

Ceramic Oil Lamps

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INTRODUCTION

This chapter publishes ceramic oil lamps discovered during the rescue excavations at Zeugma in 2000.¹ The lamps presented here were found by archaeologists in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, and 19.² The assemblage comprises 213 specimens (L1–213), of which 31 are complete and almost complete, and 182 are fragments, and it provides valuable evidence for the chronology of the site.³ The range of lamps in the assemblage indicates numerous fabrics and types, corresponding with the known history of the site, dating from the Hellenistic period to the Islamic period. While the majority of these lamps are common finds on contemporary sites in Anatolia and in the Levant, a minority of lamps in the assemblage are only known at Zeugma. The lamps are classified into nine types, which are described with a discussion on their dating based on the contexts in which they were found and on parallels from other sites and collections. The Catalogue is arranged by date and type. Table 2 presents the data by archaeological context in order to shed light on distribution of the finds and period of use at Zeugma.

Scope and Methods

Preliminary quantification of the lamps was carried out by the excavators in 2000 and 2001, when four- or five-digit context numbers were assigned to all finds at Zeugma. A fair number of lamps and lamp fragments were also inventoried and assigned small find (SF) numbers at this time. During my firsthand study of the lamps at Zeugma in 2002, I identified additional lamp fragments among the finds, sometimes more than one for the same context, and I assigned numerical extensions to the context number in order to distinguish each specimen (e.g., 9183.1, 9183.2). I also recorded the following data for all specimens: provenience, dimensions, physical appearance, state of preservation, notes on manufacture, fabric, form, and other distinguishing features such as slip and decoration. All of this information provides the basis for the typology and dates in this chapter.

This study encompasses both wheel-made and mold-made lamps. Technical details of manufacturing lamps have already been discussed by numerous scholars elsewhere, so only brief comments are called for in the discussion and catalogue that follow. Numerous fabrics are present. The vast majority of specimens were generally made from variable local clays, particularly a variety of buff ware. Only a small minority of lamps were imported.

Throughout my study, chronology and dating were established on the basis of two factors: 1) the archaeological contexts in which the lamps were found, particularly contexts with dated pottery groups published by Philip Kenrick in this volume; 2) comparable material from published excavations in Anatolia and the Levant, as well as material in museum collections. Cross references to coins and other datable objects from the lamp contexts published here can be found in “Context Descriptions” in volume 1. The overall date-range for the lamps published here is from the second half of the second century B.C. to the eleventh century A.D. This corresponds quite well to the range of dates given by the other ceramic material found in the excavations.

COMPARATIVE MATERIAL

The location of Zeugma on the Euphrates in southeast Anatolia, far away from the Mediterranean, has implications for the sources of comparative material. In terms of the pottery wares, particularly the oil lamps, Zeugma has naturally more in common with those sites in its vicinity and downstream along the river’s lines of communication, and less in common with central and western Anatolia or the southern Levant.

Greek/Hellenistic and Roman lamps are well recorded, and their typology and chronology have been analyzed meticulously by scholars such as H. B. Walters, O. Broneer, R. H. Howland, and Bailey. This is the typology utilized by subsequent publications of lamp collections or excavated assemblages. However, it is a typology based on finds in Corinth, the Athenian Agora, and western Anatolia, a long way from Zeugma, both culturally and geographically. Even the large collection of Hellenistic and Roman lamps in the British Museum contains few lamps from southern Anatolia and Syria.

The relatively close coastal cities of Antioch and Tarsus are helpful sources for parallels, although both sites were excavated more than half a century ago.⁴ The most useful comparative sources can be found at sites along the Euphrates in Syria, where Dura-Europos offers more comparative material than Rusafa for the Hellenistic and early to mid-Roman periods. The stratigraphy of the Hellenistic levels at Dura-Europos was largely incidental to the excavation of the Parthian and Roman levels; few Hellenistic lamps from there have been published. For the late Roman and early Islamic periods some parallels are found at D  h  s, even though the numerous excavations and sur-

veys carried out in the river valleys of Syria in the last two decades have shown remarkably disappointing evidence for lamps. Other sites in Syria and Palestine with parallels to the Zeugma material are Bet Shean and Hamat Gader. Additional comparative material is found in museums and private collections, such as the Cyprus Museum, the Schloessinger Collection, the Royal Ontario Museum, and the Anawati Collection (Toronto). Published sources for the sites and museums mentioned above are cited below in the pertinent catalogue entries.

TYPOLGY

The lamps are classified into nine distinctive types, and these are arranged in chronological order and typological progression. However, this arrangement should not be regarded as a strict indication of chronological progression. Types and variants sometimes overlap within a given period. The dates proposed for some types can be narrowed down since some of the lamps listed come from closely datable archaeological contexts. Others are relatively dated on the basis of typological consideration of shape, decorative details, and fabric, with examples found at other sites.

Type 1 (L1–4): Wheel-Made Lamps, Hellenistic (Second to Early First Century B.C.), PL. 75

There are only four fragments of this type, which are the earliest found at Zeugma. This is a wheel-made lamp that has a rounded, closed body with a raised base, hollowed out conically underneath, and a narrow convex rim band surrounding a medium-size sunken filling-hole. The nozzle is deep, narrow, and flat-topped with a small wick-hole and steep sloping underside. This lamp is generally made from reddish-brown clay with fine slip on the exterior.

This type is well known from Corinth and the British Museum collections. The earliest lamps date from the seventh century B.C., but none of the Zeugma specimens antedates the second century B.C. The early types are generally shallow and open in form, with a short nozzle.⁵ Later ones tend to be deeper, more closed, with longer nozzles.⁶ The lamps of this type are similar to Antioch Types 2 and 3, which are dated from the third to early second century B.C.⁷ Similar lamps can be identified with Type 2 at Dura-Europos dated to the first century B.C.⁸

Two fragments of this type (L2 and L3) recovered from the backfilling behind a major terrace wall in Trench 15 (context 15009), along with Hellenistic fine ware dated to the early first century A.D., are probably residual.⁹ The two other fragments of this type (L1 and L4) did not come from well-dated contexts, and thus their dating is based on the identification of their fabric and shape. Although no contexts were found that could clearly correspond to the earliest occupation of the site, the earliest stratified deposits with Hellenistic pottery were dated to the second half of

the second century B.C., a date that is more plausible for this lamp.¹⁰

Type 2 (L5–42): Early Roman to Flavian/Trajanic (First Century A.D.), PLS. 75–80

One almost complete lamp (L36) and 37 fragments of this type of lamp belong to the corpus of lamps published here. The type is closely related to Broneer's Type 18 at Corinth, Type 50C at the Athenian Agora, dated to the second or third quarters of the first century A.D., and to Ephesos lamps in the British Museum.¹¹ But it is a generic relation rather than a specific one. It imitated the so-called Ephesos lamps and it enjoyed great popularity in the eastern Mediterranean and the Levant. At the Museum of Cyprus these lamps are termed Ephesos lamps.¹² In the Schloessinger Collection, lamps of this type are classified as Roman lamps with Hellenistic features.¹³

Ephesos lamps and their imitations are mold-made gray-ware lamps covered with black or gray glaze. Their body is more or less circular, double convex in profile, and they usually have a small filling-hole with a narrow disc surrounded by an upstanding collar. The nozzle, made in the mold with the rest of the lamp, is long and slightly spatulated in shape. The vertical strap-like or loop-handle, separately made, is relatively large and attached to the collar and shoulder. The base ring is circular in shape. The shoulder is either plain or decorated with low relief of radial or floral and vegetal schematic designs of leaves and fruit, sometimes carelessly executed. The ring base is sometimes decorated with a rosette within a circle in relief. The handle is often decorated with incised plain bands or herringbone designs.

The type has three variants, which differ in the shape of the connection between the disc and nozzle. Variant A (L5–35) has a large filling-hole marked off by a ridge and an encircling rosette or ovolo. Some of the lamps appear to have separately made handles and some handles were mold-made. This type or variant seems to be similar to Group 9 at Tarsus, dated from the late first century B.C. to the first half of the first century A.D., to Type 25 at Antioch, dated to the late first century A.D., and to Type 3 at Dura-Europos, dated to the first century A.D.¹⁴ According to Baur, these lamps were probably imported to Dura-Europos from Antioch. It is plausible to assume this also could be true at Zeugma. Three fragments of this type (L16, 28, 29) were recovered from the same backfilling behind a major terrace wall in Trench 15 (context 15095), along with Hellenistic fine ware dated to the early first century A.D.¹⁵ Similar lamps were found as far away as the Parthian site of Seleucia-on-the-Tigris.¹⁶

Variant B (L36–38), which developed from Variant A, has a ridge encircling the flat disk and extending up to the nozzle and around the wick-hole, forming a trough or a channel. The latter feature indicates the general tendency for the progression of lamps over the following centuries:

a more pronounced channel between the filling-hole and the wick-hole. L36 and five fragments of lamps were found in two other contexts (7002, 7023) that are dated to the late first century A.D.¹⁷ A further 24 fragments of lamps were identified as belonging to this type. It seems possible that L37 and L38 are imported examples of the Ephesos-type lamps.

Variant C (L39–42) has a more pear-shaped body than Variant B, with a large filling-hole surrounded by a rosette design and a rounded short nozzle with a volute on each side.

Lamps of this type with Hellenistic features continued for a time into the Roman period. However, this type of lamp is dated by Hayes from the late second century B.C. to the early first century A.D.¹⁸ Parallels to this type are also found at Corinth, at the Athenian Agora, where they are dated from the late second century to the early first century B.C., and at Antioch and Tarsus.¹⁹

Type 3 (L43–62): Roman Discus Lamps, Early First to Early Third Century A.D., PL. 81

This mold-made type with decorated discus is the most typical lamp of the Roman period, of which only 23 fragments were recovered from the excavations at Zeugma. The occurrence of similar lamps from Antioch and Dura-Europos shows that the type has a wide area of distribution.²⁰

The lamp of this type is characterized by a round body, a discus and a small, round nozzle, a small filling-hole, and a flat base. It has seven variants, which differ in the shape of the nozzle and the decoration on the rim. The discus is generally plain with simple incised concentric circles, but some are decorated with floral or geometric designs. Some lamps lack handles, but others have small pierced ones. They also differ in size and in the clay from which they are made. Most of these lamps lack the fancy figural decoration of their Italian and Hellenistic counterparts and seem to be locally made, mainly with thick orange-brown and dark-brown clay. However the thinness of the walls of some lamps (such as L44 and L46), made from fine gray and light-brown clay slipped with reddish-brown, suggests they might be imports.

Variant A (L43–48): Plain Discus Lamps with Short Rounded Nozzles, Late First to Early Second Century A.D., PL. 81

This type of lamp was made locally from thick orange-brown and dark-brown clay. The rim is generally plain with no decorations except circular grooves.

Variant B (L49–57): Miscellaneous Discus Lamps with Decorated Rims, PL. 81

The excavators found various fragments of discus lamps, which differ in the clay used. The rim is decorated with floral or geometric designs. Some of these seem to be import-

ed lamps made from fine gray, light brown and pinkish-brown clay, slipped with brown-black and reddish-brown.

Variant C (L58): Discus Lamp with Knife-Pared Nozzle

The nozzle, probably formed by hand and attached to the body, has knife-paring on the sides.

Variant D (L59): Discus Lamp with Bow-Shaped Nozzle

The concave disk is set off from the shoulder by three circular grooves. A line and a dot on either side mark the border between the nozzle and the body. The nozzle is small and rounded. Perlzweig, who calls this a “U-shaped” nozzle, dates these lamps to the late third century in Athens.²¹

Variant E (L60–61): Discus Lamps with Vertical Handle-Shields, PL. 81

This discus lamp has a vertical handle-shield designed as a leaf with its segments emerging from volutes in outline relief. It is made of orange, red-slipped clay and well fired. It is decorated with triangles filled with dots.

