March 2002)*, edited by J.M. Gurt, J. Buxeda, and M.A. Cau. BAR-IS 1340. Oxford: Archaeopress.
- Bonifay, M., M.B. Carre, and Y. Rigoir. eds. 1998. *Fouilles à Marseille: Les mobiliers (I^{er}–VII^e siècles ap. J.-C.)*. Études Massiliètes 5. Paris: Errance.
- Bost, J.-P., et al. 1992. *Lépave Cabrera III (Majorque): Échanges commerciaux et circuits monétaires au milieu du III^e siècle après Jésus-Christ*. Publications du Centre Pierre Paris 23. Paris: Diffusion de Bocard.
- Chaumont, M.L. 1984. “Études d’histoire Parthe V: La route royale des Parthes de Zeugma à Séleucie du Tigre d’après l’itinéraire d’Isidore de Charax.” *Syria* 61:63–107.
- Cottica, D. 2000. “Unguentari tardo antichi dal Martyion di Hierapolis, Turchia.” *MÉFRA* 112:999–1021.
- Cox, D.H. 1949. *The Excavations at Dura-Europos, Final Report*. Vol.

- 4.1, pt. 2, *The Greek and Roman Pottery*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Curtis, R.I. 1991. *Garum and Salsamenta: Production and Commerce in Materia Medica*. Studies in Ancient Medicine 3. Leiden: Brill.
- Decker, M. 2000. "Food for an Empire: Wine and Oil Production in North Syria." In *Economy and Exchange in the East Mediterranean During Late Antiquity. Proceedings of a Conference at Somerville College, Oxford, 29 May 1999*, edited by S. Kingsley and M. Decker, 69–86. Oxford: Oxbow.
- Degeest, R. 2000. *The Common Wares of Sagalassos: Typology and Chronology*. Studies in Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology III. Turnhout: Brepols.
- Demesticha, S. 2003. "Amphora Production on Cyprus during the Late Roman Period." *VIIème Congrès International sur la Céramique Médiévale en Méditerranée Thessaloniki, 11–16 October 1999*, edited by C. Bakirtzes, 469–76. Athens: Caisse des Recettes Archéologiques.
- Demesticha, S., and D. Michaelides. 2001. "The Excavation of a Late Roman 1 Amphora Kiln in Paphos." In *La céramique Byzantine et proto-islamique en Syrie-Jordanie (IVe–VIIIe siècles apr. J.-C.). Actes du colloque tenu à Amman les 3, 4 et 5 décembre 1994*, edited by E. Villeneuve and P.M. Watson, 289–96. BAHBeyrouth 159. Beirut: Institut français d'archéologie du Proche-Orient.
- Diederichs, C. 1980. *Salamine de Chypre, IX: Céramiques Hellenistiques, Romaines et Byzantines*. Paris: Diffusion de Boccard.
- Diez Fernandez, F. 1983. *Ceramica comun romana de la Galilea: Aproximaciones y diferencias con la ceramica del resto de Palestina y regiones circundantes*. Madrid: Escuela Biblica.
- Empereur, J.Y., and M. Picon. 1989. "Les régions de production d'amphores impériales en Méditerranée orientale." In *Amphores romaines et histoire économique: Dix ans de recherches. Actes du colloque de Sienne (22–24 mai 1986)*, 223–48. CÉFR 114. Rome: École Française de Rome.
- Erten, H.N., D. Kassab Tezgör, I.R. Türkmen, and A. Zararsız. 2004. "The Typology and Trade of the Amphorae of Sinope: Archaeological Study and Scientific Analyses." In *Transport Amphorae and Trade in the Eastern Mediterranean: International Colloquium at the Danish Institute at Athens, 26–29th September 2002*, edited by J. Eiring and J. Lund, 103–15. Aarhus: Aarhus University Press.
- Finet, A. 1979. "Bilan provisoire des fouilles belges du Tell Kannâs." In *Archaeological Reports from the Tabqa Dam Project, Euphrates Valley, Syria*, edited by D.N. Freedman, 79–95. AASOR 44. Cambridge: American Schools of Oriental Research.
