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# THE HELLENISTIC BLACK GLAZED WARES

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INTRODUCTION

Black glazed wares occur, throughout the Mediterranean lands, in Hellenistic and Republican levels which can be dated from the fourth century B.C. until the Augustan era, or a period of three to four centuries c. 400 B.C. - 50 B.C. or a little later. They are one of the commonest of the finer wares in use between the decline of the Hellenic red-figured ware and the Roman Arretine and terra sigillata ware, and have been variously designated as 'Hellenistic black glazed ware' in the East, as 'Etrusco-Campanian' in Italy, and simply as 'Campana' in the West.

Until recently these wares have been vaguely described as those that might be considered as of Attic origin, those that might be derived from unknown centres of production, or those which, on form and ware, appeared to be local imitations. Excluding these imitations, the only certain production centre whose products were diffused throughout the Mediterranean which could be recognised at first was that of Athens, for which the basic study of the non-decorated forms was that of Thompson, based on a series of sealed groups from the Athenian Agora.(1) Although in Italy and the Western Mediterranean these wares occur plentifully, no comprehensive study had been made of them. This deficiency has now been remedied by the recent excellent work of M. Nino Lamboglia.(2)

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1. T.C.H.P. ,Hesperia III(1934), 311 - 480.

2. Lamboglia (1950), 139 - 206

Starting with the stratified material obtained in his own excavations at Albintimilium (Ventimiglia),[1] Lamboglia has studied black glazed wares from strategically chosen sites in the Western Mediterranean and has compiled for them a systematic classification. In so doing he ~~has taken~~ took as his model the work of Ritterling, Dragendorf and Oswald and Price on the British and Northern European terra sigillata. Leaving on one side the purely local imitations, he has distinguished those wares which appear to be diffused from original centres of production, and these he has classified into a numbered series of forms, claiming that for this period they should eventually be as susceptible for use as dating material as the Arretine and Sigillata forms are for the later period. By choosing sites whose limits of occupation are closely defined by known historical events, combined with the dating given

by his own stratified material, a preliminary classification ~~has been~~ was set out.(2) In view of the importance of this new work, it has seemed worth while here to reproduce much of the contents of his papers so that they may become more widely known to English readers. Due tribute must be ~~made~~ paid here to the original work of M. Lamboglia in the extensive use that has been made in quoting ~~his papers~~ it. The Sabratha material presents a collection from a Mediterranean region which is additional to those quoted as worthy of study in his regional list.(3)

~~At present sixty-three numbered forms, with a few of rare or sporadic appearance, have been listed.~~ In addition, a new study of these wares from the Italian site of Cosa (4) by Dr. Doris M. Taylor, has provided much new information.

1. Cf. Albintimilium (1950).
2. Lamboglia, 'Per una classificazione preliminare della Ceramica Campana'. Atti del 1° Congresso Internazionale di Studi Liguri (1950), 139-206. Supplemented for "pre-campana" ware in 'La ceramica "precampana" della Bastida' ~~xxxxxxx~~ Archivo de Prehistoria Levantina V (1954), 105-139.
3. Lamboglia, 205.
4. Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome XXV (1957), 65-193.

Forms. Lamboglia listed 63 numbered forms, with a few illustrations of those of rare or sporadic appearance. For the Western Mediterranean, these have been supplemented By Almagro's Forms 64-68 (Ampurias (1953), - ). The lower numbers are chronologically the latest, and are those nearest to the Arretine forms.

Wares. The wares in which black glazed forms occur may be grouped broadly as follows:-

Precampana and Attic .

Campana A ware with hazel or red pastes.

Campana B ware

Campana C ware.

Local imitations with more limited areas of diffusion.

been followed in this description. In general, the two fundamental types are Campana A and B, which possess specific ranges of forms which should go back to independent artisan traditions. Campana A, the true pottery of the Campana peninsula, on forms and glaze, should be the natural continuation there of the traditional Attic and Italiote ware. Campana B is a much later innovation. Whilst in Campana A the use of a palmette stamp decoration is continued from the Attic models, in Campana B it is exceptional, and other decorative motifs are used which continue into the Arretine sigillata phase and are in contemporary use in the first century B.C. with the red glazed wares.

Dating evidence The main sites chosen for the study of Campana A and B wares were:-(1)

Entremont, the capital of the Saluvii, excavated by Benoît in 1946, which was destroyed in 125-122 B.C., and where the bulk of the material is probably immediately anterior to that date.(2)

Ensérune, with a rich cemetery of the fourth to third centuries B.C., anterior to the Punic War (cited here as

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1. Lamboglia, 141-2. For the bibliography of sites quoted in this paper, see the list at p. .
2. The pottery is in the Musée Granet, Aix-en-Provence. Cf. also R. Bousquet, 'La fin d'Entremont'. Provence historique II(1952), fasc.2, 3-7, which contends that the occupation extends down to c.90 B.C. On the other hand, the site has as yet failed to produce Campana B ware.

Corpus), followed by a Republican settlement of the second and first centuries B.C. (cited here as Ensérune (1946), (1948) and (1949)).

Saint-Blaise, an oppidum near Marseilles which was destroyed and abandoned in a period anterior to 100 B.C., like Ensérune.

Valentia (Valencia) and Pollentia (Alcudia, in the Island of Majorca) which, being purely Roman Colonial foundations, only produce materials posterior to 138 and 122 B.C. respectively.

The Bastida in Mogente (Valencia), an oppidum destroyed violently in the period anterior to the war of Hannibal and where the material is very characteristic of the fourth century B.C.

Other Roman Colonies. Many Roman Colonies founded on virgin soil at known dates in Spain, Provence and Italy will, when excavated, add substantially to the present knowledge of this material.

Albintimilium (Ventimiglia). The relative levels are Strata VII and VIII in the ~~recent~~ excavations at Cavalcavia which are probably anterior to the Romanisation of 180-150 B.C.; Strata VI which mainly represents firstly the Graccana and Sillana period and secondly the Caesarean and Triumvirate period, but are in general pre-Augustan; and the Augustan levels of Strata VIA and VIB.

In these sites the occurrence of Campana A and B wares was as follows:-

Campana A. At Cavalcavia it was present exclusively in Strata VII and VIII½

Campana B. At Albintimilium it was present in the Caesarean and pre-Augustan Stratum VI and in the Augustan levels of VIA and VIB, with the earliest terra sigillata, but it was more abundant in VIA than in VIB. It was absent at Entremont, Saint-Blaise and the Ensérune Cemetery, but was present in the Ensérune settlement of the first century B.C., and was

plentiful in the earliest levels of Valentia and Pollentia.

On this evidence Lamboglia suggests that the initial date of Campana B ware may be posterior to 150 B.C. and that it essentially a new product of the first century B.C. and of the full Romanisation. Campana A ware, though it survives almost to the Augustan period, becomes increasingly decadent and influenced by local imitations.

# CAMPANA A AND PRECAMPANA WARES(1)

The classification of Campana A ware presented a greater problem. Lamboglia uses the term Campana A to define the original "etrusco-campana" pottery of the third to the first centuries B.C., and including all, or the greater part, of the true Campana fabrics.

Its richest manifestation was in the decorated relief "Caleni" vases, so-called, (cf. Pagenstecher (1909) and (1912)), but it is premature to assume that Cales was the actual centre of production until further work has been undertaken at the site itself.

There was also current in Campana in the third and second centuries B.C. the red-figured "Campana" ware which copied the Greek red-figured pottery. One of the most important potteries producing this was at Cuma. The characteristic hazel ("nocciola") colour of the clay of this production, which distinguishes its paste and fracture, is identical with that found on a series of vases of non-

decoerated forms which fall within the ambit of Campana A. The only site in Southern Italy which has produced this series which is well illustrated is Minturnae, but this characteristic clay is found in numerous black glazed vessels of the third and second centuries B.C., and certainly also in the fourth century B.C., all over Central and Southern Italy up to Rome and elsewhere.

This production of the Campana Province, with its hazel paste, is quite different from that with red paste found at Ventimiglia and on the Western coasts of

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1. Lamboglia, 140, 142, 163-6, 169, 179 and 184.

the Mediterranean and in Spain, which was originally designated Campana A at Ventimiglia. This latter is dominant in these areas in the third and second centuries B.C. and holds the field until it was gradually extinguished in the first century B.C? by the arrival of Campana B. It is possible, though as yet unproved, that the red paste ware may be a specific product of the Island of Ischia which was famous for it in antiquity and where a large deposit has been found recently. Its maritime position might explain the diffusion of this type in the Mediterranean and its comparative scarcity in the Campana Peninsula, but further work is required to prove this.

The situation in Sicily is also of interest. On the east coast, which was less affected by Tyrrhenian influence and was dominated by a strong focus of Greek life round Syracuse, the Campana A ware with hazel paste is scarce, and the predominant ware is a Syracusan type

with an imitation glaze which held the field until the arrival of maritime imports. On the northern coast, however, Campana A is more plentiful, both that with the red paste and that with the finer soft pink pastes of Syracuse which was current perhaps from the fourth century B.C., together with a third ware of much lighter paste (not to be confounded with that of Campana B) which is an imitation Campana evidently of local manufacture and diffusion.

These various fabrics or groups of fabrics, to which others will doubtless be added, have in common a similarity of forms and of evolution. Lamboglia has therefore classed them all provisionally under the term Campana A, leaving the separation of the different fabrics to be made in each case on the colour of the paste and the variety of the glaze.

The forms are derived from a single horizon which is Italiote rather than Campanian, and the devel-

opment from the Attic pottery imported from Greece (of which at present only the figured production has been studied) to the Campana which continues the tradition, but without the figures, should have occurred in the fourth century B.C. Details of this change are still indefinite, and it is not easy to distinguish, at the beginning of the third century B.C., vessels of authentic Campanian provenance from Greek imports, and even less so Italiote, Siciliote or others which follow the Attic tradition closely in the fifth century B.C. (for the Greek originals cf. T.C.H.P. and Olinthus). The forms and decorative motifs of the true Campana ware find there their prototypes and by the end of the fourth century B.C. have reached not only Italy, but the Western Mediterranean coasts . In order to avoid confusion therefore Lamboglia describes as "Precampana" those vessels which, by their closeness of identity with the Campana red-figured pottery, can be supposed to have been produced in Campana itself before the third century B.C. and before the extinction of the figured technique.

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In distinguishing between Campana A and Precampana wares, the following details may be noted.

Ware. In the Precampana ware of the fourth century B.C. the glaze is fine and homogeneous and lacks the metallic iridescence which developed in the third century B.C. It is nearer to that of the figured pottery. The variety of pastes and glazes found in Campana A has been noted above.

Forms. These may be divided into four groups:-

Group 1. Those which are similar to Forms 1-20 of Campana B and C wares. Of these, in Campana A ware, Forms 1-2 are not known at present, Forms 3-6 occur, but Forms 7-20 do not seem to be represented.

Group 2. Those forms which are typical of Campana A in the third and second centuries B.C. and are exclusive to this ware. These are forms 30-36 (Nos.37-39 are reserved for

later discoveries). They are later in date than Groups 3 and 4 below and, together with Forms 5 and 6 of Group 1, are found plentifully in levels of second century B.C. date at Albintimilium, Entremont, Saint-Rémy, the immediately pre-Roman levels of Ensérune, and in abundance at Ampurias.

Group 3. The Precampana and true Campana forms of the fourth and third centuryes B.C. which are transitional between the Attic and later Campana A of Group 3. These are Forms 21-29.

Group 4. Forms related to the decorated Greek or Italiote production. These forms disappear in the first half of the third century B.C. and represent therefore, in the Campana pottery properly called, a purley Attic or Precampana survival. Although there is abundant material in Central and Southern Italy, it has not as yet been studied in detail, and the treatment of this group is not yet satisfactory. These are Forms 40-63.

Stamps and decorations. The essential characteristic is the evolution of the palmette stamps, the dominant motif on vessels with flat bases but one which is replaced by rosettes in those with concave bases. At the beginning of the fourth century B.C. and at the end of the fifth century B.C., in the pottery of Attic and other provenance, the palmettes form a variously arranged and complex decorative motif with ovolos, rouletting and festoons which link them in a regular design. During the fourth century B.C. they evolve and are simplified and the design is less regular. The linked palmettes, with a symmetrical design, are exclusively characteristic of the Precampana vases, whether or not they are of Attic importation. Also diagnostic is the presence on the base outside of one or more unglazed circles, variously arranged, which derives directly from the Attic or Campana figured tradition. The last remnant

of this tradition is the reddening, during baking, of the lower edge of the foot of the vessel, which Lamboglia thought constant on those anterior to the third century B.C., and which formed another fundamental element of chronological distinction between the "precampana" and "campana" wares. In the third century B.C. the palmette stamps are always detached and stylised and are quite distinct from those of the Precampana ware.

THE SABRATHA TYPE SERIES

The descriptions of the different forms given below are derived from those of Lamboglia, with his note on Mediterranean analogies. The forms are grouped on an approximately chronological basis, as follows:-

Group I. Attic or Precampana red-figured Forms.

Group II. Lamboglia Forms 40-63 and Almagro Forms 64-68 in Precampana and Campana A wares.

Group III. Lamboglia Forms 2i-29 in Precampana and Campana A wares.

Group IV. Lamboglia Forms 30-36 in Campana A ware.

Group V. Lamboglia Forms 1-20 in Campana A, B and C wares.

Group VI. Miscellaneous Forms.

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GROUP I. ATTIC OR PRECAMPANA RED-FIGURED FORMS

Only two small sherds from red-figured vases were found at Sabratha.

Fig. , . A small sherd in hazel paste, with a brilliant black glaze inside and a red-figured design outside. The remains of an ovolo can be seen, and a design which suggests the eye of a large head. It is reminiscent of a design seen on a skyphos displayed in the Nationsl Museum at Syracuse, from a tomb group from Akrai, a group which contained other Precampana forms with linked palmette stamped bases From

Fl-2.J.
Fig. , .

GROUP II. LAMBOGLIA FORMS 40-63 AND ALMAGRO FORMS 64-68

The forms in this group are in Precampana and Campana A wares of the fifth to early third centuries B.C. The group consists of decorated forms, and those forms which, being derived more dircetly from Greek prototypes, went out of use early in the first half of the third century B.C. In the Campana pottery series properly called, they represent a purely Attic or a Precampana survival. For this group (Lamboglia, 183-200; Almagro, Las Ø Necrópolis de Ampurias (1953), ; with the reservations quoted by Dr. Taylor in Cosa, p. 71, footnote 6), their study is as yet incomplete owing to the lack of work on the most abundany material which is found in Central and Southern Italy. Lamboglia claimed to have made only a preliminary arrangement of the commonest types, with a provisional numbering which could be added to, as new forms were recognised, of fourth and third centuries B.C. date, on the Ligurian, Massiliote and Iberian coasts.

