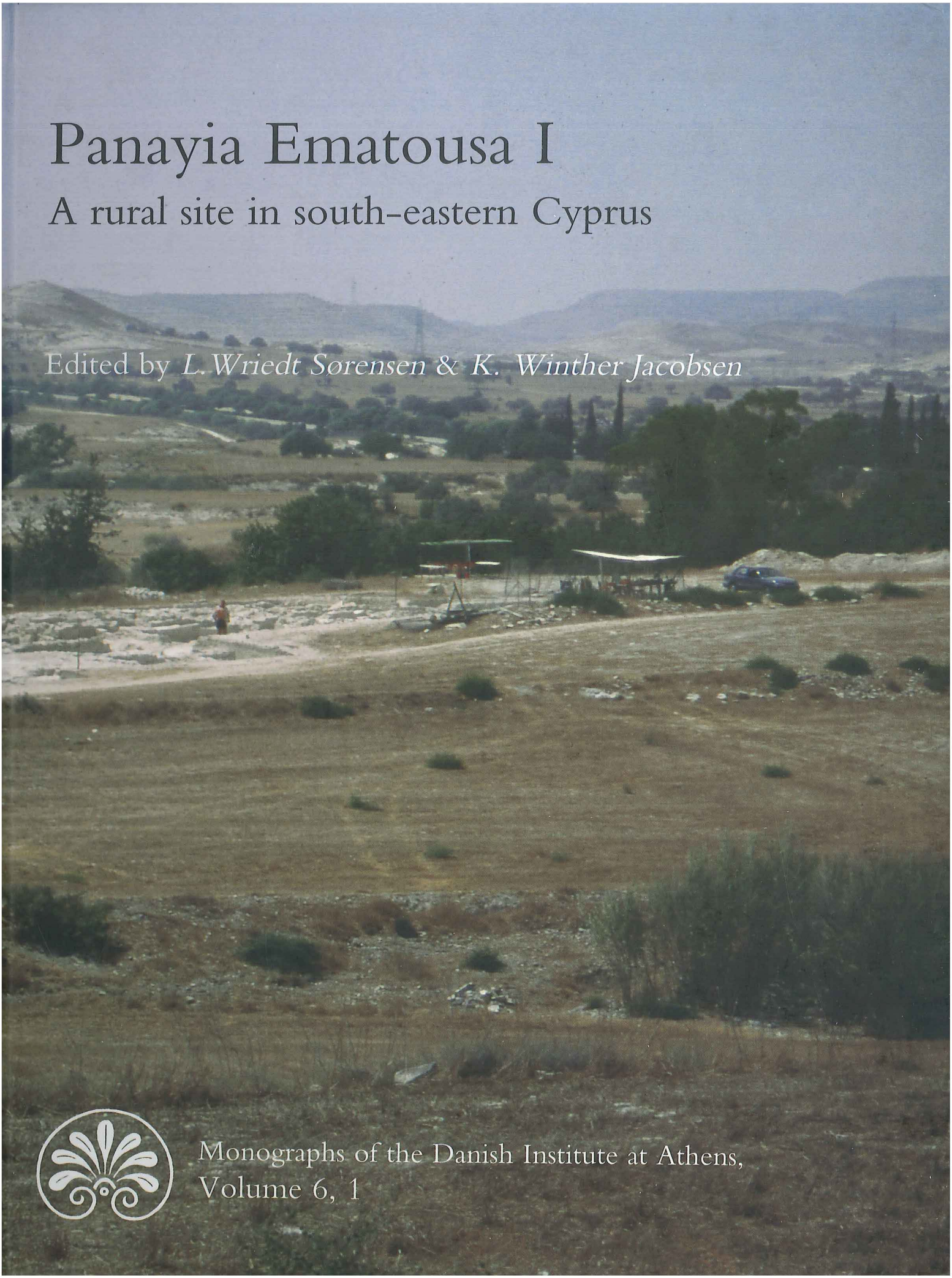
Panayia Ematousa I

A rural site in south-eastern Cyprus



Edited by *L. Wriedt Sørensen & K. Winther Jacobsen*

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Cover illustration: general view over the excavation.
Photograph by Lone Wriedt Sørensen.

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Preface

Panayia Ematousa I. *A rural site in south-eastern Cyprus* (PE I), contains the publication of the results of the Danish excavations at Panayia Ematousa, Aradippou, Cyprus. This field project was an integrated part of the BA curriculum of classical archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, University of Copenhagen. Several of the contributions in both volumes were prepared and submitted by graduate students of Classical Archaeology at this institute, who all participated in the field work and had acquired first-hand knowledge of the excavated material. However, many more students participated in the field work. As such the project has played a vital part in field training of a new generation of Danish classical archaeologists. Students trained in this project were involved in the development of the new Cypriot gallery in the National Museum in Copenhagen, and thus the project has secured the continuation of the tradition of Danish archaeologists working in Cypriot archaeology.

During the preparations for the publication of the excavation results it was felt that the numbers of questions raised by the publication was to some extend higher than the number of questions answered. The rural character of the site and the Hellenistic-Roman date of the main period of occupation produced a rather unique site during the 1990s. Since then several publications on rural sites have occurred, but these deal with Late Roman sites. Consequently, the idea of *Panayia Ematousa* II. *Political, cultural, ethnic and social approaches to regional studies* (PE II), was conceived based upon the following considerations. The geographic position of Cyprus between the Aegean and the Levant and Egypt presents together with the historic and ethnic conditions of the island an interesting field for studies pertaining to such issues. In particular compared to previous periods the Classical to Roman period in Cyprus is a neglected study field, and the contributions of this volume address topics within this chronological time span, although earlier periods are sometimes included. Some of the contributions are broader analyses based on the material excavated at Panayia Ematousa, while others address archaeological remains with no reference to the excavation. However, the volume addresses some of the questions raised by the participants of the project, and although it far from pretends to offer the full story of Cyprus during these periods it is hoped that it will contribute to raise an interest in future studies of Cyprus.

Copenhagen, July 2006

Lone Wriedt Sørensen

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Site & Pottery

Introduction
Stratigraphy and summary of the site analysis

Lone Wriedt Sørensen

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The excavations operated as a field school for students of Classical Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, University of Copenhagen, but many others participated over the years. We are thankful to all for the hard work and the good spirit they provided.

Staff

1993-99: John Lund, senior researcher at the National Museum, Department of Antiquities supervised the registration of the pottery.
1996-99: Architect Anders Jørgensen was responsible for measuring and drawing the architectural finds and for training the students.
1997-99: Flemming M. Poulsen was responsible for work involving the total station and for the subsequent computer analysis of the data.

Assistants

1993-94: Rune Frederiksen, Kristina Winther Jacobsen.
1995: Pernille Andersen, Rune Frederiksen, Alexandra Nilsson, Kristina Winther Jacobsen
1996-97: Pernille Andersen, Kristina Winther Jacobsen.
1998: Lena Jacobsen, Birgitte Lydik, Kristina Winther Jacobsen.
1999: Anne Sofie Hjermov, Constantinos Methenitis, Stine Schierup, Trine Wismann.

List of participants

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In 2000 Constantinos Methenitis, Niels-Peter G. Busch, Peter Rose, Rikke Christoffersen and Anne Sofie Hjermov conducted a field survey in the immediate surroundings of the excavation.

Anders Jørgensen prepared the drawings of the architecture and most of the stone artefacts for publication, and C. Methenitis and S. Schierup assisted with the final preparation of illustrations.

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Conventions used in this report

Artefacts discussed in this report are identified by a catalogue number (e.g. FW1 for fine Wares, C1 for coins etc.). Additional objects are identified by trench, stratum and a unique number (e.g. 3630.AW7.4). Artefacts submitted to the Department of Antiquities are identified by unique special finds numbers (e.g. AR195).

Other abbreviations

T	tiles
IA	Iron Age decorated wares
BA	Bronze Age pottery
FW	fine wares
CW	cooking wares
UC	utility ceramics
A	transport amphorae
L	lamps
F	figurines
G	glass



Fig. 1. Map of Cyprus with sites mentioned in the text.

C	coins
M	miscellaneous
S	stone

Measurements

In the finds catalogues all sizes are in centimetres and measurements refer to the maximum preserved length etc. Abbreviations include the following:

D	diameter of exterior rim unless otherwise specified
L	preserved length
W	preserved width
H	preserved height
Base D	diameter of base
Lip D	diameter of lip
Neck D	diameter of neck
Head D	diameter of head
Total L	preserved length of all fragments
Largest L	length of largest fragment
SH	shoulder
T	thickness
MT	maximum thickness
App.	approximate

Contribution specific abbreviations are explained in the text.

Location

The site is located 6.5 km north of Larnaca and about 2.5 km northwest of Aradippou village in the Larnaca district (Fig. 1). It lies on a flat hill, which stretches about 250 m to the south from the church of Panayia Ematousa, also called Panayia ton Ampellion (Fig. 2-4). The southern extension of the hill forms a terrace at a lower level and to the west the terrain slopes about 10 m down to the river Arkhangelos and the old main road from Larnaca to Nicosia, which runs along the river (Fig. 5). To the east the slope of the terrain is gentle, and the modern highway linking the same two cities forms an artificial limit of the area. To the south a watershed follows the outline of the hill and meets the river to the west. The hill rises 84 m above sea level, but it is not the highest topographical point in the area. The Kakoskalia hill to the south is 95.5 m above sea level, Petrera to the north reaches to 100 m and Kophinarka to the west to 124 m (Fig. 6). Today the river is dry, but the deep river escarpments indicate that it once conducted a substantial amount of water. A spring next to the church may have provided additional water resources. However, the necessity of storing water at some point of time is demonstrated by the presence of a large cistern north of the church.

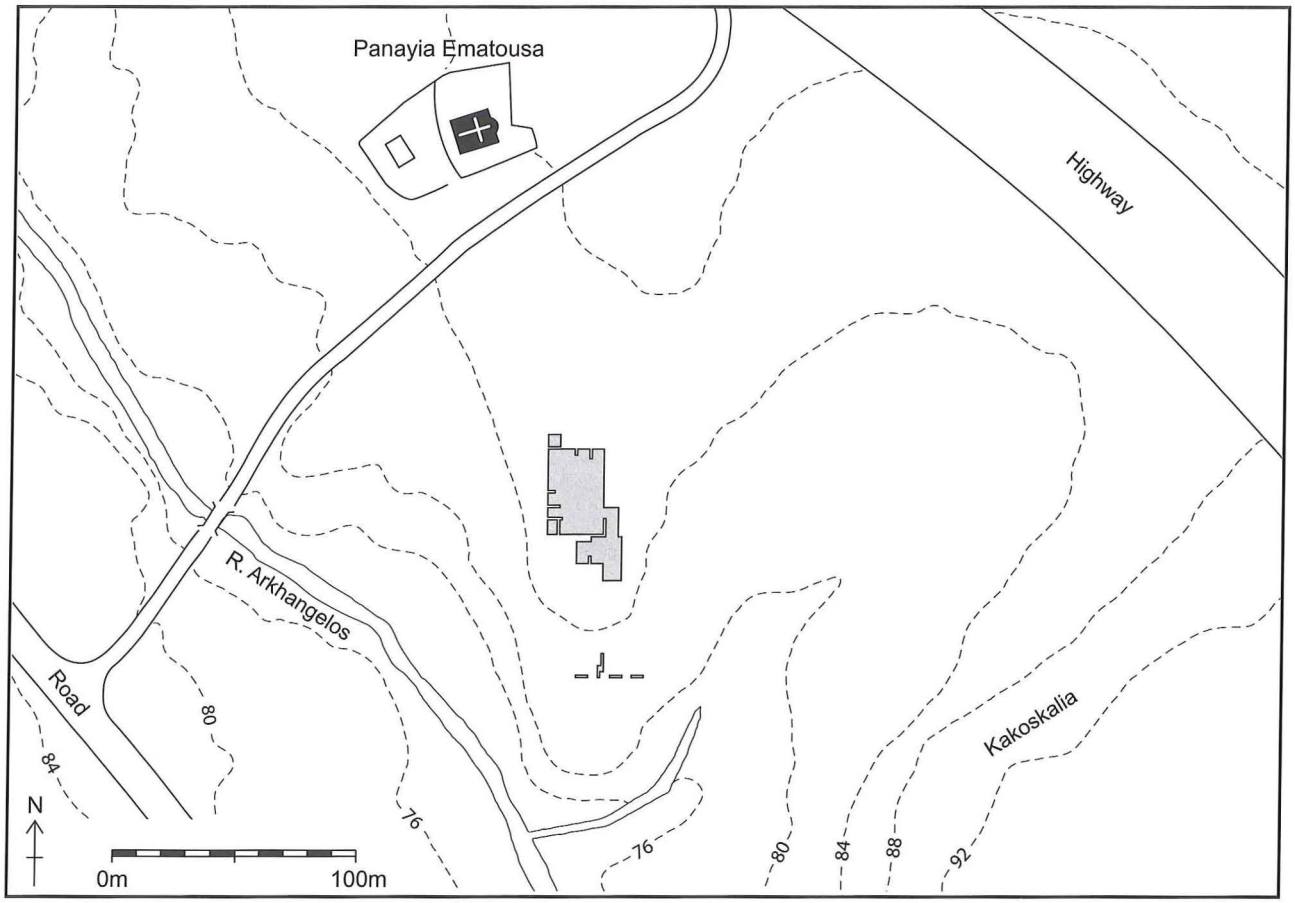

Fig. 2. The area of Panayia Ematousa.

According to Goodwin a series of wells, dug in the river bed about half a mile north of the church once provided other means of storing water, but their date is unknown.[1]

Today the area is used for growing barley, and apart from an occasional olive and carob tree, olive trees of a comparatively recent date are cultivated in the area between the hill and the river. According to local information grapes were previously grown in the area, but the bad quality of the soil caused the owners to switch crops.

When excavations started the area was rather isolated with the church and an adjacent restaurant to the north and a couple of houses scattered in the general area. Since then the area has been built up with houses rising along the old road, and ongoing building operations together with planting of olive trees are going to change the landscape considerably in the future.

History and excavation of the site

The site is located between the ancient city centres of Kition (Larnaca) and inland Idalion (Dali). Its ancient name is unknown, and it never seems to have attracted much attention by people visiting and describing the island. According to the information gathered in "An Historical Toponomy of Cyprus"[2] Kitchener's map of 1885 shows ruins at the site. There was a village here at least in the 19th century, and the old camel-route between Larnaca and Nicosia passed east of the site. The church which was built in 1954 replaced an older building. The name of the church derives from Panayia

[1] Goodwin 1984, 1269.
[2] Goodwin 1984, 1269.

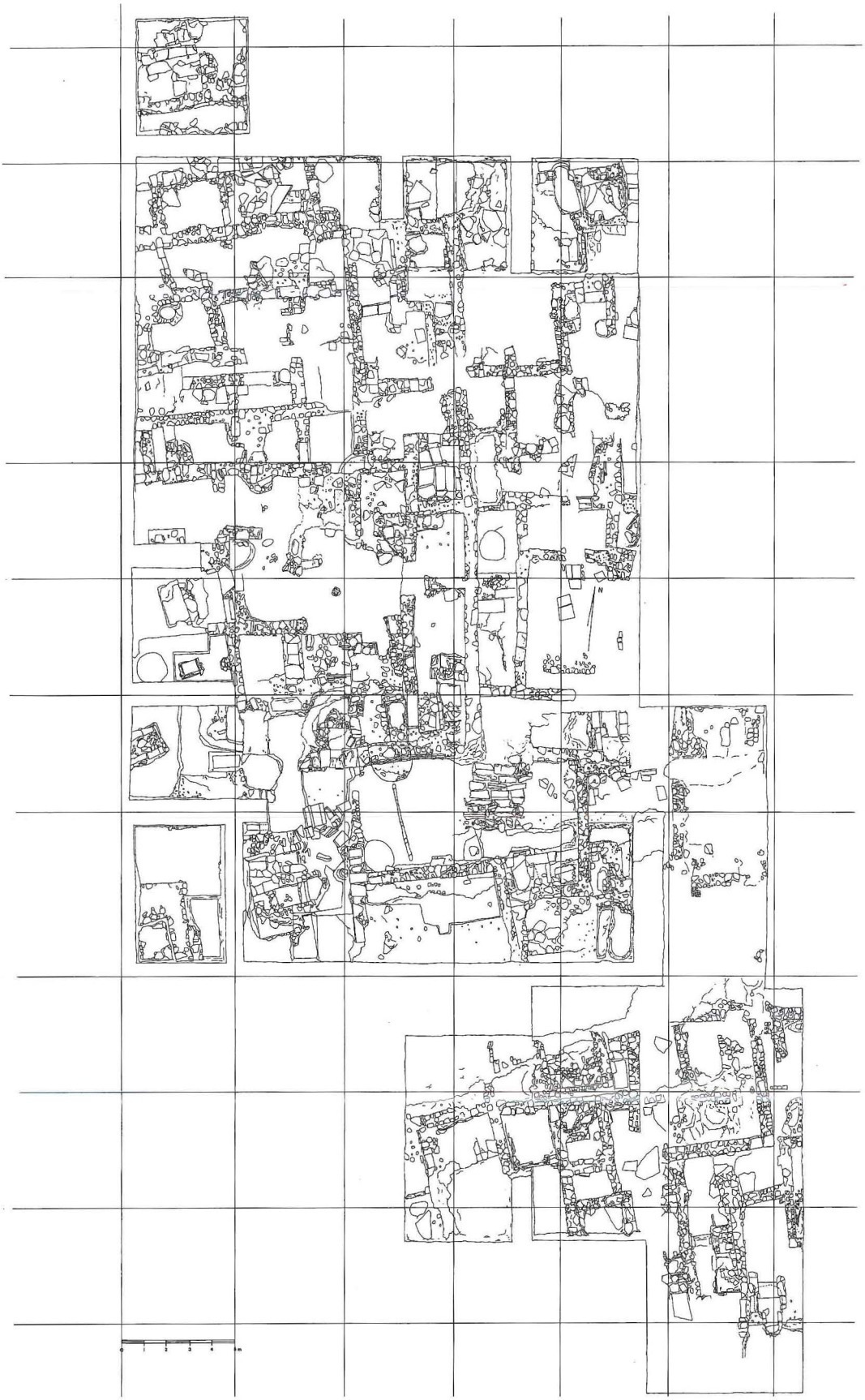

Fig. 3. Plan of the excavation.



Fig. 4. The excavation from the north, taken from lift. 1999.

Yematousa "Our Lady Who Bleeds" i.e. the virgin who helps women with menstrual problems. The second name Panayia ton Ampellion used to day probably refers to the previous cultivation of grapes in the area. The nearby Aradippou (Aradhippou), the name meaning line of horses is likewise unknown in Antiquity. According to the locals the village was named after its first settler Radippos. King Hugh lived there from 1352 to 1354, and around 1363 King Peter gave the fief to his cousin Margaret de Lusignan. The Saracens burned the village in 1425, but it appears on a map from 1630. The 17th century camel route from Larnaca to Nicosia passed through Aradippou, and in 1760 it was described as a rich village and as the only village of Cyprus allowed by the Turks to have pigs.[3]

Archaeological information about Panayia Ematousa and the Aradippou area is scarce. In the immediate area of the excavation Late Bronze Age graves (looted) were located on the Kophinarka hill west of the river, according to local information. It is possible that the Late Bronze Age craters now in the Louvre acquired from Aradippou were deposited in these tombs.[4] The few sherds of Milk bowls found in the excavation far from justifies calling it a Late Bronze Age site, but they may be taken as support of human activity somewhere in the general area during this period. In connection with the construction of the new highway between Larnaca and Nicosia two tombs containing Archaic and Roman material were discovered in the area east of the excavation.[5] In 1879 Charles Newton acquired some of the finds from a recently found tomb at Aradippou for the British Museum. According to his report the batch consisted of 28 painted vases, but only 19 were registered in the Museum. Except for a Hellenistic bowl they belong to the Archaic period.[6]

[3] Goodwin 1984, 215.

[4] Pottier 1907, nos.3-4, 6-8; Caubet, Hermary & Karageorghis 1992, nos. 32-33, 36, 38.

[5] Papageorghiou 1990, 942.

[6] Bailey 1969, 36.



Fig. 5. The excavation from the west. 1999.

Research objectives

Compared to the Prehistoric periods our knowledge of domestic architecture in Cyprus during the first millennium through the Roman period is limited. The prestigious villas with mosaics at Kourion and Paphos are well known. Buildings have also been excavated or are still being excavated in cities or towns like Idalion, Golgoi, Nicosia, Palaeokastro, Amathus and Cap Drepanon, but information concerning rural dwellings was and still is mainly confined to evidence collected during surface surveys. Consequently a large number of issues not only relevant to such sites, but also to the towns and city centres have remained unexplored. Among these issues are the socio-economic history of the landscape, the size and function of secondary habitats, their architectural layout, the period(s) of occupation and desertion and a comparison between the material record observed here and at the primary centres.

Excavation history

During a visit to the area of Panayia Ematousa in 1990 we observed that many dressed field stones, apparently once used as building material were lying in particular on the top of the hill and were also collected by farmers along the edges of the hill. Fragments of various types of pottery covering the Iron Age to the Late Roman period together with stone tools and basins supported the impression that a settlement was located here. In 1991 a series of trial trenches were excavated on the highest point of the hill as well as the lower extension to the south. They all revealed walls or building debris, and two subterranean rooms, Rooms 1 and 2 both previously emptied.[7] Proper excavation seasons, each of a month's duration were conducted from 1993 to 1999, and the results have been published in preliminary reports.[8]

[7] Sørensen & Grønne 1992.

[8] Sørensen 1996; Sørensen *et al.* 1998; cf. Herscher 1998, 334.



Fig. 6. The excavation from the southeast. 2005.

Excavation and registration methods

A grid system with trenches measuring 5 by 5 m was applied (Fig. 7). The size of the trenches was determined by the amount of building debris noticed during excavation of trial trenches in 1991, which suggested that they must be large enough to ensure that the work space was operational. On the other hand the expected complexity of the work indicated by the same debris advocated that the trenches did not exceed a manageable size. One metre broad baulks between the trenches were considered sufficient space for transportation of excavated soil and for general communication. A broader strip along the western edge of the hill was left untouched to make space for trucks to fetch the soil heap and to move around the lift used for taking "aerial" photographs.

Each trench received a four digit number indicating its north south and east west location, for instance 3431 and 3432. In principle the excavation was conducted according to stratigraphy, but the constant occurrence of the large amount of building debris and the many walls prompted additional sub-divisions. As soon as a wall was noticed the areas on each side of it were designated a new name alphabetically ordered, for instance 95.3435.A1 and B1, and further subdivisions were made when new walls appeared. A new designation was used for instance 95.3435.A2, when a new layer was reached, or artificial shifts were made when a given layer was considered too deep. When the baulks were excavated they were labelled according to their location north and west of a given trench, for instance 3435.N and 3435.W followed by the number of the layer, and when a wall appeared subdivisions were indicated again. Subsequently the finds from an area confined by walls were merged, and the area was designated a unit number (Fig. 8).[9]

Registration sheets were filled in for each indi-

[9] Cf. Catalogue of units.

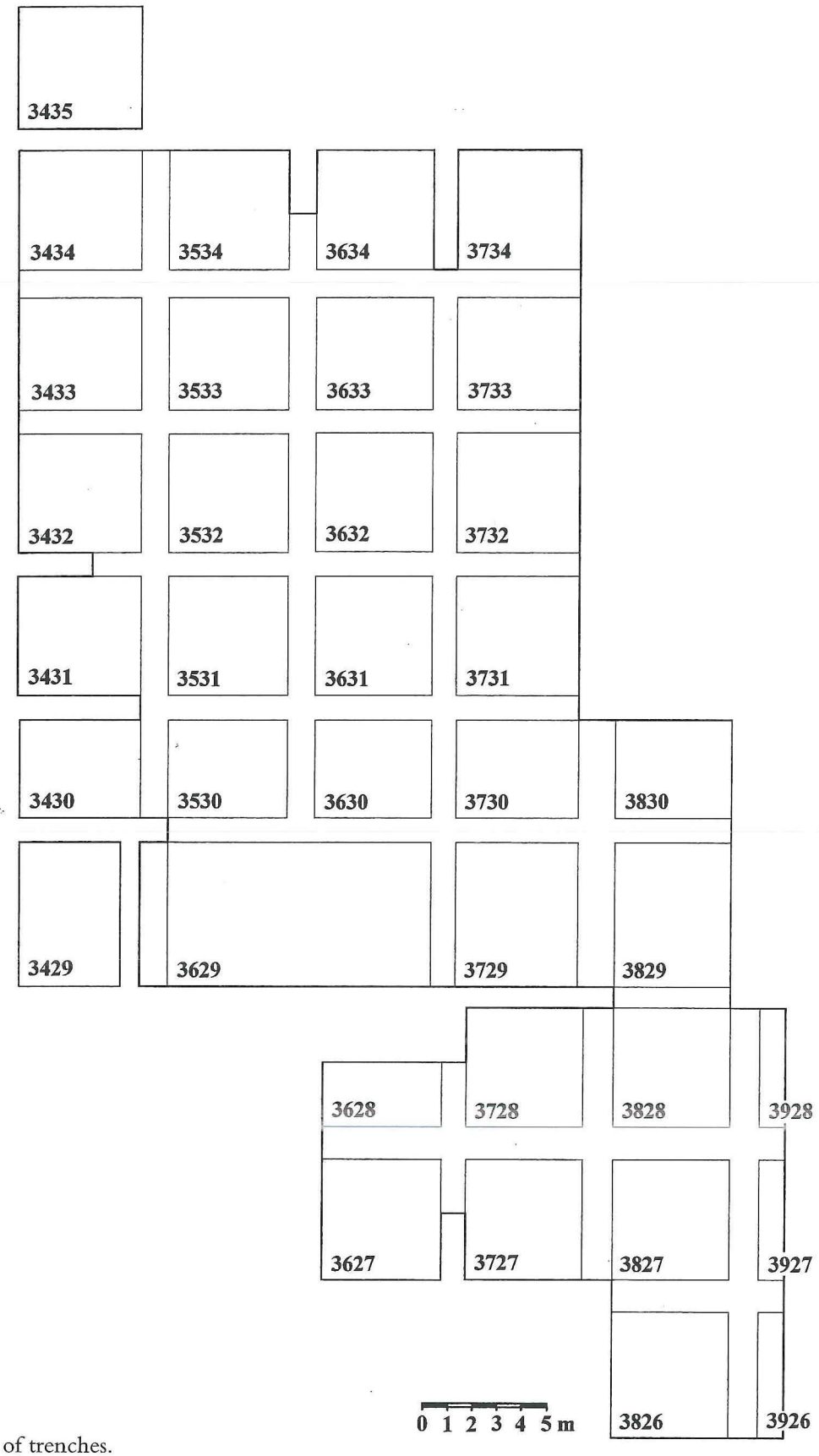

Fig. 7. Plan of trenches.

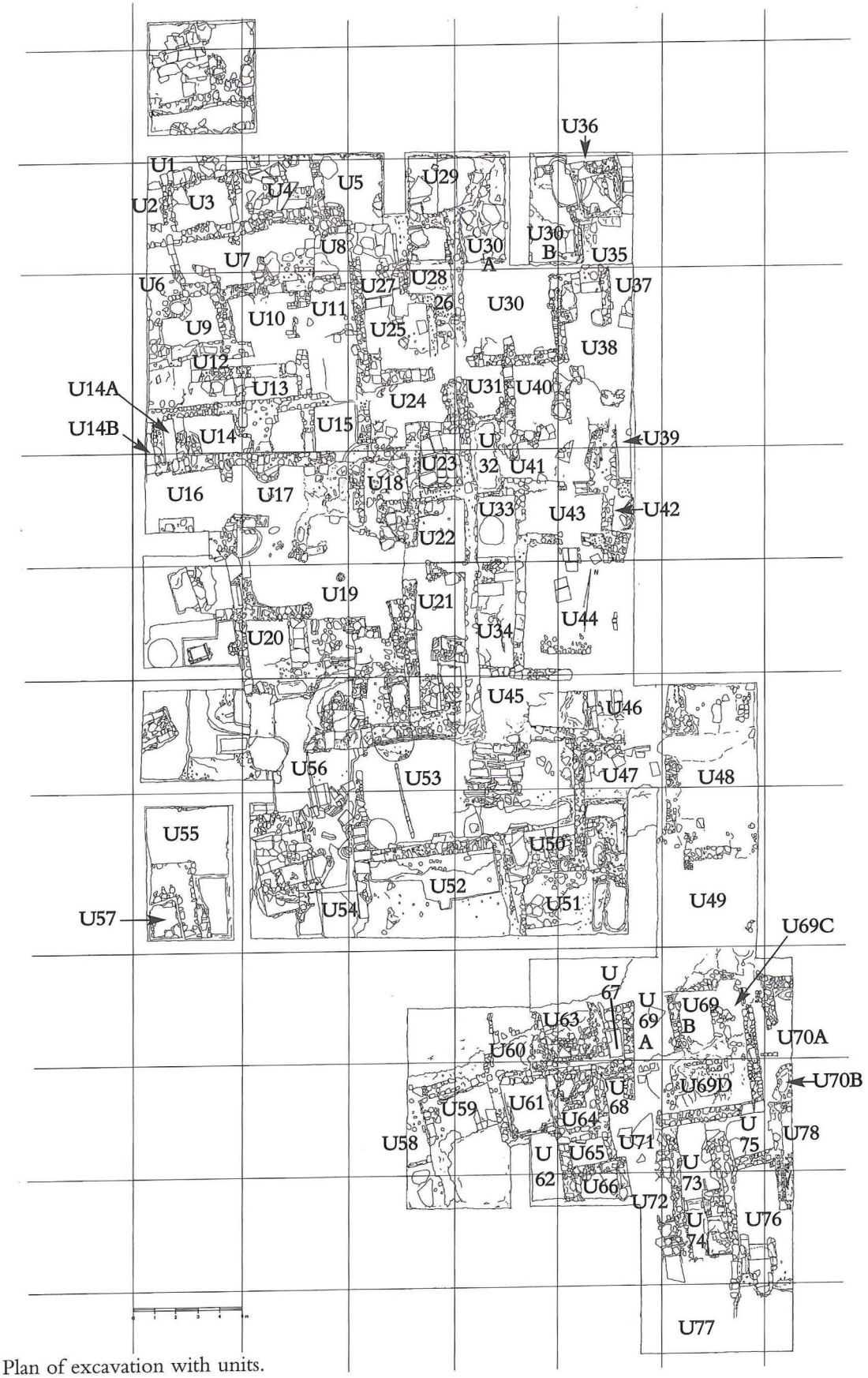

Fig. 8. Plan of excavation with units.

