D5/11/1

Relazione 26/3/32

"Nella Curia del IV? secolo e nella basilica cristiana del Foro molte colonne sono stati individuati compreso quelli di marmo cipollino che dovevano ornare la summa cavea (of the theatre)"

Relazioni 4/6/32 and 11/6/32

restoration of perimeter wall of curia (atrium) on N. side

Relazione 25/6/32 — cf. 10/9/32 N side towards E. end.

"Sul Foro abbiamo iniziato lo spostamento delle colonne di granito che dovevano far parte al porticato dei due lati, nord e sud, e in base a questi è stato facilitato l'identificazione delle colonne di granito estratti nel tempio orientale, perché oltre ad essere del medesimo diametro questi trovasi privi dei rispettivi buchi di imperniatura nell' imoscapo e nel sommoscapo quindi dopo il rilievo delle colonne del Foro abbiamo iniziato lo spostamento di questi sul C.R."

cf 2/7/32

~~and restoration of~~

"Basilica Giust: sul lato est dell' edificio abbiamo rivenduto e in parte restaurato la scala di pietra calcarea esistente difronte ai magazzini".

Relazione 9/7/32

"Foro: sui lati N. e S l'intercolunnio è stato identificato e questo misura m 2.25 .... l'unica base esistente è stata collocata e restaurata sul lato S. nelle vicinanze del battistero rifacendo in cimento la parte mancante..."

Relazione 16/7/32 S. entrance to forum. "Nel ingresso del Foro del lato S è stato ripreso tutto il basolato sconvolto compreso le 2 gradine esistente a fianco della Fontana..."

Subject:-

Antiquities Department
British Military Administration
Tripolitania, M.E.L.F. 1.

Dear Mr Ward Perkins

Below is my draft for today

1100 hrs BM & purchase chemicals

1300 hrs meet Brat

~~1200~~ after collecting Leptis & Dakri

I shall proceed to Lunch

Ten market

Estimated Time of Departure for Tripoli

1600 hrs

I will return between chemicals & bras

to see if there are any messages as to where & time

I am to pick you up

Yours sincerely

W.B. Brokan

1030 hrs 23/7/48

Relazione 6/8/32

Discovery of reuse — Pudens inscr. N. of East temple. Beside where it was is.

Relazione 13/8/32 — cf 27/8/32 ; 1/10/32

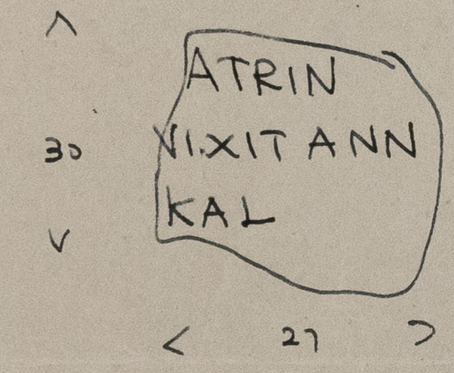
E. Forum Temple. More cipollino column fragments 'e circa 6 conci di cornice in pietra arenaria rivestita di stucco colorato. In un concio di questi ci sono rinvenuti avanzi di iscrizione tracciata sullo stucco e anche questa sembra che tratta del famoso Flavio'.

Relazione 3/9/32

late walls in E. Forum Temple precinct, N. side

Relazione 5/12/32

Bas. Giust. Quatro G. XI of mosaic. 'nel restauro avvenuto in epoca posteriore mediante piccoli pezzi di marmi colorati in uno di questi sono state rinvenute tracce d'iscrizione d'una lapide funeraria'.



Relazione 28/12/32.

Bases of column of E. colonnade of E. Forum Temple.

Relazione 21/1/33.

'Sembra che dopo la demolizione del Tempio (E. Forum) tutti i conci architettonici che ornavano l'edificio siano stati accumulati sul lato Sud... Del resto è anche chiaro dato che pochi elementi sono stati rinvenuti sul lato Nord, anzi del Tempio quasi nessun ma bensì tutto materiale importato da altri edificii come frammenti di colonne di marmo bianco e capitelli di marmo che si suppone siano di provenienza del colonnato del foro'.

Relazione 31/1/33.

repeats previous; but late building on pavement of N. side of temple.

cf also 11/2/33 'Nessun frammento architettonico di pietra locale nel lato N è stato rinvenuto'.

Relazione 3/3/33

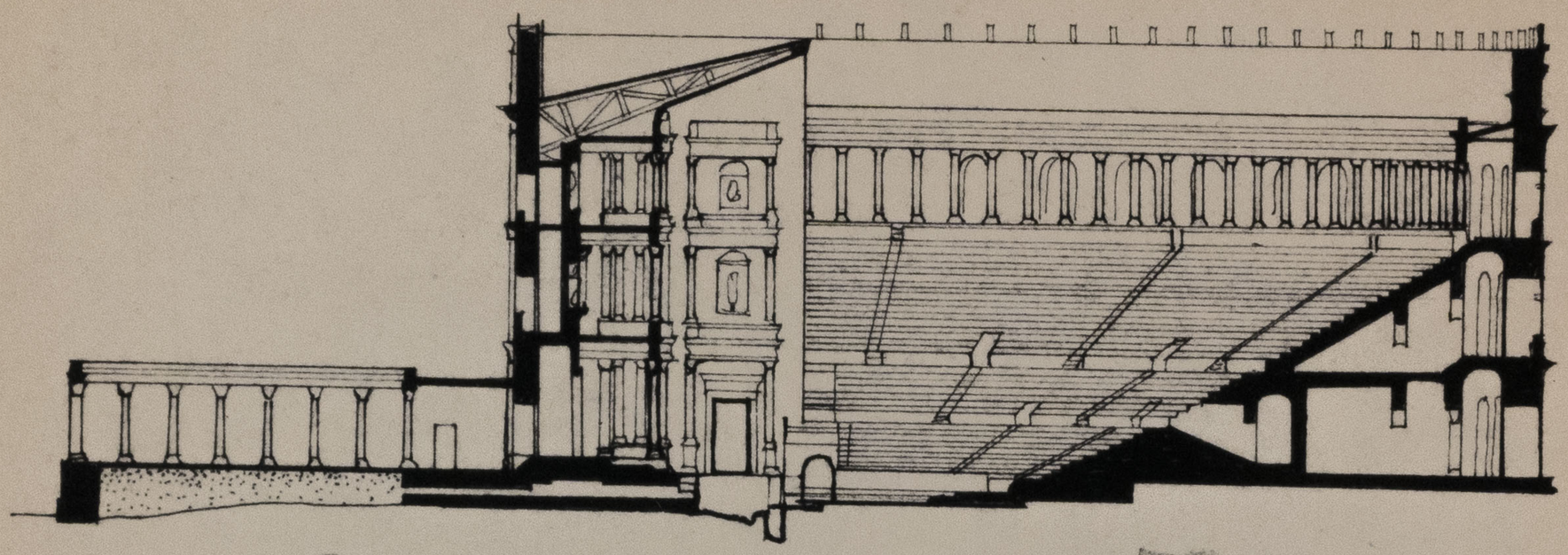
Tempio Orient. Lato Sud .. 'si è constatato che lo zoccolo del podio presenta tre stratificazioni di piani fuse avvenute in epoca posteriore e il primo superiore, raggiunge quasi l'altezza dell'ultimo gradino del colonnato laterale'.

Antiquities Department
British Military Administration
Tripolitania, M.E.L.F. 1.

