

الدراسات الليبية

المجلد الخامس عشر

١٩٨٤



ترجمة : عبد الحفيظ المييار

The Society for Libyan Studies

LIBYAN STUDIES
Selected Papers of the late R. G. Goodchild

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BERENICE I, II AND III

Supplements to Libya Antiqua, no. V
Excavations at Sidi Khrebish, Benghazi (Berenice)

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BERENICE I, II AND III
Supplements to Libya Antiqua, no. V
Excavations at Sidi Khrebish, Benghazi (Berenice)

Extensive rescue excavations were conducted by the Society for Libyan Studies, London, and the Libyan Department of Antiquities in Benghazi from 1971 to 1976. These excavations systematically uncovered a large quarter of the ancient city of Berenice and have shed important new light on its development from the third century BC through to the eleventh century AD. A series of final reports in four volumes is envisaged, of which the first two are now available and the third is due to be published in January 1985.

Volume I (edited by J. A. Lloyd) comprises the main site report (by J. A. Lloyd), including the Ptolemaic and later Roman defences, numerous houses and public buildings of the Ptolemaic and Roman periods, a Byzantine church, the civic water supply systems and light industrial installations; full publication of the inscriptions from the site (by J. M. Reynolds) including revised readings of inscriptions found previously at Berenice; a catalogue of the coins from the excavations (by R. Reece) and a catalogue and discussion (by F. B. Sear) of the architectural elements found during the excavations. An analysis of 168 deposits (edited by P. M. Kenrick), including numerous well- and cistern-groups, forms the principal dating-evidence for the site and its structures.

311 pages of English text, 71 figures, 32 plates, Arabic summary

Volume II (edited by J. A. Lloyd) contains an important discussion of the economic life of Berenice (by G. W. W. Barker, with contributions by A. Wheeler and D. Webley) based on the first detailed study in Libya of stratified animal and fish bones, marine molluscs and plant remains. It also contains the full publication of the sculpture and terracottas from the excavations (by A. Bonanno), including the wide variety of locally crafted products. The bulk of the volume comprises the first dated type series of the Hellenistic and Roman amphoras and coarse pottery of this part of North Africa (by J. A. Riley), together with details of the relative proportions of each type in various periods distilled from a study of tens of thousands of stratified sherds. The work, which offers a full discussion with distribution maps of the abundant imported wares, is not only indispensable for excavators in Libya but also of considerable relevance for archaeologists and economic historians concerned with the whole Mediterranean region.

467 pages of English text, 153 figures, 43 plates, Arabic summary

Volume III (edited by P. M. Kenrick and J. A. Lloyd) comprises reports on the fine pottery (by P. M. Kenrick) and the lamps (by D. M. Bailey). In the first part of the volume a detailed type series is presented of the forms recorded in some 38 major categories of fine ware, spanning a period from the third century BC until the seventh century AD. Black-glazed wares, terra sigillata and other categories are documented from sources as far afield as Syria, the Black Sea and Gaul, providing important new evidence for patterns of trade in the Mediterranean basin in Classical times. A revised version of the list of dated deposits which appears in Volume I is also included, in the form of an itemized list of the fine wares and lamps from the deposits together with a full discussion of the chronology upon which the interpretation of the site is based. The second part of the volume consists of a catalogue of the many thousands of lamps and lamp-sherds recorded at Sidi Khrebish, in which over 1,200 examples are illustrated. This adds substantially to our knowledge of the incidence of Hellenistic and Roman lamps in North Africa and demonstrates how Berenice, centrally placed between Carthage and the Levant, was not only supplied by a substantial but derivative lamp-industry of its own, but also attracted a huge number of imports from Italy, Africa, Tripolitania, Greece, Crete and Asia Minor.

Approx. 600 pages of English text, 98 figures, 63 plates, Arabic summary

Please see overleaf for prices of these volumes