

VR6-folter-0119

BERENICE

Excavations at Sidi Khrebish, Benghazi (Berenice)

Volume I by J. A. Lloyd, J. M. Reynolds, R. Reece and F. B. Sear
with a summary of dated deposits edited by P. M. Kenrick

NEW **Volume II** by Graeme Barker, A. Bonanno and J. A. Riley, **NEW**
edited by J. A. Lloyd

These volumes are the first two of a series of four final reports on the extensive rescue excavations conducted by the Society for Libyan Studies, London and the Libyan Department of Antiquities at the site of Berenice in Cyrenaica from 1971 to 1976. Previous investigation of this member of the Pentapolis had been restricted to the recording of chance finds; the systematic uncovering of a large quarter of the ancient city has shed important new light on its development from the third century BC through to the 11th century AD.

// Volume I contains the main site report (by J. A. Lloyd), full publication of the inscriptions from the site (by J. M. Reynolds), a catalogue of the coins (by R. Reece), a catalogue and discussion of the architectural elements (by F. B. Sear) and an analysis of 168 deposits (edited by P. M. Kenrick) which forms the principal dating evidence for the site and its structures.

// Volume II contains an important report on the environmental evidence from Berenice, discussed in the wider context of Hellenistic and Roman agriculture in Cyrenaica (by Graeme Barker), catalogues and discussions of the 40 sculptural and 159 terracotta fragments from the site (by A. Bonanno) and a major report on the amphoras (both imported and local) and all the other coarse pottery with quantified tabulation (by J. A. Riley). It provides the first full, illustrated typology for these wares in Cyrenaica and has great significance for the whole Mediterranean region, reflected in an important series of comprehensive distribution maps.

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In May and June the expedition was asked by the Department of Antiquities to supervise the excavation of a group of tombs discovered on the eastern side of the Sebkha-Es-Selmani during building operations. Many of the tombs had been very badly damaged and work consisted mainly in the recovery of objects and bones and when possible recording their position and depth.

One rock-cut tomb was, however, virtually intact. It consisted of six chambers grouped around a central court with the entrance set in the west wall. Each of the chambers contained an inhumation burial and one held the remains of three skeletons. Two loculi had been cut into the walls at a later date. One held the skeleton of a child, the other an inscribed lead urn containing a cremation. Some of the chambers had evidently been reused and the bones from previous burials strewn around the court yard floor.

A mass of complete objects was obtained from the tomb. These objects included stamped Rhodian amphorae and other vessels of various types, including several lagynoi and a pyxis, lamps, terracotta figurines, gilt beads and gilt bronze, vessels of marble, glass and lead and several bronze mirrors and discs.

Some of the material found in this tomb and the other group of tombs compares closely with the objects found at the Mafluga cemetery in Benghazi in 1913.¹⁰ The Selmani material in general dates from the second to first centuries B.C. with a small amount of early first century A.D. objects. Thus the tombs are to be associated with Berenice rather than the earlier city of Euesperides and provide an extremely valuable body of material comparable to that found in the Sidi Khrebish excavations.

J. A. LLOYD

200
196 Society for
Libyan Studies
4th Annual Report
1972-3

28. IV. 75

3-d

Note on the stuff seen at
you & be in our file -

Shapiro and was to be used
for Phil - mammalian "m. 181"
in Riley's letter of 25. IV. 74

3-6

2 eggs were found

to nest of 5 st.

Menden, with 6

14814, 14815,

only a ~~impression~~

of a hollow nest.

30. VIII - 78

4

BERENICE - rubbing -
Had been mislaid. Found
today.

Benghazi - new - 1
(short. Blodine) 1973

BENGHAZI

6

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
MANCHESTER M13 9PL

TELEPHONE :
061-273 3333



Archaeology
Department of History

9th April, 1975

not add.

Dear Miss Grace,

Thank you very much for the information about the Helios stamps. I am very grateful. The article will be appearing in Libya Antiqua which we hope will appear towards the end of this year.

Much of the work in Benghazi last year consisted of Byzantine period excavations. Consequently no Greek stamps came to light. Should any come to light this summer I will certainly let you know.

With Best Wishes,

Yours sincerely,

J.A. Riley

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
MANCHESTER M13 9PLTELEPHONE:
061-273 3333

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

1st April, 1975

not ackd.