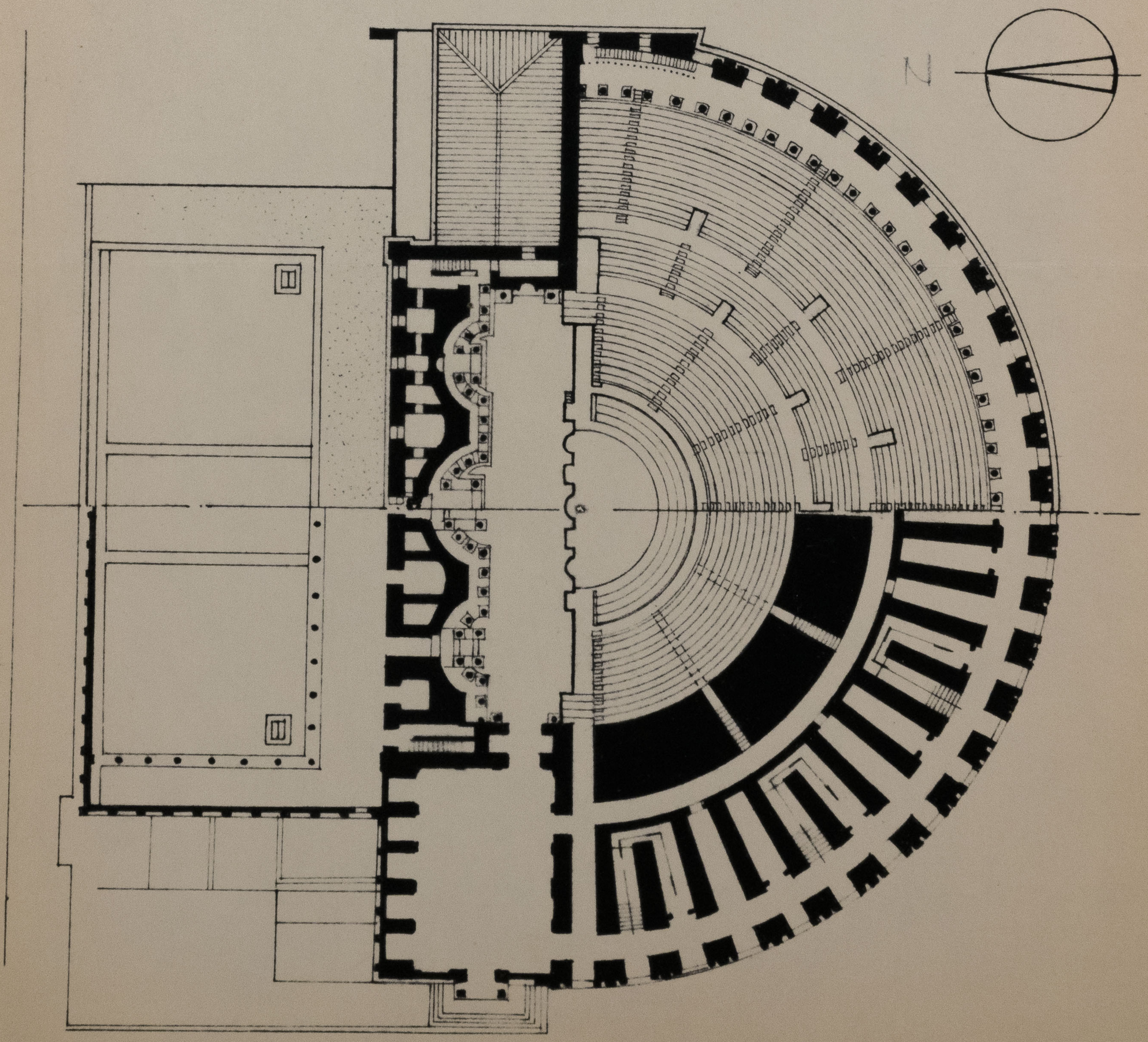
Subject:-

Saltrathn.

175 B



0 50 m



Rel. Scav. No 47 30 May - 5 June '37

Saggi under forum. Baltuto with black glaze pottery

Excavation within semicircular footing under Vast Temple. Dilth + Red glaze.

" 46 , 23 May - 30. '37

Ancora under Antonine temple (cf. Pluto D.L. 102 - 10) multi elementi di terracotte architettoniche, ceramica nera ..

40 - 41 11-17 - 18 - 24 April refer to 3 bases just inside portico of Quirinus Temple.

R. SOPRINTENDENZA
AI MONVMENTI E SCAVI
DELLA LIBIA

Tripoli, ... *A.* .....

N. di prot. .....

Risp a ..... Alleg. .....

OGGETTO:

Misc notes from Perez

1. Street east of Justinian church was used as a slip-way for ships exporting marble. The S. aisle was complete in its full length and beginning of return can still be seen

2. Very little late habitation in forum area, not much over Basilica, East Temple and Antonine Temple.

3) Two marble-kilns, one (scar) in forecourt of South Temple, one in houses opp^te. Probable Byz, for embankment-level.

4) Columns (capitolino) of South Temple portico identical with those of Antonine Temple portico; also paving slabs, dimensions and all. Both probably reused for ~~Justi~~ Church I.

5) Eagle on capital of portico of South Temple.

6) Theatre — 5 burnt levels within. Much habitation at high level. Some doors found blocked.

I Museum Piazza.

Lion is from Bu-Ghenosc on French boundary, capital on which it stands from Tripoli.

from Tripoli: Pudens inscr:
Apollo inscr:
Maso inscr:

from surround of Museum (which had no building underneath when record) Genio frugifero inscr:

2 sarcophagi-lids in Museum — entire from cemetery NE of Theatre.

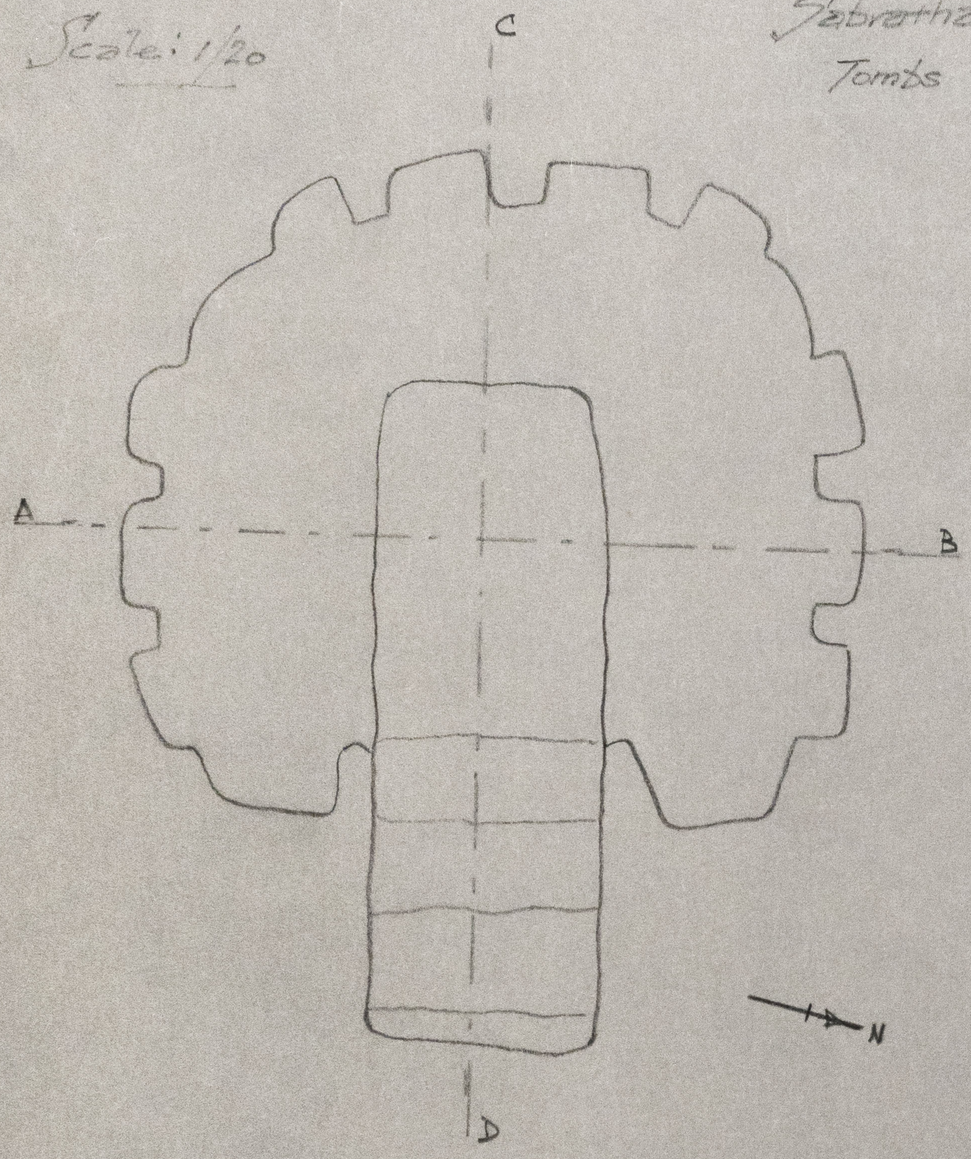
In Sabratha report.

Spine walls to Insulae (alr. with narrow intercapedines)

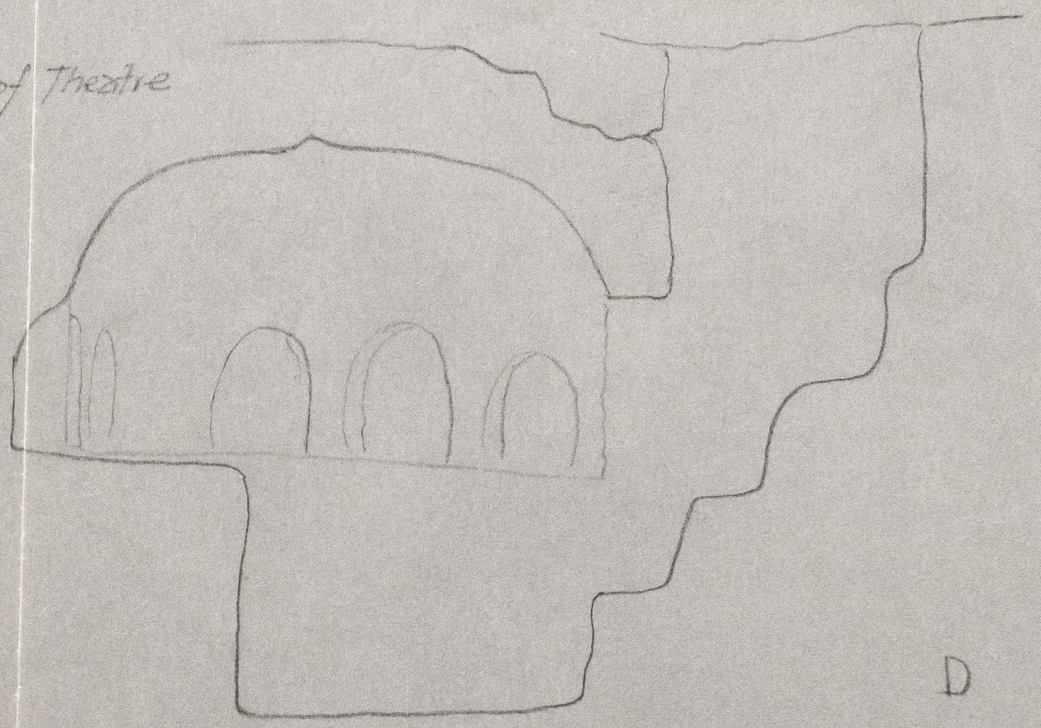
of Agrigento, the Hellenistic-Roman Quarter, as laid out in early 1st cent BC.