- Fischer, M. 1987. "Hellenistic pottery (Strata V–III)." In *Excavations at Tel Michal, Israel*, edited by Z. Herzog, G. Rapp, and O. Negbi, 177–87. Tel Aviv: Publications of the (Sonia and Marco Nadler) Institute of Archaeology, Tel Aviv University.
- Freedman, D.N. 1979. *Archaeological Reports from the Tabqa Dam Project-Euphrates Valley, Syria*. AASOR 44. Cambridge: American Schools of Oriental Research.
- Fulford, M.G., and D.P.S. Peacock. 1984. *Excavations at Carthage: The British Mission*. Vol. 1, pt. 2, *The Avenue du President Habib Bourguiba, Salammbô: The Pottery and Other Ceramic Objects from the Site*. Sheffield: British Academy from the University of Sheffield.
- Garlan, Y., and D. Kassab Tezgör. 1996. "Prospection d'ateliers d'amphores et de céramiques de Sinope." *Anatolia Antiqua* 4:325–34.
- Gerritsen, F.A. "The Balikh Valley, Syria, in the Hellenistic and Roman-Parthian Age: An Archaeological Study of Settlement and Land Use Patterns." Ph.D. diss., University of Amsterdam.
- Hayes, J.W. 1971. "A New Type of Early Christian Ampulla." *BSA* 66:243–8.
- Isler, H.P. 1969. "Heraion von Samos: Eine frühbyzantinische Zisterne." *Athenische Mitteilungen* 84:203–30.
- Kassab Tezgör, D. 1998. "Prospection sous-marine près de la côte Sinopéenne: Transport d'amphores depuis l'atelier et navigation en Mer Noire." *Anatolia Antiqua* 6:443–9.
- Kassab Tezgör, D., and I. Tatlican. 1998. "Fouilles des ateliers d'amphores à Demirci, près de Sinope en 1996 et 1997." *Anatolia Antiqua* 6:423–42.
- Keay, S.J. 1984. *Late Roman Amphorae in the Western Mediterranean: A Typology and Economic Study: The Catalan Evidence*. BAR-IS 196. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports.
- Konrad, M. 2001a. *Resafa*. Vol. 5, *Der spätrömische Limes in Syrien: Archäologische Untersuchungen an den Grenzkastellen von Sura, Tetrapyrgium, Cholle und in Resafa*. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- . 2001b. "Ummayyad Pottery from Tetrapyrgium (Qseir as-Seileh), North Syria: Traditions and Innovations." In *La céramique Byzantine et proto-islamique en Syrie-Jordanie (IVe–VIIIe siècles apr. J.-C.). Actes du colloque tenu à Amman les 3, 4 et 5 décembre 1994*, edited by E. Villeneuve and P.M. Watson, 163–91. BAHBeyrouth 159. Beirut: Institut français d'archéologie du Proche-Orient.
- Lapp, P.W. 1961. *Palestinian Ceramic Chronology, 200 B.C.–A.D. 70*. New Haven: American Schools of Oriental Research.
- Lázaro, A.I. 1988. "The Period X Pottery." In *Hammam et-Turkman I: Report on the University of Amsterdam's 1981–84 Excavations in Syria, II*, edited by M.N. Van Loon, 499–599. Istanbul: Nederlands Historisch-Archeologisch Instituut te Istanbul.
- Lemaître S. 1997. "Lamphore de type Agora F65/66, dite 'monoan-sée': Essai de synthèse à partir d'exemplaires lyonnais." In *Actes du Congrès du Mans, 8–11 mai 1997*, edited by L. Rivet, 311–20. Marseille: Société Française d'Étude de la Céramique Antique en Gaule.
- Lyonnet, B. 2001. "Prospection archéologique du Haut-Khabour (Syrie du Nord-East): Problématique, méthodologie et application à la période byzantino-sassanide." In *La céramique Byzantine et proto-islamique en Syrie-Jordanie (IVe–VIIIe siècles apr. J.-C.). Actes du colloque tenu à Amman les 3, 4 et 5 décembre 1994*, edited by E. Villeneuve and P.M. Watson, 23–32. BAHBeyrouth 159. Beirut: Institut français d'archéologie du Proche-Orient.