Dear Miss Grace,

Thank you very much for your letter of March 15th. I am very grateful for your help with the amphoras and for sending the information about the Corinthian one to Miss Koehler. The clay is a hard buff and seems to correspond with your Corinthian 'B'.

The article will be published in 'Libya Antiqua' which is being revived mainly through a Libyan government grant and which is now to be printed in England.

With Best Wishes,

Yours sincerely

J.A. RILEY

Tuesday afternoon

Dear Miss Trace,

Thank you for the photo and drawing etc. of Mr. Peley. Pity about the lunar-craterous photograph, which makes it hard for me to deal completely with that stamp, but I am, all told, delighted to have such a late stamped piece! I shall write him this weekend (or sooner if possible) when I come up - as I think I shall. (Then down for a lost week.)

Hope to see you betwixt and between!

D. Carolyn

Miss Virginia Grace

DIES

BENGHAZI

9

file

March 15, 1975

Dear Mr. Riley,

On your amphora top from Benghazi, of which you send me a profile drawing and a photograph of its stamp in your letter of March 12:

from
I think this is a Corinthian amphora of the series we call Corinthian B, and that it dates in the early 3rd century B.C. (There are two distinct series of amphoras apparently both made in Corinth; even the clay has a different appearance.) You do not describe the clay. It should be rather fine, non-micaceous, buff to reddish according to firing, for Corinthian B. The position of the stamp, of the handle, near the lower attachment is characteristic of this class, though sometimes they are stamped in the more common way, on the tops of the handles.

I am sending your drawing (photocopy) and your photo of the stamp, plus copies of your letter and of mine, to Miss Carolyn G. Koehler, who is working these weeks in Corinth. She is doing her dissertation on the two series from Corinth, and has already been working several years. Not only has she assembled a great deal more material of these classes than I had, but she has also ~~the~~ such files as I did have, so she will be able to answer you more precisely, and possibly read the difficult stamp, and provide you with publication references for parallels. As I see that you are in a hurry, let me refer you to a similar piece from the Savellettri wreck off Italy: G. Kapitän, The International Journal of Nautical Archeology and Underwater Exploration, 1973, p. 185, fig. 2. In this preliminary publication, the author has retained the old tentative identification of the second Corinthian series as from Coreyra (colony of Corinth); also his date is too early; his final publication will be improved by many discussions with Miss Koehler. But in his drawing you will see your neck, pushed in by the handles.

Yours sincerely,

I will try to look up the material you sent me last year, which has got buried.

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MANCHESTER M13 9PL

TELEPHONE:
061-273 3333



DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

12th March, 1975

Dear Miss Grace,

Work on the report of the excavation of tombs of the Hellenistic period in Benghazi is now nearing completion. I should be very grateful if you would comment on the following amphora and stamp, a drawing and photograph of which is enclosed.

503, SIL 73, 1a:

Only a fraction of the rim is preserved. The two handles are squashed into the rim with the result that the neck is indented at this point.