Variant F (L62): Local Imitation of an Attic Lamp, Third Century A.D., PL. 81

The handle is small, upright, and pierced. The discus is decorated with a rosette design consisting of small petals. Parallels can be found at Bet Shean, dated to the second century A.D., and in the Schloessinger Collection, dated to the mid-Roman period: second to fourth century A.D.²²

Type 4 (L63–113): Dura-Europos Lamps, First Half of Third Century A.D., PLS. 82–86

Five complete lamps, four almost complete, and 41 fragments of lamps of this type, which constitute 23 percent of the total assemblage, were found at the excavations. This type of lamp is conveniently named after Dura-Europos, where a large quantity of lamps (155 in total) was found and thought to have been locally manufactured.²³

The lamps of this type are made of buff, light brown, or black clay. The body is relatively small and round, and is molded in two parts. The top is flat or slightly convex and the base is flat. The nozzle is short and round-tipped. There are six variants of this type that differ in the shape of the upper part of the lamp and in the designs decorating the rim around the filling-hole. The designs include a rosette radiating from the ring of the filling-hole, rows of dots, clusters of leaves, and rope-shaped patterns. There are also plain lamps without designs. At Dura-Europos, Baur divided Type 5 into eight groups according to the decoration on their rims.²⁴ Likewise, based on the designs on their upper part, the lamps of this type are divided into six variants.

Variant A (L63–73), PLS. 82–83

The lamps of this variant have a rosette radiating from the filling-hole. This variant is the same as Dura-Europos Type 5, Group 1.²⁵

Variant B (L74–89), PLS. 83–84

Flat-top lamps decorated with three concentric rows of dots or globules. This variant equals Dura-Europos Type 5, Group 3.²⁶

Variant C (L90–103), PL. 85

These are plain-top lamps without any decoration.

Variant D (L104–105), PL. 85

These are flat-top lamps decorated with floral motifs, such as clusters of leaves and tendrils.

Variant E (L106–109), PL. 86

These are flat-top lamps decorated with a curious rope pattern and a crescent or sun at the nozzle. This variant equals Dura-Europos Type 5, Group 7.²⁷

Variant F (L110–113), PL. 86

A sunken filling-hole and high shoulder, sometimes decorated with an ovate pattern. Variants C, D, and F may all resemble Dura-Europos Type 6, dating to the middle of the third century A.D., and Antioch Type 46.²⁸

Six lamps of this type (L66, L70, L80, L88, L107, L112) come from contexts with evidence of destruction (2080, 2160, 18108), probably associated with the Sasanian sack, dated by historical sources and coins to A.D. 252/253.²⁹ This date corresponds well with Baur's dating of the Dura-Europos lamps — the first half or middle of the third century A.D.³⁰ There is no indication that these lamps were manufactured at Zeugma, where molds have not been found. The striking resemblance of some of these lamps, particularly with regard to their decoration, with those at Dura-Europos suggests that they were imports from the latter. The distribution of this type of lamp seems to be quite limited to the Euphrates region and was hardly found at other sites further south into the Levant or to the west of Anatolia.

Type 5 (L114–131): Two-Nozzle Lamps, First Half of Third Century A.D., PLS. 87–90

One almost complete lamp (L119) and 18 fragments of this type were found. This lamp is clearly mold-made and has an oblong body formed by two parts joined together. The two nozzles are incorporated into the body. The transverse ledge or knob handle on the upper part is separately made and pierced by a small hole from front to back. The filling-hole is usually small. The base is flat. The upper part is often plain, and sometimes there are traces of burnishing and an incised ladder pattern. The clay varies among buff, light brown, and gray.

The near-complete lamp (L119) and two other fragments of this type were found in contexts (2010, 2039) associated with the Sasanian sack of A.D. 252/253.³¹ It is therefore plausible to date this type of lamp to the first half of the third century A.D. This type seems to be of a local production and exclusive to Zeugma. However, parallels to this type

are found in Type 47a at Antioch, dated to the third century A.D.³²

Type 6 (L132–134): Ovoid Lamps with Linear Patterns, First Half of Third Century A.D., PLS. 90–91

This lamp has an ovoid body formed by two molded parts. The clay is buff, light brown, or gray. The body is slightly convex, the filling-hole is relatively large and surrounded with a ridge, the nozzle is round and short, and the base is flat. The handle is upright, solid, and mold-made. The shoulder is usually decorated with linear patterns or semi-circles.

One almost complete lamp and two fragments were found at the excavations. Another lamp (L133) has been found in a dated context (18108) associated with the Sasanian sack of A.D. 252/253.³³ This type of lamp is similar in shape to Type 51 at Antioch, where it is dated from the third into the fifth century A.D.³⁴ It is similar in decoration to three lamps at Dura-Europos, dated from fourth to fifth century.³⁵ Nonetheless, this lamp with linear patterns on the rim seems to have had limited production at Zeugma and was produced there in the first half of the third century.

Type 7 (L135–141): Oblong Lamps, Late Fifth Century–Early Sixth Century A.D., PLS. 92–93

Two almost complete lamps and five fragments of this type were discovered at Zeugma. This lamp has a small oblong or boat-shaped body formed by two molded parts joined together. The nozzle is incorporated into the body of the lamp. The tongue-shaped handle projects horizontally, but not higher than the lamp. The filling-hole is relatively large and surrounded by a ridge. The base is slightly convex. The decoration on the rim consists of various relief patterns, such as rows of dots and lines around the filling-hole. The lamps are made of a variety of clay, such as buff or light brown, with a brownish slip.

Most examples of this type were not found in securely dated deposits, except one almost complete lamp (L135) that was recovered from a relatively well-dated context (5048) associated with the layer of renewed building activity on the site, dated from the late fifth to early sixth century.³⁶ This type of lamp resembles in general form and decoration Type 53 at Antioch.³⁷ Lamps from this type are also widespread in the Levant. Thirty-seven complete lamps, 16 almost complete and 538 fragments, were found at Bet Shean, where they are dated to the fourth and fifth centuries.³⁸ At Hamat Gader, similar lamps were discovered and dated from the late fourth to early fifth century A.D.³⁹

Type 8 (L142–212): Syro-Palestinian Lamps, Seventh to Eighth Century A.D., PLS. 94–108

Lamps of this type are the largest group found in the excavation at Zeugma. Seven complete lamps, 12 almost com-

plete, and 54 fragments, equalling 33.5 percent of the entire corpus, constitute Type 8. It is a common type at sites throughout Syria and Palestine, where it is dated to the seventh and eighth centuries.⁴⁰ While this lamp has been found at Antioch and Tarsus, it is surprisingly almost absent at Dura-Europos, where only one complete such lamp is recorded.⁴¹

The fabric of the lamps is variable; generally it is buff but some are made from light brown clay that acquired a buff tone after firing. A few are made from light to dark brown, reddish-brown, orange-brown, and light to dark gray clay. These have a pear-shaped pointed body, which is formed of two molded parts joined together. The large filling-hole is surrounded by high ridge and by a second one that extends onto the nozzle and around the wick-hole, forming a straight shallow channel. In some cases, the outer ridge does not continue onto the nozzle. The handle on the outer ridge at the back of the lamp is conical. The base ring is circular and in some cases it follows the outline of the lamp.

The decoration in relief on the rim is rich and varied. There are usually one or two tiers of radial patterns on the rim of the lamp, bordered with lines ending in volutes and a chevron pattern along the nozzle. Curious designs or symbols are often found on the channel. Within the base ring there is occasionally a design, perhaps a potter's mark. There are three variants of this type depending on the shape of their upper body and the ornamentation on their rim, but there is no evidence that there are chronological differences.

Variant A (L142–191), PLS. 94–105

The large filling-hole is surrounded by a high ridge and by a second one that extend onto the nozzle and around the wick-hole, forming a straight shallow channel. There are several variations of the lamp, depending on their decorations. L142–152, L166–170, L180, and L187 seem to be related to the Schloessinger Collection's Islamic group I variant A with geometric decoration,⁴² which is dated to the seventh and eighth centuries rather than the sixth century.

Variant B (L192–197), PLS. 106–108

This type of lamp is generally similar in form to Variant A but has a more pointed pear-shaped body, slightly lower in height with a smaller filling-hole and a flatter top. The rim around the filling-hole bears a simple decoration in the form of dots.

Variant C (L198–212)

Although this type of lamp has the same pear-shaped body, it differs from Variants A and B by the position of the knob handle on the juncture between the two halves, and by the decoration on the rim.

This type of lamp is widespread throughout the Levant and appears in different variation in terms of shape and decorations, including inscribed examples. Day, in her study of early Islamic and Christian lamps, suggests that these

lamps appeared in the Umayyad period and continued to the Abbasid period, i.e., from the second half of the seventh century until the eighth century.⁴³ This lamp is equated to Type 23 by Kennedy, who dates it to the seventh and eighth centuries.⁴⁴ At Antioch, similar lamps were found and dated to the sixth century, though they continued in use later.⁴⁵ At Bet Shean, 37 complete lamps, 16 almost complete, and 227 fragments of lamps of this type were found and dated to the eighth century.⁴⁶ At Khirbet al-Mefjar near Jericho, lamps of this type were found in sealed deposits dated before the earthquake in A.D. 749.⁴⁷ Other parallels can be found at Hamat Gader,⁴⁸ in the Cyprus Museum,⁴⁹ in the Schloessinger Collection,⁵⁰ and in the Whiting Collections of Palestinian Pottery at Yale University.⁵¹

One complete lamp (L194), one almost complete lamp (L195), and 16 other fragments of this type were found in Trenches 7 and 12 in occupation and destruction contexts (7036, 7062, 7065, 12002, 12011, 12012) that are well dated to the first half of the seventh century A.D.⁵² However, three fragments (L180, L182, L201) come from contexts (4008, 5078) that include Cypriot Red Slip Ware dated to the early sixth century A.D.⁵³ It is therefore possible on the basis of the stratigraphic evidence and parallels from other sites to suggest that this type of lamp appeared at Zeugma in the early sixth century and continued until the eighth century.

Type 9 (L213): Wheel-Made Lamp, Islamic, Ninth to Eleventh Century A.D., PL. 109

This type is wheel-made from two separately made parts joined together. It has a relatively high rim, sometimes with a loop-handle drawn from the rim to the middle of the body. It has a small rounded nozzle and the base is flat. It is made from black or grayish-brown clay.

Only one fragment of this type (L213) was discovered in Trench 1, which is distinguished from other trenches by the abundance of Islamic ceramic material. The fragment comes from context (1024), which is dated to the ninth century A.D.,⁵⁴ a date that marks the last stage in the history of ceramic oil lamps at Zeugma.

Parallels to this type of lamp are found in Dêhès in northern Syria, dated to the ninth and tenth centuries, and at Qal'at Sem'an in northern Syria, dated to the eighth and ninth centuries.⁵⁵ At Bet Shean, three similar lamps are dated from the ninth to eleventh centuries A.D.⁵⁶ Also similar is Kennedy's Type 25.⁵⁷

CONCLUSIONS

To conclude, we should attempt to provide answers to the following questions. What is the picture that emerges from the body of material presented above? What is the significance of the distribution of the various lamp types found at Zeugma in the different periods? Which are the common types at Zeugma that are typical of the region and which

ones are exclusive to Zeugma? What is the significance of the quantity of each lamp? Can the distribution of types shed some light on relations between Zeugma and neighboring regions?

