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THE EXCAVATIONS AT DURA-EUROPOS

THE  
Excavations at Dura-Europos,

CONDUCTED BY  
YALE UNIVERSITY, AND THE FRENCH ACADEMY  
OF INSCRIPTIONS AND LETTERS

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FINAL REPORT IV

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PART III  
The Lamps  
by P. V. C. BAUR

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It is intended to issue eight Final Reports, as follows:

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*Already issued:*

FINAL REPORT IV, PART I, FASCICLE I. N. P. Toll, THE GREEN GLAZED POTTERY.  
FINAL REPORT IV, PART II, R. Pfister and Louisa Bellinger, THE TEXTILES.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

- Broneer, *Corinth*: Oscar Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, 2, *Terracotta Lamps*, Harvard, 1930.  
Cumont, *Fouilles*: Franz Cumont, *Fouilles de Doura-Europos*, Paris, 1926.  
Debevoise, *Seleucia*: Nelson C. Debevoise, *Parthian Pottery from Seleucia on the Tigris*, Ann Arbor, 1934.  
Loeschcke, *Sammlung Niessen*: S. Loeschcke, "Lampen," *Beschreibung römischer Altertümer gesammelt von Carl Anton Niessen*, Köln am Rhein, 1911, pp. 88-114.  
Miltner, *Ephesos*: Franz Miltner, "Lampen," *Forschungen in Ephesos*, Österreichischen archäologischen Institut, Band IV, Heft 2, Baden bei Wien, 1937, pp. 96-200.  
Reisner, *Samaria*: George A. Reisner, "Lamps," Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, *Harvard Excavations at Samaria*, 1908-1910, Cambridge, 1924, pp. 317-325.  
*Rep. I*, etc.: *The Excavations at Dura-Europos, conducted by Yale University and the French Academy of Inscriptions and Letters, Preliminary Report of the First Season of Work*, etc.  
Mme. Seyrig, "Palmyra": Mme. Seyrig, "Lamps," in Robert Amy and Henri Seyrig, "Recherches dans le nécropole de Palmyre," *Syria* XVII (1936), pp. 262-264.  
Waagé, *Antioch*: F. O. Waagé, "Lamps," *Antioch-on-the-Orontes I, The Excavations of 1932*, Princeton, 1934, pp. 58-67.  
Walters, *BMC, Lamps*: H. B. Walters, *Catalogue of the Greek and Roman Lamps in the British Museum*, London, 1914.  
*YCS*: *Yale Classical Studies*.

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

### *Finds*

**M**OST of the lamps found at Dura are the incidental by-product of the regular excavation of the town from 1928 to 1937. Yearly catalogues of finds from 1931 to 1937 indicate 459 lamps, of which 22 are bronze.

Yale's share in the division consists of 308 lamps. The rest went to the Damascus Museum, but an uncertain number of undecorated lamps of common shape was left in the house of the Dura-Europos expedition at the site of the excavation.

### *Method of Presentation*

The lamps presented in this catalogue are divided first according to material: clay, bronze, iron, and stone. The terracotta lamps have been divided into types and subdivided into groups according to shape and decoration.

The bronze lamps were not numerous enough to be divided, and are described as a single group, and the same is done with the iron and the stone lamps. In presenting the material the chronological order is followed within the limits of possible accurate dating.

Each lamp is given a serial number, to which is added, in parentheses, its accession number in the Art Gallery, or, if the lamp was left in Syria, its number in the respective yearly catalogue of finds. The provenance, with indication of block and room, is given when recorded. All measurements are given in centimeters; fractions of millimeters are not indicated. All figures are  $\frac{1}{2}$  size; all photographs are  $\frac{2}{3}$  size, except when otherwise indicated. The definition of the color of the clay is, of course, approximate.

### *Fabric*

The essential parts of an ancient lamp are the body and the nozzle. The body is the reservoir for oil; in early Greek lamps this is uncovered,<sup>1</sup> and a similar treatment is found in Mesopotamian lamps of a much later date.<sup>2</sup> However, in the development of later Greek and Hellenistic times, a flat rim was added to keep the oil from spilling, and this was gradually increased until the reservoir was covered, except for a hole through which it could be filled. On one class of the lamps of Roman times the hole is immediately surrounded by a discus, flat or slightly concave or convex, suitable for decoration, while on another class the discus is narrow or lacking, and such decoration as there may be is carried on the rim or shoulder. These classes developed at about the same time and persisted side by side.<sup>3</sup> On the Mesopotamian lamps, the filling hole is surrounded by an upright rim, so that a discus never appears.

The nozzle has a hole for the wick, communicating with the reservoir. Its shape and proportions vary greatly, but it is always bridged with rare exceptions, very early or very late, none of which appears at Dura.

Either at the base of the nozzle or in the discus there are sometimes air holes through which the air can escape from the reservoir during filling or oil from the surface flow back into it.<sup>4</sup>

The body may be either wheel-made, mould-made, or hand-moulded. When it is turned on the potter's wheel, a small hole is pierced in the side for the attachment of the nozzle. When the lamp is mould-made, it is divided into an upper and a lower part. The part pressed in the upper mould is then carefully attached to the lower part. Moulds may be either of terracotta or of plaster. There are then three steps in the manu-

1. Oscar Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, 2, *Terracotta Lamps*, Harvard, 1930.

2. E.g. No. 355, Plate IX; cf. Nelson C. Debevoise, *Parthian Pottery from Seleucia on the Tigris*, Ann Arbor, 1934, p. 129, No. 412, Plate XIII.

3. Broneer, *Corinth*, p. 21.

4. A discussion of the origin and function of these holes is given by Broneer, *Corinth*, pp. 9-17.

facture of a lamp: first, a special artist made the matrix; second, a lamp-maker who purchased the matrix made from it a mould either in clay or in plaster; third, clay was pressed into the mould and when it was leather tough the lamp would shrink enough to fall easily from the mould. The lamp was then baked in the potter's kiln. But this was not always the procedure, for many lamps were made from moulds of lamps and not from matrices. This any lamp-maker could do, and we have at Dura many lamps on which the design is so faint that the process must have been repeated again and again. The change from wheel-made to mould-made lamps took place in the first half of the second century B.C., but the Mesopotamian lamps of my Type VIII are wheel-made, even though they are late, extending from the first century B.C. to the middle of the third century A.D. Also the lanterns of the third century A.D. are wheel-made.

Handles are often added and are of many shapes, but they do not invariably occur at any period. The handle is usually made separately and attached, but in my Type IV, handle and nozzle were moulded with the body of the lamp.

The bottom of the lamp may be flat, concave, or convex, but often it contains a base ring on which the lamp stands.

The oil used for burning in the lamps was of various kinds. Olive oil seems to have been generally used by the Greeks and the Romans for soaking the wick in the reservoir of the lamp. Probably all the Syrian lamps burned olive oil, because the olive tree grew in great profusion in Syria.<sup>5</sup> Castor oil was also used occasionally,<sup>6</sup> and sesame oil was usually burned in the Mesopotamian lamps instead of olive oil which would have been too expensive.<sup>7</sup> Linseed oil was probably used for burning in lamps in Alexandria and elsewhere in Egypt, and according to Lucas<sup>8</sup> linseed oil is still used by the poorer classes for the same purpose. The oil was sometimes poured into the reservoir by means of a lamp filler.<sup>9</sup> The wicks were made of a plant known as *verbascum*, called *phlomos* in Greek, but tow and papyrus were also employed.<sup>10</sup> There were, furthermore, some bronze instruments used in connection with lamps.<sup>11</sup> Tweezers or primers were probably used for regulating and cleaning the wick.

Some of the lamps have designs, other than rosettes, or letters on the bottom (Fig. 38). Most of the letters are impressed singly: Γ, No. 294; H, Nos. 124, 125; M, Nos. 129, 287, 288. They also occur in pairs: MA, No. 128, ΓΛ, Nos. 303-307. There is one larger inscription, No. 153, of which only AI can be read. Raised letters occur in three cases: H, No. 281; KE, No. 312, and an illegible inscription, No. 252. There are also three cases of letters certainly incised: Δ, No. 414; ΔM, No. 415; Δ and another uncertain letter, No. 280. Nos. 414 and 415 are on moulds: all the rest belong to Type V or Group 1 of Type VI.

Professor Hopkins surmised (*Rep. III*, p. 77) that these were trade-marks of potters. Walters (*BMC Lamps*, p. xvii) in discussing two moulds in the British Museum with an A conjectured that "the two parts seem to have been marked by corresponding letters to avoid errors," but there is no case of a letter on the upper part. It would have to be on the under side, and so invisible unless the lamp was broken. His examples are incised in the mould, which would produce raised letters on the lamp. Our Γ and H might serve such a purpose, but one would hardly expect the series to get as high as M, while ΓΛ and MA are obviously too elaborate to serve the purpose Walters suggests.

On the other hand, these are probably not potters' signatures of the kind so familiar on Roman lamps (Walters, *BMC, Lamps*, pp. xxxiv-xxxvi). The undistinguished nature of the lamps inscribed and the fact that so small a proportion bear such marks make it improbable that any Dura potter was given to signing his wares. The letters are more likely to be means of identifying particular types, series or workshops.

Quite different are Nos. 89 and 261, on which the potter has inscribed on the leather-hard clay his own name or that of the future owner.

5. Olive oil is mentioned in the accounts of Nebuchelus, *Rep. IV*, pp. 89, 91, nos. 202, 204, 213.

6. Castor oil is mentioned by Herodotus II, 94; Diodorus I, 3; Strabo, XVII, 2, 5; Pliny, XV, 7. Alfred Lucas, *Ancient Egyptian Materials and Industries*, London, 2nd ed., 1934, p. 275.

7. Debevoise, *Seleucia*, p. 23.

8. Lucas, *op. cit.*, p. 276.

9. For the shape of lamp fillers see A. B. Walters, *Catalogue of the Greek and Roman Lamps in the British Museum*, London, 1914, nos. 1437-1442.

10. For their scarcity see Broneer, *Corinth*, p. 10, n. 1. Walters, *op. cit.*, p. xiv, gives the ancient references. Materials for making wicks are also discussed in Daremberg-Saglio-Pottier, *Dictionnaire III*, part 2, s.v. *Lucerna, Lychnus*, p. 1322.

11. Walters, *op. cit.*, nos. 1443-1467; Daremberg-Saglio, *Dict.*, fig. 4500.

### Chronological Framework

The provenance of individual lamps very rarely helps to establish their date, though the eight lamps found in the Mithraeum, Nos. 185-192, can be connected with the date of the building of the Mithraeum. The majority belong obviously to the last period of Dura. There are no lamps of Dura before 300 B.C., and none later than 256 A.D. with the exception of a few lamps of squatters which date from the fourth or fifth century of our era. I have attempted a chronological development in the catalogue so far as possible. Type I (Nos. 1-3): Greek lamps of the third century B.C. Type II (Nos. 4-6): Hellenistic lamps of the second century B.C. Type III (Nos. 7-21): lamps of late Hellenistic times and those under Hellenistic influence, covering the first century A.D.

The chronological system breaks down in Types IV-VI. They are, therefore, grouped according to the shape of the discus, i.e., whether it is flat or depressed, and the design on the discus, or according to the shape of the nozzle and handle or lack of handle. For instance, Type IV has a flat top without discus and is closer to Hellenistic lamps than to those of the Roman period.

Of Type IX there is one example (No. 403), an imported Roman lamp of the middle of the second century A.D., and two (Nos. 401, 402) probably Roman. Also not of local manufacture are the suspension lamps of Type XI, which are imitations of bronze lamps and belong to the second century A.D.

The remaining lamps do not fall into types, and are therefore put under the following headings: Bronze lamps of the Roman period, belonging to the middle of the second century A.D.; iron lamps of the Roman period (one, No. 455, probably of the second century, Nos. 456 and 457 are of the third century A.D.); stone lamps probably brought by Sassanian miners under Tower 14; clay lanterns of the Eastern type of the third century A.D.



## CATALOGUE

### TYPE I

#### Attic

AT Dura there are only three fragments of wheel-made lamps which form a transition between Greek and Hellenistic forms. Type I is characterized by a deep bowl with high base and plain, narrow discus set off from the sides by a deep groove which is red, caused by scratching away the lustrous black glaze. The nozzle is long and flat and starts from the top of the bowl. There is no handle. The black glaze covers both the inside and outside of the bowl and the foot, but the bottom of the reverse is unglazed. Here there is a depression with a slightly raised circle, whereas the bottom of the inside has a convex center. All these characteristics are peculiar to Attic lamps; even the clay and glaze are Attic so that there can be no doubt of their being importations from Attica. The profile of No. 1 is almost ball-shaped, similar to Broneer's Type VII<sup>12</sup> which was in use as late as the beginning of the third century B.C. Similar lamps have been found at Samaria,<sup>13</sup> and the general form also occurs on the Esquiline lamps<sup>14</sup> of the third century B.C.

The forerunners of Type I are Attic lamps discovered at Olynthus,<sup>15</sup> at Athens,<sup>16</sup> at Corinth,<sup>17</sup> and even at Ephesus.<sup>18</sup>

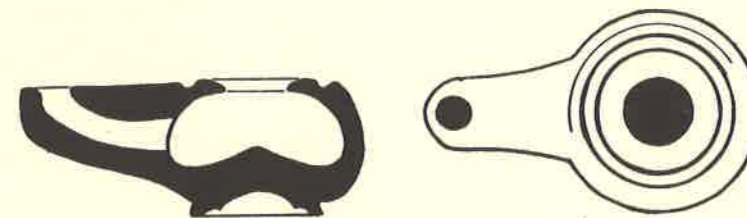


FIG. 1

- 1 (1929.315) Yale Citadel Fig. 1  
 Reddish buff clay, fine texture, lustrous black glaze.  
 Preserved length 5.7, H. 3.2.  
 Wheel-made, about one half missing.  
 The nozzle was broken in antiquity but filed smooth and used again, as the lampblack at the wick-hole proves. There are traces of black glaze on the sides of the high foot.  
*Rep. II*, p. 40, Pl. XLVIII, No. 315. Cf. Broneer, *Corinth*, p. 32, fig. 14, Type VII, profile 34.
- 2 (1938.4596) Yale  
 Light reddish clay, fine texture, lustrous black glaze.  
 Wheel-made, only about one-third of the top and sides preserved, foot missing.  
 A groove is scratched in on top near the edge as before, but it has straighter sides, more like the Esquiline lamp, No. 8.  
*Annali*, 1880, Plate O.  
 Early third century B.C., Attic fabric.

12. Broneer, *Corinth*, Type VII, p. 32, fig. 14, profile 34, and p. 46.

13. George A. Reisner, "Lamps," Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, *Harvard Excavations at Samaria, 1908-1910*, Cambridge, 1924, p. 318, fig. 188, Type I.

14. *Annali dell' Istituto di corrispondenza archeologica*, LII (1880), Tav. d'agg. O, 14 for the profile.

15. D. M. Robinson, *Excavations at Olynthus*, Part II, Baltimore, 1930, pp. 141 ff., figs. 305-307.

16. H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia*, II (1933), p. 199.

17. Broneer, *Corinth*, Type VII, pp. 45 f.

18. Franz Miltner, "Lampen," *Forschungen in Ephesos*, IV, 2, Baden bei Wien, 1937, p. 176, fig. 108.

## 3 (1938.5497) Yale

Buff clay, fine texture, lustrous black glaze.

Width of nozzle at base 2.9.

Fragment of a broad, flat nozzle and small part of top of body.

The groove is at the very edge of the body as in Bronner's Type VII, fig. 14, profile 35. The nozzle starts slightly below the top of the bowl. It has a flat top with vertical sides, and below it is grooved for the wick. Evidently Nos. 1 and 2 had nozzles of this form. The closest analogy is found at Samaria.

Reisner, *Samaria*, p. 318, fig. 188, Type I 2a, p. 293, fig. 171. No. 23 and vol. II, Pl. 66e.

## TYPE II

## Hellenistic

The Hellenistic lamps of Type II found at Dura may be divided into three groups. The glaze, if any, is dull dark brown. The clay is reddish-yellow or pinkish. In general it may be said that the type is common throughout the Mediterranean and in the Mesopotamian area. Deonna<sup>19</sup> publishes a large number found at Delos; they date, according to him, from the second century B.C. At Corinth only four fragmentary specimens of the specific type have been found; they are dated by Bronner shortly before the middle of the second century B.C.<sup>20</sup> They have been found also at Samaria<sup>21</sup> and at Antioch, where, according to Waagé, they date from the first half of the second century B.C.<sup>22</sup> Recently specimens have been found at Arslan-Tash in northern Mesopotamia about two hundred miles north of Dura on the east side of the Euphrates. Thureau-Dangin<sup>23</sup> assigns them to the first half of the second century B.C. It is highly likely that the type originated somewhere in the East, probably in Syria. Our first group, No. 4, is the earliest variety of Type II.

## Group 1

High, angular body; plain, flat-topped nozzle; no handle; ribbed pattern on sloping rim.



FIG. 2

## 4 (1929.313) Yale

Citadel

Pl. I, Fig. 2

Yellowish gray clay, medium texture, remains of dull dark brown glaze.

L. 8.7, W. 5.5, H. 2.9.

Moulded; complete except a small break in the bottom. The lamp is very thin in section and extremely light in weight.

High, angular body without handle. The filling-hole occupies the central half of the concave discus, around which is a low ring. On the shoulder is a radiating ribbed decoration over which, on the left side, near the base of the nozzle, is a rosette in relief. Decoration in relief over a ribbed background rarely occurs on ancient lamps. On the bottom is a well-marked base ring within which are traces of a rosette. The nozzle is long and round-tipped, showing trace of use. Its bridge, which is without decoration, is flat on top and has angular sides; on the under side it is convex and rises gently upwards.

19. Waldemar Deonna, *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique*, XXXII (1908), pp. 145-176, but they differ from Type II in that for the most part they have a black glaze.

20. Bronner, *Corinth*, Type XVIII, pp. 61-66, Pl. VI, Nos. 301, 303, 304. For the date, shortly before the destruction of Corinth by Mummius in 146 B.C., see *ibid.*, p. 65.

21. Reisner, *Samaria*, pp. 319 ff. Hellenistic lamps I, 7 and 8, fig. 192, I, 7b, 8a and vol. II, Pl. 81 j.

22. Waagé, *Antioch I*, p. 59, Hellenistic group I, Nos. 1835, 179, 1925, Pl. VII.

23. François Thureau-Dangin, *Arslan-Tash*, Paris, 1931. Text, p. 15, figs. 4 and 5.

The lamp was found on top of the Citadel where the Hellenistic Palace was discovered. The closest analogy, which also dates from the first half of the second century B.C., is found at Arslan-Tash.

*Rep. II*, Pl. XLVIII, No. 313. Thureau-Dangin, *Arslan-Tash*, p. 15, fig. 4. Cf. Debevoise, *Seleucia*, p. 121, no. 372.

## Group 2

Flatter angular body; decorated flat-topped nozzle; decorated sloping rim.



FIG. 3

## 5 (1933.355) Yale

C3-B

Pl. I, Fig. 3

Light reddish clay, fine texture; traces of light yellowish slip.

Preserved length 6, W. 5, H. 2.3.

Moulded; tip of nozzle broken away. Thin, light fabric.

Profile is angular, but flatter and smaller than the preceding example. The filling-hole, which is so large that there is no discus, is surrounded by two concentric rings, the inner lower than the outer ring. On the sloping shoulder near the base of the nozzle are two raised rosettes, one on each side; around the shoulder, starting at the base of the nozzle, are slightly raised tendrils forming a scroll pattern. The bridge of the nozzle is flat with a mask in relief at its base. On the flat bottom is a well-marked base ring with no decoration. The lamp is evidently slightly later than the preceding one and may be assigned to the second half of the second century B.C. This date is confirmed by a lamp of identical form, but without decoration, from Arslan-Tash.

Thureau-Dangin, *Arslan-Tash*, p. 15, fig. 5.

## Group 3

Flat body, not angular; convex-topped, plain nozzle; decorated sloping rim.



FIG. 4

## 6 (1933.357) Yale

B2

Pl. I, Fig. 4

Light reddish clay, fine texture, traces of light yellowish slip.

Preserved length 5.8, W. 4.2, H. 2.

Moulded; tip of nozzle broken away.

The body of this small lamp is less angular and much flatter, the nozzle much shorter than the two preceding specimens. It shows a trace of use. The bridge of the nozzle is undecorated. The large filling-hole has no ring, and there is no discus. On the shoulder near the base of the nozzle there is a rosette on one side and a lion's mask on the other. The bottom has a mere suggestion of a base ring, within which it is concave and is marked with a globule which may be accidental.

It is evidently later than Group 2 because of its squat body and short nozzle. How much later is hard to say, but it probably belongs to the first century B.C.



## TYPE III

## Late Hellenistic and Hellenistic Influence

In general the examples of Type III, which are mould-made, have a ribbon handle projecting backwards from the middle of the rim at the upper part to the body at the lower part. The nozzle is round-tipped and its flat throat contains a pair of double volutes, the prototype of the volutes on Roman lamps. The clay is mostly reddish or light buff with traces of red paint. There is no indication that the lamps of Type III were manufactured at Dura; they were probably importations from Antioch where many examples have been found.<sup>24</sup> The specimens found at Dura cannot be divided into groups, but there are certain variations in the decoration. Lamp No. 21 (1938.4623) is unique in shape and decoration, and was included in Type III mainly because of the decorations at the nozzle.

Waagé in his description of lamps of this type from Antioch<sup>25</sup> suggests a date in the later second or earlier first century B.C. for his earliest group, No. 1834, but on a recent visit to New Haven he told me that later excavations at Antioch would not allow of such an early date, and that now he would not divide them into groups. In type they are Hellenistic, in decoration they are of the Augustan period. The earliest examples at Dura, Nos. 7, 8, and 10, Fig. 5, I should be inclined to date in the second half of the first century B.C. No. 11, with free standing rosette of eight petals on the bottom, seems to belong to the beginning of the first century A.D. No. 12 is probably of the same date. Nos. 9, 13, 14, and 15, with later decoration on the throat of the nozzle and herringbone on the two lines separating nozzle from rim, may be assigned to the first half of the first century A.D. No. 17, characterized by a flat rim ornamented with a continuous wreath of leaves, and a squat straitsided body, probably belongs to the middle of the first century A.D., whereas No. 18, with an entirely different system of decoration, dates from the end of the first century A.D. No. 19, with its unique system of ornamentation, unpierced handle, and incised ivy leaf on the bottom, probably is as late as the end of the first century A.D.

- 7 (1936.300) Yale H1-1 Pl. I  
Light buff soft clay, fine texture, only slight traces of red paint left.  
Length with handle 9.8, W. 5.2, H. 2.7, with handle 3.5, diameter of filling-hole without rim 1.8, with rim 2.5.

Mould-made; complete save for the slightly damaged tip of nozzle.

The nozzle is round-tipped and level with the wick-hole and filling-hole. It is narrowed along the middle of the throat, which is decorated with a pair of double volutes separated by a raised bar broadening at both ends. The handle, which was made separately and attached, has five grooves on the upper and three on the lower part; there is a narrow plain band between the halves of the handle. A herringbone pattern adorns the two middle bands of the upper half of the handle; the lower part is plain. The well-marked base ring has a central raised globule. The shoulder is decorated with clusters of three laurel leaves and berries starting from the handle; each cluster is bound together by three bands. Below the inner volutes are two raised vertical lines on the rim. The profile is angular.

Probably second half of first century B.C.

- 8 (1938.4624) Yale Pl. I  
Light reddish clay, fine texture, traces of red wash.  
Length in present state 8.1, W. 5.4, H. 2.5.  
Handle missing and part of bottom damaged.  
Same proportions, same angular profile and same ornamentation as No. 7.

<sup>24</sup> Waagé, *Antioch*, Pls. VII from second row down, and VIII first two rows. One was found in second level (43-116 A.D.) in Seleucia-on-the-Tigris (Debevoise, *Seleucia*, p. 123, no. 387). Several specimens of uncertain origin are at the Damascus Museum. One comes from Mr. Mallowan's excavation at Shagar Bazar (Dam. No. 7312).

<sup>25</sup> Waagé, *Antioch*, pp. 59-61. His earliest example is No. 1834, Pl. VII.

- 9 (G 458) Damascus M8-W1  
Light buff body, red wash, medium texture.  
L. 9.6, W. 5.5, H. 3.  
Tip of nozzle damaged.  
Like No. 8 but with raised circle on the bottom.

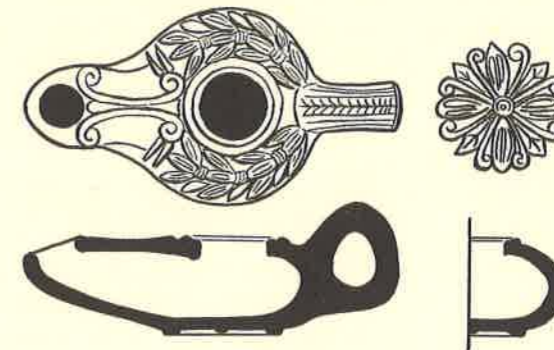


FIG. 5

- 10 (1936.301) Yale Fig. 5  
Reddish clay.  
Length in present state 9.2, W. 5.7.  
Handle missing and the upper part damaged.

Same proportions and size as the preceding examples; the clay, however, is so brittle that the design on the shoulder has flaked off. In one respect it differs from No. 7 in that it has a very elaborate and distinctly marked rosette on the bottom. This rosette, which is not bordered by a ring, has four pointed petals separated by a lily pattern. The date cannot be much later than that of the preceding lamp, because of the same proportions and the same decoration of nozzle.

- 11 (1933.356) Yale A3 Pl. I  
Reddish buff clay, very thin in section. Only slight traces of red paint preserved.  
Preserved length 5.6, W. 5.2, H. 2.6.  
Handle and nozzle broken away; filling-hole damaged.

The nozzle, which is missing, was no doubt round-tipped, and enough is preserved to show that it was level between the wick-hole and the raised ring around the filling-hole. The inner pair of the double volutes at the base of the nozzle are preserved and are separated by a raised bar broadening at the end. The filling-hole, which shows antique marks of enlargement, is surrounded by a double ring. On the under side below the lower attachment of the handle there is a moulded heart-shaped leaf very near a central rosette. This rosette of eight petals is not bordered by a ring, but stands free. The petals have raised edges and round ends; they are grouped around two central rings held very flat. The rosette is less complicated than that of the preceding example. The shoulder, delicately curved in section, contains clusters of laurel leaves and berries starting from the handle. It seems to belong to the beginning of the first century A.D.

- 12 (1936.303) Yale Nocr. Trench II Pl. I  
Light buff clay, medium texture, thick in section, remains of red paint.  
Preserved length 5.9, W. 5.3, H. 2.4.  
Upper half of handle and about half of body with nozzle broken away.

Squat body but not angular. The handle is preserved only in the lower half; it contains six plain raised bands separated by grooves. The raised ring around the filling-hole is divided by a groove into two equal parts. On the bottom is a well-modelled rosette with eight petals. The rim contains clusters of three laurel leaves and buds, very well executed, each cluster tied together by three thin bands. Because of the flat body and less sloping shoulder it is dated from the beginning of the first century A.D.