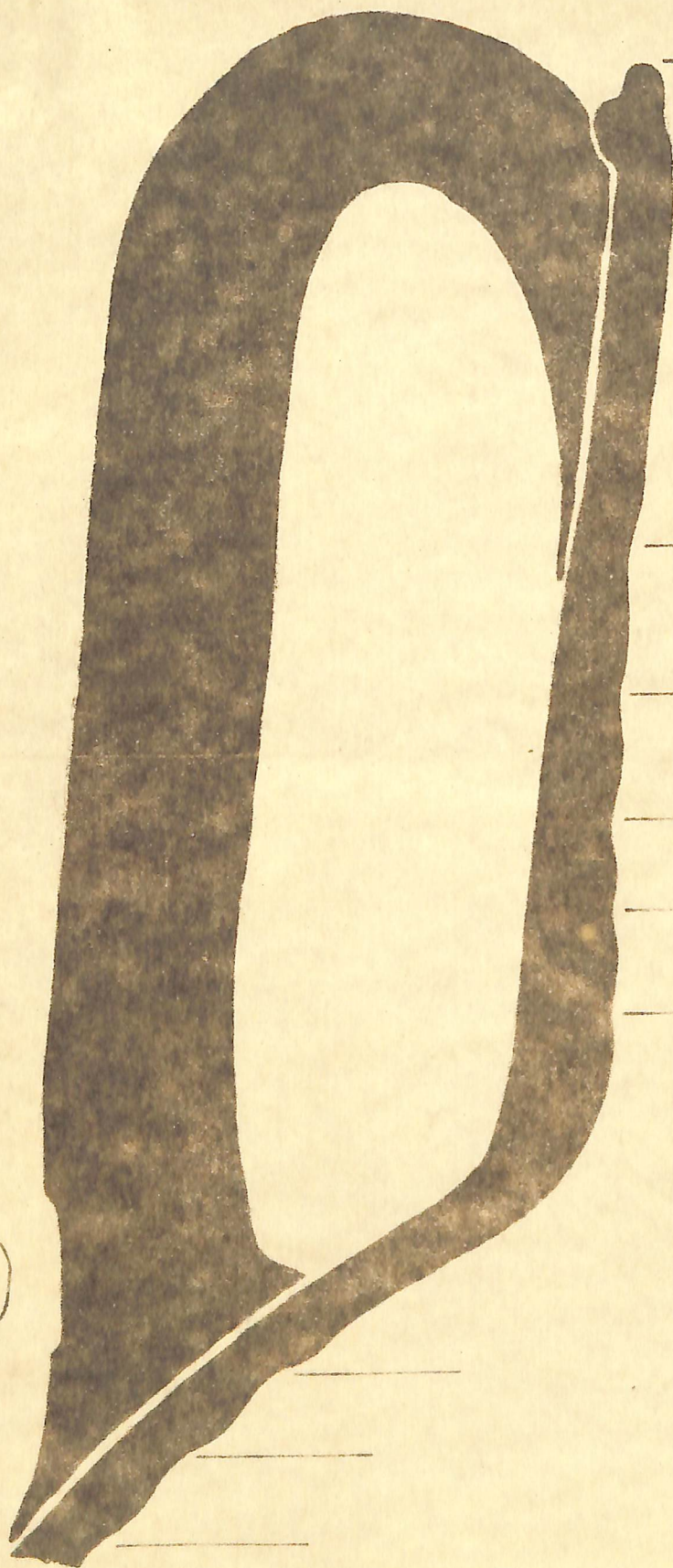
I cannot find parallels for the Helios headed Rhodian amphora stamps, details of which I sent you last year, and should be very grateful if you would comment on those as well.