The forms in this group, identified at Sabratha are Forms 40, 42, 43, 55, ?59, ?61 and a number of stamped bases. Whilst the majority are in Precampana ware, a few continue into the earliest period of the Campana A ware phase. Only the sinple Form 55 appears in imitation wares. It is noteworthy that Form 55 is also the only one of the group which appears at Cosa, founded in 273 B.C., where it is rare and one of the earliest imports there (Cosa, 146-7). But Form 55 (see below pp. ), in the wares fouhd at Cosa

and Sabratha, belongs more properly to the succeeding group. Allowing for this exception, the forms of Group II appear at Sabratha as imports, none of which need be later in date than the early part of the third century B.C., and many can go back to at least the fourth century B.C.

Form 40. (Lamboglia, 184-8; La Bastida, 124-7). A crater, of Attic derivation, which develops in a characteristic manner in the Precampana and Campana pottery with numerous variants. A rich series occurs in the Ensérune cemetery and at other Iberian coastal sites as Emporion, Cabrera de Mataró and La Bastida, in levels of the fourth century B.C. In the Ensérune cemetery, the Precampana or Campana crater is usually used as a cinerary urn; in cemeteries of the Iberian phase of c. 350-250 B.C., and it is also sometimes copied in local fabrics. The examples from the Mouret excavations can be divided into seven fundamental variants. Of these, Forms 40A-D, which are decorated forms, and Form 40F, with semicircular handles, are variants which were not found at Sabratha.

Form 40E. A pillared crater of lower and more squashed form than that of type D but with similar bright red paste and brilliant glaze. It has a smooth body, without fluting,

and is usually smaller. It can have an overpainted decoration in red on the outside of the neck as in Type 40D, but this is usually absent. From the series at La Bastida, this variant was sub-divided into:-

Form 40Ea. With a pendent lip and a fluted body.

Form40Eb. With a pendent lip but a plain body.

Form 40Ec. With a wide lip and plain body.

On the chronology of this form, quite common in sites of the third and fourth centuries B.C., it was noted that examples of large size were absent at La Bastida, but were the commonest at Ensérune and elsewhere, decorated in the "Gnathian" style with incised festoons and overpainted leaves. The smaller lower form was also that found in the Greek examples. The evolution of the larger decorated crater should therefore be posterior to 350 B.C. and relates to the gradual extinction of the red-figured production.

Fig.

1. Part of a Form 40Eb, with a pendent lip, a plain body and tongued horizontal handles. In Campana ware with a bright red paste, ~~with~~ and a thick black glaze, it seems comparable to the examples found at La Bastida of the fourth century B.C. From ~~Site~~ T1-5, ~~Period~~ F. Two ~~very~~ similar rim sherds were found in the pre-Forum level of ~~Site~~ B3, ~~Period~~ B and out of context in ~~Site~~ H31, ~~Period~~ E.

2. Part of a Form 40Eb or 40E c. The base is similar to those found at La Bastida. It is in Campana A ware with a red paste with a purplish glaze inside and below the handle attachments outside and

underneath the base. A groove below the moulding on the foot and inside the hook of the footring are reserved. The glaze on the upper part of the body is a very iridescent black. ~~This may perhaps be a later example~~. From ~~Site~~ X3, Hii, ~~Period Hii~~, it is out of context. Another similar base came from ~~Site~~ H101, ~~Period~~ G; a shoulder sherd from the pre-Forum level of ~~Site~~ F16, ~~Period~~ Aii; and a sherd from the pre-Forum level of ~~Site~~ D10, ~~Period~~ Aii.

3. No exact analogy has been found for this ~~vase~~ crater, but it may perhaps be a variant of Form 40. It has a slightly thickened expanded rim, a deep curved neck above a short rounded fluted body. Only one semicircular handle remains which is attached just below the rim and on the top of the shoulder, but it may have had two handles. There is a deep groove below the fluting. It is in a red paste with a degraded iridescent black glaze, but the deep groove is reserved. It resembles the early Campana A ware of the first part of the third century B.C. From ~~Site~~ W1-4, P.

Form 42. (Lamboglia, 188-90 and La Bastida, 127-9)

A Kylix derived from the classical Greek figured model. Two variants can be distinguished, Forms 42A and 42B, both developed from the type of the figured stemless kylix, with a normal low foot (that on a high foot is found once only at Minturnae, tav.IV, 19). Form 42A, with open mouth and oblique walls and handles which can be either oblique or horizontal, and a foot of purely Attic type with red and black circles, and with a thickened rim with an internal offset, is ~~the type~~ often found in the West amongst the Precampana ware of the fourth century B.C. (cf. La Bastida, in Valencia Museum, n.2503); and Emporion in Barcelona Archaeological Museum, inv. n.1933 and n.769) with an evolution of the foot, glaze and decorative motifs parallel to those of Forms 21 and 22. It does not occur in the Ensérune Cemetery, and it is probable that it ended prematurely in the fourth century B.C. Form 42B, which was present at Olynthus (tav.207-209) has more vertical hemi-

spherical quarter-circle walls, a simple rim and a hooked foot more marked than in Forms 21 and 22, with red circles and a deep groove in the angle of the wall and footring outside. Rouletting and symmetrical or grouped palmettes occur which follow the evolution noted for Forms 21 and 22. It continues longer into the Campana pottery (cf. La Bastida, nos.1511, 166, 1531, 1509 and 166 in Valencia Museum, which have hooked Parecampana feet; and various others in the Barcelona Museum from Emporion and other Catalan sites. Also cf. Minturnae, tav.IV, 25). They have interlinked or symmetrical palmettes in the fourth century B.C. and detached palmettes in the third century B.C. At Ensérune there are a series of variants which indicate perhaps a sudden evolution in the third century B.C. from the concave form to a carinated one, with a gradual narrowing of the foot (Corpus, tav.22, nos.52, 53, 55 and 56). Perhaps a later variant is that with oblique walls curved in to ribbon handles (Ensérune Corpus, tav.22, no.34), or raised

handles (Minturnae, tav. IV, 24), which might be designated Type 42C. It cannot be excluded however that these different types reflect a variety of potteries and of imitations, and it is not always possible, because of the degradation of the glaze and the bad restoration of the vases, to describe their essential characteristics. The kylix is usually absent from second century B.C. sites, and belongs exclusively to the oldest Campana ware. Contrary to what might have been expected at first sight Form 42B is not a development of Form 42A, nor is it exclusive to the third century B.C. At Olynthus, it can be shown that Form 42B originated before the middle of the fourth century B.C. The examples from La Bastida showed that a definite moment could be ascertained, from the characteristics of the foot and carination, for the evolution of this form, from the hemispherical quarter circle curvature, to the vertical or flexed, as at Ensérune (cf. Form 22), when the hooked foot

became oblique and the palmettes were in relief and detached; or the rosette stamps were used, whivh were quite absent at La Bastida.

4. A rim of Form 42A, in Precampana ware with a rich velvety black glaze. It shows the oblique walls, wide mouth, thickened rim and internal offset. From T1-5. A, it is probably of fourth century date or earlier. Another example came from H103.A.

5. Part of a rim which may be of Form 42B. It is in Precampana ware with a good black glaze and a reserved groove at the junction of the wall and footring outside. From W1-4.Ti. Other sherds in this ware, which may be from vases of this form, came from B Area.A, H21.Aii, Y1.B, Y2.E, W6-9.K, X1.B, X1.D, X3.D, A12.A, A12.B, B Area. D, B3,Diva, A6-14.Fm.G, and E30-15.Fm.G.

6. A base of Form 42B in Precampana ware. It has the marked groove at the junction of the wall and footring outside and a deeply hooked footring. It has a good rich black glaze and the base inside the footfing is glazed. In the hook there is a bright red paint. Inside there is a decoration of rouletting and the remains of four symmetrical impressed palmettes. Probab y of fourth century B.C. date. From B Area.A.

7. This rim is typical of a number handled sherds, in Campana A ware with hazel or red paste, and varying black glazes, which are prehaps of Form 42B, rather than the following Form 43, but they are too incomplete to be

certain. The rim is simple, as in Form 42B, and the handles are horizontal. They probably represent the continuation of the Precampana form into the Campana A period of the early third century B.C. From B4.E. Others were found in H12.T, Z2.E, Z3.D, X2.D (hazel paste), X3.Gii, W6-9.F, W6-9.K, V2-4.H, T1-5.C, B112.E, B4.D, B1.H (hazel paste), B6.C, B8.D, C.B (hazel paste), EFm.B, D10.Aii, F1-2.Bii, D2.D (hazel paste).

~~Form 43~~

Form 43 (Lamboglia, 190-1 and La Bastida, 129-130)

A Skyphos which develops from the corresponding Attic form by a process similar to that of Form 42, with which it seems to form part of a "service". It was found at Minturnae (tav.VI, 34), and Emporion (Barcelona Archaeological Museum, inv. n.659 and others). It was plentiful at Ensérune (Corpus, tav.18, nos.4,8 and 10; tav.19,no.2, and in the new Cemetery excavations) where some details of its evolution during the fourth century B.C. could be observed (cf. also Olynthus, tav.196-202). The Attic form starts by being slightly ovoid with quite horizontal handles, and often has a figured decoration (cf. Ensérune Corpus, tav. 13, nos. 7-8 and tav.18, nos. 8 and 10). In the Precampana and Campana series the handles become slightly oblique upwards, as in the kylix, and the upper walls perfectly

vertical, whilst the lower walls are always markedly inbent, until a carination is formed. The disappearance of this form should coincide with that of Form 42. It is interesting that a fragment of a Form 43 was still found in Stratum VI of Albintimilium of the second century B.C. (from the 1950 excavations at Cavalcavia, ~~in course of publication~~). It was copied widely in Central and Southern Italy and in Sicily, by numerous local potteries, and it is therefore the longest-lived vase of frequent occurrence in levels of the fourth to third centuries B.C. It was fairly rare at La Bastida, where only basal fragments were found. There, from the slope of the walls the examples were still of Attic or Attic tradition, ovoid with lower almost vertical walls, and were anterior to the Campana development with bent lower walls and raised body.

8-10. At Sabratha, as at La Bastida, the Attic or Precampana examples of Form 43 were only recognised from their remaining bases. 11 such bases were found, all showing vertical walls and remains of red and black circles on the base. Those illistrated are from X1.Gi, X1.B and B3.Diva. Others occurred in H21.C, T1-5.A, H.IA, X1.B, X1.F, W6-9.K, V1.K and V2-4.D.

11. A base of Form 43, in Campana A ware with a hazel paste and a good matt blavk glaze. It has no reserved areas, and shows the inbemt wall of the developed forem. From B3. Diva. Another was found in Z2.B.

Form 44. (Lamboglia, 192)

An oinochoe, derived from the analagous Greek form, but having its own characteristics, especially in the fluting of the body (parallel to that in the guttus and Forms 24 and 25B), andwith a thick wavy rim. Though rare, it does occur in the West, as examples are known from La Bastida (in the Valencia Museum, no.163), and Emporion (Barcelona Archaeological Museum, inv. nos. 704, 706 and 708). A B variant form has a body with a sperical rather than an ovoid form. The form belomgs to the earliest Precampana and Campana series, and does not last until the second century B.C.

Fig. , - . Two rims, which may perhaps have come from oinochoe. In Campana A ware with hazel paste, they were found in X5.C and D2.J.

Form 49. (Lamboglia, 195). A carinated handled cup on a foot, with two curved handles, with or without tongues, analagous to those of Form 48. It was found at Minturnae (tav.VI, 26) and in the oppidum of Teste Negre, in association with Form 48. Other unpublished examples exist in the Islandø of Majorca (in the Museum of Artà) and in the Barcelona Museum from Emporion (inv. no. 747). In these examples there was noted a lighter clay andna thick glaze which may be an indication of a later date or else of a specific 'Pseudo - campana' pottery of the third century B.C.

12. An example of Form 49, with tougued handles, in a red paste with a very thick glaze, perhaps like those noted above at Emporion. From H26.Ci. Another, with a more

iridescent glaze, occurred in F16.Aii, and a handle in T1-5.A, and one in Y3-4.C.

Form 55. (Lamboglia, 196-7; Cosa, 146-7). A plate or saucer with oblique walls and re-entrant rim, which has affinities with Forms 5 and 36, constituting perhaps a prototype. The rim is formed by a simple thickening of the tip, which may or may not be raised. At Cosa this form was rare, and was considered to be one of the earliest of the Campana A ware series imported. There was insufficient evidence to determine the development of the platter, but it must have been in use there in the last half of the second century B.C., when it did not prove to be popular, either for later importation or for duplication in other fabrics. At Ventimiglia, it occurred in strato VIB of 180/170-100/90 B.C./ As at Cosa, the Sabratha examples were in Campana A ware, but, unlike Cosa, they were imitated. Lamboglia, in including Form 55 in his early group, quoted an example from Minturnae (tav. VII, 40) which was attributed to the third or fourth century B.C., but Dr. Taylor points out (Cosa, 147, footnote 7), that this is a local group, and that other black glazed pottery from Minturnae that she has seen does not have the fabric of Campana A ware. It is possible, therefore, that the

Sabrathe series, like that at Cosa, belongs more properly with the later Campana A ware groups, than in this present one. At Sabratha the form does not appear in Precampana ware, and, in this early group, is the only one which appears in imitation wares.

13-15. Three examples of Form 55, in Campana A ware with red paste, and an iridescent black glaze. No. 13 has a good re-entrant rim. From Y1. Lii No. 14 has a rounded rim, with an internal groove. From F1-2.D. No. 15 has a pointed rim. From B Area. D. Others came from B Area.E, Y2.A, V2-4.Hii, AFm.F, H21.D, T1-5.K, H103.E,X5.A and B6.Cii.

16. An initation of Form 55 in a light grey paste with a thin black wash. From H33.J, with three others from F21-22. D, H25.D, and B4.A.

17-19. No.17 is an imitation of Form 55 in an unusual ware of buff paste with a thin black wash inside and outside, except in places where an orange red pattern has been used. From Z2.Q. Nos. 18-19 are two sherd of similar ware and character, from B Area. Ciii and D1.A. No. 18 has a similar pattern, whilst no. 19 has a pattern of black dots on reserved areas in the brownish orange glaze.

20. Perhaps an imitation of Form 55. Though it is in good red pqste like Campana A ware, it is unglazed on the convex surface, but on the concave side has a streaked black iridescent glaze leaving red areas between the black streaks. From X6.D.

?Form 59.(Lamboglia, 198). A small one-handled flask, of a type found at Minturnae in several varieties (Tav. II, 6 and 7; Tav. III,9), and at Emporion (Barcelone Archaeological Museum, inv. no. 742), in Campana A ware with red paste. A classifi ation of the different varieties and a distinction between the authentic and the mitations has not yet been made.

21. Three fragments, which may belong to this form, though it cannot be certain that they are not from astragalus vases of Form 46, which are much rarer. In Campaha A ware, in red paste and with a good thick black glaze on the outside of the vessel only. From W6-9.K. The other two fragments, in Campana A ware with hazel and red pastes, have degraded remains of an iridescent black glaze. From F102.J and A2-7.Fm.G.