- 13 (1933.369) Yale C3-A S.E. Pl. I  
Light buff clay, fine texture, remains of red paint.  
Preserved length 5.5, W. 5.  
Only the top is preserved; end of nozzle, part of back of rim and handle broken away.  
Squat body, to judge from the preserved top. The shoulder is decorated with a wreath of sets of three sharply marked leaves without buds, but the triple bands forming clusters which appear on the preceding examples are here missing. Instead of the usual two raised lines sloping down the rim below the inner volutes of the nozzle there is a herringbone pattern. Instead of the single band between the volutes there are two thin bands. Around the relatively small filling-hole there are two thick raised rings, the inner slightly lower than the outer. On the rim at the upper attachment of the missing handle there are three small raised circles in a row, a new element in decoration.  
It is later than the preceding examples because of its squat form, simpler rim pattern, and plastic rings at the base of the handle, and dates from the first half of the first century A.D.
- 14 (G444) Damascus M8-W1  
L. 9.5, W. 5.3.
- 15 (G1545) Damascus M8-W10  
Same as No. 14.  
They differ from No. 13 in that they have on the rim at the upper attachment of the handle three laurel leaves instead of three rings. On top of the handle, which is missing in No. 13, is a broad herringbone pattern between grooves. In these two examples in the Damascus Museum the base ring and pierced ribbon handle are preserved.  
First half of first century A.D.
- 16 Damascus 3117  
Light pinkish body, medium texture.  
L. 9.6, W. 5.1, H. 2.5-3.1.  
Complete, decoration obliterated.
- 17 (1938.4627) Yale Pl. I  
Light buff clay, fine texture, remains of red paint.  
H. 2.7.  
Very fragmentary; preserved are only small part of shoulder and of bottom with lower attachment of handle.  
Very squat body with straight sides curving in only at the base, which is quite thin in section. It differs from all the preceding examples in that the lower attachment of the handle is on the bottom and not on the lower half of the body. Instead of the customary grooves, the handle is decorated with two vertical rows of small circles with sunk centers between flat bands. Below this is a very small stamped tongue pattern running horizontally. There is an incised ring around the base, but no trace of a rosette. In all the preceding examples the shoulder slopes in a gentle curve downwards from the wick-hole; here it is almost flat, but is decorated with the usual wreath of leaves. Although the wreath is sharply executed, the leaves are not arranged in clusters but are continuous. Enough of the filling-hole is preserved to make it clear that it was quite small.  
The squat body, the flat rim with its poorly organized wreath and the peculiar pattern on the base of the handle suggest a late date, perhaps the middle of the first century A.D.
- 18 (1938.4625) Yale G6 Main St. Pl. I  
Reddish clay, only slight traces of red paint.  
Preserved length 9.2, preserved width 5.1, H. 3.3.  
Nearly half of body, end of nozzle, and lower part of handle broken away.  
The handle is attached to shoulder and bottom, the lower attachment decorated with a horizontally set stamped row of tongue pattern, above which are traces of small circles. The top of the handle has a large

herringbone pattern covering its entire width, as on Nos. 14 and 15, but beneath the attachment at the shoulder is a raised *fleur-de-lis* rising from the outer groove of the large filling-hole. The shoulder, which slopes but slightly, has a unique undulating wreath pattern filled with two rosettes and a *fleur-de-lis* on the preserved half. At the base of the nozzle two thick bands drop from the wreath pattern. On the bottom is a slightly concave palmette of ten petals with round tips and central globule; it is bounded by a thin raised circle beyond which is a low base ring quartered by double incisions.

The lamp shows a peculiar combination of the preceding example and the earlier lamps of Type III. It probably belongs to the end of the first century A.D.

- 19 (1932.1385) Yale E7-W Pl. I  
Reddish clay, fine texture, slight traces of red paint.  
H. 2.7 without handle.  
Handle and small part of body preserved.  
The form of the body is that of No. 18, but sharp marks of the knife have not been removed. On the shoulder are three rows of raised rectangles. The lower part of the handle is attached to the bottom of the body and is double-grooved, whereas the upper half is triple-grooved and at its juncture to the shoulder are three raised lines. The handle is not pierced, although on both sides are circular indentations, one much deeper than the other. The under side of the body is flat and is ornamented with a large incised ivy leaf with curved stem (Fig. 38).
- 20 (1938.4626) Yale T5  
Light yellowish clay, medium texture, slight trace of red paint.  
L. 8, W. 5, H. 3.1.  
Moulded; complete except handle which is broken away.  
The form of the body is similar to No. 7, but is much coarser and has no base ring. The ornamentation on the shoulder and the nozzle is almost obliterated.
- 21 (1938.4623) Yale Pl. I  
Light yellowish clay, fine texture.  
Preserved length 9, W. 4.6, H. 3.1 without handle, 3.3 with handle, diameter of filling-hole 2.2.  
Tip of nozzle broken away.  
This unique lamp shows reminiscences of our Hellenistic Type II, Nos. 5 and 6, of our Type III, Nos. 7 and 10, and of our Syrian Type IV, Group 1. The body forms an unbroken curve from filling-hole to foot, widest in the middle. The filling-hole, which is so large that there is no discus, is surrounded by two concentric rings, the inner lower than the outer. On the steep shoulder near the base of the nozzle are two raised rosettes, on each side as on Nos. 5 and 6 of Type II. On the flat bottom is a well-marked base ring with no decoration. The nozzle was probably round-tipped; it is convex on top and bottom, but almost flat on the sides. Its throat contained a pair of double volutes of which are preserved only the inner pair; they are separated by a faintly raised bar broadening at the end. This decoration of the nozzle our lamp has in common with our Hellenistic Type III; therefore it has been catalogued here. The attached triangular handle is decorated with an incised scroll on either side of a central groove. The attachment is concealed by two thin strips of clay, the lower surrounding the base of the handle, the upper curving to right and left from the central groove. The projecting handle of this lamp reminds one of our Syrian Type IV, Group 1. As such handles have no counterpart at Antioch, they may be a local adaptation of the handles of such Roman bronze lamps as No. 429.

## TYPE IV

All the lamps of Type IV (Nos. 22-123) are moulded in two parts.  
They are characterized by a flat top and a profile consisting of a single curve from top to bottom. The flattening of the top results in the loss of the double curved or angular profile so common on Roman lamps from the West. Those of Type IV are closer to Hellenistic than to western Roman lamps. They are made



from local sandy river clay which when washed and well fired turns light yellow or gray.<sup>26</sup> In addition to the local clay further evidence that they were manufactured at Dura is furnished by the discovery of two terracotta moulds (Nos. 36 and 37) and a plaster mould (No. 122). But the occurrence of exactly similar lamps from Palmyra and from Kafr Ruma, near Ma'rrat en Na'mân, midway between Hama and Aleppo, shows that the type occupied a wider area. The ornamentation consists either of globules or rosettes; human figures do not occur. The type falls into four groups.

The first, Nos. 22 to 35, is characterized by a raised edge around the top, a convex band and a circle of globules, projections, a spatulated nozzle flat on top, and a triangular projecting handle decorated with a palmette. Within the convex band the top is slightly concave. Nos. 36 and 37 are terracotta moulds for making lamps of Group 1.

Similar lamps from Palmyra are dated from the beginning of the second century A.D. They seem to be imitations of bronze lamps.

The second group, Nos. 38 to 43, has an absolutely flat top surrounded by a raised edge and decorated either with a rosette and globules or with nothing but globules. It has a spatulated nozzle like Group 1, but no handle. The date is approximately the same, though perhaps slightly later than the first group.

Nos. 44 and 45 are similar in form but the decoration of globules is much poorer. Instead of the spatulated nozzle of the preceding specimens the nozzle is round. No. 45 has four pointed leaves separated by large globules, and is the only example with three rings around the filling-hole. It dates probably from the end of the second century A.D.

The third group, Nos. 46-116, has a slightly sunk top in the examples with only globules and a flat top on those with rosette or vine pattern. The characteristic peculiarity of this group is that the edge surrounds not only the body but also the nozzle, which is round-tipped. Furthermore, Group 3 has a handle which differs essentially from that of Group 1 in that it is solid and is divided into parts by a groove down the middle with a globule at the upper attachment. One lamp, No. 60 found in the Christian Chapel, can be dated between 200 and 256 A.D. Another, No. 116, was found in the Late Mithraeum (240-256 A.D.). The latest examples are plain lamps without any decoration on top which certainly belong to the third century between 225 and 250 A.D. The earliest examples of the group still belong to the second century A.D.

The fourth group, Nos. 118-123, is made up of odds and ends which for various reasons have been included in Type IV.

#### Group 1

Spatulated nozzle with projections near its base, flat handle with palmette in relief.

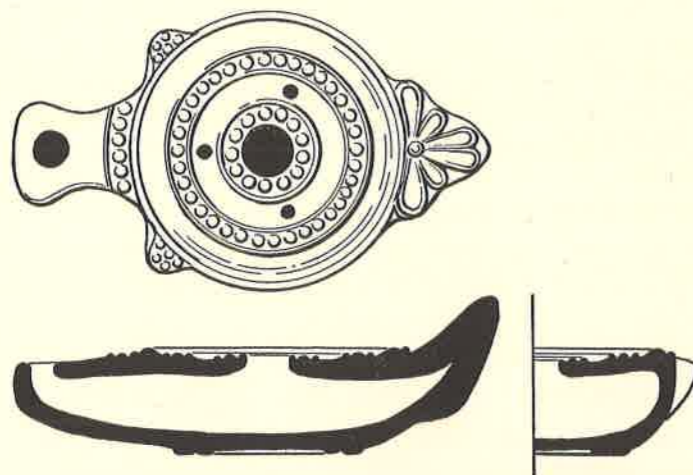


FIG. 6

<sup>26</sup> F. R. Matson, "Technological Notes on the Pottery," *Final Report IV, Part I, Fascicle 1.*

#### 22 (G31) Damascus

L8-W104

Fig. 6

Preserved length without handle 9.5, W. 6.7, H. without handle 2.8, diameter of wick-hole 1.4. Moulded; nozzle and tip of handle broken away.

The body curves sharply inwards from top to bottom. On the bottom is a low base ring consisting of two concentric rings. The top is nearly flat and is surrounded by a raised ring separated by a groove from a broad convex band within which the top is bordered by a ring of globules. The filling-hole is surrounded by a flat band ornamented with a ring of globules beyond which are three air-holes. Near the base of the nozzle are two semicircular projections, one on each side, decorated with globules. The moulded handle which projects diagonally is broad at the base and narrows to a point on top; on the flat upper surface is a palmette of six petals in relief with a globule at its base.

Two almost identical lamps have been found at Palmyra in the hypogeum of Iarhai which was in use as a place of burial from 108 A.D. down to perhaps the destruction of Palmyra in 273 A.D. (Mme. Seyrig, "Palmyra," p. 266, Pl. L, Nos. 4 and 5.) Almost all the lamps from Palmyra find their counterparts at Dura. These two lamps belong to Mme. Seyrig's first group which she dates about 108 A.D. With this evidence at hand our lamp must belong to the same period, the beginning of the second century A.D.

#### 23 (G569) Damascus

M7-E1

Moulded, like the preceding specimen. Same date.

#### 24 (G1796) Damascus

N8-W1

Same as No. 22.

#### 25 (G1943) Damascus

Necr. Trench I

Same as No. 22.

#### 26 (1938.4646) Yale

L7-W2

Pl. II

Light gray clay, coarse texture, light gray slip. L. 11.6, W. 6.5, H. 2.8 without handle, 4.1 with handle. Large piece of top broken away.

The projections have four small globules below a large one between two small ones. Across the throat of the nozzle are six globules. A similar lamp at the Damascus Museum (No. 7192) was confiscated at Kafr Ruma. Two more (Nos. 255 and 256) were bought at Homs.

#### 27 (I203) Damascus

Preserved length 7.8, W. 6.7, H. 2.3. Nozzle and handle broken away.

Same form of body as No. 22, but flatter, and the double base ring is not so sharply marked; the ornamentation of the top lacks the ring of globules around the filling-hole and there are only two air-holes. The projections are semicircular and are decorated on top with a larger globule between two smaller ones instead of the arrangement of No. 26.

Beginning of second century A.D.

#### 28 (G1687) Damascus

N8-W9

Yellowish pink clay. W. 7.7, H. 2.5. Handle and part of body broken away. Same form of body as last but larger.

#### 29 (1938.4647) Yale

E4-St. G.

Pl. II

Light yellowish gray clay, medium texture. L. 9.8 in present state, W. 7, H. 2.5, 4.5 with handle. Nozzle missing.



## 30 (H182) Damascus E8-26

Light grayish buff body, light yellowish gray slip.  
L. 9.1 (in present state), W. 7.8, H. 2.6-4.2.  
Nozzle broken off.  
Same as No. 29.

## 31 (1933.360) Yale L7-W

Yellowish and partly reddish clay, medium texture; light grayish slip.  
Preserved length 11.2, W. 7, H. 2.4 without handle, total 4.1.  
Tip of nozzle missing.

Form of body, proportions, air-holes and projections same as No. 27. Across the base of the nozzle are six globules between two relief lines. On the completely preserved handle is a simpler palmette than that of No. 28; it consists of only five petals, a straight central one ornamented at the tip with a globule and four curved petals, two on each side. This lamp and Nos. 27 and 32 fit into the fragmentary clay mould as well as into the complete mould discussed below, Nos. 36 and 37. Indeed they probably were made from one of those very moulds, proof positive that they were manufactured at Dura. The common river clay of all the lamps of Type IV is further proof that they are of local manufacture. To be sure, lamps of Type IV were made also at Palmyra. (Mme. Seyrig, "Palmyra," Pl. L, Nos. 4 and 5.) In the Palmyrene analogies the ornament across the base of the nozzle is simpler, but the palmette on the handle is more complicated.

Beginning of second century A.D.

## 32 (F785) Damascus M8-W10

Preserved length 9.8, W. 6.8, H. 2.6.  
Complete save for handle and a small part of body.

Same proportions and same profile as Nos. 27 and 31 and, as said above, all three could be made from moulds found at Dura. The nozzle is complete; it is broader at the spatulated end than at its base, and is flat on top. At the wick-hole are three triangularly placed globules. The Palmyrene examples, cited under No. 31, have the same spatulated nozzle.

Beginning of second century A.D.

## 33 (1932.1373) Yale N8-SW angle

Greenish gray clay, coarse texture.  
Preserved length 10, preserved width 6, H. 2.5.  
Very fragmentary, but nozzle, part of top and greater part of bottom preserved.  
Burned almost black by fire.

Same form and proportions as No. 32, but there are only four globules, not bordered by lines, across the base of the nozzle which is also spatulated. The preserved projection which runs to a point at the bottom has only one large globule; the ring of globules on top are set farther apart and are not bordered by raised rings. Furthermore, on the bottom it has two concentric base rings placed close together.

Beginning of second century A.D.

## 34 (1933.368b) Yale M8-W4

Light pinkish gray clay, medium texture.  
Very fragmentary, only half of nozzle and small part of top preserved.  
Trace of use.

Probably made from same mould as No. 32. It too has only one raised ring around the filling-hole.

## 35 (1932.1372b) Yale N8-SW angle

Light grayish clay, medium texture.  
L. 4.1, W. at base 3.7.  
Moulded handle.

The palmette on the flat upper surface has five raised petals as also No. 31 and must have belonged to a

Pl. II

Pl. II

lamp of that form. The under side of the handle is convex. There is a hollow space between the upper and lower half.

## 36 (1932.1372a) Yale N8-SW angle

Grayish yellow clay, coarse texture.  
L. 12.4, W. 7.9, thickness varies from 1.8 to 2.  
Slightly damaged near the handle.

The mould was used for making the upper half of a lamp. From this complete example it is clear that the handle and nozzle were moulded in one piece with the body, for the mould contains both handle and nozzle. In the Hellenistic moulded lamps of Type III, however, the handle was moulded separately and attached. In early Roman lamps of Broneer's Type XXI (*Corinth*, Pl. VII, Nos. 391 and 400; also Walters, *BMC Lamps*, Pl. XII, No. 427, Pl. XIII, No. 426) and in bronze and iron lamps from Dura, to be discussed later, the triangle decorated with palmette is an attachment to the handle and not to the body itself.

Clay moulds are sharper than those of plaster and make a clearer lamp. For this reason Roman lamps with relief on the discus must have been made from clay moulds. Had they been made from plaster moulds the figures would not have been sharp enough.

The mould was manufactured by pressing clay into the matrix which was made by hand. The matrices—one has been found at Dura, No. 336—are solid and quite heavy. (For manufacture of matrices and moulds see F. Fremersdorf, *Römische Bildlampen*, Leipzig, 1922, pp. 44-54 and p. 126; J. Toutain in Daremberg-Saglio-Pottier, *Dictionnaire*, III, 2, pp. 1333-1334; Walters, *BMC Lamps*, p. xvii; Broneer, *Corinth*, p. 99; Dóra Iványi, *Die Pannonischen Lampen*, Budapest, 1935, p. 26; Balduin Saria, "Positivmodelle römischer Öllampen aus Poetovio" in *Germania*, XIX [1935], pp. 27-32.)

## 37 (1933.365) Yale M8-W1

Light grayish clay, coarse texture.  
Preserved length 8.2, preserved width 8.7, thickness 1.7 in the middle part, to 0.5.  
Fragmentary terracotta mould; more than half with handle preserved.  
Lamps Nos. 27, 31, and 32 were made from a similar mould.

Pl. II

## Group 2

Spatulated nozzle and no handle.

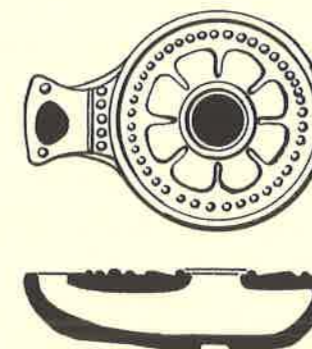


FIG. 7

## 38 (1932.1366) Yale G6-A11

Light pinkish gray clay, coarse texture.  
L. 8, W. 5.7, H. 2.2, diameter of filling-hole 1.3.  
Moulded; complete.

Pl. II, Fig. 7

The body has the same profile as Group 1. On the flat top within a raised edge surrounding the body is a circle of raised dots; from the filling-hole, which is surrounded by two concentric circles, the inner lower



than the outer, radiates a rosette of eight sharply marked petals. The nozzle is spatulated and shows a trace of use; across its base are five globules separated from the throat by a relief line. The bottom is flat with a circular depression in the center. No handle.

Early second century A.D.

An identical specimen has been found at Palmyra. (Mme. Seyrig, "Palmyra," Pl. LII, No. 24, which she assigns to her first group dating from the beginning of the second century A.D.)

39 (1938.4648) Yale

Pl. II

Light yellow clay, medium texture, grayish slip, traces of red paint.

L. 7.2 in present state, W. 6, H. 1.8.

Tip of nozzle broken.

Same as No. 38.

40 (1938.4649) Yale

Light yellowish clay, medium texture.

L. 6.6 in present state, W. 6.1, H. 2.2.

Nozzle broken away.

Same as No. 38.

41 (1938.4650) Yale

Main St.-St. H

Pl. II

Light yellowish clay, medium texture, traces of red paint.

Preserved length 7.7, W. 6.6, H. 2.3, diameter of filling-hole 1.3.

Complete except end of nozzle.

Form as before but larger. The globules forming a circle within the raised edge are larger and are set farther apart than on the preceding examples. Also the petals of the rosette are more sharply marked and are in higher relief; the five globules across the base of the nozzle are bordered by relief lines. Differing again from the preceding specimens is the flat, broad ring around the filling-hole. The bottom is flat with a small circular depression in the center. Although the end of the nozzle is missing, it must have been spatulated. No handle.

42 (E1459) Damascus

G6-A2

Light grayish buff body, medium texture.

L. 6.5, W. 5.7, H. 1.7.

Nozzle broken off, top damaged.

Form like No. 38.

43 (E494) Damascus

G1-36

Light yellowish gray body, medium texture.

L. 8.8, W. 6.2, H. 2.1.

Complete but in poor condition.

The top of the body is surrounded by a raised edge, the filling-hole by a circle of dots. The spatulated nozzle has four globules across its base. No handle.

A similar specimen has been found at Palmyra. (Mme. Seyrig, "Palmyra," Pl. LII, No. 19.) On the Palmyra lamp the raised edge surrounds both body and nozzle as on the lamps of Group 2.

44 (1932.1369) Yale

G3-D5

Pl. III

Light yellowish clay, medium texture.

Preserved length 7.3, W. 6.8, H. 2.5.

Complete except nozzle which is broken away.

The top of the body is surrounded by a raised edge within which is a circle of globules set rather far apart. The filling-hole is surrounded by two raised rings with a circle of globules set close together between them. No handle. The nozzle may possibly have been round-tipped. The bottom is flat.

Probably end of second century A.D.

45 (1933.359) Yale

B2-B15

Pl. III

Light grayish clay, coarse texture.

Preserved length 6.5, W. 6.6, H. 2.4.

Complete except nozzle which is broken away, taking a little of the top with it; the top burned black by fire.

Surrounding the body is a raised edge between which and three concentric circles around the filling-hole radiate four pointed leaves separated by large globules. No handle. Flat bottom with a small circular depression.

Probably second half of second century A.D.

Group 3

Round-tipped nozzle, solid handle with groove down the middle.

46 (1932.1370) Yale

G2-19

Pl. III

Reddish clay, medium texture.

Preserved length 10.4, W. 7.4, H. 2.5, diameter of filling-hole 2.

Complete except greater part of handle which is broken away.

The body has the same profile and form as No. 45 but the lamp is larger than usual. A raised edge surrounds the lamp, both body and nozzle. On the slightly sunk flat top within the edge are two concentric, slightly raised circles between which is a circle of large globules separated by two small raised dots. The filling-hole is surrounded by two concentric rings. The nozzle is round; across its base are two slightly raised globules. To judge from the following specimens and similar lamps found at Palmyra, the handle must have been solid with a groove down the middle. (Mme. Seyrig, "Palmyra," Pl. L, Nos. 13-15.)

The date of Group 3 is uncertain, but it probably belongs to the second half of the second century A.D. and the beginning of the third.

47 (1938.4756) Yale

G5-33

Pl. III

Very light gray clay, medium texture.

L. 8.6, W. 5.5, H. 2.5 without handle.

Complete, except at filling-hole, where there is a long break.

Form as No. 46, but the lamp is quite small. A raised edge surrounds body and nozzle. The decoration of the slightly concave top differs from the preceding example in that the circle of globules is set very close together, not being interrupted by dots. Across the base of the round nozzle are seven globules between raised lines, beyond which are the two flat globules of the preceding example. The handle is solid with a groove down the middle and a globule between the divisions. Low base ring. Two similar lamps at the Damascus Museum (Nos. 7191 and 7378) come from Kafr Ruma and Palmyra.

Probably second half of second century A.D.

48 (1938.4654) Yale

D6

Light yellowish clay, medium texture.

Preserved length 8.2, W. 6.8, H. 2.2.

Handle and part of nozzle broken away.

Form and decoration as No. 47; the filling-hole is surrounded by two concentric rings. Low base ring.

49 (1932.1382) Yale

N8-SW tower

Yellowish gray clay, medium texture.

L. 8, preserved width 3.2, H. 2.2.

Fragmentary, only one half of its length preserved, handle missing.

The body has the same profile as before. A raised edge surrounds the entire lamp. Between two slightly raised rings is a circle of globules as before. Across the base of the round nozzle four of the seven globules are preserved between raised lines, beyond which one of the flat globules is visible.

Probably second half of second century A.D.



- 50 (1938.4653) Yale E4-28 Pl. III  
 Reddish clay, medium texture.  
 Preserved length with handle 9.9, W. 6.8, H. 2.1 without handle.  
 Complete except small part of top and greater part of nozzle.  
 Form of lamp and profile as before. A raised edge surrounds both body and nozzle. The filling-hole is bordered by two raised rings from which radiates a rosette of sixteen petals with dots between their rounded ends; between the rosette and the edge is a circle of globules so arranged that one comes over every petal. Across the base of the round nozzle are preserved two of five globules between slightly raised lines; beyond is preserved one of two flat globules filling the angle at the beginning of the wick-hole. As on preceding specimens the solid handle is divided into two parts with a globule at its base. On the bottom is a base ring within which is a smaller one only slightly raised with a central dot.  
 Perhaps second half of second century A.D.
- 51 (1938.4652) Yale L8-C1  
 Yellowish gray clay, coarse texture, light grayish slip.  
 L. with handle 10.7, W. 7.5, H. 2.5 without handle.  
 Complete.  
 Form as before. A raised edge surrounds both body and nozzle. The filling-hole is bordered by two concentric rings from which radiates a rosette of twelve petals with large globules between their pointed ends. In the petals pointing to handle and nozzle are two air-holes. The solid handle, as before, is divided into two parts by a groove down the middle, but there is no globule at its base, nor is there any decoration on the base of the round nozzle. Trace of use. On the bottom is a very low base ring. At Palmyra are two similar examples, but there the nozzle is decorated as on our No. 50. (Mme. Seyrig, "Palmyra," Pl. LII, Nos. 17 and 18.)  
 Same date as before.
- 52 (G967) Damascus K7-W4  
 Same dimensions and type as the preceding example.  
 Decoration same as No. 51.
- 53 (G1345) Damascus N8-W2  
 Complete; same as No. 51.
- 54 (G1878) Damascus L7-W  
 Complete; same as No. 51.
- 55 (1938.4655) Yale B3-5 Pl. III  
 Light yellowish clay, the bottom turned pink, medium texture.  
 L. with handle 9.2, W. 6.3, H. 2.2 without handle.  
 Complete.  
 Form as before. This small lamp is very crudely made and the rosette consists of crude wedge-shaped bars instead of the usual sharply marked pointed petals. It differs from Nos. 51-54 in that it has a row of five globules across the base of the nozzle and two flat globules in the angle at the wick-hole. Handle as before. Trace of use. Similar specimen at the Damascus Museum (No. 7193) comes from Kafr Ruma.
- 56 (1938.4651) Yale Pl. III  
 Light yellowish clay, light greenish gray slip, medium texture.  
 L. 10.2, W. 7.4, H. 2.5 without handle, 3.1 with handle.  
 Tip of nozzle broken off.  
 Same size as No. 51, also the same sharply pointed rosette, but the decoration of the nozzle is like No. 55. Within the low standing-base is a ring with a central dot.  
 Similar lamp at the Damascus Museum (No. 7194) comes from Kafr Ruma.

- 57 (H604) Damascus K5-1  
 Reddish gray body, coarse texture.  
 L. 10.6, W. 7.5, H. 2.7-3.4.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 56.
- 58 (G28) Damascus G3-F4  
 L. 10.6, W. 7.4.  
 Complete.  
 Form as before, with raised edge around both body and nozzle. From the ring around the filling-hole radiates a floral pattern too faint to reconstruct. Two air-holes. There is no decoration on the nozzle. Similar handle.  
 End of second or beginning of third century A.D.
- 59 (1938.4657) Yale N7-W4 Pl. III  
 Gray clay, medium texture.  
 Original width, ca. 7.8.  
 Fragment, about one half of body with handle preserved. Nozzle missing.  
 Within the raised edge surrounding the body is a thin raised circle between which and the double ring around the filling-hole alternate grape leaves and bunches of grapes, each surrounded by an undulating line. One air-hole is preserved. Similar handle. Two similar lamps at the Damascus Museum (Nos. 7189 and 7190) were confiscated at Kafr Ruma.  
 This is an unusual lamp difficult to date.
- 60 (1933.361) Yale Christian chapel Pl. III  
 Yellowish gray clay, light greenish gray slip, coarse texture.  
 L. 10.6, W. 6.7, H. 2.2 without handle.  
 Complete.  
 Form as before, but the raised edge around body and nozzle is divided by a groove into two parts. Around the body near the double edge is a slightly raised ring forking at the base of the nozzle and extending to the wick-hole; in this roughly triangular space are three globules forming a triangle. Around the filling-hole are two raised rings. Around the top is a circular floral pattern: a wreath of clusters of leaves and buds which hark back to Hellenistic patterns of Type III. Near the base of the nozzle there is a small hole—either an air-hole or for the insertion of a needle to hold the wick in place.<sup>27</sup> Trace of use. Similar handle.  
 This and the following examples have a more elongated shape and are therefore later in date than the preceding specimens. Fortunately this lamp can be fairly accurately dated, for it was found in the Christian chapel which, as is well known, was built about 200 A.D. but was buried beneath the ramp to support and heighten the city wall, a preparation necessitated by the threatening attitude of the Sassanians. The date of the destruction of Dura is about 256 A.D. Our lamp therefore dates between 200 and 256, probably early in the third century.  
 A similar example without the air-hole has been found at Palmyra. (Mme. Seyrig, "Palmyra," Pl. LI, No. 42.)
- 61 (G1895) Damascus N8-W8  
 Light grayish body, coarse texture.  
 Preserved length 6.5, preserved width 8.6, H. 3-3.2; original width ca. 9.0.  
 Fragment, handle and about half of body preserved.  
 The fragment of this very large lamp has the form as before. Around the filling-hole is a circle of dots between raised rings. The flat body is decorated with a series of floral patterns scattered over the field: a

27. For a discussion of these small holes see Broneer, *Corinth*, pp. 9-17; H. Wollmann, *Römische Tonlampen in Roma Aeterna*, IV, Heft 7, Rome, 1924, pp. 95 f.

rosette of five petals with a globule between two of the petals, flowers of four and of three petals, and loose leaves. Solid handle with central groove and globule at base.