Thank you very much,

With Best Wishes,

J.A. Riley

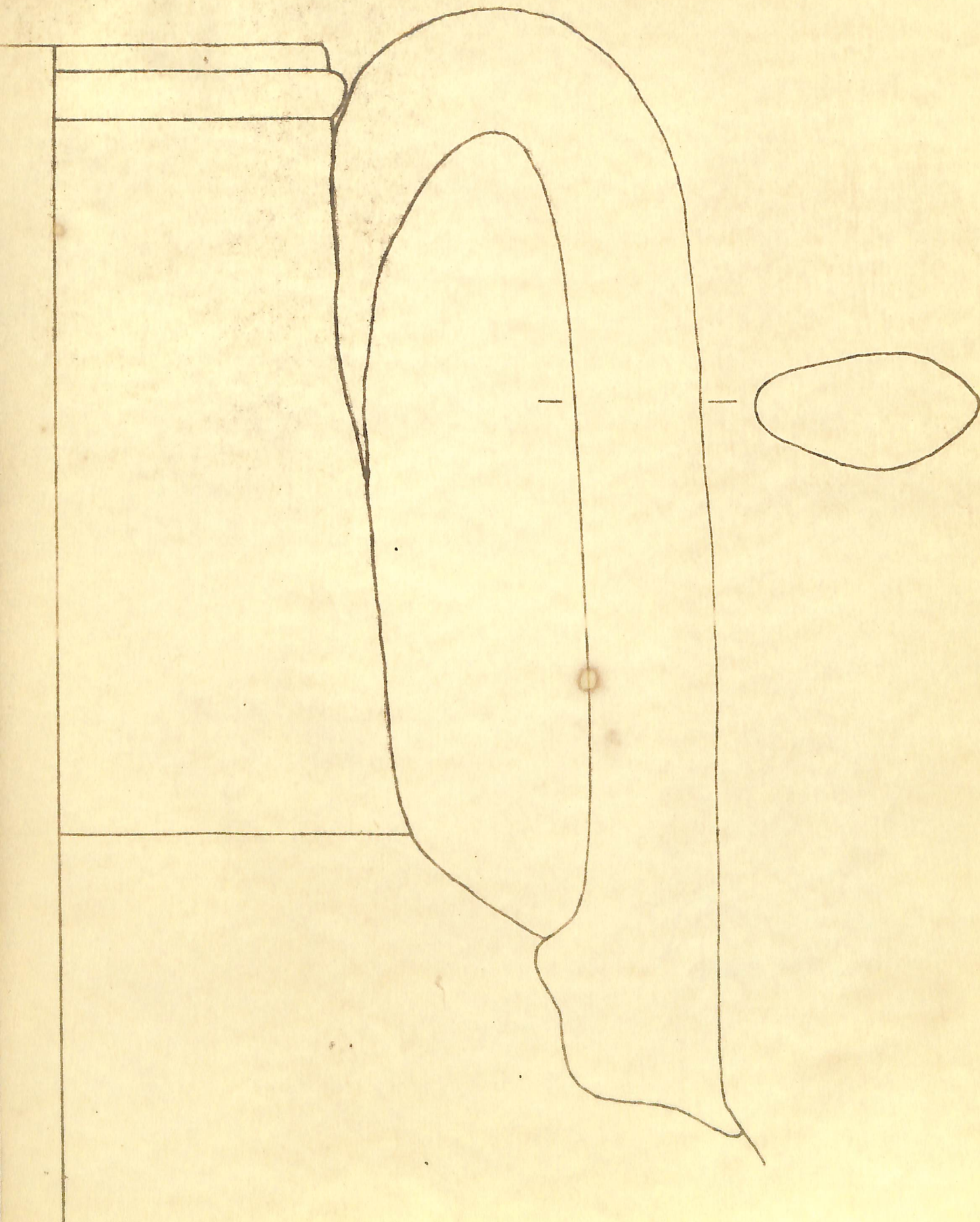
lar



503 SIL 73 1a

SCALE 1:1

63



March 28, 1975

Dear Mr. Riley,

Perhaps Miss Koehler will have written to you about your Corinthian B amphora top. She was much pleased to find a stamp on so late a piece in this series.

For your two handles with circular stamps with head of ^ΔHelios, I am glad to have a fair confirmation of our guess here that the two stamp types (of which we had rubbings of impressions on handles in Alexandria) are a pair; we had just thought this because they are matching and complementary. The readings:

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| 501: | [ΕΗΙ ΑΡΙΞ]ΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙ(Ο)Υ (retrograde)
Helios head | (the omicron of the month
was not in the die) |
| 502: | ΕΙΡΗΝΑ[ΙΟΥ] (retrograde)
Helios head | (the square brackets indicate
letters missing from <u>your</u>
examples) |

We have on file several examples of each of these two types, but I find only one published example, Hesp. Suppl. X, pl. 64, no. 111, which seems to be like your 502; ibid., p. 144 has the catalogue text on 111, but at that time we had not managed to read the stamp on this Pnyx handle. I would date your pair in the second half of the 2nd century B.C., maybe earlyish in the last quarter. There is mention of the eponym Aristonomos and the fabricant Eirenaios in respectively the comments on nos. E 33 and E 34, pp. 312-313, of our text in ^{EAD} Delos vol. 27, ^{1970,} though not a proper study of either of them. You will find the two names of course in Nilsson's Lindos publication. For a rectangular type of Eirenaios with head of ^ΔHelios, see ~~Μακρυνάκης~~ H. D. Colt, ed., Excavations at Nessana I, 1962, p. 115, no. 5, cf. pl. XXXVI; presumably the same Eirenaios.

Yours sincerely,

May 23, 1974

Dear Mr. Riley,

Thank you for your letter of March 25, with its contribution to our archives. Amphoras with both complementary stamps preserved are a particular help. For the readings, we are greatly helped by having rubbings as well as photographs.

I want to tell you what I can about your finds of last year. Enclosed are readings of the stamps on your Rhodian jars from the Sebkhah-Es-Selmani tomb, etc. Among these, the restoration of the eponym type, 3A, may seem farfetched, but in fact it is based on comparison with a rubbing of a more complete example (in the Benaki collection in Alexandria) from what must have been the same die: one notes in both the irregular margin below, left, as well as details of lettering.

For chronology, in general one may use our chapter in Delos vol. 27 (chp. XIV) B.C. (1970), except that some revision has been done since then in 3rd century dating, on which I have a short article now in press with the Ath. Mitt. (1974). After ca. 200, we seem still to have been ok in Delos 27, *though was a little more details*. I take up your numbers in their order in your letter.