Table 1 summarizes the numbers and percentages of lamps of each type found at Zeugma, in comparison to those found in both Dura-Europos and Antioch. The broad outline of the development of the lamps at Zeugma can be briefly sketched. It appears there are two major lamp forms in this corpus. The first type, with a large filling-hole surrounded by a ridge, derives essentially from Hellenistic types and is popular in the Levant. The second type derives from the Roman discus lamp, with a small filling-hole and large discus, and it is more popular in Greece, Cyprus, and at Tarsus than in the Levant, although it was also made there.

The Hellenistic period marks a great change in the method of lamp-making. Lamps had been hand-made open saucers, but with Hellenization came the two-part molded lamp. Molded parts mean mass production, and by the Roman period saucer lamps were completely replaced, not reappearing until the twelfth century. Although the fabrication technique was virtually unchanged from the third century B.C. to the 12th century, the general shape of the lamp was modified. The circular reservoir with protruding nozzle became assimilated to an ovoid form that has been variously labeled pear-, shoe- or slipper-shaped. The reservoir capacity was increased by enlarging the side of the lamp, and the groove was placed between the wick-hole and the fill-hole, perhaps to serve originally as a channel to catch any oil that might miss the filling-hole and funnel it into the reservoir.

At Zeugma, the vast majority of lamps were locally manufactured and generally made from variable local clay, particularly a variety of buff ware. Only a small minority were imported. The earliest lamp from the rescue excavations is the Hellenistic wheel-made type (Type 1) found in an early first-century A.D. context. It is easily recognized by its convex top and flat-topped nozzle. This is a derivative of the so-called Broneer Type 7/Howland Type 25 A, which had a wide distribution throughout the Hellenistic world. It is interesting to note the absence of the so-called delphiniform lamps, or birds' head lamps, from the Zeugma ceramic repertoire.⁴⁸ These were common in western Anatolia and Greece, but rare in the eastern Mediterranean in the second half of the second century and the beginning of the first century B.C.

By Roman times, mass production of lamps in two-part molds became the norm. This technique persisted until the seventh and eighth centuries A.D. in various Mediterranean lands. The introduction of molds paved the way for the development of relief ornament. The exchange of molds between production centers or the copying of impressions from existing lamps resulted in the occurrence of identical or similar lamps from different regions.

From an analysis of the whole corpus (table 1), we may deduce that four lamp types (Types 2–6), dating from the

early to mid-Roman period, i.e., from the first century to mid-third century A.D., were found at Zeugma. In terms of quantity, these types constitute about 60 percent of the entire corpus. Type 4, which is the second most common at Zeugma, is represented by 51 examples and constitutes 23 percent, of the assemblage, compared with 155 lamps and 38.5 percent, respectively, at Dura-Europos. It seems that Type 2 has overlapped in the first century A.D. with Type 3, the common Roman discus lamp, of which variations continued until the third century. Type 4 seems to have evolved from Type 3 and coexisted with it at least during the first half of the third century, along with both Types 5 and 6. Types 4, 5, and 6 are associated with ceramic Group D, dated to the Sasanian destruction of A.D. 252/253.⁵⁹ No oil lamps dated between the mid-third century and the second half of the fifth have been found at Zeugma. This fact seems to correspond well with the lack of other ceramic material from the excavation during the same period, which suggests that the recovery of the city from the Sasanian sack may have taken a long time.⁶⁰

Types 7 and 8 date to the late Roman period (mid-fifth to eighth century) and constitute 35.5 percent of the corpus published here. Type 7 was represented only by a small number of lamps, which were replaced by Type 8. The latter is the most common and plentiful lamp type from Zeugma, containing 17 complete and partially complete lamps and 54 lamp fragments, constituting 33.5 percent of the corpus. Type 9 dates from the ninth to the eleventh century and is only represented by one fragment that can be considered a chance find.

The lamps inscribed with simple designs and religious symbols, which primarily belong to Type 8, show the influence of Byzantine lamps in the Levant. Motifs at Zeugma include petaled rosettes (e.g., L142–143, L157, L197, but compare L5–6, L10, L19, L21–22) and geometric designs (L143–144, L149, L195). Other Christian symbols include a cross (L182, L186), a combination of an omega and a cross (L155), Greek letters (L187–189), and a palm branch (L132). Christian symbols are not a criterion for date and religious ethnicity in the Levant. They appear on Byzantine lamps from the fifth century and continued to the Early Islamic period (seventh to eighth centuries), at a time when a mixed Christian and Muslim population lived side by side.

The absence of figural representations in the Roman disc lamps (Type 3) is rather intriguing, but there is no evidence to suggest any religious prohibition and it could be a matter of local preference. Their counterparts from the first century A.D., corresponding to Broneer's Type 22, depict scenes with human and animal figures, as well as floral designs.⁶¹ Likewise, a group of Syro-Palestinian round lamps decorated with a variety of geometric, floral, and figural designs, dating from the second to early third century A.D., has no parallels at Zeugma. Examples of this group of lamps are found at Tarsus, Antioch, Dura-Europos, and Palmyra.⁶² The absence of such lamps could be a matter of their limited distribution along the trade routes at the time.

The problem of localization of certain types of lamps can only be properly discussed when hundreds of examples are found. No conclusions as to geographical distribution can be drawn from the very few lamps presented here. Examination of the present corpus from Zeugma indicates that most of the lamp types are characteristic to the region or to the whole of the eastern Mediterranean. The most striking examples are Types 2, 3, and 8, for which parallels come from numerous sites. Type 4 can be considered a regional type, being found in large quantities at Dura-Europos. Types 5 and 7 can be defined as local types that were probably manufactured at the site. Unfortunately, evidence to support this assumption, such as molds or production workshops, has not been recovered at Zeugma. Given the close ties with Dura-Europos, most intriguing is the absence from Zeugma of two types that were found in large quantity at Dura-Europos. These are the flat-topped lamps (101 in total) and wheel-made lamps with a deep bowl-shaped reservoir and broad mouth, normally called “Mesopotamian” (24 in total).⁶³ This can probably be explained as a preference by the inhabitants of Zeugma for Dura-Europos Type 5.

A significant and complex issue pertinent to the study of the present corpus is the extent to which we can use the lamps as absolute evidence for dating contexts or deposits, and for confirming chronological sequences. Even though lamps are used to date deposits if no coins or fine wares exist, it should be remembered that, unless we need to know whether we are in the Roman or Islamic periods, the known dates of most lamp types are not particularly prom-

ising. Few types, as we have seen in the current corpus, have firmly proven date ranges. Even when we have good evidence for dating, the date ranges of entire types seem to be at least 50–100 years. The Syro-Palestinian lamps (Type 8), one of the best dated in the Levant, have a range from the early seventh century through at least the mid-eighth century. Attempts have been made to identify variants of the type to narrow its date. It is hoped that further publication of well-stratified examples of this type will improve our knowledge of dates for the different subgroups.

A separate and interesting issue is the significance of marks on lamps—curious symbols or designs, letters and names, occasionally referred to as potters’ marks. These can be found on lamp bases in the form of simple rays, stars, rosettes, circles, etc. Usually these marks are incised or stamped on the mold to indicate ownership of the lamp. Sometimes the marks were applied to the base after the lamp had been taken out of the mold, and this makes them hardly a reliable means to identify individual potters or production workshops.

The lamps published here represent only a fraction of the known types from the region. Only by combining the published material from many excavations and collections may we achieve a reasonably complete picture of lamp production. The present study should be viewed as another contribution to the growing corpus of known material to be considered in any future synthesis. It is also hoped that the assemblage presented here has the potential to refine the site’s chronology and contribute to the overall archaeological understanding of Zeugma.

Type	Complete	Near complete	Fragment	Total	Percent	Total at Dura	Percent at Dura	Total at Antioch	Percent at Antioch
1	–	–	4	4	1.8	3	0.7	31	16
2	–	1	37	38	16.6	(Types 1 and 2) 15	3.5	21	10.8
3	–	–	20	20	9	(Type 3) 58	13.7	34	17.5
4	5	4	41	51	23	(Type 6) 155	36.8	11	2.5
5	–	1	18	19	8.5	(Type 5) None	–	2	1
6	–	1	2	3	1.3	None	–	3	1.5
7	–	2	5	7	3.2	None	–	3	1.5
8	5	12	54	71	33.5	1	0.2	5	2.5
9	–	–	1	1	0.5	None	–	13	6.7
TOTALS	10	21	158	213	100	421	–	187	–

Table 1. Zeugma lamps by type, preservation status, and percentages per type compared to Dura-Europos and Antioch.

Context	Catalogue (preservation*)	Type and variant	Ceramic Group	Context	Catalogue (preservation*)	Type and variant	Ceramic Group
1024.1	L198 (f)	8C	-	4008	L182 (f)	8A	E (early sixth century A.D.)
2000	L13 (f)	2A	-				
2000	L69 (f)	4A	-				
2000	L110 (c), L111 (f)	4F	-	5000	L142 (h), L143 (h), L144 (h)	8A 8A	-
2001	L20 (f)	2A	-	5048	L135 (h)	7	-
2002	L76 (f)	4B	-				
2002	L98 (f)	4C	-	5078	L180 (f) L201 (f)	8A 8C	E (early sixth century A.D.)
2006	L77 (f)	4B	-				
2006	L93 (f), L94 (f)	4C	-				
2010	L10 (f)	2A	D	5123	L181 (f)	8A	-
	L120 (f)	5	(A.D. 253)	5150	L59 (f)	3D	-
2011	L75 (f)	4B	-	7000	L116 (f)	5	-
2014	L71 (f)	4A	-	7002	L117 (f)	5	-
2019	L78 (f)	4B	-	7006	L152 (h)	8A	-
2019	L121 (f)	5	-	7006	L8 (f)	2A	-
2031	L163 (f)	8A	-	7007	L9 (f)	2A	C (Flavian/ Trajanic)
2039	L119 (h), L124 (f)	5	D (A.D. 253)	7023	L5 (f), L7 (f), L21 (f), L22 (f)	2A 2A	C (Flavian/ Trajanic)
2046	L118 (f)	5	-		L36 (h)	2B	-
	L122 (f)	5	-	7024	L156 (f)	8A	-
	L123 (f)	5	-	7026	L178 (f)	8A	F (early seventh century A.D.)
	L99 (f)	4C	-				
2080	L66 (f)	4A	D	7036	L145 (h)	8A	F (early seventh century A.D.)
	L199 (f) intrusive	8C	(A.D. 253)	7060	L60 (f) L147 (c), L158 (f), L159 (f)	3F 8A 8A	- - -
2081	L68 (f)	4A	-	7062	L149 (h) L194 (c)	8A 8B	F (early seventh century A.D.)
2105	L125 (f)	5	-	7064	L202 (f)	8C	-
2160	L112 (f)	4F	D (A.D. 253)	7065	L150 (h), L151 (f)	8A	F (early seventh century A.D.)
2162	L100 (f)	4C	-				
2189	L11 (f)	2A	-	7077	L137 (f)	7	-
2191	L79 (f)	4B	D (A.D. 253)	7077	L161 (f), L186 (f)	8A	-
2195	L45 (f)	3A	-	7106	L193 (c)	8B	-
2261	L67 (f)	4A	-	7110	L6 (f)	2A	-
2277	L82 (f)	4B	-	7150	L132 (h)	6	-
2283	L12 (f)	2A	C (Flavian/ Trajanic)				
2291	L200 (f)	8C	-				
2294	L101 (f)	4C	-				
2383	L1 (f)	1	-				
2494	L185 (f)	8A	-				

* c = complete; h = half; f = fragment

Table 2. Quantification of the ceramic lamps, sorted by context. Ceramic groups refer to the chapter by Kenrick in this volume. (Continued on next page.)