Scale: 1/20

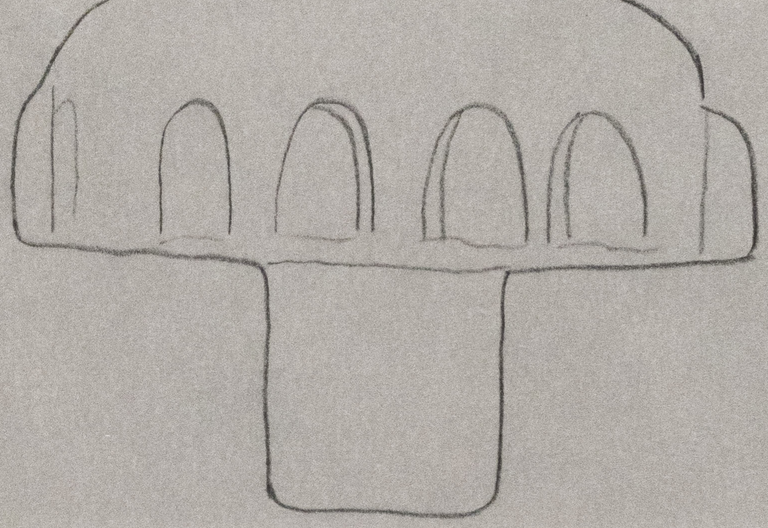
Sabratha. —
Tombs N.E. of Theatre



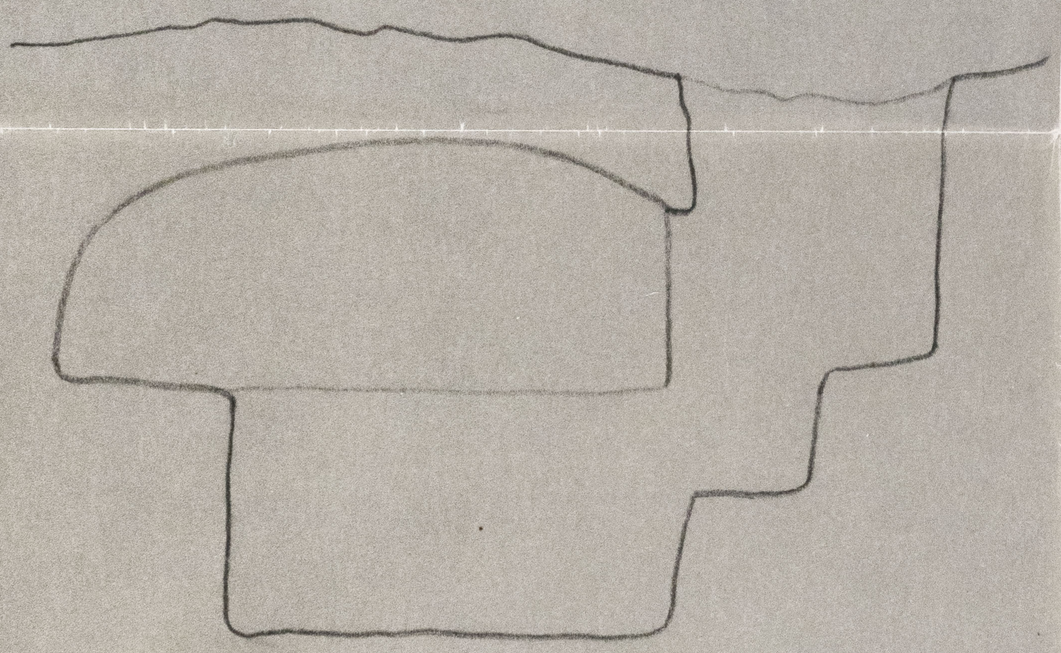
C



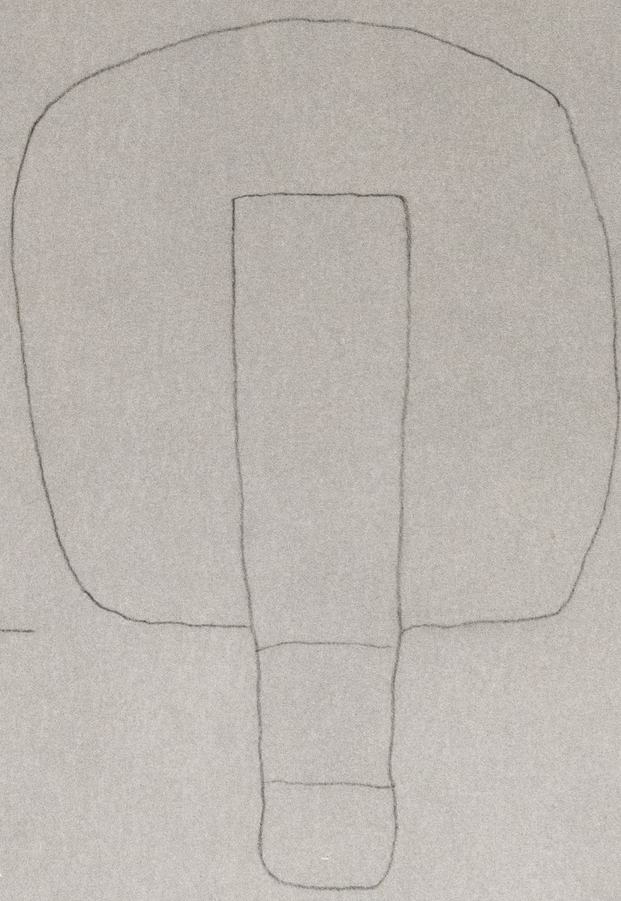
D

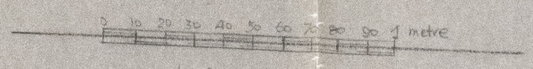


B



A





Scale 1/20

Sabratha Aqueduct

R. Bartoccini, Le Antichita della Tripolitania (Aegyptus, 1926)

p. 48 fig 12 gives a section.

op. cit fig 58. Tomb fragment with (L) a head in a shell-head niche and (R) a large mask-like head. Homs museum from Gasr ed-Duirat
(now in Leptis Museum. photo Fakr)

op. cit fig AA. wrongly titled Wadi Nfed obelisk

op. cit page 47 Wadi Caam aqueduct said to be visible where it crosses the Wadi Hashum ("a monte di Sugh el-Chmis)

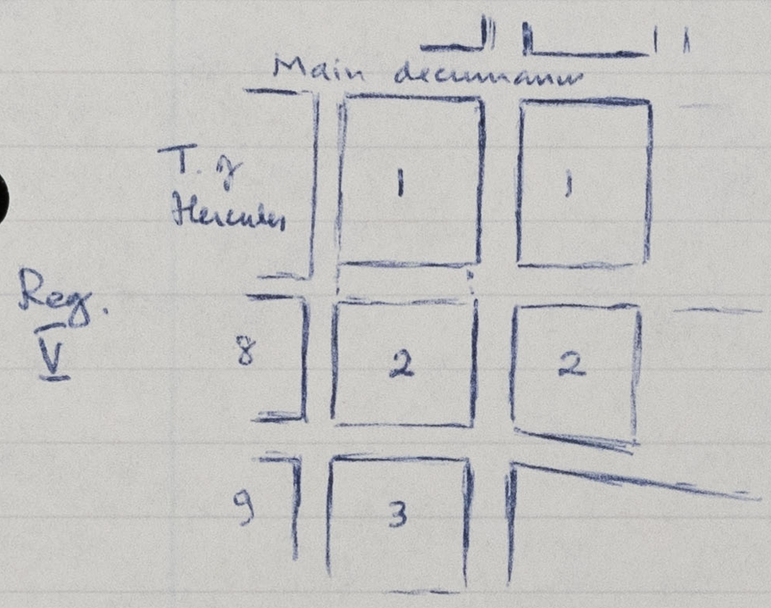
op. cit fig 68 Wadi Zemmit Dam near Farduch en Naggaza

SABRATHA Caputo's excavations 1936-38.

Summary note in Quad Arch Lib. I (1950) 7-8.

Excavations in Regiones IV & V — a stocktaking undertaken in the hope of finding scattered fragments of the Theatre, which had not restored. The principal buildings previously known were:

IV.1 Theatre Baths
IV.2 "House of Ariadne"
V.3 "House of the Tragic Actor"



Reg IV This area was enlarged to include all insulae N & W of Theatre itself

Then the decumanus was followed and reached to allow a way through into Regio IV

Reg IV. ins. 10 'parzialmente scavata, venne completamente disterrata'

The temple of Isis completely cleared

The Decumanus Baths excavation extended towards sea ... "fu allargato sino alla spiaggia e così quello delle prossime basiliche 3 e 4, scoprendo case, cisterne, terme e horrea"

SABRATHA . The South Forum Temple

Summary account of excavation by G. Caputo in Quad. Arch. Lib I (1950) 8-9

Work undertaken in 1940, revealed a temple, upon the ruins of which the later inhabitants installed their "modeste casette", which yielded coins of Justinian, M. Tiberius & Phocas (as well as earlier)

Temple tentatively identified as:

a. Genius Coloniae, a ref. to which appears in IRT 6 (a statue of 2nd, 3rd century, dedicated in templ(o) G(enii) Co[loniae), found reused as a column base in the Justinianic Church

b. (thought less likely) Silvanus, on basis of IRT 12, found in street opposite the facade, between the Antonine Temple and Reg. II.3.

From topographical situation contemporary with & closely after the Antonine Temple, built in 166-9 (IRT. 21). The form of the temenos, with its apsidal flanking portico-ends recalls Temple of Hercules, of 186 (IRT 29); and its construction eliminated the apse of the Flavian tribunal & the Basilica. This adds up to a late Antonine date c. 170-190.