Form 61. (Lamboglia, 199-200). A fluted amphora, of a style analagous to Form 44. An example of unusual size exists in Barcelone, from Emporion.

22. A small rim sherd, though perhaps too fragmentary to ascribe to this form, seems to have an identical rim form . It is in red paste with a thin black glaze and has white over-painting on the inside curve of the rim. In Campana A ware, it comes form Y2.J. A fluted sherd, obviously from

a vessel of large size, of Campana A ware with hazel paste and a good black glaze on the outside only, came from H25.D. A similar sherd, of imitation Campana A ware in buff paste, with a maroon glaze inside and outside came from V2-4.G.

Fluted sherds

A number of fluted sherds, some from vessels of large size, were found, which may perhaps have come from fluted amphorae of Form 61.Most were glazed on the outside only. 8 were in Campana A ware with red paste, from T1-5.M(2), B5.AB, A12.C, D1.D, X3.J, X2.Avi and V9,Ciii. One was in Campana A ware with hazel paste, from H25.D. 3 were in buff paste with a black or purplish glaze, from F1-2.G-H, V2-4.F and X3.K. One large sherd was in coarse-grained buff paste, painted inside and outs ide a purplish-red colour, and came from V2-4.G.

Form 62. (Lamboglia, 200)

An Ariballos of special form.

Fig. , . This small rim, in Precampana ware, may perhaps have come from an example of Form 62, but it is too fragmentary to so ascribe it with any certainty. From BArea.A.

GROUP III. LAMBOGLIA FORMS 21-29 IN PRECAMPANA AND CAMPANA A WARES. Fourth and third centuries B.C.

This group consists of the Precampana and true Campana forms of the fourth and third centuries B.C. which are transitional between the Attic and later Campana A of the next group.

Form 21. (Lamboglia, 170-171 and La Bastida, 110-118)

Inturned rim bowls or dishes are the most typical Precampana form of the fourth century B.C. and are present in the Attic series and its immediate successors. They are amongst the oldest of the black glazed forms which are found in the Western Mediterranean and occur with Attic and Italiote red-figured vases. The form is common at La Bastida (see below) and in the Iberian phases of the Ensérune cenetery (Corpus, tav.22), as also in the purely Attic series at Olynthus (tav.219 and 220) and the Athenian Agora (T.C.H.P., 165). The characteristice of the form

are obliquely set walls with a well inturned rim, which becomes more open in the later examples; a base with an external omphalos and a vertical foot, convexly curved on the outside, always ~~xxxx~~ furnished with a red circle and with an internal "hook" that limits the plane of rest to the outer part of the footstand. The disappearance or smudging of the hook is an index of later production. Inside, the base is decorated with rouletting and with stamped palmettes which are combined or plaited together and which only become detached in the later examples, perhaps of the end of the fourth century B.C. The bright red paste of this group of forms, very similar to that of Campana A, and their absence as far as is known at present in Sicily and Southern Italy, poses a problem, as yet unsolved, of the seat of origin of this ware. Its continuity and any development into the true Campana of the third century B.C. is also uncertain.

At <u>La Bastida</u> therse was found a rich series

which showed that it was the type of fine bowl or plate in current use at the time of the destruction of the oppidum ¢/ They varied in size, but the common characteristics were;-

(a) a reddish paste, identical with that of the later Campana A, but which had in some examples been burnt to grey either during the firing of the oppidum or because of prolonged and imperfect baking;

(b) a very fine and brilliant black glaze except when it had been affected by fire or earth or had been oxidised to red in the flame during baking;

(c) the constant presence of the reserved red circle, of Attic tradition, on the outer surface of the foot and often also in the angle between the foot and the body; with also in some cases the derivation of alternating red and black circles on the inside of the underneath surface of the base, a direct continuation or remembrance of the Attic figured style;

(d) the presence almost always of the characteristic hook on the inner edge of the foot, which forms a raised step of 1-2mm. abive the outside;

(e) a very high vertical foot, curved on its outside, or sometimes with a sharp carination;

(f) well curved walls, thinned towards the rim which is always markedly inturned;

(g) the constant presence, on the base outside, of a more or less marked central omphalos;

(h) the constant presence (but for one exception) of a palmette decoration on the base inside, almost always accompanied by one or two circles of very fine and regular rouletting.

The palmettes are always impressed. The motifs chosen are related to the size of the vase and the types of design found were:-

(a) ~~combined~~ linked palmettes, with a series of gently grooved

stylised stems, sometimes with a hand traced central circle, in a less regular technique than in the oldest Attic examples (i.e. the combined palmettes with festoons and ovolos), but always quite fine and accurate;

(b) Symmetrical palmettes, arranged in a more or less regular cross, without any joining grooves, generally in groupd of four in opposite pairs, but not yet in contact with each other;

(c) grouped palmettes, close together and often also superimposed on each other, in groups of four as in the preceding, on vases which offer a still smaller horizontal surface;

(d) without palmettes.

The series can be subdivided into those of large and those of small size.

Form 21 at La Bastida had the same frequency and characteristics as those noted in the Ensérune Cemetery, but some differences can be underlined. At La Bastida there was absent the form with the raised carination, which merged with Form 26, as also the variants with less thick and less inturned walls, which would appear to be rather more evolved; there was totally absent also Form 26, which is particularly significant for dating this latter to a phase, it may be but little, later.

All the examples at the Bastida had the characteristic hooked foot, and generally all had the red Pre-campana circle on the foot and in the angle of the base of the body, whilst at Ensérune the hooked foot alternated with others with a smudged or quite flat foot. In the palmettes, finally, there was noted at La Bastida a notable uniformity and regularity of the design, already having degenerated from the Attic tradition to which belong the combined palmettes. At La Bastida throughout the palmettes are still impressed, and furnished with the lower volute which relates it directly to the Attic tradition,

whilst in the Ensérune Cemetery there appear more evolved types lacking these characteristics.

This first series of observations, gave the general impression that the vases of ~~T~~La Bastida are slightly earlier than the similar ones of Ensérune, and permit the idea, for Form 21, of a line of evolution, which starts from the first and authentic Greek forms, of the first half of the fourth century B.C., lasting to c. 300 B.C. with examples with thinner curved walls, with less inturned rims and with feet still vertical but without hooks, in which little by little the carination is raised, until it gives way to Form 26 or to intermediate types 21/26. It is quite probable that there derives from an evolution of the Pre-campana Form 21 the successive Form 5, characteristic of Campana A and B in the third and second centuries B.C.

Fi

The form did not occur at Cosa.

At Sabratha, most of the examples of Form 21 found were in Precampanaware, but a number of rim sherds, which seem nearer to this form than ti Form 26, have been listed here, though they are of Campana ware with hazel paste. Fig. 4 . An example of medium size, in Precampana ware with a decayed but good rich black glaze. There is a reserved circle in the angle of the wall and footring outside, and the curved footring, which lacks the hook, is reserved at its contact surface. For form, size and footring, cf. La Bastida, 114, no.7, which suggests that this example is of fourth century date. From B4.K. No sections with a more clearly hooked footring were found, but some of the stamped bases shown in Figs. - are dubtless from dishes of this form. Rim sherds, in Precampana ware, came from A11.T, F1.Bii (2), H103.E, Y1.B, Y2.A, B6.H, BArea.Ciii, D1.D, B1.E(2), B4.K, B3.Diva, B4.E, B4.E, B4.D, F1-2.G-H, F1-2.J, W1-4.N, W1-4.O, W6-9.K, W6-9.H, X2.D, Z3.D, W6-9.F, E42.A and BArea.G. Rims in Campana A ware with hazel paste came from F1.Bii, X2.Avi, X3.J, C.F, F23-24.B, B6.Hiii, H.O, H103.F, H12.T.

## Form 26

Form 21/26. (Lamboglia, 175-6)

Cup of medium size, which recalls the profile of Form 25 but approaches also Form 21 in its external characteristics and in technique, forming also the intermediate Form 21/26. It was absent at La Bastida but was found at Ensérune (Corpus, tav.22, nos.1,3,5,10 and 36. Other examples in the Barcelona Archaeological Museum from Ampurias and the oppidum of Cabrera de Mataró) where it showed only motifs of detached palmettes or more frequently rosettes, although of ancient type. It probably represents the transformation of Form 21 effected in the course of the fourth to the third century and of the Precampana production to that securely Campana. The foot still shows the same three varieties of Form 21. In much more devolved forms, and with the rim no longer inturned, it lasts until the second century, above all in the imitations, and its variants evolve towards the wide form of Form 5, or, on the other hand, towards Form 31 which takes its place in the second century.

The incomplete state pf the Sabratha examples make it diffucult to distinguish between Forms 2Ø1 and 26 or 21/26, so those rims in Campana A ware with red paste are listed here as of either form or of the transitional form.

Fig. , . Perhaps a slight variant of Form 21/26, which has an external groove inder the rim. It is in a Campana A ware with red paste and a fairly good brownish-black iridescent glaze. From T1-5.B. Rims in Campana A ware with red p ste, without the groove, came from Z1.E (glazed red), W6-9.B, V2-4.H, T1-5.H, H1o3.D, C.F, BArea.ØB, H21.Z and H21.T. There was none in imitation wares.

# Form 27

Form 27. (Lamboglia, 176-7); Ettlinger, 14-2.

A Cup of smaller size than Form 26, with a similar inturned rim and a foot which is always oblique. Starting probably from the fourth century onwards, it was in wide use in the whole of the third and second centuries B.C., possibly making up a "service" with the dishes of Forms 5, 6, 21 and 36. On the base there are usually found, ~~constantly~~, in the production of the best period, rosette or palmette stamps. The evolution of the Form is probably shown in a gradual enlargement of the lip, which ends by becoming the mixed Form 27/31. It was not found at La Bastida or at Olynthus, but is frequent in the Ensérune Cemetery. The later open form was copied widely, with Form 31, by the numerous manufacturers of imitation Campana in the first and second centuries B.C.

At Cosa this form was abundant in Deposit A of c. 225-150 B.C.. Of more than 130 of these bowls in this deposit, only six were in Campana A ware, and they were the only one of the major types of imported black glaze represented in the small bowls in the Capitoline Fill, and are the earliest forms in Campana A ware. Four of these bowls were without painted decoration, one having a single rosette stamp. Only one example was found in Deposit D, of late second and early first centuries B.C., but five stamped bases in this ware occurred. These had a rosette, a circle with dits, and three with four ivy leaf stamps. It was suggested that the single central stamp was earlier than the scattered ring leaf form. The Form 27 unpainted bowls, in Campana A wa re, were known in the first half of the second century, perhaps earlier, and continued in use during most of that century. The other two bowls from Deposit A had narrow bands of white paint encircling the interior just below the rim. Two examples of bowls with incurved rims, in Campana C ware, occurred at Cosa, (Cosa , 170). where they were in use in the first half of the second century, perhaps as late as the beginning of ghe second half. Some 120 bowls, from Deposit A, which were considered to have had a ritual use, were in Cosa Type IV (an imitation) ware, This ritual deposit can probably be assigned to the first half of the second century, and the form seems to have disappeared by about the middle of the second century.

Fig. , . An incomplete example of a Form 27, in Campana A ware with hazel paste and a brilliant black iridescent glaze. From B6.H, with others from Z2.F, Y2.J, X5.D, W6-9.F, W6-9.H, V2-4.G, C.D(3), and H21.C.

Fig. , . An e ample, in Campana A ware with red paste. It had a good black glaze all over, except for the footring, and irreglarly arranged palmette stamps on the inside base. From B6.Cii. Others of this form, in this ware, came from the pre-Forum level of F1-2.Bii, AFm.E, Zi.J, Z3.D(2), X4.Ei, X5.D, W1-4.P(2), W6-9.G, W6-9.H(2), W6-9.J, W6-9.K(2), V2-4.Hii, T1-5.K(14), T1-5.L(9), T1-5.N(5), T1-5.U, N1.D(3), H103.D (3), F21-22.B, C.F, EFm.F. Gii, H103.G+Gii, H25.F and H12.T(2).

Fig. , . An exanple of Fiorm 27, in a coarse gritty stone-coloured paste with a dull red wash inside and outside, and decorated with ~~a~~ ~~d~~ ~~u~~ ~~l~~ ~~l~~ ~~r~~ ~~e~~ ~~d~~ ~~w~~ ~~a~~ ~~s~~ ~~h~~ ~~i~~ ~~n~~ ~~s~~ ~~i~~ ~~d~~ ~~e~~ ~~a~~ ~~n~~ ~~d~~ ~~o~~ ~~u~~ ~~t~~ ~~s~~ ~~i~~ ~~d~~ ~~e~~, an over-painted white line below the rim inside, and with two/thick a and three thin overpainted white lines on the outside below the rim. One examples only, from the pre-Forum level of B3.?.

Fig. , - . A number of rims of this form were in varying pastes with polychrome washes. No. had a buff paste with a black wash inside and on the middle part of the outer wall, but the top was an orange wash. From D1.D, with others, in buff paste, with black brown and orange combinations of washes, from Z2.Fii, Z2.G, Y2.C, X6.J, V2-4.Hii and F1-2.G+H.

Fig. , . Similar to the above, except that thenpaste was a light grey, with black brown and grey washes. From H21.A+,

with others fromV2-4.J(2), Y1.D, V2-4.G, Fl-2.G+H, A12.C (2), and Z1.Lii.

Fig. , . Rims, in a very gritty dark grey paste with a black wash, came from T1-5.H (5) (one illustrated), BArea.A, T1-5.L, T1-5.H(4), F1-2.J(2), H103.G+Gii, H31.F, T1-5.K(2). Examples in a gritty red paste, with red, brown and orange washes, came from Z2.G(2), A12.C and H103.G. Others from Z1.F and H103.F.

Fig. , . An example, in coarse gritty dark grey paste, with a poor black wash. From T1-5.H with 5 others. Others from BArea.A, T1-5.L, T1-5.H(4), F1-2.J(2), H103.G+Gii, H31.F and T1-5.K(2).

Form 24 (Lamboglia, 173 and La Bastida, 18-19)

A Hemispherical cup of small size, of Attic derivation and very common in Precampana and Campana pottery. Fourth century B.C. examples are found in the West, especially at La Bastida (Valencia Museum, 139-141 and 1520, 1521 and 1524), parallel to Forms 21 and 22, with analagous characteristics in the hooked raised vertical foot, and complete absence of the fosette stamp. This however is frrquent in examples which are perhaps later and full Campana, at Ensérune (Corpus, tav.22,nos.6,9,11,13 and others) which show a great variety and an evolution yet to be established. The form is common in Sicily and Southern Italy generally in the third and second centuries B.C. The foot, at first high, vertical and wide, evolves in the third century towards the oblique form and is smoother. This form persists throughout the third century and into the second, but noñ examples were found in the levels of Albintimilium posterior to 180 B.C.

Lacking a complete section

L The rim ffagments of small hemispherical cups found at Sabratha could not be ascribed with any certainty to this Form (although a few of the bases probably belong here), ~~and seem rather to belong to the next Form.~~ Some may have been included amongst those listed under Form 25. One stud, in Precampana ware, from X5-C11, perhaps, belongs here.