Context	Catalogue (preservation*)	Type and variant	Ceramic Group	Context	Catalogue (preservation*)	Type and variant	Ceramic Group
7180	L140 (f)	7	–	11106	L128 (f)	5	
7201	L203 (f)	8C	–	11112	L97 (f), L102 (f)	4C	
7202	L148 (f), L160 (f)	8A	–	12001	L164 (f), L165 (f), L169 (f), L170 (h)	8A	
7210	L204 (f)	8C	–	12001	L205 (f)	8C	
7212	L155 (f)	8A	–	12002	L206 (f)	8C	
7214	L154 (f)	8A	F	12004	L129 (f)	5	
	L195 (h)	8B	(early seventh century A.D.)	12007	L168 (c)	8A	
7326	L157 (f)	8A		12011	L187 (f), L188 (f), L189 (f), L190 (f),	8A	
7329	L46 (f)	3A		12011	L207 (f), L208 (f), L209 (f)	8C	
7964	L162 (f)	8A		12012	L210 (f), L211 (f), L212 (f)	8C	
9000	L18 (f), L19 (f)	2A		13000	L39 (f)	2C	
9000	L91 (f)	4C		13000	L179 (f)	8A	
9000	L136 (h)	7		13036	L73 (f)	4A	
9000	L177 (f)	8A		15000	L171 (f), L172 (f), L173 (f), L174 (f), L175 (f)	8A	
9001	L43 (f), L44 (f)	3A		15001	L146 (h)	8A	
9001	L62 (f)	3G		15001	L196 (f)	8B	
9001	L95 (f), L96 (f)	4C		15002	L26 (f)	2A	
9001	L108 (f)	4E		15002	L58 (f)	3C	
9001	L63 (f)	4A		15002	L105 (f)	4D	
9013	L65 (f)	4A		15002	L138 (f)	7	
9013	L81 (f)	4B		15002	L184 (f)	8A	
9073	L64 (f)	4A		15009	L2 (f), L3 (f) residual	1	B (late Augustan or Tiberian)
9073	L115 (f)	5		15073	L139 (f)	7	
9076	L17 (f)	2A		15095	L16 (f), L27 (f), L28 (f), L54 (f)	2A	B (late Augustan or Tiberian)
9082	L49 (f)	3B		15103	L166 (h)	8A	
9144	L40 (f)	2C		15114	L37 (f)	2B	
9156	L23 (f)	2A		15114	L29 (f)	2A	
9183	L192 (h)	8B		15150	L14 (f)	2A	
9183	L141 (f)	7		15179	L61 (f)	3F	
9183	L83 (f)	4B		15201	L30 (f), L31 (f), L32 (f)	2A	
9245	L92 (h)	4C		15201	L47 (f)	3A	
9245	L153 (f)	8A		15207	L33 (f)	2A	
10004	L126 (f)	5		15211	L34 (f)	2A	
10038	L50 (f)	3B		15211	L35 (f)	5	
10038	L84 (f)	4B		15232	L197 (f)	8C	
10041	L72 (f)	4A		15237	L4 (f)	1	
10064	L41 (f)	2C					
10242	L213 (f)	9					
11004	L114 (f)	5					
11004	L191 (c)	8B					
11028	L127 (f)	5					
11040	L55	3B					
11046	L90 (c)	4C					
11072	L51 (f), L52 (f), L53 (f)	3B					
11072	L24 (f), L25 (f)	2A					

* c = complete; h = half; f = fragment

Table 2 (continued). Quantification of the ceramic lamps, sorted by context. Ceramic groups refer to the chapter by Kenrick in this volume. (Continued on next page.)

CATALOGUE

Context	Catalogue (preservation*)	Type and variant	Ceramic Group
15237	L103 (f)	4C	
15286	L15 (f)	2A	
15286	L167 (f)	8A	
15292	L176 (f)	8A	
15321	L134 (f)	6	
18000	L130 (f)	5	
18001	L74 (h), L85 (f)	4B	
18001	L113 (f)	4F	
18054	L86 (f)	4B	
18061	L87 (f)	4B	
18061	L109 (f)	4E	
18061	L42 (f)	2C	
18070	L104 (h)	4D	
18070	L106 (h)	4E	
18083	L56 (f)	3E	
18085	L131 (f)	5	
18108	L107 (c)	4E	D
	L70 (c)	4A	(A.D. 253)
	L80 (c), L88 (f)	4B	
	L133 (f)	6	
18110	L48 (f)	3A	
18153	L89 (f)	4B	
19001	L38 (f)	2B	
19938	L57 (f)	3B	
unstrati- fied	L183 (f)	8A	

* c = complete; h = half; f = fragment

Table 2 (continued). Quantification of the ceramic lamps, sorted by context. Ceramic groups refer to the chapter by Kenrick in this volume.

Type 1: Wheel-Made Lamp, Hellenistic, Second Half of Second to Early First Century B.C.

L1 (context 2383)

This is a part of a circular profile of a lamp with a sunken top. It is made from orange-brown clay with inclusions of black sand, and probably of local manufacture.

L2 (context 15009.1)

PL. 75

H. 3.8 cm

This is a fragment of a profile of a lamp made from light brown clay with trace of brown slip.

L3 (context 15009.2)

H. 3.7 cm

This is a fragment of a profile of a lamp made from light brown clay with brown slip on the exterior as well as on the interior of filling-hole.

L4 (context 15237.1)

This is a fragment of a lamp, of which part of the rounded body and filling-hole and the nozzle survived. The nozzle is round-tipped; its bridge is flat on top with angular sides. Similar: Agora in Athens (Howland 1958, Type 25).

Type 2: Early Roman-Flavian / Trajanic, First Century A.D.

Variant A

L5 (SF 515, context 7023)

PL. 75

This lamp, of which only part of the body and the nozzle were preserved, is made with buff-pinkish clay with red slip. The filling-hole is relatively small. The rich decorations consist of a radial pattern around the filling-hole, a branch of ivy leaves, a bunch of grapes and a palm leaf on the rim, two lines ending in volutes along the nozzle, and a floral motif within a circle on the base.

Similar: British Museum (Bailey 1975, Q511. WAA, PL. 102 [the Levant]); Schloessinger Collection (Rosenthal and Si- van 1978, 18, no. 38).

L6 (SF 609, context 7110)

PL. 76

H. 3.3 cm

This lamp, of which only half has survived, is made of pinkish-brown clay with red slip. The small filling-hole is surrounded by two ridges. The decorations on the lamp are varied: semicircles and dots on the rim, incisions and lines on the handle, and a flower motif within the base.

Similar: Dura-Europos (Baur 1947, 10–11, Type 3, nos. 18–19, PL. 1); British Museum (Bailey 1975, Q584. EA, PL. 112 [Egypt]).

L7 (SF 618, context 7023) PL. 77

This lamp, of which the handle, a small part of the body, and the nozzle survived, is made from buff clay with reddish-brown slip. The handle is decorated with a ladder pattern. A volute can be seen on the nozzle.

Similar: Dura-Europos (Baur 1947, 8–9, Type 3, nos. 7, 8, 12, pl. 1).

L8 (SF 896, context 7006) PL. 77

This lamp, of which only the handle and a small part of the body survived, is made of light brown clay with reddish-brown slip. The rim is decorated with a bunch of grapes motif. The handle is decorated with a herringbone pattern and the rim with leaves issuing out of the handle.

Similar: Dura-Europos (Baur 1947, 8–9, Type 3, nos. 7, 8, 12, pl. 1); Seleucia-on-the-Tigris (Débevoise 1934, 122, no. 387, pl. 12, fig. 2); Tarsus (Goldman and Jones 1950, no. 61, Group 6, fig. 95).

L9 (SF 900, context 7007)

This fragment of a lower part of a lamp with a circular ring base is made from orange-gray clay.

L10 (SF 2180, context 2010) PL. 77

This is part of the lower half of a lamp and a handle made from buff clay. On the handle is a ladder design. The base has a multipetaled rosette motif.

L11 (SF 2250, context 2189) PL. 78
H. 2.1 cm

This lamp, only half-preserved, resembles L7 and is made of pinkish-brown clay with reddish-brown slip. The decorations on the lamp include semicircles and a ladder pattern on the rim, incisions and lines on the handle, and a six-petaled rosette motif within the base.

L12 (context 2283) PL. 78

Pinkish-gray clay with brown slip splashed not covering all the surface of lamp. The fragment is part of a double convex body and a long nozzle. The relief decoration on the rim consists of radial and ladder patterns and palmette design on the nozzle.

L13 (SF 2375, context 2000) PL. 78
H. 2.2 cm

This lamp, of which only a part of the body and nozzle survived, is made of light brown clay with reddish-brown slip. The decorations on the rim consist of four leaves. On the lower part of the lamp there is a Greek inscription in relief that reads: ΛΑΡΔ (lambda, alpha, rho, delta). This is perhaps a potter's name or the name of the production place.

L14 (SF 3681, context 15150)

This lamp, of which only a part of the body and nozzle survived, is made from buff-pinkish clay with traces of red slip.

L15 (SF 3682, context 15286)

Only part of the handle survived of this lamp, which is made from yellowish clay with red-brown slip. Lines can be seen on the handle.

L16 (SF 4178, context 15095)

This lamp, of which the lower part of its nozzle is preserved, is made from pinkish clay with reddish-brown slip. Within the base is a multipetaled rosette.

L17 (SF 4187, context 9076)

Only the handle survived of this lamp which is made from yellowish clay. Lines can be seen on the handle.

L18 (SF 4190, context 9000) PL. 78

This lamp, of which only the handle and part of the body survived, is made of light gray clay with traces of reddish-brown slip. The decorations on the rim are in the form of a branch of ivy leaves and dots, with a herringbone pattern on the handle.

Similar: Dura-Europos (Baur 1947, 8–9, Type 3, nos. 7, 8, 9, 12, fig. 5, pl. 1); Tarsus (Goldman and Jones 1950, no. 61, Group 6, fig. 95); Royal Ontario Museum (Hays 1980, 15–16, no. 57, pl. 7).

L19 (SF 4191, context 9000) PL. 79

This lamp, of which only half is preserved and resembles lamp nos. 7 and 11, is made of buff clay with sand inclusions and covered with reddish-brown slip. The decorations on the lamp include semicircles on the rim, incisions and lines on the handle, and an eight-petaled rosette motif within the base.

Similar: Dura-Europos (Baur 1947, 9–10, Type 3, nos. 11, 13, pl. 1); Tarsus (Goldman and Jones 1950, no. 121, Group 10, fig. 97).

L20 (context 2001)

Only the handle survived of this lamp, which is made from gray clay. Two strips of herringbone design decorate the handle.

L21 (context 7023.1)

PL. 79

This is the lower half of a lamp made from buff clay with brown slip. The handle is decorated with lines. The base has a six-petaled rosette motif.

Similar: Dura-Europos — rosette design on base (Baur 1947, 8–9, Type 3, nos. 11, 12, pl. 1).

L22 (context 7023.2)

PL. 79

This is part of the lower half of a lamp made from yellowish-buff clay with reddish-brown slip. On the lower part of the nozzle is a ribbon of triangles motif. The base has a six-petaled rosette motif.

Similar: Tarsus (Goldman and Jones 1950, no. 119, Group 9, fig. 97).

L23 (context 9156)

Only a broken handle and part of the body survived of this lamp, which is made from pinkish-gray clay with traces of brown slip. Three lines design decorate the handle.

L24 (context 11072.3)

A small part of a handle of a lamp made from pink clay with reddish slip.

L25 (context 11072.4)

A part of a handle of a lamp made from pinkish-gray clay with a herringbone design on the handle.

L26 (context 15002)

Only the handle survived of this lamp, which is made from yellowish-brown clay with red slip. Herringbone design on the handle.

L27 (context 15095.1)

A handle of a lamp made from gray clay with black slip. Pattern of lines on the handle.

L28 (context 15095.2)

A handle of a lamp made from yellowish-brown clay with reddish-brown slip. Pattern of lines on the handle.