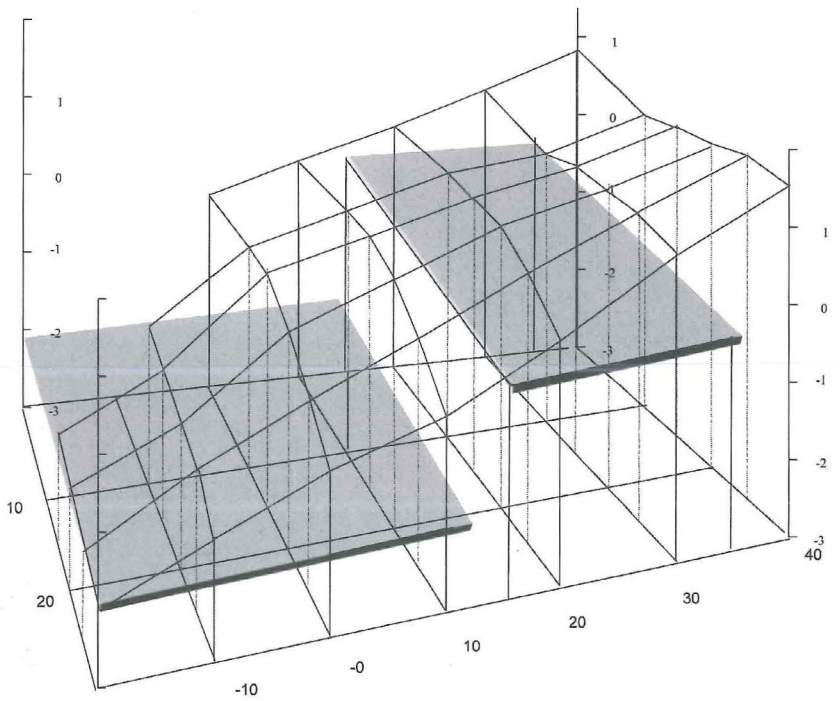

Fig. 9. Schematic presentation of the surface level of the excavated site prior to excavation with indications of the levels of major units in the excavation. Please note the different scales on the horizontal and the vertical axis.

vidual diagnostic item and groups of undiagnostic finds. The finds were labelled according to year, trench number, layer and consecutive find numbers. As the excavation generated a large number of ceramics only diagnostic sherds including decorated sherds, rims and bases and in some cases handles were registered separately. Body sherds of for instance kitchen ware or utility ceramics were registered as a group. In accordance with the designations of the Department of Antiquities, special finds, comprising well-preserved ceramics and objects of metal and stone received a special number, for instance AR95.250.

During the early seasons a level was used for measuring in the field, and from 1997 a total station was used as the principal instrument. The level was still used as a secondary device, partly to avoid waste of time waiting for the level to be available and partly to train students in operating both types of instruments. In the field measurements taken by the total station greatly facilitated the production of plan drawings of walls and other features as a print out of measured points guided the students through the work.

Principally, each trench was excavated by a group of 5 students directed by an instructor, who was familiar with the excavation through previous participation. Each team worked three days in the field and made sure that all finds were cleaned by the end of the day. On the fourth day the team registered and drew the finds from their own trench, and if necessary helped complete the registration of finds from other trenches. The procedure ensured that the students were trained in this type of registration and that all finds were registered by the end of each season and could be handed over to the Larnaca Museum. Computer registration was completed upon returning to Denmark.

Stratigraphy

A number of conditions on the site impeded a straightforward interpretation of the chronology of some of the architectural remains. Firstly the original terrain level of the hill has a difference of more than four meters on a slope that decreases in level from the north-west to the south-east (Fig. 9). However, there are several problems in identifying the levels at which human activities were first observable. Excavations of several units were often continued to a level, which was free of artefacts, and where the surface was rocklike, and therefore considerable efforts were required for further exca-



Fig. 10. Building debris in baulk. 2000.

vation. It was noticed though that these layers were of different nature with respect to hardness, colour and composition and at different levels. The lowest levels were found along the south-eastern part of the excavation, in Rooms 2 and 4, and Pit-rooms 1A and 1B at levels ranging from -1.70 to -2.4. In the western parts of the excavation these were at levels as high as -0.3. This clearly gives rise to a number of considerations regarding the origin of these layers. A straightforward suggestion would be that the upper ground levels may be a result of young alluvial sedimentations and the lower ground levels may represent earlier alluvial sedimentation or bedrock. The uneven alluvial sedimentation may be a result of differences in the intensity of human activities in different parts of the site, and a result of the disturbance of these layers by removing parts of the sediment for instance by larger construction projects where a sedimentary deposit had to be removed.

It seems quite clear that in certain parts of the excavated site the inhabitants have dug to build subterranean rooms and in this way disturbed the stratigraphy. In particular the area of Unit 53 seems to have been disturbed in several phases. When this unit was excavated it was found that building debris had been used to fill up a depression that appeared to have been man-made. The depression was at least 10 meters long and five metres broad. The digging in this area may have been associated with the construction of Rooms 2 and 3 and Pit-rooms 1A and B. The alluvial like sedimentation seen in the excavated bottom level of this unit, which is about 0.5 m above the foundations of the walls in the neighbouring rooms, suggests that the area had been abandoned for a while when the levelling with building debris was initiated. The finding of the bottom of two Iron Age pits in this unit suggests that those who did the initial digging may have disturbed these. So, although there is some stratigraphic evidence available for the unit, the digging and the filling make dating of these events uncertain.

In other parts of the excavation the stratigraphic span of levels between early and late periods of habitation is very small and difficult to document. For the main part of the units north of Wall 26, the documented base levels of walls, which are most likely from the Early Roman buildings on the site are at the same levels as the top levels of the iron age pits in the area. This suggests that over a period of several hundred years there has been very little change in the base level of building construction.

Finally in many parts of the excavation the walls and rooms were found under several layers of building debris (Figs. 10-11). These scattered slabs



Fig. 11. Building debris during excavation. 1994.

and dressed field stones were a major obstruction for a stratigraphic analysis of the layers right above the floor levels in many of the rooms.

Stratigraphic distribution of objects in the topmost layers (Table 1, Figs.12-13)

The conditions discussed above prompted an analysis of the stratigraphic distribution of objects found in the excavation. Surface collection was only conducted in a limited number of trenches before excavation was started.[10] The sample comprises 60 items, and the date of the material spans from the Iron Age to the Medieval period, but these two periods are only represented by respectively three and one sherd. Hellenistic to Early Roman fine ware ceramics appeared more frequently comprising in particular Colour-coated ware and Eastern Sigillata A, and a few sherds of Cypriot Sigillata were also registered. Assigned sherds from the Late Roman period are few with only Late Roman C ware being present. Fragments of tiles represent the largest group of objects and a couple of fragments of transport amphorae were also found together with a single lamp and three fragments of stone objects.

The topsoil, which was generally 0.10 to 0.15 m deep, contained a comparatively large number of objects. Painted Iron Age sherds were found scattered in the excavation.[11] Although the percentage drops, the actual number increases compared with the surface finds. They belong to White Painted and Black on Red ware corresponding with the general pattern obtained from the entire collection of Iron Age material where these wares predominate.[12]

The number of sherds from various fine wares current in the Hellenistic to Early Roman period likewise increases although the number of Attic/Atticizing Black Gloss sherds remains low,[13] and only a few sherds of Hellenistic Painted wares are represented[14] together with a few fragments of mould-made bowls[15] and a skyphos of "West-Slope" tradition.[16] Again the finds mirror the general pattern observed, as these wares are infrequent at the site.[17] Occurring much more frequently, fragments of Colour-Coated wares also follow the

[10] Trench 95.3429, 98.3432.N, 98.3433, 98.3434, 95.3531.D, 96.3533, 98.3533.W, 97.3534, 94.3630, 94.3631, 96.3633, 97.3634, 98.3727, 98.3728, 96.3733, 97.3734, 96.3826.

[11] Trench 3531W, 3532, 3633, 3732W, 3728-29, 3826, 3826N.

[12] Sørensen, PE I, 161.

[13] Trench 3430, 3534, 3534W, 35-3629, 3729, 3826, 3829; Lund, PE I, 186.

[14] Trench 3430, 3531.B, 3628, 3629NW, 3732.

[15] Trench 3433, 3731.N, 3733, 3734.

[16] Trench 3630.N.

[17] Lund, PE I, 187.

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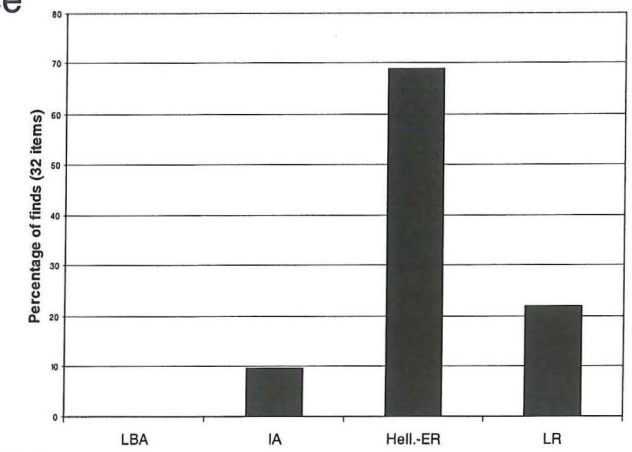
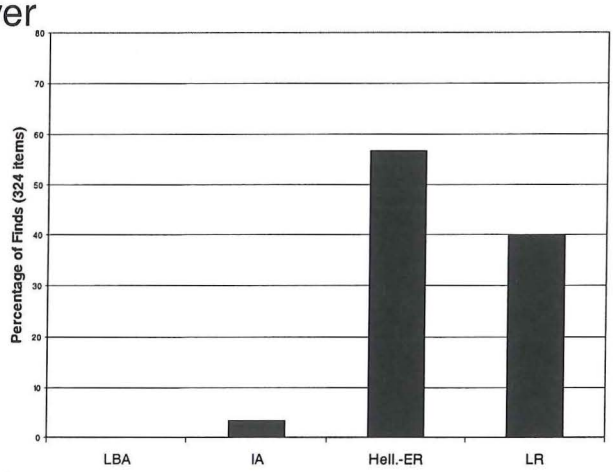


Layer



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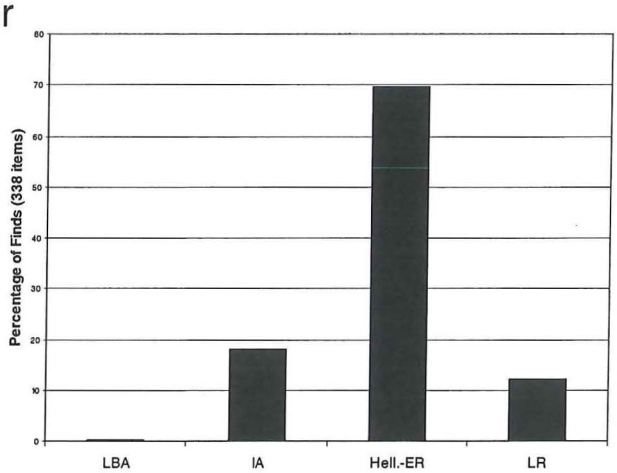


Fig. 12. Stratigraphic distribution of diagnostic pottery.

general pattern. They also had a wider scatter, but few fragments dated prior to the Roman period appeared in the southern part of the excavation.[18] Like the general pattern the goblet/skyphos is the predominant form, and cups/bowls are altogether better represented than other shapes. Fragments of

Items	Surface	Topsoil	Layer 2
Milk bowl			01
IA	03	11	61
Attic/Atticizing	01	06	14
Colour-coated	09	59	104
Hellenistic Painted		06	11
Mould-made		05	
ESA	08	73	78
CSI	04	35	28
ARS		23	09
LRC	06	61	22
CRS		33	08
ERS		05	01
Medieval	01	07	01
Transport amphora	05	76	126
Utility ceramics	01	60	100
Lamps	01	17	14
Tiles	18	76	11
Coins		02	10
Metal		07	17
Glass		11	19
Stone	03	16	64

Table 1. Objects found in the upper layers.

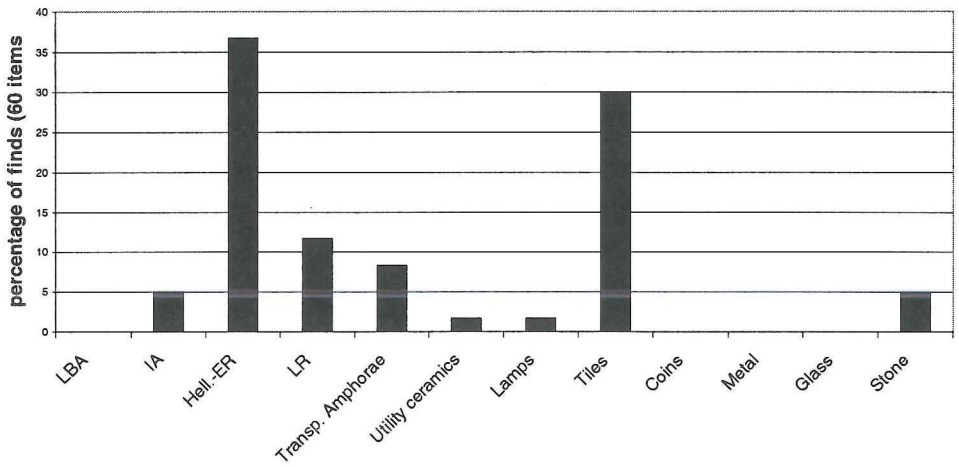
Eastern Sigillata A, which constitutes the largest group, were found almost all over the excavation. A comparatively large variety of the forms documented at the site is present, and the scarcity of early forms likewise mirrors the overall situation. As in the general picture plates are best represented both in this ware type and in Cypriot Sigillata. However, although the repertoire of Cypriot Sigillata forms is also well documented, fragments of this fine ware account for a much smaller number.

A large proportion of the Late Roman fine ware sherds appeared in the topsoil. Again the occurrence of forms corresponds to the general pattern.[19] Eight of the altogether nine registered forms

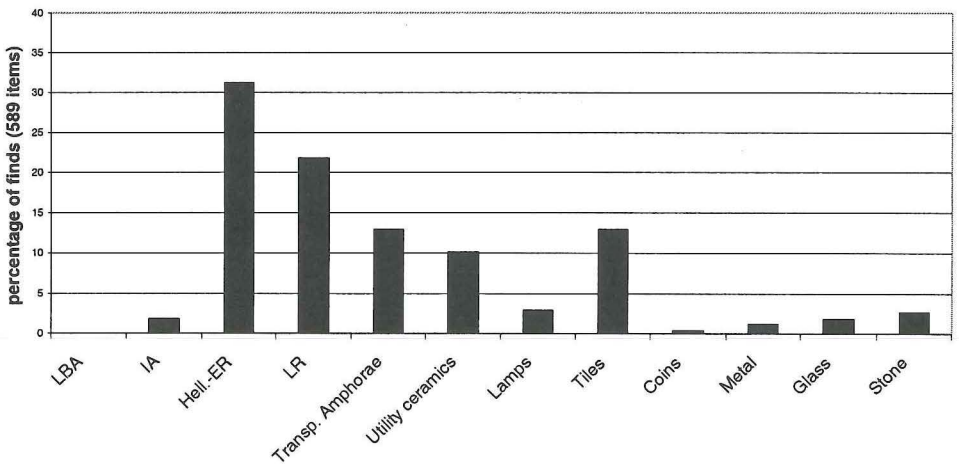
[18] Trench 3431, 3434, 3531, 3533, 3630.N, 3634, 3727, 3733, 3827.N.

[19] Lund, PE I, 183.

Surface



Top Layer



2. Layer

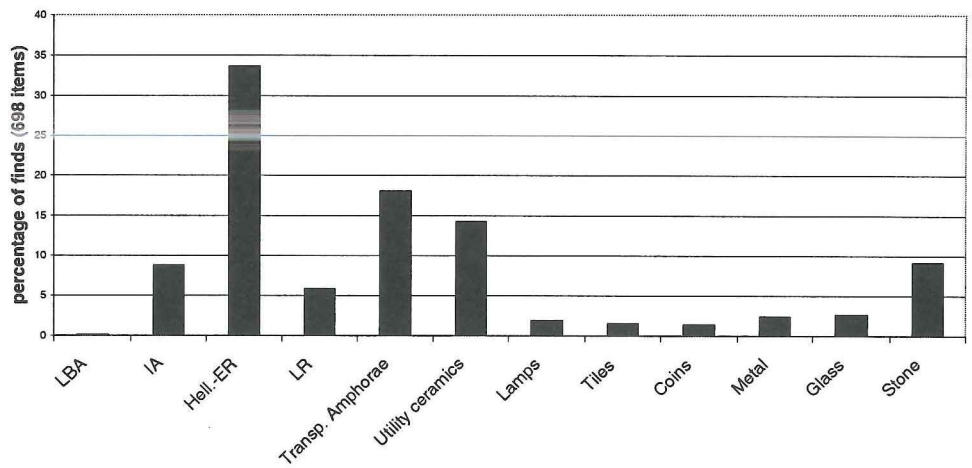


Fig. 13. Stratigraphic distribution of finds.

of African Red Slip ware are present[20] with bowls and large plates predominating. Sherds of Phocaean Red Slip or Late Roman C ware constitute the largest group[21]. They belong to dishes/bowls, and dishes also predominate within Cypriot Red Slip ware[22]. Five of the altogether nine fragments of Egyptian Red Slip[23] and seven Medieval sherds[24] were also found scattered in the topsoil, but not in the south-eastern part of the excavation.

Fragments of transport amphorae constitute another large group of finds from the topsoil. Although many different types were registered three types appeared more frequently than the others. They comprise Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles (A1), amphorae with double barrel-handles (A24) and Late Roman 1 amphorae (A6). According to K.W. Jacobsen they represent dominant shapes at the site from respectively the Late Archaic to Early Classical period, the Hellenistic to Early Roman period and the Late Roman period.[25] The utility ceramics also reflects the general pattern at the site. Open shapes predominate, in particular large bowls and basins. Pithos fragments represent the majority of closed shapes.

Altogether 76 small tile fragments were found. They appeared primarily in the northern part of the excavation, while none were found in Trench 3429-32, 3629-3531 and in the south-eastern part of the excavation. The majority of other types of finds including 17 lamp fragments, two coins and objects of metal, glass and stone also appeared in the northern part of the excavation.

The analysis of the material from the surface collection and the topsoil clearly demonstrates a correspondence between these finds and the general pattern of finds from the excavation. This is an interesting result with particular relevance for the analysis of survey results.

In the layer below the topsoil the number of diagnostic sherds increases, and the occurrence of pottery types partly concurs and partly differs from that noticed in the surface layer. Although the number of sherds of Late Roman fine wares decreases to about a third of the amount found in the topsoil, fragments of Phocaean Red Slip still form the largest group. As in the topsoil the majority of fragments appeared in the northern trenches, and as in the topsoil they are undocumented in the same trenches to the west and the south.[26] The number of identifiable fine ware sherds from the Hellenistic to Early Roman period increases, and earlier Hellenistic material is better represented than in the topsoil.[27] The increase is due to a significant rise in the number of Colour-coated fragments, while the amount of Eastern Sigillata A and Cypriot Sigillata remains approximately the same as in the topsoil, however, Eastern Sigillata A shows a slight increase and Cypriot Sigillata a slight decrease. The sherds are widely scattered throughout the site, and the same forms predominate within each ware type.[28]

The number of Attic/Atticizing sherds increases, but remains small.[29] Fragments of pottery painted in the local Iron Age tradition are much better represented than in the topsoil, and although the majority appeared in the northern part of the excavation they are scattered more widely than in the topsoil.[30] Again fragments of White Painted and

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[20] Trench 3434, 3534, 3634, 3533, 3632, 3631, 3731, 3530, 3630, 3730, 3830, 3829, 3629, 3828, 3827, 3826.

[21] Trench 3434, 3534, 3634,3433, 3533, 3633, 3733, 3532, 3632, 3531, 3631, 3731, 3630, 3830, 3828, 3928.

[22] Trench 3434, 3534, 3433, 3533, 3633, 3432, 3532, 3732, 3531, 3631, 3731, 3530, 3630, 3830, 3829, 3828, 3928.

[23] Trench 3634,3433, 3633N, 3432.

[24] Trench 3434, 3534, 3533, 3633, 3532, 3632, 3630.

[25] Jacobsen, PE I, 303.

[26] Late Roman C was found in Trench 3434, 3435, 3634, 3433, 3536, 3633, 3732, 3531, 3729, 3828, 3928, 3927, African Red Slip in Trench 3434, 3534, 3531, 3631,3530, 3830, 3927, Cypriot Red slip in Trench 3634, 3433, 3533, 3633, 3530, 3828, 3927, Egyptian Red Slip in Trench 3830, Medieval in Trench 3532.

[27] Hellenistic Painted was found in Trench 3734, 3433, 3633, 3732-33, 3627, 3727, 3927, while Colour-coated appeared in most of the trenches except for Trench 3632, 3430-31, 3630, 3730, 3429, 3829, 3928.

[28] Eastern Sigillata A was found in most trenches except for Trench 3433, 3632, 3429-31, 3729, 3627-28, 3826-29, 3827-28, and Cypriot Sigillata was found in Trench 3432-34, 3534, 3633-34,3734, 3532, 3732, 3530, 3630, 3629, 3729, 3727, 3828-29.

[29] Trench 3534, 3533, 3633, 3733, 3432, 3531, 3730, 3629, 3729, 3927, 3826.

[30] Trench 3634, 3433, 3533, 3733, 3432, 3532, 3732, 3429, 3629, 3829, 3628, 3728, 3828, 3928, 3627, 3727, 3826.

Black on Red are most common, a couple of Bichrome sherds also appeared. The Late Bronze Age and the post-Roman periods are each represented by a single sherd.

Transport amphorae constitute the largest group of finds. Koan and Sub-Koan amphorae (A24) form the largest group followed by Rhodian amphorae (A22), Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles (A1) and Cypriot Late Roman 1 amphorae (A6). Small numbers of other types were found. Most of these are dated to the Hellenistic to Early Roman period.

Fragments of utility ceramics also represent a large group. Again most of them belong to the Hellenistic Early Roman period, while a few pieces date for sure to the Late Roman period. Open shapes remain the most numerous. As in the topsoil large bowls and basins are prevailing, and among the closed shapes the pithos is best represented.

Compared with the finds from the topsoil the number of tiles clearly decreases, while the number of other types of objects increases, and in particular stone objects appear more frequently. However, the relatively small number of stone objects found in the topsoil may indicate that they had been removed by farmers as certainly building stones had been.

Although certain differences exist between the finds from the two layers the find pattern supports the impression obtained from the topsoil that ceramic material from the Late Hellenistic to the Early Roman period clearly predominates. A less pronounced increase is documented from the Late Archaic to Early Classical period, while fine ware fabrics from the Late Roman period clearly decrease.

The pattern described above was to be expected, but an analysis of the vertical distribution of diagnostic fine wares in the subsequent layers excluding pits, subterranean rooms and trial trenches reveals a less orderly picture. Late Roman pottery hardly appeared below layer 2, but in a few cases Late Roman fine ware sherds were found in layers from the topsoil to the bottom layer as in Units 5, 46, 48, 69. In Unit 5 the sherds were found in a deep layer of debris mixed with earlier material from the Iron Age to the Early Roman period, and in Units 46 and 48, which we suggest belong to the Late Roman period earlier material also appeared. The same mixture of finds is seen in Units 47, 49 and 69, 70B and 78 likewise dated to the Late Roman period based upon the architecture. In Unit 47 one fragment of Cypriot Red slip was found in the bottom layer, and fragments of Late Roman transport amphorae were found in the layers above. Units 70, 70B and 78 were only partly exposed and excavation did not proceed beneath the topmost layers. A few fine ware fragments appeared below the top layers in Units 36, 37, 38, 45, 53, 64 and 73, and fragments of Late Roman transport amphorae also appeared beneath the top layers in Units 40, 54, 67, and 69D.

As mentioned above the ceramic fine wares from the Late Hellenistic to Early Roman period were well represented in the topmost layers, and in most units they were found continuously from the surface to the lowest layers although the density of the scatters varies. In Units 6, 9, 11, 14-14B, 26, 31, 32, 57, 67, and 69A-C they were absent from the lowest layers still containing other types of finds. However, in Unit 14 fragments of Early Roman glass beakers represent the period.

Painted Iron Age pottery was mainly found scattered in the lowest layers, where it was mixed with later material. A continuous distribution from the topsoil or layer 2 to the lowest layer was noticed in particular in units in the north-western part of the excavation (Units 3-4, 6-7, 9-14B), and some of the walls found here may actually belong to this period. The same distribution is repeated in Units 28-30, 32, 55, 57, 63, 67, and 69-69C and 74. However, only the lowest layers of Units 4, 6, 9, 14, 14A-B, 28, 32, 63, 67, and 69A-C were uncontaminated by later material. Units 69A-C represent deposits found in depressions in the rock, and the finds in Unit 32 were made in layers beneath the wall bases, but otherwise it seems that successive building activity caused earlier material to surface. The near-by lack of Iron Age material in a strip across excavation in Units 54, 56 and 53 supports the interpretation reached below that the sediment and traces of earlier activity was removed in connection with the later construction phase.

In contrast to the impression gained from the topmost layers this brief survey of the vertical distribution of diagnostic sherds in the excavated area has demonstrated a somewhat unreliable stratigraphy on the site. It is clear that the latest datable finds from a given context do not necessarily provide the correct date, and as a result the analysis of the architectural remains is not straightforward.

Summary and discussion

The size of the archaeological site

The excavations have so far exposed architectural remains, which cover an area of about 1200 square meters on top of the hill, and so far nothing indicates that a circuit- or fortification wall surrounded the habitation as seen at Idalion, Golgoi and Tamassos.[31] Concerning the Early Roman period this is not surprising considering the general picture obtained from the island. According to Balandier, Idalion was still protected by walls during the 1st century BC, but the defensive works at Tamassos and Golgoi were definitely abandoned and nothing is known of the city walls of Kition.[32] Her analysis has shown that at the beginning of the Roman period city walls were only built at certain places for economic and strategic purposes, and during the 1st to 2nd centuries AD defensive work was abandoned in Cyprus because the island no longer held a strategic position.

A single trench opened in the fields north of the excavation proves together with a subterranean room, Room 1, further north that building activity continues in this direction. Trial trenches excavated in 1991 on the lower terrace to the south documented that the habitation also continues in this direction.[33] The ceramic scatter observed during the brief surface survey conducted in 2000 indicates that activity continued in the area south east of the excavation, at least during the Late Roman period, while it does not spread far to the east.[34] The presence of a looted rock cut tomb in this area app. 200 m east of the excavation supports the result of the survey. According to observations made prior to the excavation and during the survey, the site did not extend into the area between the hill and the river to the west, but it cannot be excluded that the planting of the small olive grove here may have caused damage to earlier remains. On the other hand one would expect that such an activity would have exposed more subsurface material if it existed. Neither walls nor sherd concentrations were observed during walks on the Kakoskalia hill to the south and the Kophinarka hill west of the river, and it therefore seems reasonable to conclude that the habitation was confined to the hill with the church.

