Religious Identities in the Levant from Alexander to Muhammed
CONTEXTUALIZING THE SACRED

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VOLUME 4

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Religious Identities in the Levant from Alexander to Muhammad

Continuity and Change

Edited by
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More on the Intentionally Broken Discus Lamps from Roman Palestine: Mutilation and its Symbolic Meaning

Oren Tal and Marcio Teixeira Bastos

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

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

Three main types of Roman discus lamps were recovered in Apollonia. These generally correspond to Dressel 20, Dressel 26 and Dressel 27. See the table on the following page for typology concordance. The chronological frame of Dressel 20 is from the mid-first century, that is, the reign of Claudius (41–68 CE), until the late second century CE.1


Loeschcke, Lampen aus Vindonissa, p. 239; de Palol, ‘La colección de lucernas romanas’, p. 237; Ponsich, Les lampes romaines, Dressel 26 and 27 are essentially dated from the second century up to the mid-third century CE.2

While locally produced Roman discus lamps in Israel are found in varied archaeological contexts of the late first to third centuries CE, their production seems to have begun in the years before the First Jewish War (66–70 CE), given the few examples found in First Jewish War contexts. Locally produced Roman discus lamps replaced the so-called ‘Herodian lamps’ which were the predominant type of lamp in both Jewish and pagan sites before the First Jewish War.3

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

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


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

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


7 HM. 2031; 2148; 2041; 2040; 2039; 2775; 2150; 2038; 2042a; 2154; 2155; 2151; 2749; #246; #224.
the first blow and/or more accurately remove the central part (the motif) of the piece (cf. Figs 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 16–18, 20, 23, 26–28, and 30). The third is a percussive square-shape type of break. These were certainly made with the aid of an instrument, possibly a spatula, as they are identified by the presence of four regular corners (cf. Figs 3, 13, 20, 28, 30, 32, and 33). It should be stressed that the dimensions of the breaks vary in diameter from 19.55 mm (Fig. 4) to 43.20 mm (Fig. 19).10

**Symbolic considerations**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10 HM. 2148 and 2042a respectively.


15 Harrison, ‘Four Types of Symbolic Conflict’, p. 263.


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

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

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

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

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

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

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24 for the inscriptions cf., for example, S. Loffreda, *Lucerne bizantine in Terra Santa con iscrizioni in greco*, SBF, Collectio maior, 35 (Jerusalem 1989).
on lamps became by the sixth and seventh centuries CE definitive of the country’s largest population group. Although Samaritan lamps continued to be produced in this period, they normally lack an explicit Samaritan symbol, and their definition as Samaritan is basically morphological. There are no lamps we can define as Jewish during this period. It seems that the largest mono-
otheistic groups of the Roman period, the Jews and the Samaritans, which probably expedite the intentional breaking of Roman discus lamps, in order to promulgate the desired victory of the Lord over His pagan counterparts, adopted other means of ethnic definition by the period when Christianity became the dominant religious group in the region.

Catalogue of the discussed broken discus lamps found in Roman Apollonia

Attributes of typological Analysis

A) Motifs on the rim

1 – Volute:
   a – Double volute up
   b – Double volute down
   c – Simple volute near the nozzle
   d – Simple volute away the nozzle
   e – A small circle

2 – Lines between volutes:
   a – Small circles
   b – Fillets
   c – Curved line incisal
   d – Straight
   e – Two curved lines –‘little heart’

3 – Necklace pattern:
   a – Semicircle or ovuli
   b – Leaf and stylised bunch of grapes
   c – Hearts
   d – Ring of darts
   c – Short lines
   h – Triangles

4 – Double Axe

5 – No decoration

B) Motifs on the discus

1 – In relief
2 – No decoration

C) Motifs on the base

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

D) Type of Break in Iconography

1 – Percussive direct
2 – Percussive faceted
3 – Percussive square
4 – Post-depositional
1. Reg. number: HM. 2031

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

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

Period: Late 1st–3rd


2. Reg. number: HM. 2046

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

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loeschke, VHIK; Broner, XXV–1; Ivanil, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 17; Lerat, III–3, C–1; Deneauve, VIIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Pontes, B-II, 4; Provoost, IV–3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV–3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136–174, 347–367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

Period: Late 1st–3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, ‘Oil Lamps of the Roman Period’
3. Reg. number: HM. 2047

Exc. Season  AP IX (1992)
Locus/Strata  1218 – Byzantine
Diam. of base  41.97 mm
Diam. of rim  71.39 mm
Diam. of discus  44.25 mm
Diam. of break  33.36 mm
Thickness of rim  2.74 mm
Length  83.96 mm
Height  22.79 mm
Type  Phoenician coast (?)

Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)  10YR – 4/2 – Buff clay/dark brown slip

Discernable motif on the discus  D) 2 and 3
Motif on the base  C) 2
Motif on the rim  A) 1. a; 2. b; 4

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

Period: Late 1st–3rd

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

4. Reg. number: HM. 2148

Exc. season  AP IX (1992)
Locus/Strata  1297 – Roman I
Diam. of base  1.80 mm
Diam. of rim  76.85 mm
Diam. of discus  44.23 mm
Diam. of break  19.55 mm
Thickness of rim  1.80 mm
Length  87.85 mm
Height  21.78 mm
Type  Phoenician coast (?)

Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)  10YR – 4/2 – Buff clay/dark brown slip

Discernable motif on the discus  D) 1
Motif on the base  C) 1
Motif on the rim  A) 1. a; 2. c; 4

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

Period: Late 1st–3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'
5. Reg. number: HM. 2117

![Image of Apollonia, lamp no. 5, HM. 2117.](image)

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

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

Period: Late 1st–3rd

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

6. Reg. number: HM. 2149

![Image of Apollonia, lamp no. 6, HM. 2149.](image)

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

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

Period: Late 1st–3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, ‘Oil Lamps of the Roman Period’
7. Reg. number: HM. 2041

Exc. Season
Locus/Strata
Diam. of base
Diam. of rim
Diam. of discus
Diam. of break
Thickness of rim
Length
Height
Type
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)

Discernable motif on the discus

Motif on the base
Motif on the rim

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Leoescheke, VIII K; Bronier, XXV–1; Ivanil, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel- Lamboglia, 17; Lerat, III–3, C–1; Deneauve, VI ID; Heres, ed; Alarcón-Ponce, B II, 4; Provoost, IV–3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV–3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136–174, 347–367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209. See F. G. Rodriguez Martín, 'Lucernas', in Lucernas/Vidrios, by F. G. Rodriguez Martín and E. Alonso Cereza. Antigüedades romanas y visigodas. 22. 2–3 (Madrid 2005), pp. 41–42 for additional examples of sixteen-petalled daisy.

Period: Late 1st–3rd

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

8. Reg. number: HM. 2040

Exc. Season
Locus/Strata
Diam. of base
Diam. of rim
Diam. of discus
Diam. of break
Thickness of rim
Length
Height
Type
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)

Discernable motif on the discus

Motif on the base
Motif on the rim

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Leoescheke, VIII K; Bronier, XXV–1; Ivanil, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel- Lamboglia, 17; Lerat, III–3, C–1; Deneauve, VI ID; Heres, ed; Alarcón-Ponce, B II, 4; Provoost, IV–3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV–3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136–174, 347–367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

Period: Late 1st–3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'
9. Reg. number: HM. 2039

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

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

Period: Late 1st–3rd

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

10. Reg. number: HM. 2043

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

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

Period: Late 1st–3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, ‘Oil Lamps of the Roman Period’
11. Reg. number: HM. 2037

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

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

Period: Late 1st–3rd

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

12. Reg. number: HM. 2775

Exc. season  AP IX (1992)
Locus/Strata  1320 – Roman I
Diam. of base  43.04 mm
Diam. of rim   70.96 mm
Diam. of discus  45.79 mm
Diam. of break  28.08 mm
Thickness of rim  2.02 mm
Length        86.59 mm
Height        24.14 mm
Type          Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)  2.5Y – 4/2 – Buff clay/brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus  D) 1
Motif on the base    C) 1
Motif on the rim      A) 1.a; 2.b; 3.b

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

Period: Late 1st–3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, ‘Oil Lamps of the Roman Period’
13. Reg. number: HM. 2017

![Figure 25.13. Apollonia, lamp no. 13, HM. 2017.](image)

- **Exc. Season**: AP IX (1992)
- **Locus/Strata**: Surface
- **Diam. of base**: 39.86 mm
- **Diam. of rim**: 69.63 mm
- **Diam. of discus**: 45.04 mm
- **Diam. of break**: 35.81 mm
- **Thickness of rim**: 2.98 mm
- **Length**: 83.71 mm
- **Height**: 22.77 mm
- **Type**: Phoenician coast (?)
- **Colour/type of clay**: (Munsell) 10R – 4/6 – reddish clay/reddish-brown slip
- **Discernable motif on the discus**: D) 2 and 3
- **Motif on the base**: C) 3; 6
- **Motif on the rim**: A) 1; a; 2; c; 3; a; 4

**Equivalents**: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loeschke, VIIIK; Broncer, XXV–I; Ivanyil, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel- Lamboglia, 17; Lerat, III–I; C–I; Dencauze, VIIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B–II, 4; Provoost, IV–III, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV–III, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136–174, 347–367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

**Period**: Late 1st–3rd

**Bibliography**: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, ‘Oil Lamps of the Roman Period’

14. Reg. number: HM. 2150

![Figure 25.14. Apollonia, lamp no. 14, HM. 2150.](image)