L29 (context 15114.2)

A handle survived of this lamp, which is made from buff clay. Herringbone design on the handle.

L30 (context 15201.1)

This lamp, of which only the handle and small part of the body survived, is made of light brown clay with red slip. Herringbone design on the handle.

L31 (context 15201.2)

This lamp, of which a small part of the body and handle survived, is made from light brown clay. The decoration on the rim and around the filling-hole consists of a schematic ribbon of leaves issuing from the handle.

L32 (context 15201.3)

PL. 79

This lamp, of which only part of the body survived, is made of light brown clay with red slip. The decorations on the rim are in the form of branch of ivy leaves and a volute.

L33 (context 15207)

A fragment of a loop handle made of a pinkish-buff clay. It is decorated with a herring-bone pattern.

L34 (context 15211.1)

PL. 79

This lamp, of which a small part of the rim survived, is made from light brown clay with traces of brown slip. The decoration on the rim consists of a four-petaled rosette.

L35 (context 15211.2)

This is a fragment of a profile and a handle of a lamp made from gray clay.

*Variant B***L36** (SF 511, context 7023)

PL. 79

This lamp, which is preserved almost complete, is made from fine orange-red clay with reddish-brown slip. The body is circular. The filling-hole is large and is surrounded by a grooved ridge. It was formed either after firing by breaking the discus irregularly, or during manufacture while the clay was still pliable. The nozzle is long, slightly splayed, and is outlined by a narrow ridge. The wick-hole is large. Only part of the loop handle survived.

Similar: Antioch (Waagé 1941, 61, Type 21:64, fig. 77); Tarsus (Goldman and Jones 1950, no. 79, Group 6, fig. 96); Samaria–Sebaste III (Crowfoot et al. 1957, 370, no. 5, fig. 87); Schloessinger Collection (Rosenthal and Sivan 1978, 12, no. 19); British Museum (Bailey 1975, Q161 [pl. 31], Q163

[pl. 32]); Museum of Cyprus (Oziol 1977, 62, nos. 138–9, Pl 8); Istanbul Archaeological Museum — lamps from the Levant (Antioch) — dated to first century B.C. (1995, 158–9, nos. 420–3); Louvre Museum (Lyon-Caen 1986, 56, nos. 125, 126); Royal Ontario Museum, dated from late second century B.C. to early first century A.D. (Hayes 1980, 15, 165, no. 55).

L37 (context 15114.1) PL. 80

A fragment of a broken spatulated nozzle of this type survived. It is made of gray clay and black slip.

L38 (context 19001) PL. 80

This is a fragment of a profile and a handle of a lamp that is made from light gray clay with black slip. The rim is decorated with a radiating pattern.

Variant C: Lamp with Volute Nozzle

L39 (SF 853, context 13000) PL. 80

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, of which part of nozzle survived. The rim is decorated with a series of ovules around the discus, including a circle with dot in the center and a volute on the nozzle.

Similar: Anawati Collection, Toronto (Djuric 1995, 68, C206); Moscow Museum (Chrzanovski 1998, 49–50, no. 14).

L40 (SF 4182, context 9144) PL. 80

This is a fragment of a lamp, of which only part of the rim and the nozzle survived. It is made of gray clay. The rim is decorated with a rosette and volutes. The nozzle is flanked by a volute on either side.

L41 (context 10064)

This is part of a profile and a nozzle of a lamp made from light gray clay with traces of black-brown slip. The rim is decorated with circular grooves and a knob or a volute on the nozzle.

Similar: Bet Shean (Hadad 2002, Type 10, no. 19).

L42 (context 18061.3)

This is part of a rim and nozzle of a lamp made from gray clay fired to orange-brown on the surface. A tongue motif and volute designs are found on the rim.

Similar: Bet Shean (Hadad 2002, Type 28, no. 290).

Type 3: Roman Discus Lamp, Early First to Early Third Century A.D.

Variant A: Plain Discus Lamp with a Short Rounded Nozzle, Late First to Early Second Century A.D.

L43 (SF 4183, context 9001) PL. 81

This is part of a rim and small rounded nozzle. The discus is plain with no decoration.

Similar: Corinth (Broneer 1930, Type 25); Loeschcke 1919, Type 8; Bet Shean (Hadad 2002, Type 7).

L44 (SF 4192, context 9001) PL. 81

This is part of a profile of a lamp with a small nozzle and a low disc base indicated by a circle. It is made from light brown clay with light brown slip.

L45 (context 2195)

This is part of a profile of a lamp, which is made from light brown clay with reddish-brown slip.

L46 (context 7329) PL. 81

This is part of a profile and base of a lamp made from pinkish clay with dark brown slip. The discus is plain with no decoration.

L47 (context 15201.4)

Fragment of a rim and a nozzle of a lamp made of light brown clay with red slip.

L48 (context 18110) PL. 81

This is a fragment of a profile of a lamp made from yellowish-brown clay. Circular grooves are found on the rim.

Similar: Corinth (Broneer 1930, Type 25); Bet Shean (Hadad 2002, Type 7).

Variant B: Miscellaneous Discus Lamps with Decorated Rims

L49 (context 9082)

This is part of a rim of a lamp made from light gray clay with black-brown slip. The edge of the rim is decorated with circles design.

Similar: Bet Shean (Hadad 2002, Type 10).

L50 (context 10038.1) PL. 81

This is part of a profile of a lamp made from light clay with black-brown slip. The rim is decorated with a strip-of-circles design and circular grooves. In the discus there is a radiating design.

Similar: Bet Shean (Hadad 2002, Type 10, no. 19); Szentlélek 1969, no. 169a.

L51 (context 11072.1)

PL. 81

This is part of a rim of a lamp made from orange-brown clay with reddish-brown slip. The edge of the rim is decorated with circles motif and volute design.

Similar: Bet Shean (Hadad 2002, Type 10, 11); Schloessinger Collection (Rosenthal and Sivan 1978, 90, nos. 387–8).

L52 (context 11072.2)

This is the lower part and rim of a lamp made from pinkish-gray clay with traces of yellowish-brown slip. The edge of the rim is decorated with a zigzag motif.

Similar: Bet Shean (Hadad 2002, Type 10, 11).

L53 (context 11072.5)

PL. 81

A small fragment of an upper part of a lamp made from pinkish-gray clay. The shoulder is decorated with a relief design of volutes.

L54 (context 15095.3)

PL. 81

This is part of a profile of a lamp made from buff clay with black slip. It is decorated with circular lines on the rim and a radial pattern on the discus.

L55 (context 11040)

A small fragment of a lower part of a lamp made from pinkish-gray clay.

L56 (context 18083)

This is a small fragment of a lamp made from yellowish-brown clay with traces of brown slip.

L57 (context 19938)

A fragment of the body and handle are made from pinkish-gray clay with reddish-brown slip outside. The rim is decorated with a strip of three rows of dots around the filling-hole. A ridge is found on top and below the handle.

Variant C: Discus Lamp with Knife-Pared Nozzle, Late First Century to Mid-Second Century A.D.

L58 (SF 3678, context 15002)

PL. 81

Only part of the rim and nozzle of this lamp survived. It is made from gray clay with dark brown slip. The nozzle, probably formed by hand and attached to the body, has

knife paring on the sides. The rim is decorated with three circular grooves around the discus.

Variant D: Discus Lamp with Bow-Shaped Nozzle

L59 (context 5150)

PL. 81

Only part of the rim and nozzle of this lamp, which is made from buff clay, survived. The concave disc is set off from the shoulder by three circular grooves. A line and a dot on either side mark the border between the nozzle and the body. The nozzle is small and rounded. This lamp can be dated from the late first to the first half of the second century A.D. Similar: British Museum (Bailey 1975, Type o); Bibliothèque Nationale (Hellmann 1987, pl. 32, 252–64).

Variant E: Discus Lamp with Horizontal Handle-Shield

L60 (SF 639, context 7060)

PL. 81

Only the handle, with a triangular shape, has survived of this discus lamp. It is made of orange-red-slipped clay and well fired. It is decorated with triangles filled with dots.

L61 (context 15179)

PL. 81

This handle-shield, which was part of a discus lamp, is made from light brown clay with black slip. It is designed as a leaf with its segments emerging from volutes in outline relief.

Similar: Corinth (Broneer 1930, Type 21).

Variant F: Athenian Lamp, Third Century A.D.

L62 (SF 4181, context 9001)

PL. 81

This fragment of a profile and a handle of a discus lamp is made from light gray clay with black brown slip. The handle is small, upright and pierced. The discus is decorated with a rosette design consisting of small petals.

Similar: Bet Shean, dated to second century A.D. (Hadad 2002, 20, Type 10, nos. 32–3).

Type 4: Dura-Europos Lamp, First Half of Third Century A.D.

Variant A: Lamp with a Rosette Radiating from the Filling-Hole

L63 (SF 53, context 9001)

PL. 82

L. 7.5 cm; W. 6.4 cm; H. 2.2 cm

This is the upper half of a lamp made from light brown clay. The decoration on the rim consists of a sixteen-petaled rosette design radiating from the ring of the filling-hole.

Similar: Dura-Europos (Baur 1947, 27, Type 5, Group 1, no. 124, fig. 9).

L64 (SF 844, context 9073)

This fragment of an upper part of a lamp is made from pinkish clay. The decoration on the rim consists of a sixteen-petaled rosette design radiating from the ring of the filling-hole.

L65 (SF 846, context 9013)

PL. 82

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp made from pinkish-gray clay. The decoration on the rim consists of a sixteen-petaled rosette design radiating from the ring of the filling-hole.

Parallel: Dura-Europos (Baur 1947, 30, Type 5, Group 1, no. 149, pl. 5).

L66 (SF 2152, context 2080)

PL. 82

L. 6.5 cm; H. 2 cm

This lamp, of which almost half survived, is made from fine light brown clay and well fired. The decoration on the rim consists of a sixteen-petaled rosette design radiating from the ring of the filling-hole.

Parallel: Dura-Europos (Baur 1947, 27, Type 5, Group 1, no. 124, fig. 9, pl. 5).

L67 (SF 2269, context 2261)

PL. 82

H. 2.1 cm

This lamp, of which part of the upper half survived, is made from light brown clay. The decoration on the rim consists of a multipetaled rosette design radiating from the ring of the filling-hole.

Parallel: Dura-Europos (Baur 1947, 39, Type 5, Group 1, no. 149, pl. 5).

L68 (SF 2374, context 2081)

PL. 82

Only a fragment of a rim of a lamp is preserved, made from gray clay. The decoration on the rim consists of a multipetaled rosette design radiating from the ring of the filling-hole.

Parallel: Dura-Europos (Baur 1947, 39, Type 5, Group 1, no. 149, pl. 5).

L69 (SF 2378, context 2000)

PL. 82

W. 6.5 cm

This lamp, of which part of its upper half survived, is made from gray clay. The decoration on the rim consists of a multipetaled rosette design radiating from the ring of the filling-hole.

Parallel: Dura-Europos (Baur 1947, 39, Type 5, Group 1, no. 149, pl. 5).

L70 (SF 3466, context 18108)

PL. 83

L. 7.6 cm; W. 6.4 cm

This is a complete lamp made from orange clay. The decoration around the filling-hole consists of a schematic multipetaled rosette design radiating from the ring of the filling-hole. A Greek inscription within the base reads ΒΑΓ ΓΟ, as in L104.

L71 (context 2014)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp made from gray clay. The decoration around the filling-hole consists of a rosette design.

L72 (context 10041)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp made from light orange clay. The decoration around the filling-hole consists of a schematic multipetaled rosette design radiating from the ring of the filling-hole.

L73 (context 13036)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp made from gray clay. The decoration around the filling-hole consists of a rosette design.