- Mackensen, M. 1984. *Resafa I: Eine befestigte spätantike Anlage vor den Stadtmauern von Resafa*. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Meylan Krause, M.F. 2002. *Domus Tiberiana: Analyses stratigraphiques et céramologiques*. BAR-IS 1058. Oxford: Archaeopress.
- Miglus, P.A., et al. 1999. *Ar-Raqqā, I: Die frühislamische Keramik von Tall Aswad*. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.
- Oates, D., and J. Oates. 1959. "Ain Sinu: A Roman Frontier Post in Northern Iraq." *Iraq* 21:207–42.
- Oren-Pascal, M., and D. Bernal Casasola. 2000. "Ánforas sudhispánicas en Caesarea Maritima: Un ejemplo de importación de vino, aceite y conservas de pescado béticas en Iudaea." In *Congreso Internacional "Ex Baetica Amphorae"*. Universidad de Sevilla, 17–20 December 1998, edited by G. Chic Garcia, 989–1033. Écija: Editorial Gráficas.
- Orssaud, D. 1991. "La céramique." In *Halabiyya-Zenobia, place forte du limes oriental et la Haute-Mésopotamie au VI siècle, II: L'architecture publique, religieuse, privée et funéraire*, edited by J. Lauffray, 260–75. Paris: Institut Français d'Archéologie du Proche-Orient.
- . 1992. "Le passage de la céramique byzantine à la céramique islamique: Quelques hypothèses à partir du mobilier trouvé à Déhès." In *La Syrie de Byzance à l'Islam, VII–VIII siècles. Actes du Colloque International, Lyon/Paris 11–15th September 1990*, edited by P. Canivet and J.P. Rey-Coquais. Damascus: Institut Français de Damas.
- Peacock, D.P.S., and D.F. Williams. 1986. *Amphorae and the Roman Economy: An Introductory Guide*. London: Longman.
- Pieri, D. 2005. *Le commerce du vin oriental à l'époque byzantine (Ve–*

- VIIe siècles): *Le témoignage des amphores en Gaule*. BAHBeyrouth 174. Beirut: Institut français d'archéologie du Proche-Orient.
- al-Radi, S., and H. Seedén. 1980. "The AUB Rescue Excavations at Shams ed-Din Tannira." *Berytus* 28:88–126.
- Remolà i Vallverdú, J.A. 2000. *Las ánforas tardo-antiguas en Tarraco (Hispania Tarraconensis)*. Col·leccio Instrumenta 7. Barcelona: Universitat de Barcelona Publicacions.
- Reynolds, P. 1995. *Trade in the Western Mediterranean, A.D. 400–700: The Ceramic Evidence*. BAR-IS 604. Oxford: Tempus Reparatum.
- . 1999. "Pottery Production and Economic Exchange in 2nd Century Berytus: Some Preliminary Observations of Ceramic Trends from Quantified Ceramic Deposits from the Anglo-Lebanese Excavations in Beirut." *Berytus* 43:35–110.
- . 2000a. "The Beirut Amphora Type, First Century B.C.–Seventh Century A.D.: An Outline of Its Formal Development and Some Preliminary Observations of Regional Economic Trends." *Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta*: 387–95.
- . 2000b. "Baetican, Lusitanian and Tarraconensian Amphorae in Classical Beirut: Some Preliminary Observations of Trends in Amphora Imports from the Western Mediterranean in the Anglo-Lebanese Excavations in Beirut (BEY 006, 007 and 045)." In *Congreso Internacional "Ex Baetica Amphorae," Universidad de Sevilla, 17–20 December 1998*, edited by G. Chic Garcia, 1035–60. Écija: Editorial Gráficas.
- . 2002. "The Pottery." In "Roman and Late-Antique Butrint: Excavations and Survey 2000–2001," edited by W. Bowden, R. Hodges, and K. Lako. *JRA* 15:221–9.
- . 2003a. "Amphorae in Roman Lebanon: 50 B.C. to A.D. 250." *Archaeology and History in Lebanon* 17:120–30.
- . 2003b. "Lebanon." In "De Rome à Byzance; de Fostat à Cordoue: Evolution des faciès céramiques en Méditerranée, Ve–IXe siècles." *VIIème Congrès International sur la céramique Médiévale en Méditerranée Thessaloniki, 11–16 October 1999*, edited by C. Bakirtzes, 536–46. Athens: Caisse des Recettes Archéologiques.