1. This eponym KAAAIPATHE (there were several) is now dated in the 1st decade of the 2nd century B.C.

3. Probably 3/4 of 2nd century. On ~~the~~ ^{two} eponyms APXEMBPOTON, see Delos 27, p. 315, under no. 40. I do not feel certain which of the two this is, since I do not have much else by which to date the fabricant EPMSN who uses a caduceus. Your jar will give important evidence about both names.

4. Probably 3/4 of 2nd century. On both eponym and fabricant, see Nessana I, p. 116 under no. 7. (The date given to TIMOΘEON in Tarsus I seems clearly to have been too early.)

5. The eponym ΘΕΣΤΡ is now dated a few years before 200 B.C. (Maybe as much as 10 years earlier than ΚΑΑΑΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ in no. 1 above.) For a jar dated in this term, see Amphoras (Agora Picture Book no.6), fig. 62.

6. Datable not before 1st B.C. Does it look really Rhodian? I.e. not imitation?

7. Don't really know. It has features of the 3rd B.C.

8. Could this still be Rhodian? say of the 2/2 of the 1st AD ?

10. This jar looks like Agora vol. V, pl.3, F 25 94, except that the toes are a little different. The group F is dated (p.10) between 75 B.C. and the end of the century. Spectrographic studies of these late Rhodian-type jars are being done by Peacock at Southampton. Some have clay that matches that of stamped Rhodian jars of earlier period; some do not.

11. Your photograph looks as if this does have some sort of stamps. Is that so? Date perhaps 4/4 of 2nd B.C., by general appearance.

12. I would just have to call this Hellenistic.

181. On these small Rhodian, see Delos 27, p. 279, note 2. Reference is given to a small stamped jar, capacity ca. 4 liters, found in Cyprus and published in 1949. They exist at half that size also, and maybe yours is the smaller size, it is hard for me to tell from your photo only. The shape of the body of yours suggests a date in late 3rd BC.

SIL 734. You seem to have the reference for this name, Delos 27, p. 303, under E 7. 2/4 of 2nd century.

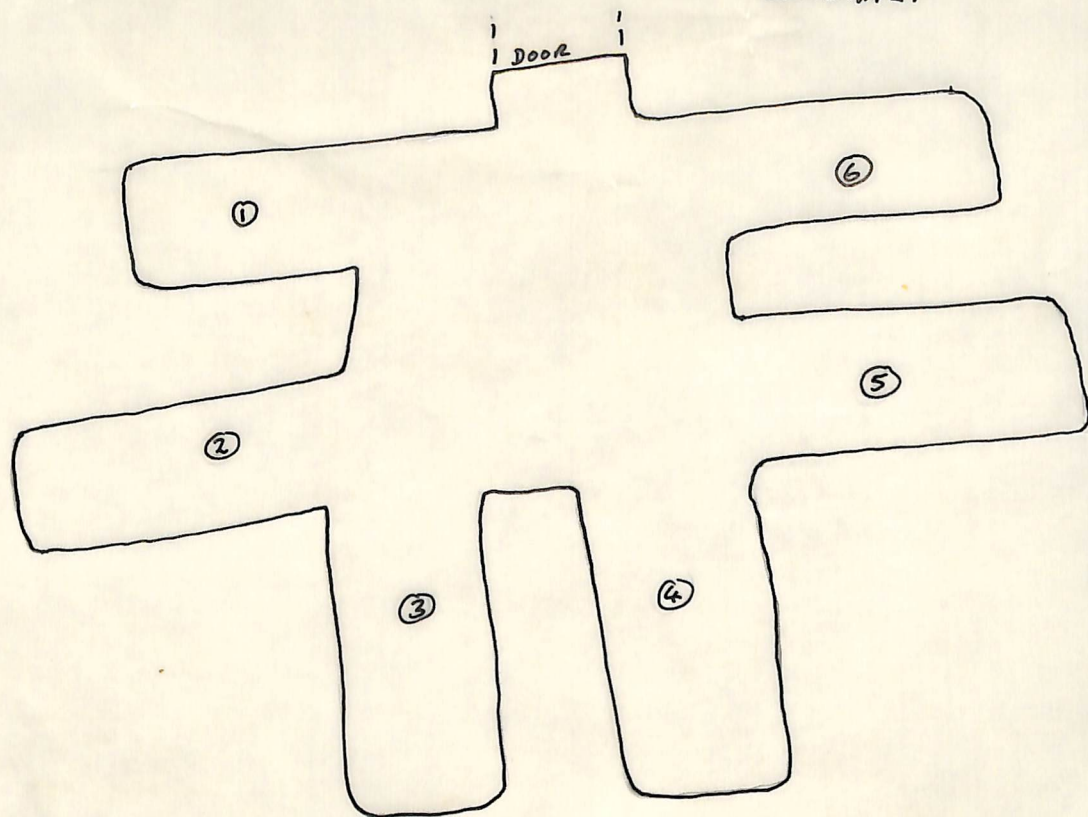
S.A. Tomb no. 2, A and B. I do not really have good information on these.