Variant B: Lamps with a Flat Top Decorated with Three Concentric Rows of Dots or Globules

L74 (SF 923, context 18001)

PL. 83

L. 7.4 cm; W. 6.4 cm; H. 2 cm

This is complete lamp made from fine buff clay. The decoration around the filling-hole consists of three rows of globule dots.

Parallel: Dura-Europos (Baur 1947, 32–3, Type 5, Group 3, no. 168, fig. 11, pl. 5).

L75 (SF 2087, context 2011)

PL. 84

L. 7.7 cm; W. 6.6 cm; H. 2.3 cm

This lamp, which almost half of it survived, is made from fine light brown clay. The decoration around the filling-hole consists of three rows of globule dots.

Parallel: Dura-Europos (Baur 1947, 32–3, Type 5, Group 3, no. 168, fig. 11, pl. 5).

L76 (SF 2157, context 2002)
W. 6.2 cm; H. 2.2 cm

PL. 84

This lamp, of which part has survived, is made from fine light brown clay. The upper part of the lamp is decorated with dots.

L77 (SF 2183, context 2006)

Only a fragment of the nozzle and upper part of a small lamp is preserved; made from light gray clay.

L78 (SF 2185, context 2019)

Only a fragment of the rim of the lamp is preserved; made from gray clay. Three rows of dots decorate the rim.

L79 (SF 2238, context 2191)

Only a fragment of the nozzle and upper part of a small lamp is preserved; made from light gray clay. Three rows of dots decorate the rim.

L80 (SF 3462, context 18108)
L. 7.8 cm; W. 6.5 cm; H. 2.1 cm

PL. 84

This is complete lamp made from fine buff clay. The decoration around the filling-hole consists of three rows of globular dots.

L81 (SF 3513, context 9013)

Only a fragment of the nozzle and upper part of a small lamp is preserved; made from light gray clay. Three rows of dots decorate the rim.

L82 (context 2277)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp made from light gray clay. The rim is decorated by rows of dots.

L83 (context 9183.2)

This is a fragment of a profile of a lamp made from gray clay fired to light orange. A dot design decorates the rim.

L84 (context 10038.2)

This is a fragment of a profile of a lamp made from light gray clay. There is a dot pattern on the rim.

L85 (context 18001)

These are two fragments of the upper rim and filling-hole of the same small lamp made from buff clay. A dot design decorates the rim.

L86 (context 18054)

This is a fragment of a profile of a lamp made from gray clay fired to light orange. A dot design decorates the rim.

L87 (context 18061.1)

This is a fragment of a profile of a lamp made from gray clay. A dot pattern decorates the rim.

L88 (context 18108)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp made from buff clay. A dot pattern appears on the rim.

L89 (context 18153)

This is a fragment of a profile of a lamp made from buff clay. A dot design decorates the rim.

Variant C: Lamps with a Plain Top with No Decoration

L90 (SF 243, context 11046)

PL. 85

L. 6.8 cm; W. 6.4 cm; H. 2.1 cm

This complete lamp, which has a round body and very small nozzle, is made from buff-pinkish clay. Its rim has no decorations.

Parallel: Dura-Europos (Baur 1947, 36, Type 5, Group 4, no. 210, fig. 12, pl. 5).

L91 (SF 375, context 9000)

PL. 85

L. 7.6 cm; W. 6.9 cm; H. 2.2 cm

This lamp, of which almost half survived, has a slightly convex top with a tiny filling-hole and nozzle. It is made from fine light gray clay.

L92 (SF 750, context 9245)

PL. 85

L. 7 cm; W. 6.9 cm; H. 2.2 cm

This almost complete lamp is made from gray clay. Both the nozzle and filling-hole are broken. The rim is plain.

L93 (SF 2182, context 2006)

This lamp, of which part of its upper half survived, is made from light brown clay.

L94 (SF 2184, context 2006)

This is a fragment of a lower part of a lamp made from buff clay.

L95 (SF 4184, context 9001)

This is a fragment of a lower part of a lamp made from pinkish-orange clay.

L96 (SF 4185, context 9001)

This is a fragment of a lower part of a lamp made from light gray clay.

L97 (SF 4210, context 11112)

This is a fragment of a lower part of a lamp made from light gray clay.

L98 (context 2002)

This is a fragment of a lower part of a lamp made from gray clay fired to buff.

L99 (context 2046)

This is a fragment of a lower part of a lamp made from light gray clay with inclusions of black sand.

L100 (context 2162)

This is a fragment of a lower part of a lamp made from light gray clay.

L101 (context 2294)

Only a fragment of the nozzle and upper part of a small lamp is preserved; made from pinkish-gray clay.

L102 (context 11112)

This is a fragment of a lower part of a lamp made from gray clay.

L103 (context 15237.3)

This is a fragment of a profile of a lamp made from gray clay fired to black.

Variant D: Lamps with a Flat Top Decorated with Floral Motifs, Such as Clusters of Leaves and Tendrils

L104 (SF 930, context 18070)

L. 7.7 cm; W. 6.4 cm; H. 2.3 cm

PL. 85

This is complete lamp made from pink clay. The decoration on the shoulder around the filling-hole consists of a garland with leaves bound up in sections, or a laurel wreath. A Greek inscription within the circular base reads: ΒΑΓ ΓΟ, as in L70.

Similar: For decoration, see Szentlélek 1969, nos. 147a, 148a, pp. 96–7.

Parallel: Dura-Europos (Baur 1947, 40–1, Type 5, Group 6, nos. 251, 252, fig. 15, pl. 6).

L105 (SF 3679, context 15002)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp made from fine yellowish-gray clay. The decoration around the filling-hole consists of a repetitive pattern of clusters of leaves.

Variant E: Lamps with a Flat Top Decorated with a Curious Rope Pattern

L106 (SF 860, context 18070)

L. 7 cm; W. 6.1 cm; H. 2.3 cm

PL. 86

This is complete lamp made from fine buff clay and well fired. The decoration on the rim consists of rope pattern with leaves around the filling-hole.

Parallel: Dura-Europos (Baur 1947, 41–2, Type 5, Group 7, nos. 256, 263, pl. 6).

L107 (SF 3454, context 18108)

L. 8.5 cm; W. 7.8 cm; H. 2.3 cm

PL. 86

This complete lamp, with a small knob handle on either side, is made from black clay. The decoration on the rim consists of a rope pattern with leaves around the filling-hole and a crescent motif with a dot inside it, found on the nozzle. The base has a circle with branch motif.

L108 (SF 4186, context 9001)

This is a fragment of a profile of a lamp made from buff clay.

L109 (context 18061.2)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp made from gray clay fired to light brown. A rope pattern appears on the rim.

Variant F: Lamps with a Sunken Filling-Hole and High Shoulder, Sometimes Decorated with an Ovate Pattern

L110 (SF 2038, context 2000)

L. 8.6 cm; W. 7.8 cm; H. 2.3 cm

PL. 86

This complete lamp, with some partial damage on the rear, is made from buff clay. The decoration on the rim consists of a chevron pattern and a ridge around the discus.

L111 (context 2000)
H. 3 cm

PL. 86

This is a fragment of a profile of a lamp made from gray clay. A chevron pattern and a circular ridge decorate the rim.

L112 (context 2160)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp made from light gray clay with inclusions of black sand.

L113 (context 18001)

This is a fragment of a profile of a lamp made from buff well-fired clay. A chevron pattern and three circular lines decorate the rim.

**Type 5: Two-Nozzle Lamp, First Half of
Third Century A.D.**

L114 (SF 406, context 11004)

PL. 87

This is a fragment of a profile of a lamp made from brown clay.

L115 (SF 845, context 9073)

This is a fragment of a body and handle of a lamp made from gray clay.

L116 (SF 895, context 7000)

PL. 87

L. 9.3 cm; W. 8.8 cm; H. 4.6 cm

This lamp, of which almost half survived, is made from buff pinkish clay. The decoration on the rim consists of three strips of ladder design.

L117 (SF 898, context 7002)

This fragment of a body and small nozzle of a lamp is made from pinkish-gray clay.

L118 (SF 2188, context 2046)

This is a fragment of a base of a lamp made from pinkish-gray clay.

L119 (SF 2147, context 2039)

PL. 88

This almost complete lamp is made from light brown clay. The rim is incised with a ladder design.

L120 (SF 2181, context 2010)

A fragment of a nozzle of a lamp made from gray clay.

L121 (SF 2186, context 2019)

This fragment of a body and handle of a lamp is made from light gray clay fired to buff.

L122 (SF 2187, context 2046)

PL. 89

A fragment of a body, including nozzle and handle, of a lamp made from gray clay.

L123 (SF 2377, context 2046)

PL. 89

A fragment of a lamp body including a nozzle and handle, made from light brown clay fired to buff on surface.

L124 (context 2039)

Two fragments of a profile of a lamp made from grayish-brown clay burnished on the surface.

L125 (context 2105)

A fragment of a nozzle of a lamp made from dark gray clay with remains of iron oxide.

L126 (context 10004)

A fragment of the lower part of a lamp made from orange-gray clay.

L127 (context 11028)

PL. 90

This lamp, of which part of the upper half and handle survived, is made from pinkish-gray clay. The decoration on the rim consists of two strips of ladder design.

L128 (context 11106)

A fragment of the lower part of a lamp made from gray clay.

L129 (context 12004)

This lamp, of which part of the upper half and handle survived, is made from pinkish-gray clay.

L130 (context 18000)

A fragment of the upper part of a lamp made from gray clay.

L131 (context 18085)

A fragment of the upper half of a lamp made from light gray clay fired to light brown on the surface. The decoration on the rim consists of one strip of ladder design.

Type 6: Ovoid Lamps with Linear Patterns, First Half of Third Century A.D.

L132 (SF 887, context 7150) PL. 90
W. 6.2 cm; H. 3 cm

This almost complete lamp, with a broken nozzle, is made from buff-yellow clay. The rim is decorated with four patterns, each made out of a dot within three concentric semi-circles. Dots are also found around the wick-hole. The base is decorated with a potter's mark in the form of a schematized palm branch within a circle, as in the example at the Moscow Museum.

Parallel: Moscow Museum (Chrzanovski and Zhuravlev 1998, 155, no. 104, p. 164).

L133 (SF 3403, context 18108) PL. 91
W. 6 cm; H. 3.6 cm

This is a fragment of the lower part of a lamp made from pink clay.

L134 (SF 3680, context 15321) PL. 91

This fragment of the upper part of a lamp with a handle is made from light orange clay. The rim is decorated with closely set linear wavy lines and volutes.

Similar: Dura-Europos, dated to "Late Syrian (?) fourth-fifth centuries" (Baur 1947, 71, Type 10, nos. 408-10, pl. 13); Antioch (Waagè 1941, Type 4?).

Type 7: Oblong Lamps, Late Fifth to Early Sixth Century A.D.

L135 (SF 89, context 5048) PL. 92
L. 8.6 cm; W. 5.7 cm; H. 3 cm

This almost complete lamp is made from yellowish-brown clay with reddish-brown slip. The raised disc around the filling-hole is edged by a groove and decorated with three rows of dots. A deep groove at tongue handle cuts the disc at rear. The nozzle (now broken) has a trapezoidal shape. The base is emphasized by a circular ridge and a dot in the center. There are two other dots under the nozzle.

Parallel: British Museum, from Dêhès in North Syria, dated fifth to sixth century (Bailey 1988, 289, Q2343 WAA, pl. 61, fig. 146); Anawati Collection, "Boat-shaped" Syro-Palestinian (Djurik 1995, 78-9, nos. C264, C266). Similar: Antioch (Waagè 1941, 67, no. 159, fig. 80).