## Form 25

Form 25 (Lamboglia, 173)

A cup analagous to the preceding, but slightly carinated and with a raised body. It has not yet been found at La Bastida in the Attic pottery and is probably posterior to the middle of the fourth century B.C. It was found at Ensérune (Corpus, tav.22, nos.61 and 62; 17, nos.8,10, 13 and others. Others in the Barcelona Museum from Ampurias and sites of the Catalan coast), where it has a wide and vertical foot and continues into the third and second centuries B.C., blending with Form 24 and developing by widening towards Form 34, with walls with a sharp shoulder. In this small size it does not occur in the older levels (VI and VII) of Albintimilium.

. An example, in Campana A ware with hazel paste, which has a simple oblique foot. From ~~Site H103~~, Period D. Other sherds, which seem to be of similar form and are in the same ware came from the pre-Forum levels of Site A12, Period C; Site D10, Period B; Site F1-2, Period C; and in Site H12, Period Q, Site H25, Period D; Site H27, Period A and Site Y2, Period C; and unstratified in Site V 1, Period K, Site V2-4, Period Hii; the latest pre-Forum level and Forum Ib.

# Form 21/25 A and B

(Lamboglia, 174-5 and La Bastida, 118-120)

Form 21, with its varying large and medium sizes, has a small variant which ~~stands alone~~ and approaches closely ~~to~~ Form 25. It is a low ~~and enlarged~~ bowl, with a foot which follows the normal evolution of the preceding (21/25A), or else it is low and widely oblique (21/25B). Both are found at La Bastida (examples in Valencia Museum) and at Ensérune (Corpus, tav.22, nos.2 and 4), and ~~l~~esewhere others of recent type occur with the oblique foot. The glaze and the characteristics of the clay approach the oldest production

of that of the fabrics of Forms 21, 22, 23 and 26, the B variety with the wide foot being peculiar. This form, of Attic derivation, is certainly amongst the oldest, and it has still to be established how long it persisted in the Campana production of the third and second centuries B.C.

At La Bastida those of Form 21/25A ~~with the normal vertical foot~~ lacked the hook on the footring, doubtless because of their small size; and those of Form 21/25B ~~with the wide foot~~ have in the centre a small cavity with an omphalos. The ~~type~~ A examples were decorated with the red and black circles of direct Attic derivation. Type B examples were more numerous but also had the decoration and the reserved circle at the angle of the base and wall outside.

~~not affected by fire~~. There occur on this Form either symmetrical palmettes, ~~or~~ grouped or linked palmettes stamps, ~~(and of course the linked ones)~~, with the same characteristics as those noted for Form 21, but always without the rouletting because of the narrowness of the flat base.

For the chronology of this Form the comparision with Ensérune is significant. There Form 21/25A no longer has the characteristic series of little circles on the base outside, and of Form 21/25B only two examples were found. It is still premature to generalise on the date of the extinction of Form 21/25B, but it is certain that 21/25A continues and develops in the third century, combining with Forms 24 and 25, whilst 21/25B fell earlier into disuse.

Both forms occur at Sabratha. The Form 21/25B examples in Pleasure Ware were few, but were copied in varying waves. A few examples of Form 21/25A in Ampere A were with red paste could be identified, and a number of ~~copies of~~ ring imitations, in varying waves, might belong to either of these two forms.

Examples of Form 21/25 B in Precampana ware from Italian

~~Fig.~~

~~1~~. An example of Form 21/25B with the wide foot. ~~It~~ has a good glaze, with a reserved circle at the junction of the body and footring outside, and the base underneath has the remains of two black circles on the reserved red surface. The inside of the footring is glazed ~~black. Precampana ware of the fifth or fourth centuries B.C., it comes from the pre-Forum level of Site F1-2, Period Bii.~~

~~2~~. A base of ~~type~~ Form 21/25B with the characteristic broad footstand and ~~an~~ omphalos. The whole surface of the footstand underneath is reserved and there is a reserved circle at the angle with the body outside. It is stamped with four ~~grouped~~ impressed palmettes, (Lamboglia, ~~type 2 of pp.201-2), and is in Precampana ware probably of the fourth century B.C. One example from the pre-Forum level of Site F1, Period Bii.~~

~~3~~. Another ~~more~~ incomplete base, of the same Form and characteristics as no. 2, but with an added black glazed circle on the under surface of the wide footstand, and only part of the ~~grouped~~ impressed palmettes. From ~~the pre-Forum level of Site B4, Period Jii.~~

~~4~~. This small bowl has unusually thick walls and a very inturned rim, but has the characteristic footstand of Form 21/25B. It was in a fine-grained red paste with a good black glaze, and had reserved areas ~~details of which are uncertain as it was not available for study~~. The inside base was stamped with four symmetrical impressed palmettes.

Fig. , - . Seven imitations of Form 21/25B which have in common the wide oblique foot. No. has a gritty red paste which fites buff and has a thin black glaze inside and over the upper part of the outside. It is not stamped. From H26.B, with another from Z1.G. No. is unusual in that it is in a pinkmpaste with white grits and is glazed red inside and outside. It has three detached palmette stamps on the inside base which are stylised and are in relief cf. Type 5, p. ), It was found with no. above in H26.B. No. is a coarser version in a coarse-grained buff paste with a brown wash which does not extend under the base. From H31.Dii. No. has thinner walls and is in a grey paste with a red-brown core which fires to a grey colour and has a thin matt black glaze on the inside which only covers the upper part of the outside. It has no stamps. From D9-12. R.T. Fill½ Nos. - are in a light grey paste with the remains of a thin black wash. Both are unstamped and come from H103.E and BArea.C. No. is in a light brown gritty paste with a patchy black wash which only extends partway down the outside of the bowl. From F1-2.D.

Examples of Form 21/25A in Campana A ware with red paste

Fig. , . This small bowl is not glazed underneath the base. It appears nearer to the Ensérune examples of the early third century B.C. than to the series at La Bastida. From EFm.B.

Examples of Form 21/25A or B in Campana A ware with red paste

Six rim sherds came from T1-5.B, Y2.J, F23-24.D, X3.D, X4.E and Z3.B.

Examples of imitations of Form 21/25A or B

Fig. , . A rim in light grey paste with a black wash. From D1.D. Other rims in this ware came from Z1.G, Z2.Fii, H103.Gii, H21.C and H31.E. Two rims in buff and red pastes, which were glazed red, came from Z1.G and X6.Di (cf. no. above). Two other rims, in imitation wares, came from AFm.F and F1-2.J.

# Form 23

Form 23 (Lamboglia, 172 and La Bastida, 18)

A fish-plate, always regarded as one of the most typical and most ancient of Italiote vases of Attic origin, and originally decorated with red figures of large fish (hence the name). They are characterised by a large pendent rim and have a central basal concavity. They are usually found in sites of the fifth to fourth centuries B.C., and in the Western Mediterranean almost always without the figured decoration. The base, with a foot initially vertical as in Form 21, often has the red Prevampana circle at its wall junction, as well as the red and black circles underneath. They should have an evolution of their own, which remains to be determined, and the examples are perhaps later in which the lip is curved over rather than straight, and the concavity of the base is flat rather than convex. ~~The form may have been extinguished by the period of the Punic War, and may not perhaps appear in the second century B.C. levels~~. They are quite plentiful, even in the West, together with local and degraded imitations, with or without glaze. Owing to the inland situation of La Bastida, they were not common there.

The form was apparently rare at Athens (very few are figured in T.C.H.P.). They occur in the early fourth century pottery at Olynthus (V, pls.190-1), and were common at Samaria (publication forthcoming), where they were found in the Hellenistic group of 250-150 B.C., in the Late Hellenistic group of 150-25 B.C., but none was found in the Herodian group of 25 B.C. At Tarsus (p.155) fragments were found in the Early Hellenistic Unit of the end of the fourth century B.C., and in the bottom and middle levels of the Middle Hellenistic Unit, but well preserved examples did not occur before the end of the third century B.C. when they were in local fabric.

The form is fairly common at Sabratha, where it occurs in Precampana and Campana A wares, and it was also copied in varying imitation wares. Its popularity here is consonant with the seaside position of the town.

Fig. , - . Three examples of Form 23 in Precampana ware. No. has a straight down-turned rim with slight grooves on the top of the plate and inside round the concavity and underneath the rim. The foot is hooked. The glaze, though degraded, was a rich black, but there are no reserved areas, either in the grooves or below the base. The concavity of the dish is flattened, and the footring oblique. From B4. Jii. No. is a rim with a slightly oblique pointed turn-down. It is in a pimk paste with a rich black glaze, and the groove on the top of the plate is reserved. From Y2.J. No. is in Precampana wrae with a very good black glaze, but the slight groove om the top is not reserved and the rim point is blunt and rounded. From Y3-4.C. Others came from D.o-D, Y2.J, B.A, D6.2, V2-4.H, W6-9.H, A26.A8.FmG, Z3.D, Y2.J, X2.Avi, Xv.Cii, H1O3.B, B4.C, B4.A, F23-24.D, H1o3. Gii and H21.C.

Fig. , - . Three examples of Form 23 in Campana A ware with red paste with an iridescent black glaze. No. is perhaps transitional between the Precampana and true Campana as, though in A ware, it preserves reserved grooves on the top of the dish inside the rim and at the angle of the foot and body, but the base underneath is completely glazed. More-

over the foot is not hooked. From X6.D. No.  has no reserved areas, but has a rim like that of no.  above, and the footring has a groove on the lower surface which may represent the last trace of the hook. From D1O.Aii. No.  is an exanple with the later curved-over rim, but it still retains a groove on top. It is in red paste with a very thin brownish glaze. From Y2.J. Other exanples in Campana A ware with red paste were found in H25.F, T1-5.H, T1-5.L, T1-5.K, C11-6.B, BArea.C, T1-5.K, D1.D, Z3.D, V2-4.E, V2-4.Hii, N1.D, C.F, AFm.F, BArea.A, E1.Fm.B and B4.F.

Fig.  ,  . An imitation of Form 23 in a coarse gritty bright red paste with a very thin black wash which scarcely disguises the reds surface. It has a shallow groove on top, and faint traces of two grooves on the outside of the pendent rim. Ffom H31.C, with others from Y3-4.C and AFm.E.

Fig.  ,  . An imitation of Form 23, in buff paste with a brown glaze which in places fireds to orange. From D2.Aii, with others from H1O3.E, H1O3.F, A12.C, Di.D, C1O.A, E3O.7.FmG, D2.Av, EFm.Fiib and H1O3.Gii.

Fig.  ,  . An imitation of Form 23, in a light greu paste with remains of a thin black wash. The ri  is very obliqye and the groove on top inside is retained. From F16.Aii, with others from BArea.C, BArea.D, B3.Diva, B3.Diva, E3O-6.Fm.G, F1-2.D, Fm C.F, H1O3.G and H21.D.

Fig.  ,  . Another imitation of Form 23 in a very coarse gritty grey paste with a poor black wash. It has a groove

on top. From Y3-4.E. Others came from D.D, F16.C and T1-5.L.

Form 22.(Lamboglia, 171-172; La Bastida, 120-122)

This form is found, in association with Form 21, with identical glaze and identical characteristics of the base and foot, at Ensérune and La Bastida, where hundreds of fragments of it exist, and it is also common in the pottery of the fourth century B.C. in Greece itself. The walls form the quarter of a circle, with gently out-turned rim, that may widen in the later exanples. There are two sizes, a large and a medium. The form continues into the third century and into the true Campana pottery, and it evolves probably into the successive Forms of 28 and 29.

No complete section of this early form was found at Sabratha, and it cannot be identified with certainty. The two sherd iloustrated are of Precampana ware and may perhaps belong here.

Fig. , . A rim in pink paste with a rich black glaze. It has walls of the quarter circle form. From Z2.C.

Fig. , . A rim in a bright red paste with a rich black glaze which has a red Precampana circle below the lip outside. It has a wider mouth than the preceding. From F1-2. Bii. Other sherds, in Precampana ware, were found in BArea.D, H25.D, B3.B, V9.B, X2.C(2), B4.B, DTP.Fi and BArea.A+.

In a number of sherds, the hemispherical shape of Form 22, with the bead rim, appear, at Sabratha, to have

been initated in a ware with a buff paste and a polychrome wash.

Fig. , . A rim, which is perhaps an imitation of Form 22, in that it has the rounded profile of the bowl and a rounded bead rim. It is in a buff ware with a thin black wash inside and on the lower part of the outside wall. The upper part pf the outer wall however has a brown and orange wash, making a deliberate polychrome effect. From H103.F. Others came from D1.Bii, D1.D, D3.B,F1-2.D, T1-5.L, V2-4.G (in which the upper part of the bowl outside has a clear brown to orange wash which extends over the top of the rim), Z2.Q and H103.G.

Form 28. (Lamboglia, 177-178: Cosa, 147 and 179-181)
A cup or dish, with angular walls and a wide mouth. It is paralleled in the following Form 29, which is of larger size, and is a more open version of Form 22. It appears to be the principal model fro Form 19 of Campana C. Amongst the oldest forms, it goes back to the fourth century B.C., having a long floruit and an evolution of its own which has as yet to be established in detail. It was found in the Ensérune Cemetery ; at Minturnae (tav.III,18, in a local fabric); and usually has a sharp carination. It becomes rarer in the later Campana A at Albintimilium (Fig.34,9, from VIB, dated 18-/170-100/90 B.C.). In some cases the

diameter ofthe vessel is less and only equals the height forming a cup rather than a dish (cf. the example from Ischia, Lamboglia, 177, which has the detached palmette stamp of the second century B.C.). The form was rare at Cosa, in Campana A ware, but was amongst the earliest examples of this ware in Deposit D of the late second to early First centuries B.C. Its absence from the other deposits there implies that it did not come to Cosa until after c. 140 B.C. and that it was not in use in the first century B.C. Examples of the form in Cosa Type IV ware, however, were more common, and wrer the most popular form of bowl from 170/160-40/30 B.C., with indications there of their development.

At Sabratha the form was plentiful, both in Campana A and imitation wares.

Fig. , . An almost complete example, in a Campana A ware with hazel paste and a medium matt black glaze. The base has a small omphalos, but the footring is not hooked. The walls are only slightly flexed and there is a reserved circle at the outside angle. The base inside is decorated with a circle of fairly fine rouletting and four symmetrical impressed palmettes arranged fairly regularly. These characteristice suggest that it is transitional between the Precampana and Campana A with red paste forms. From BArea.C. Others, in hazel paste with an metallic silvery glaze, which are probably of this Form, came from H21.C, H21.E,

and with black glaze from Z1.E, HI, H25.D and H1O1.G.

Fig. , . This example is in Campana A ware with red paste. The base has a small omphalos and a curved footring which lacks the hook, but it is reserved on the under surface and there is a reserved ring at its junction with the wall outside. There is no evidence that it was rouletted or stamped. From A.K.