Nos. 5 and 181, then, suggest a first-use date of the ^{intact} tomb late in the 3rd century, while the other jars indicate later burials. Was there anything in how all were found? Can you tell what ought to have been the sequence of deposit?

Please try another time to get measurements of your jars, at least a (really accurate) height measurement. ~~xxx~~ The little jar 181 needs to be mended, and measured and rephotographed. Aim in general at printing amphora photographs at 1:10.

SELMANI TOMB
BENGHAZI

13

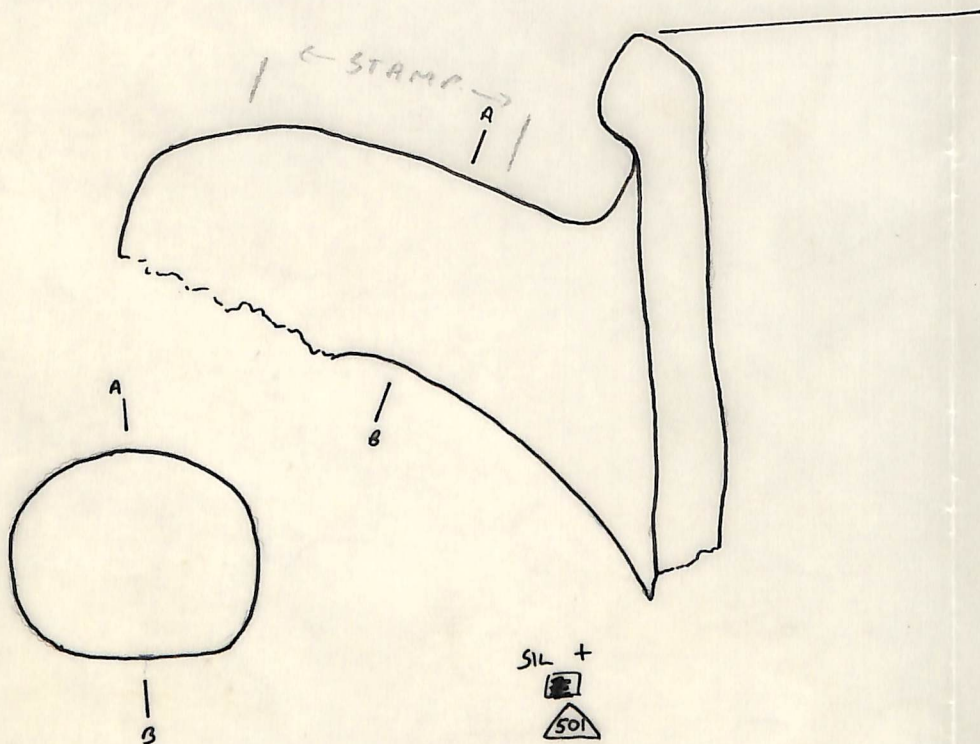


→ N

Scale = 1:50

Ht of Chambers varies 1m - 1,20m

Ht of Door = 1,5m.





SM 

RED DIPINTI ON SHOULDER
OF RHODIAN AMPHORA.

c/o Dept. of Archaeology,
University of Manchester,
Oxford Road,
Manchester, M13 9PL
England.

28th August 1974

Dear Miss Grace,

Thank you very much for your very informative letter of May 28th. I have been travelling around the Southern Mediterranean this summer and it has only recently caught me up.