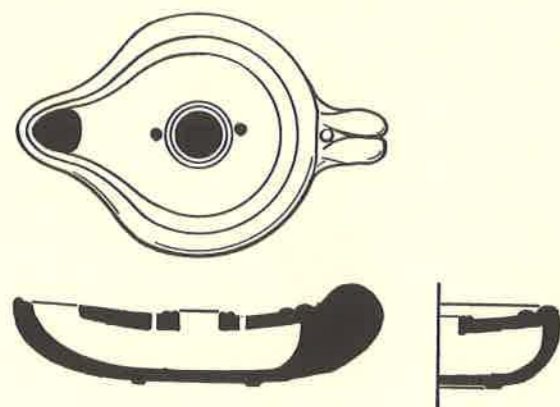


FIG. 8

- 62** (1938.4656) Yale M7-W7 Pl. IV, Fig. 8  
 Yellowish gray clay, medium texture.  
 L. 9.7, W. 6.4, H. 2.2 without handle.  
 Complete.  
 Around body and nozzle runs a hand-made raised edge within which is a low moulding and a slightly raised line which ends at the wick-hole. Around the filling-hole are two concentric circles and two air-holes. The attached handle is solid with a groove dividing it into two parts; at the upper attachment is a globule. The top is without ornamentation. On the bottom is a very low base ring.  
 Two similar lamps have been found at Palmyra. (Mme. Seyrig, "Palmyra," Pl. L, Nos. 7 and 11.)  
 Our lamp, which is later than No. 60, dates from the first half of the third century A.D., probably between 225 and 250 A.D.
- 63** (1938.4659) Yale L7-W106  
 Yellowish gray clay partly turned reddish, medium texture.  
 L. 9.7, W. 6.6, H. 2.3.  
 Complete.  
 Same form and proportions as No. 62. Two air-holes are indicated but not pierced. On the bottom a low base ring.  
 Same date as No. 62.
- 64** (1938.4658) Yale  
 Light reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 9.8, W. 6.4, H. 2.4.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 62, but three air-holes.
- 65** (1933.362) Yale M7-H5  
 Light yellowish gray clay, medium texture.  
 L. 9.8, W. 6.6, H. 2.3.  
 Greater part of top broken.  
 Same as No. 62.
- 66** (1931.492) Yale  
 Reddish clay, yellowish gray slip, medium texture.  
 L. 8.8 in present state, W. 6.6, H. 2.4.

- Nozzle missing.  
 Same as No. 62, with two air-holes begun but not pierced.
- 67** (F1725) Damascus M8-W6  
 Same as No. 62.
- 68** (F790) Damascus M7-W10  
 Same as No. 62.
- 69** (F497) Damascus L7-W  
 Same as No. 62.
- 70** (F544) Damascus E4-27  
 Same as No. 62.
- 71** (F941) Damascus F3-21  
 Same as No. 62.
- 72** (F791) Damascus M7-W10  
 Same as No. 62.
- 73** (F524) Damascus M8-W1  
 Same as No. 62.
- 74** (F1035) Damascus M7-H2  
 Same as No. 62.
- 75** (F786) Damascus M8-W1  
 Same as No. 62.
- 76** (F936) Damascus M7-W10  
 Same as No. 62.
- 77** (F1728) Damascus M7-W1  
 Same as No. 62.
- 78** (1938.4662) Yale M7-E1  
 Light reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 9.5, W. 6.3, H. 2.2-2.7.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 62.
- 79** (1938.4663) Yale M8-W8  
 Yellowish gray clay, medium texture.  
 L. 9.7, W. 6.4, H. 2.2-2.9.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 62.
- 80** (1938.4660) Yale E4-St. G  
 Light yellowish gray clay, medium texture.  
 Length in present state 9.7, W. 6.9, H. 2.1-2.7.  
 Tip of nozzle broken away.  
 Same as No. 62.
- 81** (1938.4666) Yale C3-B  
 Pinkish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 9.6.

Fragment, *ca.* one half is preserved.  
Same as No. 62.

82 (1929.320) Yale  
Grayish clay, medium texture.  
L. 9.6, W. 6.5, H. 2.2-2.8.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 62.

83 (1933.370) Yale  
Reddish clay, medium texture.  
L. 8.5 in present state, W. 6.5, H. 2.1-2.6.  
Nozzle is broken away.  
Same as No. 62.

84 (1929.314) Yale  
Pinkish gray clay, medium texture.  
L. 9.6, W. 6.5, H. 2.2-2.7.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 62, but without base ring. There are two air-holes.  
*Rep. II*, Pl. XLVIII, 1.

85 (1931.491) Yale  
Light reddish clay, medium texture.  
L. 9.7, W. 6.6, H. 2.2.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 62.

86 (1938.4661) Yale E8-St. 8  
Light yellowish gray clay, partly turned to light reddish, medium texture.  
L. 9.6, W. 6.5, H. 2.2.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 62; four air-holes are indicated but not pierced.

87 (1932.1346) Yale G6-A2  
Reddish clay, light grayish slip, coarse texture.  
L. 9.7, W. 6.4, H. 2.2-2.8.  
Complete, flaking.  
Same as No. 62.  
Same date as before, *i.e.*, between 225 and 250 A.D.

88 (1933.363) Yale E4-14  
Reddish clay, medium texture.  
W. 6.6, H. 2.2-2.6.  
Nozzle missing.  
Same as No. 62.

89 (1929.321) Yale Pl. IV  
Light reddish clay, medium texture.  
L. 9.5, W. 6.5, H. 2.3-2.7.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 62, but without air-holes. It is very carelessly made; the ring around the filling-hole is added only on one side; the raised edge around the top and nozzle is so carelessly made that it is much higher on one side than on the other. The nozzle shows strong trace of use. Nevertheless, the lamp is of extreme interest

because on top, encircling the filling-hole, is an incised inscription in Greek characters made before the lamp was fired. The inscription reads:

Ιλασμος Βωλαλ - -

A man of the same name, Ilasamos, has painted one of the pictures in the temple of the Palmyrene gods,<sup>28</sup> but there the father's name is not given. One of the names in the Palmyrene inscription in House M7-W6 has been read as Elāhšamš "son of ŠLT."<sup>29</sup> The name would mean "The Sun is God," and is presumably Palmyrene. For the form Δισαμος see *Rep. II*, p. 99, H8, p. 135, D93, and *Rep. V*, p. 71, No. 408b. Bolal- was doubtless another theophoric name. Cf. Βωλαζεος on the hunting scene in the same house.<sup>30</sup>

The lamp dates between 225 and 250 A.D.

90 (G30) Damascus Same as No. 62.	L8-W104
91 (G120) Damascus Same as No. 62.	L8-K8
92 (G262) Damascus Same as No. 62.	M7-W1
93 (G277) Damascus Same as No. 62.	L8-W104
94 (G477) Damascus Same as No. 62.	L5-18
95 (G575) Damascus Same as No. 62.	L8-F
96 (G577) Damascus Same as No. 62.	M8-W1
97 (G578) Damascus Same as No. 62.	M7
98 (G693) Damascus Same as No. 62.	M8-W1
99 (G714) Damascus Same as No. 62.	L8-W
100 (G810) Damascus Same as No. 62.	L8-W106
101 (G811) Damascus Same as No. 62.	L8-W106
102 (G1070) Damascus Same as No. 62.	G5-T5
103 (G1168) Damascus Same as No. 62.	N7-W1
104 (G1226) Damascus Same as No. 62.	N7-W3

28. Cumont, *Fouilles*, pp. 362, 81, and 141.  
30. *Rep. VI*, p. 171, No. 690.

29. *Rep. VI*, pp. 167 f.



- 105 (G1543) Damascus M8-W3  
Same as No. 62.
- 106 (G1619) Damascus L7-W1  
Same as No. 62.
- 107 (G1620) Damascus M8-W10  
Same as No. 62.
- 108 (G1941) Damascus M8-W8  
Same as No. 62.
- 109 (G1964) Damascus L7-W2  
Same as No. 62.
- 110 (G2024) Damascus L7-W2  
Same as No. 62.
- 111 (E490) Damascus G1-28  
Same as No. 62.
- 112 (E166) Damascus C7-G19  
Same as No. 62.
- 113 (E349) Damascus B8-G6  
Same as No. 62.
- 114 (E341) Damascus N8  
Same as No. 62.
- 115 (1938.4665) Yale N8-W1  
Light yellowish gray clay, medium texture.  
L. 9.7, W. 6.5, H. 2.1-2.8.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 62.
- 116 (1938.4664) Yale J7-W3  
Light yellowish gray clay, medium texture.  
L. 9.8, W. 6.6, H. 2.2-2.7.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 62.
- 117 (H476) Damascus E8  
Grayish red body, coarse texture.  
L. 9.7, W. 6.5, H. 2.2.  
Complete.  
As No. 62. Five incised V's on the top.
- Group 4  
Miscellaneous
- 118 (1938.4669) Yale M8 Pl. IV  
Light reddish clay, medium texture.  
L. with handle 8.3, W. 5.2, H. 2.3, diameter of filling-hole 1.3.  
Moulded; complete except end of nozzle.  
Around the edge of the top is a moulded ring from which near the base of the nozzle are two sharp-pointed projections, but not decorated with globules as in Group 1. Around the filling-hole is a flat, raised band from which radiates a peculiar rosette with pointed petals; perhaps it should be called a star, but not

all the petals or rays touch the band encircling the filling-hole. Within the rays are small globules with larger ones between the rays except at the handle where there is a long raised line crossed by four short ones; similar lines crossed by three are between the rays near the projections. Between the base of the nozzle and the filling-hole the rays are missing and a raised herringbone pattern, doubtless a debased palm branch, takes their place. On the flat throat of the round-tipped nozzle, between two raised dots, rises another debased palm branch. The handle is solid and short. On the bottom is a low base ring. Trace of use.

This unique lamp is difficult to date. Perhaps it still belongs to the middle of the second century A.D.

- 119 (1931.479) Yale Pl. IV  
Light pinkish porous clay, medium texture.  
L. with handle 8.1, W. 5.7, H. 2.4.  
Complete.

The profile of the body is double convex; around its sloping edge is a moulded ring from which, near the base of the nozzle, are two projections, one on each side, each decorated on top with a large globule. Around the filling-hole is a broad, flat band. The spatulated nozzle has a large globule on each side of the wick-hole and across its base is a row of six globules. The top is decorated with a ring of globules between slightly raised rings. The solid handle is divided into two parts by a groove down the middle. The bottom has a broad base ring with a circular depression in the center. Trace of use.

The lamp is a variation of Group 1, but the handle is of Group 3. It probably belongs to the end of the second century A.D.

- 120 (1938.4668) Yale Pl. IV  
Very light grayish porous clay, medium texture.  
L. with handle 8.5, W. 5.6, H. 2.7.

The profile is double convex. The sloping rim is undecorated. Around the filling-hole is a broad, flat raised band like that of the preceding lamp. Near the base of the nozzle are two projections, flat on top, and decorated with a large globule as in Group 1. The handle, which is set lower than usual, is solid with a faint groove down the middle, but without the usual globule at the upper attachment of Group 3. The spatulated nozzle has two large globules, one on each side of the wick-hole, like the preceding lamp, and across the base are five globules. Trace of use. On the bottom is a broad base ring with a small globule in the center of the circular depression.

Perhaps end of second century A.D.

- 121 (I 576) Damascus 8430 C4-58 Pl. IV  
Grayish body, coarse texture.  
Preserved length 7, W. with projections 6.7, H. 2.6.  
Back part broken away.

The body has the usual profile, a sharply receding curve from top to base ring. The top is flat with two concentric circles separated by a broad groove at the edge. The large filling-hole is surrounded by two raised rings, the outer thicker and higher than the inner. Radiating from the outer ring of the filling-hole is a design of small raised rings with central dot; not all are circular, some are horseshoe-shaped. This design is interrupted at the base of the nozzle by three dots in a row beyond which on its throat are two parallel lines. The end of the nozzle is bluntly pointed. There are two volute-like curves, the outer of which extends beyond the body of the lamp, the inner runs dead on the nozzle. On each side of the body is a curved projection, flat on top, which, on the mould No. 122, is decorated with three raised tongue patterns in a row. The back part is missing.

Probably end of the second century A.D.

- 122 (1938.4762) Yale E3-St. 10 Pl. IV  
Plaster mould for making a lamp like No. 121.  
L. 15, W. 12, H. 3.8; L. of lamp 9, W. 7.2.  
Complete.



The mould has a cavity for a receding solid handle separated by a groove into two parts. Radiating from the outer rim of the filling-hole is an ovate pattern differing somewhat from the pattern of No. 121. The volutes of the nozzle are more clearly marked in the mould, but the two concentric circles of the rim of the lamp are missing in the mould, and the curved projections are connected directly to the decorated part of the top. In the mould the flat top of these projections are ornamented with a tongue pattern. Otherwise the mould has approximately the same proportions as the lamp in No. 121. Four receptacles clearly indicate that the mould had a counterpart with four prongs, and the top of the lamp was formed in a bipartite mould.

123 (1933.359) Yale

B2-B15

Pl. IV

Light reddish micaceous clay, coarse texture.

L. 8.2, W. 5.9, H. 3.2, diameter of filling-hole 1.8.

Complete; tip of nozzle damaged.

The profile is angular, but the sharp angle is cut off with a knife leaving it bevelled. Around the filling-hole the customary ring is absent, but a very low, flat ring surrounds the flat top. Radiating from the filling-hole is a peculiar ornamentation consisting of two flat bands on each side of which are two V-shaped bands; the spaces between are filled with one, two, or four globules; those of four are set in rows of two to form a square. On each side near the base of the nozzle is an undecorated projection. The round-tipped nozzle is short and flat on top; along its throat between the two globules is a relief line crossed by two short lines. No handle. On the bottom is a sharply marked base ring rather small in diameter. Trace of use.

This lamp is catalogued here under Group 4 because the top and the throat of the nozzle are flat, but the angular profile does not occur in Type IV.

The date is uncertain, but the middle of the second century A.D. may be suggested.

#### TYPE V

The lamps of Type V, Nos. 124-279, are moulded in two parts. The top is flat or slightly convex. In all cases the flat bottom is without base ring and there is no handle. The filling-hole is surrounded by a single ring higher than the top. The nozzle, which usually shows trace of use, is short and round-tipped, extending only slightly beyond the top but sufficiently to leave room for the design. Almost all the lamps are of the same size; a few, however, are flatter than the majority. Probably all are of local manufacture. The various designs on the top may be arranged in eight groups. The type belongs to the first half or middle of the third century A.D.

In the first group, Nos. 124-155, the design consists of a rosette radiating from the ring of the filling-hole. The simplest form of rosette consists of sixteen loop-like petals. The more complicated rosette has either twenty-two or twenty-four petals, more like tongues; the most complicated rosette has twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty-two, or even thirty-eight tongue-like petals placed very close together.

In the second group, Nos. 156-167, the design consists of rays radiating from the ring of the filling-hole. They are probably a debased form of rosette. In all cases, except Nos. 166 and 167, there are thirty-four rays.

In the third group, Nos. 168-209, the design on the flat top consists of three circular rows of globules. On No. 182 a cantharus in relief is represented on the bottom. Nos. 175-179 and 183 are exceptions to the rule because they have a fourth row of globules on the shoulder. No. 209 is the only specimen with two rows of globules, irregularly distributed, on the top.

The fourth group, Nos. 210-242, is characterized by the flat top without any decoration. It is the simplest form of Type V and was very easy to make. There are, however, three varieties, the first with a sharp raised ring around the edge, the second with a rounded raised ring around the edge, only occasionally interrupted by the wick-hole, and the third variety without marked edge. The profile of the first two varieties is angular with straight sides; that of the third forms a double curve, outward in the upper and inward in the lower half. In all cases the filling-hole with raised edge is higher than the rest of the top, and the bottom is flat. This plain variety of lamp belongs to the last days of Dura.

The fifth group, Nos. 243-250, is characterized by a flat top decorated with clusters of grapes, leaves and

tendrils. There is, as usual, around the filling-hole a raised ring, and around the edge a raised circle not interrupted by the wick-hole. The nozzle is short and round, running without a break into the round body. On its under side are three incisions: a long horizontal incised line from the middle of which two diagonal incisions border the nozzle. It gives the impression of a kappa if looked at from the side (No. 243, Fig. 38). The profile is like Group 1 with a steep slope in the upper part and a gentle curve in the lower part of the lamp.

The sixth group, Nos. 251-255, is characterized by a flat top decorated with a leaf pattern and a profile consisting of a single curve from top to bottom.

The seventh group, Nos. 256-272, is characterized by a flat top decorated with a peculiar rope-shaped pattern and between the ring of the filling-hole and the wick-hole a globule in a crescent, probably the sun and the moon. The profile consists of a gentle curve from top to bottom. The term "rope pattern" is used here for lack of a better, but perhaps a bracelet is intended.

The eighth group, Nos. 273-279, consists of a considerable variety of specimens in which the filling-hole, surrounded by a raised ring, forms the highest part of the flat top. In all cases there is a sloping shoulder, sometimes decorated with an ovate pattern. The flat bottom is oval-shaped. The profile of the lower half of the lamp forms a gentle curve. The examples of Group 8 certainly date from the middle of the third century A.D.

Group 1  
Rosette on top



FIG. 9

124 (1930.77) Yale

Light buff clay. Fine texture.

L. 7.6, W. 6.5, H. 2.2.

Complete. Trace of use.

The top is slightly convex with the two raised rings around the edge. The ring around the filling-hole is the highest part. From this radiates a rosette of sixteen petals. The edge of the upper part of the lamp has a steep slope, the lower part curves inwards to the flat bottom. The round nozzle is very short. On the bottom a large capital eta is impressed (Fig. 38), and on the lower half of the lamp the nozzle is bordered by deep diagonal incisions. The same letter in relief occurs on a lamp of different form from Samaria. (Reisner, *Samaria*, p. 323, fig. 197, I 2a.)

First half of third century A.D.

125 (1930.78) Yale

Pinkish buff clay, medium texture.

L. 7.8, W. 6.7, H. 2.2.

Complete, some black smudges on top.

Same as No. 124, but the horizontal stroke of the eta does not reach the vertical strokes, which are curved; the letter is very obscure.

Pl. V, Fig. 9



- 126 (1938.4675) Yale  
 Reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.6, W. 6.4, H. 2.  
 Nozzle damaged.  
 Same as No. 124 with shape of eta as on No. 124.
- 127 (1938.4671) Yale B8-G2  
 Reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.6, W. 6.6, H. 2.1.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 124. The upper half does not fit the lower half.
- 128 (1938.4677) Yale J7-W4  
 Light reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.6, W. 6.5, H. 2.1.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 124, but the raised ring around the edge is not interrupted by the nozzle, and on the bottom there is a capital alpha below a mu (Fig. 38).
- 129 (1930.79) Yale  
 Reddish buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.7, W. 6.5, H. 2.4.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 124. On the bottom, however, there is an impressed mu, but there are no vertical incisions on the under side of the nozzle (Fig. 38). Such incisions occur on lamps with a capital eta. The capital mu is also found on a lamp from Vari, and one from Corinth. (*American Journal of Archaeology*, 1903, p. 349, no. 28; Broneer, *Corinth*, Pl. XXXII, No. 918, type XXVIII.)
- 130 (1929.322) Yale  
 Reddish buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.8, W. 6.7, H. 2.4.  
 Same as No. 124.
- 131 (1931.486) Yale  
 Reddish buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.7, W. 6.6, H. 2.1.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 124, but with single raised ring near the edge. The letter on the bottom is not certain; it seems to be a capital lambda. The same letter, but in relief, occurs on a lamp of different form from Samaria, also at Ephesus. (Reisner, *Samaria*, p. 223, fig. 197, I 2b; Miltner, *Ephesos*, p. 183, No. 96.) Six raised globules between the petals of the rosettes, irregularly placed.
- 132 (1938.4679) Yale  
 Greenish gray clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.3, W. 6.2, H. 2.4.  
 Same as No. 124, but the mu and the lambda below it are less clearly impressed.
- 133 (1932.1355) Yale G2-11  
 Light yellowish gray clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.6, W. 6.6, H. 1.9.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 124.

- 134 (1932.1354) Yale C7-G18  
 Light reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.7, W. 6.5, H. 2.3.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 124.
- 135 (1938.4673) Yale Tower 11  
 Reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.3, W. 6.2, H. 2.3.  
 Complete.  
 The top is flat with a slightly raised edge interrupted at the wick-hole. The profile curves from the top to the flat bottom. The rosette is the same as No. 124.
- 136 (1938.4676) Yale B8-H1  
 Light reddish clay, coarse texture.  
 L. 8, W. 6.8, H. 2.1.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 124.
- 137 (1938.4672) Yale B2-B4  
 Grayish buff clay, coarse texture.  
 L. 7.9, W. 6.5, H. 2.5.  
 Same as No. 124. Rosette obliterated.
- 138 (1938.4667) Yale M7-W1  
 Grayish buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.5, W. 6.3, H. 2.7.  
 Complete. Rosette damaged and obliterated.
- 139 (1930.80) Yale  
 Reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7, W. 6.2, H. 2.1.  
 Rosette obliterated, nozzle damaged.
- 140 (E303) Damascus B8-G2  
 Reddish buff body, medium texture.  
 L. 7.7, W. 6.8, H. 2.2.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 124.
- 141 (F950) Damascus M7-W4  
 Same as No. 124.
- 142 (F1036) Damascus M7-H2  
 Same as No. 124.
- 143 (F1038) Damascus C3-B  
 Same as No. 124.
- 144 (1938.4674) Yale M8-Z1 Pl. V  
 Reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.7, W. 6.6, H. 2.2.  
 Single raised ring on the edge. The rosette has twenty-two petals arranged in pairs.
- 145 (1938.4684) Yale  
 Grayish buff clay, coarse texture.

L. 7.6, W. 6.2, H. 2.8.  
Complete; surface damaged.

146 (1930.75) Yale  
Grayish clay, medium texture.

Pl. V

L. 7.4, W. 6.5, H. 2.3.  
Complete.

The lamp has sloping shoulders with a single ring on the edge. The rosette has twenty-four petals.

147 (1930.74) Yale  
Reddish buff clay, medium texture.

L. 7.4, W. 6.6, H. 2.4.  
Complete.

Same as No. 146.

148 (1938.4681) Yale  
Reddish buff clay, medium texture.

L7-W10

L. 7.4, W. 6.5, H. 2.2.

Complete, rosette slightly obliterated.

Same as No. 146.

149 (1938.4678) Yale  
Reddish clay, medium texture.

L7-W

Pl. V

L. 7.5, W. 6.6, H. 2.3.

Complete.

Like No. 146, but the rosette has twenty-nine petals.

150 (1932.1359) Yale  
Buff clay, medium texture.

B8-G2

W. 6.6.

Only top preserved, nozzle broken away.

Same as No. 149.

151 (G826) Damascus  
Complete.

N8-W1

Like No. 149. Rosette has thirty-two petals.

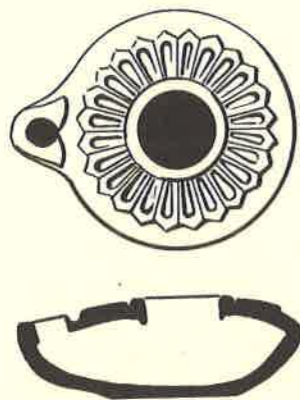


FIG. 10

152 (1938.4670) Yale  
Light pinkish clay, medium texture.

G5-NW2

Pl. V, Fig. 10

L. 7.6, W. 6.4, H. 2.7.

Complete.

This and the next three lamps have a rosette of twenty-four tongue-like petals with angular endings not bordered by the usual relief line but standing free and in higher relief. The upper half of the lamp, beyond the rosette, slopes very little and the lower half recedes in a single curve to the bottom. The bottom is flat.

153 (1931.485) Yale

Reddish clay, medium texture.

L. 7.8, W. 6.6, H. 2.3.

Complete; tip of nozzle damaged.

Like No. 152. On the bottom is an illegible inscription in impressed letters; only .ΑΓ . . . can be read (Fig. 38).

154 (1938.4680) Yale

Reddish clay, medium texture.

L. 7.7, W. 6.5, H. 2.4.

Complete; rosette obliterated; trace of use.

Same as No. 152.

155 (H87) Damascus

E8-10

Reddish body, medium texture.

L. 7.6, W. 6.3, H. 2.3.

Complete, but in a bad state of preservation.

Same as No. 152.

Group 2

Rays on top

156 (1930.76) Yale

Grayish buff clay, medium texture.

Pl. V

L. 7.4, W. 6.4, H. 2.2.

Complete.

The lamp has a sloping shoulder, and a single ring around the edge. The top slopes very slightly towards the ring around the filling-hole from which radiate thirty-four rays, doubtless a debased rosette. The bottom, as usual, is flat.

157 (1938.4686) Yale

E4-St. G

Reddish clay, coarse texture.

L. 7.6, W. 6.5, H. 2.6.

Complete.

Same as No. 156.

158 (1932.1358) Yale

G1-45

Buff clay, coarse texture.

L. 7.5, W. 6.4, H. 2.4.

Complete.

Same as No. 156.

159 (1938.4682) Yale

Necropolis Trench I-L2

Reddish clay, medium texture.

W. 7.2, H. 2.2.

Nozzle missing.

Same as No. 156.

- 160 (1938.4685) Yale G3-J3  
 Reddish clay, coarse texture.  
 L. 7.6, W. 6.5, H. 2.5.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 156.
- 161 (1930.88) Yale  
 Reddish clay, coarse texture.  
 L. 7.7, W. 6.5, H. 2.4.  
 Complete; top obliterated.  
 Same as No. 156.
- 162 (1930.91) Yale  
 Grayish buff clay, coarse texture.  
 L. 7.8, W. 6.6, H. 2.4.  
 Complete; rosette slightly obliterated.  
 Same as No. 156.
- 163 (1930.89) Yale  
 Grayish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.8, W. 6.6, H. 2.5.  
 Complete; black smudges.  
 Same as No. 156, but rays very faint.
- 164 (1930.86) Yale  
 Light grayish clay, coarse texture.  
 L. 7.5, W. 6.4, H. 2.4. (Length is in present state.)  
 Same as No. 156, but filling-hole and wick-hole damaged.
- 165 (1938.4688) Yale  
 Grayish clay.  
 Fragment.  
 Same as No. 156, but only one half of the top preserved.
- 166 (1938.4687) Yale L8-W102  
 Buff clay, fine texture.  
 L. 7.5, W. 6.6, H. 2.7.  
 Complete.  
 Like No. 156, but rosette has thirty-eight rays.
- 167 (1938.4689) Yale M7-W2  
 Reddish buff clay, medium texture.  
 Fragment.  
 Same as No. 166.

## Group 3

Three concentric circles of globules on top

- 168 (1932.1367) Yale B8-H1  
 Buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.4, W. 6.5, H. 2.4.  
 Complete.

Pl. V, Fig. 11

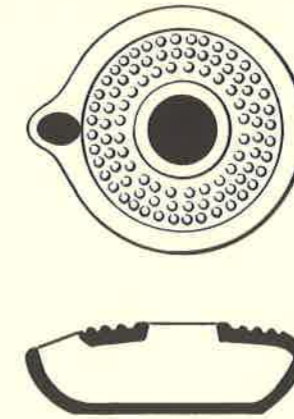


FIG. 11

- 169 (1938.4700) Yale G1-121  
 Buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.2, W. 6.4, H. 2.1.  
 Complete, trace of use.  
 Same as No. 168.
- 170 (1938.4704) Yale L7-W8  
 Reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.2, W. 6.3, H. 2.1.  
 Complete, trace of use.  
 Same as No. 168.
- 171 (1938.4703) Yale K7-W3  
 Yellowish buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.4, W. 6.6, H. 2.  
 Complete, trace of use.  
 Same as No. 168.
- 172 (1938.4702) Yale L7  
 Buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.2, W. 6.4, H. 2.4.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 168.
- 173 (1938.4696) Yale G2-12  
 Buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.3, W. 6.4, H. 1.9.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 168.
- 174 (1930.72) Yale  
 Reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.4, W. 6.5, H. 2.5.  
 Complete, trace of use.  
 Same as No. 168.