Architectural characteristics and conclusions

Based upon the architectural remains and various types of datable finds it has been possible to establish four main activity horizons on the hill south of the church of Panayia Ematousa: an Archaic to Early Classical horizon, a Hellenistic followed by an Early Roman and a Late Roman horizon. This, however, does not imply that the site was completely abandoned during the interim periods as indicated in particular by the fine ware pottery.[35]

The Archaic to Early Classical period (cf. Fig. 18)

As at Palaeokastro and Golgoi[36] Iron Age pottery scattered in most parts of the excavation provides evidence of activity during this period. Mostly the sherds were mixed with later material, but uncontaminated deposits were found in the north-western and south-eastern area. Some of the walls in the north-western part are more irregular, but at present it is not possible to decide if they represent remains of Archaic architecture or if they merely are foundations to later walls. Trial trenches exca-

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[31] Stager & Walker 1989, Pl. 8; Bakalakis 1988, figs. 23-27; Buchholz & Untiedt 1996, Abb. 21-22.
[32] Balandier 2002, 334-5.
[33] Sørensen & Grønne 1992, Fig. 1.
[34] Methenitis, PE I, 426.
[35] Lund, PE I, 185, Table 1.
[36] Quilici 1971, 64; Bakalakis 1988, 146.

vated in Unit 45[37] and the eastern part of Unit 50[38] likewise produced Iron Age material, as did the bottom deposits in Unit 63, Unit 67 and the northern part of Unit 69[39]. In this unit the "bedrock" is cut down vertically, and the sherds were found in three irregular depressions, apparently cut into the "bedrock". The western section continues underneath Wall 83 into Unit 67, which is separated from Unit 63 by Wall 77A. Wall 85 and Wall 86 in Unit 69 are oriented like Wall 77A and may also belong to this period.

A series of pits, Pit 2 in Unit 16A, Pit 7 in Unit 33 (cf. Fig. 19), Pit 8 in Unit 56, Pit 10 in Unit 19 and Pit 11 in Unit 8 belong to this period.[40] Pit 4 and Pit 5 in Unit 53[41] probably also belong to the Archaic period, although the material evidence found in them is scant. Pits 4 and 5 are rather shallow apparently because they were disturbed by later building activity (cf. Fig. 39). The pits are round and were filled with soil, stones and fragments of pottery of the same types, and fragmentary terracotta figurines were also found in Pits 2, 8 and 11. The bad state of preservation indicates that the objects represent discarded material.

Pits are common phenomena in Cyprus. During the Late Bronze Age pits were used as deposits for discarded offerings and sacrificial waste or for plants and bushes, or they served to support canopies and posts.[42] Given the circumstances, pits from the historical periods are largely known from sanctuaries and are generally considered deposits of offerings and cult implements, as for instance at Tamassos, Idalion, Kition-Bamboula, Kition-Kathari and Mersinaki.[43] However, pits were also used for other purposes. A pit with scraps of jewellery found beneath one of the walls of the Athena temple at Vouni could be a foundation deposit, and a composite pit filled with limestone chips was possibly the place of an alter or a base for a statue at the same place.[44] In Rooms 11 and 12 of the palace at Vouni conical holes were cut into the rock floor for large pithoi.[45] The same phenomenon is known from Kourion, and according to the excavator some other pits found here may have held plants or trees in analogy with some of the Late Bronze Age pits.[46] Some of the pits at Panayia Ematousa may have served a similar purpose as they contained none or few finds and were filled with stones.

Alternatively they may originally have served as underground silos, a function suggested for some of the pits excavated in the domestic area in the lower city at Idalion,[47] while a possible connection between workshops and pits suggested for some of the pits found on the hill of Agios Georgios in Nicosia is undocumented at Panayia Ematousa.[48]

The presence of figurines in Pits 2, 8 and 11 indicates a sacral aspect, but although figurines are typical evidence of sanctuary deposits, the number exhumed from the pits at Panayia Ematousa is fairly small compared to pit deposits of figures and figurines known elsewhere in Cyprus. Figurines were also used as tomb gifts, and although evidence is not at hand considering our general poor knowledge of domestic architecture during the period in question it is not inconceivable that figurines were also used in a domestic context. However, this does not exclude that a sanctuary was located on the hill, most probably in the vicinity of the present church of Panayia Ematousa.

The Hellenistic period (cf. Fig. 21)

A number of pits, subterranean rooms and a combination of pits and walls here called pit-rooms belong to this phase. Pit 1 in Unit 16A (cf. Fig. 22)

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[37] Trench 96.3730.B3.

[38] Trench 94.3729.E4.

[39] Trench 98.3728.B1, 98.3728.A1, 99.3828.D1, E1-2, W3.

[40] Pit 2 in Trench 93.3431.3, Pit 7 in Trench 95.3631.I1, 99.3732.WC1, Pit 8 in Trench 95.3629.N5, 96.3629.N5, Pit 10 in Trench 97.3531.Wpit and Pit 11 in Trench 97.3534.D1-2.

[41] Pit 4 in Trench 94.3629.C6 and Pit 5 in Trench 94.3629.C8.

[42] Webb 1999, 174.

[43] Buchholz & Untiedt 1996, 27 and 30; Gjerstad *et al.* 1937, 74, 492, 501, 627; Karageorghis 1976, pl. 96-101; Westholm 1937b, pl. XXXII.

[44] Westholm 1937b, 91, 93 and 100, nos. 227-230 and 238-240.

[45] Gjerstad *et al.* 1937, 210.

[46] Soren 1987b, 185.

[47] Stager & Walker 1989, 462.

[48] Pilides 2003, 190.

and the partly excavated Pit 14 in Unit 35[49] (cf. Fig. 23) are intersected by walls, which are built in them. Pit 15 beneath Unit 46 may represent the same phenomenon, but further investigation is needed to decide if it is actually a pit or the remains of a pit-room.[50] The preserved top of the wall in Pit 14 is considerably lower than the top of the pit, but it may originally have reached the top of the pit as Wall 30 in Pit 1. Pits containing walls are not widespread phenomena in Cyprus, but the Archaic Pit 9 beneath Building A in the western lower domestic precinct at Idalion contained one course of a wall. The excavators suggest that this and other large pits were used as semi-subterranean dwellings.[51] A buttress belonging to the same Building A was built in Pit 14. According to the excavators the pit stood open and empty when other parts of the later Building A was constructed as it was considered structurally safer to built the buttress in the pit rather than erect it on unstable fill thrown into the pit.[52] Offhand the arrangement of Pit 9 at Idalion may be compared with Pit 14 at Panayia Ematousa, but the wall in this pit may have reached to the top of the pit, as mentioned above. The nice western face of the wall built in Pit 1 at Panayia Ematousa indicates that it was intended to be seen and that the western part of the pit stood open, at least for a short time. However, unlike the wall in Pit 14 at Idalion it was apparently not associated with the nearby walls, which are built on a higher level. Pit 1, which primarily contained sherds of cups may have had a specific function. About two meters south of the pit a box made of thin slabs and containing ashes was found inserted into the soft sedimentary layer (cf. Figs. 47-48) and further south part of a separate rectangular structure was excavated (cf. Fig 49), which compares with structures identified as altars elsewhere in Cyprus. Although the few sherds found in its vicinity may reach into the Early Roman period[53], the structure may originally belong to this phase. It is made of rubble bordered by lines of dressed stones and rests on a layer of mortar, which is inserted into the soft sedimentary deposit. It is comparable with an altar found in the cult-chapel at the palace at Vouni, which measures 1.7 by 1.94 m and is built of rubble with ashlars at the corners. Lime mortar covers the lower part of its sides, and it is suggested that the upper parts were revetted with wooden planks coated with lime mortar.[54] Similar structures considered stone tables and platforms for cultic purposes are also known from Late Bronze Age sanctuaries in Cyprus.[55] Although no objects with specific religious connotations were found in Pit 1 and in the general area, together the three features indicate that some ritual took place involving an offering table and fire. If so, the many fragments of cups found in Pit 1 may signify that libation or drink offerings also took place in the area.

A combination of pits and walls was also used to construct cellars or rooms here termed pit-rooms, which are so far un-documented elsewhere in Cyprus. Pit-room 2 is located immediately west of Pit 14 (cf. Figs. 23-24). It is basically a rounded pit, in which a wall is built, and it is provided with a doorway leading into it from the north(cf. Fig. 25). The north wall reaches 0.4 m above the top of the pit. It is built of regular courses of cut fieldstones and slabs and was originally covered with plaster. A large horizontal triangular slab resting on the top of the pit protrudes 0.10 m westward and together with the topmost section of the wall it overhangs the lower part of the wall. The top of the wall is also covered with plaster indicating that the original height is preserved. Pit-room 2 was filled with un-stratified material,[56] which according to J. Lund dates to the third quarter of the 1st century BC.[57] It is possible that both Pit-room 2 and Pit 14 were entirely covered with large slabs including a broken slab found in Unit 30B (cf. Fig. 67).

A similar, although not identical arrangement was found beneath Unit 19, where two pits each containing a small compartment, Pit-rooms 1A

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[49] Pit 1 in Trench 93.3431.4-5 and Pit 14 in Trench 98. 3734.G1.
[50] Trench 95.3730.A3, 96.3730.A3.
[51] Stager & Walker 1989, 67.
[52] Stager & Walker 1989, 70.
[53] Trench 94.3430.3.
[54] Gjerstad *et al.* 1937, 174, fig. 114.
[55] Webb 1999, figs. 65-66.
[56] Trench 98.3734.D2, F1.
[57] Lund, PE I, 184.

and 1B are located north of Wall 26a and west of Wall 21a (cf. Figs 26-31). Both walls, which were later re-used are built of large dressed blocks and courses of field stones and slabs, and two 0.6 m wide openings in Wall 26 provide access to the rooms. Large dressed blocks form the thresholds in both openings, and an additional step leads down into Pit-room 1A. The "bedrock" was reached at level -2.30 in both rooms. Wall 21a, which forms the eastern doorframe of the doorway to Pit-room 1A stands to level -0.08 (without the topmost block), while the northern and western walls of the room only stand to level -1.35, as did the walls around Pit-room 1B. The blocks in the east wall of this room are clearly re-used, as indicated by slab fragments tucked in between the damaged corners and edges of the blocks, and it is therefore possible that all the blocks were originally destined for another complex. The lower fill in Pit-room 1A contained a substantial amount of pottery mostly of a Hellenistic date.[58] According to J. Lund it dates to the second half of the 2nd, perhaps reaching into the beginning of the 1st century BC.[59] The lowest fill in Pit-room 1B, from the top of the walls only contained sherds of Colour-Coated goblets/skyphoi.[60] West of Pit-room 1B the top of the pit meets Wall 26 at level -0.64 at the top of the upright block forming the western doorframe. From here it curves to the north, and like the lower section of the east wall it extends 2.2 m north of Wall 26 measured at the bottom. The fill from the remaining sections of the pit, which contained Pit-room 1B contained a mixture of Hellenistic to Early Roman sherds.[61]

The full extension of the eastern pit was not defined, and it possibly continues beneath the southern part of the later Unit 21 to the east, where layers of broken slabs were used perhaps to create a steady floor above a loose fill.

The section of large blocks lying in Unit 53 and Wall 52 possibly formed the eastern continuation of Wall 26 (cf. Fig. 38). During the Archaic and Classical periods similar large dressed blocks, so-called ashlars,[62] were used in the construction of tombs, city walls and structures sometimes referred to as palaces at different city centres.[63] Wall 21 at Panayia Ematousa is very similar to Wall 21 at Idalion, which according to the excavators is part of the citadel wall of the western terrace.[64] Later on dressed blocks were apparently also used for other types of buildings. At Tamassos such a wall is considered part of the front of an Early Hellenistic workshop building. It was found tumbled to the ground, and according to the excavators it was possible to reconstruct it as being more than six meters tall.[65] Unfortunately the identification of two structures made of dressed blocks found at Polis is premature. The walls found beneath the Early Roman portico building are tentatively dated to the Classical period, and it is interesting to note that perhaps in analogy with Panayia Ematousa the blocks represent re-used building material.[66] They also show traces of chiselling, but apparently they are not provided with the rectangular slots cut in some of the blocks at Panayia Ematousa. It is difficult to decide if the blocks found here were cut according to standard measures, as many of them are abraded. Several are between 0.8 and 1.0 m long, but larger blocks were also available as proven by the block placed on top of Wall 21 and the blocks used as door frames in Pit-rooms 1B and 2 and Room 2, which are 1.3 m long.

Apart from the pit-rooms four stone built rooms were found beneath the upper structures. Room 1 is located north of the excavation field, and Rooms 2, 3 and 4 are lying almost on line across the excavation beneath Units 54, 50 and 47, where they are built at approximately the same level. Their walls are oriented respectively north-northwest/south-southeast or north-northeast/south-southwest, and their construction suggests that they were built at the same time. They are made of regular courses of

[58] Trench 94.3530.AW7.
[59] Lund, PE I, 183.
[60] Trench 95.3530.F2.
[61] Trench 94.3530.C4, E1, G1.
[62] Wright 1992, 412.
[63] Stager & Walker 1989, 6; Petit 1993, 696; Maier & Wartburg 1985, 113; Maier 1989.
[64] Stager & Walker 1989, pl. 8.
[65] Buchholz 1985, 249, abb. 13; Buchholz & Untiedt 1996, 32.
[66] Childs 1999, 233, figs. 9 and 11; Najbjerg, Nicklies & Papalexandrou 2002, fig. 4.

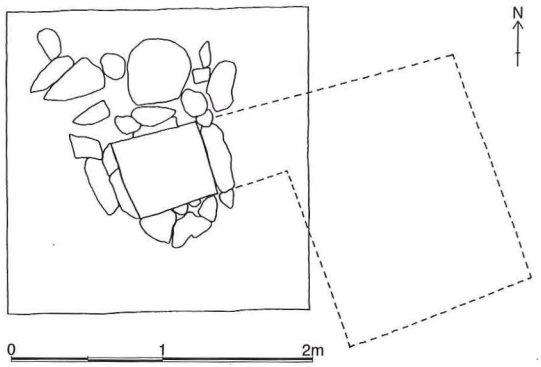

Fig. 14. Plan of Room 1. (1:50).

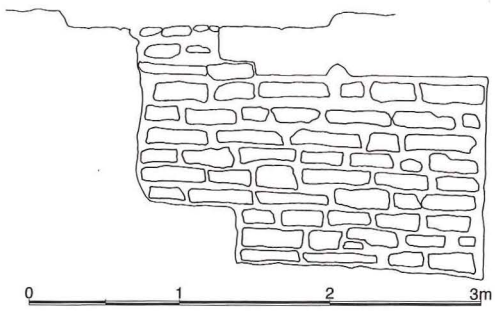

Fig. 15. Room 1 north wall. (1:50).

cut fieldstones, small and large slabs, and large dressed blocks are also used occasionally. Originally they were covered with plaster. However, none of them are identical as to shape and size. Room 1 (Figs. 14-15) located north of the excavation measures 1.3 by 1.6 m. Like the other rooms it is built on "bedrock". It is roofed with large slabs. A vertical shaft leads down into it indicating that it was entered from above by a ladder, and Room 3, which is less well preserved, was probably entered the same way (cf. Figs. 45-46). Room 2 is provided with a doorway leading to Unit 53 (cf. Figs. 42-44), while the original layout of Room 4 was obscured by the construction of the smaller Room 4A in its north-eastern part (cf. Figs. 33-37). Three stone built steps lead down into this room, and the rest of Room 4 was filled in, forming a floor west and south of it. The dating evidence is circumstantial. The fill in Room 4 around Room 4A dates prior to the middle of the 1st century BC,[67] and if the other rooms were constructed at the same time as indicated by the architecture they all belong to the pre-Roman period. They may have continued in use into the Early Roman period as the few ceramic finds from Room 4A point towards a date in the 1st century AD,[68] and the material from the lowest fill in Room 3 belongs to the 1st century BC to AD 50.[69] The correspondence between these rooms and in particular Pit-room 2 may also support the impression of a contemporary construction date. The wall construction is comparable with the walls of the spring building excavated at Golgoi and the so-called basement building connected with Building B at Idalion dated to the Classical period.[70] The rooms may have been used for storage purposes. Room 1 and Rooms 4-4A may have been associated with water. Like the square opening to the spring chamber at Golgoi the entrance to Room 1 is lined with stones, and it may tentatively be suggested that Rooms 4-4A functioned as a bath.

The upright dressed blocks used as door frames in Room 2 and Pit-rooms IB and 2 are also seen in domestic buildings at Paleokastro.[71] Similar blocks are also engaged in the Hellenistic walls at Ayios Philon, but here they are used in walls of the so-called Phoenico-Punic type, which is not documented at Panayia Ematousa.[72]

Many fragments of large rectangular and right-angled triangular slabs were found among the building debris. They belong to the same types, which cover the subterranean rooms discussed above. Rectangular slabs are used to cover Room 1 and Room 2, and a large triangular slab was used to support the top section of Wall 44 in Pit-room 2. Two triangular blocks furthermore form the upper step of the stairs leading down into Room 4A. The thickness of both types generally varies from 5 to 10 cm, but some of the rectangular slabs are up to 15 cm thick. The rectangular slab, which

[67] Trench 94.3629.AB3.
[68] Trench 94.3629.AW5.
[69] Trench 93.3729.B6, 94.3729.D6-8.
[70] Bakalakis 1988, 26, figs. 18-22; Gaber & Dever 1995, 92, figs. 4-5.
[71] Quilici 1971, 162, fig. 4.
[72] Plat Taylor & Megaw 1980, pl. XXVI, 2.

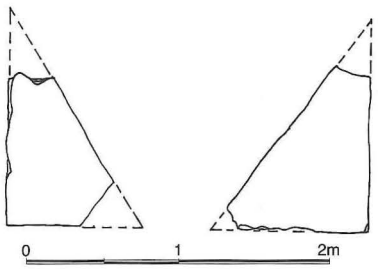

Fig. 16. Triangular cut blocks. (1:50).

was found in Unit 30B measures 0.8 by 1.0 m, and many of the fragments are 0.9 m wide. The triangular slabs are not strictly speaking triangular, as two of their corners are cut off deliberately unless they simply broke at a weak point (Fig. 16). The long side of the triangular slab used in Wall 44 measures 1.4 m corresponding with the measure of other slabs well enough preserved to estimate the size. Generally they are 1.4 to 1.5 m long, although the estimated length of a single slab is 1.9 m. This indicates that the slabs were cut to specific measures, but at present it is impossible to say if this was caused by the existence of established standard measures used in the quarries or if their size was dictated by the customers' requirements.

During this phase Unit 53 appears to be a large area with access to both Pit-rooms 1A and 1B and Room 2. How far it extended to the east is at present unknown, but Wall 60a visible beneath Wall 60 formed the western limit (cf. Fig. 41). The building blocks lying in Unit 56 may have been part of this wall (cf. Fig. 32). About two meters east of the wall, a 3.4 m long furrow with five slightly deeper elliptical holes was exposed beneath the building debris (cf. Fig. 40). Similar furrows with rounded depressions are known from Vouni. They divided the floor of the 5th century Athena temple into three sections, and according to Westholm wooden walls strengthened by posts were sunk into the floor[73]. Another similar furrow in the floor between Rooms 107 and 108 in the building south east of the palace was likewise interpreted as marks left from a wooden partition.[74] The furrow at Panayia Ematousa probably served a similar purpose and together with a line of upright slabs east of Pit 5 it may have been used to screen off certain areas of Unit 53.

The large dressed blocks indicate that a substantial structure was either built on the hill or was intended to be so. At present it is not possible to identify its function, but it must have been different from the more humble architecture of the later periods. In her article on Cypriot fortifications of the Hellenistic period Balandier argues for an extensive and hierarchic defensive network in Cyprus at the end of the 2nd century BC, and the internal face of the northern rampart at Amathus dated to the same century may be compared with Walls 21a and 26a.[75] It is possible that Walls 21a and 26a originally formed part of a defensive structure such as a tower overlooking the roads running inland from Kition. This structure seems to have coexisted with a settlement indicated by the subterranean rooms and perhaps also the excavated building remains in the south-eastern part of the excavation. Most of the walls south of Unit 53 are oriented like the walls and rooms treated above indicating that they were constructed at the same time, but unfortunately the ceramic evidence does not support such a conclusion. It points to a date reaching into the Early Roman period, and if the architecture exposed in this part of the excavation is actually earlier it was apparently reused during the Early Roman period.

The place was either abandoned or destroyed, and according to the ceramic finds re-occupation followed soon after. Before or in connection with the construction of the Early Roman architecture some re-organisation took place. Wall 26 was blocked from the south in a rather irregular manner, and together with Wall 60 and Wall 59 it looks as if it was made by squatters (cf. Fig. 51). Wall 59 is built at the level of the building debris in Unit 53. The debris in this unit and the fallen blocks in Unit 56 to the west form an irregular surface, and a cement-like layer with green chert was reached at the same level in the eastern part of the unit (cf. Fig. 50). It spreads beneath Units 46 and 47 to the east and Unit 51 to the south, and

[73] Westholm 1937a, 91, plan VIII.
[74] Gjerstad *et al.* 1937, 150, figs. 119 and 134.
[75] Balandier 2002, 333, fig. 16.

the same material was used to seal off Room 4 to the west (cf. Fig. 34). Recent excavations have documented that this is not an isolated phenomenon in Cyprus. The use of earlier building material as fill is also seen beneath the Early Roman portico building at Polis/Arsinoe where similar dressed limestone blocks were used as a sub floor in a possible forecourt.[76] They form an irregular surface like the slabs and blocks in Unit 53 at Panayia Ematousa. Other types of fill observed in the same building at Polis are likewise comparable with observations made at Panayia Ematousa. At Polis sand was dumped in an empty space before the construction of the forecourt of the Early Roman building. A packing for a concrete floor in the courtyard is described as a 15-20 cm thick yellowish matrix with a layer of medium-sized, flat river stones on top and containing hundreds of buff-coloured limestone chips.[77] It corresponds to the cement-like layer at Panayia Ematousa, which was used to cover Room 4 and fill up the eastern part of Unit 53 and the areas around Rooms 2 and 3. The occurrence of parallel phenomena at the two places is interesting considering how far from each other they are located with Polis at the north-western coast of Cyprus and Panayia Ematousa in the hinterland of Kition at the south-eastern coast line. Apparently the practice of re-using building members for new purposes and the preparation of a steady foundation for subsequent building activities was island-wide. This is confirmed by the records from the recent excavations in Nicosia, where a layer described as resembling cement is likewise reported.[78]

The Early Roman period (cf. Figs. 52, 60, 66, 70, 75 and 78)

According to the ceramic evidence the Early Roman occupation spread over the larger part of the excavated area, but unlike Paleokastro, Golgoi and Nicosia[79] no streets or alleys were identified, which could facilitate identification of individual buildings. However, like the other places the plan of the architectural remains at Panayia Ematousa seems to be fairly regular. It is based upon a series of long walls running north south. As mentioned above, the walls in the southern part of the excavation are oriented slightly differently, perhaps because they were originally constructed during the pre-Roman period.

Although the lack of streets and the few identified doorways makes it difficult to define separate buildings some suggestions may be proposed based upon a discussion of the architectural conditions. The doorways between Units 38, 43 and 44 show that these units interconnected (cf. Fig. 53), and Units 17 to 22 may together form another structure with rooms arranged around a courtyard perhaps including Units 23 to 28 to the north (cf. Fig. 61). In the north-western part of the excavation Walls 3, 9 and 15 or 18 seem to form the limits of another building, which is subdivided into smaller units (cf. Fig. 70), and most of the units south of Unit 53 may have formed part of a single entity (cf. Fig. 75, 78-79). However, this suggestion leaves a number of walls and units unaccounted for, and it cannot be excluded that the excavated architectural remains formed part of a single large compound. It is also possible that some of the walls represent sub-phases in the architectural layout, which are hard to pinpoint because of the amount of building debris lying between and above the walls. None the less the excavation has produced a series of information concerning architectural characteristics present at the site which will be discussed below.

The walls are all preserved below window level, and some are only standing to floor level. They are generally 0.5 m wide like the walls at Palaeokastro, and the standard width of walls for instance in Attica is the same.[80] They are built of two parallel rows of fieldstones. The lack of staircases indicates a single storey complex with mud brick walls resting on stone foundations unlike the two storey stone buildings known from Paleokastro.[81] The stones are of the local white limestone. The face of

[76] Najbjerg, Nicklies & Papalexandrou 2002, 141, fig. 2-4.
[77] Najbjerg, Nicklies & Papalexandrou 2002, 141, 144.
[78] Pilides 2003, 187.
[79] Quilici 1971, 189, fig. 1; Pilides 2003, 185.
[80] Jones, Graham & Sackett 1973, 425.
[81] Quilici 1971, 63.

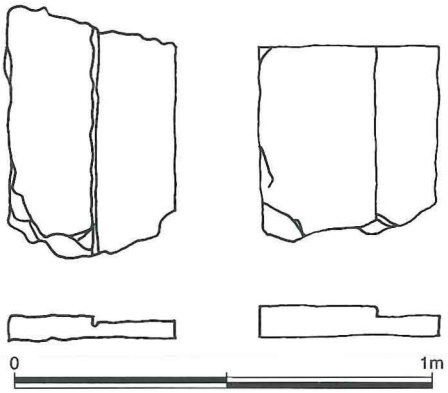

Fig. 17. Cut slabs with recesses. (1:20).

the fieldstones is mostly dressed to form a smooth surface, and the walls are constructed in the so-called coursed squared rubble technique.[82] Sometimes slabs and slab fragments are inserted between the fieldstones, and together with the occasional use of large dressed blocks they seem to represent re-used building material. The stones are bonded by mud or gypsum/lime mortar ranging from a very fine to coarse quality containing small black pebbles. The many lumps of this material found in the excavation indicate that it was extensively used, and white lime/gypsum plaster also covered many of the walls. Abundant use of plaster is likewise reported from Palaeokastro and from the late Hellenistic occupation period on the Geronisos Island.[83] As at Palaeokastro the walls at Panayia Ematousa were apparently not painted, while evidence from Soloi, Tamassos, Golgoi and Paphos shows that several different colours were used to decorate various buildings.[84]

At Panayia Ematousa thin slabs were also used to embellish some of the walls. One slab found *in situ* east of the doorway between Units 38 and 43 (cf. Fig. 56), and other similar fragments were found among the debris (Fig. 17). According to Wright dowel holes in Roman walls of the 3rd century AD suggest a revetting, probably of marble,[85] while the evidence from Panayia Ematousa demonstrates that stone veneering, albeit not of marble was used earlier. Larger and heavier slabs were placed along some of the walls in the south-eastern part of the excavation, in Units 59A, 61, 66 and 68 (cf. Fig. 81). However, one gets the impression that these slabs were not used to adorn the walls. They rather seem to have served some practical purpose connected with the use of the units.

The comparatively few doorways encountered are constructed in various ways. Judged from the present state of preservation simple passages between the walls connect Units 18 and 19 and Units 43 and 48. No evidence of devices for fastening a door was found in connection with these doorways, while a large threshold block leading into Unit 38 from the north is provided with a pivot hole in the south-eastern corner, showing that the door opened to the south (cf. Fig. 54). In other cases thin slabs placed on top of the walls were used as thresholds. This is seen in the doorways between Units 23 and 24, Units 19 and 20 and Units 19 and 16A. The latter has a pivot hole and an additional rectangular cut depression to keep the door in place, a system which is also documented at Palaeokastro.[86] The door between Units 19 and 16A would have opened to the east. The threshold in the doorway between Units 73 and 74 also consists of a slab, but here it is flanked by dressed fieldstones cut back to receive the door, which would have opened to the north. In the doorway between Units 38 and 43 thin slabs form two steps down into Unit 43 (cf. Fig. 55). The remains of vertical slabs on either side of the doorway leading from Units 23 to 24 and from Units 19 to 20 show that these doorways were probably also framed by slabs. Other fragments with a similar cutting found among the building debris show that such slabs probably covered the entire doorframe. Although found in a broken condition the best preserved slab from a doorway is 1.7 m long. It has a rectangular slot, which was probably used to fix a door hinge. Like the slab east of the doorway between Units 38 and 43 it is 44 cm wide, and the width of the remaining doorways ranges from 40 to 60 cm corresponding

[82] Wright 1992, 409.
[83] Quilici 1971, 162; Connelly 2002, 256.
[84] Gjerstad *et al.* 1937, 419; Buchholz & Untiedt 1996, 28; Bakalakis 1988, fig. 16; Christou 1995, 825, fig. 40.
[85] Wright 1992, 426.
[86] Quilici 1971, figs. 59-60.

with the standard measures of doorways in village houses.[87]

In a few cases walls connected with doorways show a distinct feature. North of the doorway from Units 38 to 43, Wall 48 is provided with a curved thickening built of dressed fieldstones (cf. Figs. 52, 55). It may be a later addition as indicated by the large upright slabs placed along what could possibly the original western face of Wall 48, but a similar construction without vertical slabs was found at the same level north of the doorway between Units 23 and 24 (cf. Figs. 60, 64). Although the exact function is not immediately clear the occurrence of this architectural device in connection with doorways more than once is apparently not coincidental. Another type of construction is seen east of the doorway leading from Unit 73 to Unit 74. Here is a rectangular structure, which is built of stones and upright slabs (cf. Figs. 78, 85). It measures 3 by max. 2.10 m and was filled with large stones and a large quantity of mortar. Perhaps this is a bench or a working table like the structure excavated in Unit 21 (cf. Fig. 63).

Different kinds of floor material were registered. Some floors are simply beaten soil, but in many cases slab fragments were laid on the sedimentary deposit of the hill. The slab fragments are generally small, but larger fragments were used for the floors in Units 7, 13 and 14. Floors consisting of slab fragments and the same type of cement-like material with flecks of green chert mentioned above were found in the eastern part of Unit 17 and in Units 21 and 22. Wall 68 and the stone paved area west of it rest on the layer of the same material, as do Walls 71 and 72 in Unit 57. The northern part of the original Unit 64 was covered with a floor of lime/gypsum with small black pebbles (cf. Fig. 83).