- **Exc. season**: AP IX (1992)
- **Locus/Strata**: 1309 – Byzantine
- **Diam. of base**: 42.90 mm
- **Diam. of rim**: 76.95 mm
- **Diam. of discus**: 54.65 mm
- **Diam. of break**: 35.14 mm
- **Thickness of rim**: 2.52 mm
- **Length**: 85.43 mm
- **Height**: 18.43 mm
- **Type**: Phoenician coast (?)
- **Colour/type of clay**: (Munsell) 10R – 4/4 - reddish clay/reddish-brown slip
- **Discernable motif on the discus**: B) 1 D) 1 – stylised flower or leaves
- **Motif on the base**: C) 4
- **Motif on the rim**: A) 1.e; 3.a

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

**Period**: Late 1st–3rd

**Bibliography**: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, ‘Oil Lamps of the Roman Period’
15. Reg. number: HM. 2038

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

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

**Period:** Late 1st–3rd

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

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16. Reg. number: HM. 2035

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

**Equivalents:** Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loeschcke, VIII K; Bronzeer, XXV–1; Ivanyi, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 17; Lerat, III–3, C–1; Deneauve, VII D; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B–II, 4; Provoost, IV–3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV–3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136–174, 347–367; Mata-Maia, Lu'228, Lu209.

**Period:** Late 1st–3rd

**Bibliography:** L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'
### 17. Reg. number: HM. 2036

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

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

**Period:** Late 1st–3rd

**Bibliography:** L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, ‘Oil Lamps of the Roman Period’

### 18. Reg. number: HM. 2032

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

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

**Period:** Late 1st–3rd

**Bibliography:** L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, ‘Oil Lamps of the Roman Period’
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reg. number</th>
<th>HM. 2042a</th>
<th>HM. 2045</th>
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**Exc. Season**  
AP II (1980)

**Locus/Strata**  
802 – Surface

**Diam. of base**  
50.87 mm

**Diam. of rim**  
89.23 mm

**Diam. of discus**  
66.20 mm

**Diam. of break**  
43.20 mm

**Thickness of rim**  
3.21 mm

**Length**  
104.04 mm

**Height**  
25.58 mm

**Type**  
Phoenician coast (?)

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

**Discernable motif on the discus**  
D) 1

**Motif on the base**  
C) 4

**Motif on the rim**  
A) 2, e; 3. a

**Equivalents:**  
Dressel 28; Walters, 101; Loeschcke, VIII H; Broncer, XXV–1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11B; Drescel-Lamboglia, 28; Goldman, XVI; Lerat, III–3, D; Fonsich, III–C; Deneave, VIII B; Szenteleky, b–11; Heres, Ef; Alarcão-Ponce, B–II, 6; Provoost, IV–3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX–XXII; Bailey, Q (group IV–VI); Amare, IV–3, D; Rosenthal–Sivan, 136–174, 347–367; Maia-Maia, Lu215, Lu1, Lu142; H. Menzel, *Antike Lampen im Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum zu Mainz* (Mainz 1969), p. 51, fig. 43, no. 278; F. Virta, ‘A Roman-Period Burial Cave on Ha-Shore Street, Qirya  cro’ in. *AEG*, 65 (2011), p. 46, fig. 23

**Period:** Late 1st–3rd

**Bibliography:** L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, ‘Oil Lamps of the Roman Period’
21. Reg. number: HM. 2154

![Image of Apollonia, lamp no. 21, HM. 2154.]

**Exc. season**  
AP IX (1992)

**Locus/Strata**  
1320 – Roman I

**Diam. of base**  
32.74 mm

**Diam. of rim**  
70.32 mm

**Diam. of discus**  
40.09 mm

**Diam. of break**  
29.10 mm

**Thickness of rim**  
2.48 mm

**Length**  
81.38 mm

**Height**  
23.33 mm

**Type**  
Phoenician coast (?)

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

**Discernable motif on the discus**  
D) 1 – a series of fillets

**Motif on the base**  
C) 5

**Motif on the rim**  
A) 1. a; 2. d; 3. a;

**Equivalents:**  
Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loschcke, VIIIK; Broner, XXV–1; Ivanyil, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel- Lamboglia, 17; Larat, III–3, C–1; Deneuve, VIIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Pontes, B–II, 4; Provoost, IV–3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV–3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136–174, 347–367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

**Period:** Late 1st–3rd

**Bibliography:** L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, ‘Oil Lamps of the Roman Period’

22. Reg. number: HM. 2155

![Image of Apollonia, lamp no. 22, HM. 2155.]