It was not the first building on this orientation (p. 9): "Sorge sopra i resti di un edificio più antico, del quale segue l'orientamento, che, a sua volta, è ad angolo acuto con la linea di fronte del tempio Antoniniano e corrisponde alla disposizione topografica fondamentale prima che sorgesse il Foro e la stessa prima basilica vitruviana."

SABBATHA

Misc. notes

Sabratha.

Barbieri, Guida di Sabratha (Roma 1927) pp 44-55, the "Capitolio"

identified by him as Temple of Jove.

the vaults were found full of rubbish, and grubbed into them were little late buildings, dated by two little capitals marked with the cross. the fill of the vaults was two levels of brick, the debris of the frumarea by above, earth & stones to level up the podium for the late structures found there.

He states categorically that the cella did not follow the 3-fold arrangement of the vaults below as it was covered with entrance of marmo in a single chamber. Thus only the centre door is original

Evidence of two architectural dates: he cites stairs, the inscription (which he quotes as Caesa]RI[filius? and]XII (sic) TRIB[letters 2g cm high) must be says for Augustus Cos XII, trib. pot. XIX, XX ~ XXI; in no other case does a title with figure precede trib pot.

Note: his interp: fragm, ex hypothesi not in use when thrown into vaults may come from any building in forum. ? Serapeum.

Serapeum fragments. He speaks of a Serapis-Mercury bronze; also Augustan (a pre-Tiberian suppression) coinage of Sabratha with pentastyle temple and figure of Serapis

Feet & hands he refers to Baal ex votos, cf. Carthage neighbourhood.

Three statues — Giove & Concordia dedicated by Africanus, and a small statuette which he identifies as Tanit-Caelestis

Other objects: cornices & friezes, inscriptions, lamps, & pots. Also in the triangular space behind temple a mass of oggetti votivi, bronzi, & lucerne di bucchero not further specified.

Fountains

a) Outside offices — recessed triangular plan
b) Outside Antonine temple
c) near W.Cs.
d) Destroyed by Byz. wall, just W. of area quadrifrontis (excellent stuccoed capitals)

House in early area between forum and sea with mud-brick wall on stone dado + between stone orthostats. Capitals compares with Fezzan; cf also Cyrenaica. Same house has traces of wooden lintels with sandstone, as also in buildings below Greater Baths to N.E.

Private houses. Salient characteristic pokiness, upwards not sideways (in Justinian area specially). Masses of staircases + drain-holes for upper floors. Often columns flanking door. At most light-shaft internally. Only peristyle, south half of theatre baths, a private house excavated, but these 2nd cent. insulae are much robbed. Many cisterns (lack in main) + provision to catch rain-water. Numbers also of oil-vats.

Salvatore misc.

Theatre. Engaged capitals over side entrances to stage with heads top-centre also plaster caps in Green room very similar to those in antonine temple. The entablature over same door paralleled by same in vaults of Temple of Jove.

Colonnaded Building near theatre

Was repaired in late 4th century — one room with characteristic mosaic So was building with mosaics between theatre and quarries, where black & white mosaic is overlaid with mosaic very similar to that of portico between Forum & E. Temple. The earlier bl. & white mosaic was ?? border of coloured panel which is, in tone, somewhat similar to one in Greater Baths.

Tetrapylon.

May well have been, two eastern most piers quite well preserved for a foot or more. Occurs exactly at junction of two street alignments.

"Quadriga" Base

Measures 8.84 (N b S) by 7.34 m.

Temple of Isis.

Podium stuccoed but not some of courtyard detail, notably street-front The Turba plan of entrance portico appears to be correct (ie the foundation widens & narrows appropriately).

Neighbourhood of churches (notably N & NW of No 3) obviously systematic at same time as courtyard opposite facade of church (atrium) viz use of distinctive yellow-red stone for paving streets.

Basilica.

South outer wall preserved on outer face to a point just W. of E. end of Xtian church. A series of projecting stuccoed buttresses. A large blocked door between two of these immediately inside church.

East apse appears demonstrably later than marble paving of retro-apse, which reappears inside apse (running under bench) and is cut by footings of apse, the tops of which are well above floor-level & can never have been intended to show. This marble continues across projection Eastwards of main S. wall of basilica & reappears not only outside blocked S. door but also outside S. wall a little to E of door.

is some large public structure

threshold of door to S. of E apse, two fragments of white marble frieze. (foliate type, no figures).

Antonine Temple.

Pseudo peripteral on high podium with two longitudinal barrel-vaulted chambers beneath

Podium stuccoed sandstone throughout, and made of flanks & back (2+2) steps, facade, and pilasters in front of cella of marble. Flanks & back pilasters (stuccoed sandstone)

Pilasters fluted.

In elaborately marble-veneered & paved courtyard. Front consisting of central entrance-way with outer door and inner pair of columns (symmetrical) a) small chamber opening onto b) rectangular chamber, opening inwards, with 2 columns, onto the two lateral colonnades which run the length of the two sides of the courtyard. Columns throughout Corinthian. The lateral colonnades continue across inside of entrance to form 3-sided cloister

the back wall is wider than the sides of temple to the lateral colonnades, and the ~~base~~ mouldings of the podium are carried round this wider portion.

In front of main entrance, & full length, footing for entrance portico fronting street? not
Existing steps of Gallian stone look secondary.

Fragment of inscription (M. ACILIVS GLABRIO)

No indication of any reconstruction or modification, altho' presence of two Gallian stone brackets for awning-posts from the theatre suggests excavation probably removed traces of late occupation. ditto small Christian colonnette in courtyard (also indicated by inserted cement bond)

Party-wall with East Temple (see notes on E. Temple) Towards East end superficial indications suggest that existing upper structures (mason's mark HH as in Antonine Temple) are very slightly out of alignment, anticlockwise, to any visible course of footing. Discrepancy taken up by marble veneer.

Note pilaster caps with heads & masks top centre are paralleled closely in theatre

Sabratha — The Seaward Baths.

The latrine is an elegant adjunct with no obvious access from the Baths themselves, only at SE corner from the apsed entrance-hall. It consists of 5 sides of an octagon with a projecting feature in the middle of the sixth, long side: 4 reused marble pilasters and a statue of Dionysos. The seating is recessed for lids, and there is a large drain which enters from the SE angle and emerges towards the sea to the N. of the main concrete block.

Photos. 46/V.28
47/X.26.

The apsed entrance-hall ① opens off the triangular piazza, which is limestone-paved with stone pigeo of burning and later patching. Main entrance two Doric columns and a large door with grey limestone threshold. Lying about in, and just outside, the entrance-hall are large lumps of concrete with brick courses and signs of terrace-finishing above. The apse is up a low step, with 2 columns & 2 reduced pilasters, and has a large square external buttress outside. The apse was marbled, but only the good grey dado survives. The floor of the apse is a gay patchwork of coloured marbles; of the hall, traces of a panelled lay-out. Burning in SW. corner, not extensive. Both the marble surface (just inside door) and the marble levelling fragments beneath include reused fragments with panel-mouldings.

47/X.17.

46/III. 5: see C.S Lastra 172 during excavation.

The entrance corridor ② opens off apsed entrance-hall. Marble veneered benches along sides. Paved, the first part in a patchwork of light marble, the second part with a black-&-white design. It opens into a room ③ with opposed apses, veneered throughout in the same grey marble as the apsed hall at the entrance ①. The marble is squared and conforms to an elaborate scheme of pilasters, but it is not finished work. S. apse remains of black-&-white feather pattern; N. apse floor gone. The rest of the floor was panelled black-&-white. Entrance from ② to ③ white or black sash, contemporary with veneer, as is pavement in Rm ②. But apse feather-pattern and other surviving bits are earlier, adjusted. The pilasters and entablature had stucco on sand-stone detail.

Photos:
Sept: No?
No?

46/IV. 4.
D.S. 177.

C.S. Lastra 182

47/X.29.

The entrance ③ to ④ opens between 2 aphonic columns. The bl. & wh.

47/X.14
D.S. 176

mosaic is earlier; so is the ~~original~~ mosaic of room ④, a bl. on wh. ivy border ~~body~~ of flows a continuous triangle motif. Rm ④ is veneered in the same heavy grey marble as rooms ③ ~~&~~ ⑤, and it is plainly secondary to the pavement, which it cuts.

Room ⑤ has same veneer and, contemporary with it, mosaic in very unusual crayon colours: khaki & buff stone; dark white marble + cipollino; the usual black; dove-grey stone, pale rose and dull purple & bright warm white marble. Traces of black & white scheme at S. end. This room opened presumably into a further room to the E, now vanished — ~~see~~ photo C.S. ladder 84, during excavation.