Nice floors of large slabs only appeared *in situ* in Unit 23 (cf. Fig. 64), in the eastern part of Unit 59A (cf. Fig. 81), and in part of Unit 46. In other units broken slabs were found covering only part of the units. They may be remains of equally regular floors, but it cannot be excluded that in some cases only part of a given floor was slab paved. In some cases and in particular in the southern part of Unit 21 several layers of slabs appeared on top of each other. In Unit 21 they were probably used to stabilise an irregular sub-surface. In the southern part of Unit 19 there seems to be a confined area paved with cobbles, and in Unit 44 lines of cobbles frame the floor slabs just south of the doorway (cf. Figs. 52, 57). Cobblestones and some slabs were scattered in the unit, but not along the western and southern walls. Towards the south the cobbles, which were probably used to level out the sloping terrain forms a straight line about 0.7 m north of Wall 42, perhaps because benches or cupboards once stood here. The slabs used for flooring are generally thin and as seen in particular in Unit 23 their measures are not standardised. It seems that they were selected from available building material from previous structures and that some of them were cut to fit into a specific space. Three of the slabs are quite similar though, measuring about 0.5 by 1.0 m, but the series of fragments found in Unit 53, which are all about 0.9 m wide, prove that slabs of larger dimensions were available.

The rooms are rectangular, except for Unit 24, which is L-shaped. They are comparatively small and far from standardised. Only Unit 44, which measures 3.6 by 5.4 m is relatively large. As mentioned above it may have been provided with benches at least along the western and southern walls and may have been used for dining. The Hellenistic rooms excavated by the French mission in the northern section of the Bamboula hill at Kition are likewise small and bear some resemblance to the remains excavated at Panayia Ematousa, although they are more regular.[88] According to the excavators both the northern and the southern building were used for eating and drinking,[89] and if so they served a different purpose than the complex at Panayia Ematousa. If our suggestion that Unit 19 is a courtyard with surrounding rooms is correct it may be compared with the so-called Ptolemaic building at Tamassos, Building I at Golgoi and perhaps also with Hellenistic houses at Paphos,[90] and the regular line of rooms in the

[87] Cf. Wright 1992, 475.
[88] Salles & Callot 1993, fig. 2.
[89] Salles & Callot 1993, 110.
[90] Buchholz & Untiedt 1996, 32, abb. 18-19; Bakalakis 1988, fig. 3; Młynarczyk 1990, 196.

south-eastern part of the excavation recalls the building in section III at Golgoi.[91] As it is often the case in domestic architecture the function of the individual rooms could not be established, because no objects were left *in situ*. Perhaps they were largely used as work areas and for storing.

Apart from the structures mentioned in connection with some of the doorways above, stone built features were found in some other units. A bench was found along the Wall 9 in Unit 25 and another along Wall 29 in Unit 22. They are built of various types of stones covered with thin slabs and mortar. They are almost equally wide measuring 0.6 to 0.7 respectively, and the bench in Unit 22, which is best preserved, was at least 1.2 m long. In the southern part of Unit 21 is a rectangular "working table" built up against Wall 28 (cf. Fig. 63). It measures 1.0 by 2.8 m It is made of stones and upright slabs like the structure east of the doorway between Units 73 and 74 in the south-eastern part of the excavation. The table in Unit 21 is divided into three sections with a box-like section made of thin slabs to the south, a central part covered with a horizontal slab with traces of ashes and a northern section constructed of slabs and fieldstones.

At least one of the subterranean rooms, the so-called Pit-room 3 was used during this period (cf. Fig. 86).[92] It was entered from the south and covered by thin slabs placed across it. It is only 1.1 m deep but would have been suitable for storing food. Pit 6 in Unit 51[93] represents the only pit from this phase unless future investigations prove that "Pit 15" with a wall built in it is actually a pit.[94] A round hole cut into the soft sedimentary deposit and lined with stones in the north-eastern corner of Unit 9 provides the only example of a bin so far documented at the site (cf. Fig. 73).[95]
About 200 fragments of roof tiles were identified, which all belong to a well-known type of the Late Hellenistic to Early Roman period (cf. Fig. 197).[96] All the fragments are small and they were found scattered over most of the excavation area, although a larger number appeared in the north-eastern part. Unless the majority of tiles were removed from the site to be used for other purposes, tiled roofs were hardly a characteristic feature at the site. It seems more reasonable to assume that as at Palaeokastro standard mud roofs covered with plaster prevailed.[97]

During the Early Roman period archaeological evidence from the neighbouring city centres is meagre. Idalion apparently never recovered its former strength after the destruction at the end of the 4th century BC, although recent excavations have proved that habitation continued in the lower city.[98] The buildings on the Bamboula hill at Kition were abandoned by the end of the 3rd or the beginning of the 2nd century BC,[99] while the habitation at Golgoi still existed in the 1st century BC after the fortification was given up.[100] This indicates that the period in question was comparatively quiet, at least for people living in dwellings in inland Cyprus, as also suggested by Balandier based upon her analyses of fortification walls. The habitat at Panayia Ematousa seems to have been quietly abandoned, perhaps soon after AD 100.[101] No signs of an earthquake or large-scale fire indicate a violent end to the occupation period, and a single arrowhead is the only weapon found so far.[102] A peaceful abandonment is supported by the fact that the inhabitants seem to have removed their valuables, and as a consequence identification of the function/s of the individual rooms is largely impossible as mentioned above.

The large amount of stone objects show that agricultural products were being processed,[103] and that the activities included production of olive oil, grain, and perhaps wine, which could be crushed in the same installations as olives. However, so far there are no signs of fixed installations as known

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[91] Bakalakis 1988, figs. 35 and 37.
[92] Trench 96.3826.C2.
[93] Trench 94.3729.C6.
[94] Trench 95.3730.A3, 96.3730.A3.
[95] Trench 98.3433.H1.
[96] Rose, PE I, 358.
[97] Quilici 1971, 64 and 162.
[98] Stager & Walker 1989, 466; Gaber & Dever 1995. 103.
[99] Salles & Callot 1993, 109; Gatiers 1993, 142.
[100] Bakalakis 1988, 144; Balandier 2002, 334.
[101] Lund, PE I, 185.
[102] Hjermov, PE I, 388.
[103] Sørensen 1993, 330, L. Jacobsen, PE I, 404.

from the Agios Georgios hill in Nicosia, Mari-Kopetra and Idalion.[104] In comparison the production at Panayia Ematousa seems primarily to have been on a subsistence scale, which met the daily needs of the inhabitants. However, this may not be the case after all. According to Hadjisavvas there was a shift in the production of olive oil from the Hellenistic to the Roman period.[105] During the Hellenistic period the sanctuaries controlled the production, while it was based on scattered farmsteads during the Roman period. It is therefore possible that at Panayia Ematousa agricultural surplus was stored and traded for other commodities. The utility ceramics also suggests that storage capacity was an important issue[106] as do the many transport amphorae. During this phase many different types were found, but amphorae with double barrel handles is the dominant container for transport of foodstuff.[107]

Other products such as medicine and aromatic scents, which Cyprus was famous for were perhaps also prepared by the inhabitants along with honey,[108] but installations perhaps used for multiple purposes like those found at Kition-Bamboula are not present.[109] Although only few loom weights and spindle whorls were found, they indicate that cloth was produced.[110] Evidence of other activities is scarce. According to the excavators metal production took place at Tamassos, Idalion and Golgoi,[111] but this does not seem to have been the case at Panayia Ematousa. Only few slags were found, and the small number of stone tools used for metal working[112] supports the impression that the place was not involved in any significant metal production. The activity would hardly have exceeded repair of broken tools. Nails represent the largest group of the metal finds, and a fair number of bronze and iron knives were found. The keys[113] are important evidence for the necessity of keeping something under lock, whether valuables or foodstuff.

According to J. Lund the Hellenistic fine ware found was largely supplied by inland producers, while Eastern Sigillata A derives from the coast of Cilicia or north-eastern Syria, and Cypriot Sigillata was purchased from western Cyprus.[114] Like the ceramic finds the glass found at Panayia Ematousa shows that the inhabitants followed the trends noticed at the nearby centres. A couple of metal needles, and perhaps rings are together with a series of beads and a single gemstone the only evidence of personal adornment.[115] Although the items are far from impressive they tell us that the inhabitants were not poor, and that they probably removed all intact personal belongings. This may also explain the atypical lack of coins dated after 26 BC.[116] The abandonment of the site would seem to fit the general pattern noticed in other parts of the island.[117] Although the general pattern may hold, future excavations at rural sites may modify it, as the syntheses of the exploration of the Cypriot countryside rest primarily on results from surface surveys, and earlier phases do not always show on the surface, all depending upon the local conditions.

The Late Roman period (cf. Fig. 87)

Architectural remains from the Late Roman period are so far few and mainly identified in the south-eastern part of the excavation. However, the remains of a slab floor in Unit 35 to the north indicates together with scattered building debris and ceramic finds that structures belonging to this phase spread over at least part of the earlier habitation, and according to the survey results the habitation also extended into the fields southeast of the excavation. The direction of the walls suggests that two phases are present, but the ceramic finds do

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[104] Hadjisavvas 1992, 27; Hadjisavvas 2001, 755, Fig. 32.
[105] Hadjisavvas 1996, 135.
[106] Jacobsen, PE I, 245.
[107] Jacobsen, PE I, 303.
[108] Michaelides 1996, Jacobsen, PE I, 300, UC112.
[109] Hadjisavvas 1998, 682 Fig. 26, Hadjisavvas 1999, 619.
[110] Hjermov, PE I, 396.
[111] Buchholz & Untiedt 1996, XX; Stager & Walker 1989, 466; cf. Christou 1997, 907.
[112] Jacobsen, PE I, 406, S5 and 408, S7.
[113] Hjermov, PE I, 392.
[114] Lund, PE I, 184.
[115] Hjermov, PE I, 399.
[116] Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, 379.
[117] Lund 1993, 141; Rautman 2003, 247.

not allow specific distinctions. However, the pottery indicates a late date within the period,[118] and this is supported by some of the glass finds[119] and the single identifiable coin, which dates to AD 625/6.[120]

Unit 46 to Unit 49 seem to form an entity connected with walls running north south and east west (cf. Fig 88). Except for Wall 55 the walls are badly preserved, and appear to be merely rubble walls. The eastern face of Wall 55 is built in coursed rubble technique, while the western face is constructed in snecked masonry style like a 6th century wall on Geronisos.[121] The walls of Units 69, 70 and 78 have a slightly different orientation, and large cut stones are used in Walls 87, 88, 96 and 98 (cf. Fig. 90). They also form the corner in between the walls as seen for instance in the Late Roman basilica and house complex dated to the 5th to 6th century AD at Ayios Kononas.[122] A layer of white lime/gypsum mortar was used as floor material in particular in Units 48 and 49 like the floor found in connection with the 6th century AD cistern on the Geronisos Island.[123] In Unit 69 a large patch with rounded depressions was found, which was perhaps formed like this intentionally to support storage jars.

During this phase the ceramic fine wares were largely acquired from locations outside Cyprus,[124] and Late Roman 1 amphorae are the prime containers for transport of foodstuff,[125] but the typical Late Roman utility ceramics with combed decoration is scarce.[126] It is still premature to identify the function of the site during this period, but it was probably part of the general rural expansion during the Late Roman period.[127] The subsequent abandonment of this site and the buildings at Athienou[128] indicates that this area experienced the same recession noticed elsewhere in Cyprus by the end of the Late Roman period.[129]

Concluding remarks

In some respects Panayia Ematousa may be compared with other localities, in particular Golgoi. Like Panayia Ematousa it is located on a low hill and at both places several activity phases are documented, although they are not entirely synchronic. Late Bronze Age sherds were found at both places, although the number from Panayia is scant, and type III pottery represents the first substantial ceramic evidence from the Iron Age at both places.[130] According to Bakalakis the peribolos wall at Golgoi was built during the Late Archaic to Early Classical period.[131] No architectural features are securely dated to this period at Panayia Ematousa, but pit deposits clearly document human activity. On the other hand the main occupational phase at Golgoi is dated to the 4th century BC, and after the destruction about 300 BC the hill is described as being sparsely populated during the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods when the most extensive building activity took place at Panayia Ematousa. It should be noticed, though, that a partly excavated building at Golgoi indicates that at least one large structure existed here during the Early Roman period.[132]

Figurines were found at both places,[133] but no sanctuaries were documented at either place, and at Golgoi the first phase of a church built on the hill is dated to the 5th to 6th century,[134] while the latest occupation phase at Panayia Ematousa dates to the 6th to 7th century according to the ceramic evidence. It is tempting to suggest that a parallel development took place here and that the church of Panayia Ematousa was initially built during this phase, when a number of churches and basilicas were built even in rural settlements.[135]

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[118] Lund, PE I, 185.
[119] Frederiksen, PE I, 366.
[120] Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, 120, C14.
[121] Connelly & Wilson 2002, fig. 21.
[122] Fejfer 1995, figs.11 and 14.
[123] Connelly & Wilson 2002, fig. 21
[124] Lund, PE I, 184.
[125] Jacobsen, PE I, 303.
[126] Jacobsen, PE I, 246.
[127] Papacostas 2001, 112; Rautman 2003, 253.
[128] Toumazou *et al.* 1998, 175.
[129] Rautman 2003, 261.
[130] Bakalakis 1988, 148.
[131] Bakalakis 1988, 143.
[132] Bakalakis 1988, figs. 35 and 37.
[133] Bakalakis 1988, figs. 77-78, 87 and 89.
[134] Bakalakis 1988, 145.
[135] Papacostas 2001, 109.

Compared to other regions of Cyprus the landscape north of Larnaca has received little archaeological investigation. The recently published synthesis of field surveys carried out on the island during the past 50 years emphasises this situation.[136] Therefore, the site at Panayia Ematousa provides an important contribution to our knowledge of this area of Cyprus. It furthermore gives us the first glimpses of architectural specifics at a rural site from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman period. If our suggestions are correct it also documents that the function of a locality may change over time. Based exclusively upon the nature of the architecture the site must have had different functional aspects during the early and later activity phases. At present it is not possible to identify the function of the earliest architectural remains, but compared to similar excavated structures an important building was erected, or was intended to be so. It was hardly a palace, as no records mention the site or a king, and the material evidence for identifying the site as a sanctuary is scarce. It may have been a stronghold situated in the border-land between the city centres of Kition and Idalion, but so far identification is circumstantial.

The finds from the Early Roman phase identify the site as a rural habitat, a village or a large farmstead with an economy based on agricultural products, a function which probably continued during the Late Roman phase. Located next to the river and a spring, the place was probably also a convenient stopping point for people moving from Kition inland, and the later camel road passing by the site may simply reflect a practice from Antiquity. In his recent study of the roads of ancient Cyprus T. Bekker-Nielsen suggests that a road passed Aradippou and Panayia Ematousa on the right[137]. No references are made to Goodwin and his suggestion that the camel road passed east of Panayia Ematousa mentioned above, and it is probably assumed that the ancient road followed the line of the old main road between Larnaca and Nicosia. Today it is not possible decide in favour of either suggestion, but by using an eastern route one would not have had to cross the Arkhangelos River to reach the site.

Although no such road is marked on the "Peutinger Table",[138] it is more than likely that a system of minor roads connected in this case Kition with its hinterland, and that one of them passed by Panayia Ematousa. The finds made here clearly prove that objects from outside Cyprus reached the place, most probably through the coastal city of Kition. Whether or not the habitat had an autonomous status we find it appropriate to conclude by quoting Mitford's comments on the "Peutinger Table" and the Kitian hinterland, "The Table indeed shows no knowledge of autonomous villages – but that is no proof that these did not exist".[139]

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[136] Rautman 2003, 247-8.
[137] Bekker-Nielsen 2004, 192.
[138] Mitford 1980b, fig. 2.
[139] Mitford 1980b, 1339.

Architectural analysis

Lone Wriedt Sørensen

Iron Age (Fig. 18)

The earliest substantial evidence of human activity on the site dates to the Iron Age, but according to the material so far registered the earlier Iron Age periods are not documented. The earliest pottery belongs to type III, and the majority of finds indicates that the main period of activity belongs to the Archaic period, probably extending into the early Classical period. Sherds were found scattered in various parts of the excavation mostly mixed with later material and a small number even appeared in the top soil. In some cases Archaic material did appear in layers uncontaminated by later finds, and the content of a series of pits attests that activity during this period was more than trivial. Pit 2 in Unit 16A, Pit 7 in Unit 33. (Fig. 19), Pit 8 in Unit 56, Pit 10 in Unit 19 and Pit 11 in Unit 8[1] are cut into the soft sedimentary deposit from approximately the same level, which varies from -0.12 to -0.32. Some of the pits reach the same depth. Pit 2 and Pit 8, which was partly disturbed by later activity, are 1.25 m deep with a bottom at -1.5. The bottom of Pit 4 and Pit 5 in Unit 53[2] was reached at approximately the same level, but compared to the other pits they are much more shallow. Apparently they were largely destroyed during the construction of Walls 59 and 60a, and a single sherd of a later date registered from Pit 4 is probably an intrusion.

The pits contained non-stratified material. They were filled with loose dark soil and stones, and chips of green chert were also found in Pit 2. The objects discarded in the pits were found in a worn and broken condition indicating that they had been used for some time before deposition and had been disposed of during a cleaning process. This is supported by the correspondence between the finds from the pits. Fragments of pottery represent the largest group of objects, but no particular shapes are prominent. Pit 2 and Pit 8 contained the largest amount of finds, and the various painted ware types current at the site were deposited in both of them. Bag-shaped amphorae (A11), whether of local or foreign make were found in Pits 2, 4 and 8, fragments of Chian amphorae (A16a) appeared in Pits 2, 4 and 8, while Ionian cups were dumped in Pits 2 and 8. Fragments of Samian (A18) and Milesian (A19) amphorae were also found in Pit 8, and an East-Mediterranean amphora (A10) was deposited in Pit 7 together with a Phoenician Bichrome flask. Pits 2 and 8 also contained the largest variety of utility ceramics. Certain types of thin walled bowls (UC25 and UC26) were in particular common in the pits, and as suggested by K.W. Jacobsen they were probably used as table ware.[3] Plates (UC 7-8) were found in Pits 2, 7 and 8, but in a much smaller quantity, while fragments of the so-called Persian bowls (UC47-48) appeared in Pits 2, 4, 8 and 11. The pits also contained other types of objects. Archaic figurines were found in particular in Pit 2, Pit 8 contained half of a small boat, and Pit 11 a bull's head. Stone tools, basins and lids had likewise been discarded together with some weights and a spindle whorl.

Part of a round feature constructed of fieldstones appeared in the soft sedimentary deposit at level -0.36 south of Pit 7 in Unit 33[4] (Fig. 20). It is partly covered by a slab and extends 0.8 m north of Wall 41 and west of Wall 37, and apparently it continues beneath Wall 41. Its function is not

[1] Pit 2 in Trench 93.3431.3, Pit 7 in Trench 95.3631.I1, 99.3732.WC1, Pit 8 in Trench 56 95.3629.N5, 96.3629.N5, Pit 10 in Trench 97.3531.Wpit, and Pit 11 in Trench 97.3534.D1-2.

[2] Pit 4 in Trench 94.3629.C6 and Pit 5 in Trench 94.3629.-C8.

[3] Jacobsen, PE II, 54.

[4] Trench 95.3631.D2.

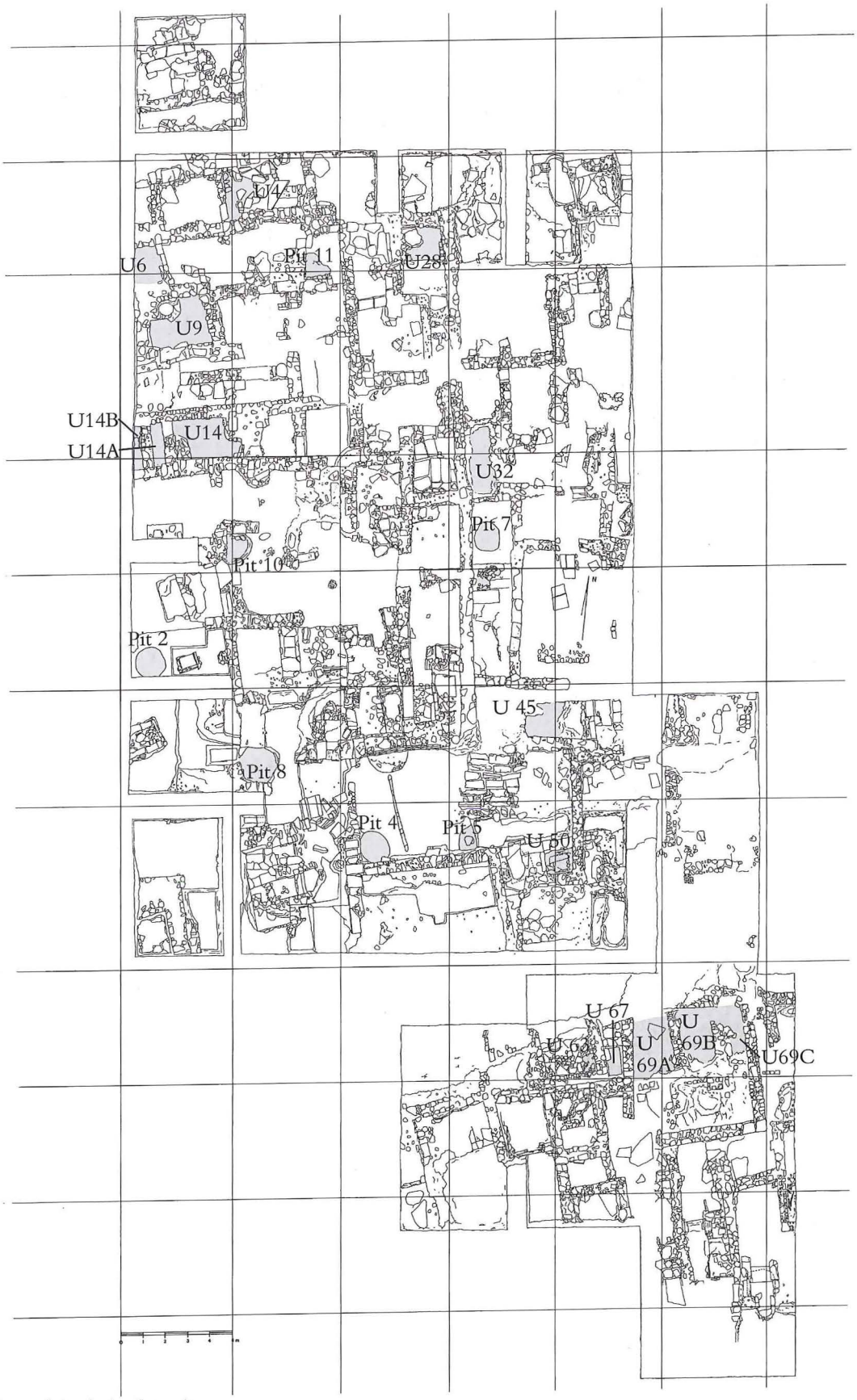

Fig. 18. Plan of Archaic deposits.



Fig. 19. Pit 7 from the north. 1995.



Fig. 20. Stone built structure. 1995.

immediately clear, and no finds were associated with it, but evidently it predates the surrounding walls.

Concentrations of Iron Age sherds were found both in the north-western and the south-eastern parts of the excavation. In Unit 28 to the north excavation below a broken slab floor belonging to Walls 28 and 35 revealed that the walls rest upon earlier walls at level 0.2 corresponding with the level of the floor slabs. The lower sections of Walls 28 and 35 were excavated to level -0.10. The material found below the slabs comprises several fragments of Iron Age pottery together with two nails.[5] A couple of Eastern Sigillata A sherds, which were also found in the fill may have slipped down between the broken slabs of the later floor.

In the lowest layer in the north-western part of the excavation where the architecture is poorly preserved and some of the walls are less regular Archaic material appeared either alone or mixed with a few later sherds. This made it difficult to assess if the walls represent different building periods or if the construction of later walls had caused earlier deposits to surface, and further investigations are needed in order to evaluate the situation. In the western part of Unit 4 only Archaic material was found from level 0.15[6] where a line of stones appeared east of Wall 4, and a similar line of small cut stones likewise oriented NNW/SSE. Although no finds were associated with the latter,[7] it is possible that they both belong to an early building activity. The fill in Unit 6 from the top of Wall 7 contained only Iron Age pottery,[8] and the same situation was repeated in Unit 9, which was excavated to level -0.6 to investigate if there were any traces of earlier architecture at a lower level.[9] The result was negative as it was in the northern part of Unit 7 where excavation proceeded below an irregular spread of floor slabs,[10] but here a single later sherd appeared among the earlier material. Like Wall 4 between Units 3 and 4, Wall 7 between Units 6 and 7 is narrower than the average walls and the same types of rectangular stones are used in both walls, which may indicate a different building phase. The Archaic material found in Unit 8[11] may ultimately derive from Pit 11 located in the unit, but in Unit 11 only Archaic sherds were found between slabs, which may be part of a floor.[12] In parts of Units 13, 14 and 15

[5] Trench 97.3634.B2.
[6] Trench 98.3434.E1.
[7] Trench 98.3534.WB1-2.
[8] Trench 98.3434.C1.
[9] Trench 98.3433.BE2-3.
[10] Trench 98.3434.B2.
[11] Trench 97.3534.D1.
[12] Trench 96.3533.A1.

excavation proceeded to level -0.2 below slabs at level 0.30, which probably belong to later floors. In the western part of Unit 13 the layer of slabs continued to level 0.08, and in the soil below them a single later sherd was found together with Archaic material,[13] and the situation is repeated in the eastern part of Unit 14 and Unit 15.[14] Only Archaic material was found in the lower fill between the slabs in the western part of Unit 14 and a hard layer of soil beneath it,[15] and in the two narrow spaces, Unit 14A and 14B.[16]

In Units 45 and 50 to the south, trial trenches also exposed deposits of early material. In Unit 45 it was found from level -0.74 to -1.24 in an area north of Wall 52, where the rocklike surface slopes down to the west.[17] In the eastern part of Unit 50 east of Room 2 sherds of the Archaic to Early Classical period appeared from level -0.97 to the "bedrock" which was reached at level -1.8.[18] In this area the terrain slopes down to the east and the south, and Archaic material appeared without later intrusions in the lowest layer of Units 63, 67 and in Unit 69A, B and C beneath the northern part of Unit 69. Here the rocklike surface is cut down vertically. This is in particular pronounced in the north-western corner of the unit east of Wall 83, where it is cut down from level -0.46 to level -1,76, while the manipulation of the "bedrock" in the north-eastern corner of the unit is less pronounced due to the natural slope of the "bedrock". Beneath Unit 69 the surface of the "bedrock" is furthermore highly irregular. Smaller sections, Unit 19A, B and C, seem to have been cut into the "rock" leaving strips in between them at a higher level (cf. Fig. 91). To the south they meet another strip of "bedrock", which runs east west through the middle of the unit and slopes down from level -1.4 below Wall 83 to -1.6 to the east. In Unit 69B[19] and Unit 69C[20] the surface of the "bedrock" slopes from level -1.66 to level -1.87 from north to south, and Archaic pottery was found in both sections.

A corroded coin of possible Late Roman date found in Unit 69B is probably an intrusion as a building was erected here during that period. In Unit 69A the remains of a slab floor was reached at level -1.6, and the material found on top of it likewise dates to the Archaic period.[21] During this phase Unit 69A probably formed an entity together with Unit 67 to the west where a slab was reached at level -1.51 and the "bedrock" was reached at level -1.74. The ceramic material dates to the Iron Age except for a single fragment of a Late Roman amphora, which is probably an intrusion like the coin mentioned above.[22] A probe made in the south-eastern corner of Unit 63 to level -1.5 produced only Archaic material[23] indicating that activity continued to the west. Wall 73a to the south and wall 77a to the east may belong to this period. Unfortunately it is not possible to decide for sure if Wall 85 and 86 also belong to this period. Although they are not preserved to the same height as the other walls of Unit 69 it cannot be excluded that they too were constructed during the Late Roman period. They may have served to support a floor or perhaps inner divisions of the unit, in which case the Archaic material merely represents an accumulation layer in the depressions of the "bedrock".

The Hellenistic period (Fig. 21)

Uncontaminated Hellenistic deposits were only registered in a number of specific cases comprising pits, subterranean rooms and so-called pit-rooms. Pit 3 in Unit 16 and Pit 1 in Unit 16A appeared immediately below the surface soil. Pit 3, which is shallow, was only partly excavated. It contained a couple of sherds, which probably both predate the Early Roman period.[24] Pit 1 is rounded but slightly irregular (Fig. 22). It is 0.63 m deep and was dug into the soft sedimentary deposit from level -0.30.

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[13] Trench 98.3433.C1.
[14] Trench 95.3532.B3.
[15] Trench 97.3432.A3-4.
[16] Unit 14A in Trench 97.3432.B1-2 and Unit 14B in Trench 97.3432.C2.
[17] Trench 96.3730.B3.
[18] Trench 94.3729.E4.
[19] Trench 99.3828.D1.
[20] Trench 99.3828.E1-2.
[21] Trench 99.3828.W3.
[22] Trench 98.3728.A1.
[23] Trench 98.3728.B1.
[24] Trench 933432.3.