- 175 (1932.1368) Yale G1-53 Pl. V  
Buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.3, W. 6.4, H. 2.  
Complete.  
Like No. 168, with a fourth row of globules on shoulder.
- 176 (1930.94) Yale  
Pinkish buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.4, W. 6.5, H. 2.1.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 175.
- 177 (1931.487) Yale  
Reddish clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.7, W. 6.7, H. 2.2.  
Complete, trace of use.  
Same as No. 175.
- 178 (1938.4694) Yale  
Light reddish clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.5, W. 6.6, H. 2.3.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 175.
- 179 (1929.311) Yale  
Reddish clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.7, W. 6.8, H. 2.4.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 175, but globules are obliterated.
- 180 (1938.4701) Yale Necropolis. Trench I  
Reddish buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.5, W. 6.5, H. 2.  
Complete, trace of use.  
Same as No. 168.
- 181 (1930.73) Yale  
Light reddish clay, medium texture.  
L. in present state 7.4, W. 7, H. 2.1.  
Nozzle broken away.  
Same as No. 168.
- 182 (1930.84) Yale  
Reddish clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.5, W. 6.8, H. 2.3.  
Smudge on top.  
Like No. 168, but with a cantharus of late form in relief on the bottom (Fig. 38).
- 183 (1938.4695) Yale F3-21  
Buff clay, medium texture.  
Fragmentary, one half of lamp.  
Same as No. 175.

- 184 (H507) Damascus J2-D  
Buff body, medium texture.  
L. 7.4, W. 6.4, H. 2.3.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 168.  
Seven complete moulded lamps and about one half of another (185-192), all of same shape, were found in the Mithraeum. The profile is the same as Group 3. Around the ring of the filling-hole are three circular rows of globules. These lamps were found on the floor of the second period of the Mithraeum which dates between 210 and 240 A.D.<sup>31</sup> It is remarkable that none of them shows trace of use, and that on all of them the globules are very faint, barely visible. They are to be dated near the end of the period, not much before 240 A.D.
- 185 (1938.4690) Yale  
Reddish buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.7, W. 6.8, H. 2.3.  
Complete.
- 186 (1938.4691) Yale  
Same as No. 185.
- 187 (1938.4692) Yale  
Same as No. 185.
- 188 (1938.4693) Yale  
Same as No. 185.
- 189 (1938.4697) Yale  
Same as No. 185.
- 190 (1938.4698) Yale  
Same as No. 185.
- 191 (1938.4709) Yale  
Same as No. 185.
- 192 (1938.4712) Yale  
Fragment, *ca.* one third.  
Same as No. 185.
- 193-207 Damascus  
Same as No. 168.  
193 (E246, B8-G2); 194 (F496, L7-W); 195 (F668, L7); 196 (F789, M7-W10); 197 (F793, E4-15); 198 (F958, B2-C16); 199 (G405, M7-W1); 200 (G1048, G5-T4); 201 (G1181, G5-NW3); 202 (G1271, G5-11); 203 (G1273, K7-W5); 204 (G1317, G5-10); 205 (G1353, G5-18); 206 (G1376, G5-12); 207 (G1683, J7-W).
- 208 (1931.480) Yale Pl. V  
Buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.4, W. 6.4, H. 2.4.  
Complete.  
With two rows of globules.

31. The Middle Mithraeum and the exact site of the lamps are discussed by Pearson in *Rep. VII-VIII*, pp. 70-75. They were found beneath a built-in box.

- 209** (1938.4699) Yale M8-W<sub>2</sub>  
 Reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.7, W. 6.9, H. 2.4.  
 With two rows of irregularly placed globules. Trace of use.

## Group 4

No Decoration on Flat Top

(a) Sharp raised ring around edge, angular profile



FIG. 12

Pl. V, Fig. 12

- 210** (1930.58) Yale  
 Grayish buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.7, W. 6.9, H. 2.4.  
 Complete.

The top is flat without decoration; the reservoir is so shallow that it could not hold much oil. Around the filling-hole is a raised ring; around the edge runs a sharp raised line. The profile is angular with straight sides; the bottom is flat. The round nozzle projects very little. This first variety is characterized by the sharp raised edge.

Middle of third century A.D.

- 211** (1938.4710) Yale B<sub>2</sub>  
 Light clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.5, W. 6.7, H. 1.9.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 210.

- 212** (1930.60) Yale  
 Buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.4, W. 6.5, H. 2.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 210.

- 213** (1930.65) Yale  
 Yellowish buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.4, W. 6.5, H. 1.9.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 210.

- 214** (1930.61) Yale  
 Buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.4, W. 6.6, H. 2.1.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 210.

- 215** (1930.59) Yale  
 Buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.1, W. 6.2, H. 1.9.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 210.

- 216** (1938.4711) Yale E8-67  
 Light buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 6.7, W. 5.8, H. 1.8.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 210.

- 217** (E1195) Damascus E7-D9  
 Buff body, medium texture.  
 L. 7.7, W. 6.8, H. 2.2.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 210.

(b) Rounded raised ring around edge, angular profile



FIG. 13

Pl. V, Fig. 13

- 218** (1938.4708) Yale G<sub>1</sub>  
 Buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.4, W. 6.7, H. 2.2.  
 Complete.

- 219** (1938.4707) Yale L70  
 Buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.6, W. 6.7, H. 2.3.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 218.

- 220** (1929.318) Yale  
 Light reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.6, W. 6.7, H. 2.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 218.

- 221** (1938.4706) Yale L8-W102  
 Light buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 8, W. 7.1, H. 2.4.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 218.

- 222** (1938.4705) Yale  
 Buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.5, W. 6.6, H. 2.1.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 218.

- 223** (1932.1347) Yale G1-2  
 Reddish buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.3, W. 6.4, H. 2.2.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 218.



(c) Without marked edge, double curved profile



FIG. 14

Pl. V, Fig. 14

- 224** (1930.54) Yale  
Grayish buff clay, coarse texture.  
L. 7.4, W. 6.6, H. 2.3.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 224.
- 225** (1930.55) Yale  
Light grayish clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.4, W. 6.6, H. 2.3.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 224.
- 226** (1930.56) Yale  
Light grayish clay, coarse texture.  
L. 7.5, W. 6.6, H. 2.4.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 224.
- 227** (1930.57) Yale  
Light buff clay, coarse texture.  
L. 7.4, W. 6.6, H. 2.4.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 224.
- 228** (1930.63) Yale  
Buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.6, W. 6.8, H. 2.5.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 224.
- 229** (1930.64) Yale  
Light yellowish gray clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.3, W. 6.5, H. 2.3.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 224.
- 230** (1930.66) Yale  
Light pinkish gray clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.5, W. 6.6, H. 2.3.  
Part of bottom broken.  
Same as No. 224.
- 231** (1930.68) Yale  
Light buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.5, W. 6.6, H. 2.4.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 224.

- 232** (1930.69) Yale  
Light pinkish gray clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.5, W. 6.7, H. 2.3.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 224.
- 233** (1930.70) Yale  
Light buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.5, W. 6.7, H. 2.3.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 224.
- 234** (1930.71) Yale  
Buff clay, coarse texture.  
L. 7.5, W. 6.6, H. 2.4.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 224.
- 235** (1932.1348) Yale C7-A4  
Light reddish clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.3, W. 6.4, H. 2.2.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 224.
- 236-242**  
Seven lamps of Group 4 are at the Damascus Museum or have been left at the Expedition House at Dura.  
**236** (G248, M7-E2); **237** (G261, Tower 20); **238** (G304, L8-W106); **239** (G650, Tower 20); **240** (G1390, L8-W10); **241** (G1486, L7-W6); **242** (G1588, M8-W3).

*Group 5*

Clusters of grapes on top, nozzle short and round-tipped

- 243** (1938.4719) Yale M8-W2 Pl. VI  
Light grayish clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.2, W. 6.3, H. 2.2.  
Complete.  
On the flat top between the ring of the filling-hole and the raised circle of the edge are clusters of grapes and leaves suspended from tendrils. The design is not sharply defined. The sides of the body have a very gentle double curve. On the flat bottom near the nozzle is a long horizontal incision from the middle of which two diagonal incised grooves border the under side of the nozzle. (Fig. 38.)
- 244** (1929.310) Yale  
Light grayish buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.4, W. 6.4, H. 2.  
Same as No. 243, but top damaged with a small hole.
- 245** (1930.81) Yale Pl. VI  
Buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.2, W. 6.3, H. 2.2.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 243.

- 246** (1930.82) Yale  
Pinkish buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.2, W. 6.2, H. 2.  
Complete.  
Same as No. **243**.

- 247** (1938.4713) Yale X3-40  
Pinkish buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.5, W. 6.4, H. 2.1.  
Complete.  
Same as No. **243**.

- 248** (1938.4716) Yale  
Light reddish clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.3, W. 6.3, H. 2.1.  
Complete, design indistinct.  
Same as No. **243**.

- 249** (1938.4721) Yale J7-W8  
Light reddish clay, coarse texture.  
L. 6.2, W. 5.1, H. 2.1.

Same as No. **243**, but the design is rubbed off and there are no marks on the bottom. The lamp is very much smaller than the others of Group 5. It is poorly made and somewhat damaged. Trace of use and smudges on top.

- 250** (F947) Damascus B7  
Same as No. **243**.

#### Group 6

Clusters of leaves pattern on top, single curved profile

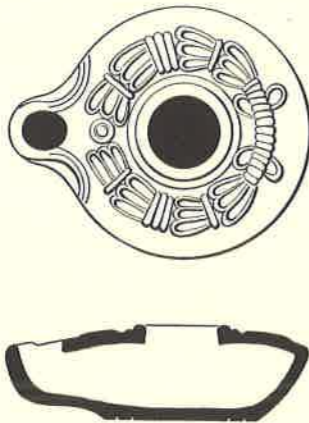


FIG. 15

- 251** Damascus 3455 Fig. 15  
Reddish buff body, medium texture.  
L. 8.2, W. 7.1, H. 2.3.  
Complete.

The profile consists of a single curve from the flat top to the bottom. The filling-hole is surrounded by two concentric rings, the inner higher and broader than the outer. The round nozzle is a bit longer than is

usual in Type V, and two curved streamers with a faint groove down the middle flank the wick-hole and end on the top; they are debased volutes. The design of the top is a wreath of clusters of three round-tipped leaves tied with a bow knot, and opposite to it near the base of the nozzle is a small raised circle with central globule. On the bottom are two incised concentric circles within which is an illegible inscription in raised letters.

Middle of third century A.D.

- 252** (1932.1364) Yale G2-5 Pl. VI  
Reddish clay, medium texture.  
L. 8, W. 6.7, H. 2.5.  
Complete, except for a small break on top.  
Same as No. **251**.

- 253** (1931.483) Yale  
Reddish buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 8.1, W. 7, H. 2.3.  
Nozzle damaged. Trace of use.  
Same as No. **251**.

- 254** (G660) Damascus M7-W3  
Fragment.  
Same as No. **251**.

- 255** (1931.484) Yale  
Buff clay, medium texture.  
Preserved length 6.8, W. 6.3, H. 2.2.  
About one third of top with nozzle missing.

The profile consists of a single curve from top to bottom. A wreath encircles the flat top, but it is so faint that the details are not clear; it seems, however, to be almost identical with the wreath on No. **251**, but with a globule beneath the bow knot.

#### Group 7

Circular rope pattern and a globule in a crescent on top, single curved profile

- 256** (1938.4715) Yale G3-NE Pl. VI  
Pinkish buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.5, W. 6.6, H. 2.3.  
Complete.

The lamp has a single profile curving very gently from top to flat bottom. The short nozzle is round-tipped. Around the edge is a raised ring interrupted by the wick-hole. About two thirds of the top is decorated with a rope pattern twisted at the ends. Between the ring of the filling-hole and the wick-hole is a globule in a crescent, probably a representation of sun and moon.

Middle of third century A.D.

- 257** (1932.1352) Yale B8-G2  
Buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.5, W. 6.6, H. 2.1.  
Broken and repaired; a large piece from wick-hole to filling-hole broken away.  
Same as No. **256**.

- 258** (1932.1351) Yale C7-A5  
Reddish buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.4, W. 6.2, H. 2.9.



Complete, but the body is brittle and flaking.  
Same as No. 256.

- 259 (1938.4718) Yale L7-W1 Pl. VI  
Light reddish clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.3, W. 6.2, H. 2.2.  
Trace of use.  
Like No. 256, but the crescent and sun are not represented. Furthermore, between the rope pattern and the raised ring around the edge are oblique short strokes.

- 260 (1938.4720) Yale Pl. VI  
Buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.7, W. 6.8, H. 2.4.  
Nozzle damaged.  
Similar to No. 256, but with a rosette-like sun in the crescent moon. The rope pattern is twisted but not tied, so that it very closely resembles a bracelet. Between it and the edge is a wreath of leaves with rounded ends set very close together.

- 261 (F251) Damascus M7-W1  
L. 7.2.  
Like No. 260, but with two concentric rings around the filling-hole, the outer lower and narrower than the inner. Of this lamp Professor Hopkins states (*Rep. VI*, p. 187, No. 717) that on the bottom was inscribed, while the lamp was still leather tough, in letters 0.5 cm. high, the name of the maker, FENEYOY, a new name at Dura.

- 262 (1938.4714) Yale G1-108 Pl. VI  
Reddish buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.2, W. 6.3, H. 2.3.  
Complete.  
Similar to No. 260, but only the ends of the rope pattern are twisted beyond three narrow bands. Between this pattern and the ring around the edge is a unique system of decoration: seven rosettes, like that in the crescent, separated from one another sometimes by two, sometimes by three, tongue-like leaves. Flat, elongated bottom.

- 263 (1931.488) Yale Pl. VI  
Light reddish clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.7, W. 6.9, H. 2.8.  
Complete.  
Like No. 260, but with sloping shoulder, and, opposite to the wick-hole, the rope pattern has streamers attached and at the crescent it ends in tassels. Here and in all the following specimens which have these streamers, the under side of the nozzle is set off in triangular shape, and the top is bordered by a raised circle interrupted at the wick-hole. There is a globule in the angle of the right streamer. The flat bottom is elongated. (*Rep. IV*, Pl. XXIV, 3; p. 229.)

- 264 (1932.1350) Yale G2-12  
Reddish clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.9, W. 7, H. 2.8.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 263.

- 265 (1938.4723) Yale N7-W3  
Pinkish buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.5, W. 6.7, H. 2.7.

Complete.  
Same as No. 263.

- 266 (1938.4722) Yale D4-1  
Light grayish clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.3, W. 6.4, H. 2.9.  
Complete, but the surface obliterated.  
Same as No. 263.

- 267 (H629 ?) Damascus St. 7  
Dark buff body, fine texture.  
L. 7.6, W. 6.8, H. 2.6.  
Complete.  
Same as No. 263.

- 268 (E824) Damascus G2-street  
Light yellowish gray body, medium texture.  
L. 7.3, W. 6.6, H. 2.6.  
Complete.  
Like No. 263, but on the sloping shoulder opposite to the wick-hole is a globule.

- 269 (G901) Damascus N8-W1  
Complete.  
Same as No. 263.

- 270 (G1225) Damascus N7-W3  
Complete.  
Same as No. 263.

- 271 (1929.552) Yale Pl. VI  
Light reddish clay, medium texture.  
W. 6.4.  
Greater part of nozzle broken away.  
This and the next lamp differ from the preceding examples in that the rope pattern is reversed, the crescent being opposite to the wick-hole and the streamers at the nozzle. There is no sun in the crescent.

- 272 (F703) Damascus F3-3  
Complete.  
Same as No. 271.

## Group 8

## Miscellaneous

- 273 (1932.1361) Yale C7-F5 Pl. VI  
Pinkish buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.6, W. 6.3, H. 2.4.  
Complete.  
Separated 0.6 cm. from the ring of the filling-hole is another raised ring. On the very slightly sloping shoulder is an ovate pattern in relief. The nozzle is almost round and shows trace of use; underneath, it is marked by diagonal grooves. The bottom is flat and elongated.

- 274 (G247) Damascus G3-H10  
Fragment.  
There are two concentric rings on the top of the lamp as No. 273, but the radiating petals are larger.

275 (1932.1360) Yale B8-H17

Light reddish clay, coarse texture.

L. 7.4, H. 2.3.

About one third of top broken away, and designs very indistinct.

Same as No. 273, but from the outer ring radiate broad strokes. The flat bottom is elongated. A similar decoration, but on a sloping shoulder, is found at Samaria; it evidently is the Hellenistic prototype. At Samaria, again, radiating strokes also occur in the Roman period. It is in Syria, then, that one must look for the development from Hellenistic to Roman times. (Reisner, *Samaria*, p. 323, fig. 197, I 3a.)

276 (1932.1383) Yale B8-G2 PI. VI

Light reddish clay, medium texture.

Fragment of upper half of moulded lamp.

Radiating from the ring of the filling-hole are short raised strokes. On the sloping shoulder between incised rings are broad oblique strokes evidently meant for a twisted rope pattern from which is suspended an incised ovate pattern.

277 (1932.1365) Yale C7-C

Reddish gray clay, coarse texture.

L. 7, W. 5.7, H. 2.7.

Complete; very brittle and flaking.

The profile of the upper half of the lamp curves instead of the usual straight slope, and that of the lower half is a decided curve; in this respect it hardly belongs to Group 8, but it is catalogued here because the ring of the filling-hole is the highest point. Around the rim radiates a series of broken strokes, the upper half of the strokes on the flat top, the lower half on the sloping shoulder; at the present time the pattern is indistinct. The nozzle is short and round-tipped. The center of the round bottom is depressed, again differing from all other lamps of Group 8.

It probably belongs to the middle of the third century A.D.

278 (F78) Damascus E4-7

L. 7.5.

Top fragmentary.

The ring around the flat top is oval, so too the flat bottom; indeed, the whole lamp is oval-shaped. There seems to have been no decoration. As usual, the shoulder has a straight slope, but the lower half of the lamp has a steep curve. The round nozzle hardly projects beyond the shoulder.

Middle of third century A.D.

279 (1938.4717) Yale G1-115 PI. VI

Pinkish buff clay, medium texture.

L. 8.1, W. 6.7, H. 2.4.

Complete; trace of use.

Oval-shaped lamp, but with the usual profile of Group 8. On the flat top is a geometric design consisting of two raised palm branches on the central axis between double T-shaped wedges. The design of the cross axis is badly worn; it looks somewhat like a swastika, or rather a cross, the ends of which are decorated with strokes. The bottom is flat and of course oval-shaped.

It is probably Christian of the third century A.D.

#### TYPE VI

The lamps of Type VI, Nos. 280-337, differ from those of Type V in that, instead of a flat top, the top is concave. The date is the same, middle of third century A.D. All, except Nos. 320, 321, 333, 335, 337, are without handle. They fall into two main groups, the first with ornamental pattern, Nos. 280-312, the second with human figures, Nos. 313-337.

In the first group there are many variations. For the ornamentation of the discus: rosette, Nos. 280-290;

spokes of a wheel, No. 291; wreath, No. 292; grapevine, No. 293; unadorned, Nos. 294-302. For ornamentation on the rim or shoulder: tendrils with grapes, No. 290; laurel wreath, Nos. 303-311; ovules, Nos. 292, 293, 312; Greek letters on the bottom: Nos. 280, 281, 287, 288, 294, 295, 303, 304, 305, 312.

The decoration on the lamps of the second group depends largely on Roman models. They are probably Syrian imitations of Roman prototypes, but the shape of the simplified nozzle does not permit the classification of these lamps as purely Roman. Lamp No. 337 has a typical Roman nozzle, bordered by double-volutes, but the lamp was manufactured at Dura from a similar matrix, No. 336.

#### Group 1

#### Ornamental pattern

#### (a) Rosette on concave discus



FIG. 16

280 (1938.4733) Yale  
Red clay, medium texture.  
L. 8.2, W. 7, H. 2.

PI. VII, Fig. 16

Complete except for small breaks in the discus and a badly battered bottom.

The body is angular, the discus deeply concave with a very small filling-hole. The nozzle, which shows trace of use, is round and short as before, but underneath it is not set off. Around the discus is a raised band. From the filling-hole radiates a rosette of seven round-ended petals. An incised ring encircles the flat bottom within which are traces of incised letters (Fig. 38).



FIG. 17

281 (1932.1357) Yale G2-25 PI. VII, Fig. 17  
Pinkish gray clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.2, W. 6.3, H. 2.4.  
Complete.

The body has a double curve, the discus is deeply concave with a very small filling-hole without ring. The nozzle, which shows trace of use, is round and short and has become assimilated into the body; underneath it is set off by two faint grooves. Radiating from the filling-hole is a rosette of seventeen petals with round or pointed ends. On the bottom, which is very slightly depressed, is a capital eta in relief (Fig. 38).

Middle of the third century A.D.

282 (1932.1356) Yale G1-1 PI. VII  
Reddish clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.6, W. 6.6, H. 2.3.  
Complete.

Profile like No. 281, but the discus is not so deeply concave and the large filling-hole is surrounded by a raised ring as in Type V. The short nozzle, which shows trace of use, is almost round-tipped; the wick-hole is oval in shape. On the straight sloping shoulder opposite to the nozzle and at the cross axis are three double curved bands. A rosette of eighteen petals radiates from the ring of the filling-hole. The bottom is flat and elongated.



- 283** (1938.4725) Yale L8-W10 Pl. VII  
 Very light yellowish clay, traces of red wash, medium texture.  
 L. 8.9, W. 7.5, H. 2.5.  
 Complete.

The body has a double curve with sharp edge; the discus is concave with a very small filling-hole surrounded by three concentric raised rings from which a rosette with twenty petals radiates. The rosette is separated from the shoulder by a raised ring. About three-fourths of the shoulder is decorated with sixteen stamped palmettes; the remaining part consists of an incised scroll pattern separated by four vertical strokes at the base of the nozzle and by a curved line between each pair of lateral scrolls. The short, round nozzle shows trace of use; underneath it is set off by two sharply marked grooves. On the flat bottom are two incised rings within which is an incised design of uncertain significance (Fig. 38). The Damascus Museum possesses an identical lamp (No. 79) with the same design on the bottom.

- 284** (1930.90) Yale Pl. VII  
 Buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.7, W. 6.8, H. 2.4.  
 Complete; trace of use.

The sides of the body form a double curve; the discus is slightly concave with a band around it interrupted by the nozzle which shows trace of use. From the ring of the filling-hole radiates a tongue-shaped rosette with thirty petals. Underneath, the nozzle is set off by faint grooves. The flat bottom is elongated.

- 285** (1930.93) Yale  
 Buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.9, W. 6.9, H. 2.5.  
 Put together from fragments, small part of filling-hole missing.  
 Same as No. 284.

- 286** (1930.62) Yale  
 Buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.8, W. 6.7, H. 2.4.  
 Complete; trace of use.  
 Same as No. 284.

- 287** (1930.83) Yale Pl. VII  
 Light grayish buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7, W. 6, H. 2.2.  
 Complete except for slight break in filling-hole.

The body has a double curve, concave discus, large filling-hole surrounded by a raised ring, usual nozzle with trace of use, and three double curved bands on the sloping curved shoulder, but between these bands are incised dots. Another circle, but of raised dots, borders the raised rim of the discus. The wick-hole is flanked by a very small raised circle with central dot, perhaps debased rosette. A rosette of forty-four tongue-like petals radiates from the ring of the filling-hole, reminding one of the similarly arranged rosettes in Type V, Nos. 156-165. Impressed in the flat elongated bottom is a capital mu ornamented with an impressed dot above and below (Fig. 38).

- 288** (1930.85) Yale  
 Reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.1, W. 6.1, H. 2.1.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 287, also with the mu.

- 289** (G1656) Damascus B3-29  
 Same as No. 287.

- 290** (1933.354) Yale South of Citadel Pl. VII  
 Reddish clay, coarse texture.  
 L. 7.7, W. 6.9, H. 2.5.  
 Complete.

The sides of the body form a single curve because the rim is flat. Around the ring of the filling-hole radiates a rosette of forty rays. On the shoulder is a peculiar undulating tendril with perhaps bunches of grapes, but they are so badly worn that it is impossible to identify them. The wick-hole is flanked by small raised circles with central dot as on No. 287, but here there are on each side two additional curved bands on the shoulder. Underneath, the nozzle is set off by a diagonal groove on each side. On the flat bottom are two incised concentric circles with central dot.

(b) Spokes of wheel on concave discus

- 291** (F391) Damascus E4-29  
 L. 8.4, W. 7, H. 2.7.  
 Complete.

Around the discus are two concentric raised bands not interrupted by the nozzle, which is somewhat longer than usual. From the ring of the filling-hole radiate eight strokes like the spokes of a wheel.

(c) Wreath on concave discus, stamped ovules on flat rim

- 292** (E1405) Damascus J1  
 L. 7.9, W. 6.8, H. ca. 2.5.  
 Complete, design faint and uncertain.

Flat rim, the sides forming a single curve. The discus is surrounded by a raised band; between it and the small filling-hole, which is not surrounded by a ring, is a faint design which may be a wreath. On the rim is a circle of stamped ovules interrupted by the nozzle. On the depressed bottom a circle is incised.

(d) Grape vine on concave discus, stamped ovules on flat rim

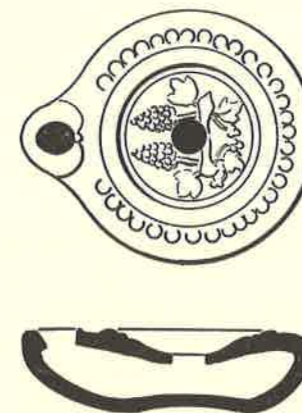


FIG. 18

- 293** (1932.1375) Yale K8-SW angle Pl. VII, Fig. 18  
 Buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.8, W. 6.8, H. 2.2.  
 Complete.

The body forms a single curve; the rim is flat; the filling-hole is small; the nozzle is heart-shaped and, underneath, it is set off from the body by a faint groove on each side. The bottom is concave. The discus is decorated with a vine stalk from which grow downwards two large bunches of grapes and two leaves, and

upward two leaves with four clusters each of three grapes so distributed that two clusters are between upright leaves and two growing from the end of the stalk. The discus is surrounded by two raised bands, the inner shallower and narrower than the outer. On the rim are stamped ovules interrupted by the nozzle.

A similar vine pattern of the discus of a lamp from Asia Minor is in the British Museum (Walters, *BMC, Lamps*, 1914, Pl. XXXIII, 1196). For a single bunch of grapes on the discus cf. S. Loeschke, "Lampen," *Beschreibung römischer Altertümer gesammelt von Carl Anton Niessen*, Köln am Rhein, 1911, Pl. XCIII, 1897a, type X, also of the third century. Another, also from Asia Minor, is in the Leyden Museum (Johanna Brants, *Antieke Terra-cotta Lampen uit het Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden*, 1913, Pl. VI, 904, type XVII). The heart-shaped nozzle begins in the Augustan age, but is commonest in the third century A.D. An example was found in a grave ("Brandgrab") of Cologne with a coin of Domitian; see Fremersdorf, *Bonner Jahrbücher*, CXXXVIII (1933), p. 50, fig. 9. For heart-shaped nozzles in general, see Waagé, *Antioch*, p. 63; Walters, *BMC, Lamps*, p. xxv.

## (e) Unadorned

- 294** (1932.1349) Yale Pl. VII  
 Reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.7, W. 6.7, H. 2.3.  
 Complete.

The body is angular, but the sharp angle is bevelled; the rim slopes in a curve; the discus is depressed, with two raised concentric bands at its edge; around the large filling-hole is a raised ring; the short nozzle is round and projects gradually from the rim as usual, but both on its obverse and reverse there are diagonal incisions on each side. On the bottom are two incised concentric rings and in the field of the smaller one is impressed a capital gamma (Fig. 38). This and the following plain lamps correspond to those of Type V, Group 4.

Middle of third century A.D.

- 295** (1938.4734) Yale  
 Reddish buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.7, W. 6.7, H. 2.2.  
 Complete; trace of use.  
 Same as No. 294, also with gamma.

- 296** (1938.4727) Yale N8-SW angle  
 Reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 8, W. 7, H. 2.3.  
 Complete; trace of use.

Same as No. 294, but the discus is not so deeply sunk and the lamp is larger. No trace of impressed gamma.

- 297** (1931.79) Yale  
 Buff clay, coarse texture.  
 L. 7.9, W. 6.9, H. 2.5.  
 Complete; trace of use.  
 Same as No. 294, but with flat elongated bottom and the two bands at the edge of the discus are missing.

- 298** (H508) Damascus K1-3  
 Buff body, coarse texture.  
 L. 7.7, W. 6.8, H. 2.2.  
 Nozzle damaged.  
 Same as No. 294.

- 299** (1930.53) Yale  
 Grayish buff clay, medium texture.

L. 7.8 in present state, W. 6.9, H. 2.5.  
 Small part of filling-hole missing; tip of nozzle broken away; trace of use.  
 Same as No. 297.

- 300** (1930.67) Yale  
 Pinkish buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.1, W. 6.2, H. 2.4.  
 Complete; trace of use.  
 Same as No. 297, but smaller.