I would like to answer some of your points about the tomb material from Benghazi. The height measurements and external rim diameters of the amphoras from the Sebkhah-Es-Selmani tombs are as follows:

No.1.✓	Height = 78,3cm	Rim Diameter = 12,3cm
No.3.✓	" = 83,2cm	" " = 12,5cm
No.4.✓	" = 84,0cm	" " = 12,7cm
No.5.✓	" = 75,3cm	" " = 11,8cm
No.6.	" = 80,0cm	" " = 10,2cm
No.7.	" = 73,8cm	" " = 10,3cm
No.8.	" = 62,3cm	" " = 7,3cm
No.10.	" = 83,6cm	" " = 8,3cm
No.11.	" = 74,3cm	" " = 10,4cm
No.12.	" = 74,5cm	" " = 11,0cm

Δαφνέ, sp. Kaddu.

No.181. Height from base to break on neck = 24,7cm

Height of neck + rim = 10,9cm. Diameter of Rim = 3,9cm

The capacity to the break on the neck = 1780cc of water.

The capacity of the neck = 70cc of water.

(Unfortunately, although the neck is of the same diameter and thickness as the lower part of the neck that is attached to the body, the two do not fit and the possible link piece is missing)

In addition, the Rhodian amphora No.4 with the eponym Timotheos has red dipinti on the shoulder between the handles. I enclose a tracing of this together with a rather poor photograph.

Amphora No. 11 does not have a stamp on it.

All the amphoras, with the exception of Nos. 7, 8 & 12, were broken in antiquity - having heavy saline encrustations on the breaks - and were scattered all round the tomb. For example parts of No.1 were found in chambers 2, 3, 4, and 5. The earlier burials were disturbed by the latest. A large quantity of coarse pottery was found in all the chambers - I enclose a sketch plan of the tomb - but only one piece of fine ware of third century B.C. date. Work is in progress on the sequence of the deposit and the group should be published next year through the Society for Libyan Studies. We are very grateful for your help and will of course acknowledge the information provided by you.

Two more Rhodian stamps have come to light from a tomb uncovered during roadworking on the outskirts of Benghazi to the South East of the city, in the same area as the Rhodian amphora handle stamped IMA, details of which I sent to you. It is very probable that the two stamps belong to the same amphora. The handle stub opposite 501 is very similar in texture etc. to the handle fragment 502. Both were found in the same chamber but the rest of 502 is missing. As the tombs were entered by municipality workmen and disturbed little can be said about the sequence of the deposit. I enclose rubbings and photographs of these.

Much urban redevelopment is taking place here in Benghazi and there is a good possibility that more tombs will come to light. I will be only too happy to keep you informed about Greek stamped handles from here.

With Best Wishes,
Yours sincerely,

John A. Riley

John A. Riley

24.VI.74

He encloses

rubbings - photos.

Putting on AD's desk

(has a Eiphusion)

*28.VIII.74
AD
Printed by
A. Daynes*

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TELEPHONE:
061-273 3333



DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

25th March 1974

Dear Miss Grace,

Last year a tomb that was excavated outside Benghazi produced several amphorae including four stamped Rhodian examples. The tomb seems to have been reused at least once in antiquity, and, apart from previous burials being strewn on the floor, the amphorae had been broken in antiquity and pieces scattered in different parts of the tomb. In addition, a saline accretion had formed over the breaks. I would like to send these photographs and rubbings for your corpus and would be very grateful if you could provide further information on them.

Sebkha-Es-Selmani Tomb

- 1 - Rhodian Amphora with two rose stamps.
- 3 - Rhodian Amphora with two stamps
- 4 - Rhodian Amphora with two stamps
- 5 - Rhodian Amphora with two stamps
- 6 - Rhodian Amphora - unstamped
- 7 - Amphora - seems to be local to Benghazi
- 8 - Horn-handled amphora, red painted design over white painted body
- 10 - Rhodian amphora (later Rhodian)
- 11) - Rhodian amphora *looks like a late stamp*
- 12 - Uncertain origin, buff fabric.
- 181- Miniature Rhodian Amphora with stamp - seems to be similar to an example found at Tarsus.

*Photo. big find
in photo file under
BENGHAZI
28.11.75 N.S. all
see then. Watch
for the next*

In addition, a damaged tomb at Sebkha-Es-Selmani, produced a Rhodian stamp.

✓ SIL 73+ - Stamped Rhodian handle - paralleled at Delos.

Previous Libyan Excavations in the cemetery of Sidi Abeid produced two Rhodian ? amphorae, one stamped.

17.02

P52

in answer to ✓

S.A. Tomb No.2 (A) - Small Rhodian ? Amphora with one stamp.