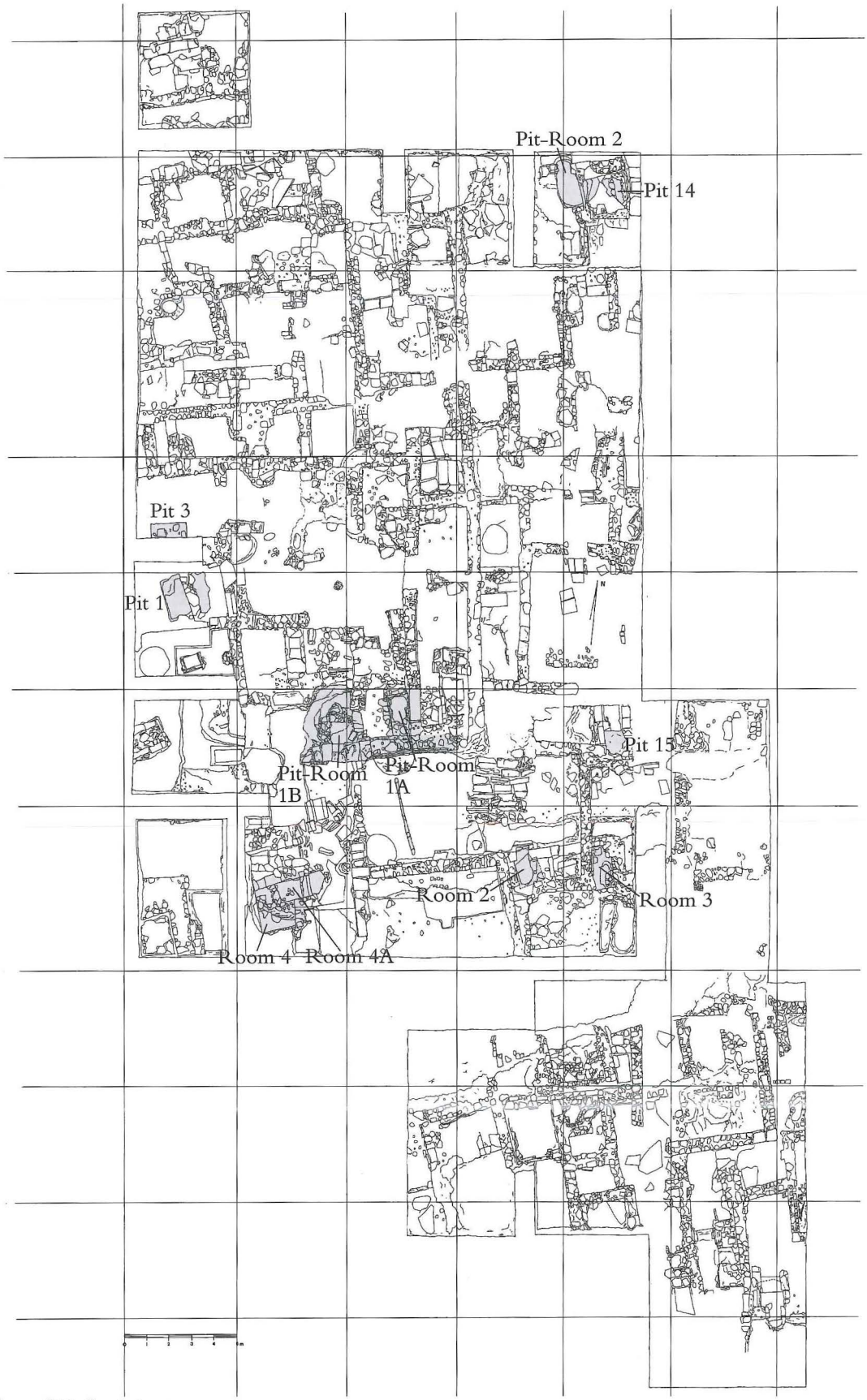


Fig. 21. Plan of Hellenistic structures.

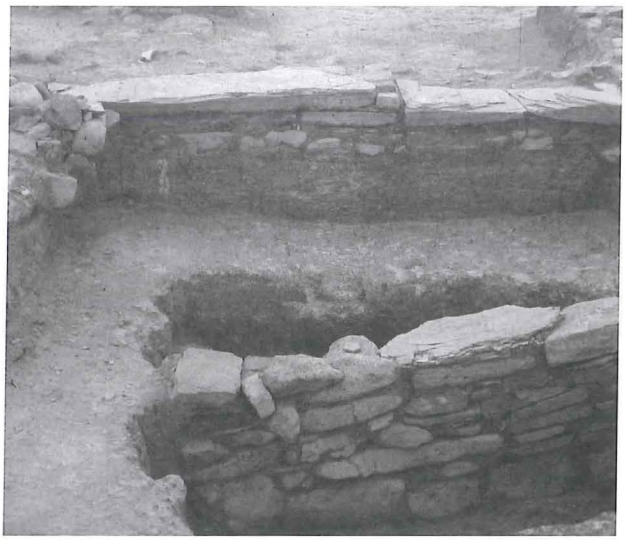


Fig. 22. Pit 1 from the west. 1999.

A line of small fieldstones bordered the western edge, and stones and slabs covered the eastern part. Wall 30, which is 0.7 m tall is built in the pit and divides it into two almost equal parts. Only the western face of the wall is constructed in regular courses indicating that the wall was only meant to be visible from the west. The pit contained in particular fragments of Hellenistic cups dated between ca. 225 and 150 BC.[25] This date corresponds with the date of a bronze coin of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II, which was found on top of the wall.[26]

Another pit, Pit 14 is located beneath Unit 35 in the north-eastern part of the excavation (Fig. 23). Only the western part of the pit was excavated to level -1.20, but it continues to the east below a large slab visible below the debris supporting the upper slab floor in Unit 35. Wall 46, which appeared at level -0.85 to -0.95 divides the lower part of the pit. The fine ware pottery from the lower fill belongs exclusively to Colour-Coated pottery dated to 25 BC at latest, while the sherds of a Cypriot amphora with horizontal handles and a Hellenistic Sub-Koan amphora point together with a fragment of a Hellenistic lamp towards a slightly earlier date.[27] The material in the upper part of the fill contained pottery from the Hellenistic to Early Roman period.[28] Until the pit is fully excavated it is too soon to say if it is provided with a doorway like the pit immediately west of it, which is tentatively called a pit-room.

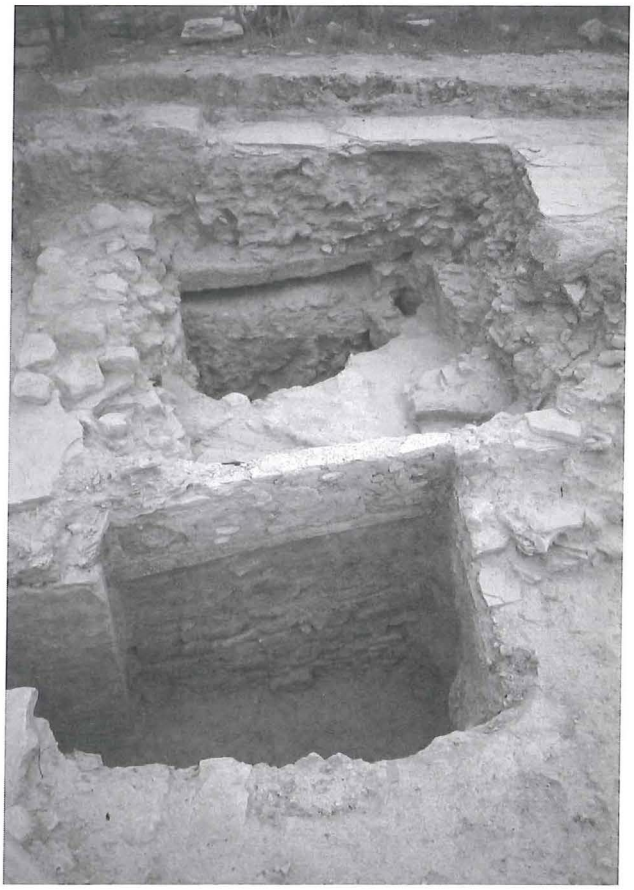


Fig. 23. Pit 14 and Pit-room 2 from the west. 1999.

Pit-room 2 is basically a rounded pit, which is dug from level 0.02 to level -1.05 and continues to the north below Wall 43 (Fig. 23). Like Pit 1 and Pit 14 it is divided into two parts by Wall 44, which is constructed in the pit,[29] and the room is provided with a doorway to the north. Wall 44 is 1.6 m long and 1.5 m tall (Fig. 24). It has a top at level 0.45 and reaches 0.4 m above the top of the pit. It is built of regular courses of dressed fieldstones and slabs and was originally covered with plaster, which is partly preserved. At the same level as the top of the pit a large horizontal triangular slab projects 0.10 m to the west and together with the topmost section of the wall it overhangs the lower

[25] Trench 94.3431.4-5; Lund, PE I, 183.
[26] Cf. Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C7.AR93.58.
[27] Trench 98.3734.G1.
[28] Trench 98.3734.A5.
[29] Trench 98.3734.A5.

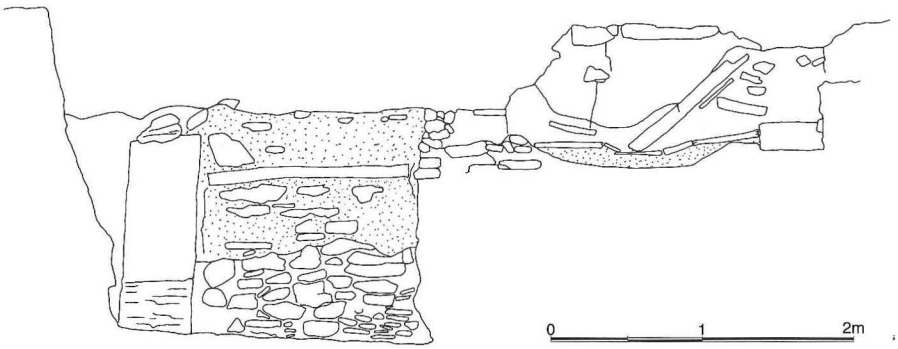


Fig. 24. Wall 44 in Pit-room 2. (1:50).

part of the wall. The top section of the wall above the supporting slab is constructed of a single line of stones. It is also covered with plaster indicating that the original height is preserved. The opening to the north beneath Wall 43 is 0.7 m wide, and to the east it is framed by an upright dressed block which is 1.3 m tall and 0.5 m wide (Fig. 25). A similar block lying on the soft sediment forms the western limit of the doorway. Both blocks are provided with parallel chisel marks. Wall 45, which protrudes south of Pit-room 2 from below the fill in Unit 35, may belong to this construction, but a final assessment requires further excavation of the debris in the area. Pit-room 2 was also filled with unstratified material comprising pottery, animal bones, and metal and stone objects lying in a loose soil with many large and smaller stones, indicating it was subsequently used as a dump.[30] According to J. Lund the material may have been deposited here already during the third quarter of the 1st century BC, as Cypriot Sigillata is absent,[31] and the datable material found in the doorway to the room beneath Wall 43 supports the date.[32] The eastern part of the pit containing Pit-room 2 was not excavated because the large triangular slab supporting the top of Wall 44 covers it. It is possible that both Pit-room 2 and Pit 14 were entirely covered with large slabs including a broken slab found in Unit 30B (cf. Fig.67). Thus the ceramic evidence found in Pit-room 2 and the lowest deposit of Pit 14 is slightly earlier than the material found in the debris above them, which dates into the Early Roman period.[33]



Fig. 25. Doorway of Pit-room 2 from the south. 2000.

A similar, although not identical arrangement was found beneath Unit 19, where two pits associated with walls, Pit-rooms 1A and 1B are located 0.6 m apart north of Wall 26a and west of Wall 21a (Fig. 26). The original structure of Wall 26 is only visible from the north as the southern side was subsequently blocked up (Fig. 27). It actually consists of two sections with a strip of soft sedimentary deposit in between. The top of the sedimentary deposit corresponds to the top of the pit, which forms the western limit of Pit-room 1B and meets Wall 26a at level -0.64. From here it curves upwards to level -0.39 to the north, 2.4 m north of Wall 26a. The full extension of the pit contain-

[30] Trench 98.3734.D2.
[31] Lund, PE I, 184.
[32] Trench 98.3734.F1.
[33] Trench 97.3734.A3, 98.3734.A4.



Fig. 26. Wall 26 and Pit-rooms 1A and 1B from the north. 1995.

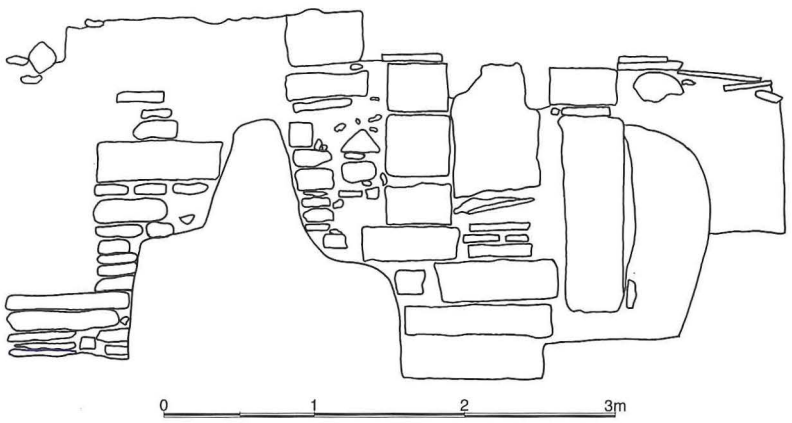


Fig. 27.North side of Wall 26. (1:50).

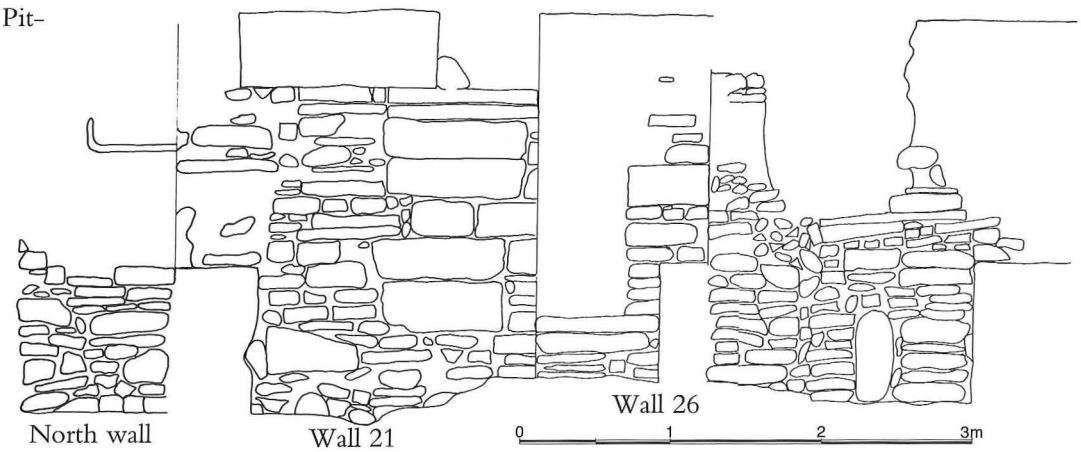


Fig. 28. Walls of Pit-room 1A. (1:50).

ing Pit-room 1A was not defined. It was estimated that it hardly continues much further north than Pit-room 1B because Wall 21a seems to stop here, but it may continue beneath the southern part of the later Unit 21 to the east. The layers of broken slabs found here were probably used to create a stabile floor above the loose fill.

Wall 26 is originally built of large cut blocks and



Fig. 29. Pit-room 1A during excavation from the north. 1994.



Fig. 30. Pit-room 1B from the north. 1995.

courses of field stones and slabs, and a 0.6 m wide opening once provided access to each room from the south. Large dressed blocks form the thresholds in both openings, the eastern at level -1.44 and the western at level -1.48, and an additional step leads down into Pit-room 1A. The "bedrock" was reached at level -2.30 in both rooms. Wall 21a with a top at level -0.08 (without the topmost block) is built of the same large dressed blocks, slabs and stones as Wall 26a and forms the eastern wall and doorframe of the opening to Pit-room 1A (Fig.28). The western wall of Pit-room 1A stood approximately to the same level as Wall 21a, but the upper section consisting of a single line of stones had partly disintegrated or did so during excavation (Fig. 29). The lower and more substantial section of the wall stands slightly higher than the northern wall of the room. Both walls are fairly regular and some large blocks are also used in their construction together with dressed fieldstones and slabs. Together the walls form a small room measuring 0.8 by 1.6 m. The fill from the top of the north and west walls to the "bedrock" contained a substantial amount of pottery.[34] According to J. Lund it dates to the second half of the 2nd, perhaps reaching into the beginning of the 1st century BC[35], and fragments of lamps and coins support the date. Two unidentified coins, which are tentatively assigned to the Late Roman period, spoil the otherwise uniform dating evidence.[36] If they are really Late Roman, it is tempting to suggest that they "travelled" through the loose fill of the pit. The materi-

[34] Trench 94.3530.AW7.

[35] Lund. PE I, 183.

[36] Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C15.34-35.

al found in the upper fill of the room above the top of the northern and western walls dates from the Hellenistic to Early Roman period.[37]

The doorway to the western room, Pit-room 1B is flanked by cut blocks to the east and a 1.3 m long block placed upright to the west (Fig. 30). A line of stones extends north of it indicating that a wall was erected here, but it was evidently not as substantial as Wall 21a in Pit-room 1A. The lower section of the east wall is built of large, apparently re-used dressed blocks with damaged edges and corners, and small stones and slab fragments are placed in the interstices (Fig.31). It stands to level -1.23, but some of the blocks just north of Wall 26a had slid down from their original position. Like the west wall of Pit-room 1A it supports an upper, partly damaged section made of fieldstones. When it was excavated it formed a corner with the north wall which is built across a shallow round pit cut into the "bedrock". Together with the remains of the western wall it stood to the same level as the lower section of the east wall and both supported upper lines of stones. Only parts of them were substantial enough not to disintegrate after exposure. The room formed by the lower walls measures one by one meter. The lowest fill from level -1.48 only contained sherds of Colour-Coated goblets/ skyphoi, which could not be closely dated.[38] In the fill above, where Colour-Coated sherds likewise dominate a couple of Early Roman sherds also appeared as in Pit-room 1A.[39] The fill from the remaining parts of the pit formed by the lower lines of stones and walls contained a mixture of Hellenistic to Early Roman sherds,[40] and the same types of sherds and glass were found in the upper fill.[41] Together with the uniform loose greyish soil found in the pit it indicates that except for the lower sections of both Pit-rooms, the material found was dumped at the same time. The space between the upper section of the west wall of Pit-room 1A and the east wall of Pit-room 1B above the sedimentary deposit was filled with the same kind of soil. Although the ceramic evidence is inconclusive[42] the slightly different orientation of the upper sections of the walls may indicate that they are later additions, perhaps built to support Unit 19 above.

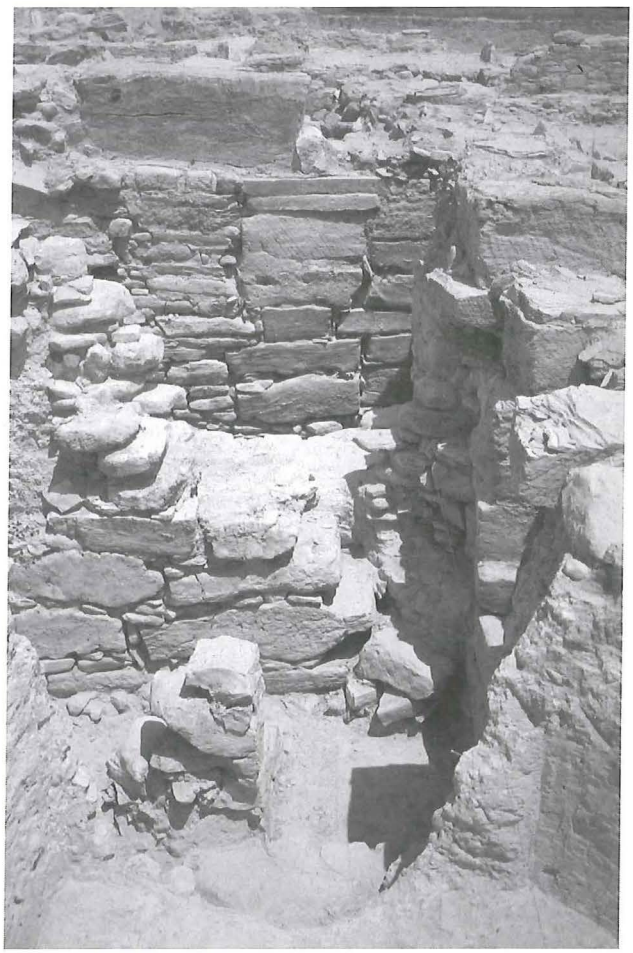


Fig. 31. Pit-rooms 1A and B and Wall 21 from the west. 1999.

The large amount of ceramic material found in particular in the lower part of Pit-room 1A indicates that the pit-rooms were originally constructed before the Roman period. It should be emphasised, though that like the large blocks in the lower section of the east wall of Pit-room 1B, which are clearly re-used, the large dressed blocks and slabs used in the construction of the other walls may likewise represent re-used building material.

The doorways provided access to the Pit-rooms from Unit 53 and Unit 56 to the south. A large

[37] Trench 94.3630.AW4-6, NW3.
[38] Trench 95.3530.F2.
[39] Trench 95.3530.F1.
[40] Trench 95.3530.C4, E1, G1.
[41] Trench 94.3530.C2-3, D3.
[42] Trench 95.3530.SK.



Fig. 32. Units 54 and 56 from the south. 1995.

amount of building debris was found in both units. In Unit 56 a series of large dressed blocks was reached at level -0.6 to -0.7. They look like part of a wall, which has tumbled down (Fig.32). The blocks rest on the soft sedimentary deposit, which slopes or was dug down from level -0.2 in the baulk to the west to -1.3 west of Wall 60a. Some of the blocks lie across Wall 60a, which is located beneath Wall 60 and may originally have formed part of the wall. In the area between the blocks and Wall 26a the sedimentary deposit was excavated to level -1.70, but it proved to be sterile. Units 56 and 54 south of the blocks probably formed an entity. Seen from the south the sedimentary deposit slopes down from level -0.43 beneath Wall 59 to level -1.10 to the south of the blocks. Here a thin ashy layer was reached. The material found on top of the sedimentary deposit and between the blocks includes fragments of Colour-Coated pottery and Eastern Sigillata A, the latter dating to the first part of the 1st century AD.[43]

Room 4 with Room 4a is one of the four "subterranean" rooms so far found. It is located in Unit

[43] Trench 95.3629.N4, N6.



Fig. 33. Rooms 4 and 4A from the north. 1994.



Fig. 34. Rooms 4 and 4A from the east. 1994.

54 south of Unit 56. It measures 1.6 by maximum 2 m and is surrounded by Walls 64-67 (Figs. 33-34). The walls are regular and built of dressed stones, field stones and large and smaller slabs, and they were still partly covered with plaster when excavated (Fig. 35). The original floor consisting of "bedrock" was reached at level -2.5. Part of the room was filled in, and an upper floor made of slab fragments and soil was formed at level -1.5 around a smaller room, Room 4A in the north-eastern corner of Room 4. The southern wall of Room 4, Wall 66 is best preserved. It is 2 m high, and like Wall 65 it is built on a 0.4 m high plinth of "bedrock" cut back to support it. Wall 65 may originally have continued to the north and met Wall 64. This is indicated by the fact that the west-

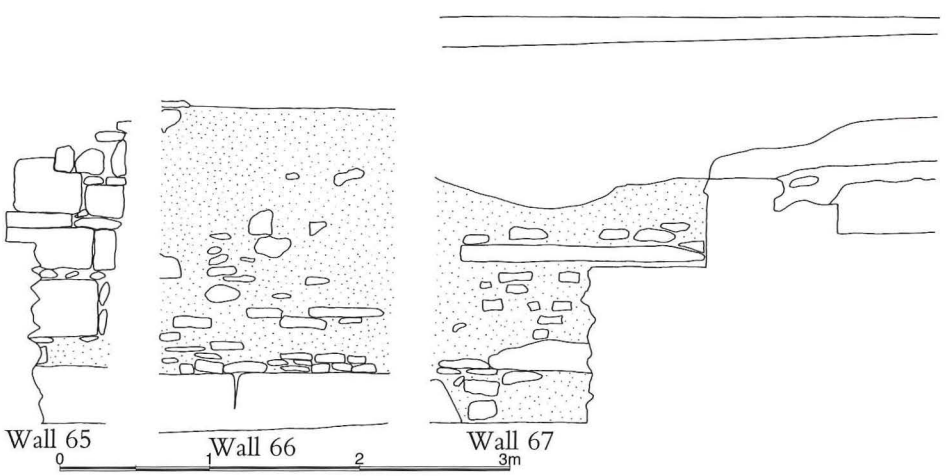


Fig. 35. Walls of Room 4.



Fig. 36. Room 4A from the west. 1994.

ern edge of the 0.4 m wide section of Wall 64 next to the lowest step in Room 4A aligns with west side of Wall 65. The fill below the floor contained Colour-Coated pottery dated prior to the middle of the 1st century BC, and various objects including a strange limestone head.[44] Both the original construction of Room 4 and the subsequent rearrangement involving the construction of Room 4A and the floor around it seem to have taken place before the end of the Hellenistic period.

Room 4A measures 0.8 by 1.2 m and three steps of unequal height lead down into it from an almost trapezoidal slab, which rests on rubble (Figs. 36-37). The level of the slab is at -0.86, and another slab of similar shape lying on top of it was reached at level -0.74. The floor of Room 4A, which is made of slab fragments was reached at level -2.02. The fill in the room contained no diagnostic pottery. However, an Early to mid Roman lamp and a ribbed glass bowl from the late Hellenistic to Early Roman period indicate that Room 4A was filled in during the Early Roman period.[45] The fill in Room 4 above the level of Room 4A contained pottery corresponding to finds in Room 4A.[46] This

[44] Trench 94.3629.Ab3.
[45] Trench 94.3629.AW5.
[46] Trench 93.3429.4.

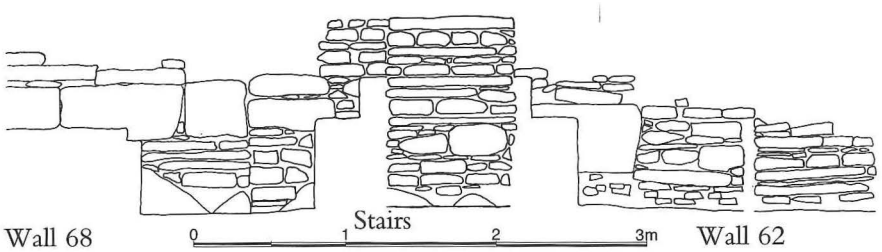


Fig. 37. Walls of Room 4A.



Fig. 38. Unit 53 with building debris from the east. 1996.

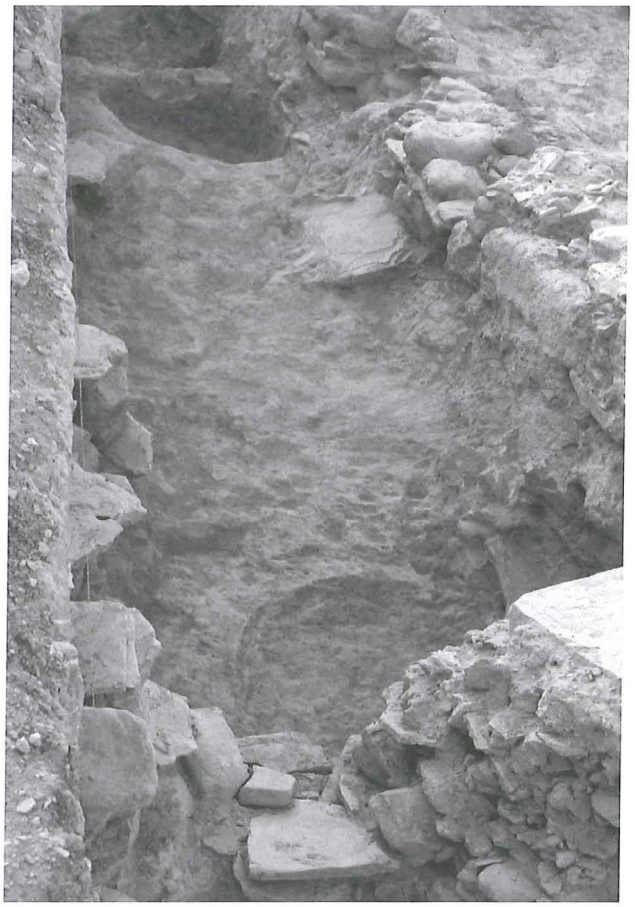


Fig. 39. Pits 4 and 5 during excavation from the west. 1994.

suggests that the complex was filled in during the Early Roman period. Unfortunately none of the finds indicate the function of the complex.