- . 2004a. "The Pottery." In "Two Rock-cut Roman Tombs in Chhîm," edited by R. Ortali and B. Stuart. *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* 6:107–34.
- . 2004b. "Italian Fine Wares in First Century AD Beirut: The Assemblage from the Cistern Deposit BEY 006 12300/12237." In *Early Italian Sigillata: The Chronological Framework and Trade Patterns, Proceedings of the First International ROCT Conference, Leuven May 7–8, 1999*, edited by J. Poblome, P. Talloen, R. Brulet, and M. Waelkens, 117–32. *BABesch* Suppl. 10. Leuven: Peeters.
- . 2005a. "Levantine Amphorae from Cilicia to Gaza: A Typology and Analysis of Regional Production Trends from the 2nd to 6th Centuries." In *LRCWI: Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean: Archaeology and Archaeometry (Conference papers, held at Barcelona, 14–16 March 2002)*, edited by J.M. Gurt, J. Buxeda, and M.A. Cau. BAR-IS 1340. Oxford: Archaeopress.
- . 2005b. "Hispania in the Late Roman Mediterranean: Ceramics and Trade." In *Hispania in Late Antiquity: Twenty-first Century Approaches*, edited by K. Bowes and M. Kulikowski, 369–486. Leiden: Brill.
- . Forthcoming. "A Late Fatimid, Early Zirid Pottery Assemblage." In "Excavations at Bir Ftouha, Carthage," edited by Rositer, J., et al. *Karthago*.
- Robinson, H.S. 1959. *The Athenian Agora, V: Pottery of the Roman Period*. Princeton: American School of Classical Studies at Athens.
- Sagui, L., R. Ricci, and D. Romei. 1997. "Nuovi dati ceramologici per la storia economica di Roma tra VII e VIII secolo." In *La céramique médiévale en Méditerranée: Actes du 6e congrès de l'AIECM2, Aix-en-Provence (13–18 novembre 1995)*, edited by G. Démians d'Archimbaud, 35–48. Aix-en-Provence: Narration.
- Šelov, D.B. 1986. "Les amphores d'argile claire des premiers siècles de notre ère en mer Noire." In *Recherches sur les amphores Grecques*, edited by J.Y. Empereur and Y. Garlan, 395–400. *BCH* Suppl. 13. Paris: Diffusion de Boccard.
- Singer-Avitz, L. 1987. "Local Pottery of the Persian Period (Strata XI–VI)." In *Excavations at Tel Michal, Israel*, edited by Z. Herzog, G. Rapp, and O. Negbi, 115–44. Tel Aviv: Publications of the (Sonia and Marco Nadler) Institute of Archaeology.
- Toll, N.P. 1946. *The Excavations at Dura-Europos*. Pt. 2, *The Necropolis*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Uscatescu, A. 2003. "Report on the Levant Pottery (5th–9th Century A.D.)." In "De Rome à Byzance; de Fostat à Cordoue: Evolution des faciès céramiques en Méditerranée, Ve–IXe siècles." *VIIème Congrès International sur la céramique Médiévale en Méditerranée Thessaloniki, 11–16 October 1999*, edited by C. Bakirtzes, 546–58. Athens: Caisse des Recettes Archéologiques.
- Whitcomb, D. 2001. "Ceramic Production at Aqaba in the Early Islamic Period." In *La céramique Byzantine et proto-islamique en Syrie-Jordanie (IVe–VIIIe siècles apr. J.-C.)*. *Actes du colloque tenu à Amman les 3, 4 et 5 décembre 1994*, edited by E. Villeneuve and P.M. Watson, 297–303. BAHBeyrouth 159. Beirut: Institut français d'archéologie du Proche-Orient.
- Williams, D.F. 2005. "Fabric Characterisation of Late Roman Amphorae from the Eastern Mediterranean." In *LRCWI: Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean: Archaeology and Archaeometry (Conference papers, held at Barcelona, 14–16 March 2002)*, edited by J.M. Gurt, J. Buxeda, and M.A. Cau. BAR-IS 1340. Oxford: Archaeopress.