- 301** (1938.4745) Yale  
 Light reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.8, W. 6.6, H. 2.5.  
 Two fragments of an almost complete lamp.  
 Design on shoulder practically gone. No circular incised ring on bottom.

- 302** (1938.4729) Yale L7-W40  
 Greenish gray clay, coarse texture, badly made.  
 L. 8.2, W. 8.1, H. 3.1.  
 Complete.

This peculiarly shaped lamp is as broad as it is long. One can hardly speak of a profile for it varies considerably. Indeed it seems as if the lamp were made by a novice, for the two halves are incorrectly joined so that the reverse of the nozzle is to the left of the obverse. Where the two moulded parts are joined there are thick smears of clay showing finger marks. The crude top is sunk in the center with a poorly made ring around the filling-hole. At the cross axis of the body there are projections doubtless meant to be side volutes. The bottom is slightly depressed. It is evidently a late descendant of a lamp from Antioch (Waagé, *Antioch*, Pl. IX, 168).

## (f) With laurel wreath

- 303** (1932.1362) Yale B8-G2 Pl. VII  
 Reddish buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 8, W. 6.9, H. 2.4.  
 Complete.

The body has a gentle curve from shoulder to bottom; the shoulder has a very slight slope; the discus is depressed with a well-marked ring around a large filling-hole. The discus is surrounded by a raised band within which are two faint concentric rings. The nozzle is short and heart-shaped; on its reverse it is set off from the body by an incised diagonal groove on each side. The shoulder is ornamented with a laurel wreath starting each side of the nozzle and opposite to it; it is interrupted by a small raised ring with central globule. On the bottom are impressed the letters ΓΑ (Fig. 38).

- 304** (1938.4728) Yale  
 Brownish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 8, W. 7.1, H. 2.3.  
 Complete; trace of use.  
 Same as No. 303.

- 305** (E608) Damascus G2-street  
 Buff body, medium texture.  
 L. 8, W. 7, H. 2.2.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 303.

- 306** (E493) Damascus C7-G18  
 Same as No. 303.



- 307** (E619) Damascus N8-SW angle  
Same as No. 303. Design on shoulder practically gone.
- 308** (1929.551) Yale  
Grayish clay, gray wash, medium texture.  
W. 7.1, H. 2.4.  
About one third of body with nozzle broken away.  
Same as No. 303, but without the letters in the incised circle at the bottom.
- 309** (1932.1363) Yale B8-G2  
Buff clay, medium texture.  
About one third of back part of body broken away. Heart-shaped nozzle preserved.  
Same as No. 308.
- 310** (1938.4730) Yale L8-W101  
Light grayish clay, medium texture.  
Fragment; about one half of body with nozzle broken away.  
Same as No. 308.
- 311** (1938.4740) Yale L7-W24  
Reddish buff clay, medium texture.  
About two thirds of moulded upper part of body with nozzle broken away. Lower moulded part not preserved.  
Same design on shoulder as No. 303.

(g) With globules

- 312** (1932.1371) Yale C7-D7 Pl. VII  
Pinkish gray clay, coarse texture, badly made.  
L. 7.6, W. 5.8, H. 2.3.  
Complete.  
The sides of the body form a single curve; the body is pear-shaped; the top is concave with a small filling-hole surrounded by a low ring; the nozzle is short and round-tipped, with trace of use; the wick-hole is oval. Around the top near the rim are twelve large globules. On the flat oval bottom are in relief the capital letters kappa, above an epsilon (?) (Fig. 38).

## Group 2

## Lamps with human figures on the discus

- 313** (1938.4741) Yale St. G  
Light yellowish gray clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.4, W. 6.5, H. 2.2.  
Complete except for a large piece of discus.  
The sides of the body are angular but the sharpness is bevelled away. The short round nozzle has grooves on each side of the obverse. The discus is bordered by three concentric bands. On the sloping shoulder is a circle of raised ringlets, interrupted by the nozzle. On the concave discus is an erotic symplegma similar to that on a lamp found in Ephesus. Erotic scenes first occur on lamps in the time of Tiberius except on a unique lamp of the first century B.C. in Heidelberg where, however, the scenes are on the shoulder. (Miltner, *Ephesos*, Pl. XIII, no. 215 and p. 191, no. 215 and note 78. Fremersdorf, *Römische Bildlampen*, p. 120, fig. 80 for an illustration of the lamp in Heidelberg.)  
Our lamp belongs to the third century A.D.
- 314** (1933.351) Yale F3-1  
Buff clay, medium texture.  
L. 7.4, W. 6.6, H. 2.6.

- Complete except for small part of nozzle; top surface obliterated; trace of use.  
Same as No. 313. Symplegma on almost flat discus.
- 315** (1938.4742) Yale G5-10  
Light pinkish buff clay, medium texture.  
Preserved length 7.5; W. 6.6., H. 2.1.  
Large piece of discus and tip of nozzle broken away.  
Angular profile; sloping shoulder without decoration. Around the concave discus are three raised bands and on the bottom are incised three concentric circles with central dot; they are made with a pair of compasses. The nozzle is set off from the shoulder by a horizontal groove with incised dots at the ends and in the middle. It is a variation of Broneer's Type XXV which continues in use until his Type XXVIII. The discus contains a symplegma similar to Broneer, Pl. XVII, no. 1199, Type XXVIII, but the woman is turned the other way. (Broneer, *Corinth*, p. 85, fig. 41, 2 [Type XXV] and p. 105, fig. 49, 6 and 7. Our nozzle is of the variety of 7 [Type XXVIII].)
- 316** (1938.4746) Yale X3-27  
Pinkish gray clay, medium texture.  
Only a fragment of upper moulded part preserved.  
On the almost flat rim is a wreath of short raised strokes radiating from the outer of three bands. The discus contains an erotic symplegma.
- 317** (1938.4744) Yale X7-street  
Reddish clay, medium texture.  
Preserved length 7.2, W. 6.8, H. 2.3.  
Nozzle broken away; about a third of the lamp is black from frequent use.  
The profile of the body is a double curve. Plain sloping rim; concave discus surrounded by a raised band; flat elongated bottom. On the discus is an erotic symplegma differing from the preceding scenes; they are kissing one another and are very close together. The filling-hole is below the bed.
- 318** (I101) Damascus St. D  
Buff body, fine texture.  
L. 7.5, W. 6.5, H. 2.3.  
Complete.  
The lamp is higher than usual. The profile of the body forms a single curve; the rim is flat and seems to be decorated with ovules and a few scattered globules; the nozzle is round; the center of the bottom is depressed. The erotic symplegma on the concave discus contains three figures. There seems to be a dog to right under the bed. The filling-hole is above the scene.
- 319** (1931.481) Yale  
Light yellowish gray clay, medium texture.  
L. 8.7, W. 7.6, H. 2.3.  
Complete.  
The body forms a double curve; the concave discus is surrounded by a raised band; on each side of the rim is a curved projection decorated on the flat top with undulating lines in relief similar to No. 121. The nozzle differs from the others with a symplegma scene in that it is more spatulated than round, projecting farther from the rim and drawn in at its base where there is a horizontal groove on each side; on its reverse it is set off from the flat bottom by a curved groove. The center of the bottom is slightly depressed. The erotic symplegma represented on the discus is similar to No. 313, but the man is seen in back view; the woman lifts her left hand to her hair and wears an anklet on her left foot. The bed is not represented. There are two filling-holes, one above and one below the group. (Cf. Broneer, *Corinth*, p. 200, fig. 128, No. 659.)  
Third century A.D.
- 320** (1938.4743) Yale J7-W3  
Light buff clay, medium texture.

Preserved length with handle 9.4, W. 6.1, H. 2.3; 3 with handle.

Termination of nozzle and part of discus broken away; the upper and lower parts have become separated.

The body has a single curve, flat rim, a solid handle extending backward, flat on both sides and raised above the rim. The nozzle, which is longer than usual, is ornamented with debased double volutes separated by a wedge-shaped depression on the bridge. A replica of handle and nozzle is No. 344, which also has the depressed bottom of the lamp under discussion. Both lamps have an elongated form. The discus is surrounded by two concentric rings from the outer of which rise on the shoulder stamped ovules interrupted by handle and nozzle. The representation on the concave discus is an erotic symplegma very similar to that on No. 313.

- 321 (E866) Damascus E1-29  
 Reddish buff body, coarse texture.  
 L. with handle 9.4, W. 6, H. 2.2.  
 Complete.

Same profile, proportions, handle, shoulder decoration and rings around the discus as on No. 320. Here, however, the nozzle is complete; it is long and round and is decorated with the same debased volutes as the preceding. The representation on the discus is quite different; a difficult coitus. The woman lies on a high mattress and holds a long, broad fillet in both hands; the man kneels on the bed and lifts her right leg high above his head. The filling-hole is below his knees, breaking the side of the bed. (See Miltner, *Ephesos*, Pls. I, 2; IV, 522, for the same representation on a Roman lamp and on one of the Asia Minor type, but on neither does the woman hold the fillet. The representation was popular for more than two hundred years.)



FIG. 19

- 322 (1933.352) Yale E4-7  
 Buff clay, medium texture.  
 L. 7.9, W. 6.9, H. 2.1.  
 Complete.

The sides of the body form a double curve; the round nozzle, which shows trace of use, scarcely projects beyond the sloping shoulder; on each side of its obverse is a faint groove; a low band surrounds the discus, which is concave; the bottom is flat with two very faintly marked incised rings. The discus contains a group of two figures: a man standing to right—the filling-hole cuts through his body—with a club behind him, evidently Heracles, who seems to be choking a standing lion. The group, however, is so badly worn that the interpretation is far from certain. At Ephesus the same subject of Heracles choking or wrestling with a lion occurs on a lamp of different form and much later than our lamp, which belongs to the third century A.D. (Miltner, *Ephesos*, Pl. XIII, No. 241 and p. 192, No. 241, his Type VII of the Asia Minor lamps.)



FIG. 20

- 323 (1931.482) Yale  
 Grayish buff clay, coarse texture.  
 L. 9.5, W. 6.8, H. 3.1.

Pl. VIII, Fig. 20

Complete.

The sides of the body are double curved; the round nozzle with debased volutes projects so far as to give the lamp a pear-shaped form. The flat bottom is elongated. In the concave discus is a representation too faint to identify. The filling-hole is to the left.

- 324 (1933.353) Yale C3-D7  
 Buff clay, coarse texture.  
 L. 9.5, W. 6.9, H. 3.1.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 323.

- 325 (1938.4735) Yale D1-7  
 Greenish gray clay, coarse texture.  
 L. 9.6, W. 6.8, H. 2.9.  
 Complete. The upper part of the lamp is blackened by fire.  
 Same as No. 323.



FIG. 21

- 326 (1938.4736) Yale G1-111  
 Reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 9.2, W. 7.7, H. 2.4.  
 Complete, but design very faint.

Pl. VIII, Fig. 21

The profile of the body has a double curve; the round nozzle is offset and starts below the top of the rim. The bottom is elongated and slightly concave. The discus is concave and is decorated near the edge with a wreath consisting of small raised circles alternating with an X-shaped pattern, but the pattern is very faint. The representation on the discus is Aeneas carrying Anchises on his shoulder and accompanied by the boy Ascanius. Aeneas, seen in front view looking to left, takes rapid strides to right, with Anchises on his left shoulder, and leads the boy behind him by the right hand. Both Aeneas and Ascanius wear a pointed cap, the pilos. The filling-hole is between the legs of Aeneas. The same subject occurs frequently, especially on Roman lamps of the second and third centuries A.D. Such a picture would hardly have been made in Dura before the Roman occupation. It occurs on a Corinthian lamp in the Museum in Athens; Broneer's Type XXVII, p. 102 and note 4; cf. *C.I.L.* XV, 2, pp. 790 ff., Nos. 6236, 6294, 6350.1, 6496.1; Walters, *BMC, Lamps*, No. 1185, fig. 251. The earliest occurrence, however, of Aeneas carrying his father on his shoulder and looking back at Ascanius is on a lamp from Pompeii illustrated by H. von Rohden, "Die Terrakotten von Pompeii," in R. Kekule von Stradonitz, *Die antiken Terrakotten*, Stuttgart, 1880-1903, Vol. 1, p. 49, fig. 26. In the recent excavations of the Stadium at Olympia an example similar to that from Corinth has been found (E. Kunze and H. Schleif, "II Bericht über die Ausgrabungen in Olympia," *Jahrbuch des deutschen archäologischen Instituts*, LIII, 1938, p. 25, figs. 14 and 15) dating from the middle of the second century A.D.

To judge from the shape of the nozzle our lamp dates from the middle of the third century A.D.

- 327 (1938.4737) Yale G5-28  
 Reddish buff clay, coarse texture.  
 L. 9.4, W. 7.7, H. 2.5.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 326, but design even fainter.



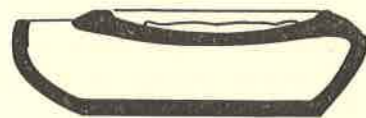


FIG. 22

328 (1933.350) Yale

L7-W1

Pl. VIII, Fig. 22

Pinkish clay, fine texture. Top of lamp preserved partly black wash.

L. 9.4, W. 7.9, H. 2.8.

Complete except for a small break at the filling-hole.

The profile of the body is double convex; the round nozzle projects from and starts below the top of the rim; the discus is concave. On the sloping rim is a wreath of sets of three leaves, the outer ones diagonal to the central leaves, starting at a rosette opposite to the nozzle and ending at a globule on the base of the nozzle. The bottom is flat and circular. On the discus is a representation of a statuesque figure of Hermes with left leg drawn back walking to left in the Polycleitan stance. He holds a large caduceus in his left hand supported by his elbow. His chlamys fastened over his chest falls behind him, the end caught up over the left shoulder and wrapped around the left arm. He is youthful and bare-headed, nor does he wear wings on his feet. Behind him, half concealed by his body, is his ram running to left; only the front half of the animal is depicted. The filling-hole is between the ram's head and a ground line on which stands a cock to left with very stylized tail and feet. At the extreme left is a burning altar and at the extreme right a pile of stones arranged in pyramidal form with a peculiar object resembling a small altar on top.

Ram and cock are familiar enough as sacred to Hermes<sup>32</sup> and the burning altar is also clear, but the interpretation of the pyramidal object on the right is problematic. It may be the pile of stones erected by wayfarers to guide them to their destination<sup>33</sup> or it may represent Mt. Kyllene or Mt. Kerykion and the object on top a cave, to be sure very conventionally depicted, in which Hermes was said to have been born.<sup>34</sup> On a Roman lamp of the second century A.D. from the Athenian Agora the subject appears in a more simplified form. Instead of the pile of stones, an altar is represented (*AJA*, XLI, 1937, p. 188, fig. 19).

329 (1932.1374) Yale

C7-a4

Pl. VIII

Light pinkish gray clay, traces of black wash, fine texture.

L. 9.5, W. 7.8, H. 2.4.

Complete except for a small piece chipped from the nozzle.

The body is double convex as in No. 328; the round nozzle projects from the middle of the sloping shoulder as in the preceding lamp; the discus is concave and is surrounded by a raised band. The rim is decorated with ovules in faint relief. The bottom is flat and elongated. On the discus is a representation of a man leading a pack camel, or, rather, dromedary. The man is seen in back view and seems to wear an exomis or more probably a chiton. He is moving rapidly to right but looks back and holds the animal by a rope which is fastened about its neck. On its back are two packs fastened by a cord to the saddle. Man and beast stand on a ground line. There are two filling-holes; the one between the man's legs is pierced, but the one over the pack is merely outlined, although it is pierced in No. 331. Lamps of Roman times with this representation are to be expected in a caravan city like Dura<sup>35</sup> (*Rep. V*, Pl. XXI, 1).

32. For the cock as a sacred bird of Hermes see Roscher, *Lexikon, s.v. Hermes*, col. 2387; and *s.v. Mercurius*, cols. 2803, fig. 1 (cock, ram and tortoise in pediment of temple of Mercury on a coin of M. Aurelius), 2806, 2812, 2825, fig. 4 (silver relief on which the cock stands on an urn); Pauly-Wissowa-Kroll, *R.E., s.v. Mercurius*, cols. 992.170, 997, 1012; Daremberg-Saglio-Pottier, III, 2, p. 1819, fig. 4961 (silver medallion of Roman period on which Hermes has the same stance as on our lamp, but the cock stands on a pillar); O. Keller, *Die antike Tierwelt*, II, Leipzig, 1913, p. 137.

33. Paus. VII, 22, 4; Roscher, *Lexikon, s.v. Hermes*, cols. 2342 ff., 2382 f., 2392; Preller-Robert, *Griechische Mythologie*, 4 ed., Berlin, 1894-1926, p. 401.

34. Paus. IX, 20, 3 (Mt. Kerykion); Roscher, *Lexikon, s.v. Hermes*, cols. 2360 ff., 2367 (Kyllene).

35. For a caravan of camels on a Dura graffito, see Rostovtzeff, *Rep. IV*, pp. 221 f. and Pl. XXIII, 2. The military god on camelback, D. Schlumberger, *Arch. Anz.*, 1935, col. 620 and note 2, col. 626, fig. 20, occurs again at Dura, see Rostovtzeff, *YCS V*, p. 209, note 64 and fig. 44; and F. E. Brown, *Rep. VII-VIII*, Pl. XXXI, 2 with pp. 165-167. Also at Dura was found a mould for making a medallion of a man or god on camelback.

330 (1938.4747) Yale

M8-W6

Reddish buff clay, medium texture.

Preserved length 7.1, W. 6.9, H. 2.3.

Nozzle broken away, discus damaged.

Same as No. 329, but on a smaller scale with the pierced filling-hole cutting through the middle of the ground line.

331 (1938.4750) Yale

M7-W3

Pinkish buff clay, fine texture.

Fragment. About one half of the upper part.

Same as No. 329, but the upper filling-hole is pierced. The lower filling-hole is not preserved. These three lamps of local clay with the representation of a man leading a pack camel were made from three different moulds, as the different sizes indicate. The matrices were not made at Dura, but elsewhere in Syria where first-class artisans plied that trade.

332 (1938.4751) Yale

X3

Pl. VIII

Yellowish gray clay, medium texture.

Preserved length 7.2, W. 6.2, H. 2.3.

Complete, except for end of nozzle. The upper and lower moulded parts have become separated.

The body is double convex; enough of the nozzle is preserved to make it certain that it was round with volutes; around the concave discus is a band; the bottom is flat with an incised circle in the center. The pattern on the shoulder is now very faint, but when the lamp was photographed in Dura ovules were quite clearly visible. The representation on the discus is also faint but it is certainly Aphrodite between two Erotes. She seems to be draped only from the waist down. With both hands uplifted she is arranging her hair. The Erotes also stand to front. At the extreme right there seems to be a tripod. The filling-hole cuts through the legs of the Eros on the left.

333 (H145) Damascus

E8-28

Fragment of upper part of lamp.

The unpierced handle extends vertically and is flat on both sides. On the concave discus is represented in rather high relief the bust of Athena to right holding a lance over her left shoulder. She wears helmet and aegis. Her hair falls in a twist down her back. The filling-hole is in front of her face. The design is inverted, the head turned toward the nozzle. The bust of Athena on the lamp from Corinth and from Vari is to the left and represents an altogether different type; see S. E. Bassett, *AJA*, VII (1903), p. 342, fig. 3 (Vari), p. 343, fig. 4, Broneer, No. 1102, p. 246, fig. 174 (Corinth), the one later, the other earlier than our lamp. Cf. *Ἐφημερίς ἀρχαιολογική*, 1906, Pl. 6, 6; Johanna Brants, *Antieke Terra-Cotta Lampen uit het Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden*, 1913, Pl. V, 695 (bust of Athena to right) and Pl. VII, 1101 (bust of Athena to left); Hetty Goldman, *AJA*, XXXIX (1935), p. 530, fig. 4 (bust of Athena to left).



FIG. 23

334 (1938.4748) Yale

G5-NE

Pl. VIII, Fig. 23

Light yellowish gray clay, medium texture.

L. 9.1, W. 7.6, H. 2.6.

Complete.

Angular body; no handle; round nozzle with six short vertical bands—probably debased tongue pattern—at the base, two of them ending in incised circles; around the concave discus two incisions, the outer inter-



rupted by three rays of the sun god, the inner by the outer rays. On the discus is a crude draped bust of Helios facing with seven rays. The filling-hole is at the right of his neck. The bottom is slightly convex and is surrounded by an incised circle. The reverse of the nozzle is decorated with an incised crude lily pattern within which are two diagonal incisions with a vertical incision between them.

The bust of Helios is common from the first to the fourth century A.D. on Roman lamps; see Broneer, *Corinth*, pp. 106, 109, and Pl. XVI, Nos. 1148, 1155, 1158, 1167, cf. Pl. XXVI, No. 489 (Type XXIV); for an example found at Delphi, see P. Perdrizet, *Fouilles de Delphes*, V, 1906, p. 190, No. 539, fig. 828, who refers to the well-known Syrian cult of Helios in the whole extent of the empire in the third century A.D. For the row of strokes on the base of the nozzle, cf. Broneer, p. 276, fig. 197, No. 1366, and frequently at Ephesus, Miltner, *Ephesos*, Pl. II, Nos. 143 and 151 and often on Pl. III.

- 335** (E701) Damascus Redoubt  
Light reddish body, medium texture.  
L. 9.7, W. 6.9, H. 2.5-3.2.  
Damaged.  
Similar to No. 334, but with a flat knob handle and without the strokes on the base of the nozzle.
- 336** (1938.4739) Yale N8 Pl. VIII  
Reddish gray clay, light grayish slip, coarse texture.  
L. without handle 8.5, W. 6, H. 2.6.  
Matrix for making the first mould of a lamp. Handle broken away. The matrix is solid. It is a positive matrix for making a negative mould. We are fortunate enough to have a lamp, No. 337, which was made from a mould which in turn was made from this very same matrix. Our matrix has a concave discus surrounded by a raised band. The profile of the body forms a double curve. The bluntly triangular nozzle projects from the sloping shoulder and is bordered by single volutes; the wick-hole is a raised circle, of course not pierced. The bottom within an incised circle is slightly depressed. The discus contains a youthful figure striding to right; in his extended left hand he holds what seems to be a bowl; his right hand behind him holds a short staff. In front of him is an unpierced filling-hole. For this form of broad nozzle with triangular termination and volutes at the base see Broneer, p. 77, fig. 37, Type XXII, which begins at Corinth in the Augustan age, but elsewhere continues to the second and early third century.
- 337** (1932.1376) Yale G1-43 Pl. VIII  
Reddish clay, coarse texture.  
Preserved length with handle 9.4, W. 5.9, H. 2.1.  
Complete except for termination of nozzle.  
This lamp was made from a mould which in turn was made from the matrix, No. 336. On the matrix, as we have seen, the handle is broken away, but enough is preserved to show that it was flat on top and bottom, and that it projected horizontally as it does in the lamp. The filling-hole is pierced, but the figure is not as sharply marked as in the matrix; the same is true of the incised circle on the bottom.

## TYPE VII

## Miscellaneous

- 338** (1932.1353) Yale J1 Pl. IX  
Reddish clay, coarse texture.  
Preserved length with handle 9, W. 6.2, H. without handle 2.6, with handle 3.7.  
End of nozzle broken away.  
The profile consists of a single curve from the flat top to the bottom. Around the filling-hole is a strongly marked raised ring; a larger one interrupted by the handle is decorated with a barely visible wreath of overlapping leaves. Flanking the throat of the nozzle are curved streamers, doubtless debased volutes, ending

on the flat rim. The unpierced handle reaches diagonally upward and backward with triple ridge along the top and double ridge along the bottom except for a flat part where the upper half joins the lower half of the lamp. The bottom is flat and elongated.

- 339** (F88) Damascus M8-C2  
End of nozzle broken away.  
Same as No. 338, but with a twisted rope pattern interrupted by the handle which is only double-ridged.
- 340** (F1444) Damascus M8-W  
Only one half with handle preserved.  
Same as No. 338, but with two circles around the discus. The nozzle is shorter and without volutes.
- 341** (F543) Damascus M8-W3  
End of nozzle missing.  
The profile consists of a single curve from the flat top to the flat bottom. Judging from the preserved throat of the nozzle, it must have been longer than usual. There is a groove down the middle of the solid handle. Around the ring of the filling-hole is a larger one interrupted by the handle; it is decorated in the form of a twisted rope.  
Middle of third century A.D.
- 342** (G1682) Damascus K8-25  
The profile consists of a double curve because of the sloping curved shoulder. The nozzle is short and round; it has become assimilated into the body. Around the top are two laurel branches starting at the handle; the inner leaves are on the flat top, the outer on the sloping shoulder. The solid handle is not ridged.
- 343** (G902) Damascus N8-W1  
Reddish body, coarse texture.  
L. 12.3, W. 10, H. 3.5-4.6.  
Complete.  
Very large and with solid handle divided into two parts by an incision along the middle. Concave top with raised ring around filling-hole.
- 344** (1931.493) Yale Pl. IX  
Reddish clay, medium texture.  
Preserved length 9, W. 6.1, H. 2.2, with handle 3.2.  
End of nozzle broken away.  
The body has a single curve because the rim is flat; the discus is concave; the large filling-hole is surrounded by a raised ring around which are two raised bands. The rim is plain except for a wedge-shaped depression bordered by faint volutes at the base of the nozzle which is longer than usual. The handle is a solid knob projecting diagonally and rising above the rim. The bottom has a lightly depressed center.
- 345** (G2098) Damascus L8-W  
Preserved length 8.7, W. 6.5, H. 2.4.  
Nozzle and part of body broken away.  
The sunk discus has no ring around the large filling-hole; from it radiates a rosette of fourteen round-tipped petals, only ten of which are preserved. Two concentric bands border the rosette. On the sloping rim is a circular row of leaf-like decorations. A long, solid handle projects diagonally and its angular top contains a herringbone pattern. At the base of the handle, on the rim, is a large globule.  
This unique lamp is difficult to date. The handle differs from all others from Dura. Unfortunately the nozzle is missing. The rosette, however, is similar to those on Nos. 281 and 282, which date from the middle of the third century A.D.



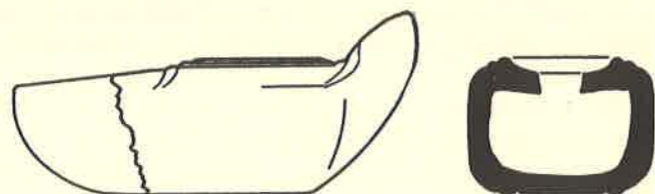


FIG. 24

346 (1938.4732) Yale

M7-H4

Pl. IX, Fig. 24

Grayish buff clay, medium texture.

Preserved length with handle 8.2, W. 4.8, H. without handle 3.6, with handle 4.8.

Top of nozzle broken away.

The body is very high, with vertical sides curving inwards only at the base. The bottom is flat with a very slightly raised ring. The small filling-hole in the center of the sunk discus is without ring. Around the edge of the discus are two concentric bands, the inner higher and thicker than the outer. The solid handle slopes diagonally upwards as in Type IV, Group 1, and on its flat obverse is suspended a kind of lily pattern with central dot between the scrolls. (Cf. the similar handle on a lamp from Ephesus of the Asia Minor Type VIII, Miltner, *Ephesos*, Pl. VII, 1230.) The nozzle was longer than usual and on its flat bridge are volutes separated by a raised wedge as in Type III, but our example is certainly not Hellenistic, though it follows the Hellenistic tradition.

It probably belongs to the third century.

347 (H302) Damascus

Necropolis Trench I

Pl. IX

Light buff body, red wash, medium texture.

L. 9.4, W. 4.5, H. 2.5-3.2.

Complete, traces of red paint.

Certainly not made at Dura.

Oblong with raised rim running from edge of flat, triple handle to tip of round nozzle. Another raised line within the rim runs from the middle part of the triple handles to the base of the nozzle. Furthermore, three lines surrounding the central figure stop at the wick-hole, except the outer one which surrounds the wick-hole. The human figure is in front view and is represented almost to the knees, when it is interrupted by the filling-hole. The relief is nearly obliterated. A similar and better preserved figure on the lamp at the Damascus Museum (No. 1282) certainly represents Hermes holding a purse and caduceus.