Apparently Room 4 was at least partly built into the sedimentary deposit, which was removed to the "bedrock" prior to the construction of the room. A small trial trench excavated east of Wall 65 revealed that here the sedimentary deposit continues from the preserved top of the wall at level -0.8 to at least level -1.25. Wall 68 seems to stop where it meets Wall 67 to the west, and according to the profile of the west baulk the soft sedimentary deposit slopes down from level -0.55 to the north to -0.85 above Wall 68. The excavation of a trial trench in the south-eastern part of Unit 57 west of Room 4 confirmed that the sedimentary deposit continues to slope to the south to level -1.56.

Just north of Wall 64 a line of large stones tentatively called Wall 69 was reached at approximately the same level as Wall 64. Whether or not they formed part of the same structure as Room 4 could not be investigated without removing the remains of a later feature north of the room.

A large amount of building debris was exposed in Unit 53 (Fig. 38). Parts of it was removed during excavation of the trenches and the subsequent removal of stones and large slabs in the western part of the unit revealed a comparatively even surface at the same level as the thresholds in Wall 26 leading into Pit-room 1A and 1B. In the western part of Unit 53 this 0.15 m thick compact yellowish layer between the layer of debris and the "bedrock" was removed. It contained a few sherds from the late Hellenistic to Early Roman period,[47]

[47] Trench 99.3630.2.



Fig. 40. Pit 12 and furrow from the south. 1999.

and below it three pits and a furrow were found. As mentioned above Pit 4 and Pit 5 (Fig.39) probably both belong to the Archaic period, while a few unassigned sherds of Colour-Coated pottery and Eastern Sigillata A were found together with a Hellenistic lamp in the upper fill of Pit 12.[48] This pit, which was packed with stones, slab fragments and lumps of mortar continues beneath Wall 26 and was only partly excavated (Fig. 40).

The furrow is located 0.1 m south of Pit 12. It is 3.4 m long and 0.10 to 0.20 m wide, and is cut down to level -1.72. In it are five elliptical depressions. They are each about 0.2 m long and the distance in between them is about 0.5 m. A 1.2 m long line of upright slabs at level -1.11 east of Pit 5 has the same orientation as the furrow and Wall 60a. The furrow is located 3.2 m west of the line of slabs and about 2 m east of Wall 60a. Perhaps a wooden fence was erected here, which together with the line of slabs east of Pit 5 may have served to subdivide or screen off specific sections of the area.

The extent of Unit 53 during this phase was

[48] Trench 99.3630.4-5.



Fig. 41. Unit 53, furrow and Wall 60a from the east. 2000.



Fig. 42. Unit 53 and Rooms 2 and 3 from the northeast. 1996.

only partially established. Wall 60a, which appeared at level -0.9 formed the western limit of the unit (Fig. 41). From beneath Wall 59 it was traced about two meters to the north, and a slab immediately south of Wall 26 indicates that it once met this wall. The large blocks lying in the eastern part of Unit 53 look like a section of a wall, which has tumbled down. Together with Wall 52 they may have formed the eastern continuation of Wall 26a. The position of the blocks south of the hiatus between Walls 26 and 52 and the similarity between these blocks and the blocks used to construct Wall 26a may support such a suggestion.

An assessment of the southern and eastern limits of the unit is conjectural. Wall 59 to the south clearly belongs to a later phase, as it is constructed at a level corresponding with the top of the architectural debris lying in Unit 53. However, it cannot be excluded that like Wall 26 it was piled up against an earlier wall. The exposed part of the south side of Wall 59 is built of regular cut stones and slabs, and a trial trench excavated in the hard yellowish layer south of the wall revealed large blocks at a lower level in the corners south of the wall. To the east the north wall with entrance to Room 2 beneath Unit 50 furthermore aligns with Wall 59 (Fig. 42). The room was entered from Unit 53 at level -1.54, and a rock cut step leads down into the room, where the floor slopes from level -1.97 to -2.08 to the south (Figs. 43-44). The room measures approximately 1.5 by 1.5 m. The entrance, which is 0.6 m wide is framed by large dressed blocks measuring 1.2 by 0.4 m, and seen from the inside the western block rests entirely on "bedrock", while the eastern block partly rests on three courses of dressed stones. Like the walls of Room 4, the walls of Room 2 are oriented NNW/SSE and NNE/SSW. They are 1.77 m tall and are built of regular courses of dressed stones, blocks and slabs originally covered with plaster, and the ceiling consists of three large gypsum slabs. The room was filled with loose soil, stones and



Fig. 43. Room 2 during excavation from the north. 1991.

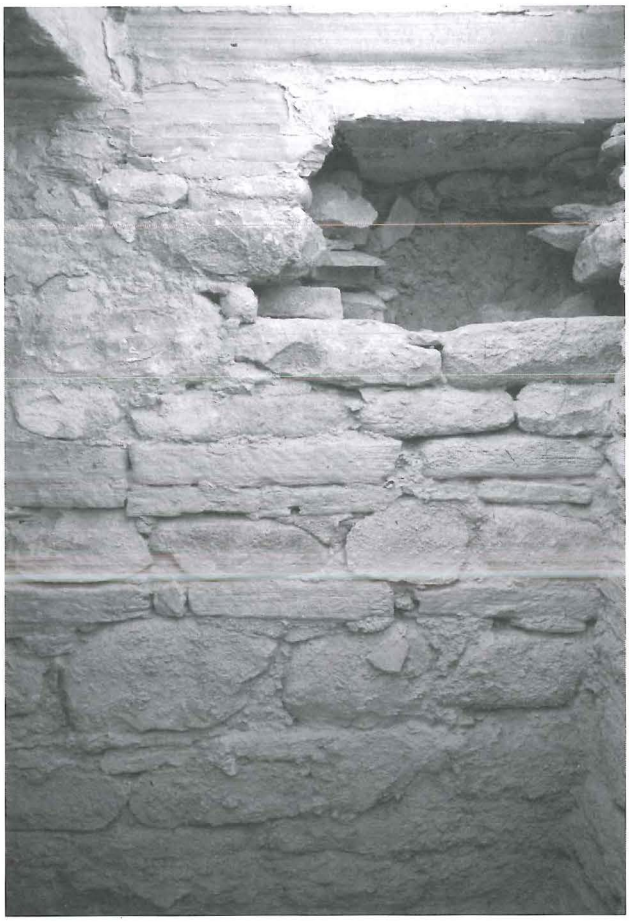


Fig. 44. Room 2 south wall from the north. 1991.



Fig. 45. Room 3 from the north. 1994.

Hellenistic to Early Roman pottery,[49] but the fill is not reliable as dating evidence, as it may have accumulated through a hole in one of the slabs, and structurally Room 2 is clearly connected with Unit 53 during this phase.

Investigation of the eastern extension of the unit was impeded by the position of the later Wall 55, but another room, Room 3 is located beneath Unit 47 east of Room 2 (Figs. 45-46). It measures 1.0 by 1.5 m and is provided with a northern extension measuring 0.6 by 0.6 m. As in Room 1 located north of the excavation (cf. Figs.14-15) the narrow extension may have been used to enter the room from above. In the northern part of the room the "bedrock" was reached at level -1.54, which corresponds with the level of the "bedrock" in front of Room 2, but in the south east corner it drops to level -1.89 in a pit–like depression, which was filled with stones. The walls north and east of the extension only stand about 0.5 m tall as does the west wall, which is located beneath Wall 55. Two large dressed blocks form the bottom course of this wall. The south and the east walls of the room are better preserved. They were reached at level -0.73, and they are constructed in the same way as the walls in Room 2. The walls are oriented like the walls of Rooms 2 and 4, and its north wall aligns with the entrance to Room 2. The bottom fill in Room 3 contained pottery, which spans from the late Hellenistic to Early Roman period,[50] but the construction and orientation of the walls indicate together with the location of the room that it belongs to the same phase as the other rooms. It is tempting to suggest that what is here called Pit 15 beneath Unit 46 north of Room 3 likewise belongs to this phase, although the latest possible date of the sherds found in it reaches into the Early Roman period.[51] It was only partly excavated, but the slabs in the northern part of Unit 46 rest on a wall, which is built in the pit at level -1.50. Further investigation is needed in order to clarify, if Pit 15 is actually a pit or formed part of an architectural complex, but the work was postponed as it requires removal of the later architectural remains in the area.

The above-mentioned walls of Room 1 (cf. Figs. 14-15) are oriented and constructed like the

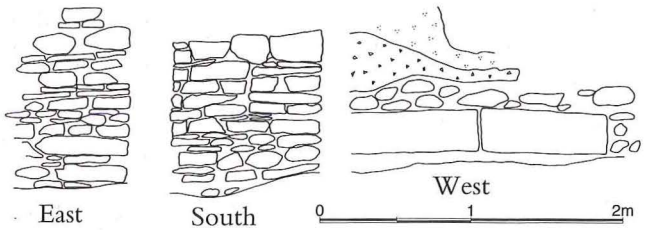


Fig. 46. Walls of Room 3.

walls of the other rooms, and the ceiling of the room consists of the same type of large slabs used in Room 2. Although no dating evidence was available, Room 1 clearly corresponds to the other rooms exposed in the excavation and shows that the habitation continued to the north.

The orientation of most of the walls south of Unit 53 likewise corresponds with the walls and rooms discussed above indicating that they were constructed at the same time and that the habitation continued in the south-eastern area of the excavation. Unfortunately the ceramic evidence is inconclusive, and a discussion of this section is therefore postponed to the chapter dealing with the Early Roman period.

A couple of other features probably belong to this phase. About two meters south of Pit 1 is a slab built box constructed in the soft sedimentary deposit (Figs. 47-48). It measures 0.64 by 0.84 m and the south and east sides are made of large thin upright slabs, while fragments of slabs lying along the two other sides probably once formed part of the north and the west sides. The preserved top of the box is at level -0.16, and the bottom of the box, which consists of a slab with slab fragments along its western and northern sides, was reached at level -0.44. It contained two layers separated by a thin layer of slab fragments about 0.15 m from the top. The upper fill consisted of soil mixed with chips of chert, stones and charcoal and a single handle of a Hellenistic goblet,[52] while only charcoal and ashes filled the lower part of the box. The ceramic evidence found in the rest of Unit 16 and

[49] Trench 91.13.2.
[50] Trench 93.3729.B6, 94.3729.D6-8.
[51] Trench 96.3730.A3.
[52] Trench 94.3431.6.



Fig. 47. Slab built box with ashes in unit 16A from the northeast. 1994.Fig. 45. Room 3 from the north. 1994.



Fig. 48. Box after excavation from the east. 1994.

in Unit 16A is scarce but points towards a pre-Roman date.[53] In Unit 16B to the south, a rectangular structure appeared at level -0.33 to -0.42 (Fig. 49). It is 1.4 m wide and the excavated length is 1.7 m and it is oriented the same way as the rooms mentioned above. Regular dressed stones line it, and soil and rubble make up the fill. The structure rests on a layer of mortar at level -0.67, which is embedded in the soft sedimentary deposit. No objects were found in connection with the structure. An immediate identification of its function is therefore difficult, and while one of the few sherds found in the south-western corner of the unit is Hellenistic, two others may date into the beginning of the Early Roman period at latest.[54]

How and why this architectural phase came to

[53] Trench 94.3431.2, 5, 93.3432.2.
[54] Trench 94.3430.3.



Fig. 49. Rectangular structure in Unit 16B from the east. 1994.



Fig. 50. Cement-like layer under wall 55 in the eastern part of Unit 53. 1999.

an end is not immediately clear. The site was either abandoned or destroyed. Although patches of ashes were noticed, in particular in the area north of Room 4 no large-scale fire seems to have taken place. Abandonment followed by a period of deterioration seems unlikely considering the ceramic evidence. As the same types of pottery were found in the upper fill of the rooms and pit-rooms and in the later units the site was hardly abandoned for a long period of time, if at all. It is therefore possible that the existing architecture was demolished shortly before or in connection with the construction of the new architectural phase, a suggestion, which is supported by the evidence from Unit 53 and the surrounding area. Here certain measurements were apparently taken to level out the terrain. The fill in Unit 53 consists of three separate sections, which form an irregular surface at level -0.6 to -0.7 (Fig.38). Whether the dressed blocks once formed a section of Wall 26a, which had tumbled down or they were together with the blocks in this wall originally destined for an entirely different structure and were dumped here, they cover a three meter wide area of the unit. A large slab was used to block the entrance to Room 2 at the same level, and it is possible that it supported another large slab found in the area. North of Room 2 and east of the dressed blocks the unit was filled with a cement-like layer with chips of green chert (Fig. 50), and large slabs and slab fragments



Fig. 51. Wall 26 from the south. 1996.

made up the fill in the western part of the unit. The fill formed an irregular surface at level -0.6 to -0.7, and Walls 55, 57 and 59 were constructed on the same level. Stones were piled up on top of Wall 60, while an irregular walling blocked the south side of Wall 26a (Fig. 51). The arrangement gives a Klondyke impression as if constructed by squatters. The ceramic material found among the building debris in the western part of the unit dates from the Hellenistic to the Early Roman period,[55] while sherds from the cement-like layer north of Room 2 range from the Archaic to the late Hellenistic period.[56]

The cement-like layer spreads to the east across Room 3, and a trial trench excavated north and east Room 3 revealed that at this point it is 0.8 m deep. The same layer continues beneath Wall 57 and Units 50 and 51. The continuation of the layer beneath Unit 51 was visible through a hole in the south wall of Room 2, and a trial trench in the eastern part of the unit proved that here the layer continues at least to level -1.51. A couple of late Hellenistic to Early Roman sherds were registered from this layer.[57]

The same type of fill also appeared in the western part of the excavation. It was used to seal a large part of Room 4 (Fig. 34). It rested on Wall 66 and Wall 67, and following the abraded top of the wall it was up to 0.9 m thick. It spreads north of the room, where it rests on the soft sedimentary deposit, and a trial trench excavated in Unit 57 to the west revealed that the layer stops at level -1.41 to the north and at level -1.56 to the south. Here it also rests on the soft sedimentary deposit, which was excavated to level -1.67. South of the room it appeared at the same level as the preserved top of Wall 65 and to the east it is visible as a thin layer below the southernmost block of Wall 60. Building debris were scattered in the rest of Unit

[55] Trench 93.3629.3, 94.3630.B4.
[56] Trench 94.3729.A3.
[57] Trench 94.3729.C4-5.

54, and the blocks lying in Unit 56 look as if they had tumbled down from Wall 60a. The material found in the layer of debris in Unit 54 spans from the Hellenistic to Early Roman period[58] including a bronze coin of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes from 138/7 BC,[59] and the finds from Unit 56 support a date to the Early Roman period.[60]

The Early Roman period

During the Early Roman period a series of long walls oriented north south seems to form the basic element of the layout, while the walls running east west follow a less regular system. No streets or alleys were identified, which would facilitate a division of the architecture into separate buildings, and the walls are often insufficiently preserved to allow for an exact estimation of the circulation from unit to unit. Although it cannot be excluded that more than one building phase is represented the associated diagnostic pottery gives inconclusive evidence as to possible architectural sub-phases. The division into sections in the following discussion is therefore partly conjectural and mainly based upon the interconnection of the walls.

Section A (Units 31-34 and Units 38-44) (Fig. 52)

Units 38, 43 and 44 along the north-eastern limit of the excavation, which are connected through doorways seem to form an entity (Fig. 53). Another doorway provides a passage from Unit 38 to the area to the north. As Unit 35 is not yet fully excavated it has not been possible to obtain a clear picture of the situation in this area. The doorway into Unit 38 is provided with a threshold at level 0.63, which is made by a dressed block measuring 0.45 by 0.9 m and rests on the "bedrock" at level 0.45 (Fig. 54) The block has a pivot hole in the south-eastern corner showing that the door opened to the south. West of the entrance and north of Wall 38A is a small rectangular recess measuring 0.5 x 1.0 m. It was filled with ashy soil, and the finds include sherds from the Archaic to the Hellenistic period and two Hellenistic coins. A small pit, Pit 9 is cut into the "bedrock" 0.7 m

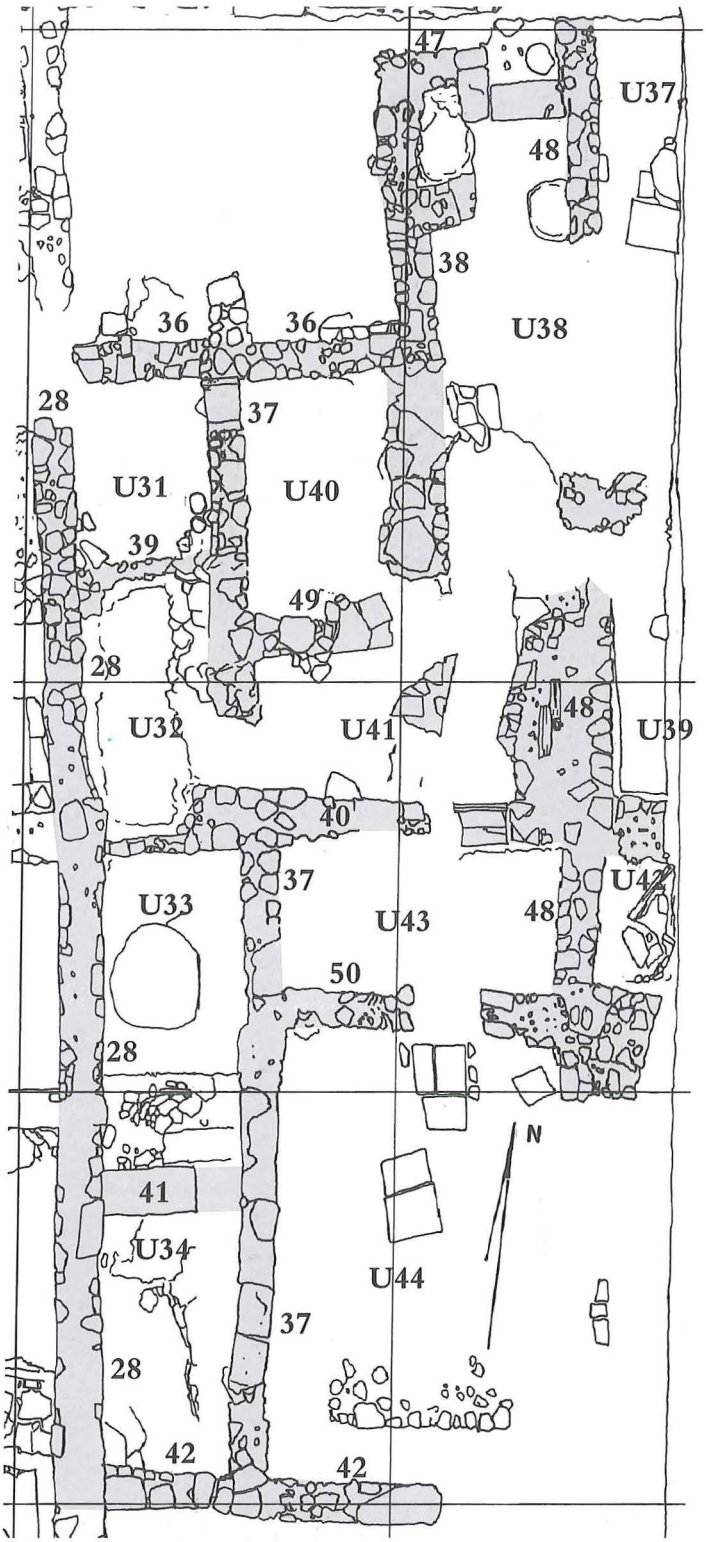


Fig. 52. Section A. (1:100).

[58] Trench 94.3629.NW3.
[59] Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C7.13.
[60] Trench 95.3629.N3.



Fig. 53. Unit 38 to 44 from the south. 2000.



Fig. 54. Doorstep and Pit 9 in Unit 38 from the west. 1997.

east of Wall 38A. It was filled with soil, and although it continues below Wall 48 and was cut before the construction of the wall it cannot be excluded that some structural member connected with the walls was inserted into it.

Although Wall 38 and Wall 48 defining Unit 38 are both partly disintegrated, it seems to be a long narrow passage which leads to Unit 43 to the south. Just north of the doorway to Unit 43, Wall 48 is provided with a roughly semi-circular thickening built of three to four courses of field stones, which narrows the passage and even more so if Wall 38 continued to the doorway. The position of upright slabs along what may be the original western side of Wall 48 indicates that the curving part of the wall could be a later addition. Unit 38 was excavated to the "bedrock". The layer has a somewhat irregular surface and drops from level



Fig. 55. Doorway between Units 38 and 44 from the south. 1996.

0.45 south of the doorway to level 0.03 north of the doorway between this unit and Unit 43. Slab fragments and soil used to level out the slope functioned as a floor, and a vertical slab at level 0.3 placed immediately north of the doorway to Unit 43 probably served to support the floor. The material from the floor in the northern part of the unit contained Hellenistic pottery.[61] Coins of Ptolomy Euergetes VIII and Ptolemy X Alexander I from 114/3-107/6 BC was found at level 0.45 and a key at level 0.41 just east of the corner of Walls 38 and 36.[62] In the layer above, which may actually be one and the same layer, the ceramic evidence is mixed,[63] and here a coin of Ptolemy IX Soter II appeared.[64] The material from the southern part of Unit 38 and the eastern part of Unit 41 was registered together and ranges from the Iron Age to the Early Roman period.[65]

The doorway connecting Unit 38 and Unit 43 is located off-centre in respect to Unit 43. It is provided with two steps at level 0.1 and 0.0, which lead from the higher level in Unit 38 down into Unit 43 (Fig. 55). The steps are made of thin slabs, which measure 0.2 x 0.6m. West of the doorway the southern side of Wall 40 is very irregular, and the section next to the doorway has disintegrated, while up to six courses of dressed fieldstones are preserved east of the doorway. An upright slab with a cut recess found *in situ* on the wall east of the doorway (Fig. 56) indicates that the entire doorframe was covered with slabs. The floor in Unit 43 also consists of slab fragments and beaten soil, which was reached at the same level as the lower step of the doorway, and the few finds from this unit point towards a date in the Early Roman period.[66]

Unit 44 to the south is a larger room, which originally measured 3.6 by 5.4 m (Fig. 57). In this unit Wall 48 to the east was built along a ledge cut in the "bedrock" from level -0.17 to level -0.23 to the north and to level -0.32 to the south. In the unit a large amount of building debris was found comprising large dressed blocks and slabs similar to those used in the construction of Wall 37 to the west and the still standing part of Wall 42 to the south. The building debris probably represents the missing sections of Walls 42 and 48, which may have been damaged in connection with the Late Roman building activity documented in the area

[61] Trench 96.3733.C3.

[62] Cf. Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C7.14, AR96.422, C9.22, M16.21.

[63] Trench 96.3733.C2.

[64] Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C8.17.

[65] Trench 96.3732.B2.

[66] Trench 96.3732.D1, 99.3731.NA1.



Fig. 56. Slab *in situ* in doorway between Units 38 and 44 from the west. 1996.



Fig. 57. Unit 44 from the south. 2000.

southeast of the unit. Plaster preserved on the top of Wall 37 north of Wall 41 may mark the transition from the lower stone built section of the wall and its mud brick superstructure.

Judging from the architectural remains the doorway leading from Unit 43 to Unit 44 seems to be a simple opening in Wall 50, and like the doorway between Units 38 and 43 it is not oriented according to the central axis of the rooms it connects. Measuring 0.9 m it is quite wide compared to the other doorways, but it may have been narrower as the section of Wall 50 immediately west of the doorway has disintegrated. South of the doorway two lines of cobble stones at level –0.14 frame an area paved with large stone slabs and meet Wall 50 on either side of the doorway indicating that it was originally 0.7m wide. It is possible that a frame of upright slabs or wood reduced its width.

At least part of the remaining room was paved with a combination of cobblestones and slabs. The level of the slabs south and east of the doorway

varies from -0.26 to -0.33, while other slabs to the south were found at level -0.39. To the south the cobblestones form a 2.5m distinct line about 0.7m north of Wall 42 and 0.8m east of Wall 37. The lack of stone packing along the walls may indicate that for instance benches or cupboards were placed here. In fact the bench in Unit 22 has approximately the same width. The ceramic material found on the floor was mixed. In the doorway between Units 43 and 44 a couple of earlier sherds were found,[67] while the material lying on the floor in the rest of the unit suggests an Early Roman date.[68] This is supported by the finds from the fill above,[69] and a couple of Late Roman sherds seem to be intrusive.

The doorways leading to a series of units west of Units 38, 43 and 44 were not identified with certainty, which makes it difficult to assess how communication took place between these units and the units to the east and the west. Unit 40 and Unit 41 are located east of Wall 37 which proceeds north of Units 44 and 45, and Units 31 to 34 form a series of units between this wall and Wall 28, another long wall running north south west of Wall 37. Unit 40 was excavated to the "bedrock", which was reached at level 0.22 to the north and at level 0.28 to the south. The ceramic material found in the unit dates mainly from the Hellenistic to the Early Roman period, but a few earlier and later sherds likewise appeared.[70] Perhaps the slabs forming the eastern part of Wall 49 indicate the position of a doorway between this unit and Unit 41 to the south, a small unit where the finds span from the Archaic to the Early Roman period.[71] Structurally Units 31 to 34 seem to connect both with the units to the east and the west. Unit 31 and Unit 40 must have been constructed at the same time as Wall 36 forms the northern limit of both units, and Wall 42 represents the southern limit of Unit 34 and Unit 44, which indicates that these units were also constructed contemporaneously. Wall 39 between Units 31 and 32 is poorly preserved. Only a single line of stones at level 0.31 is still standing, but it seems to represent the eastern continuation of the north wall of Unit 23 to the west. Furthermore, Wall 40 continues from north of unit 43, divides Unit 32 from Unit 33 and aligns with Wall 29 south of Unit 23. The interconnection of the walls thus indicates that these units were constructed at the same time as the units west of Wall 28 and east of Wall 37. Both Wall 28 and Wall 37 follow the slope of the terrain from north to south, and the diagnostic material from the units also indicates that they are contemporary with the units to the east and west of them.

Unit 31 was excavated to level 0.16 where the soft sedimentary deposit was reached. Some slabs lying at level 0.40 may represent part of a later floor, and the fill below these contained a few sherds ranging in date from the Archaic/Classical to the early 1st century AD.[72] In Unit 32 a floor was reached at level 0.1. It was 0.15 m thick and consists of a hard yellowish sedimentary deposit, slabs and lumps of mortar. A fragment of a Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim dated to 150-75/50 BC was found on top of it.[73] The unit was chosen as a trial trench and was excavated to the "bedrock" which appeared at level -0.4 to the north and at level -0.57 to the south. The material found in the floor and below it dates to the Iron Age.[74] No traces of earlier architectural features appeared, and the material probably relates to Pit 7 in Unit 33 to the south, which also contained Iron Age material. In Unit 33 Wall 40 was built at level -0.03 and the base of Wall 28 slopes down from the same level to -0.27 where it meets Wall 27 to the south. Wall 37 likewise slopes towards the south. Some of the large slabs lying irregularly on top of each other at level 0.06 to level -0.03 may once have formed part of the floor. The level of a single slab, which is still lying *in situ* in the south-eastern corner of the unit and partly covers an ear-

[67] Trench 99.3731.NC1

[68] Trench 95.3731.A1-D1, 96.3731.B4, 99.3731.WB1, 99.3730.NB1.

[69] Trench 95.3731.3-4.

[70] Trench 96.3733.E4, 96.3732.C1, 99.3733.WA1, 99.3732.NB1-2.

[71] Trench 96.3732.B1, 99.3732.F1.

[72] Trench 96.3633.E1-E2.

[73] Trench 94.3632.H3.

[74] Trench 95.3633.H5-6, 99.3732.WA1.



Fig. 58. Wall 41 between Units 33 and 34 from the south. 2000.

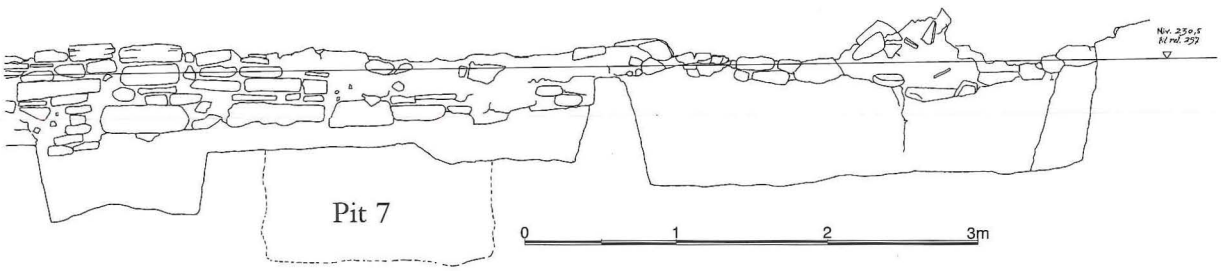


Fig. 59a East side of Wall 28 from Units 32 to 45. (1:50).