Room ⑥ ~~&~~ Gone

Room ⑦. Not clear whether access from room ⑤ — see C.S ladder suggests that present wall is entirely rebuilt. The room is paved in white marble & veneered in grey (as ③-⑤) with heavy white Blocked door centre N, blocked with rubble. This room was concrete vaulted as ① marble angle-pilaster bases. ⑦a is piscina with steps down. 47/X.15 angle bas

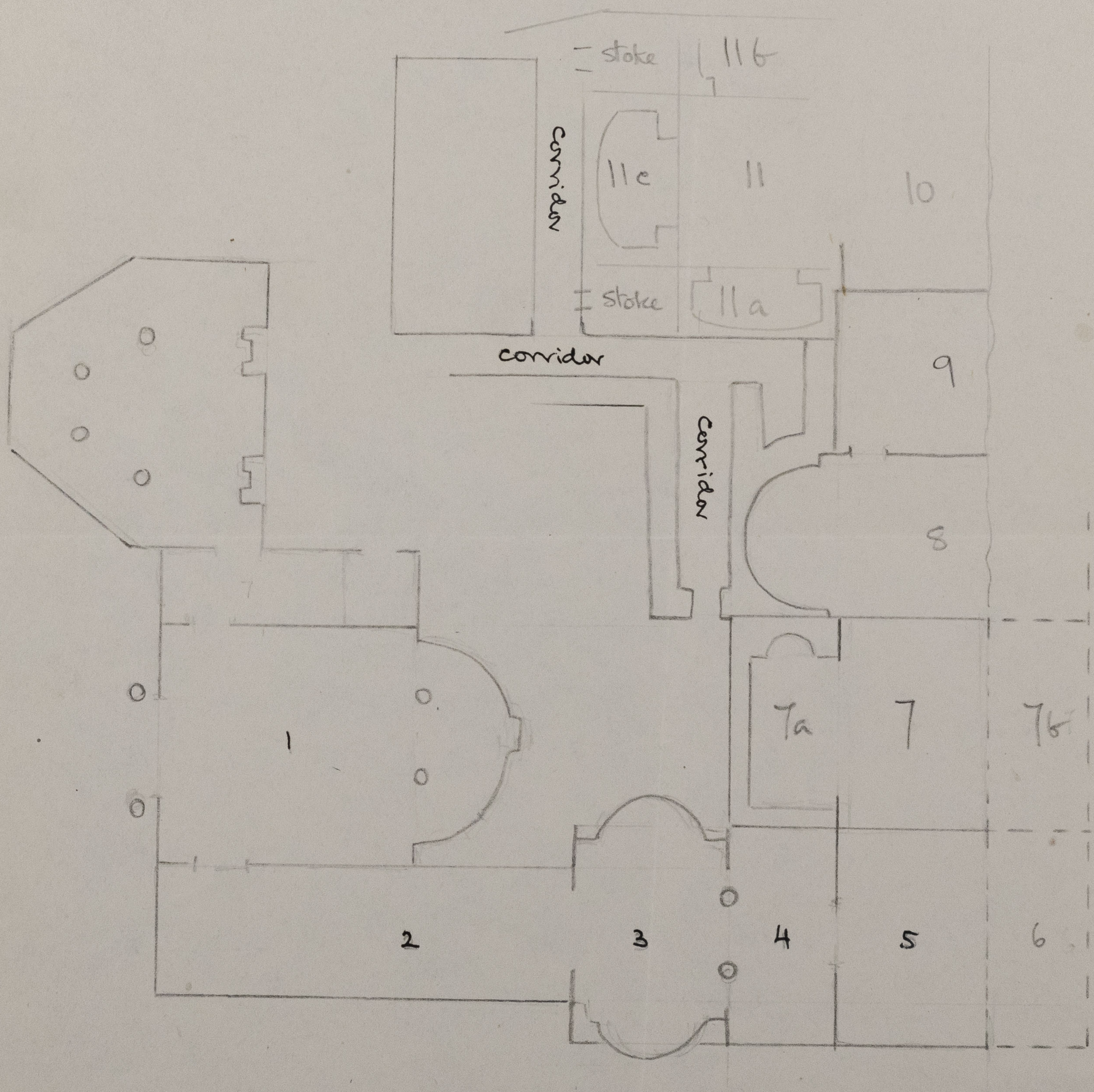
Semi circular niche at end with Venus in situ, familiar grey veneer.

Structurally ⑦ & ⑦a appear to be of one build with the concrete structures to the N, which consist of a series of hot rooms, served from a concrete vaulted corridor, arched for stoke-holes. Massive sandstone masonry with voussoired arches for stoke holes; now much eroded, but a plan would be very revealing. C.S. ladder 185

There is an interior courtyard of non descript character left by the inner facades of rooms ①, ②, ③, ⑧a and the concrete structures; a stair leads up to the roof, with water tanks & channels.

Incorporated in N. block is an earlier structure, sandstone masonry with projecting pilasters, of which long W. face + N. face are visible, NW. angle being under concrete accretion, as also part of N. face, incl. steps to upper storey.

Salcala - The Seaward Baths.



W.P

For Sabratha report.

At least two late Republican fora or streetside stoas in Sicily are of the form of the portico enclosure but Ionic Temple

1) Halaesa, angle of Forum, excav. 1972-3, substantially unpublished.
But plan in Kokalos xvii (1971) 3-20, pl. I
& Kokalos xviii-xix (1972-3) 176.

2) Termini Himeresi
Not Scav 1878, 148-150, alone
streetside stoa

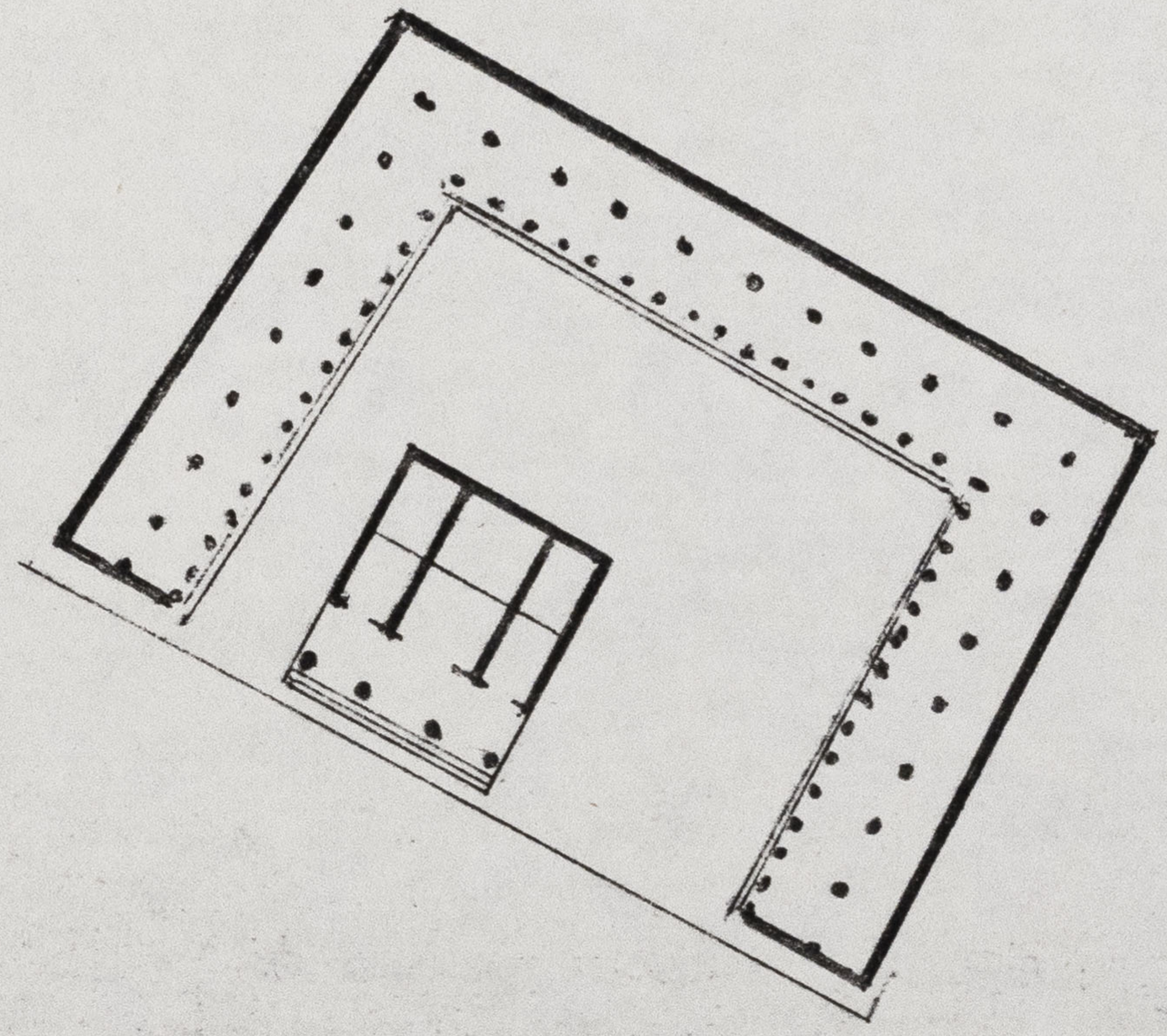
For comparison with Salvation. E.F. Temple

Portico of stoa-type, Doric externally & Ionic internally.