## TYPE VIII

### Mesopotamian

There are two Mesopotamian groups, one glazed, the other unglazed. Both are characterized by a deep bowl-shaped reservoir turned on the wheel, and by a broad mouth, but no discus. In Type VIII, Group 1, the nozzle is either long or short and is always round-tipped with a large wick-hole. In some cases the nozzle starts from near the bottom of the bowl and slopes gently upwards; in other cases it starts from the bottom of the bowl and is horizontal. The nozzle is hand-made and was applied before firing. In the earlier specimens, Nos. 348, 349, which are very crudely made, there is no handle, but there is a high collar-shaped rim. In the later specimens of Type VIII there is a ring around the mouth of the bowl which is decorated with either two or four protuberances. The handle in the later examples, Nos. 368-371, is vertical and ribbon-shaped, and is pierced. Its upper attachment is on the rim of the bowl, its lower attachment on the middle of the body. In the latest examples the handle is either unpierced, No. 376, or it consists of a horizontally attached flat projection, Nos. 357 and 362, long enough to permit a firm grasp with thumb and side of index finger. In one of the later specimens, No. 373, there is a short, solid, vertical handle, too short to grasp. This lamp is the only example with vertical handle in which the upper attachment rises above the rim of the bowl.

In Group 2 the mouth of the bowl is smaller and the end of the nozzle is usually flat. As in Group 1 there is either an upright collar-shaped rim or a ring around the opening of the bowl. The ring-shaped rim is the more common form. The ribbon handle is more graceful in shape than in Group 1, and rises above the edge of the bowl. It is never entirely pierced, but nearly so. Evidently the lampmaker held the handle with tip of thumb and finger when he fastened it to the lamp. That would explain the deep impressions on each side of the handle. When the handle is solid it starts from the middle of the bowl and curves upwards to a point level with the lip of the bowl. This type of handle is flat on top, curved underneath, and is about three centimeters long, thus affording a firm grip. In almost all cases the bottom of the bowl is flat with or without a base-ring. The bottom, with only two exceptions, Nos. 378 and 381, is never glazed, but the entire reservoir is always glazed, even its bottom inside, in order to make the lamp impermeable.

The clay of both types is grayish and sandy, and was procured from the banks of the Euphrates. In the firing the clay turns either grayish yellow or reddish, depending on the degree of heat in the kiln,<sup>36</sup> and how well it was kneaded. No. 378, an example of the transition period, has characteristics of both Groups 1 and 2. In common with Group 1 it has a large mouth, large wick-hole, and no handle. In common with Group 2 it is covered with a light green glaze.

I have chosen the term Mesopotamian for these types rather than "Parthian," the latter a misleading term used in the *Preliminary Reports* and by Debevoise in his book on Parthian pottery. These types certainly begin in the Parthian period, but are not necessarily of Parthian manufacture.

Lamps of Type VIII have been found in large quantities all over the Mesopotamian region. Forerunners of the lamps of the Parthian period occur in Babylon<sup>37</sup> in the Neobabylonian layer. Many have been found at Seleucia on the Tigris.<sup>38</sup> Also at Ctesiphon a long series has been discovered<sup>39</sup> in a grave which had been used for so long a period that exact dates for these lamps cannot be ascertained. Glazed lamps have been found at Seleucia on the Tigris, at Ctesiphon, at Assur near the large Parthian house which Andrae assigns to the second century A.D. Another glazed lamp was found at Assur in the caravanserai which is probably of the Sassanian period. This late date indicates how long such lamps were in vogue.<sup>40</sup> Many examples of glazed lamps have been found at Nippur; they are now in the Pennsylvania Museum and are not yet published. The lamps found at Nineveh in the temple of Nabû and in Sennacherib's house are not described, but are illustrated on Pl. LV of *Archaeologia*, Vol. LXXIX.

Four lamps, Nos. 397-400, even though they have no glaze preserved, have been catalogued under Group 3 because they have a smaller mouth than Group 1. In profile, however, they are similar to No. 376; indeed, Nos. 397 and 399 have the same solid vertical handle, whereas No. 400 has the pierced vertical handle of No. 370 of Group 1. In ornamentation, however, they are unique. Around the filling-hole, starting from the handle, are raised strokes forming a wreath. On No. 397 there is in addition to this ornamentation a palm branch on the flat throat of the nozzle. It is important to note that they are not wheel-made but moulded.

The lamps of Type VIII, glazed and unglazed, form a homogeneous group independent of the other types. The presence or absence of glaze would, of course, affect the expense of the lamp, as it affected its beauty, but cannot be taken as an evidence of date since the same shapes occur both glazed and unglazed. The type as a whole, therefore, is one division of the class of green glazed pottery already discussed by Dr. Toll in *Final Report IV*, Part I. The evidence for dating that distinctive ware (*ibid.*, pp. 5 f., cf. "Approximate Chronology of Types," p. 70) shows that it was certainly used in Dura by 50 B.C. and perhaps half a century earlier, and that it continued in use until the city's destruction. The title "Parthian ware" by which it is frequently known is suggestive but inaccurate. As Dr. Toll remarks (p. 72): "Chronologically the

36. F. Matson, *Technological Notes on the Pottery, Final Report IV, Part I, Fascicle 1*, p. 85 f.

37. Oscar Reuther, *Die Innenstadt von Babylon*, "Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichung der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft," XLVII, 1926, pp. 28 f., and fig. 32. See also R. Dougherty, "Miscellaneous Antiquities from Southern Babylonia" in *Annual of the American School of Oriental Research*, VIII (1908/9), p. 49, fig. 18; R. Koldewey, *The Excavations at Babylon*, London, 1855-1925, pp. 252-254.

38. Debevoise, *Seleucia*, pp. 23-27.

39. Oscar Reuther, *Die Ausgrabungen der deutschen Ktesiphon Expedition in Winter 1928/29*, Staatliche Museum in Berlin, Islamische Kunstabteilung, p. 10, fig. 4. "Beigaben aus einer parthischen Wölbruft."

40. Andrae-Lenzen, *Die Partherstadt Assur*, "Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichung der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft," Leipzig, 1933, Pl. 6d and p. 25, 4 is late Parthian; it was found near the large Parthian house which Andrae, p. 9, dates from the end of the second century A.D. The other lamp found in the caravanserai is illustrated Pl. 56 t and mentioned on p. 104. According to Andrae, p. 102, the caravanserai is probably of the Sassanian period.



spreading of green glazed ware is contemporaneous with the expansion of the Parthian Empire, although most of the forms of vessels had probably been developed in Hellenistic times." At the other extreme, the green glazed ware persists beyond the Parthian occupation of Dura and, indeed, beyond the extinction of the Parthian Empire.

Since the lamps of Type VIII belong to this larger category, we may assume the Parthian conquest toward the end of the second century B.C. as the *terminus a quo* for their occurrence at Dura, with 50 B.C. as the earliest date for which we have good evidence. The earlier specimens are related to similar lamps from Seleucia and are presumably imports, though not necessarily from that city. Whether they were introduced accidentally or by design, the form commended itself sufficiently to induce potters familiar with it to begin manufacture in the town. For the local production of these lamps we have two kinds of evidence: the difference in shape between specimens from our excavations and those from Seleucia; and the discovery of kilns and tripods which show that green glazed pottery was certainly made in Dura. The tradition, once established, was continued until the city's destruction, but the only evidence for dating within the type is derived from the variation in form and fabric.

*Group 1*

Unglazed, wheel-made

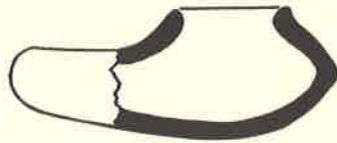


FIG. 25

- 348 (1929.316) Yale  
Buff clay, light yellowish gray slip, coarse texture.  
Preserved length 5.9, W. 5.8, H. 3.5.  
Wheel-made bowl; nozzle missing.

Fig. 25

This simplest lamp of Group 1 has sloping shoulders, slightly concave near the lip at the filling-hole. The bottom is convex. The angular profile is smoothed by paring. The nozzle starts at the bottom. There is no handle.

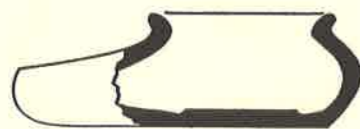


FIG. 26

- 349 (1932.1343) Yale  
Reddish clay, coarse texture.  
Preserved length 6.5, W. 6.4, H. 3.  
Badly broken, three fragments now pasted together, nozzle missing.  
The bowl is round in profile, the bottom flat. The lip flares slightly outwards. There is no handle.

B8-g6

Fig. 26

- 350 (G1486) Damascus  
Light yellowish gray body, fine texture.  
Preserved L. 5.1, W. 4.4, H. 2.5.  
Nozzle broken off.  
Same as No. 349.

L7-W6

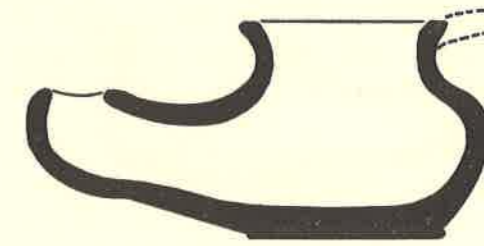


FIG. 27

- 351 (1938.4635) Yale  
Reddish clay, coarse texture.  
L. 12.2, W. 7.7, H. 5.7.  
Part at lip broken.

D6

Pl. IX, Fig. 27

The bowl is round in profile; the bottom is flat. The nozzle is long, round-tipped, with slightly concave sides; it starts from the bottom and rises slightly. The lamp has a well-developed concave neck and flaring flat lip which expands in a flat horizontal handle, now missing.

- 352 (1931.494) Yale  
Gray clay, coarse texture.  
Preserved length 10.4, W. 7.2, H. 4.8.  
Wheel-made bowl; end of nozzle missing, rim chipped, the surface flaking, broken.  
Same as No. 351, probably with rudimentary flat handle, now missing. This lamp is very crudely made, and probably belongs to the end of the first century A.D.

- 353 (1938.4632) Yale  
Grayish buff clay, coarse texture.  
Present length 10.3, W. 7.9, H. 5.  
End of nozzle and half of lip missing.  
Same as No. 351, but with two horns on shoulders.

- 354 (F659) Damascus  
Preserved length 10.4, W. 8.6, H. 4.9.  
Body partly broken away, end of nozzle missing.  
Same as No. 354.

L7-W

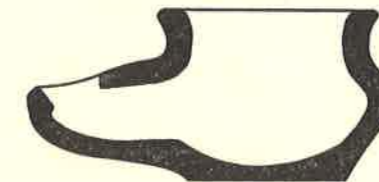


FIG. 28

- 355 (1938.4752) Yale  
Grayish buff clay, light yellowish gray slip, coarse texture.  
L. 9.7, W. 6.8, H. 4.5.  
Complete except the handle.  
This shape is like No. 353, but with four horns projecting from the shoulders. (The fourth is now missing.)

Pl. IX, Fig. 28

- 356 (E43) Damascus  
Light reddish body, coarse texture.  
W. 7, H. 4.4.  
Damaged, nozzle broken off.  
Same as No. 355.

B8-H16



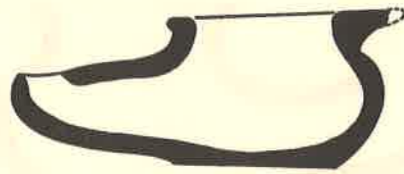


FIG. 29

357 (1931.495) Yale

Grayish buff clay, light greenish gray slip, coarse texture.

L. 9.7, W. 7.5, H. 4.3.

Complete except for tip of handle.

It has the rounded profile of a bowl with ring-shaped rim, but the top of the rim is not as broad. It has two protuberances on the shoulders. The handle, however, is a solid bar projecting horizontally from the lip of the bowl.

End of second or beginning of third century A.D.

358 (1938.4754) Yale

Light grayish clay, coarse texture.

Preserved length 6.8, W. 6.3, H. 4.6.

Nozzle and handle missing.

Like No. 357, but horns are longer.

359 (F660) Damascus

Preserved length 7.5, W. 6.1, H. 3.5.

Nozzle missing.

The sides of the bowl curve so little that they are almost straight, and one side is longer than the other, so that the flat bottom causes the lamp to tip to one side. As on No. 358, the protuberances are near the base of the nozzle.

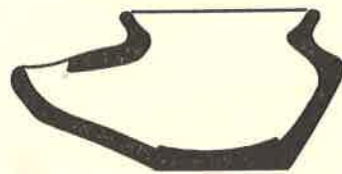


FIG. 30

360 (1938.4630) Yale

Reddish clay, coarse texture.

L. 8.8, W. 7.5, H. 4.2.

Part of lip and handle missing.

The bowl has straight sides; transition to the shoulders is sharp, with concave neck; the lips flare outwards. Two horns project backwards from shoulder.

361 (G404) Damascus

L. 9, W. 7.5, H. 4.

Complete.

Same as No. 360.

362 (1930.95) Yale

Reddish clay, coarse texture.

Preserved length without handle 9.8, W. 6.4, H. 4.5.

End of nozzle missing; trace of use.

The profile of the bowl is angular, as on No. 360, and its bottom is flat. The four protuberances differ

Pl. IX, Fig. 29

G3-K2

L7-W

Fig. 30

M8-W1

Pl. IX

from the preceding example in that they are long strips of clay projecting only slightly from the middle of the bowl. The handle is merely a flat projection sloping upwards from the rim but affording a firm grip. The obverse of the nozzle slopes upwards from the flat bottom.

Second century A.D.

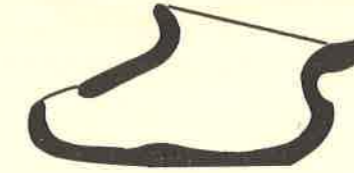


FIG. 31

363 (1938.4636) Yale

Reddish buff clay, coarse texture.

L. 9, W. 5.2, H. 4.3.

Complete.

Rounded profile, wide flaring lip, short flat handle. Four small protuberances on the shoulder. The lip at the filling-hole slopes toward the handle. The bottom is flat.

364 (H343) Damascus

Light yellowish gray body, coarse texture, crudely made.

L. 11.8, W. 7.3, H. 5.2.

Lip damaged, handle missing.

Same as No. 363.



FIG. 32

365 (1938.4753) Yale

Reddish clay, light grayish slip, coarse texture.

L. 7.3, W. 5.4, H. 3.

Complete except for tip of handle.

Rounded body; collar-shaped rim; flat bottom; two projections on bowl and traces of a solid bar-shaped handle sloping upwards and outwards from the rim.

366 (I134) Damascus

Light greenish gray body, coarse texture.

L. 11, W. 7.7, H. 4.7-5.1.

Complete.

Same as No. 365.

367 (1933.366) Yale

Grayish clay, light greenish gray slip, coarse texture.

Preserved length 6.4, W. 5.1, H. 2.9.

Part of top of bowl and end of nozzle broken away. Badly made; repaired from two halves.

This very small specimen has a crudely made rounded bowl with flat flaring lip. Two horn-like protuberances are attached nearer the nozzle. They are longer and sharper than in any other example. The bottom of the bowl is not flat but slightly convex. Whether it had a flat bar-shaped handle is uncertain, for the back part of the rim is missing.

M8-W4

Pl. IX, Fig. 31

E8-56

B2-D5

Pl. IX, Fig. 32

L7-W24

Pl. IX

- 368** (1938.4631) Yale Necropolis Trench II Pl. X  
 Reddish buff clay, light grayish slip, coarse texture.  
 L. without handle 10.8, W. 7.6, H. 4.6.  
 Handle almost entirely missing, part of rim of bowl broken away; trace of use.  
 The nozzle is short and horizontal, the wick-hole sloping downwards. The bowl is round. The flat base forms a low foot. Enough of the handle is preserved to make it clear that it was ribbon-shaped, that it rose above the collar-shaped rim to which it is attached, sloped slightly backwards, and had its lower attachment on the middle of the bowl.  
 End of second century A.D.

- 369** (1932.1380) Yale C7-D7  
 Reddish clay, coarse texture.  
 Preserved length 10.2, W. 7.2, H. 5.2.  
 Badly preserved. End of nozzle missing and more than half of the upper part of the bowl broken away.  
 Characteristic is the profile of the body which slopes gradually from the base of the rim to the flat bottom, also the four protuberances, two on each side. Three of the protuberances are broken off, but the marks of their attachment are clearly visible.

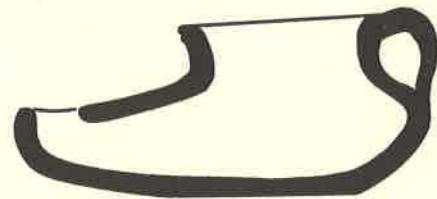


FIG. 33

- 370** (1938.4628) Yale Tower 20 Pl. X, Fig. 33  
 Pinkish gray clay, light greenish gray slip, coarse texture.  
 L. 11.2, W. 7.4, H. 4.9.  
 Complete.  
 This lamp has a long horizontal nozzle starting at the flat base of the bowl. The profile of the bowl is round; the collar-shaped rim flares. The vertical ribbon handle, which is pierced, has its upper attachment on the rim of the bowl, its lower attachment on the middle of the bowl. Around the middle of the bowl are four protuberances (one is missing now). From this complete specimen it is clear that the wick-hole is very large; the wick must have been the same size, otherwise the oil would spill through the nozzle.  
 This lamp belongs to the end of the second century A.D.

- 371** (1938.4629) Yale Necropolis Trench II  
 Grayish buff clay, light yellowish gray slip, coarse texture.  
 Preserved length 10.8, W. 8, H. 4.8.  
 End of nozzle missing, rim chipped, handle broken away.  
 Like No. 370, vertical lip less flaring; four protuberances.

- 372** (1938.4755) Yale L8-W Pl. X  
 Yellowish gray clay, coarse texture.  
 Preserved length 10.2, W. 6.2, H. 4.  
 Broken in two parts, handle missing.

Rounded profile of the bowl. Raised ring with flat top around the filling-hole. Four horn-like protuberances. The handle, probably of the ring shape, was attached to the shoulders and lip, rising above the rim at the filling-hole. The small dimension of the filling-hole and the ring handle are peculiar features of this lamp, but are common in glazed lamps.

- 373** (1930.96) Yale Pl. X  
 Grayish clay, coarse texture.  
 Preserved length including handle 10.8, W. 7, with horns 8.2, H. 4.9.  
 One side of nozzle broken away.  
 The lamp has a round profile, the neck is very short, and a ring-shaped rim is flat on top. There are only two protuberances. A solid vertical handle rising a little above the rim projects only slightly from rim and bowl, affording no grip for the fingers. As usual, the nozzle is horizontal on top, but on the bottom it slopes upwards.

- 374** (1938.4634) Yale G5-22 Pl. X  
 Reddish buff clay, light yellowish gray slip, coarse texture.  
 Preserved length 12.2, W. 7.3, H. 6.1.  
 End of nozzle broken; two horns are missing.  
 Rounded body, slightly concave near the bottom. The vertical handle is solid and projects from the middle of the body. Flaring lip with flat top rim. The nozzle is straight and starts from the flat bottom. Four protuberances. The lamp is crudely made; paring on the nozzle.

- 375** (1675) Damascus 8427 Necropolis Trench III  
 Light grayish body, coarse texture.  
 L. 11.8, W. 7.1, H. 4.6.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 374.

- 376** (1932.1381) Yale C7-C1  
 Reddish buff clay, traces of light yellowish gray slip, coarse texture.  
 Preserved length 8.2, W. 6.7, H. 3.3.  
 Nozzle broken away; in bad state of preservation.  
 This is the flattest example found. The profile of the bowl is angular; the rim is low and ring-shaped, flat on top. The bottom of the bowl is slightly convex. The solid vertical ribbon handle at its upper attachment is flat and converges sharply towards its lower attachment.

- 377** (1938.4633) Yale H1-4 Pl. XII  
 Reddish clay inside, outside light yellowish gray, coarse texture.  
 Preserved length 11.8, W. 7.3, H. 5.5.  
 Hand-made; back of lamp broken away.  
 This unique lamp has been catalogued here though it does not belong to Type VIII, being crudely hand-made and decorated quite differently. The nozzle is relatively short and has a very large sloping wick-hole which shows trace of use. The wick-hole, sloping downwards, is found occasionally in Type VIII, in Nos. 368, 369. On top of the wick-hole is a globule. The nozzle is set horizontally above and slopes upwards from the base of the bowl. The filling-hole in the discus is quite as small as the wick-hole; around the discus is a raised ring which is decorated with a globule in front and another opposite to it. The latter, however, is not on the ring, but just behind it. The top of the bowl is decorated with four protuberances, two on each side. On the throat of the nozzle behind its globule are punched dots which continue in an irregular line to the ring of the filling-hole. Similar punched dots extend from the sides of the nozzle to the large protuberances on the bowl. Above these circles are eight long T-shaped punched bars, four on each side. None of these incisions, however, pierces the lamp. The bottom is slightly convex.



## Group 2

Glazed, wheel-made



FIG. 34

## 378 (1932.1379) Yale

D2-2

Pl. XI, Fig. 34

Light yellowish-gray clay, green glaze, medium texture.

L. 8, W. 4.8, H. 2.7.

Complete. Glaze discolored to a light grayish color.

The body is straight-sided, sloping downwards and outwards, but turns sharply inwards a little above the flat base. The mouth of the reservoir has a low ring-shaped rim. The nozzle has a large wick-hole sloping towards the tip. The lower attachment of the nozzle is flush with the base; its upper attachment is just below the rim. The nozzle is not flat on top as usual, but is convex. The bottom of the nozzle slopes upwards. On the bottom of the bowl, inside, is a small raised ring with central boss. The glazed lamps of similar form are very numerous at Seleucia on the Tigris. (See Debevoise, *Seleucia*, No. 388.) They occur in all four levels, the lowest of which is earlier than 141 B.C. Since the latest is of the second century A.D., the form lasted long at Seleucia. But at Dura it is exceptional and the fabric indicates that it was imported. It seems to be the earliest specimen of Type VIII, and is therefore to be connected with the introduction of green glazed ware in the first century B.C., though, of course, it may have been imported later.

## 379 (1938.4868) Yale

Light yellowish gray clay, green glaze, coarse texture.

W. 6.5, H. 3.7.

Fragment, about one-third of the bowl; glaze discolored to an even light grayish blue color. Probably this fragment belongs to a lamp.

## 380 (1929.554) Yale

Light yellowish clay, white glaze, medium texture.

W. ca. 7.5, H. 4.5.

Fragment, ca. one half preserved; probably a part of a lamp.

The profile of the bowl is slightly angular, the ribbon handle is unpierced.

## 381 (1932.1378) Yale

C7-g18

Pl. XI

Yellowish gray clay, green glaze, coarse texture.

L. 9.1, W. 5.5, H. 4.3.

Complete except end of nozzle on one side, end of projecting handle, and a little of ring-shaped rim.

Glaze faded to an olive green color.

The profile of the bowl has inward sloping sides with concave transition to the bottom and to the rim. The bottom is concave within a low base-ring. The long conical nozzle was probably round-tipped, convex instead of flat on top. The wick-hole is small. At the base of the nozzle are two protuberances, one on each side. The handle projects upwards as in No. 385. A low ring surrounds the mouth of the bowl.

## 382 (1931.476) Yale

Pl. XI

Grayish clay, green glaze, coarse texture.

L. with handle 8.4, W. 5, H. 4.

Complete; glaze partly discolored.

The profile of the bowl is a single delicate curve from the collar-shaped rim to the flat bottom. The bottom is flat and somewhat oblong. There is no base ring. The collar-shaped rim, one centimeter

high, rises without flare from the bowl and terminates in an almost flat low ring. The nozzle is short and is set horizontally, extending from the top of the bowl in its upper, and from the bottom in its lower attachment. It has a relatively large wick-hole and its tip is flatter than on the preceding specimens. Two protuberances with sharp ends frame the base of the nozzle. A short solid handle slopes upwards from the bowl. It is flat on top and rounded on the bottom. It extends only 1.5 cm. and does not afford a very good grip for thumb and finger.

First half of third century A.D.

## 383 (E589) Damascus

G2-5

Light greenish gray body, coarse texture, green glaze, faded to a light greenish gray color.

L. 10.4, W. 6.6, H. 3.6-4.3.

Complete except for a few chips off the rim.

This crude example with short projecting horizontal handle, flat-tipped nozzle, and two protuberances on the bowl at the nozzle belongs probably to the middle of the third century A.D. There is a peculiar nick on top of the nozzle.

## 384 (F1384) Damascus

C3-B6

Preserved length 9.5, W. 5.9.

Back part of bowl with handle broken away.

Form similar to No. 382.

## 385 (1938.4638) Yale

C3

Pl. XI

Greenish gray clay, green glaze except the bottom, coarse texture.

Preserved length 8.2, W. 5.3, H. 3.8.

Complete, except the end of the nozzle. Glaze turned partly to dark reddish brown color.

Profile has straight vertical sides with concave shoulder and transition to the flat bottom. The nozzle was long and probably flat at the end; it rises slightly upwards. The diagonally projecting handle has two protuberances as on No. 382.

## 386 (F935) Damascus

M7-W12

Only a small piece of bowl and nozzle preserved.

Same as No. 385.

## 387 (F658) Damascus

L7-W

Preserved length 9.5, W. 6.8, H. 3.5.

Complete except tip of nozzle and end of projecting handle.

Two protuberances, one on each side at base of nozzle. The handle projects diagonally. The mouth of the bowl is surrounded by a ring-shaped rim. The bottom of the reverse is flat.

## 388 (1932.1377) Yale

G6-A2

Pl. XI

Yellowish gray clay, green glaze except on bottom, coarse texture.

Length with handle 12.8, W. 6.7, H. 4.9.

Complete; glaze partly discolored.

The profile of the bowl is angular without base ring. A low collar-shaped rim rises from the bowl and terminates in an inward sloped lip. The bottom is flat and oblong, but there is a knob of glaze on the reverse of the nozzle. The nozzle is flat-tipped but much broader and longer than No. 382. Its throat is flat on top, angular on the sides, and does not taper towards the tip. On the bowl are two protuberances, one on each side. The long solid handle slopes upwards from the body; it extends 3 cm., thus affording a very firm grip for thumb and forefinger.

First half of third century A.D.

## 389 (1939.317) Yale

Pl. XII

Yellowish gray clay, green glaze except on bottom, coarse texture.

Length with handle 10.2, W. 6, H. of bowl 4.8, H. with handle 5.7.

Complete.

Rather long thin nozzle set horizontally and convex on top; the wick-hole is small and the tip of the nozzle flat. Its upper attachment is near the top of the bowl, its lower attachment just above the base ring. The profile of the bowl has three sections: from the ring around the aperture it slopes outwards, then downwards in a straight line and finally sharply inwards to the base ring. The ring around the mouth of the bowl flares outward. The unpierced vertical ribbon handle has its upper attachment on the ring-shaped rim, its lower attachment on the middle of the bowl; from its upper attachment it rises about a centimeter, then curves gracefully downwards. At the base of the nozzle there are two decorative projections. The ring-shaped foot flares slightly and the bottom within the ring is slightly convex. (*Rep. II*, Pl. XLVIII, p. 41, No. 317.)

It may be assigned to the second century A.D.

**390** (1935.73) Yale N8-W9 Pl. XII

Yellowish gray clay, green glaze except for bottom, coarse texture.

L. with handle 10.7, W. 6.2, H. of bowl 4.4.

Upper part of handle broken away, foot slightly damaged; glaze partly discolored.

The nozzle is broader and longer than that of No. 389, but its tip has the same shape. The bowl has the same outline as the preceding example, but the bowl is not quite as high; the protuberances, however, are placed in the same way. The handle, though partly broken away, was also vertical and ribbon-shaped, and probably pierced. The ring-shaped foot is small. On the reverse there are two small bulbs of glaze at the base of the nozzle.

Second century A.D.

**391** (G2093) Damascus L7  
Light yellowish gray body, coarse texture, green glaze, faded to a light bluish color, inside same glaze.  
Preserved L. 8.6, W. 6.5, H. 3.6.  
Handle and tip of nozzle broken.  
Same as No. 390

**392** (1938.4637) Yale L8-W104  
Yellowish gray clay, dark green glaze, coarse texture.  
L. 10, W. 6.2, H. of bowl 4.6.  
Handle missing, in a bad state of preservation; glaze partly flaking and discolored.  
Form similar to No. 390, except that the wick-hole slopes downwards. Nozzle is broader and the end is flat.

**393** (H59) Damascus N8-A7  
Green glaze.  
Nozzle and upper part of handle broken away.  
Like No. 390, except that the bottom is concave.

**394** (1938.4639) Yale  
Yellowish gray clay, green glaze, coarse texture.  
Preserved length 8.7, W. 5.9, H. 4.6.  
Back and nozzle broken away, glaze partly discolored.  
Like No. 389; the filling-hole is larger; no protuberances. The shape of the missing handle is problematic.