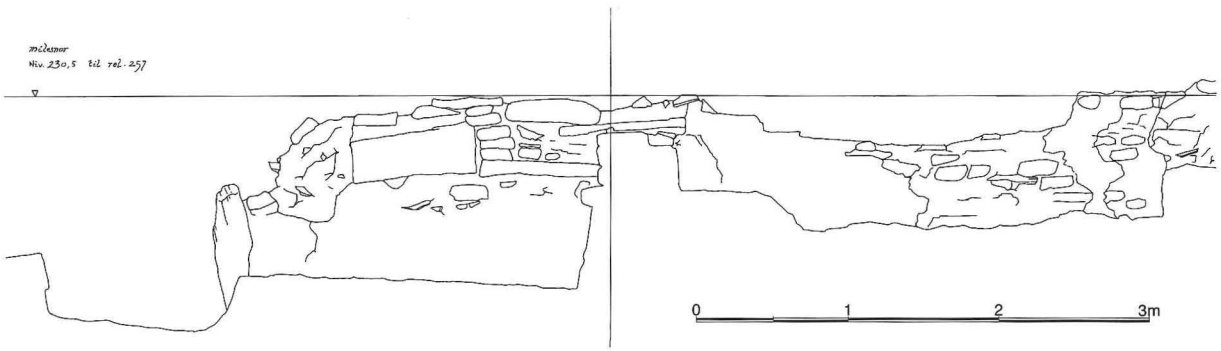


Fig. 59b. East side of Wall 28 from Units 32 to 45. (1:50).

lier stone built feature, corresponds approximately with the base of Walls 37 and 40. Apart from a single Bichrome sherd the diagnostic material found among the slabs points to an Early Roman date.[75]

The top of Wall 41 between Units 33 and 34 appeared at level -0.24. A jumble of slabs filled Unit 34, but south of Wall 41 slab fragments lying in a more regular manner was reached at level -0.5. Wall 41 is built at the same level and plaster covering the top and the southern side provides it with a finished look (Fig. 58). Instead of a partition wall between the units it may actually have formed a step down into Unit 34, and thus served to keep the higher floor in Unit 33 in place like the stepped doorway between Units 38 and 43. In Unit 34 Wall 28 and Wall 37 both descend to this level, and Wall 28 even deeper (Figs. 59a-b). The material found on and between the slabs ranges from the Hellenistic to Early Roman period.[76] In the south-western corner of the unit some slabs lying irregularly on top of each other were reached at level -0.4, but it was impossible to decide if they form part of the fill or mark the original surface of the floor. The latter is probably true as Wall 42 is built at approximately the same level. In Unit 45 slabs were lying scattered at the same level, but the western area was disturbed by later activity. A trial trench excavated to level -1.05 in the corner between Wall 42 and Wall 28 revealed that the southern part of Wall 28 rests on remains of the earlier Wall 26a at the same level as Wall 42. The finds among the building debris indicate a date to the Hellenistic to Early Roman period, although a single sherd of a Late Roman amphora disturbs the pattern.[77]

Section B (Unit 16 to Unit 28) (Fig. 60)

Already during the first excavation seasons it became clear that a large building complex was located in the centre of the hill (Fig. 61). It was assumed that Walls 26 and 28 formed the southern and eastern limit of it, and it was hoped that it would be possible to define the dimensions of the entire complex. However, as it appears from the discussion of section A it is not clearly separable from the units to the east, and a definition of the extent of the complex to the north and west likewise posed difficulties. Wall 26 does form the southern limit as no walls appeared in Unit 53 to the south, which was apparently an open area. Wall 26 and the southern part of Wall 21, which both originally belong to an earlier structure were re-used during this phase and may have directed the layout of the complex. Wall 28 runs parallel with Wall 21, and large cut blocks and slabs similar to those used in the construction of the early phases of Walls 21 and 26 were built into the southern part of Wall 28. Wall 26 and Wall 28 once formed the south-eastern corner of the complex, but the corner itself had disintegrated, probably because it rested on a large block belonging to the previous phase of Wall 26. To the west Wall 26 may have formed a corner with Wall 19, although Wall 19, running NNW/SSE has a slightly different orientation than Wall 21 and Wall 28 and may go back to the earlier building phase. However, during this building phase Wall 26 was extended to the west, where the base of the wall, which rests upon the soft sedimentary deposit curves up to level -0.74. The wall seems to stop short, but it probably continued further west. Pit 13 in Unit 16B and Unit 56 contained only soil and a few sherds from the Hellenistic to Early Roman period[78] and seems to have been dug in connection with the construction of this extension of Wall 26. The pit is very irregular and from the west it slopes down from level 0.00 and cuts across Pit 8, the top of which was partly destroyed by it. Above the northern part of Pit 8 some slabs at level -0.74 on line with Wall 26 may represent the extension of Wall 26 to the west.

Both Unit 19 and Unit 21 probably extended to Wall 26, but the confusion of building debris together with the instability caused by the large pits below Unit 19 north of Wall 26 impeded excavation, and it was not possible to gain a clear picture of the architectural situation. Wall 21 is

[75] Trench 95.3631.G2-3, 99.3731.WB1, 99.3732.WB1.
[76] Trench 95.3631.A4, 99.3631.WA1.
[77] Trench 94.3630.C4, 95.3730.B1, 99.3730.NW2.
[78] Trench 94.3430.B2.

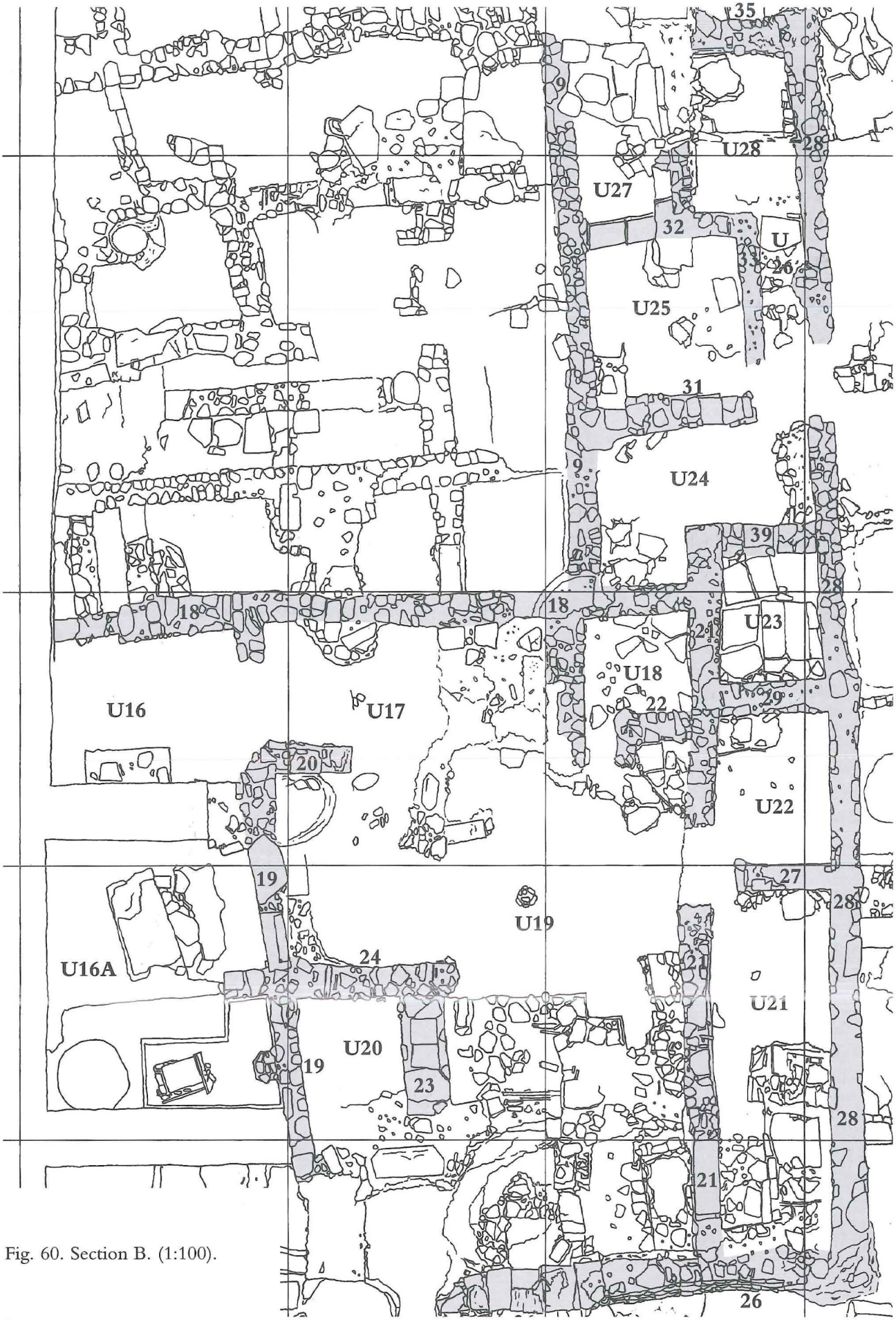


Fig. 60. Section B. (1:100).



Fig. 61. Section B from the north, taken from lift. 1995.

built of fieldstones except for a large dressed block to the south, which rests on top of the original Wall 21. The block looks as if it was added during this phase, as it is placed about 0.1 m east of the western face of the original wall. An area immediately north of Pit-rooms 1A and 1B is paved with irregular stones at a level varying from -0.03 to -0.17, roughly corresponding with the base of the dressed block on top of Wall 26, and the lines of stones tentatively called Walls 23 and 24. A thin layer of ashes was lying on top of it. To the east is a rounded structure built up against Wall 21 at level 0.33. It is made of two courses of fieldstones and resembles the semicircular structures built against the wall in Unit 38, but in the present case it was impossible to assess if it was associated with a doorway. The northern straight line of the area paved with cobblestones may suggest that Wall 24 continued north of it. East of the wall part of a slab, which was probably used as a doorframe, was found at level 0.05. It measures 1.4 by 0.44 m, and has a cut recess like the slab found *in situ* east of the doorway between Unit 38 and Unit 43. It is provided with a rectangular slot measuring 0.8 by 0.3 cm for fastening a hinge. Another slab fragment with a tap hole lying south of it also indicates that a door was situated somewhere in the area. The ceramic material may date into the Early Roman period,[79] and below the doorframe three Hellenistic coins were found, among them a bronze coin of Ptolemy VIII, Euergetes II probably struck between 129 and 117/6 BC.[80] Another coin of Pumiathon of Kition was found east of the semicircular structure,[81] while the associated pottery dates into the Early Roman period.[82] If Wall 20 reached Wall 9 to the east it formed the northern limit of Unit 19. North of Wall 24 the unit was excavated below the building debris to level -0.33, but the threshold preserved in Wall 19 indicates that the floor level was at level 0.03. It consists of a single slab measuring 0.4 by 1.1 m and has a 0.85 m wide cut recess with a tap hole in the south-western corner to support a door which opened to the east. A small stone built circle with a diameter of 0.4 m appeared at level -0.05 in this area. If it supported a post the area may have been a partly roofed courtyard. Here another three coins were found. They date to the Hellenistic period,

[79] Trench 93.3531.2.

[80] Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C7.14, C12.31, cf. C12, AR93.54.

[81] Cf. Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C1.1, AR95.374.

[82] Trench 95.3531.B2.



Fig. 62. Units 18-19, 21 to 23 from the north, taken from lift. 1995.

and the two identifiable coins were struck under different regents. One was struck under Ptolemy IV from 222/1-204/3 BC and the other between 80 and 58 BC under Ptolemy, king of Cyprus.[83] The ceramic material found among the debris again points towards an Early Roman date,[84] although a couple of later sherds also appeared in the northern part of the unit.[85]

Unit 20 seems to have been a separate entity. Fragments of upright slabs visible on the top of Wall 24 indicate that a 0.8 m wide doorway originally framed by upright slabs led from Unit 19 into Unit 20. The slabs found here at level -0.02 to -0.06 tentatively called Walls 25 and 23 may be wall foundations, as some of the better preserved walls like Wall 21 likewise rest on slabs. The different flooring to the east in Unit 19 also supports the impression that this was a separate unit. The area was excavated to level -0.17, and the few diagnostic sherds point to a date in the Early Roman period.[86] Wall 24 clearly continues west of Wall 19, but it was probably ploughed away as indicated by plough furrows visible on the surface of the soft sedimentary deposit in Unit 16A. Only a Colour Coated sherd was found in the surface layer of Unit 16A,[87] while the ceramics from Units 16 and 16B range from the Classical to the Early Roman period.[88]

Wall 19 probably continued to Wall 18 to the north, and if Wall 20 continued to Wall 9, Unit 17 represents a separate unit. However, it still seems to belong to this complex as a cement-like layer with chips of green chert, which was also observed in Unit 18 continues below Wall 9 and spreads about 1.6 m into this area along Walls 18 and 9. In the corner between Walls 9 and 18 the layer appeared at level -0.04. This unit was also filled with stones, and apart from the north-eastern corner the sedimentary deposit was reached below the debris. Just south of Wall 18 and west of Wall 9 several fragments of Iron Age pottery were found mixed with later material.[89] The latest numismatic

[83] C5.9, C10.25, cf.C1231, AR95.371.
[84] Trench 95.3531.C3.
[85] Trench 95.3531.D2.
[86] Trench 97.3531.W2-3.
[87] Trench 93.3431.1.
[88] Trench 93.3432.1-2, 94.3430.1.
[89] Trench 93.3532.2.

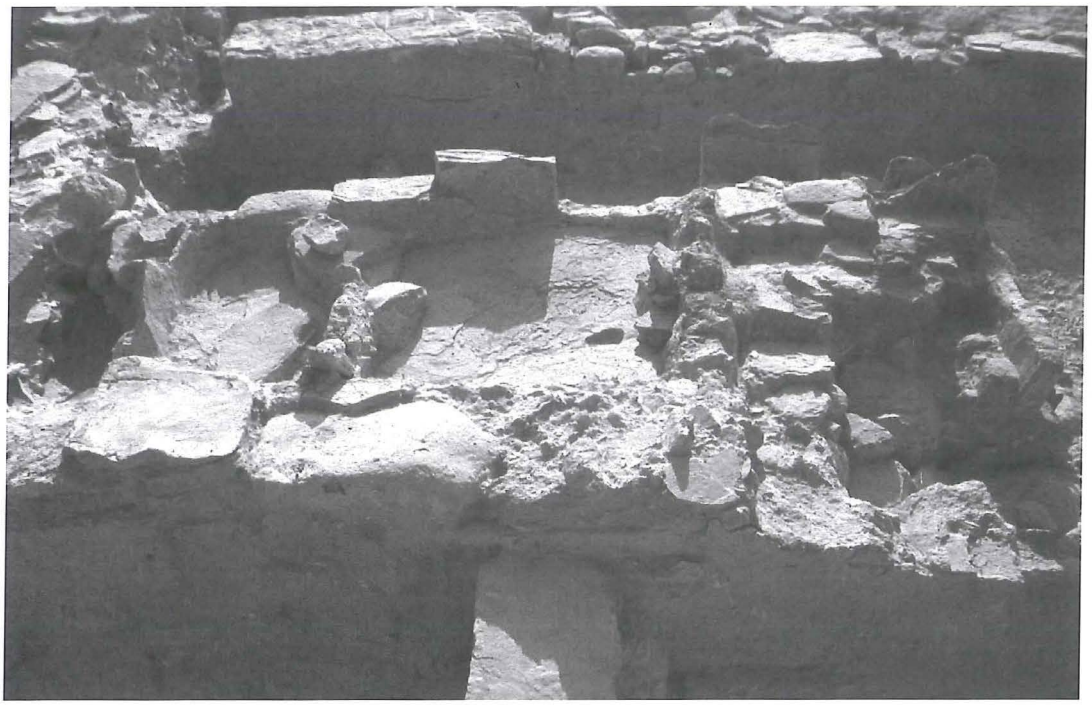


Fig. 63. Stone built structure in Unit 21 from the east. 1995.

evidence from the site, a coin of Heraclius from AD 625/6 was found here when the area was cleaned up before the excavation started in 1995.[90] Unit 18 clearly connects with Unit 19. From the north-eastern part of Unit 19 a 0.6 m wide passage between Wall 9 and Wall 22 leads into the south-western corner of Unit 18. This is a small room, which was originally provided with a slab floor at level -0.10. Some of the slabs are still lying *in situ* in the north-eastern corner of the room, while slab fragments were found scattered in the remaining part of the room, where they rest on the same cement-like layer noticed in Unit 17. Both the upper and the lower fill of the room contained Hellenistic to Early Roman pottery, but one of the few Medieval glazed sherds found in the excavation also appeared in the upper fill.[91]

As indicated by Wall 26 and Wall 28, Units 21 and 22 (Fig. 62) probably also formed part of the complex, and the doorway to Unit 19 was perhaps located in the area where Wall 21 had disintegrated. Wall 27, which is mainly built of large slabs seems to stop short 0.6 m east of Wall 21 and leaves a passage between Units 21 and 22. Unit 22, which is a small, almost square room measuring 2.5 by 2.7 m is paved with broken slabs lying irregularly on the soft sedimentary deposit and the same type of "cement" noticed in Units 17 and 18. This further supports the suggestion that Units 21 and 22 belong to the complex. The floor is at level -0.01 to -0.07, and in the north-western corner of the room a bench was reached at level 0.28. It is 1.2 m long and 0.7 m wide and is built of large stones and mortar and lined with upright slabs. Many lumps of mortar were found among the debris in this unit together with unassigned Colour-coated pottery.[92] The connection between Units 22 and 21 is emphasised by the fact that the same type of pavement continues into Unit 21 where it was traced to north of a stone structure located in the southern part of the unit. Slab fragments lying irregularly on it at level -0.1 probably formed part of a floor with patches of ashes spread on it. The cement-like layer did not continue in the area west of the structure, and here several layers of larger broken slabs were used as floor material.

Unit 21 is 6 m long, and the rectangular structure which measures 1.0 by 2.8 m is built up against Wall 28 (Fig. 63). Although it was not

[90] Destrooper-Georgiades PE I, C14.33.
[91] Trench 95.3532.A2-3.
[92] Trench 94.3632.F3.



Fig. 64. Units 23 and 24 from the north. 1997.

found intact it was possible to discern the general form of the structure. A line of regular stones at level 0.2 to 0.3 covered with plaster on the eastern side forms the western edge, and upright slabs form the northern edge. It is divided into three sections by lines of fieldstones covered with plaster. The southern part, which looks like the remains of a box, is 0.5 m wide. An upright slab at level 0.22 forms the south side of it, and fragments of stone slabs at level 0.11 form the bottom of it. The middle section is 0.9 m wide and consists of a large slab, on which patches of ashes were found. The northern slightly higher section is 1.0 m wide and constructed of slabs and fieldstones. The structure looks like raised platform or a low table, where fire was lit in the central part. The ceramic material found on top of the structure[93] and west of it[94] dates into the Early Roman period. The date is supported by the finds from the northern part of the unit, where a nearly complete Eastern Sigillata A bowl was lying just south of Wall 27. A coin, struck under Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II[95] appeared north of the structure together with sherds of a mixed date,[96] and an Augustan coin was found in the topsoil west of the structure.[97]

Wall 28 probably continued to the north, where it forms a corner with Wall 35, although it was not possible to trace the section of it east of Unit 31. Wall 9 to the west likewise continues to the north, and between these walls is a series of units, Units 23 to 28, which may also belong to the complex, although no doorways were detected between Unit 19 and Units 23 and 24.

Unit 23 is entered from Unit 24 to the north through a 0.6 m wide doorway in Wall 39 (Fig. 64). A slab makes up the threshold, and at least the eastern doorframe was slab-covered. The room is almost square, and it is the only room with a well-preserved slab floor. The level of the slabs varies from -0.02 to 0.05. The fill on top of the floor contained many stones and lumps of mortar and Hellenistic to Early Roman pottery,[98] a coin of Pumiathon from 362/1 to 312 BC[99] and the only fragment of a Hellenistic brazier found on the site. Unit 24 is so far the only L-shaped room excavated in the habitation. Some large slabs at level 0.08 in the southern part may belong to a floor while the eastern part was excavated to the sedimentary

[93] Trench 94.3630.A2, 95.3631.C3-4.
[94] Trench 95.3631.E2.
[95] Cf. Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C7.14, AR95.369
[96] Trench 95.3631.B4.
[97] Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C13.32.
[98] Trench 94.3632.2-3, A2, B2-3, G3.
[99] Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C1.1.

deposit. East of the entrance to Unit 24 a rounded structure built of fieldstones like the ones in Units 19 and 38 is built against Wall 28. The latest pottery found in the unit dates to the Early Roman period.[100]

Wall 31 may have formed a corner with Wall 33 leaving a passage from Unit 24 to Unit 26, which looks like a corridor leading to Unit 28. It is 0.9 m wide (Fig. 65). A large slab is lying in the northern part of the corridor, and two lines of stones between Walls 28 and 33 may have supported other slabs in the corridor. Only a couple of amphora and Colour-coated sherds were found here,[101] which fall within the frame of chronological evidence from the other units. East of Unit 28 Wall 28 is preserved to the same level as east of Unit 24. It stands to level 0.59 with up to four courses preserved and like Wall 35 to the north it rests on an earlier wall at level 0.2. Large slabs found at the same level in Unit 28 probably formed part of the floor. The material found in the building debris above the stone slabs comprises a single White Painted sherd together with Hellenistic and Early Roman sherds, and amphora sherds also point to a date in the late Hellenistic Early Roman period.[102] In the southern part of Unit 28 excavation stopped at this level and the same type of material was found here.[103]

The southern part Unit 27 was excavated to level 0.09, where slab fragments lying on it probably form part of a floor. In the northern part of Unit 27 a one metre long patch of red cement was found at level 0.45. It curves up against two thin rectangular stones and rests upon large slabs at level 0.37 between this Unit and Unit 28. It was left *in situ* as it is so far the only evidence of this type of cement found in the excavation. The slabs, which partly rest on Wall 9, either represent an upper floor or are part of the general scatter of building debris in the area. However, the ceramic material dates to the Early Roman period[104] and indicates that it belongs to the same general period.

Further excavation is needed to clarify the connection between Units 27 and 25 to the south. A large slab between them may have been used as a foundation of a wall as seen elsewhere in the excavation. Although it tilts slightly from level 0.49 to 0.32 from north to south, it may have formed part of the western continuation of Wall 32. In Unit 25 a floor with some slabs was reached at level 0.18, and in the south-western corner of the unit a 0.6 m wide stone built bench follows Wall 9 at least one meter to the north. In the north-western part of the unit assignable pottery is confined to Eastern Sigillata A.[105] In the north-eastern part a single Black on Red fragment was found together with pottery of the late Hellenistic to Early Roman period, and an Early to mid Roman lamp seems to represent the latest item.[106] The finds from the



Fig. 65. Units 26 and 28 from the south. 2000.

[100] Trench 97.3632.NB2, NC2.
[101] Trench 97.3633.E1-2.
[102] Trench 97.3634.B1.
[103] Trench 99.3633.NA1.
[104] Trench 98.3634.WS2.
[105] Trench 97.3533.C2.
[106] Trench 96.3633.A1-2.

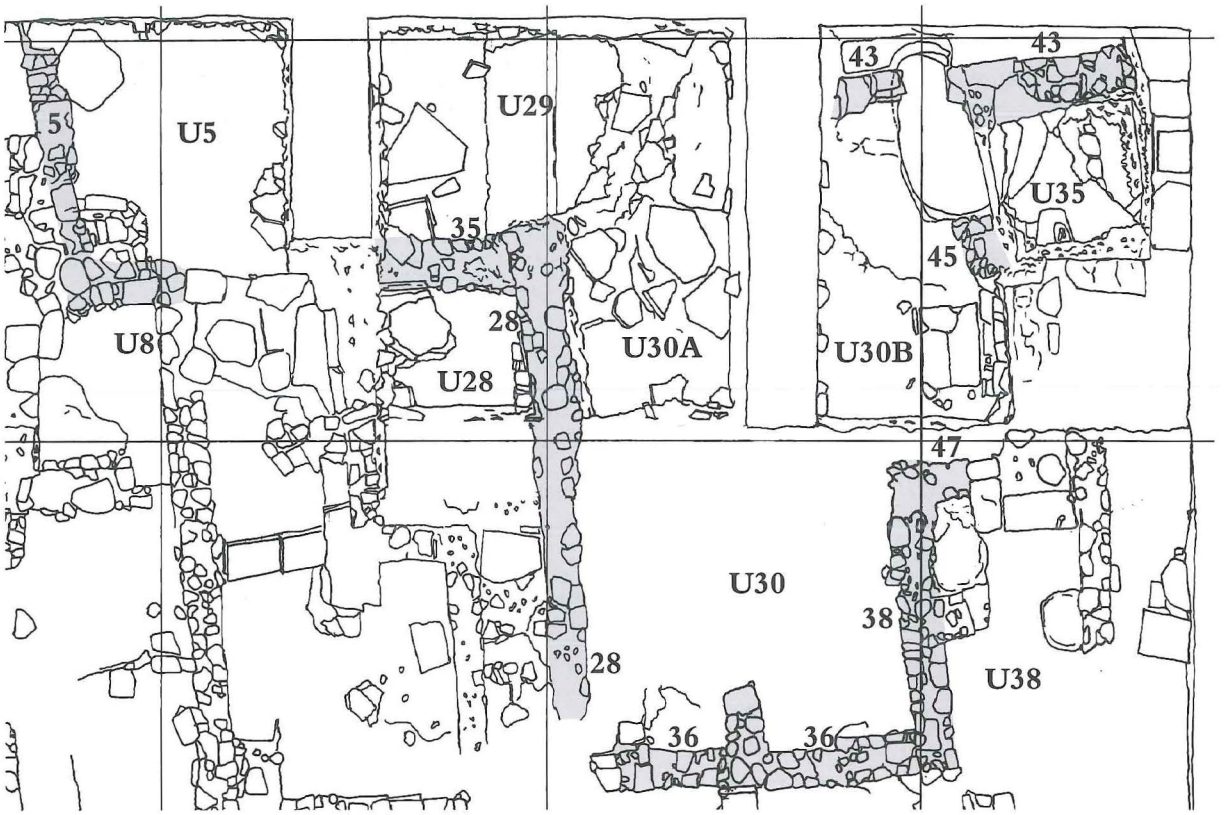


Fig. 66. Section C. (1:100).

centre[107] and the southern part[108] of the unit support a date to the Early Roman period.

Section C. The north-eastern section (Units 5, 29, 30, 30A and 30B, 35) (Fig. 66).

In the north-eastern part of the excavation there may have been a larger area comprising Units 5, 29, 30, 30A and 30B limited by Walls 36, 28, 38 and 43, which were built at approximately the same level. However, it is possible that Wall 37, which could only be traced 0.7 m north of Wall 36, divided Unit 30B into smaller sections. Removal of the baulk between Units 30A and 30B may clarify the matter, but unfortunately time did not allow for such an investigation.

A line of thin slabs at level 0.25 visible below the debris in Unit 35 and slab fragments lying in Unit 30B may indicate the original level of the floor in Unit 30B (Fig. 67). The top of Wall 44 would have been visible above it, and may even have been added at this point, although it rather appears to belong together with the construction of the pit-room. A final assessment of the matter must await further excavation in the area.

Late Hellenistic to Early Roman pottery was found among the building debris both in the western and eastern part of Unit 30, but in the eastern part it was mixed with sherds from the Iron Age.[109] The lower fill in Unit 30B contained a large amount of sherds of the same date,[110] and three coins from the early part of the Hellenistic period. Like the coins found in Unit 19 they were struck under three different regents, one under Ptolemy I, another under Ptolemy II and a third probably under Ptolemy VI.[111] A large broken slab measuring 0.8 by 1.6 m was found dumped in the south-eastern corner of the unit and next to it a bronze

[107] Trench 98.3633.WN3.
[108] Trench 96.3633.W3-4.
[109] Trench 96.3633.B2, D1-2, 96.3733.A2-3, 99.3733.NA1, WC1.
[110] Trench 97.3734.A3, 98.3734.B2-3, D1.
[111] Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C3.3, C4.5, C6.11.

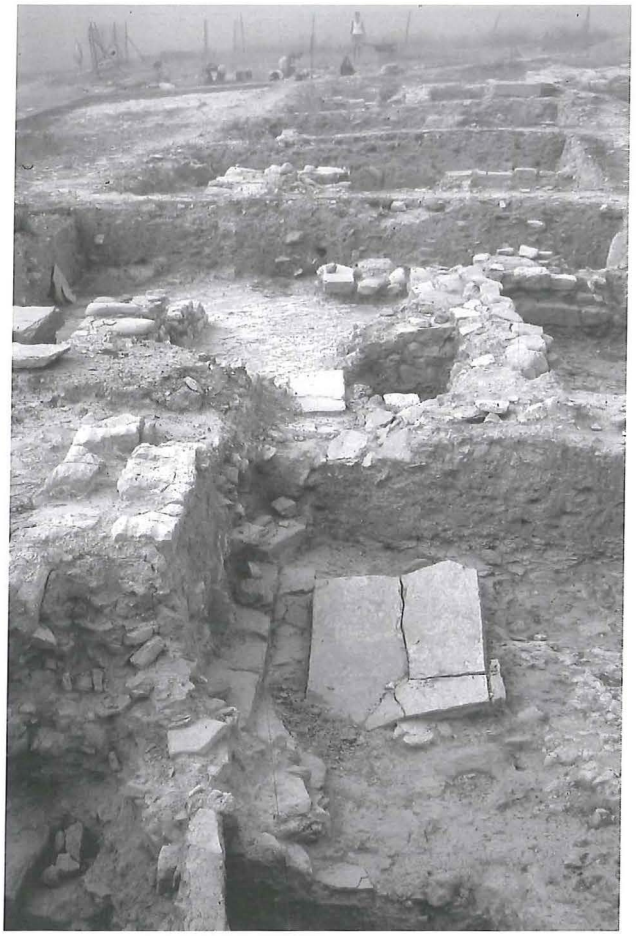


Fig. 67. Unit 30B from the north. 1999.

lid and two glass beads between level 0.22 and 0.17. It is possible that the slab originally covered Pit-room 2 in the northern part of the unit, as another large slab resting on the top of the pit still covers the eastern part of it.