Fig. , . An example with a more oblique wall and a stumpy footring base. It has part of an impressed palmette stamp. From T1-5.F. Other similar examples came from H1O3.D(2), F1.Bii( ), H1O3.F(2), T1-5.H, T1-5.L(3), F1-2.J(3), Z2.N, Y2.A, Y3-4.E, X5.C, X6.D, W6-9.G, V2-4.G, V2-4.J(2), T1-5. K(5), T1-5.L(3), T1-5.N(2), H1O3.E, H1O3.G(3), AFm.E, EFm.B, A12.C, B.Ciii, H1O3.Gii(2), H1O3.G+Gii, H25.D, H25.F, H31.G(2) and H31.T.

Fig. , . An imitation of Form 28, in a buff paste with a thin brownish black wash which in places fires orange. The oblique foot is unglazed, and the bowl is slightly carinated, and the lip is hooked. From B3.B. Others in this ware came from H1O3.D, H1O3.E, D1.A, BArea.C, EFm.B, V2-4.F(2) and H21.A+. Two exanples were unusual, as, though in ware with a buff paste, they were glazed red. From Zi.N and H1O3.F.

Fig. , - . Two imitations of Form 28, in a light grey paste with but scanty remains of a black wash which tends to stop part way down the outer wall leaving the base free. From F1-2.C and H1O3.D. Rims in this ware came from

Y3-4.G, H31.C, H21.D, H21.C(2), H103.E, H30.Dii, Tl-5.Fii, Y3-4.Ci, D1.D(2), D10.D, D7.D8, AFm.F, W6-9.G, V2-4.J, Tl-5.N, X3.K, Z2.Q, A12.C, Y2.J, EFm.B, B8.B, H103.G+Gii, and H21.C.

Fig. , - . Imitations of Form 28, in a dark grey gritty grey paste with only traces of a thin black wash. No. has a mafkedly kooked lip and retains something of the convexly curved footring. No. is a very coarse example in a gritty grey paste which fires buff and which has a brown wash inside with only a trickle on the outside, and which is of the more open form, with a stumpy footring base. From Y3-4.F. Others in this ware came from H103 .F, Y2.G, T1-5.N and X6.K. Three examples, in gritty red paste with a black wash, came from Zi.J, F21-22.C and H103.G.

~~Form 29~~

Form 29 (Lamboglia, 178-9)

A dish with high walls and a wide mouth, slightly carinated as in Form 28, but with a simple rim. It has a pointed vertical foot similar to that of Forms 21, 22 and 26, but has thicker walls and a decoration of late detached palmettes. It is a rare form, perhaps of the beginning of the third century B.C.. Lamboglia quotes one example from Ensérune (Corpus, tav.22,7). It recalls (but the coincidence is certainly fortuitous) Form 29 of South Gaulish sigillata. There is a variant which has a grooving above the carination and an unusual stamp with four palmettes round a Gorgoneion centre (cf. Minturnae, tav.IV, 22Y and tav.XXII, 4 and 5Y; and Palermo n.2040 and n. 2607 in the National Museum Y. Other examples may occur at Ensérune, Corpus, tav.Ø21,8).

No examples of this Form were noted at Sabratha.

Other Forms in Early Campana A ware

Shallow platters with curved moulded walls and (a) grooved rims of (b) rounded rims

The characteristic features of the (a) rim variant are the horizontal moulded rim which has a convex upper surface demarcated by grooves, and the presence of grooves and offsets on the outside wall below the rim. In the (b) rim variant, the mouldings of the wall are marked, but the simpler rim is well rounded, The footrings are vertical or oblique, and inside the base is rouletted but the type of stamps used was not recovered. The nearest approach to this form in Lamboglia's type series is that of Form 6 (Lamboglia, 159-159)m which has however a rather different rim form and is in Campana C ware, though considered as being a copy of a Campana A form. The Sabratha examples are all in Campana A ware with hazel paste and seem to be early in the Campana series.

Fig. , - . Three exanples with (a) type grooved rims. No. has an offset and a cordon outside below the rim and has a very fine iridescent black glaze. Part of a rivet hole, which id glazed inside, remains. From W6-9.H. No. has a similar rim but one offset only outside. The glaze is a matt black. From W6-9.H. In No. the concave moulding on the upper surface of the rim is less marked, but the outside wall has a shallow groove on each side of a deep wide groove. The glaze is a good iridescent black one.

From C.E. Another came from F22-23.B.

Fig. , - . Five examples with (b) type rounded rims, in Campana A ware wit hazel paste. All but the last have a good iridesceng black glaze, and in that it is a thick black one. No. has a well moulded wall, a pronounced rounded rimand an oblique footring. From BArea.A. No. , with fine wall mouldings, is from W6-9.H. No. has a very shallow groove on the outside wall and part of a rouletted circle on the inside base. From AFm.E. No. has a single groove below the rim on the outer wall, a rounded footring separated from the wall by a groove, and part of a rouletted circle oj the inside base. From Y3-4.F.

GROUP IV. FORMS 30-36 IN CAMPANA A ~~XXXX~~ AND IMITATION WARES

These Forms may be considered specific to the Campana pottery of the third and second centuries B.C., and, in general, are of later date than Forms 21-29, or Forms 40-68. Together with Forms 5 and 6, they were most prolific in levels of secondcentury B.C. date at Ventimiglia, Entremont, Saint-Rémy, and the immediately pre-Roman strata of Enserune and Ampurias. They continue also into levels of the first century B.C.

Forms 30/33. (Lamboglia, 179-182; Cosa, 150-151 and 182) In dealing with fragmentary rims, and bases of unknown rim form, it has been convenient for the Sabratha material to group these ~~XXX~~ forms together. They are all cups, or small bowls, with curved or straight sides, varying bases, both with and without white painted decoration.

Form 30. (Lamboglia, 179; Cosa, 182). A small bowl or cup with slightly curved walls, a thickened rim with a concavity below it externally, and a stumpy footring base. The form does not occur in the Precampana pottery, but seems to be a new one starting perhaps at the beginning of the third century B.C. It was widely imitated. It was found at Minturnae (tav.III,17), and was still present in the first century B.C. at Albintilimium (fig.27,19; fig.44,8).

Form 31. (Lamboglia, 180-182). A small bowl or medium sized

cup with curved walls, a plain thinned rim and varying footring bases. The form is frequently decorated inside the rim with festoons, overpainted in whits (a style commonly called 'Gnathian') which is identical with that used on the craters of Form 40. Again, it does not occur in the Attic or Precampana pottery, and seems to start at the beginning of the third century B.C. One of the earliest examples was found at Ampurias (Barcelona Museum, n.695). This decoration was developed in the third and fourth centuries B.C., assuming in its latest phases a simple or double overpainted whitish line, placed 1-2 cm. below the rim, with or without little detached leaves. In the earlier examples a wavy line which joins the leaves and forms festoons is normal, scratched after baking. In the same manner, one or more little circles are overpainted on the inside of the base, a motif which was copied widely during the second and first centuries B.C. in the forgeries and provincial imitations (cf. Albintimilium, fig.36,44 and 52). This form has not yet been found in the Ensérune Cemeteries, but was found at Minturnae (tav.VI,30), in the Saint-Rémy tombs (p. 168, note 101 in Tomb VI), at Cavaillon (pozzo n.7), and in the latest strata of Ensérune (cf. those figured by Lamboglia at p. 180), and it is very frequeht at Ventimiglia in levels of the second and first centuries B.C.

Form 32. (Lamboglia, 181). Analagous to Form 31, from which it is distinguished only by its base, which consists of a simple raised inside. The form is quite rare, but was found at Minturnae,(tav.VI,31).

Form 33. (Lamboglia, 181-182; Cosa, 150-151). Analagous to Forms 31 and 32, with a wider mouth, and quite straight walls, like those of a South Gaulish Form 33 in terra sigillata. Some examples have the internal decoration of overpainted white festoons and leaves, which go back to the third century B.C., but fragments still occurred in the first century B.C. levels at Ventimiglia. It was imitated widely in pseudo-Campana and provincial fabrics. At Cosa, as at Sabratha, it was not always possible to distinguish the form on the basis of angularity or curve of the wall of the bowl, and the series was sub-divided there, as here, on the presence or absence of painted decoration, which, at Cosa, consisted only of narrow encircling bands of thin white paint on the interior of the vessel. The best examples of Form 31/33 there, without painted decoration, had a thickened lip, carefully formed and flattened at an angle on top. These occurred only in Campana A ware, appeared there about the middle of the second century B.C., became popular towards its end and the first decades of the first century B.C., but were less common in the last decades of the use of black glazed pottery. The bowls with painted

decoration were in use at Cosa by the middle of the second century B.C., perhaps earlier, and continued in use at least until the end of the use of black glazed pottery. Both Lamboglia and Taylor quote analogies in levels of first to third century B.C. date.

Form 30.

Fig. , . An example of a Form 30,

Forms 31/33, in Campana A ware with red paste, decorated with white overpainted festoons

Fig. , - . Four examples of these forms, with the inside of the rim decorated with white overpainted lines and detached leaves and with the festoons scratched in after baking. No. is from the pre-Forum level of A12.C. Nos. and are from T1-5.H. No. , with but a crude decoration, is from H12.W. Others occurred in T1-5.L, Y2.A, T1-5.K(3), D2.D and a sherd in H25.D.

Forms 31/33, in Campana A ware with red paste, decorated with white painted lines

Fig. , . An example with a decoration of two white painted lines inside the rim. From T1-5.F.

Fig. , . An example, which has a groove outside the fim, and a simple line of white paint inside. From T1-5.K.

Rims of Form 31/33, painted inside with white lines, came from A12.C, AFm.F, B.Cii, BArea.D, C.E(2), D3.B, F16.C(2), F16.D, F1-2.D, F1-2.G+H(2), H32.A, H21.C, H21.D, T1-5.H, T1-5.L(10), T1-5.N(6), T1-5.K(6), T1-5.M, V2-4.H, X1.Mii, X1.Kiv, Y2.A(2), Y2.C, Y2.J, Y3-4.E, Z1.J and Z2.Q.

Bases of Forms 31 and 32 in Campana A ware with red paste, with overpainted white circles

Fig. , . A base of one of the variants of this form, in Campana A red paste with a poor black glaze on the outside and a dark red glaze inside, with two overpainted white circles. From T1-5.L. Others were found in D1Ø.D, D3.B, F21-22.B, H1o3.G, H12.V, T1-5.N(4), T1-5.K(4), X1.H, Y2.B and Y2.C.

Bases of Form 32

Fig. , . A base from a cup which seems to be of this Form. It is in Campana A ware with red paste and a good black glaze, and comes from T1-5.B, with three others from T1-5.C, W6-9.K and D2.G.

Forms 31/33, in Campana A ware, with red paste, undecorated

Fig. , - . Three examples with a good black matt glaze. No. has curved walls and a simple rim thickened internally and flattened on top. From H31.C, it is in a red paste, with others from F1-2.B, H21.C and X6.D. One in

hazel paste came from C.E. No.  has an external offset below the internally thickened rim, and comes from A10-12. Fm G. No.  has straight sided walls and comes from F1-2.D. A small sherd of this form in Campana A ware with hazel paste and a good black glaze came from H27.A.

Imitations of Forms 31/33

Fig.  ,  . Perhaps an imitation of a Form 31. In a light grey paste, with scanty remains only of a black wash. From B4.E.

Fig.  ,  . A base, of flat form, perhaps of a Form 33, in buff paste and a brownish to orange wash. From E44.2ae. FmG.

Form 34.(Lamboglia, 182; Cosa, 150) . A cup of very small size, similar in origin to Form 25, which, in the second century B.C. develops in an autonomous fashion, with the formation of a more or less sharply carinated shoulder, its characteristic feature. An example from Ischia had a rounded shoulder; others from Entremont (1948 excavations, in Tarragona Museum, n. 818), and Ampurias (Barcelona Museum, inv. n. 818) had a sharper czrination and should be of a later date. At Cosa, one example in Campana A ware came from a deposit dated 130/120-70/60 B.C., whilst another, in a different ware, occurred in a group dated 170/160-140 B.C. An example from Ampurias (fig.198, no.4) came from a burial dated to 200 B.C.

Fig. , - . Three examples of this form, which show the increasing angularity of the shoulder, and a lowering and coarsening of the base. They are in Campana A ware with hazel or red pastes. From Y2.J, T1-5.K and T1-5.H (with a metallic black glaze on the upper part of the outside of the cup, and a plain matt glaze on the lower part and inside. Others from Y2.D (in hazel paste), and Y3-4.E (2).

Fig. , . A worn rim, in an imitation ware of buff paste with scanty remains of a black wash. From T1-5.K with another, whilst two others came from Y3-4.C , and one from AFm.F.

Form 35. (Lamboglia, 182-183). No examples of this rare form were noted at Cosa or Sabratha.

Form 36.(Lamboglia, 183; Cosa, 146 and 176). A plate or dish, with a horizontal recurving rim. A form very frequent in sites of the third century B.C. and even more so in those of the second and first centuries B.C. It is one of the longest lived forms. In the second century B.C. the base car ies detached palmettes and the maroon circle, as in Forms 5 and 6, with which it is often associated. It should originate in Greek forms of the fourth century B.C. with a gradula widening of the mouth. Types with a more oblique footring and a gigher shoulder occur, but it is as yet doubtful whether one can attribute a chronological value

to these details.It was frequent at Ventimiglia in strata VII and in all levels of strato VI; in tombs at Saint-Rémy (tav. III and IV); at Ensérune (tav.22, nos.40 and 41); at Ampurias (Museums of Barcelona and Ampurias); and in the oldest levels at Tindari. At Cosa, one example in Campana A ware, was imported after c. 167 B.C. but before c. 140 B.C. Others were in use in a Cosan hoisehold or shop near the middle of the second century B.C., and the second half of that century marks its peak of popularity at that site. The development of the form was shown, as the glaze degenerated, in the floor of the plate becoming shallower, the rim less curving, and the offset between the two less distinct. Further analogies are there quotes from Vado Ligura, in the sea near Marseilles, Ampurias, Ventimiglia, Volterra, Populonia, Paestum and Madrid. Copies were rare at Cosa, but probably dated to the last half of the second century B.C.

Fig. , - . Eight examples of Form 36, in Campana A ware with red paste, showing variant rim forms. From Y3-4. E, T1-5.L (with 2 others), C1.6, H103.F, H21.D(2), T1-5.H(2), and Y1.D. Others came from T1-5.K (3), A12.C, X2.D, T1-5.M, T1-5.N, T1-5.K(2), X1.Mii, X1.N, A18-14. FmH, AFm.E, H12.V, D2.Av, X5.B and N1.D.

Fig. , . This small bowl is doubtfully attributed to this form, as the rim is horizontal rather than recurved. It is in Campana A ware with hazel paste and has a silvery brown glaze. From H30.A, it is of early occurrence.

Fig. , . An imitation of Form 36, in a light grey paste with a thin black wash. From H31.Cii. Others from W6-9.H and H31.F.

Fig. , . An imitation in buff ware glazed only on the inside and in the hollow of the junction of the rim and body outside. From T1-5.H, with another from W6-9.J.