L136 (SF 747, context 9000) PL. 93
L. 7.1; W. 5.8 cm; H. 4.5 cm

This lamp, of which only half survived, is made from light yellowish clay with red slip outside. It has a flat rim with three ridges around the filling-hole. The tongue handle is

raised and decorated by three grooves. There are two dots on the nozzle and two others below the handle.

Similar: Cyprus Museum, dated as Byzantine (Oziol 1977, 271, nos. 820, 822, PL. 45).

L137 (SF 905, context 7077)

A fragment of handle and the base of this lamp are made from yellowish-brown clay with red slip. The rim is decorated with three rows of dots around the filling-hole. A ridge is found on top of the handle.

L138 (SF 4176, context 15002)

A fragment of the handle and base of this lamp are made from orange-brown clay with reddish-brown slip. The handle is decorated with a groove on either side. A radiating pattern and dots can be seen on the base.

L139 (SF 4177, context 15073)

A fragment of the handle and base of this lamp are made from orange-brown clay with brown slip. The handle is decorated with a groove on either side. A radiating pattern and dots can be seen on the base.

L140 (SF 4208, context 7180) PL. 93

This lamp, of which only the upper half survived, is made from light brown clay with reddish-brown slip outside. The disc around the filling-hole is decorated with three rows of dots. A ridge around the rim extends to the nozzle, which now is broken. The tongue handle is flat and marked by a ridge.

L141 (context 9183.1)

This fragment of body and handle are made from pinkish-gray clay with reddish-brown slip outside. The rim is decorated with a strip of three rows of dots around the filling-hole. A ridge is found on top and below the handle.

Type 8: Syro-Palestinian Lamps, Late Sixth to Eighth Century A.D.

Variant A

L142 (SF 69, context 5000) PL. 94
L. not preserved; W. 7 cm; H. 4.8 cm

This oval lamp, with three-quarters of it preserved, is made from buff-pinkish clay. It has a nozzle-channel and a large filling-hole with a low ridge around it. Two concentric bands of ladder pattern surround the filling-hole. Part of a sign, probably an alpha, in relief appears on the nozzle-channel. The base ring is decorated with a seven-branched radiating pattern in relief.

Parallel: The British Museum, from the Huran, Syria, dated seventh to eighth century (Bailey 1988, 287, Q2328 MLA, pl. 60, fig. 138).

Similar: Cyprus Museum (Oziol 1977, 262, no. 790, pl. 43); Schloessinger Collection (Rosenthal and Sivan 1978, 132, no. 538); Anawati Collection (Djuric 1995, 101, no. C330); Day 1942, 71, no. 2, pl. 11; Kennedy 1963, 111, Type 23, no. 775, pl. 28; Baramki 1944, no. 7, Group 1, pl. 17; Da Costa 2001, 246, Type 23, fig. 4:4.

L143 (SF 70, context 5000) PL. 95
L. not preserved; W. 6.4 cm; H. 4.1 cm

This lamp, which is almost complete, is made from buff clay. It has a large filling-hole with a high ridge surrounded by a channel and extends into the nozzle. A decoration is formed by a strip of radial pattern on the rim with two volutes on either side of the nozzle surround the filling-hole. The base ring is decorated with a seven-branched radiating pattern.

Similar: Apamea (Napoleone and Balty 1969, 128–9, no. 30, fig. 35).

L144 (SF 80, context 5000) PL. 96
L. not preserved; W. 6.4 cm; H. 4.3 cm

This lamp, which is almost complete, is made from buff-pinkish clay with patches of cement rendering on the exterior. The nozzle is damaged. A strip of radial pattern on the rim surrounds the filling-hole. Within the base ring there is a geometric design in the form of a parallelogram with a rectangle and a dot in the center. A ridge can be seen below the nozzle.

Similar: Apamea (Napoleone and Balty 1969, 128–9, no. 30, fig. 35); Anawati (Djuric 1995, 90, no. C288).

L145 (SF 501, context 7036) PL. 97
L. 8.2 cm; W. 6.5 cm; H. 4.2 cm

This lamp, which is almost complete, is made from buff clay. It has a large filling-hole with a high ridge surrounded by a channel that extends into the nozzle. A decoration is formed by a strip of radial pattern on the rim with two volutes on either side of the nozzle. The nozzle has a curious U-shape design with two lines across it and a dot. The base ring is decorated with a circle pattern.

L146 (SF 588, context 15001) PL. 97
L. 8.8 cm; W. 6.3 cm; H. 4.5 cm

This lamp, which is almost complete, is made from buff clay. The nozzle is partly damaged. A decoration is formed by a strip of radial pattern on the rim with two volutes on either side of the nozzle. The nozzle has a curious geometric design in the shape of U with a triangle and an X in-

side it. The base ring has another curious sign inside it that might be a potter's mark.

Similar: Anawati Collection (Djuric 1995, 94, no. C303).

L147 (SF 625, context 7060) PL. 97
L. 9.4 cm; W. 7.3 cm; H. 4.8 cm

This complete lamp is made from buff clay. It has a large filling-hole with a high ridge surrounded by a channel that extends into the nozzle. A decoration is formed by two strips of radial pattern on the rim with a volutes and a chevron design on either side of the nozzle. On the channel are a cross and chevron designs. A smaller cross is found on either side of the knob handle. Within the base ring is a design in the shape of the letter M.

L148 (SF 636, context 7202) PL. 97

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp made from buff-pink well-fired clay. A radial pattern on the rim can be found.

L149 (SF 638, context 7062) PL. 98
L. 9 cm; W. 8.2 cm; H. 5.2 cm

This lamp, of which three-quarters has survived, is made from buff pinkish clay. The nozzle is damaged. A decoration is formed by a strip of radial pattern on the rim with a volute on either side of the nozzle. The nozzle has a curious geometric design in the shape of parallelogram and a dot inside it.

L150 (SF 658, context 7065) PL. 98
L. 9.2 cm; W. 7.2 cm; H. 4.5 cm

This lamp, of which three-quarters has survived, is made from buff clay. The nozzle and part of the body are damaged. The decorations on the rim are in the form of a strip of radial pattern on the rim with a volute on either side of the nozzle. The channel has a chevron motif.

L151 (SF 665, context 7065)

This is a fragment consisting of a knob handle and part of the lower body of a lamp made from buff clay. Part of a radial design and a volute can be found.

L152 (SF 736, context 7006) PL. 99
L. not preserved; W. 7.2 cm; H. 4.5 cm

This lamp, of which three-quarters has survived, is made from buff well-fired clay. The nozzle is damaged. The decorations on the rim are in the form of a radial pattern bordered by a ridge ending in a volute on either side of the nozzle. The channel has a branch motif.

L153 (SF 751, context 9245)

This fragment of an upper part of a lamp is made from buff clay with a brown slip. Lines and semicircle patterns are found.

L154 (SF 882, context 7214)

PL. 100

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp made from buff clay. A radial design is found.

L155 (SF 885, context 7212)

PL. 100

This fragment of an upper part of a lamp is made from buff-pinkish and well-fired clay. A radial pattern can be seen, as well as a cross design on the channel.

L156 (SF 897, context 7024)

This fragment of an upper part of a lamp is made from yellowish-gray clay. A radial pattern and ladder design can be seen.

L157 (SF 899, context 7326)

PL. 100

This is a fragment of a lower part of a lamp made from light gray clay. The base ring is decorated with a six-petaled rosette within a circle. Two ridges are found under the nozzle.

L158 (SF 901, context 7060)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including a tall knob handle, made from orange-gray clay. A radial pattern and ladder design can be seen.

L159 (SF 902, context 7060)

PL. 100

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of a filling-hole, made from pinkish-gray clay. Three strips of a ladder, zigzag, and radial patterns can be seen.

L160 (SF 903, context 7202)

This fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of a filling-hole, is made from pinkish clay. A strip of a radial pattern can be seen.

L161 (SF 904, context 7077)

This fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of a filling-hole, is made from light gray clay. Two strips of a radial pattern can be seen.

L162 (SF 906, context 7964)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including a tall knob handle, made from orange-gray clay. A radial pattern and ladder design can be seen.

L163 (SF 2286, context 2031)

PL. 100

This fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole, is made from buff-pink clay. A strip of a palm leaf flanked by semicircle design can be seen.

L164 (SF 3167, context 12001)

This fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of a filling-hole and a wick-hole, is made from buff-brownish clay. One strip of a radial pattern bordered by a ridge ending in a volute can be seen.

L165 (SF 3175, context 12001)

This fragment of a lower part of a lamp is made from buff clay. The base ring is decorated with a six-petaled rosette.

L166 (SF 3656, context 15103)

PL. 101

L. not preserved; W. 6.5 cm; H. 4.4 cm

This almost complete lamp is made from buff clay. The nozzle is damaged. A decoration is formed by one strip of radial pattern on the rim with a volute on either side of the nozzle. On the channel there is a triangular design. Within the base ring is a curious design, probably a potter's mark that happens to resemble the shape of the modern Euro currency sign.

L167 (SF 3683, context 15286)

A fragment of a profile, including a handle, of a lamp is made from gray clay.

L168 (SF 3688, context 12007)

PL. 102

L. 9.6 cm; W. 7 cm; H. 3.9 cm

This complete lamp is made from buff clay. A decoration is formed by one strip of radial pattern on the rim with a volute on either side of the nozzle. On the channel there is a design of a circle with a dot in the middle as well as four other dots. Within the base ring is a cross design made with four dots.

L169 (SF 3689, context 12001)

This is the lower half of a lamp made from buff well-fired clay. Three ridges mark the lower part of the nozzle.

- L170** (SF 3690, context 12001) PL. 103
This is part of a profile of a lamp made from buff-pink clay. The rim is decorated by a strip of radial pattern bordered by a ridge ending with a volute on either side of the nozzle. A volute can also be seen near the knob handle. On the channel there is a design of a star.
- L171** (SF 4171, context 15000)
This is a fragment of a base of a lamp, made from buff clay.
- L172** (SF 4172, context 15000)
This is a fragment of lamp, including a tall knob handle, made from pinkish clay. Traces of radial design can be seen.
- L173** (SF 4173, context 15000)
This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole and a knob handle, made from pinkish buff clay. A strip of a radial design can be seen.
- L174** (SF 4174, context 15000)
This is a fragment of a base of a lamp, made from gray-buff clay.
- L175** (SF 4175, context 15000)
This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole and a knob handle, made from pinkish-buff clay. A geometric pattern can be seen adjacent to the handle.
- L176** (SF 4179, context 15292)
This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole, made from gray-buff clay. A radial pattern can be seen.
- L177** (SF 4189, context 9000) PL. 103
This is a fragment of a base of a lamp, made from buff clay. The base is decorated with a four-pointed pattern set with a circular ladder design.
- L178** (SF 4207, context 7026)
This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole and a knob handle, made from yellowish-buff clay. A strip of a radial design and a volute can be seen.
- L179** (SF 4209, context 13000) PL. 103
This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole, made from yellowish-brown clay. A ladder design and a U-shape design are present.
- L180** (SF 4211, context 5078) PL. 104
This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole, made from buff well-fired clay. A strip of a radial design can be seen.
- L181** (SF 4212, context 5123) PL. 104
This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole, made from buff clay. A strip of a radial design and a volute can be seen.
- L182** (SF 4214, context 4008) PL. 104
This is a fragment of a lamp, including a nozzle and filling-hole, made from buff clay. The rim is decorated by a strip of radial pattern bordered by a ridge ending with a volute on either side of the nozzle. On the channel there is a design in the shape of the male sign.
Similar: Cyprus Museum (Oziol 1977, 262, Type 19, no. 789, pl. 43).
- L183** (SF 4215, unstratified) PL. 104
This is a fragment of a lower part of a lamp with a circular ring base, made from yellowish-brown clay.
- L184** (SF 4233, context 15002)
This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole, made from light brown clay. A strip of a radial and a chevron design on either side of the rim can be seen.
- L185** (context 2494)
This is a fragment of a lower part of a lamp with a circular ring base, made from buff clay.
- L186** (context 7077) PL. 105
This is a fragment of a base of a lamp, made from orange clay. An eight-pointed cross design is set in the base ring.
- L187** (context 12011.1) PL. 105
This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole and knob handle, made from orange clay. A strip of a radial and a chevron design on either side of the rim can be seen and a volute on the side of the nozzle.