**Exc. season**  
AP IX (1992)

**Locus/Strata**  
1288 – Roman I

**Diam. of base**  
34.66 mm

**Diam. of rim**  
67.68 mm

**Diam. of discus**  
40.60 mm

**Diam. of break**  
28.88 mm

**Thickness of rim**  
2.03 mm

**Length**  
83.07 mm

**Height**  
20.08 mm

**Type**  
Phoenician coast (?)

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

**Discernable motif on the discus**  
D) 1

**Motif on the base**  
C) 2

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

**Equivalents:**  
Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loschcke, VIIIK; Broner, XXV–1; Ivanyil, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel- Lamboglia, 17; Larat, III–3, C–1; Deneuve, VIIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Pontes, B–II, 4; Provoost, IV–3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV–3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136–174, 347–367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

**Period:** Late 1st–3rd

**Bibliography:** L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, ‘Oil Lamps of the Roman Period’
23. Reg. number: HM. 2044

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

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loe- schcke, VIII; Broner, XXV–1; Ivan, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel- Lamboglia, 17; Lera, III–3, C–1; Deneuve, VIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B–II, 4; Provoost, IV–3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV–3, G; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136–174, 347–367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

Period: Late 1st–3rd

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

24. Reg. number: HM. 2151

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

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loe- schcke, VIII; Broner, XXV–1; Ivan, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel- Lamboglia, 17; Lera, III–3, C–1; Deneuve, VIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B–II, 4; Provoost, IV–3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV–3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136–174, 347–367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

Period: Late 1st–3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, ‘Oil Lamps of the Roman Period’
25. Reg. number: HM. 2749

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

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

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

Period: Late 1st–3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa. ‘Oil Lamps of the Roman Period’

26. Reg. number: HM. 2152

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

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

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

Period: Late 1st–3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa. ‘Oil Lamps of the Roman Period’
27. Reg. number: HM. 2153

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

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

Period: Late 1st–3rd

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

28. Reg. number: HM. 2774

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

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

Period: Late 1st–3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'
Locus/Strata: 1764 – Roman 2b
Locus/Room in the villa: 1777 – Room in the southeast
Diam. of base: /
Diam. of rim: 45.00 mm
Diam. of discus: /
Diam. of break: /
Thickness of rim: /
Length: 72.00 mm
Height: 18.00 mm
Type: Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell): 10YR – 4/4 – Buff clay/dark brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus: D) 1 – arms and legs of a dancer

Motif on the base: C) 1
Motif on the rim: A) 1. a; 2. b, c; 3. a; 4

Equivalents: Dressel 28; Walters, 101; Loeschcke, VIII H; Broncer, XXV–I; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11 A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 27; Lerat, III–3, C; Ponsich, III–C; Deneauve, VIII A; Szenteleky, b–11; Heres Ec; Alarcão-Ponte, B–II, 6; P Vogsoost, IV–3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX; Bailey, Q (group IV–VI); Amare, IV–3, D; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136–174, 347–367.

Period: Late 1st–3rd

Bibliography: unpublished

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

Motif on the base: C) 1; 4
Motif on the rim: A) 1. e; 3. a

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

Period: Late 1st–3rd

Bibliography: unpublished
31. Reg. number: #224

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

Exc. season  AP XII (1998)
Locus/Strata  1743 – Roman 1
Diam. of base  /  
Diam. of rim  44.00 mm
Diam. of discus  /  
Diam. of break  /  
Thickness of rim  /  
Length  71.00 mm
Height  19.00 mm
Type  Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)  10YR – 4/2 – Buff clay/ dark brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus  D) 1 – stylised flower, probably a sixteen-petalled daisy (in relief)
Motif on the base  C) 1; 4
Motif on the rim  A) 1, a; 2, b, c; 3, a; 4

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

Period: Late 1st–3rd

Bibliography: unpublished

32. Reg. number: #462

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

Exc. season  AP XII (1998)
Locus/Room in the villa  1830 – Room in the southeast
Diam. of base  /  
Diam. of rim  45.00 mm
Diam. of discus  /  
Diam. of break  /  
Thickness of rim  /  
Length  72.00 mm
Height  20.00 mm
Type  Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)  10R – 4/10 – reddish clay/ reddish-brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus  D) 3 – leaves or flowers
Motif on the base  C) 1
Motif on the rim  A) 1, a; 2, b; 3, b

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

Period: Late 1st–3rd

Bibliography: unpublished
33. Reg. number: #261

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

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

Equivalents: Dressel 27; Walters, 100; Loeschcke, VIII H;
Broner, XXV-I; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11 A; Goldman, XVI;
Dressel-Lamboglia, 27; Lerat, III–3, C; Ponsich, III–C;
Dencauze, VIII A; Szentleleky, b–11; Heres Èe; Alarcão-Ponte,
B–II, 6; Provoost, IV–3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX; Bailey, Q (group

Period: Late 1st–3rd

Bibliography: unpublished
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