The earliest portico along the south side of the Villa dei Misteri at Pompeii

MINTURNAE

Forum



J. Johnson, Excavations at Minturnae I (1935) 44-51

T.J. Coulton, The Architectural Development of the Greek Stoa (Oxford, 1976) 261-2, fig. 87

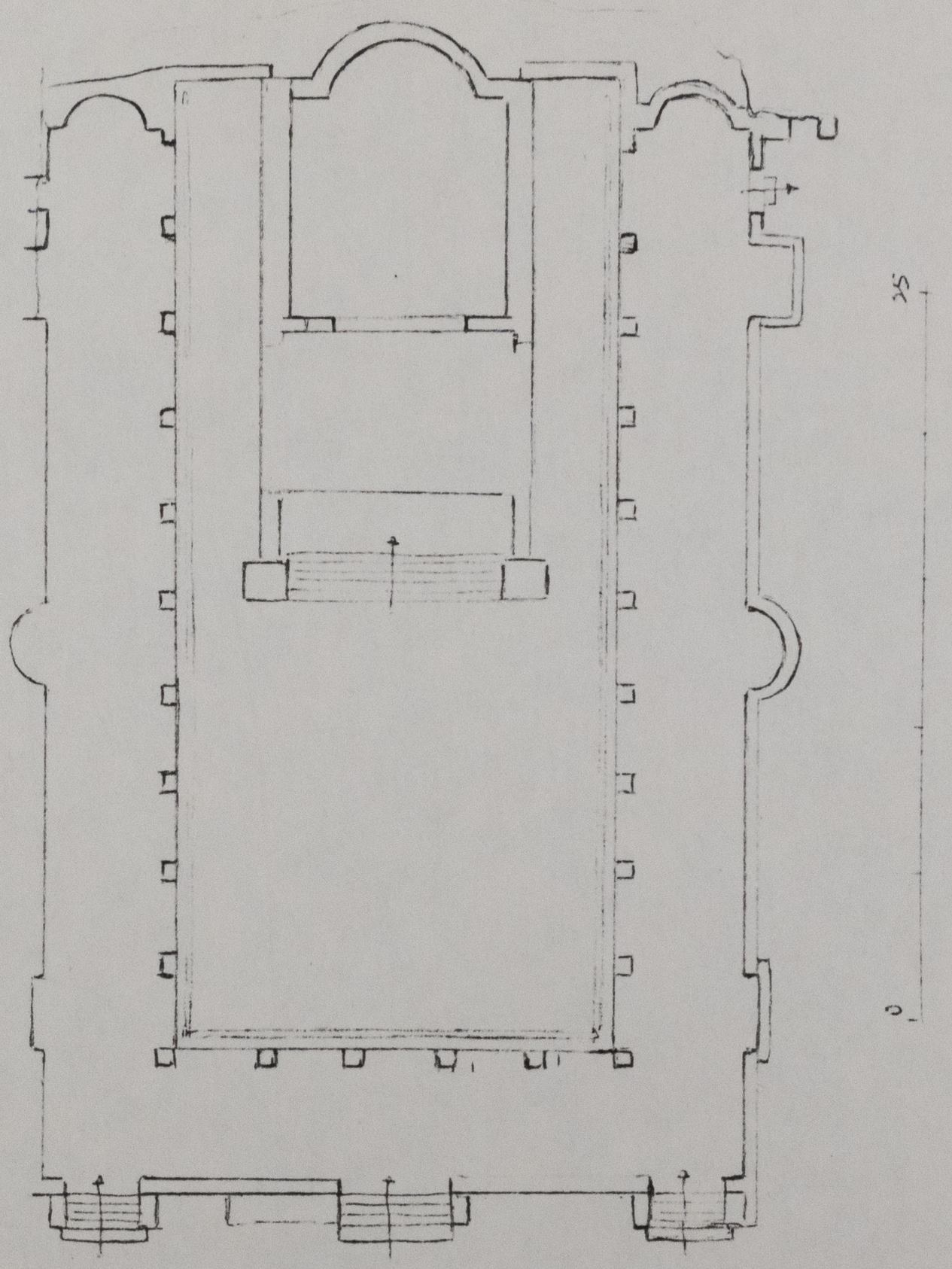
Foundations of lower walls. Dated by excavation from after 191 B.C. on the basis of finds & literary testimonia

In the Sabratha report

The Piazzale of the Corporations at Ostia, in its original, Agrippan form, was a double portico of late Hellenistic type, with an inner row of tall Ionic columns and an outer row of Doric columns

Cumae

Temple and portico opening N.E. side of Forum



Temple + portico built in rectangular opus reticulatum of tufelli reinforced at top and bottom with bricks

Courtyard paved in travertine, but portico pavement in marble

Columns of portico ? Corinthian, only bases survive

Identified possibly (but on very inadequate evidence) with Temple of Dionysos referred to in ILS 4040 = CIL X, 3685, by Cn. Lucceius or his sons. A local family, and Cn. Lucceius praetor in 11 AD CIL X, 3697

Maria Elena Batoldi, 'Recenti Scavi e Scoperte a Cuma', Bd'Arte lvii (1973) 38 ff.

Fra Salvatore

At Rome. Large chest of drawers
Small drawers

Folder: Theatre Baths

Print of Sections A-B in Entrance corridor to Theatre Baths ✓orig.
C-D
Print of Plan of same ✓orig.

Folder: "Insulae"

Cosmuss original of Reg. V, 6 — Avery building ✓ left in Rome
" annotated copy " " ✓ taken to Engl.
Cosmuss original of Reg IV, 2 left in Rome ?
" copy " taken to England ??

Reg II, ins. 1, 2, 10, 11 (angle of) original ✓??
copy taken to England ✓

Reg V, ins 1-2 Plan ✓orig.
copy ✓ taken to England
2 MHB original plan of insulae ✓?

A few of MHB insulae working drawings left in Rome ✓

Several measurement sections Copy in Rome ✓
Copy to England ✓

Subvaltus all ch. 3 note left in Rome incl. some
annotated original sections — ✓ think I have these.

Subvaltus Basilica

Only 4 printed plans (copies) left in Rome
" copy of Italian plan " "

Subvaltus E.F. Temple. left in Rome

Print of restored ground Levels I & II " ?
Print of plan Period 2 "
" of Sections in South side: X-Y } "
Z-AA, BB-CC, FF-GG, DD-EE
" duller North side: A-B-C-D, } "
E-F, L-M-N-O, G-H, J-K
" duller East side: P.Q, R-S, T-U. "
" duller, NW angle. BE-BF, BG-BH, } "
BJ-BK, BL-BM, BN-BO, BP-PN

" Successive elevations showing location of ? pieces

Original (bistre) of huge overall plan in Rome ?
Print of same in England ?
Print of reconstr. capitals + their details grades in Rome ✓

Subscription : Forum Area

Part Section in Street at SE angle of Capitolium } ✓ left in Rome
" at W end of Forum apt Capitolium } ✓
" " Forum, Section across (N-S) ✓ "
" " Forum & EFT Tenens (E-W ✓ "
" Byz City wall Section ✓ "

R II 10 6
Negatives of Periods } Roll at Rome. ?
as redrawn April 1952

Location	Photo ref	Descr	Paintwk
Tripoli Museum (from Gurgi)	B.263	"Ocean" head painting (Exhibit No ...) left of flute	
Gargaresce	B.58 ff		
	B.254 ff		
Specialty	B.65	Figure in R. hand niche	
There is no picture at all adequate of the roof of Zliten niche			
Zliten			
	B.1742	Dionysus . vault	✓
	B.1745	" head detail	✓
	B.1743	Artemis bust	✓
	B.1749	" head detail	×
	B.1744	Worn, very sketchy	
	B.1746-7	Misc decorative details	
	B.1748	ducks + lotus	✓
	B.1750	Nilotic scene	✓
	B.1751	Nereids + nymphs	✓
	B.1752	Victory	✓
	B.1753	Misc. decorative. Notably top L.	
	A.810	Crowned head	✓
Leptis Ephesus Villa	CL.885	General view of painting	✓
	[CL 887	Ephesus in situ, mosaic pavement]	
	C.L.906	Detail	✓

GOVERNO DELLA LIBIA

IL CAPO DI GABINETTO
DEL GOVERNATORE GENERALE

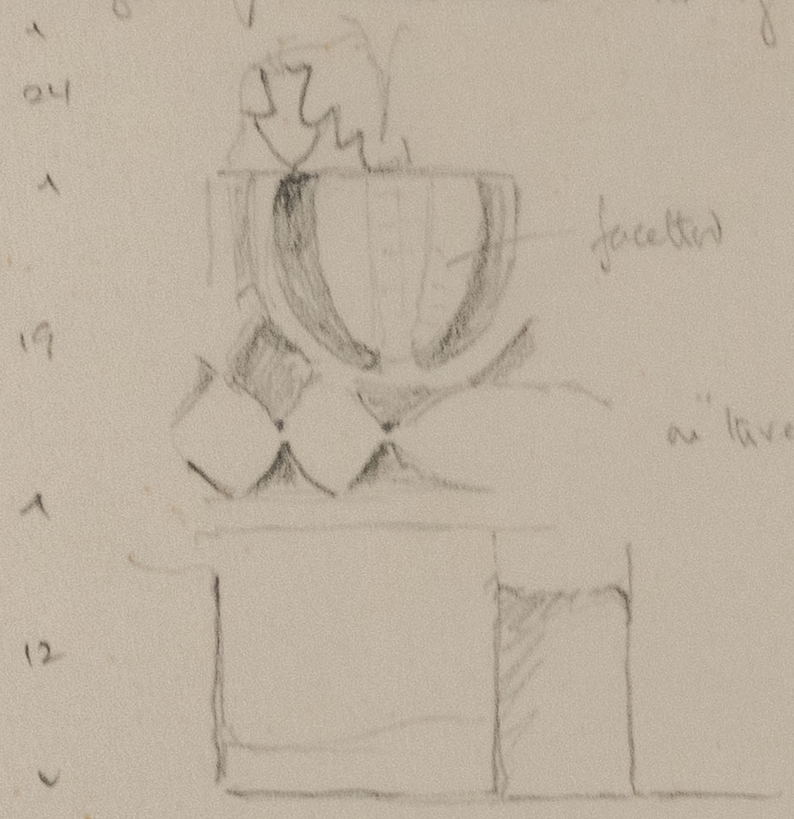
Paintings at Sabratha

G. Pesca "Pitture Sabratensi", Bdll. d'arte.
anno XXXVI, serie II, 1951, 158 - 163

fig. 1 roof / Casa di Leda
figs. 2-7 details / ditto
fig 8 Casa di Ariadne, Dionysos & Ariadne
figs 9-10 Two details / Asgfa tomb.