A design in the shape of the Greek letter alpha appears on the channel.

L188 (context 12011.2) PL. 105

This is a fragment of a base of a lamp, made from buff clay. A design in the shape of the Greek letter alpha appears within the base ring.

L189 (context 12011.3) PL. 105

This is a fragment of a nozzle of a lamp, made from dark grey clay. A design in the shape of the Greek letter alpha appears on the channel. A volute appears on the side of the nozzle.

L190 (context 12011.4) PL. 105

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole, made from dark-gray clay. A rosette within a circle motif and a dot decorate the rim.

Variant B

L191 (SF 216, context 11004) PL. 105
L. 9.2 cm; W. 6.4 cm; H. 3.5 cm

This complete lamp is made from buff and well-fired clay. The base follows the outline of the lamp. A pattern of large dots decorates the rim.

Similar: Cyprus Museum (Oziol 1977, 260–261, Type 19, nos. 279–81).

L192 (SF 485, context 9183) PL. 106
L. not preserved; W. 6 cm; H. 3.8 cm

This almost complete lamp is made from buff clay. The nozzle is damaged. No ridge can be found surrounding the filling-hole. The rim is decorated with dot pattern. The base has a pronounced spiral.

L193 (SF 507, context 7106) PL. 107
L. 9.2 cm; W. 6.2 cm; H. 3.9 cm

This complete lamp is made from buff-brown clay. A shallow ridge around the filling-hole does not extend to the nozzle. There is a radial pattern on the rim and branch-with-two-leaves motif between the filling-hole and the wick-hole.

L194 (SF 642, context 7062) PL. 107
L. 10.8 cm; W. 6.9 cm; H. 4.1 cm

This complete lamp is made from buff-orange clay. The rim is decorated with dot motif. On the channel there is an X design with large dots.

Similar: Apamea (Napoleone and Balty 1969, 114–5, no. 4, fig. 28).

L195 (SF 880, context 7214) PL. 107
L. not preserved; W. 7.1 cm; H. 3.3 cm

This almost complete lamp is made from buff-pinkish well-fired clay. The nozzle is damaged. The rim is decorated with a radial design and the channel has a parallelogram and a dot in the middle. Along the lower part of the nozzle are two parallel ridges.

Parallel: Apamea (Napoleone and Balty 1969, 114–5, no. 1, fig. 28).

L196 (context 15001) PL. 108
L. 9.8 cm; W. 8 cm; H. 5 cm

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole and knob handle, made from light orange clay with inclusions of fine black sand. A strip of ladder design surrounds the filling-hole.

Variant C

L197 (SF 3667, context 15232) PL. 108
L. 5.8 cm; W. not preserved; H. 2.5 cm

This is part of a pear-shaped molded lamp made from light gray clay and is well fired. A radial pattern decorates the rim around the filling-hole. A rosette design is found within the base ring.

L198 (context 1024.1)

This is a fragment of a base of a lamp, made from buff clay.

L199 (context 2080)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole, made from pinkish-gray clay with inclusions of fine black sand. A strip of a ladder design on the rim can be seen.

L200 (context 2291)

This is a small fragment of a profile of a lamp, including the handle. A semicircular design is found on the rim.

L201 (context 5078)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole, made from pinkish-gray clay with inclusions of fine black sand. A strip of a ladder design on the rim can be seen.

L202 (context 7064)

This fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole and a knob handle, is made from buff clay. A strip of a radial design adjacent to the handle can be seen.

L203 (context 7201)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole, made from yellowish-gray clay. A strip of ladder design and a strip of zigzag design decorate the rim.

L204 (context 7210)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including a knob handle, made from buff clay. A strip of a radial design adjacent to the handle can be seen.

L205 (context 12001)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including the filling-hole and knob handle, made from buff clay. A strip of radial design is found around the filling-hole.

L206 (context 12002)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole and knob handle, made from light gray clay. A radial design is found on either side of the handle.

L207 (context 12011.5)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole and knob handle, made from orange clay. A strip of a radial design on the side of the handle can be seen.

L208 (context 12011.6)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole, made from light gray clay.

L209 (context 12011.7)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole, made from orange-pinkish clay.

L210 (context 12011.8)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp made from buff clay. A zigzag and dots design can be found.

L211 (context 12012.1)

This is a fragment of an upper part of a lamp, including part of the filling-hole and knob handle, made from buff clay. A radial design is found on the side of the handle.

L212 (context 12012.2)

This is a fragment of a lower part of a lamp, including part of a ring base, made from buff clay.

Type 9: Wheel-Made Lamps, Islamic, Ninth to Eleventh Century A.D.**L213** (context 1024.2)

PL. 109

This is a fragment of a profile of lamp, including a base and nozzle, made from black clay. It is poorly fired.

Similar: Qal'at Sem'an, dated to the eighth and ninth centuries (Orssaud and Sodini 1997, 63–7, Group 1, fig. 1:1–6); Bet Shean (Hadad 2002, 106, Type 38, no. 468, Type 40, no. 470); Kennedy 1963, 91, Type 25, no. 797, pl. 29.

NOTES

1. My study of the ceramic oil lamp assemblage in Turkey, stored mainly at Birecik and partly at the Gaziantep Museum, was carried out during my two visits in June and August 2002. Throughout the study period I stayed at the Birecik compound, where the administrative staff from the Gaziantep Museum and Oxford Archaeology (OA) provided invaluable help. Amongst the former, I would like to thank Said Yilmaz, representative of the Gaziantep Museum, for his kind assistance and support. Amongst the latter, I am grateful to Adam Brossler, Andy Millar, and Philippa Walton for their cooperation and help. Thanks also go to Luke Adams, from OA, who made the pencil drawings of the lamps and prepared them for publication, and to Bruce Sampson for producing the photographs of the required specimens. I have benefited from discussions and exchange of views with Philip Kenrick, who carried out the study of the pottery (other than amphorae) from the Zeugma 2000 excavations. He kindly provided me with his pottery report, which included reasonably well-dated contexts upon which I enhanced the dating of some lamps types. And finally, I am also grateful to William Aylward for providing advice and support.
2. Lamps from areas excavated by other teams in 2000, namely the Gaziantep Museum, the University of Nantes, and the Zeugma Initiative Group, are not published here.
3. Nine undiagnostic lamp fragments are not included in the catalogue, one fragment each from the following nine contexts: 2089, 2154, 2189, 5090, 7044, 11040, 15211.3, 15237.2, 18083.
4. Antioch: Waagé 1931; 1941 (the latter is more of a comprehensive study of all lamps from the site. Tarsus: Goldman and Jones 1950.
5. Bailey 1975, nos. Q21–Q52, pls. 8–11; Hayes 1980, nos. 10–1.
6. Bailey 1975, nos. Q53–Q103, pls. 12–9; Hayes 1980, nos. 22–3; Rosenthal and Sivan 1978, 10, no. 11.
7. Waagé 1941, 56, nos. 6–12, fig. 75.
8. Baur 1947, 6–7, nos. 4–6, figs. 1–4.
9. Kenrick, this volume, Ceramic Group B.
10. Kenrick, this volume, Ceramic Group A.
11. Corinth: 1930, 61–6, nos. 301–311, pl. 6. Athens: Howland 1958, 173, Type 50C, pl. 50. British Museum: Bailey 1975, 99–105, nos. 159–80.
12. Oziol 1977, 60–63, nos. 134–42.
13. Rosenthal and Sivan 1978, 18, no. 38.
14. Tarsus: Goldman and Jones 1950, 91–2, Group 9, nos. 117–23, figs. 96–7. Antioch: Waagé 1934, 59–61, no. 1834. Dura-Europos: Baur 1947, 8–11, Type 3, nos. 7–8, fig. 5.
15. Kenrick, this volume, Ceramic Group B.
16. Débevoise 1934, 120–2, figs. 373–87.
17. Kenrick, this volume, Ceramic Group C.
18. Hayes 1980, 15.
19. Corinth: Broneer 1930, Type 19. Athens: Howland 1958, Type 49. Antioch: Waagé 1934, Type 19. Tarsus: Goldman and Jones 1950, 79, Group 6, pl. 96.
20. Antioch: Waagé 1941, 63–5, Types 35–46, nos. 85–130, figs. 81–2. Dura-Europos: Baur 1947, 44–56, Type 6, pl. 7.
21. Perlzweig 1961, 87–8.
22. Bet Shean: Hadad 2002, 20, Type 10, nos. 32–33. Schloessinger Collection: Rosenthal and Sivan 1978, 90, 328.
23. Baur 1947, 26–44, Type 5, nos. 124–279.
24. Baur 1947, 26–44, Type 5, nos. 124–279.
25. Baur 1947, nos. 168 ff.
26. Baur 1947, nos. 168–209.
27. Baur 1947, nos. 256–72.
28. Dura-Europos: Baur 1947, nos. 280 ff. Antioch: Waagé 1941, nos. 120–30, fig. 79.
29. Kenrick, this volume, Ceramic Group D.
30. Baur 1947, 26.
31. Kenrick, this volume, Ceramic Group D.
32. Waagé 1941, 65, nos. 131–2.
33. Kenrick, this volume, Ceramic Group D.
34. Antioch: Waagé 1941, 66–7, nos. 152–4, fig. 80).
35. Baur 1947, nos. 341–3.
36. Kenrick, this volume, Ceramic Group E.
37. Waagé 1941, 67, nos. 158–60, fig. 80.
38. Hadad 2002, 26, Type 16, nos. 53–73.
39. Coen Uzzielli 1997, 320–2, fig. 1, pls. 1:5–6, 2.
40. Day 1942, 71.
41. Baur 1947, 71, no. 411, pl. 13.
42. Rosenthal and Sivan 1978, 132, nos. 538–41.
43. Day 1942, 66–71.
44. Kennedy 1963, 89–90.
45. Waagé 1941, 67–8, Type 56, fig. 81.
46. Hadad 2002, 82–94, Type 36, nos. 356–419.
47. Baramki 1944, 73, pls. 17–8.
48. Coen Uzzielli 1997, 326–8, fig. 13, pls. 7:5–6; 8.
49. Oziol 1977, pl. 43:771–807.
50. Rosenthal and Sivan 1978, nos. 533–62.
51. Kennedy 1963, 83, Type 23, Group A, nos. 761–75.
52. Kenrick, this volume, Ceramic Group F.
53. Kenrick, this volume, Ceramic Group F.
54. Kenrick, this volume, Ceramic Group G.
55. Déhès: Orssaud 1980, 258. Qal'at Sem'an: Orssaud and Sodini 1997, 63–7, Group 1.
56. Hadad 2002, 106, Type 40, no. 470.
57. Kennedy 1963, 91.
58. Cf. Walters 1914, 42–4.
59. Kenrick, this volume, Ceramic Group D.
60. Kenrick, this volume.
61. Broneer 1930, 73–6.
62. Tarsus: Goldman and Jones 1950, 95, Group 16. Antioch (Type 460), Dura-Europos (Type 6) and Palmyra: Amy and Seyrig 1936, Syria 17, 264, pl. 50–1; Michalowski 1964, 132–6, Group 4.
63. Flat-topped: Baur 1947, 11–26, Type 4, nos. 22–123. Wheel-made “Mesopotamian”: Baur 1947, 58–69, Type 8, nos. 348–71.

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