**395** (1933.367) Yale Tower 19  
Grayish clay, green glaze except the bottom, coarse texture.  
Preserved length 8.4, W. 5.8, H. 4.3.  
Nearly all of the back half of the bowl with the handle broken away; end of the nozzle damaged.  
Like No. 390. From what remains of the ring around the reservoir, the opening was larger than on the two preceding examples, otherwise the profile of the bowl is the same. The nozzle, however, is shorter and the wick-hole larger. The wick-hole slopes downwards. The protuberances, one on each side of the base of the

nozzle, are of the same shape as those of Nos. 389 and 390. The ring-shaped foot is not so high, and within the ring the bottom is flat.

**396** (1938.4866) Yale  
Yellowish gray clay, green glaze, coarse texture.  
W. ca. 5.5.  
Fragment of bowl of lamp; glaze discolored, handle missing.  
The shape same as No. 390.

Group 3

Moulded, unglazed

**397** (1938.4643) Yale Necropolis Trench II Pl. XII

Grayish clay, coarse texture.

Preserved length 11.1, W. 6.8, H. 3.9.

Moulded lamp; tip of nozzle missing.

A raised ring surrounds the filling-hole. On the steep shoulder is an oval-shaped raised band starting from the handle; from this are suspended oblique strokes forming a wreath. On the flat throat of the nozzle between two small raised rings is a palm branch. The horizontal solid handle projecting from the filling-hole is flat on top and is divided into three ridges by two vertical grooves. The lower attachment of the handle is plain. The bottom is flat and oval-shaped.

**398** (H509) Damascus E8-E  
Grayish body, coarse texture, crudely made.  
Preserved length 10, W. 5.6, H. 3.2.  
In a bad state, tip of nozzle broken off.  
Same as No. 397.

**399** (1938.4645) Yale Necropolis Trench III  
Reddish clay, coarse texture.  
L. 10.8, W. 6.4, H. 4 with handle.  
Moulded lamp; complete except the tip of the nozzle.  
Like No. 397. The oval-shaped filling-hole is surrounded by a very low ring, from which oblique strokes rise in both directions. The projecting handle is solid. The wick-hole, which shows trace of use, slopes downwards. The nozzle is round-tipped. The bottom has a low oval base ring.

**400** (1938.4644) Yale X7-7 Pl. XII  
Pinkish clay, coarse texture.  
Length with handle 12.9, W. 7.2, H. 4.9.  
Complete.

A raised ring surrounds the filling-hole, and on the steep shoulder is a circular flat band from which oblique strokes form a wreath. The vertical ribbon handle projecting from the filling-hole is pierced. The wick-hole, which shows trace of use, slopes downwards. The bottom is flat and oval-shaped.

TYPE IX

Roman

**401** (H369) Damascus E8-62 Pl. XIII  
Grayish body, red wash, medium texture.  
L. 8.4, W. 6.5, H. 2.3-3.3.  
Tip of nozzle broken off.

The lamp has a concave discus and a heart-shaped nozzle and a ribbed solid handle. The decoration consists of four concentric rows of globules on the shoulder. The heart-shaped nozzle indicates the third century (see p. 48). Similar lamp in Miltner, *Ephesos*, Pl. XII, 115, 116.



- 402** (G2098) Damascus L8-W Pl. XIII  
 Grayish buff body, medium texture.  
 Preserved length 8.3, W. 6.4, H. 2.2-4.  
 Nozzle and part of lamp missing.  
 Concave discus is decorated with rosette. On the shoulder are nearly obliterated palmettes. Ribbed spur handle. On the bottom is an impressed inscription 'ENNEO' in the circle. A similar lamp, but with ring handle, is published by Dóra Iványi, *Die Pannonischen Lampen, Dissertationes Pannonice* 2,2, Budapest, 1935, Pl. XXVII, 7. The missing nozzle deprives the lamp of an important characteristic. The decoration is very common among the lamps from Ephesus (Miltner, *Ephesos*, Pls. I-III).

- 403** (1932.1384) Yale G6-a6 Pl. XIII  
 Pinkish buff clay, red dull glaze, fine texture.  
 Preserved length 4.3.  
 Nozzle and small part of discus preserved.  
 The nozzle, which is longer than usual, is round, and the volutes are set as in the Italian lamp published by Loeschke, *Sammlung Niessen*, Pl. LXXX, No. 1848; the bands around the concave discus are also the same as on the lamp just mentioned. It also occurs in Miltner, *Ephesos*, Pl. XI, No. 68. This type of nozzle is common in the first and second centuries A.D. Our lamp belongs to the Roman period which begins at Dura in 165 A.D. or to the temporary occupation under Trajan in 115 A.D. It is probable that a Roman brought this lamp with him.

## TYPE X

## Late Syrian

Type X, Nos. 404-411, consists mostly of surface finds of the first campaign, 1928, from the Main Gate, and is much later than the destruction of Dura by the Sassanians in about 256 A.D. It is known that a Syrian hermit lived in Dura in the fourth century,<sup>41</sup> and doubtless Syrian squatters occupied the ruins of the Main Gate in the fourth and fifth centuries of our era; to them the lamps in question must have belonged.

- 404** (1929.369) Yale Pl. XIII  
 Reddish clay, medium texture.  
 L. 8.6, W. 5.9, H. without handle 2.9, with handle 3.4.  
 Complete.  
 The body has a double curve. Around the filling-hole is a ring, flat on top. On the shoulder is a twisted rope not interrupted at the nozzle, which is relatively long, flat on top and round-tipped. The attached handle is a solid spur rising almost upright. The bottom is flat with a low double base ring, oval in shape.  
 Fourth or fifth century A.D.

- 405** (1929.325) Yale  
 Buff clay, medium texture.  
 Length with handle 8.5, W. 5.9, H. without handle 2.9, with handle 3.3.  
 Complete; moulded lamp.  
 Same as No. 404.

- 406** (1931.490) Yale  
 Light yellowish gray clay, medium texture.  
 L. 8.4, W. 5.9, H. without handle 2.6, with handle 3.1.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 404.

41. Cumont, *Fouilles*, p. lxiii.

- 407** (1929.324) Yale Main Gate Pl. XIII  
 Light yellowish gray clay, medium texture.  
 L. 9.1, W. 6.8, H. without handle 2.8, with handle 3.6.  
 Complete.  
 Like No. 404, but instead of the twisted rope design there is a club-shaped pattern interrupted both at the handle and at the base of the nozzle. There are single volutes with a globule between. On the bottom is a low oval-shaped base ring as before.

- 408** (1929.548) Yale Pl. XIII  
 Light pinkish gray clay, medium texture.  
 L. with handle 9.8, W. 6.6, H. without handle 3.1, with handle 3.7.  
 Complete.  
 The body has an almost angular double curve. Around the filling-hole are two concentric rings, both of equal height. On the shoulder two very stylized vine tendrils, without leaves or clusters of grapes, start near the base of the handle, which is decorated with three globules in a row, and terminate at the base of the nozzle. At the inner edge of the wick-hole are two raised globules with sunk center, no doubt debased small rosettes. The spur handle rises more diagonally than on Nos. 404-407. On the bottom are two faintly incised concentric rings with sunk center. The tendrils, though more complicated, remind one of the similar lamps found at Antioch, which have, however, a different shape of handle. Tendrils of almost identical form occur at Ephesus. (Waagé, *Antioch*, Pl. XI, 1487, 251; Miltner, *Ephesos*, Pl. XIV, 347, Type IV of his Byzantine lamps.)

- 409** (1929.550) Yale Main Gate  
 Light yellowish gray clay, medium texture.  
 L. 9.9, W. 6.6, H. 3.3.  
 Complete.  
 Decoration similar to that of No. 408.
- 410** (1929.549) Yale  
 Light yellowish gray clay, medium texture.  
 L. 9.9, W. 6.8, H. without handle 3.3, with handle 3.5.  
 Complete.  
 Same as No. 409.

- 411** (1929.323) Yale Main Gate Pl. XIII  
 Grayish clay, medium texture.  
 L. with handle 8.6, W. 5.9, H. without handle 3.1, with handle 4.2.  
 Complete.  
 The body is sharply angular, the ring of the filling-hole high and round on top with a low concentric ring interrupted by the handle. The spur handle is attached to the sloping shoulder. Around the edge of the shoulder is a raised ring continuing on the flat bridge of the nozzle, which is decorated with two ovules above, below which is a triangle with its base at the wick-hole. The rest of the shoulder is ornamented with rays. Not only is the bridge of the nozzle flat with angular sides, as in the Hellenistic Type II, but it is also flat underneath, and is decorated with a raised palm branch (Fig. 38). The foot is relatively high and oval in shape.

## TYPE XI

## Suspension Lamps

- 412** (1938.4749) Yale L7 Pl. XIII  
 Reddish clay, medium texture.  
 Preserved length 10.1, full width ca. 9, H. 4.  
 Fragment of large lamp; trace of use.

Preserved is the round nozzle with debased volutes. At the base of the nozzle, between the volutes, is a vertical pierced handle-like projection; there must have been another similar nozzle with pierced projection on the back part of the lamp, no longer preserved; they evidently served to suspend the lamp, which is an imitation of a bronze type. Part of the filling-hole, which is surrounded by a double raised band, is preserved. Another raised band, interrupted by the pierced projection at the base of the nozzle, surrounds the top of the flat rim. On the middle of the rim is a projection with two raised globules separated by oblique incisions; its companion projection is not preserved. High base ring within which the bottom is concave.

The peculiarly shaped nozzle reminds one of the shape on much earlier lamps from Cnidus (see Broneer, *Corinth*, p. 53 and Pl. V, 190), but it also occurs on bronze lamps. Suspension lamps in clay are usually of the second century A.D., but they occur later. Among the unpublished lamps from Jerash there are duplicates of our lamp. For a bronze suspension lamp, see No. 433.

- 413 (1933.368a) Yale M8-W4 Pl. XIII  
 Reddish buff clay, medium texture.  
 Preserved length 9.7, W. of nozzle 5.8.  
 Fragment; only the nozzle of a very large lamp preserved.  
 The shape of the nozzle is not so round as on the preceding, nor are volutes indicated, but sharply marked curved incisions take their place. Trace of use. Since only the nozzle is preserved, it is not certain, but probable, that the lamp had suspension handles.

#### MOULDS

The moulds listed here are for local Durene lamps of the Roman period.

- 414 (1931.496) Yale  
 Grayish clay, coarse texture, painted red on inside of mould.  
 L. of mould 10.2, W. 8.7, H. 4.1.  
 L. of lamp to be made from mould 8.8, W. 6.3, H. 2.5. The finished lamp would be somewhat smaller.  
 For making the lower half of a lamp with short nozzle and knob handle and incised circle on the bottom.  
 An incised letter delta is not only on the convex bottom but also under the nozzle of the mould. None of the extant lamps fits this mould. (Delta on the bottom of lamps is found at Corinth, Broneer, 799, 986, 1049, 1375, Pl. XXXII; in the Agora, Thompson, *Hesperia*, II, p. 214, fig. 11, 8; at Vari, *A.J.A.*, 1903, p. 349, no. 25; at Ephesus, Miltner, *Ephesos*, p. 110, nos. 93 and 98.)

- 415 (1933.364) Yale M7-H3  
 Light grayish clay, coarse texture.  
 L. of mould 11.5, W. 11.2, H. 4.4.  
 L. of lamp to be made from mould 8.7, W. 7.8, H. 2.2. The real size of the lamp, due to shrinkage when leather hard, would be somewhat smaller.  
 For making the lower half of a lamp like No. 303 or No. 322. On the convex bottom of the mould is incised in large letters what may be a delta above a mu (Fig. 38).

- 416 (1938.4761) Yale K1-3  
 Greenish gray clay, coarse texture.  
 L. of mould 10.9, W. 8.8, H. 2.3.  
 L. of lamp with nozzle to be made from mould 8, W. 5, H. 1.7.  
 The mould may have been used for making the top of a lamp with central filling-hole and with nozzle quite as long as the body of the lamp, but curiously enough it is covered with bitumen and the nozzle is ribbed lengthwise. Therefore it is more probable that the mould itself was used as a lamp, doubtless by a poor man or by a servant of the house in which it was found. Another argument in favor of this interpretation is the fact that it has a flat bottom, whereas all the other moulds have convex bottoms.

#### THE LAMPS CLAY LANTERNS Eastern Type

All the lanterns are wheel-made. They have the shape of a cylindrical vessel with concave neck ending in a handle.

The clay is reddish and sandy, characteristic of the so-called "brittle" ware of Dura.

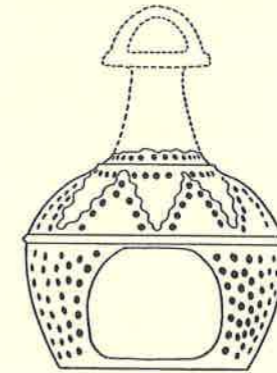


FIG. 35

- 417 (1929.707) Yale  
 Reddish clay, medium texture.  
 Diameter of flat bottom 10.  
 Fragmentary.  
 Many very small pierced holes are preserved in the fragments.

Fig. 35

- 418 (1929.449) Yale  
 Reddish clay, coarse texture.  
 Three fragments.  
 See reconstruction, *Rep. II*, Pl. XLIX, 2, p. 46.

- 419 (1938.5702) Yale  
 Dark reddish clay, coarse texture.  
 Fragment; about one-third of side and bottom.

- 420 (1938.5703) Yale G1-124  
 Reddish clay, coarse texture.  
 Two fragments.

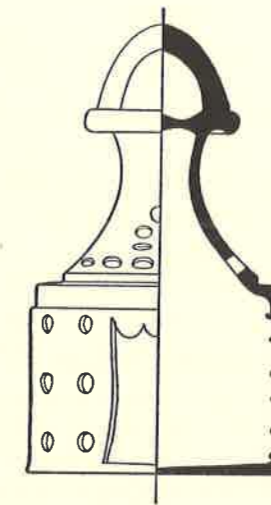


FIG. 36



- 421** (F540) Damascus M8-W6 Pl. XIII, Fig. 36  
 Dark reddish-brown body, white specks.  
 H. 2.2, D. 1.3, Th. 0.5-0.8.  
 Fragmentary. Wheel-made lantern; broken.  
 This lantern, of the same shape as the preceding, has three rows of large perforations on the body, one row around the base of the neck above the moulding, and a triangle of perforations over the door.

## BRONZE LAMPS OF ROMAN PERIOD

- 422** (1932.1378) Yale C7-C1 Pl. XIV  
 Preserved length 8.3, W. 3.9, H. 3.1, much smaller than usual.  
 End of handle broken away, hole in bottom of nozzle.  
 Oval body, the sides delicately curved; a raised band surrounds body and nozzle as in the factory lamps; the nozzle is round with fluke-like projections at the sides. Around the sunk top is another band which runs dead at the wick-hole. There are three filling-holes arranged in a triangle. The end of the handle is missing, but enough is preserved to show that it was offset from the body. In this type of lamp the handle usually ends in a mask, a swan's head or a horse's head. The flaring foot is 0.7 high and has a raised globule in the sunk center. There are innumerable imitations in clay in almost every museum; those at Jerash are not yet published. They too have the barbed round nozzle. (For similar bronze lamps found at Cologne, see Willers in *Sammlung Niessen*, Pl. CXX, 3778-3781. Identical but on a much larger scale is the bronze lamp from Pannonia, see Dóra Iványi, *Die Pannonischen Lampen*, text no. 4310, Pl. LXI, 2. Cf. also Walters, *BMC, Lamps*, Pl. VI, 85, Pl. VII, 84 and 92. For a clay imitation of a bronze lamp of this type, see Loeschcke, *Sammlung Niessen*, Pl. LXXXII, 2107.)  
 This lamp dates from the middle of the second century.
- 423** (1938.4508) Yale Pl. XIV  
 Preserved length 9.1, W. 5.4, H. 2.3.  
 Complete, but with many holes, handle missing.  
 Circular body with sides delicately curved from the flat rim to the foot. The sunk discus has a large filling-hole surrounded by a raised band, a groove and another raised band level with the rim. In the groove fitted a cover now lost. The nozzle is long, flat on top, round with fluke-like projections, and has quasi-volutes. The bottom is concave within a base ring. It is impossible to reconstruct the missing handle, but a similar bronze lamp on a much larger scale is in the British Museum (Walters, Pl. V, 61) and has a crescent-shaped attachment above the handle.  
 Middle of second century A.D.
- 424** (I281) Damascus 8392 Necropolis, Tomb 28 Pl. XIV  
 L. 14.8, W. 6.8, H. 4.4-6.3.  
 Complete except for attachment on handle.  
 Circular body with profile as before, but the lamp is higher; the nozzle, too, is of a similar form but shorter; the bases of the quasi-volutes, however, are decorated with rosettes. The slightly sunk discus has a large filling-hole; around the rim of the discus is a broad raised band. The body is surrounded by a similar raised band which continues even around the base of the nozzle. There is no shoulder. The base ring is low. The attachment on the vertical ring-shaped handle is missing except for its horizontal base; it may have been in the form of a palmette like a lamp of identical shape in the British Museum (Walters, Pl. VIII, 1468). In our example the ring-handle is very broad and has a raised band down the middle which ends in a projecting point at the lower attachment.  
 Middle of second century A.D.
- 425** (1938.3743) Yale Pl. XIV  
 L. 12.3, H. 3.2.  
 Fragmentary; handle missing. Very thin, corroded.

Circular body with profile as before, but the longer nozzle is almost pointed; furthermore, the quasi-volutes have an incised small oval on top where they are attached to the body. The slightly sunk discus has a smaller filling-hole than No. 424, and is decorated with three incised circles; around the rim of the discus is a raised band. The missing handle was probably vertical and ring-shaped with an attached palmette on top. The bottom is concave within a low base ring; in the center is a remnant of the projection for fastening the lamp on the lathe. It was necessary to revolve the lamp when the concentric incised circles were cut.

- 426** (G421) Damascus  
 L. 9.5, W. 5.1, H. 2.3.  
 Corroded, decoration of the handle broken off.  
 Shape similar to No. 425.
- 427** (G1022) Damascus K7-W4  
 L. 11.7, W. 6.4, H. 2.9.  
 Handle missing.  
 Same as No. 425.
- 428** (1938.4509) Yale L7-W9 Pl. XIV  
 L. 9.3, W. 4.5, H. 3.7.  
 Complete except for about half of ring around body, the entire filling-hole and a small break in the bottom; also part of leaf attachment is broken away.  
 The sides of the body are double-curved and a raised band surrounds the filling-hole; the flat-topped nozzle is round with plastic volutes. The vertical ring-handle is narrow with flat sides; attached to it but with its base on the shoulder is a broad leaf decorated with three twigs in very low relief. On its left and right sides the leaf is pierced with a small hole. The base ring on the bottom has a tiny circle in the center.  
 Middle of second century A.D.
- 429** (G329) Damascus Tower 20 Pl. XIV  
 L. 11.1, W. 5.8, H. 2.3.  
 Damaged, part of the handle missing, tip of nozzle broken off, badly corroded.  
 Ring around filling-hole.
- 430** (1938.4507) Yale Necropolis Trench III Pl. XIV  
 Preserved length 11.8, W. 5.3, H. 3.9.  
 Complete, except for two small breaks in bottom of nozzle, and the end of the leaf.  
 Circular body with flat top and curved sides; no ring around the filling-hole but half way between it and the rim is a raised band flat on top. The flat-topped nozzle is round with volutes which at their base are connected on the reverse with a broad raised band. The vertical ring-handle is narrow with flat sides; attached to it, but with its base on the rim, is a triple-pointed leaf, the central one broken off at its tip so that it is not certain how it was terminated. On the bottom is a base ring within which are two concentric rings with a small ringlet in the center.  
 Middle of second century A.D.
- 431** (E130) Damascus G1-5  
 L. 13.5, W. 6, H. without handle 2.8.  
 Complete.  
 Circular body with flat top and delicately curved sides; small filling-hole surrounded by a low ring; halfway between filling-hole and rim a heavy raised ring with incised grooves. Surrounding the edge of the body and continuing around the nozzle is a raised ring. The flat-topped nozzle is round with plastic volutes. Low base ring sloping slightly outwards. The vertical ring-handle is narrow with flat sides; attached to it, but with its base on the rim, is a triple-pointed leaf, the central one ending in a globule; at the base of the leaf is a circular incision probably for the hinge of the lost cover. (*Rep. V*, Pl. XXI, 2, p. 55.)

432 (1933.636) Yale

M7-W3

L. 5.6, H. 2.1.

Tiny bronze lamp with only two-thirds of body preserved; handle broken away.

Circular body with flat top and curved sides; raised ring around filling-hole with groove for cover; flat-topped round nozzle with volutes only indicated by pillar-moulded projections on the rim of the body; low base ring.

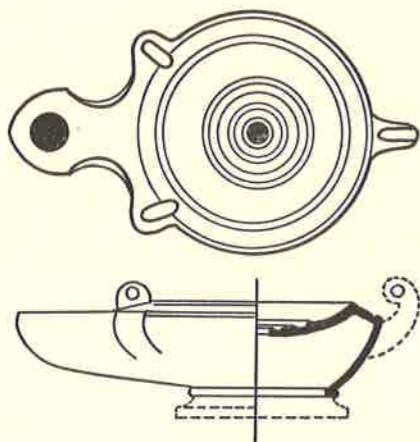


FIG. 37

433 (E128) Damascus

G1-3

Fig. 37

Preserved length 9.6, W. 6.3, preserved height 2.4.

Bottom and handle broken away; sides bent and badly corroded.

Circular body with curved sides; sloping shoulder; concave discus; long round nozzle flat on top with quasi-volutes which on top have pierced knob-like projections for suspension. There must have been a similar pierced knob on the handle to balance the lamp when suspended. The reconstruction assumes that the handle was scroll-shaped. In the center of the concave discus is a very small filling-hole surrounded by a low flat ring, a plaited ring and two raised rings in step-like arrangement. The flat sloping rim is bordered by two concentric incisions forming flat rings. Since the bottom is missing, the shape of the foot cannot be ascertained. (*Germania Romana. Ein Bilder-Atlas herausgegeben von der Roemisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archaelogischen Instituts, Bamberg, 1922, Pl. 80, fig. 7.*)

The second century A.D. may be suggested.

434 (H202) Damascus 10394

E8-35

Pl. XV

Bronze lamp with cover; complete.

L. 21.7, W. 7.9, H. 6.1, H. with handle 10.

Body double convex; high filling-hole with movable cover on hinge and knob on top of cover; on hinge a trigger-like projection for opening cover with thumb; the nozzle slopes slightly downwards on top and the wick-hole is spout-shaped; on the bottom the spout slopes upwards at its end; quasi-volutes; on the shoulder opposite the handle a raised palmette, the central leaf ending in a cross-bar; loop-handle starting on the shoulder with a double scroll and knotted where the large vine leaf is attached; high foot. A similar bronze lamp is in the British Museum (Walters, No. 83, fig. 8), and in Cumont's excavations at Dura (*Fouilles*, Pl. XCV, 4) a similar vine leaf of a bronze lamp was found. Probably all bronze lamps had covers which would increase the draft, but I know of only two terracotta lamps with movable cover on a hinge. One was found at Ephesus (Miltner, *Ephesos*, Pl. XI, no. 28, p. 177 f., no. 28, and p. 178 note 4); the other at Priene (R. Zahn in T. Wiegand and H. Schrader, *Priene*, Berlin, 1904, p. 456, fig. 564, No. 201, in the form of Negro's head, imitation of bronze lamp).

435 (H553) Damascus

St. 7

Pl. XV

L. 8.1, W. 3.1, H. 2.6.

Tiny bronze lamp, complete, cleaned.

Body double convex with high filling-hole; nozzle same shape as the preceding but with projecting spurs; similar spurs, but longer, on body near base of nozzle; ring-handle with movable ring around its upper attachment, evidently for a chain connecting it with a ring on the cover; attached to the middle of the handle is an ivy leaf; base ring.

436 (1938.4510) Yale

Pl. XV

Preserved length 7, W. 2.6, H. without attachment 2.4, with attachment 3.5.

Tiny bronze lamp, complete except the end of the handle.

Body double convex with high filling-hole surrounded by a low ring; no trace of cover; long nozzle convex on top, angular on bottom, extending in a deep curve on top and ending in spout-shaped wick-hole; at base of nozzle a floral design of two lateral projections and one upright, the upper rising above the filling-hole. The handle forms a flat loop to which is attached at its upper end the middle of a peculiar leaf with four petals which rises from the body; at the base of the stem of the flower are two projections forming a kind of crescent. High flaring foot, concave underneath.

437 (No number) Damascus (?)

Pl. XV

Bronze lamp, complete.

Body double convex with high filling-hole surrounded by a ring flat on top; no trace of cover; long nozzle convex on top, angular on bottom, extending in a deep curve on top and ending in a funnel-shaped wick-hole; high flaring foot. In place of a handle is an openwork heart-shaped pattern with floral design in the middle terminating in a palmette; behind this design rises a curved band out of a calyx and terminating in a flower with a knob on top.

438 (1938.4506) Yale

Pl. XVI

L. 11.7, W. 4.5, H. 6.3.

Bronze lamp in form of Negro's head; complete except part of the leaf on the handle.

The face is very well modelled. Above the nose are three incised lines, the central one straight between two curved lines; the arched eyebrows are stippled; the iris and the pupil of the eye are incised; the thick upper lip has a central depression; the ears are crudely indicated; there are five tiers of woolly locks like the hair of a poodle. From the chin projects the nozzle which terminates in a spout; the nozzle is angular on the bottom where it is marked by seven grooves extending upwards and ending in scallops around the wick-hole. The standing-base is solid and flat and almond-shaped. The filling-hole in the forehead could be closed by a hinged cover which has the shape of a round leaf divided into three parts ornamented with raised cross-lines. The large loop-handle, flat inside and curved outside, supports a leaf which rises from the Negro's head. It is covered with elaborate markings; the right half of the leaf is broken away. (For a clay lamp in form of Negro's head at Priene see R. Zahn, *Priene*, p. 456, fig. 564, No. 201.)

439 (F1795) Damascus 10338

B2-A24

Pl. XVI

L. 14.1, W. 4.9, H. 8.

Bronze lamp in form of Negro's head.

The face is well-modelled; across the forehead is an incision; the woolly hair is similar to that on the preceding lamp, but here it all but covers the ears; the eyes are sloping with incised iris and sunk pupil. From his widely open mouth the nozzle projects; the nozzle is round-tipped and the wick-hole is circular. The filling-hole in the crown of his head could be closed by a hinged cover, in front of which rises a pierced projection, long with flat sides. A linked chain, still preserved, ending in a hook and spike, once served to suspend the lamp. A few of the links still adhere to the pierced projection. The ring-handle supports a flat leaf which rises from the Negro's head. It is decorated with scroll-shaped openwork. Flat almond-shaped standing-base.

A similar lamp of unknown origin is in Loeschke, *Sammlung Niessen*, I, p. 198, no. 3799, vol. II, Pl.



CXX. Both belong to the middle of the second century A.D. Cf. *Arch. Anz.*, 30, 1915, col. 36, fig. 13. At Tarsus (*A.J.A.* XXXIX [1935], p. 538, fig. 28) was found a similar lamp.

440 (1938.2289) Yale Pl. XVI  
H. 8.5.

This horse's head handle differs from the other examples in that it wears a bridle and bit, which holds the mouth open. Hanging from the head is a pierced band; another pierced opening in the mane. The mane consists of five curved lines. The handle is so strongly curved that it ends below the head. The pierced openings suggest that the lamp was suspended.

441 (1938.2215) Yale Pl. XVI  
L. 6.

The handle beyond the projection is much more curved. Between the ears and the projection is a conventionalized mane consisting of three leaf-like bands.

442 (1938.2216) Yale  
Fragment. Damaged.  
Same as No. 441.

443 (1934.659) Yale Pl. XVI  
L. 5.2.

Similar to No. 441, but the handle beyond the projection is much broader and flat. There is also a broad band beyond the attachment.

444 (E1379) Damascus G6-B4  
H. 7.4.

Horse's head handle. There is a link hanging from the closed mouth. Between the ears is a triple projection behind which is a mane of four broad strokes. Beyond the mane is a curved projection with two leaf-like side pieces. The curved handle is flat and quite broad where it joined the lamp.

445 (H500) Damascus D4-T6  
L. 6, H. 4.8.