Temple of Hercules

Fragm. of entablature. Ht of block 0.57



faceted

on "larvae"

and very battered R-hand angle of pediment, with traces of Ionic moulding & raking cornice.

Ionic Base
on fascia wave pattern
(blue) eggand? } mutules red.
dentils

T. of Isis. 1 large } Pentelic pitcher caps in Louvre
2 small

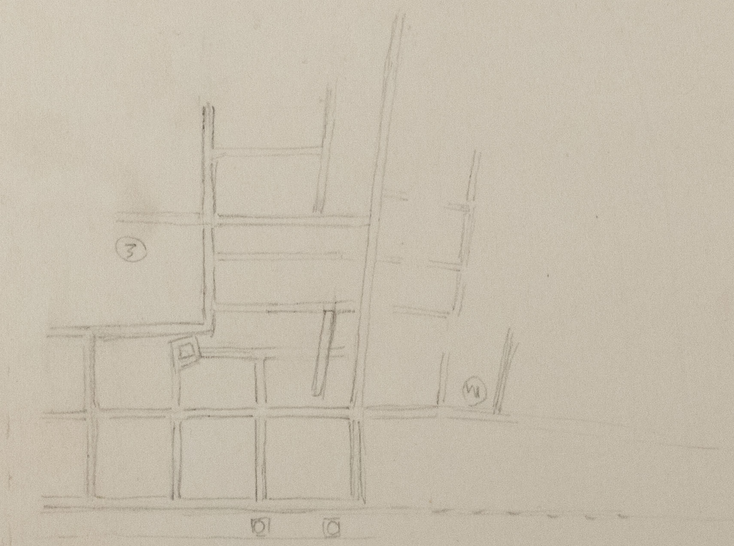
Antonine Temple

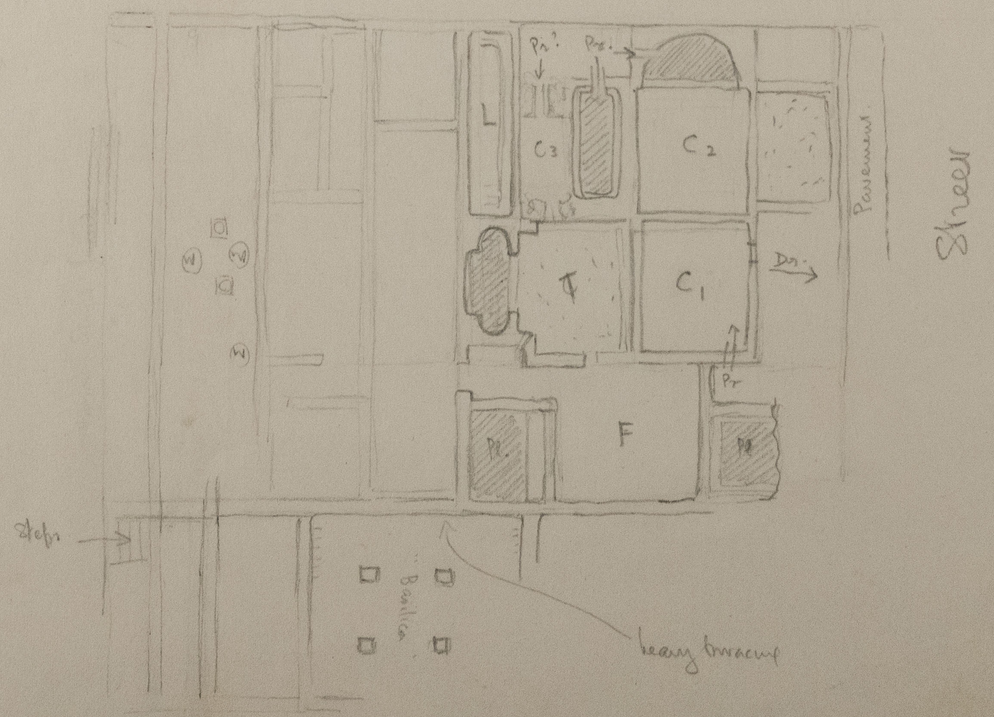
Cap of antenna same from S.F.T. (wrong restn)

Bricks (Severan Baths)

35-36 × 3 cm. or less; uniform red colour: v. diff. from Hadrian bricks

Over page: Museum Baths





① Baths. Heavily terraced on N side; and eroded to E. Only central block really clear.

Entrance from E: (a) frigidarium with 2 diff. size plunges along N side (NB reverse alignment is unusual; stands on a passage wall).

(b) Tepidarium with late Hadrianic plunge on E end, opening onto (a) & W range of 2 caldaria and (c) & S an single caldarium. 2 plunges with trabeated barrel vault & SE angle flushed from tepidarium plunge.

Infant to E a series of corridors and other features; all clearly late relative to earlier footings exposed on earth footage

② Opposite Baths. A series of rectangular rooms aligned on two main street frontages, heading away to a clockwise - slightly divergent inner blind. No detail foreseen, bar street frontage warrant a fixed uniform plan.

Miss Kenyon's Report

EXCAVATIONS AT SABRATHA, TRIPOLITANIA, 1951

The excavations carried out, by the British School at Rome, at Sabratha in 1948 and 1949 established the outline of the history of the Roman city, and the detailed history of some of the principal public buildings. The excavations in 1951 were devoted to elucidating the history of the earlier Phoenician city.

It was found that evidence of the earliest occupation consisted of a series of floors and layers of charcoal, separated by thick bands of clean wind-blown sand. No solid structures were associated with these layers, but there were a few isolated post-holes. The layers contained a great deal of pottery, mainly fragments of large Phoenician storage jars, but also some, probably early, Greek pottery. The probable interpretation of this deposit is that in the earliest stages of the use of the site, Phoenician traders visited the port periodically to trade with the natives, camping round the harbour, but not establishing a permanent settlement. In the intervals between their visits, the wind-blown sand accumulated over the remains of their camps.

This phase was succeeded by the foundation of Sabratha as a permanent settlement. Adjoining the harbour are three insulae, of which the alignment is askew to the general Roman lay-out, thus suggesting the preservation of an earlier street plan. Excavations were carried out in these insulae. It was found that the existing houses belong to the early Roman period, but that beneath these houses are Phoenician structures, the alignment of which was followed in the Roman period.

There were found to be three successive phases of Phoenician buildings, mainly of mud-brick superstructure on stone foundations. Beneath them was the pre-structure deposit already referred to, and in the top of this in this area were found two sherd of Greek Red Figure pottery of the fifth century B.C. The area could not be sufficiently cleared to trace the plans of the Phoenician houses, but the walls uncovered suggest well-built structures with fairly small rooms. The exact dating of the three successive building-levels must await detailed work on the pottery, but they apparently cover the period from the fifth to the first centuries B.C. The uppermost was covered by a considerable depth of debris by the time the succeeding Roman building, probably of the Augustan period, was constructed on top of it, and there may therefore have been a period of decay, possibly dating from the fall of Carthage, preceding the founding of the Roman city.

This early Phoenician city round the harbour was surrounded by a substantial wall, which had been identified beneath the Forum area of the Roman city in 1948. In 1951, a further portion of this was examined, and it was found to belong to an early phase in the Phoenician occupation. Prior to the Roman period, however, the Phoenician city had expanded south of this line, for Phoenician buildings were found beneath the Forum and the temple immediately to the south of it. In 1951 this expansion was approximately delimited. Excavation in the insula to the south of this temple showed that Phoenician occupation did not extend to that area.

This insula was first laid out early in the Roman period. Previously there had apparently been a dip in the natural land

surface in this area, and contemporarily with the earliest Roman walls there was a very considerable raising of level. A similar process apparently took place in the long insula to the east of the Forum area, where, in the same way, the first walls on the east side of the insula towards the south end date from the early Roman period and are built from a low level. Subsequently in this area a cellar was constructed, removing much of the early Roman levelling material. This in turn was filled up in the fourth century, the filling producing a useful quantity of pottery and coins of this period. Thus, incidentally to the work of delimiting the Phoenician city, it was shown that the lay-out of the insulae surrounding the central buildings in their present form can be dated to the first century A.D., and that this lay-out was accompanied by a considerable levelling over of the site.

LVX MEDITERRANEA

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES – JBWP.

Including

Capitolium

Seaward Baths

Theatre Baths

Oceanus Baths

Temple of Hercules

Temple of Isis

Aqueduct

1992.0016
Sabratha:
misc notes

2022.0565

Saburra – Basilica

Saburra – Dyfl

REPORTS BY J.B.W.-P.

The Forum Basilica

The West end of the South Forum Portico

The Severan Monument.