Fig. , - . Imitations in a v ry coarse darker grey paste. No. has a very slight black wash. From Y2.J, with two others from the pre-Forum level of D1.D and T1-5.N. No. has a better blac wash and is from H31.Cii. A base came from Z2.Riii.

Other Forms in Campana A ware

A bowl with a horizontal furrowed rim

Fig. , . In a thin ware, with a bright red fine-grained paste, and a good matt black glaze. The walls are curved, and the flattened rim, which is finely moulded, has two deep grooves or furrows. One e ample only from the pre-Forum level of C.F.

Fig. , . Perhaps an imitation of the above, with a coarsening of the rim. In light grey paste with a poor black wash. One example from V2-4.J.

Strainers

Fig. , . A strained, from a vessel of undetermined form, in Campana A ware with red paste and a black metallic

glaze. From the pre-Forum level of D10.A~~4~~.

A rim from a vessel of undetermined form

Fig. , . The curved walls, with an internal offset below the rim, are finished with a flat horizontal rim with a turned-down tip. In Campana A ware with res paste, it has an iridescent black glaze inside the vessel and on the top only of the rim, the under surface of the rim and the outside of the wwll being unglazed. From T1-5.N.

~~Mo~~uths of ? flagons

Fig. , . Two rims, in imitation ware with a buff paste and the remains of a brownish wash, from the pre-Forum level of B3.B; and witha red paste and a dull red wash, from H31.F.

Rimless bowls of undetermined form in Campana A and imitation wares/

Many rims were found, in varying wares, which were of upright simple form, sometimes with a thinned tip, but the sherds were too fragnentary to show the true form or to know whether or not they had been handles forms. These are noted here and are groupes under ware headings.

(i) In Campana A ware with red paste

Eleven examples were found in Y3-4.G, X5.B(2), V2-4.G, ~~N~~1.D, H103.E, B.C(/3)iii.(3), H103.G, and H103.Gii.

(ii) In imitation ware with light grey paste ans a thin black wash

Fxxx

Fig. , . An example which illustrates the extent to which the wash was used externally, very typical in this ware. The inside was well covered. From the pre-Forum level of F1-2.D. Others from A12.E, F1-2.D, H21.C(2), Y2.C, H30.Dii, V2-4.G, Y1.D, Y2.H, Y2.J and V2-4.G.

(iii) In imitation ware with buff paste and a brown to orange wash

Fig. , . An example from the pre-Forum level of B3.B. Others from C.F, BArea.D, H25,E, BArea.C, E30-60.Fm.G, E30-14a, FmG. EFm.F, F1-2.Fmg +H(3), AFm.F(3), V2-4.G, Y2.A, Y2.F, Y2.J(2) and X5.A.

(iv) In imitation ware with varying pastes with polychrome washes

Fig. , - . Two examples, in a gritty red paste, which are red inside and have orange and black washes on the outside. From H21.C and the pre-Forum level of E43.C, with another from BArea.D. Others, in buff paste, with washes of various colours, came from C.D, X5.C, V2-4.G, C.F and B4.A. Others in red and grey pastes, with varying washes, came from D10.A+, Y2.J, X5.A, D7.D8, AFm.E, F1-2.F and A12.C(3).

# GROUP V. LAMBOGLIA FORMS 1-20 IN CAMPANA A, B AND C WARES

CAMPANA B WARE (Lamboglia, 140, 142-3, 152-5 and 206)

Ware. A fairly pale paste, with a very black uniform glaze, appreciably thicker than that of Campana A, and with a more regular fracture. Excluding numerous imitations, Lamboglia distinguished two varieties, one with a more uniform glaze and a fine grained paste and the other with a more gritty clay and hence a rougher glaze, but, as the forms did not differ he concluded they were from different but not far distant potteries, although an evolution with degradation cannot be excluded.

Forms. Those known up to now have been numbered 1-16, but others, linked or not with imitations of Campana A, may yet be found. Both in form and technique Campana B is very uniform.

Stamps and decorations. One pottery, producing at a date close to the Caesarean-Augustan period, is certainly that of C(aius) V( ) whose quadrangular stamp is well attested on dishes of Forms 5 and 7. The abbreviated stamp V( ) between two small dots was probably also used by this pottery. The only other lettered stamp recorded at present is SA( ), inside a similar rectangle, and it is close to the form used on Arretine ware. Neither of these stamps occur at Arezzo itself, a point in favour of a different centre of production. Stamps of geometrical character are frequent on Campana B vessels with suitable flat bases, mostly in the lozenge form which results from the extreme stylisation of four conjoined palmettes. This

motif was widely copied in Campana C ware and in other pseudo-Campana types. Stamps consisting of two opposed C's enclosed between two little dots in a rectangular frame seem close to the C( ) V( ) ones. Knotted, dotted and other stylised motifs in frames also occur and may belong to specific potteries. Lamboglia thought that the stylised palmettes of characteristic form found infrequently on Campana B ware belonged to the initial phase of the production rather than the later, that is c. 150-100 B.C. rather than 100-50 B.C. Those with the stamp NIKIA, either in an oblong frame or more often in a cross, he dated to the beginning of the second century B.C., because of its relationship to a Campana A stamp with the letters IWN in a cross between four palmettes.

Centres of production and diffusion. Lamboglia considered the possibility that Campana B ware, as found widely spread in the Western Mediterranean, might be identical with the "black glazed Arretine" pottery manufactured at Arezzo before the red glazed vases, or as found in relation with the red glazed in the kiln of Orciolaia. But an examination of the material in the Arezzo Museum ~~(reopened in 1952)~~ showed that only one of the known stamps of Campana B ware recurred on the red glazed forms. His impression was that, in spite of a notable similarity of form and characteristic light paste, the identity of this "pre-Arretine Campana B", and the type of Campana B found on the shores of the Western Mediterranean, was not established. At Arezzo

and at Florence the type of Campana B ware found was related to but was different from that found in Liguria, Spain and also Rome and Ostia. The centre of origin and of maximum diffusion of thetype of Campana B first identified at Ventimiglia remains therefore still to be found. It occurs in Italy as far north as Cosa. ~~(examples seen in the Museum of the American Academy, Rome)~~.

CAMPANA C WARE (Lamboglia, 148 and 156-163)

On forms and general chronology this ware is probably an offspring of Campana B.

Ware. It is easily distinguished because it has a grey "buccheroid" paste, due to being baked under reducing conditions, with a black or olive glaze which, when found, is usually peeling or flaking. It lacks the uniformity of fabric apparent in Campana B ware. Indeed, at Ventimiglia, it was possible to divide it into two, a finer type, which Lamboglia originally described as C, and a coarser type, often with olive glaze, which he there called Campana D. But elsewhere this distinction could not be made, and at some places the ware was coarser and redder, so it was considered advisable to use as a basis only the finest type that was of the greatest diffusion as typical of Campana C and to regard the variants as of more local importance.

Forms. The majority of Forms are in substance the same as those of Campana B and belong to the same ceramic evolution, but additional forms and variants occur. One of the most distinctive features is the form of the foot which is less obliquely set than in Campana B and has an outside grooving which can be recognised even in small fragments. The forms found in common with Campana B are Forms 1-3,5-7 and 16, but not Forms 4 or 8-15. Those peculiar to Campana C are Forms 17-20.

Stamps and decoration. The lettered stamps in quadrangular frames, which are characteristic of Campana B in the first century B.C., are not found. Motifs of four stylized palmettes and conjoined lozenges, as in B, are frequent, but detached palmettes also occur which copy styles of Campana A. Completely atrophied palmettes which are triplicated rather than quadrupled are known. The other motifs noted in B do not occur.

1. Lamboglia [illegible], 140 and 156-163.

Centres of production and diffusion. In levels of the first century B.C. it has been found that at Tindari, in Sicily, Campana C ware was prevalent and Campana B was exceptional, whereas at Ventimiglia, Campana B was usual and C rare. Moreover C ware is found in abundance amongst the collections in the Syracuse Museum. Lamboglia thought it logical to assume that the forms and system of baking were a new Sicilian creation rather than, as had been thought previously, a continuation of the use of a grey paste copying an older ceramic tradition of the Greco-Massiliote region. On the problem of the relationship of Campana B and C, he poses the question as to whether C, with a new series of forms quite cut off from the traditions of Campana A, might have been the ancestor, in moving northwards, of the northern series of the first century B.C., or whether the movement was in the reverse direction. Also, the question of the plurality of fabrics in C remains unsolved, as well as the secondary centres of production. One certainly exists in the Island of Ibiza, where the original punches for palmette and rosette stamps have been found, and where the ware presents a facies which is in part different to both C and D, though also imitating A. Much work remains to be done on these problems.

Date. From the stratified levels of Tindari, Lamboglia gained the impression that the appearance of Campana C ware was a little earlier than that of Campana B in the West, and that it was already diffused c. 150 B.C.

Campana B ware at Sabratha

Only three rims of Form 1 and two of Form 2 have been considered to be of this ware, and some sherds. In the mass of material from the site, this ware must therefore be thought to be rare, and imports from potteries producing it negligible.

Campana C ware at Sabratha

Forms 1,2, 7 and 17-19 were found, but the total quantity of this ware is not large, and only a few sherds were found in 'pre-sigillata' levels. Assuming a centre of production in Sicily, it is surprising that there is not much more of this ware at Sabratha. This suggests that there was no great import from there during the floruit of the ware in the latter half of the second and the first centuries B.C.

Related Campana A forms at Sabratha

Of the latest forms of Campana A, Forms 5, 6, a copy of Form 3, and variants of Forms 12 and 13, were recognised. Again the total amount is small; the black glazed wares at Sabratha belong predominantly to the main phases of Campana A and Precampana productions, or their imitations. This suggests that the site lies outside the main areas of diffusion of Campana B and C wares.

Form 1. A cup, with a wide base and curved walls, which is evidently derived from the Attic and Campana kylix by elimination of the two handles.

In Campana A ware(Lamboglia, 166). This form is not known in this ware.

In Campana B ware ( Lamboglia, 143 ; Cosa , 159-160). The most distinctive character is the foot, which is absolutely exclusive to Campana B, and is low and very oblique, as also in some of the successive forms. There are two fine grooves under the rim which tend to disappear in the final phase of the production. The base inside commonly bears one or more concentric grooves, and in the centre a circle traced irregularly by hand. Together with Form 5, Lamboglia considered it the most frequent form on sites of the first century B.C. The most northerly example known to him was one from Gergovia. It occurs in Rome, and in the rest of the Italian Peninsula, in Provence, and in Spain at, amongst other sites, Ampurias ( in strata of the first century B.C.), Azaila and San Miguel de Sobra. Every Caesarean encampment of the first century B.C., or immediately anterior to the appearance of terra sigillata should contain it in abundance. At Cosa the form, in this ware, was first imported about the middle of the second century, but was then possibly a late product of the type. Its occurrence at Ventimiglia is quoted as from strata VI, VIB, VIA, and V, a range from 180/170 B.C. - A.D. 10.

In Campana C ware (Lamboglia , 157; Cosa , 171). The form is similar to that in Campana B ware, with two grooves below the rim and inside the base, but it has a less oblique grooved foot and thicker walls. Variant 1 has hemispherical walls of regular curvature; variant 2, which does not occur in Campana B, has a marked carination with oblique almost straight walls. This is one of the commonest forms in Campana C ware. Examples can be seen at Syracuse from the Scavi dell'Appolonia and the Giardine Spagna. At Cosa, only two fragments of the form, in this ware, could be identified with certainty, and they came from a first century B.C. deposit.

Imitations. At Cosa (pp. 182-3), copies of the Campana B form were found in Cosa Type IV ware, and were more common than the imports in the second century and first century B.C.

At Sabratha, Form 1 occurs very rarely, but is just known in both Campana B and C wares. Imitations, which are not very close to the original form, seem rather more usual.

Fig. , . An example of this form in Campana B ware. The base has been restored after Lamboglia's type figure. From the pre-Forum level of F1-2.D, with others in B.Cii. A rim in the same paste, but with a thin brown glaze which only covered part of the outside of the bowl, came from V1.E, q level which contained the first terra sigillata on this site.

Fig. , . A rim of Variant 1 of this form in Campana C ware, with a thin matt glaze which again only covered the outside in part. From the pre-Forum level of F21-22.F, with another from V1.K.

Fig. , . An example of Variant 2 of this form in Campana C ware, with a good glaze. From H23. ?. Another, with peeling glaze, came from H21.E, with the first sigillata sherds.

Fig. , - . These four rims seem to imitate Form 1. No. is in a gritty red paste, with a very thin brown glaze or wash inside and on the upper part of the outside below the groove. From V2-4.Eiii, with the earliest terra sigillata sherds. No. is an imitation which has lost the grooving below the rim . In a gritty light grey paste, with a thin black wash, it came from T1-5.H, with another example from X6.K. No. is the rim of a large cup with two faintly marked grooves below the rim. It is in a gritty pinkish-grey paste with a very this brown glaze or wash, and may be an imitation of this Form 1, but varies in that its rim is inturned. From Site H103.F. No. has very marked grooves, and is an imitation in a coarse gritty grey paste, with only faint traces of a black wash. It also has an inturned rim and comes from T1-5.K, with the first sherds of terra sigillata.

Form 2. A small cup with a broad foot and flaring wall.

In Campana A ware. This form is not known (Lamboglia, 166).

In Campana B ware. (Lamboglia , 144-5; Cosa, 161). The foot is very oblique, like that of Form 1. The form is very typical in this ware, and may have been derived from Form 28 (p. ). It may erhaps develop with a greater or lesser curvature of the walls and in a different width of the foot-ring, but this is not yet precise. Examples are known from Ampurias, Ventimiglia in strata V and VI, Azaila, San Miguel de Sorba and Enserune, always in association with Form 1. It usually lacks any stamp or other decoration on its inside base. At Cosa, in this ware it occurred only in Deposit D. It was not known there before the last decades of the second century B.C. and by the first century was only in use in other fabrics. There was no evidence for development of the form. Further examples are quoted, including those from Ventimiglia from strata VIA of 100/90-30/20 B.C., and V of 10 B.C. - A.D. 10.

In Campana C ware. (Lamboglia , 157; Cosa , 171-2). The form has thick walls, a grooved foot, and a more erect shape, which is closer to that of Form 16. At Cosa it occurred in deposits of the late second and first centuries.

At Sabratha, two rims in Campana B ware, and two in Campana C ware, were recognised.

Fig. , . A rim from Z3.D, in Campana B ware. Another came from H103.G.

Fig. , . A rim from W1-4.Pi, in Campana C ware, with another from W1-4.R.

Form 3. A pyxis. Perhaps a small drinking cup or simply a holder for small objects.

In Campana A ware. (Lamboglia, 166-7). Whilst the form is relatively frequent in B and C wares, it is rare and sporadic in A. The form is derived from the Attic figured pyxis and the plain black glazed examples (cf. Olinthus, tav. 232 and p. 356 ff.). At Minturnae (tav. XXI) the examples are quite different to those of the second and first centuries B.C. Only one example came from strato VIA in the 1951-52 excavations at Ventimiglia. It was not found at Cosa in this ware.