Handle of a lamp like No. 443. Similar lamps of this form are in the British Museum and in Cologne. But in our example there is a peculiar projection on its neck and a notch at the end where it joined the lamp. (Walters, *BMC, Lamps*, Pl. VI, 85 and 95; Loeschke, *Sammlung Niessen*, Pl. CXX, 3778 and Pl. LXXXII, 2107, but this is a clay imitation of a bronze lamp.)

446 (H413) Damascus Pl. XVI  
L. 4.5, H. 3.6.  
E6-St. F.  
Handle of a lamp with bird's head.

447 (1933.550) Yale Pl. XVI  
H. 5.

Grape leaf to which is attached a bronze mask. The mask has a broad nose; the hair over the eyes is of faint strokes, beyond which on each side the hairs are projecting bunches. On top of the mask is a bluntly pointed attachment consisting of two projecting mouldings between which is a hollow band almost pierced in the middle, very similar to the loop-handle with a double scroll where the leaf is attached to the handle on No. 434.

448 (F189) Damascus Pl. XVI  
H. 5.7, W. 5.5.  
B2-A3  
Bronze head—decorative end part of a lamp's handle.

Damaged by fire.

It belongs to a lamp of type No. 422 (Walters, *BMC, Lamps*, No. 84), but of larger dimension. An identically decorated lamp was acquired by the Damascus Museum in 1946.

449 (1938.2224) Yale Pl. XVI  
G1-111  
L. 9.3.  
Complete.  
Bronze grape leaf attached to pierced handle.

450 (1932.1392) Yale Pl. XVI  
G6-C4  
L. 10, W. 8, H. 5.

Bronze grape leaf attached to pierced handle. The leaf, which is pierced with eight small holes, curves from the handle inward, then outward. The shape of the lamp cannot be determined. A similar leaf was published by Cumont (*Fouilles*, Pl. XCV, 4-5, p. 257).

451 (1938.2205) Yale  
W. 5.  
Damaged. Cleaned.  
Bronze grape leaf pierced with four large holes.

452 (G2105) Damascus  
Bronze ivy leaf.

453 (1938.2210) Yale Pl. XVI  
D11-St.  
L. 6.2.

Broken in two pieces, now mended.

Attached to a vertical ring-handle is a triple-pointed leaf, the central one probably ending in a globule as on No. 431.

454 (1938.2208) Yale  
L. 5.7.  
Damaged.  
Attached to vertical ring. Handle now broken. A leaf like No. 453. Here the knob on top of the leaf is preserved.

## IRON LAMPS

455 (1934.434) Yale  
L. 11.2, W. 8, H. 2.8.  
Fragmentary; badly corroded; two large breaks in bottom.  
Circular body with curved sides; flat rim; concave discus with small filling-hole; projecting flat nozzle rounded at the end; small wick-hole; flat bottom. No trace of handle preserved.  
Date uncertain, probably second century A.D.

456 (1933.706) Yale  
L. 11, W. 8.2, H. 2.  
Broken in four pieces. Handle broken off.  
Elongated open lamp with short nozzle pinched in; straight sides sloping outwards; flat, elongated bottom.

For a similar lamp see Dóra Iványi, *Die Pannonischen Lampen*, Pl. LXIII, 9, No. 4357; cf. the iron lamp in Klagenfurt, F. Miltner, *Beiblatt, Oest. Jahresh.*, 26 (1930), col. 101, fig. 42.

457 (1933.707) Yale C3-B8  
Preserved length 12.2, W. 8.2, H. 1.9.  
Badly corroded; several breaks in the sides, nozzle damaged on its end and bottom, tip of flat handle broken away.

Elongated lamp as before, but the pinched-in nozzle is slightly longer; straight sides sloping slightly outwards; flat elongated bottom as before.

Nos. 456 and 457 are of the third century A.D.

STONE LAMPS

458 (1938.4759) Yale  
L. 9.6, H. 4.2.

Sap, Tower 14

Limestone lamp, roughly made; fragmentary, repaired.

It is an open lamp with round nozzle and flat bottom. This and the following were lost or abandoned by the Sassanian miners in Tower 14. (*Rep. VI*, p. 200, fig. 19, 1.) For a bronze lamp similar to our stone lamp see Loeschcke, *Sammlung Niessen*, Pl. CXX, 3790.

Middle of third century A.D.

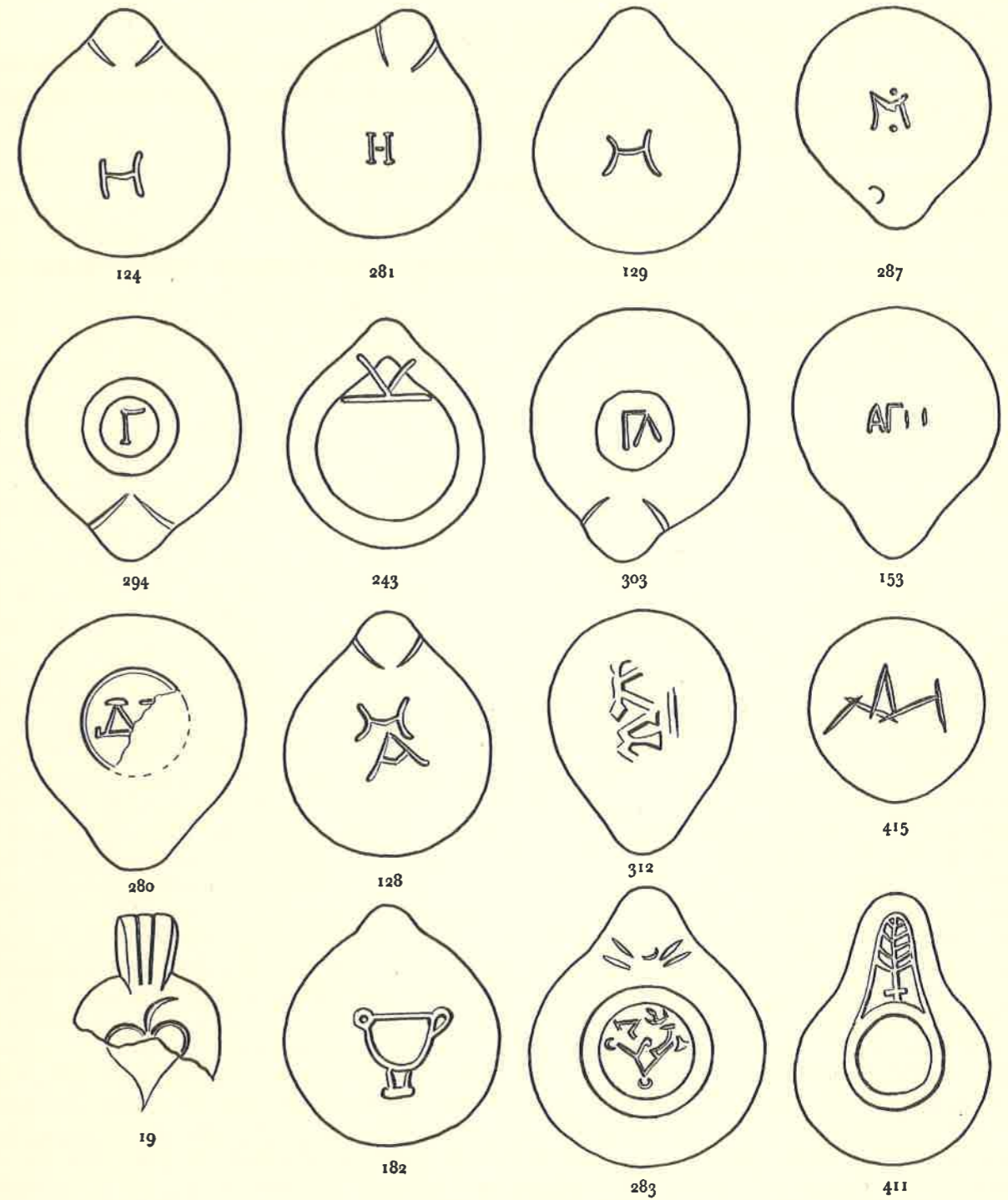
459 (1938.4760) Yale  
Preserved length 10.6, W. 8.4, H. 5.2.

Sap, Tower 14

Limestone lamp, roughly made; nozzle broken away.

It is an open lamp with oval body, flat nozzle and irregularly shaped wick-hole. (*Rep. VI*, p. 200, fig. 19, 2.)

Middle of third century A.D.



SCALE 1:2

FIG. 38



## CONCLUSION

THE earliest lamps (Nos. 1-3) belong to the beginning of the settlement of Dura, about 300 B.C. They are late examples of a wheel-made type which began to be manufactured in Attica toward the end of the fifth century B.C. and which held its place in the Mediterranean market for over a century. The one Greek lamp so far published from the excavations of Antioch is an unglazed local imitation of this type<sup>42</sup> from which it is apparent that these Attic lamps were standard in Antioch also at the period of its foundation, about contemporary with that of Dura. As all the evidence points to a close dependence of Dura on Antioch, we may be sure that, besides the imported Attic lamps, of which we have three specimens, the settlers had also local Antiochene imitations of which no fragments have been found.

It is impossible that imported glazed lamps, or their local imitations, should have provided all the lighting of Dura during the third century. Obviously some less expensive article would be needed for the common use of the people, and, although we have no fragments which can be assigned to such humble articles, we may take it for granted that they existed in quantity. Doubtless the superior fabric of such lamps as our Nos. 1-3 helped to preserve them when their unglazed ware contemporaries disintegrated, and for the succeeding period as well we must assume the use of common ware lamps, of what type we cannot tell, which preceded those of the Parthian period shortly to be discussed.

It is unfortunate that from neither site do we have any evidence to bridge the gap between these earliest specimens and the first half of the second century. Our Type I must have come very near the end of the Attic wheel-made series, and it would be useful to know what replaced it in this region. As it is, our next evidence from the two excavations is again contemporary, Dura having produced one (No. 4) and Antioch three (Waagé, *Antioch*, p. 59, Nos. 1835, 179, 1925) examples of a common and wide-spread Hellenistic moulded type. The evidence from Corinth dates its appearance there just before the middle of the second century,<sup>43</sup> but, if it is of eastern origin, it may have begun in Syria somewhat earlier. The extent of its territory is shown by the fact that a similar piece has been found at Arslan-Tash, to the north of Dura, and another at Seleucia to the south, as noted in the description of No. 4. The latter, which is not discussed by Debevoise, is interesting as furnishing the first parallel between Dura and Seleucia, which shows influence still going down the Euphrates, though Level III, in which the lamp was found, is shown to belong to the period after the conquest by Mithradates I in 141. One could hardly have looked for the importation of Seleucid lamps (or the imitation of them, if this be a local copy) at that time. As both the level and the type, however, extend to the first half of the first century A.D., the Seleucia specimen may be considerably later than ours.<sup>44</sup> The other two members of Type II, Nos. 5 and 6, show a development in decoration and a degeneration in technique which make it plain that the type was of long duration.

It was late in the second century B.C. that Dura fell into the power of the Parthians. Doubtless the disturbed condition of the times is partly responsible for the scarcity of Hellenistic lamps of all epochs, though the natural principle that relatively fewer objects are preserved from earlier times must account for the lack of evidence from such periods as that of Antiochus III when the coins show a considerable activity and constant contact with Antioch. From the middle of the second century to the middle of the first, however, Antioch itself was in confusion, and Waagé's revised dating (see above, p. 8) shows that there was a lull in the importation and manufacture of lamps there. Parthian control did not break the contact, as proved by the Antiochene lamps of Type III, Nos. 7-21, which may well have begun about the time of the organization of the Roman province of Syria. It is significant that an unmistakable example of the same type is found among the lamps from Seleucia.<sup>45</sup> But Parthian coins now begin to appear in Dura, and so do lamps, both glazed and unglazed, of a style quite unlike that of the importations from the west (Type VIII, Nos.

42. Waagé, *Antioch*, pp. 58 f., No. 1924.

43. Broneer, *Corinth*, pp. 65 f.

44. It might be remarked that the similarity between Debevoise, *Seleucia*, p. 121, Nos. 368-370 and Broneer's Types XVI and XVII, *Corinth*, pp. 56-61, Plates V, VI, gives further evidence of Hellenistic importation into Seleucia in the same general period.

45. Debevoise, *Seleucia*, p. 123, no. 387.

348-400). Their shape was derived from moulded Hellenistic lamps, but their development in Mesopotamia had been independent and, as already remarked, they are at once distinguishable by the upright rim surrounding the filling-hole. This device left little scope for impressed or moulded decoration, but the lack was sometimes compensated by the color effect of the green glaze. The earliest of these were imported, but the shape of the later specimens differs slightly from that of the many similar lamps from Seleucia, the nozzle being shorter and straighter. They are evidently local expressions of an old Mesopotamian tradition. Once established, they maintained themselves without interruption down to the destruction of Dura, the shape becoming progressively clumsy and barbaric but showing no sign of influence from the western tradition which flourished simultaneously. For one thing, the green glaze produced a handsomer article than the Antiochene or indigenous models. But the cheaper, unglazed lamps of the type continued to hold their own against such competitors as those of Types IV, V and VI. It would be straining the evidence to try to identify particular types with different ethnic elements of the population, though one might safely assume that the Roman soldiers would have a preference for western forms such as Type VI which was imported from Antioch. We are sure, however, that to the end of the city's life there were potters who felt that the kind of lamp originating in Mesopotamia was the kind to make, and that there were people who felt that that was the kind to use.

The shape of Type III is an obvious continuation of that of Type II with the addition of a ribbon handle (for which a debased palmette is substituted on No. 21). The origin of the decoration is also clear. The use of the shoulders for decoration in relief goes back ultimately, as Broneer points out,<sup>46</sup> to the Hellenistic bowls, and the wreath, with oblique lines at the base of the nozzle and volutes along the bridge, which is the commonest scheme on our lamps, is also the commonest on the large Hellenistic series to which his Type XVIII belongs,<sup>47</sup> though it appears neither on our Nos. 4-6 nor on Waagé's Nos. 1835, 179, and 1925. This group from Antioch, however, does show the rosette on the bottom which now becomes standard. It is interesting to compare the paucity of motifs at Dura and Antioch with the profusion on the so-called "Ephesus" type which succeeds Type XVIII at Corinth.<sup>48</sup> These lamps are very common in Greece and Asia Minor, and Waagé suggests their influence in the formation of the type under discussion,<sup>49</sup> but, if there was such influence, it was confined to the shape. It is apparent that Syria is now out of the main Hellenistic current and has less artistic resources than the regions to the north. At Antioch the type continues, with progressive degeneration, for a long time; at Dura it lasts, at most, through the first century A.D.

Probably before the end of the first century the potters of Dura ceased to be dependent on those of the capital and began the manufacture of a new type of lamp (Type IV). Roman imperial coins from Antioch are still found in considerable quantity, and we know of no circumstances that could have interrupted commerce between the two cities, but evidently the local lamps were now good enough to satisfy the demand, for while Antioch continued to produce the same shape and decoration, Dura began using circular lamps with flat tops, decorated chiefly with globules and rosettes. Some of these were certainly made in the town itself, for we have the moulds (Nos. 36 and 37), but they had a wider currency as shown by the number of parallels found in Palmyra and from Kafr Ruma noted in the descriptions. It is impossible to suggest a single source for the type. The flat, round top with raised rim and the spatulated nozzle occur on the Hellenistic lamps of Broneer's Type XVI from the first centuries B.C. and A.D.,<sup>50</sup> but there the handle is vertical while here it is a palmette or is omitted.<sup>51</sup> The palmette speaks for Roman influence. It is reminiscent of a much handsomer handle, probably of Italian manufacture, certainly in imitation of Roman bronze lamps.<sup>52</sup> Since palmettes occur on the Dura moulds, one might expect their inspiration to be found in the town as well, and Roman bronze lamps with palmettes do, in fact, occur, but they are not early enough to have influenced the beginning of Type IV. The rosette was ready to hand in the decoration of the bottom of the lamps of Type III, and the use of globules, either alone or combined with the rosette, is so simple a device that it surely requires no history to explain it. It cannot have been beyond the artistic imagination of the

46. Broneer, *Corinth*, p. 61.

47. Broneer, *Corinth*, p. 63, fig. 27.

48. Broneer, *Corinth*, Type XIX, pp. 66-70, figs. 29, 30.

49. Waagé, *Antioch*, p. 60.

50. Broneer, *Corinth*, pp. 56-60.

51. A round lamp with raised rim, spatulated nozzle and no handle was found at Seleucia, Debevoise, *Seleucia*, p. 121, No. 369, but its decoration consists merely of three rings around the filling-hole.

52. Waagé, *Antioch*, p. 62, No. 1461, Plate VIII.



potters of Dura. Yet the combination of these elements to produce an unprecedented ensemble assumes a degree of inventiveness that we should have no reason to expect in the local lamp-makers. It would seem that Palmyra was a likelier place for the pattern to have originated, but our present knowledge of Palmyra is too imperfect to make the suggestion with any great confidence. In any event, during the second century the two cities shared this minor art independent of the Greek influence of Antioch or the Parthian influence of Seleucia.

It was during the same century that Dura received her few importations from Rome. One clay nozzle (No. 403), two clay lamps (Nos. 401 and 402), and thirty-three bronze lamps and fragments (Nos. 422-454) are clearly of Roman manufacture. The likeliest periods for their introduction are the temporary occupation of the town by the troops of Trajan in 115-117 A.D., or the permanent occupation after the expedition of Lucius Verus in 165 A.D. Presumably they were brought by Roman soldiers or officials, though it is possible that the richer citizens may have sent for lamps of better quality than the town could produce. In either case, they are intrusive phenomena that do not affect the local manufacture, for the third century lamps develop not toward Roman models, but back toward the Hellenistic.

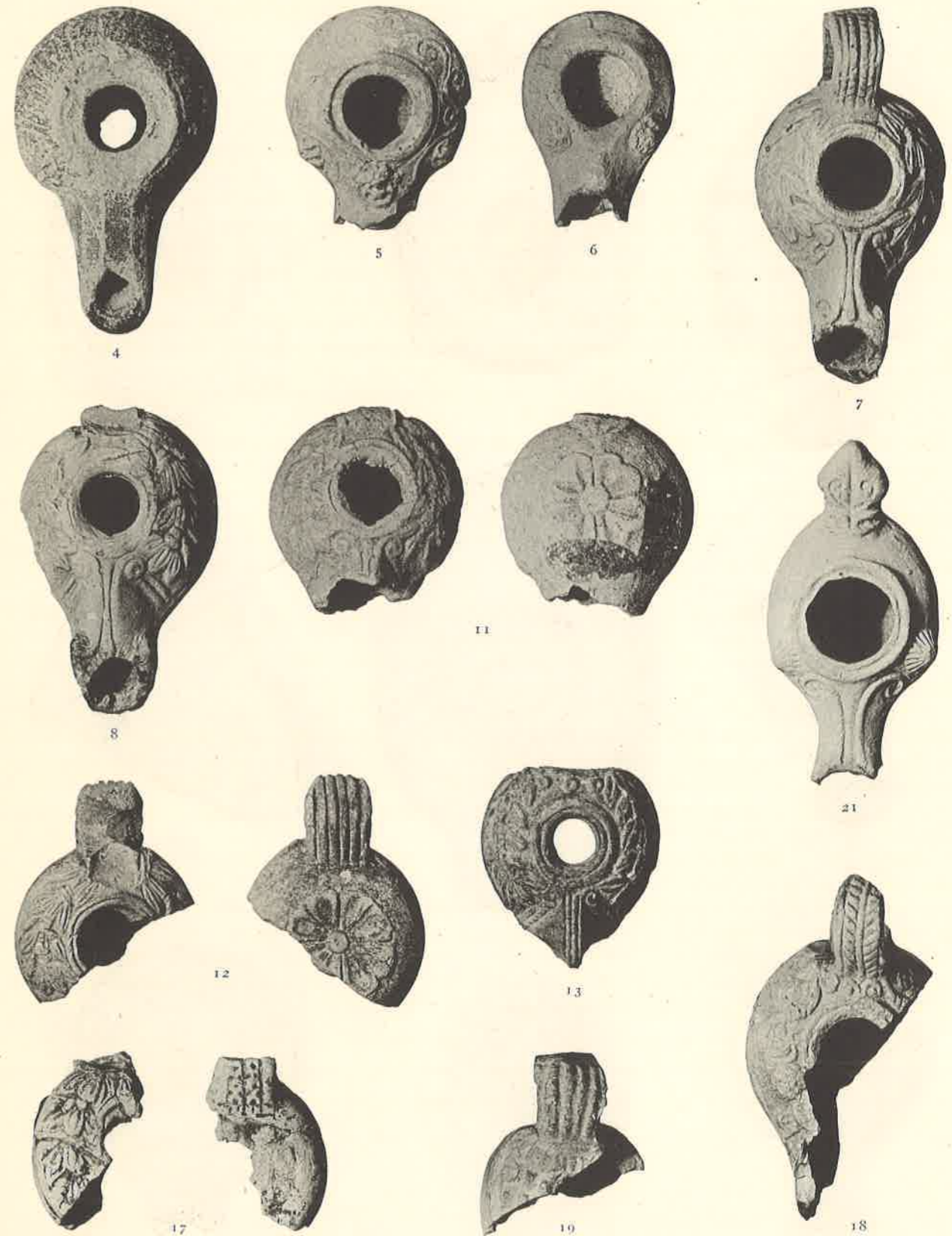
The profiles of Type V (Nos. 124-279) show a tendency to return to the sloping shoulders characteristic of Type III, abandoning the flat or concave top of Type IV. There are no handles, and the nozzles are rudimentary. There are no parallels from Palmyra now and none from Antioch, so that we may believe that these are strictly local products, though no moulds for them have been found. The plain tops and the simple designs of rays, globules or vines would call for no external inspiration. The wreath of Type III also reappears (Nos. 252-255) together with a rope pattern which may have descended from it. Even the unusual motifs such as No. 262 could not have been difficult for a mediocre artisan. The numbers found and the excellent preservation of some specimens show that we have to do with the lamps of the time of Dura's capture in 256 A.D. and that the whole group belongs to the final period of the town's existence.

To the same period belongs a new wave of importations from Antioch. Type VI (Nos. 280-337), without handles and with concave tops decorated with designs and figures, is to be connected with four third-century lamps from Antioch<sup>53</sup> of the same shape. These, in turn, seem to be local imitations of such contemporary productions as the series from the Temenos of Demeter at Knidos,<sup>54</sup> which are chiefly distinguished by their more developed nozzles. The decoration of Type VI depends upon Roman models and exhibits much greater variety than any other Dura type. Some of the figures are so indistinct as to be all but unrecognizable and many give the impression of being moulded from other lamps and not from original matrices. Some may well have been so moulded at Dura, and for one, the least typical (No. 337), we have the positive matrix. But it is very unlikely that many of the designs were produced at Dura, and the type as a whole must be regarded as imported.

After the fall of the city the area around the Main Gate seems to have been occupied by squatters for a time, for eight lamps were found there which cannot be so early as 256 A.D. (Type X, Nos. 404-411). Their elongated shapes, prominent nozzles and clumsy decorations are paralleled at Antioch by a group dated in the fourth century,<sup>55</sup> though the handles of the Antiochene specimens are divided by a longitudinal groove whereas those from Dura are solid. The type did not evolve at Antioch, as Waagé's judicious discussion proves. Neither, obviously, did it evolve at Dura. Further excavation of minor Syrian sites may give us the history of a form which seems to have developed outside the urban areas.

53. Waagé, *Antioch*, pp. 64 f., Nos. 2011, 1860, 1856, 876.  
55. Waagé, *Antioch*, pp. 65 f., Plates X, XI.

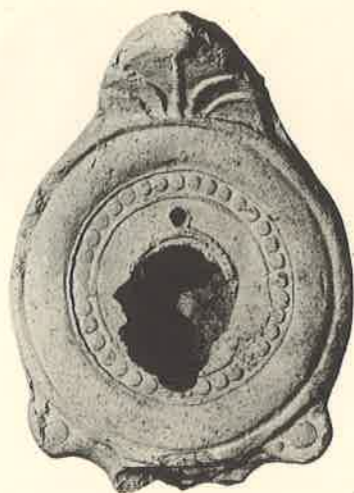
54. Walters, *BMC, Lamps*, pp. 187-194, Nos. 1234-1288 *passim*.



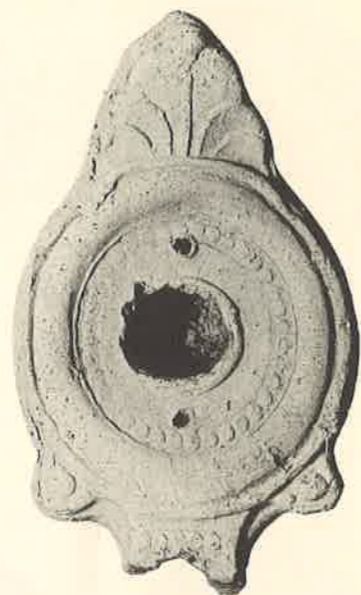




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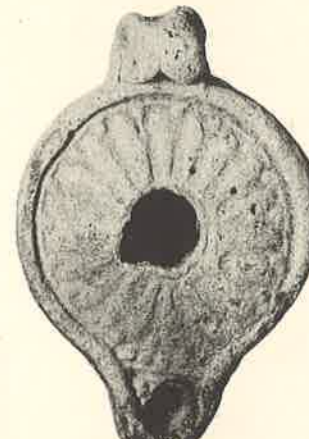
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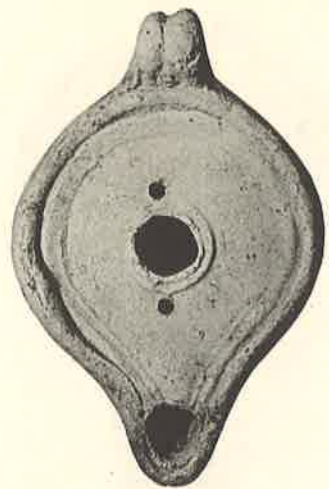
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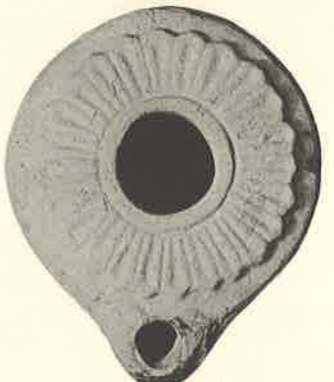
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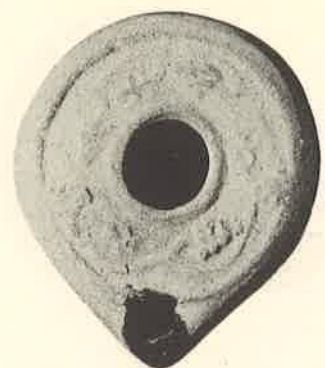
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EXCEPT NO. 332



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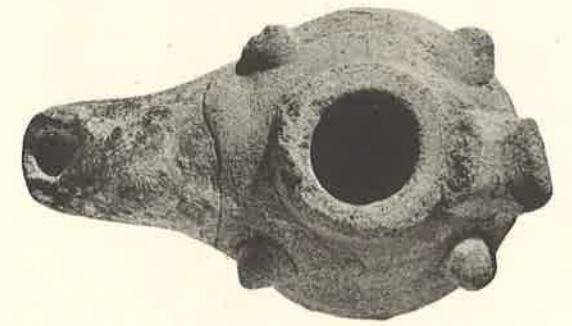
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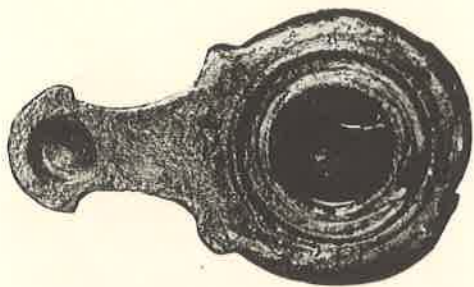
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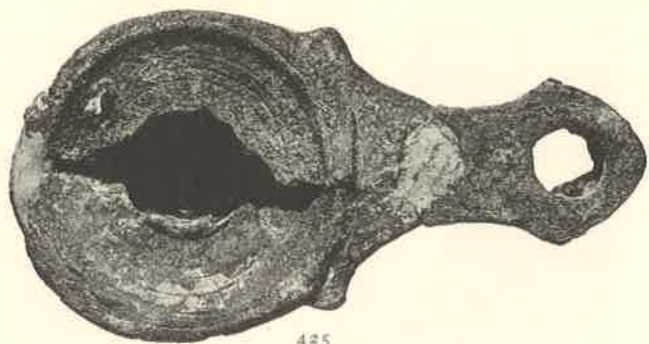
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