CARTOLERIA ZAMPINI - VIA FRATTINA, 43 - ROMA

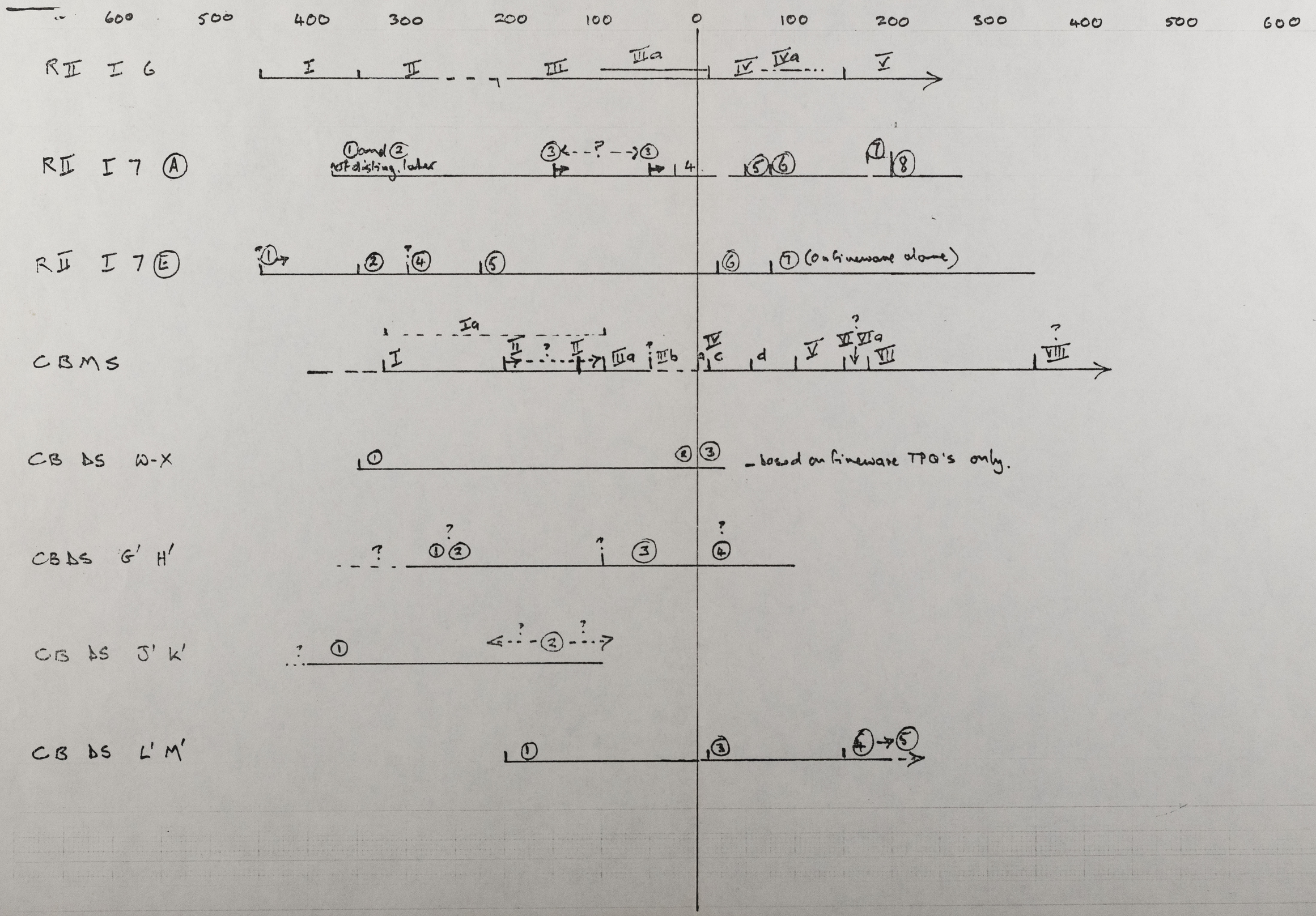
Pottery of the Late Hellenistic + Early Roman
Periods at Sardis

Anderson, Virginia Ruth (Ph.D. 1977 The
University of Texas at Austin)

Early Roman Pottery from the Agora
Excavations

Robinson Henry Schroder (Ph D 1941
Princeton University)

REGIO II INSULAE 6 + 7
CASA BROCAN
DATING.



FORM:

Texture	Type q	q>1	q=1	1>q
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

FORM:

Texture	Type q	q>1	q=1	1>q
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2				
3				
4				
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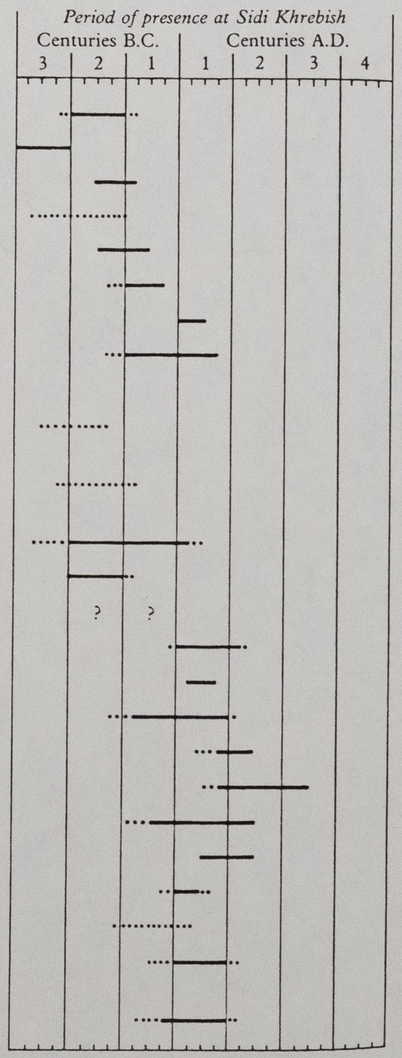
FORM:

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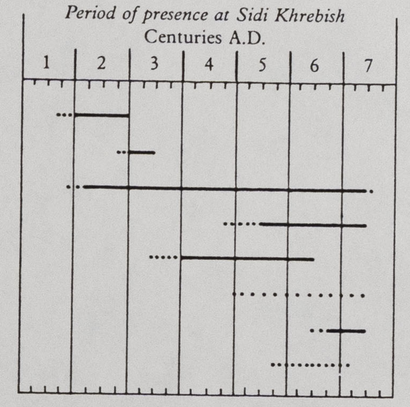
APPENDIX III: APPROXIMATE FREQUENCIES, ORIGINS AND DATES OF FINE WARES FOUND AT SIDI KHREBISH

(It should be noted that the quantities listed below refer to the number of sherds *catalogued* and not to the total number of sherds *excavated*: see p. 00).

Ware	*No. of sherds recorded*	*Origin*
Black-Glazed A	940	Ischia/Naples
Black-Glazed B^1	380	Athens (some)
Black-Glazed B^2		Ephesus region?
Black-Glazed B^3		Apulia/Taranto
Black-Glazed B^4		Central Italy?
Black-Glazed C^1	142	Sicily
Black-Glazed C^2	32	S.W. Asia Minor?
Knidian Grey	156	Knidos
Gnathia	462	Apulia/Taranto
Other painted b.g.		Athens? Pergamon? Local?
B.g. wares with applied relief dec.	19	Pergamon and elsewhere
Local Hellenistic	1453	Berenice region
Megarian Bowls: A	274	Ionia (Ephesus?)
B	7	?
Italian Sigillata	1935	Arezzo and elsewhere
S. Gaulish Sigillata	12	La Graufesenque
Eastern Sigillata A	1494	Syria
Eastern Sigillata B	354	Tralles?
Çandarli Ware	257	Çandarlı
Cypriot Sigillata	44	Cyprus
Pontic Sigillata	133	Black Sea
'Tripolitanian' Sigillata	615	Tripolitania?
Brown Slip Ware	36	Peloponnese?
Thin-walled wares	168	Mostly Italian, some local
Pompeian-Red Ware	365	Campania (and elsewhere)



Ware	*No. of sherds recorded*	*Origin*
Knidian Relief ware	31	Knidos
Corinthian r. bowls	13	Corinth
African R.S. Ware	6186	Tunisia
Late Roman C Ware	557	Phocaea (+ ?)
Tripolitanian R.S.	237	Tripolitania?
Cypriot R.S. Ware	17	Cyprus
Coptic R.S. Ware	13	Egypt
Asia Minor light-coloured ware	5	Asia Minor
Miscellaneous	194	
TOTAL	16531	

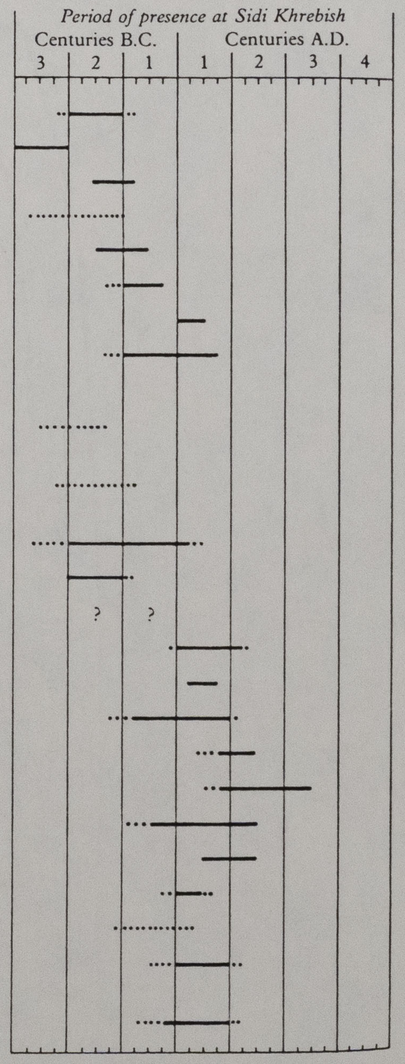


The proportions of wares in individual deposits may be recovered from the lists in Chapter VIII.

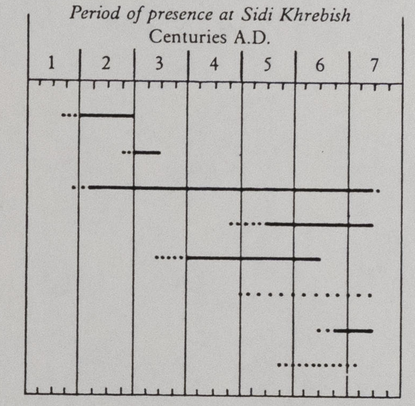
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