In Campana B and C wares. (Lamboglia, 145 and 158; Cosa , 160 and 172). In a changed form, it is frequent in these wares.

The form has only been recognised at Sabratha in one piece which is an imitation of a Campana A form.

Fig. , . From the pre-Forum level of B.Giii, this basal sherd may be an imitation of a Campana A Form 3 pyxis. The paste id brownish and the glaze thin and matt black.

Form 4. A small plate on a high foot. It is found in Campana B ware (Lamboglia, 146), but not in C ware (Lamboglia, 158). It seems to be a form new to Campana B, and is only found in Campana A wares as variants with feet of simple but well defined forms (Lamboglia, 167). At Cosa (Cosa, 155-6 and 175), though not common, it occurred in B ware and in Cosa type IV ware.

No examples of this form were recognised in the Sabratha material. This is to be expected, as Campana B ware is scarcely current there, and the Type IV ware, thought to have been made near Cosa, probably did not have so wide a diffusion.

Form 5. A plate or dish with an upturned rim, low curved walls, and plain base.

In Campana A ware. (Lamboglia, 168; Cosa, 145). This form is much more widely spread in Campana A ware than it is in Campana B or C, and, with Forms 6 and 36, is the commonest. It has the red paste of the Campana A ware from Ischia and is especially common in sites of the second century B.C., e.g. Entremont, Saint Rémy, the latest levels at Ensérune, in the Roman ship of Albenga, and in strato VI, VI A, VI B and V at Ventimiglia, where it is contemporary with the corresponding form in Campana B ware. In substance, it is a continuation of the pre-Campana Form 21, with the curve of the walls more marked and shorter and the keel straighter. It can be easily distinguished from Form 5 of Campana B because the keel itself is sloped and straight, the rim less inturned, and, though of different varieties, always without any moulding. The foot is always oblique, smooth and thin, with an omphalos underneath outside. On the inside of the base are found thick detached palmettes, and it is above all on this form and Forms 6 and 21 that there is found the internal maroon circle, also overpainted circles of white or darker colour, which is a special peculiarity of Campana A with red paste. The precise chronological evolution of this form has still to be determined, and its change from Form 21 in the course of the third century B.C. as yet remains obscure. It is possible that the evolution of Forms 21 and 26 may have

joined, with a gradual diminution of inclination of the keel, with that of Form 55. At Cosa, there were many examples in Deposits D and E, and it occurred in Deposits B and C. The form was first imported to Cosa near the middle of the second century B.C., was extremely popular in the last quarter of that century and the first sixty or seventy years of the first century. The glaze became progressively coarser and the rim shallower. A number of additional analogies are quoted.

In Campana B and C wares. (Lamboglia , 146-7; Cosa, 156-7 and 167-8). No examples in these wares was noted at Sabratha.

The examples from Sabratha, in Campana A ware with red paste, were not numerous, and seem to lack imitations.

Fig. , -. . Two rim fragments of Campana A ware with red paste. The glaze is an iridescent black. From Y3-4.E, with the first terra sigillata sherds, and the pre-Forum level of F1-2.D, fespectively. A thinner example (not illustrated) is closer to Lamboglias's typr figure and came from Vi.K. Others came from B Area.D (Forum I) (6 examples), X1.H, V1.E, V1.F, Y2-4½J. Y9.Ciii, N1.D, B.Cii and H31.F.

Form 6. A plate or dish with a horizontal offset rim and convex walls.

In Campana A ware. (Lamboglia , 168-9; Cosa,144-5). In this ware, it is commoner than in B, and, with Form 5, is especially characteristic of the second century B.C., but continues into the first century B.C. The widespread mouth displays two fundamental varieties; one (which should be the older and which is imitated in Campana C), with flexed and out-turned lip, is found at Entremont, Saint Rémy, and at Ventimiglia , in constant association with Forms 5 and 36 and with cups of Forms 27 and 31-33. The second and rarer variety, imitated in Campana B, has a flat lip with a raised rim, and occurred in first century levels at Ventimiglia. Good direct precedents for this form in the fourth and third centuries B.C. are not clear, although Pagenstecher shows a similar example (tav. 27, 17). Dishes with horizontal rims of analagous form are found in the Greek non-decorated pottery of the fourth and fifth centuries B.C. (cf. Olinthus, tav. 228, 865), and constitute more distant prototypes. It is probable that, with red paste, it represents initially a peculiarity of the Ischia pottery. Its detailed chronology remains to be determined. It occurred at Cosa in Deposits D and E. In this ware, they did not appear there until the last quarter of the second century B.C., perhaps later, and were probably in use until 40-30 B.C. Additional analogies are given.

In Campana B and C wares and Cosa Type IV ware. (Lamboglia, 147 and 158-9; Cosa, 154-5, 166-7 and 174-5). No examples were recognised in these wares in the Sabratha material.

Only one sherd, in Campana A ware, was noted at Sabratha, but the fairly numerous imitations found suggest that it was not so rare as might appear.

Fig. , . A rim, which appears to be near to the second variant of this form , has a very short horizontal lip and a slightly raised rim. It is in Campana A ware, with hazel paste, and a medium matt black glaze, ~~which suggests that it is of early date~~. From EFm.B (Forum VI).

Fig. , - . Two imitations of Form 6 , the second variant, in light grey paste with a thin black wash. From H2l. C and H103.F . Other exzmples from E Fm.EFii and D3.F.

Fig. , . A large imitation of Form 6, second variant, in buff paste with a brownish to or nge wash. From V 2-4.F. Others were fouhd in Dl.D, Zl.H and A Fm.,F. An example in gritty brown paste came from Zl.H, and one in gritty red paste from H103.G.

Form 7. A plate, with a thick, more or less vertical upturned rim, and a plain, or nearly plain, base.

In Campana A ware. (Lamboglia, 169). The form is not represented.

In Campana B ware. (Lamboglia, 147-8; Cosa, 156-7). This form appears to be the model for Dragendorff Form 17 of the Arretine sigillata, and in fact the foot is that usual in the Arretine plates in its width and vertical form. In common with Form 5, it has a characteristic basal decoration. A chronological evolution may exist among the variants with curved walls to sharp carinations. In size it is generally much larger that the contemporary Arretine forms and those of Form 5.

In Campana C ware. (Lamboglia, 159; Cosa, 167-9). A common form characterised by the typical base with circles and rouletting inside, and a simple rim. They are transitional in relation to Form 6 and have similar decoration. They are common at Ventimiglia, Syracuse, Tindari, and elsewhere in the Mediterranean. At Cosa, such plates, in hard and soft texture ware, were not brought to the site before the last decades of the second century B.C. They occur at Ventimiglia in strato VIA of 100/90-30/20 B.C.

Imitations. Copies, in Type IV ware, were found at Cosa (p.175).

At Sabratha, the form is found in Campana C ware, and in imitations.

Figure 5, 1 [illegible] found [illegible], Campana

Fig.  ,  . A rim, in Campana C ware,  from F21.22.B. Others came from C1O.A, X2.D, V1.F, V.,G, V2-4.H, C.D, B4.A, H31.F and H25.G. In the thickest examples the paste has a brown core.

Fig.  ,  -  . Two bases, in Campana C ware, from H1O1.G and F21.22.B. They have an olive glaze. Both lack the groove below the footring; but others, from V1.Kii, V2-4.J and Y2.E have this feature.

Fig.  ,  . This rim is in a grey paste, with a thin black wash rather than a typical Campana C glaze. Its slope is not very ttpical, and it may be an imitation. From Y1.B, with the first sigillata sherds, and another from H1O3.G+Gii.

Forms 8-15.(Lamboglia, 142-151, 159 and 169; Cosa, 157-8, 159 and 162-3). Lamboglia notes these forms only in Campana B ware. At Cosa, Forms 8 and 10 are found, but there, Form 10 was in Campana C and Type IV wares (pp. 172-3 and 187-8).

This group of forms were not isolated at Sabratha, but Lamboglia's Forms 12 and 13 are inkpots in Campana C ware. At Sabratha, four sherds from the tops of inkpots were found, but they were in Campana A ware with hazel paste.

Fig. , . The top of an inkpot, a variant of Forms 12/13. The form of the foot is not known, and the top is plain and lacks the rims of th e type figures. This rim may have had handles. The paste is hazel and the glaze a good black iridescent one. Moreover, the groove on the top of the inkpot is unglazed, a feature which relates to Campana A or pre-Campana ware, and suggests an early date. From the pre-Forum level C11.7BA, with others from D10.B and X3.J(2).

Form 16.(Lamboglia,151-2 and 159). Occurs in Campana B and C wares. No examples were noted at Sabratha.

Forms 17, 18 and 19. (Lamboglia, 160-161; Cosa, 168-170).
Small cups or bowls with flared incurved walls, and out-turned grooved rim and a wide oblique footring.
In Campana C ware. These forms appear to be specific to this ware. Lamboglia describes Form 17 as closely related to the simple cup of Form 16, but with incurved walls, a widely expanded mouth, and with a perfectly horizontal base, with grooving as in Forms 1 and 2, and an oblique footring. Form 18 is more or less carinated, and the base is more bowl-like. Form 19 has even deeper hollowed bases, is wider, and the grooved out-turned rims are more pendent. The form may have developed from Form 28. These small cups or bowls are especially characteristic of strata of the first century B.C. At Cosa, they were imported about the middle of the sedond century or earlier, and were relatively common in deposits of the end of the second century and the first century.

Both at Cosa and Sabratha the majority of the pieces were too incomplete to recognise the finer basal differences noted by Lamboglia, and the three forms have been taken together. It is of interest that two pieces from Sabratha, in Campana C ware, seem to be nearer to the Campana A Form 28 mentioned by Lamboglia.

Fig. , . A rim, in Campana C ware, in form close to the Form 28 in Campana A ware, rather than the usual forms in this group in Campana C ware. From B Area.D. Another camr from W1-4.R.

Fig.  ,  . One of two examples, of a possible Form 19, in Campana C ware; from B Area.D. Others, of Forms 17-19, came from C.F, C.D, V2-4.J, H103.Gii and H12.T.

Form 20. (Lamboglia, 161; Cosa, 169-170). A small cup or rimless bowl, noted only in Campana C ware, which is an extreme simplification of Forms 24-25 of Campana A ware.

No examples were noted at Sabratha.

Other Forms in Campana C ware.

Fig. , . An unusual rim, rather like that of a crater, in the same brown paste as some of the examples of Form 7 above (p. ) but with typical peeling Campana C glaze. One example from ~~Sixxx~~ H27.Ai.

Bases in Campana C ware.

Fig. , . A small grooved base which shows the hand ~~d~~wawn circles of this ware, but not the rouletting.

Fig. , . A base with the typical oblique footring and groove at its junction with the body. It has a poor glaze. From H21.D.

Indeterminate rims and sherds in Campana C ware

Indeterminate rim forms, in this ware, occurred in V2-4.Hii(2), H31.Dii and H12.T. Bases were found in Y2.G, V1.G(2), ~~T1-5Kx5~~ T1-5.K(5), T1-5.L, H103.G, H31.Dii, and H31.F. Sherds occurred in Y2.E, Y2.F(2), Y2.H, Y2.J, Y3-4.E, X1.H, X1.N, W1-4.Pi(4), W1-4.R(2), V1.K(3), V1.Kii, V2-4.H(3) and H12.T(3).

Indeterminate rims and sherds in Campana B ware

None was recognised.

## GROUP VI. MISCELLANEOUS

'Megarion' bowls

These bowls, which, on the available evidence, are now thought to have been first manufactured about the middle of the third century B.C., have a variety of ware and decoration. For a bibliography, and dating evidence, cf. Cosa, 101-102. The one example from Cosa came from Deposit D, of the late second and early first centuries B.C. Like the Sabratha sherds, it was in an inferior ware and glaze, far removed from the Attic originals.

Fig. , . A bowl, in a gritty red paste with a thin black wash outside and a dark red wash inside, with a plain rim thinned to a rounded point and slightly inturned. On the girth are two narrow cordons which enclose a band of moulded relief decoration. The pattern consists of raised dots arranged in a lozenge pattern, and three raised radiating lines above and below the junctions of the lozenges. One example from T1-5.K.

Fig. , . A bowl in a similar ware, with a plain rounded rim and a sloping wall. The girth is decorated with two cordons. The band of moulded relief pattern between them consists of a running spiral. One example from Y3-4.G. A sherd from a third bowl had been burnt to a dark grey paste with a black surface. The scanty remaons of an indistinct moulded relief pattern suggested that it was of Greek key pattern. From B Area.E. A fourth sherd, from X1.Mii, showed an ovolo pattern.

Sherd in moulded relief pattern

Fig. , . One sherd was found, in Campana A ware with red paste, with a good black glaze on the outside only, suggesting that it came from a flagon or jug, which had a pattern in moulded relief. There was not enough of it to identify the design. From W6-9.H.

Fluted ware Forms with external white overpainting

Four rims were found which were of very thin fine ware, partly fluted, and which had designs overpainted in white on the outside (unlike the internal painted decoration of the later Campana A ware of Forms 31-33). They are possibly imports of fairly early date.

Fig. , - . These three rims are in a thin fine-grained hazel paste with a good black glaze (nos. and ) or a brown glaze (no. ). No. had a simple rim, and a line of whits paint between the top of the fluting and a groove, with an overpainted design of festoons, leaves and flowers below the rim. From F1-2.J. No. had coarse fluting, with a white painted line only along its top and no groove, and a white painted 'feather' design below the gently out-turned rim. From AFm.E. No. is a mere fragment with but little of the painted design left, from Y2.J.

Fig. , . This sherd had a red paste and a matt black glaze. The fluting was fine, and the ware very thin. The groove at the top of the fluting was painted white, and the was painted white, and the

only remains of the design was a 'comma' motif. From H103.D.

Rims and sherds with external white painted lines

A few rims and sherds were found, in a much thicker ware than that of the above fluted forms, which were decorated on the outside with white painted lines only. Two sherds, one from a flagon, were in Precampana ware and came from X1.D and AFm.E. A rim and a sherd were in Campana A ware with hazel paste, and came from X1.H and A18-14. Fm H. Two rims and a sherd were in Campana A ware with red paste, and came from BArea.D, B8.B and Z3.B.

Rims and sherds, of undetermined form, with internal painted decoration

Fig. , . A thin, gently out-curved rim, in a fine-grained hazel paste, with a thinly applied black matt glaze. It is decorated on the inside with a line of white paint, a line of purple paint, and a series of white and purple dots in the concavities of a festoon scratched in after baking (cf. Forms 30-33 in Campana A ware, pp. - ). From T1-5.K, with a sherd. Another very worn example came from Y2.A.