S.A. Tomb No.2 (B)- Rhodian ? Amphora unstamped

The scale is in centimetres in the photographs.

There are few clues as to the date of the Sebkhah-Es-Selmani intact tomb and I would be very grateful if you could provide me with some sort of date for the stamped amphorae.

With Best Wishes,

Yours sincerely

John Riley

J.A. Riley

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caduceus v
'/ mā

TELEPHONE:
061-273 3333



DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

1) Δαμνοκραστρως
rose

Ερμης (retr.)
caduceus

rubbing, see COMBS.

2) Καλλοκραστρως Πανακων
rose

Επι Αρχιεπισκοπ
του εμινδία
(retr.)

Ευκλει
των
caduceus r.

rose
Αινεια

Επι Τιμο
θίου
Αρριανίου

rose
Επι Θεοτοκου

4.11.74 AD has replaced the rubbings with readings,
from which the rubbings can be found — in the files of rubbings
on COMBS cards.

New + Comb.
Cards made

V. 74

Carbon of this being
sent to Riley
24.V.74.

Not SHARP card
for no. 181

5.IV.74

1801

Sebkha-Es-Selmani Tomb

From photographs and rubbings sent by J.A. Riley 25.III.74

Intact Tomb 1-

1. - "Rhodian amphora with 2 rose stamps



a) Ἐπὶ Καλλ(ι)κράτεως Πανάμου
rose

193



b) Δαμοκρά(ρα)τε[us]
rose

Reproduction
of the stamps
on Roll 732

3. - "Rhodian amphora with two stamps



a) [Ἐπὶ Ἀρχεμβρό]
τοῦ Σμινδίου
(retr.)

V



b) Ἑρμῆος (retr.)
caduceus h.

732.4

732.5

4. - "Rhodian amphora with two stamps



a) Ἐπὶ Τιμο
θέου
Ἀγριανίου



732.7



732.8

V

- 2 -

8) Εὐκλεί-
του
caduceus r.

5. - " Rhodian amphora with two stamps



α) rose
Ἐπὶ Θέσπορος

202



β) rose
Αἰ vac. νέα

Damaged Tomb.

SIL 73 Rhodian handle

caduceus r.

μα

S.A. Tomb N° 2

*Shops and bins
filled with
amphorae
in 3rd BC*

A) " Small Rhodian? amphora with one stamp



732.14

~~IPΩ~~

it is the edge of the stamp



732.13

Cecilia + Marianne

19

From photographs and moldings sent
by J. A. Riley, 25. IV. 74

Sebbiha - Es - Selman,

3 dated tants (1-

1. "Rhodian amphora with 2 stamps"

K. 2, 193, R/L a.) Ἐπὶ Κῆδδ(ι)κρότσους Παράγου New
rose

b.) Ἀμμοκρά(ρ)α Τέ[υς] New
rose

3. Rhodian amphora with 2 stamps

a.) [Ἐπὶ Ἀρχεμυρῶ]
τοῦ Σμινθίου.
(retr.) filed

b.) Ἐρμῆνος (retr.) filed
caduceus l.

4.- Rhodian amphora with 2 stamps

a.) Ἐπὶ Τιμο
θέου
Ἀγριαίου filed

b.) Εὐκλεί- filed
του
caduceus r.

5.- Rhodian amphora with 2 stamps

a.) rose New
Ἐπὶ Θεότοπος

20.02
+ Height taken from letter of 28.VIII.74

b)

rose

New

Αἶψα νεα

- 6.- Rhodian amphora unstamped Height ⁺ 0,80m
- 7.- Amphora (E. Rhodian?) n 0,738m
- 8.- Amphora n 0,623m
- 10.- Amphora "later Rhodian" n 0,836m
- 11.- Rhodian amphora h 0,743m
- 12.- Amphora (unknown origin) buff fabric Height 0,745m
- 181.- Rhodian amphora (broken) w. 2 same stamps
(monogram) Height 0,247m
a+b) rose in a rect. stamp filed

Damaged Tomb

SIL 73

Rhodian handle

caduceus r

"/ma

filed

S.A. Tomb N° 2

A) small "Rhodian" amphora w. 1 stamp

~~?~~ PΩ

Shape card filed
under unclassified of ca. 3rd c. B.C.
New

B) unstamped "Rhodian?" amphora

AFRICA- BENGHAZI
1973 TOMB GROUPS

119