GROUP VII. TYPE SERIES OF STAMPED AND OTHER BASES

1. PALMETTE STAMPED BASES IN ATTIC OR PRECAMPANA WARE

For the stamps or decorations which are found in these wares, Lamboglia describes as the essential characteristics the evolution of the palmette stamps, the dominant motif on vessels with flat bases, (~~later replaced by rosettes on those with concave bases~~). His classification (Lamboglia, 201-202) is:-

Type 1. Combined palmettes. The palmettes are arranged variously, and a complex motif with ovolos, rouletting and festoons links them in a regular design. These are found in the pottery of Attic and other provenances at the end of the fifth and beginning of the fourth centuries B.C. The type occurs only on Precampana vases, whether or not they are of Attic origin. In addition, the base outside has one or more unglazed or reserved circles, variously arranged, which are derived directly from the Attic of Campana figured tradition.

Type 2. Symmetrical palmettes. The palmettes from by themselves a cross design without any other linking. They occur on the same Precampana vessels of the fourth century B.C. whose base offers a small flat area for the stamped impression.

Type 3. Grouped palmettes. Similar to Type 2, on vases with a concave base, and also of fourth century B.C. date.

Type 4. Linked palmettes. These are less regular in form and are simpler than the preceding, and occur on Precampana

vases and perhaps on 'protocampana' vases of the second half of the fourth century B.C.

A detail which may be used as a precise chronological index is that the palmette stamps on Types 1-4, of the fourth century B.C., are always impressed, in contrast to those on Campana A ware of the second to third centuries B.C., which are in relief.

## 2. PALMETTE, LEAF AND ROSETTE STAMPED BASES IN CAMPANA A AND IMITATION WARES

The stamps on Campana A forms can be divided into:-

(i) Those which occur on ~~Campana A~~ Precampana ware, but are continued on Campana A ware. At Sabratha these consist of a few examples of Lamboglia's Type 2, symmetrical palmettes; Type 3, grouped palmettes; and Type 4, linked palmettes. They do, however, differ from the stamps of the Precampana series, in that whilst on those the palmette stamps are impressed on the basal surface, in the Campana A series they are in relief.

(ii) Those types which are new in the Campana A range; Lamboglia's Type 5, detached palmettes; Type 6, leaf stamps; and Type 7, rosette stamps. Again, these stamps are in relief.

Bases in Campana A and imitation wares with stamps of Lamboglia's Types 5-7. (Lamboglia, 201)

Type 5. Detached relief palmettes. Third to second centuries B.C.

These occur in groups of three, four or more, and are more widely separated than those of Type 4. They are found on true Campana vases of the third and second centuries B.C.

Type 6. Leaf relief palmettes. Second century B.C.

Typical of the later Campana A vases, the stamps, generally clumisily executed, are in the form of stylised leaves.

Type 7. Rosette stamps. Fourth to second centuries B.C.

These circular stamps are peculisr to Campana A forms which have curved bases (cf. Forms 24, 25, 27, 34 etc.), and whixh do not allow room for palmette impressions. They should show an evolution, and may be impressed or in relief.

3. STAMPED BASES IN CAMPANA B AND C WARES

See pp - and pp.

The date at which the practice of stamping palmettes on Campana A ware ceased is not precise. Lamboglia thought that only the oldest vases in Campana B and C wares were imitated or reproduced them, and, as they were rare in stratum VI, and frequent in stratum VII, at Ventimiglia, that by the time of stratum VIB (180/170-100/90 B.C.), it may be that they ended definitely c. 100-80 B.C.

~~XXXX

between it and the wall. The glaze is a brilliant black. The part of the decoration remaining shows a circle of impressed palmettes inside two lines, and part of an inner circle of impressed palmettes that were probably joined by festoons. From Xl.B.

Type 2. Symmetrical impressed palmettes on Attic or Precampana ware. (Fourth century B.C.)

7/ Fig.

7. A base with a convexly curved hooked footring with the usual reserved areas. An owner's mark has been scratched underneath. The decoration consists of four impressed palmettes arranged regularly in a cross form around a hand-drawn circle. Beyond is a zone of fairly fine rouletting. From Bll2.E. Another example, also with the owner's mark in the form of a cross, has the rouletting but only two of the impressed palmettes emain and it lacks the circle. From Dl0.D.

8. Another example of symmetrical palmettes on a basal sherd, from F21-22.B. A fourth example came from B4.A.

Type 2. Symmetrical relief palmettes on Campana A and imitation wares. (?Early third century B.C.)

9. A base with a plain oblique footring, in a hazel paste with a good black glaze which does not extend below or underneath the footring. The stamp appears to have been of four symmetrically arranged palmettes ij relief. It may be transitional between the Precampana and Campana A types and may perhaps be of the early third century B.C. From H30.Dii.

Type 3. Grouped impressed palmettes on Attic or Precampana ware. (Fourth century B.C.)

10. A base with a hooked moulded footring, perhaps from a kylix of Form 42B (p. ). The inside of the hook and the junction of the base and wall outside are reserved. Inside there is a zone of fine rouletting and the centre of the inside base is glazed red. The remains of the stamp show that it was of four grouped impressed palmettes. From H103.D, with another from H103.B. For examples of this stamp on bases of Form 21/25B, in Precampana ware, cf. pp. - and pp. - .

Type 3. Grouped relief palmettes in Campana A ware and imitations. (?Early third century B.C.)

11. A basal sherd, of undetermined form, in a Campana A ware with red paste and an iridescent black glaze. It is decorated with two circles, partly of hand drawn lines and partly of coarse rouletting, with two grouped palmettes in relief. From X5.D.

12. A base with a high pointed footring and an external omphalos (cf. Forms 26 and 29, pp. - $. It is decorated with a corcle of rouletting and four grouped palmettes in relief. It is in a gritty coarse-grained dark grey paste, with a brown core, and has a very poor black glaze or wash. From B Area.C.

Type 4. Linked impressed palmettes in Attic or Precampana ware.(Second half of fourth century B.C.)

Fig.

13. A base with a hooked footring. It has the usual reserved areas and an external omphalos. A complex owner's mark has been scratched underneath and a xross on the top. The decoration is of six simplified impressed palmettes arranged regularly, joined by festoons. From F21-22.Giii, with a similar sherd from W6-9.F.

14. A basal sgerd, which has had four impressed palmettes, arranged as in no. 13, and which are still well designed. This sherd is, however, in a Campana A fine-grained paste with a metallic black glaze and is perhaps of Protocampana type at the turn of the fourth and third centuries B.C. From W6-9.J.

Type 4. Linked relief palmettes in Campana A ware and imitations. (?Early third century B.C.)

15. Part of a moulded base in a Campana A red paste with an iridescent black glaze on top but only on the inside of the footring below. The base is reddened and shows perhaps the last trace of the Precampana influence. The decoration is of stylised palmettes linked by festoons. From F21-22.Giii.

16. A basal sherd, in the same ware as the above, which also shows the stylised linked relief palmettes. From W6-9.J.

Impressed palmettes of uncertain arrangement on basal sherds of Precampana or Campana A ware

17. A base of the same form as that of no. 3 above, and also decorated with the Precampana red and black circles. The outer part of the upper surface has an olive glaze, but elsewhere it is brilliant black. There are remains of two small impressed palmettes. From X1.D.

18. A basal sherd, in Precampana ware, with rouletting and the remains of three impressed palmettes. From the pre-Forum level of B6.H.

Fig.

19. A basal sherd, in Precampana ware, with small rouletting and carts of twowell designed impressed palmettes. From the pre-Forum level of E30-15.G.

20. The base, probably of a small Form 21, in Precampana ware, with rouletting and an impressed palmette. It has the reserved grooves but has a deep purple glaze. From the pre-Gorum level of A12.B.

21. A similar base which has been burnt. From Y2.J.

22. Another base of this type, in Precampana ware, but larger, with a well designed palmette. From F1.Bii. An unillustrated bas 1 fragment, in Campana A ware with red paste, had part of two impressed palmette stamps, and came from Y2.C.

Type 5. Detached relief palmettes in Campana A ware and imitations. (Third to second century B.C.)

23. Part of a base with a hooked footring, perhaps of Form 21, in a red paste with a matt black glaze which, below the base and on the centre inside

changes to a ~~maroon~~ purple colour. There is a band of fine fouletting and part of one palmette stamp in relief. There are no reserved areas, and the sherd may therefore be an early Campana A type, as it still r tains the hook, perhaps of the early third century B.C. From H103.E.

~~Fig.~~ , 24 . A base with a plain oblique footring and a small ompahlos, in red paste with an iridescent ~~maroon~~ purple glaze which changes to red in the centre on top. The decoration consists of a circle of faint rouletting and four detached palmette stamps in relief. From V2-4.Gii.

~~Fig.~~ , 25 . A base with a convexly curved footring, with no hook, and an omphalos. In Campana A ware with red paste, it has a coarse rouletting with widely spread relief palmettes. From T1-5.H.

~~Fig.~~ Fig. , 26 - 30. Five bases with plain oblique footrings, in the coarse-grained red paste and iridescent black glaze typical of this stage of Campana A ware. The first three are rouletted, and all are stamped with detached relief palmettes. They come from T1-5.H, Y3-4.E, T1-5.L and T1-5.K(2). Others from H103.G(2), T1-5.H, H103.Gii, A18-14.FmH, T1-5.Liii and B6.Cii.

~~Fig.~~ , 31 . A base with a plain oblique footring, in a light brown paste which fires buff and with a reddish wash inside only. An imitation ware, it is decorated with four or five detached relief palmettes placed irregularly around hand-drawn circles. From B112.E.

in Campana A ware and imitations

Type 6. Leaf Relief ~~Rxlxxxtxxx~~ stamps. (Second century B.C.)

~~Fig.~~ 32; A base with a plain oblique footring, in a buff paste which fires buff and has a very iridescent silvery glaze. It has the remains of two faintly deawn circles with inside stylised ivy leaf stamps in relief. From the pre-Forum level of E30-16 Fm.G.

~~Fig.~~ 33. A base with a plain convexly curved footstand, perhaps of Form 21 or 22, in a brownish-red paste with a silvery iridescent glaze. It has faint fine rouletting and the remains of two stylised relief leaf stamps. From H21.C.

~~Fig.~~ 34. A base with a simple oblique footring, in a red paste with an iridescent black glaze. An owner's mark in the form of a cross has been scratched underneath. One small stylised leaf stamp remains inside a single line circle. From T1-5.L. Another from X1.Kiv.

~~Fig.~~ 35. A large thick base of a coarse-grained brownish paste with a degraded iridescent black glaze. The footring is plain and oblique. There is a degenerate rouletting and one small stylised relief leaf stamp. From the pre-Forum level of F21-22.F. A smaller version, in the same paste but with a better preserved glaze, had the same decoration and came fromV9.Ciii.

impressed + relief  in Campana A ware and imitations.

Type 7. Rosette stamps. (Fourth to second centuries B.C.)

~~Fig.~~ 36-37. Two basesw with simple oblique footrings, in a hazel paste with a silvery iridescent glaze. Both are

decorated with relief rosette stamps. No. 36 has four irregularly grouped rosettes of an 8-petalled pattern with dots, and is from V2-4.G. No. 37 has a more stylised rosette of 8-points round a central dot, and is from Y2.J. ~~Fig. ,~~ 38. A base with a simple oblique footring, in a fine-grained thin red paste with a good thick black glaze, ~~only slightly iridescent~~. It has the remains of two impressed rosette stamps, and may perhaps be early in the series. From the pre-Forum level of B3.Diva. ~~Others~~ came from ~~F23.23.A, V2-4.J, T1-5.L(3), Y2.J, Y3-4.E, W1-4.P, C.F, H103.G, and H21.B.~~

~~Fig. ,~~ 39 - 41. Three bases, in Campana A coarse-grained red paste with iridescent black or black and red glaze. They all have single relief rosette stamps of from six to eight petals arranged around a central dot. From H25.F, T1-5.K, and BArea C. Others came from F23-24.A, V2-4.J, T1-5.L(3), Y2.J, Y3-4.E, W1-4.P, ~~and Forum III~~. C.F, H103.G and H21.B.

~~Fig. ,~~ 42 - 43. Two bases with oblique footrings, in Campana A coarse-grained red paste with a thin iridescent black glaze. The single relief rosette stamps have six petals with radiating lines between them. From H21.D and T1-5.K, with others from Y2.J and B8.B

Fig. 44 - 46. Three bases, in imitation ware, which have single relief rosette stamps. No. 44 is in a dark grey paste with a thin black wash. The rosette is lightly stamped. From the pre-Forum level of EFm.H. No. 45 is in a grey paste with a thin

Miscellaneous bases in Precampana, Campana A and imitation wares

Fig.

47. A small moulded base, from a vase of undetermined form, in Precampana ware. It has a rich black glaze, with two reserved circles above each of the mouldings, and it is not glazed underneath. An owner's mark has been scratched underneath the omphalos. From the pre-Forum level of A 12-6. G, with another from B112.F.

Bases of undetermined form, in Precampana ware, were found in Z2.E(2), Z3.D, Y2.J(2), X1.Gi/ii, X5.B(2), W6-9.B, W6-9.F(3), W6-9.H, W6-9.J, V9.B, H103.B, H103.G, H31.B and H101.G.

48. A moulded pedestal base, in Campana A ware with hazel paste. From the pre-Forum level of A10-12.FmG.

49-51. Threee bases of varying types, in Campana A ware with red paste and an iridescent black glaze. From B Area. D (with an owner's mark underneath), the pre-Forum level of A18-14.H and T1-5.M. Another example, similar to no. 49, came from X3.J.

52. A large pedestal base, in imitation ware of a buff paste with a brown to orange wash. From T1-5.L.

53. A small pedestal base, in imitation ware in a light grey paste with a thin black wash. FromT1-5.K.

Bases in Campana C ware

54. A small grooved base which shows the hand drawn circles

of this ware, but not the rouletting.

55. A base with the typical oblique footring and groove at its junction with the body. It has a poor glaze.

From H21.D.

Fig. , . A small moulded base, from a vase of undetermined form, in Precampana ware. It has a rich black glaze, with two reserved circles above each of the mouldings, and it is not glazed underneath. The base has a small omphalos underneath, and an owner's mark has been scratched around it. From the pre-Forum level of A12-6.G, with another from B112.F.

Rimless bowls of undetermined form in Precampana ware

Some six rims were of very thin fine-grained red paste with a rich black glaze. One, from BArea.D, has two external grooves and one internal just below the tip. the others were plain and came from T1-5.C, X1.B(3) and X1.D.

Other rims of undetermined form in Precampana ware

These were found in Z2.D(2), X1.Di, X1.Ei, X2.Aiib, X3.F(3), X6.A and V9.B(2).

Bases of undetermined form in Precampana ware

These were found in Z2.E(2), Z3.D, Y2.J(2), X1.Gi/ii, X5.B(2), W6-9.B, W6-9.F(3), W6-9.H, W6-9.J, V9.B, H103.B, H103.G, H31.B and H101.G.

Sherds of Precampana ware

These occurred in Z1.B, Z2.B, Z2.D(5), Y2.J, X1.G(6), X2.Aivb, V or Y2.D(4), W1-4.H(8) and H103.G+Gii.