The southern part of Unit 30A was excavated to the same level as Unit 30, and here a large intact stone basin was found, but no architectural features appeared in the area (Fig. 68). The material found in the debris around the basin ranges from the Hellenistic to Early Roman period.[112] In the northern part of the unit some of the building debris was left *in situ* at a level varying from 0.4 to 0.03. The material again dates to the Hellenistic to Early Roman period mixed with a few earlier sherds,[113] and a concentration of Hellenistic amphora fragments were lying just east of the corner formed by Walls 28 and 35.[114]

No walls were located in Units 29 and 5 west of Unit 30A. In Unit 29 the debris was removed to level -0.4 in order to investigate Wall 35, as the excavation of Unit 28 to the south had revealed

[112] Trench 99.3633.NB1.
[113] Trench 97.3634.A1.
[114] Trench 97.3634.E1.



Fig. 68. Units 30 and 30A from the south. 1999.



Fig. 69. Unit 29 from the south. 1997.

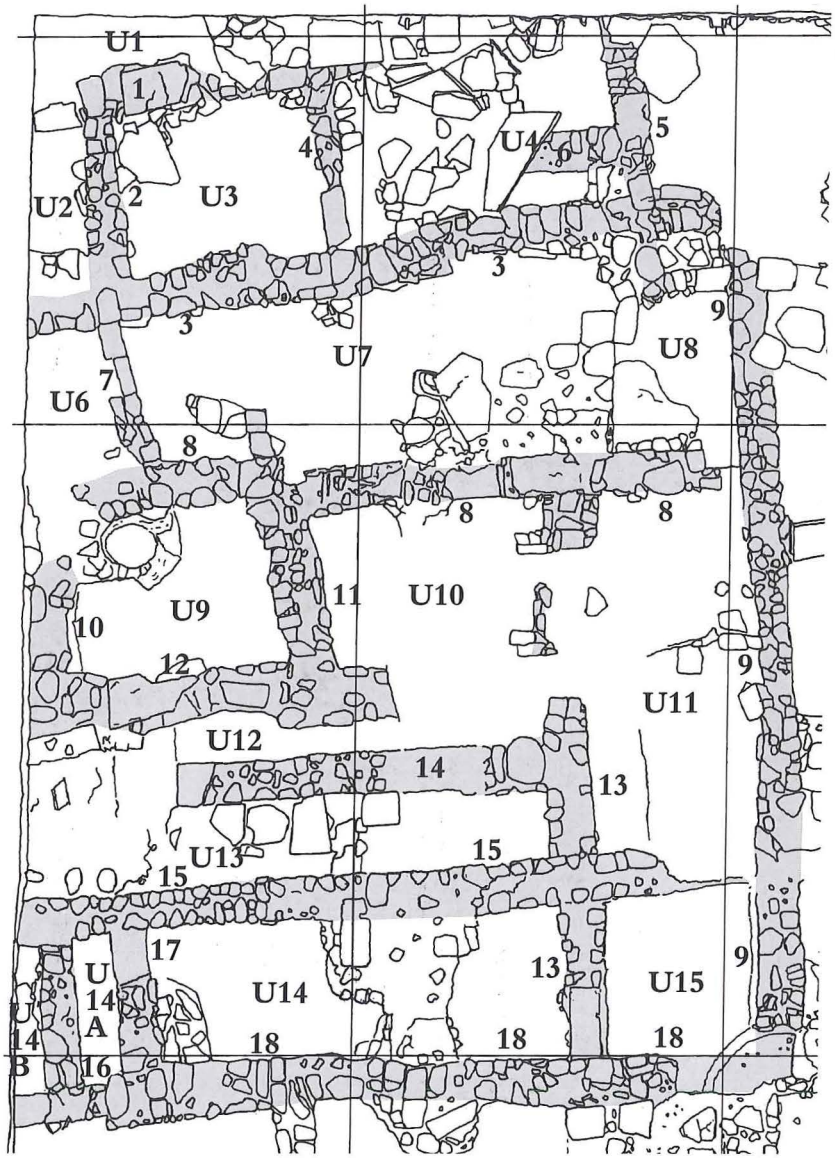
that Walls 28 and 35 are constructed on lower walls associated with Iron Age material. From about level 0.2, corresponding with the floor level in Unit 28 the character of the debris changes, consisting of a larger amount of rubble lying between the slabs in a loose greyish soil (Fig. 69). A large triangular slab like the one supporting the top section of Wall 44 was lying tilted in the western part of the unit at level -0.17 to -0.28. Wall 35 continues to this level, but the majority of fragments found in the layer belong to pottery dating from the late Hellenistic to Early Roman period, and only a single Iron Age sherd was found.[115] The few sherds from a trial trench excavated to level -0.78 in the centre of the unit are likewise of a mixed date.[116] In Unit 5 the loose layer with many small stones and slabs was reached at a higher level varying from level 0.6 to level 0.5. Again the material dates from the Iron Age to the Early Roman period, and even a few Late Roman sherds were found.[117] Considering the irregular surface of the layer they may have slipped down from the layer above, which also contained Late Roman sherds. The lack of walls in these units could indicate that the northern boundary of the habitation was reached, but Trench 3435 opened to the north proved together with Room 1 located further north that the habitation continues in this direction at least along the western side of the hill.

Section D. The north-western part of the excavation (Units 1-4 and Units 6-15) (Fig. 70)

The architecture in the north-western part of the excavation is not well preserved. Compared to the other walls in the excavation some of the walls in this area are more irregular, and some are built of smaller stones. Apart from the large blocks of Wall 1, which look displaced and parts of Walls 8, 9, 14 and 15 the walls hardly stand above level 0.2. It was furthermore difficult to distinguish between remains of slab floors and accumulations of building debris, and the mixture of Archaic and later material found together made it difficult to decide if they represent remains of earlier architecture or if they are merely foundations for walls built during this period. Nevertheless, it may be suggested that a large almost square building is located here.

[115] Trench 97.3634.C1.
[116] Trench 97.3634.F1.
[117] Trench 97.3534.B1.

Fig. 70. Section D. (1:100).



It seems to be confined by Walls 3, 9, 15 or 18 and it is subdivided into smaller units. If this is correct Units 3 and 4 to the north (Fig. 71) did not form part of the complex. In Unit 3 a comparatively large number of Archaic sherds mixed with later material appeared among the slabs,[118] while the material found on top of the slabs here and in Unit 4 is Hellenistic to Early Roman.[119] Large triangular slabs leaning up against Walls 1 and 6 were left *in situ*, as they represent a significant element of the building debris found in the excavation.

The square building suggested above comprises Units 6 to 13, and perhaps also Units 14 and 15. The remains of a slab floor were reached at level 0.2 in the south-eastern part of Unit 7. To the south the unit is bounded by Wall 8, which probably extended to Wall 9 to the east. South of Unit 8 Wall 8 is preserved at level 0.55, but towards the west it only stands to level 0.15, and it was not possible to the trace the floor in the western part of Unit 7 where only scattered slabs were lying. In the fill above the floor the sherd material ranges from the Archaic to the Early Roman period[120] including coins of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II and Ptolemy X Alexander I.[121] The same mixture of

[118] Trench 98.3434.F1.
[119] Trench 98.3434.D1, 98.3534.W4.
[120] Trench 97.3534.A1.
[121] Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C7.15, C9.23-4.



Fig. 71. Units 3 and 4 from the east. 1998.

finds appeared among the slabs in the rest of Unit 7, where a bronze coin struck under Ptolemy II Philadelphos was found.[122] Between the southern part of Units 7 and 8 are the remains of a wall, which meets Wall 8. It is probably the northern continuation of Wall 13. The material found above the sedimentary deposit, which was reached at level -0.14 also contained material from the Archaic to the Early Roman period,[123] but it cannot be excluded that the early material originally was deposited in Pit 11 in Unit 8 (Fig. 72). Units 10 and 11 may have been separated by Wall 13. Except for the western part of Unit 10 they were both excavated to level 0.1, but while the lowest level in Unit 11 only contained Archaic material, it was mixed with later material in Unit 10.[124] Unit 9 contains the only bin so far documented in the excavation (Fig. 73). It is located in the northwestern corner of the unit and has a diameter of 0.6 m. It is built of small stones coated on the inside with a layer of mortar. It is 0.35 m deep, and the top at level -0.14 is lined by a ring of stones and a yellowish layer with small chips of green

[122] Trench 98.3434.B2.
[123] Trench 97.3534.D1.
[124] Trench 98.3433.G1, 98.3533.W2.



Fig. 72. Units 7 and 8 and Pit 11 from the west. 1997.



Fig. 73. Unit 9 with bin from the south. 2000.



Fig. 74. Units 13 and 14 from the west. 1999.

chert, which is also visible on the east side of Wall 10. No objects were found in it, but the material found on top of the floor including a coin of Ptolemy X Alexander I[125] dates to the later Hellenistic to Early Roman period.[126]

Sherds of the same date appeared in Unit 12, the narrow passage between Walls 12 and 14, but here they were mixed with Iron Age sherds.[127] The two coins found together with them were struck under Ptolemy IX Soter II and Ptolemy King of Cyprus.[128] Walls 13 to 18 are more regular than the other walls in this area, but to the west where they appeared just below the surface soil, they too are abraded. Large slabs were found in both Unit 13 and Unit 14 (Fig. 74). Some of them rest of the walls and they also extend into Unit 17. In Unit 14

[125] Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C9.21.

[126] Trench 98.3433.B1.

[127] Trench 98.3433.F1.

[128] Cf. Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C8.17, AR98.692, C10.27.

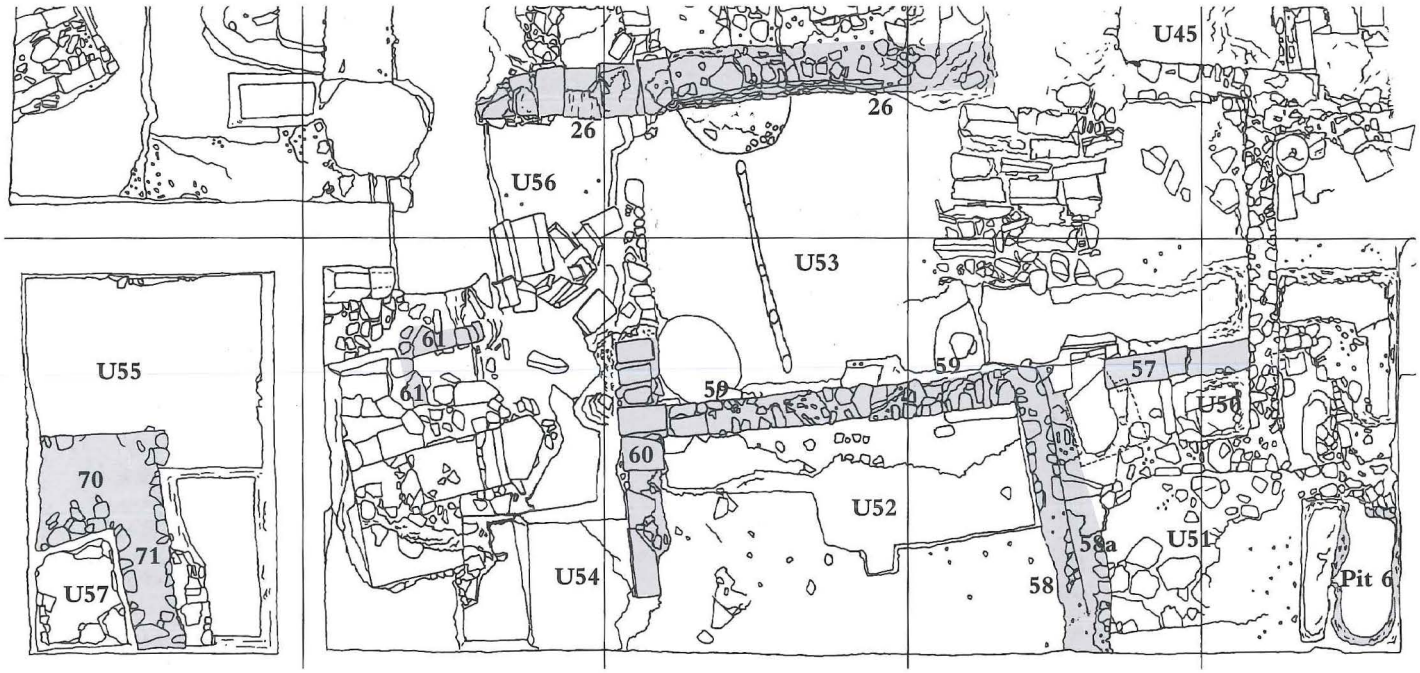


Fig. 75. Section E. (1:125).

they form an even surface at level 0.30, but in Unit 13 they seem to form steps up from the west. In Unit 13 the material found among the slabs again dates to the late Hellenistic to Early Roman period,[129] and among the upper slabs in the western part of Unit 14, Archaic to Early Roman sherds were found.[130] Above slab floor in Units 13 and 14 and the slabs, which were found scattered in Unit 15 a couple of Late Roman sheds were mixed with Early Roman sherds.[131]

Section E. The southern part of the excavation (Units 45, 50-7) (Fig. 75)

No walls were built on top of the debris in Unit 53, which seems to have been open to the sky. Unit 45 and perhaps the area to the east formed part of it. Walls 26, 28 and 42 form the northern limit of the area. Wall 60 bound it to the west and Walls 57 and 59 to the south. Perhaps Wall 55, which rests on the cement-like fill in the eastern part of the unit at the same level as Walls 57 and 59 originally belongs to this building phase. If so, it was later repaired as its western side is constructed in a technique of a later date.

Wall 26, which originally belongs together with other walls in Pit-rooms 1A and 1B beneath the southern part of Unit 19 was re-used during this phase, where it functioned as the south wall of Unit 19. The section of Wall 60 to the north of Wall 59 is likewise made of piled up stones and slabs, but the line of large blocks and slabs forming its top continues south of Wall 59. Wall 59 at the same level forms a corner with Wall 60. Only its northern side was fully exposed. Like the two other walls it is made of stones, large blocks and slabs but with soil in between. It is rather fragile, and the central part of it is damaged. To the north its base line is somewhat irregular corresponding with the level of the fill in Unit 53, and apparently the wall was constructed on the fill. The unit may have extended further to the east, where Wall 55 and Units 46 to 48 were constructed during the Late Roman period.

Not much pottery was found on top of the building debris, but the latest sherd dates to the early Roman period.[132] To the west even the layer

[129] Trench 98.3433.A1.
[130] Trench 98.3432.A2.
[131] Trench 98.3432.A2, 97.3532.B1.
[132] Trench 96.3629.P3.



Fig. 76. Unit 52 from the south. 1995.

below the topsoil and the topsoil contained no later sherds.[133] To the east the finds in Unit 45[134] and west of Wall 55 support a date to the Early Roman period, although a single Late Roman sherd was found here.[135]

In the area west of Wall 60 only scanty architectural remains appeared. Here Wall 61 (Fig. 77) form a corner around the remains of a horseshoe shaped hearth at level -0.58. The hearth measured 0.50 by 0.70 m and was covered with plaster, and patches of ashes were found on top and around it. The finds in the area range from the Hellenistic to the Early Roman period[136] including a coin of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes.[137] Wall 61 is built of a single line of dressed fieldstones, and the cement-like layer is visible west of it. The northern side of Wall 61 was not exposed as it was covered by an area paved with flat stones and slab fragments at level 0.0. The paving extends one meter to the north and continues into the baulk to the west. North of Wall 61 it rests on the soil and rubble, which lies on top of the soft sedimentary deposit.

Walls 70 and 71 to the south west form a flimsy corner of a room or a building, Unit 57, indicating that the habitation spread in this direction. They are constructed on the cement-like layer at level -0.56. The corner was filled with slab fragments, and only a few Archaic sherds were found among them,[138] while later material appeared in the area to the north and east in Unit 55,[139] including two late Ptolemaic coins.[140]

In the area south of Unit 53 architectural remains were preserved only in the northern parts of Units 50, 51, and 52. To the south the "bedrock" was reached immediately below the surface soil, and only faint traces of walls were preserved. The surface soil between these units and the south-eastern sector of the excavation was not removed as it was estimated an unrewarding effort. Unlike the walls in the northern part of the excavation the orientation of the walls excavated here corresponds with the architectural remains of the Hellenistic period, which implies that the earlier walls were re-used during this period.

Unit 52 is a 6 m wide area confined by Walls 58, 59 and 60, where a hard yellowish layer with chert pebbles was reached on top of the "bedrock" at level -0.16 (Fig. 76). Investigations south of Wall 59 revealed that in each corner a large stone block pro-

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[133] Trench 93.3629.1-2.
[134] Trench 94.3630.C4, 95.3730.B2, 96.3730.B2.
[135] Trench 96.3730.C1, W3, N3.
[136] Trench 94.3629.NW3.
[137] Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C7.13.
[138] Trench .3429.B1-2.
[139] Trench 95.3429.C1, A1-2.
[140] Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C11.28-29.



Fig. 77. Wall 61 from the south. 1999.

trudes along the wall at a lower level. They may represent the remains of an earlier wall connected with Wall 60a to the west and Room 2 to the east, or they were used to stabilise the corners of the walls belonging to this phase.

Unit 50 and Unit 51 and the area to the east may have formed an entity, which was divided by the construction of Wall 54 and Wall 55 during the Late Roman period. The eastern part of Unit 50 and Unit 51 are both constructed on the cement-like fill noticed in the eastern part of Unit 53 and Unit 47. Slab fragments reached at level -0.30 in both Unit 50 and Unit 51 are probably the remains of a floor. In Unit 51 the slabs formed an up to 0.15 m thick layer, which probably served to form an even surface. In Unit 50 the fill above the slabs contained sherds from the Hellenistic to the Early Roman period,[141] while the few diagnostic sherds found among the slabs in Unit 51 belong to the Early Roman period.[142] In the south-eastern part of the unit Pit 6 appeared at level -0.65. It is dug into the cement-like layer. It is round with a diameter of 1.0 m and the bottom was reached at level -1.17. It was covered by a stone slab and filled with dark sandy soil, sherds from the Hellenistic to Early Roman period[143] and different kinds of objects including a bronze coin struck under Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XV from 47 to 44 BC.[144] Apparently Wall 58a originally formed the western limit of the unit and was later replaced by Wall 58, which is partly built on top of it. Both walls are oriented like the walls to the south indicating that the south-eastern sector did not form a separate entity.

Section F. The south-eastern part of the excavation (Units 58 to 68, 71 to 76) (Figs. 78-79).

In this part of the excavation the "bedrock" slopes down to the east and the south. The north-eastern part of this section was disturbed by Late Roman building activity in Unit 69, but a series of walls, Walls 75, 76, 77, 81, 91, and 94 seem to direct the original architectural layout in the remaining part of the area. They are oriented north-north-west/south-southeast with an interval of approximately 2 meters. They are best preserved in the

[141] Trench 94.3729.A2.
[142] Trench 93.3729.SH3.
[143] Trench 94.3729.C6.
[144] Cf. Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C11.28, AR94.128.



Fig. 78 Section F. (1:100).

north-western part where they stand to level -0.59, but toward the south only a couple of courses of Walls 76 and 81 are preserved. The walls are built of coursed dressed fieldstones and were originally covered with plaster.

As mentioned above it is quite possible that walls once connected the units located here with the units south of Unit 53. Both Wall 75 and Wall 76 clearly continues north of Unit 61, and Wall 76 and Wall 58/58a west of Unit 51 to the north may even be part of the same wall. Only the southern part of Unit 60 is preserved. Here a large slab, which probably formed part of a floor was reached at level -0.87 in the south east corner, and slabs also appeared in Unit 63, where they covered Walls 73a and 77a. In Unit 60 the layer above the floor contained a mixture of sherds ranging from the Iron Age perhaps into the Early Roman period.[145] The same mixture of material together with a single Late Roman amphora fragment appeared among the debris above Units 63 and 67.[146]

At first sight the architecture seems to represent

[145] Trench 99.3728.W2.

[146] Trench 98.3728.2.



Fig. 79. Section F from the north, taken from lift. 1999.

one building phase, but certain re-arrangements of the original layout were clearly made (Fig. 80). The units south of Wall 73 are built at a lower level and follow the slope of the terrain. Only the northern part of Unit 59 west of Wall 75 is preserved. In the north-eastern part of the unit a slab floor was reached at level -1.11 (Fig. 81). It was approximately 10 cm thick and consists of layers of large slabs, but the floor stops short about 2 meters south of Wall 73. Wall 75 continues 0.9 m to the south where it likewise stops abruptly, as if it was cut across. As the base of the wall was reached at level -1.54 the floor seems to be a later addition. The large upright slabs along the south side of Wall 73 follow the floor level and belong together with the slab floor. The latest material found above the floor dates to the Early Roman period, and a painted stone chalice was lying on the floor, which was partly covered by ashes.[147] The area south of the floor, Unit 59B was excavated to level -1.58. It was filled with soil and building debris, which continues below the stone floor to the north, and the ceramics likewise date to Hellenistic to Early Roman period.[148]

Originally Unit 61 probably also continued further to the south. Wall 72 is largely constructed of large upright slabs looks like a later addition, which was fastened into a small rectangular slot cut through the plaster into the western side of Wall 76 (Fig. 82). Large upright slabs are also placed along the other walls of this unit, and along Wall 76 are they still firmly fixed to the side of the wall. The unit was excavated to level -1.57. The finds in the lowest fill date to the Hellenistic period,[149] but in the fill above also contained a couple of sherds, which may date into the Early Roman period.[150] The baulk between Unit 59B and Unit 62 was not

[147] Trench 98.3627.2.
[148] Trench 99.3627.B1-2.
[149] Trench 99.3727.G1.
[150] Trench 98.3727.D2, 99.3727.W2.



Fig. 80. Units 60 and 61 from the north. 1999.

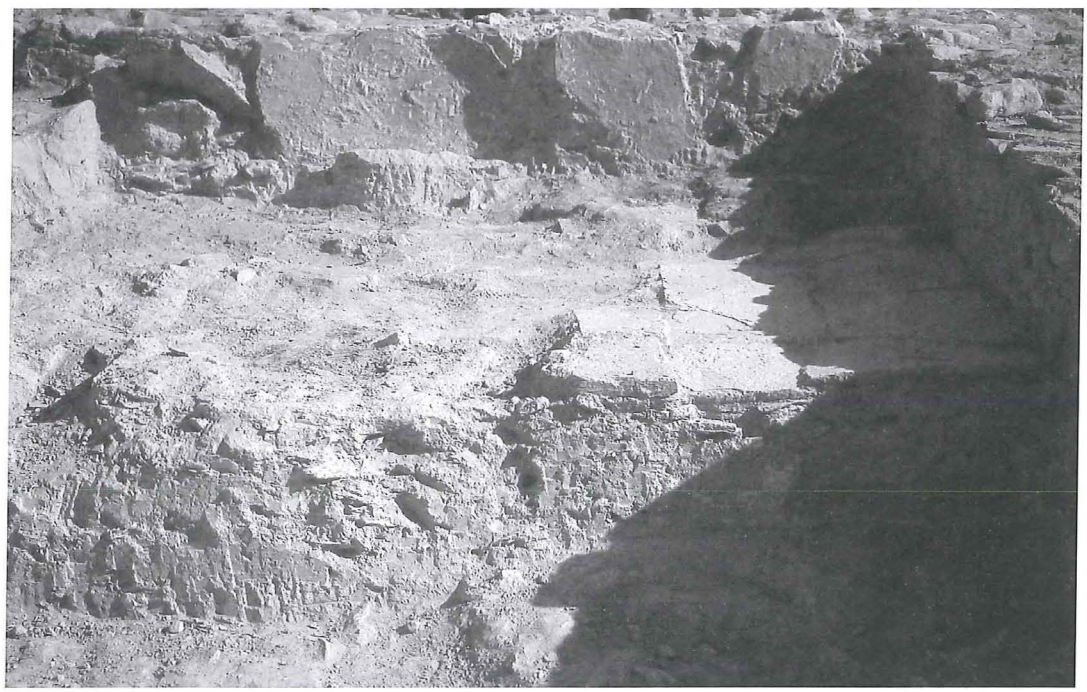

Fig. 81. Unit 59A from the south. 1999.

removed, but the same type of building debris appeared in Unit 62, where no traces of walls were found.

Units 64 to 66 immediately to the east form a line which extends further to the south (Fig. 83). Units 64 and 65 originally formed an entity, as Wall 79, which rests on the debris filling both units must be a later construction. From Unit 64 a 0.5 m wide passage between Walls 77 and 78 leads to a unit beneath the northern part of Unit 64. It was not excavated as it is covered by a rather coarse cement floor of a type otherwise not documented *in situ* in the excavation. The room comprising the southern part of Unit 64 and Unit 65 measures 1.9 by 2.6 m. In Unit 64 the bottom fill only contained a few unassigned Eastern Sigillata sherds,[151] but in the upper fill a Late Roman sherd also appeared.[152] A couple of late Hellenistic fragments

[151] Trench 98.3727.A2.
[152] Trench 98.3732.A1.



Fig. 82. Wall 72 between Units 61 and 62. 2000.



Fig. 83. Units 64 to 66 from the south. 1998.

were found in Unit 65,[153] while a couple of Early Roman sherds also appeared in the fill above this and the adjacent units[154] together with a coin of Ptolemy King of Cyprus.[155]

Only the northern part of Unit 66 was excavated. The north-eastern corner of the unit formed by Walls 80 and 81 extends 0.4 m east of Wall 77. This may indicate that Unit 66 did not form part of the same layout as the other units. However, a large triangular floor slab in the north east corner of the unit at level -1.73 clearly corresponds to the level in Units 64 and 65 and the area to the east. The few sherds found in Unit 66 correspond with the material from the other units.[156]

Apparently Units 68 and 71 formed a single entity, where floor slabs appeared at level -1.61 to -1.7 corresponding with the floor slab in Unit 66 (Fig. 84). The unit probably extended to Wall 91 to the east beneath the later Unit 69. If Wall 89 originally continued to the west and met Wall 73, they formed together the northern limit of this area. A large slab covers the southern side of Wall 73, and fragments of slabs were also found along the eastern side of Wall 77. The latest material found above the slabs indicates together with the slabs along the walls that this area belongs together with the units to the west.[157]

The application of the large slabs to some of the walls in this section of the excavation is curious. They are thicker than the slabs used for instance to adorn the doorway between Units 38 and 43, and perhaps they indicate that some particular activity took place here. They may belong to a later phase because the slabs along Wall 73 correspond with

[153] Trench 98.3727.E1.
[154] Trench 98.3727.B2.
[155] Cf. Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C10.26, AR98.677.
[156] Trench 98.3727.F1.
[157] Trench 98.3727.C2, NC1, 98.3827.WB2.



Fig. 84. Units 68 and 72 from the south. 2000.

the floor in Unit 59 and because slabs were used to construct most of Wall 72 and perhaps a similar wall aligned with it in Unit 58 to the west. Here another line of upright slabs appeared at the same level, and it is possible that the large slabs located south of it at the same level as the floor in Unit 59 also formed part of a floor. If this proves to be correct, it seems to support the suggestion that subsequent alterations were made.

From Unit 71 a doorway probably led into Unit 72 to the south. Wall 93 may have continued further to the west, but did not meet the north-eastern corner of Unit 66 formed by Walls 80 and 81. In the north-eastern and south-eastern corner of Unit 72 floor slabs are preserved at the same level as the floor slabs in the units mentioned above, and the few sherds found in the unit indicate a date to the Early Roman period.[158] The building continued to the south as indicated by the faint traces of Wall 91 and a large rectangular slab in the north-eastern corner of Unit 72A (Fig. 85).[159]

Unit 73 originally extended north of the later Wall 88 and reached Wall 89. Like Wall 91 it is poorly preserved. It is built along a strip of "bedrock", which runs across Unit 69 from Wall 83 to the east. Between Wall 89 and Wall 88 the "bedrock" forms a cavity, which descends to level -2.35, and the material found here corresponds to that found in the units under discussion. They

[158] Trench 97.3827.E1-2.
[159] Trench 96.3826.D1, 97.3826.D1.



Fig. 85. Units 72 to 77 from the south. 1999.



Fig. 86. Pit-room 3 in Unit 76 from the south. 1997.

comprise fragments of late Hellenistic to Early Roman Colour-Coated bowls, and the latest datable evidence is a fragment from AD 10-60/70.[160] Wall 94, which forms the eastern limit of Units 73 and 74 could not be traced north of Wall 88, and the construction of Unit 69 probably destroyed this part of the wall and the section immediately south of Wall 88.

South of Wall 88 four to five courses of Wall 91 are preserved, and between Units 73 and 75 Wall 94, which is built on an outcropping of "bedrock" at level -1.83 is up to six courses tall. Towards the south both walls are less well preserved with only two to three courses preserved. In Unit 73 the "bedrock" drops to level -1.97 south of Wall 88. The unit extends 3.4 m to the south, where a doorway connects it with Unit 74. The door opening is 0.60 m wide, and the threshold consists of a stone slab at level -2.0. To the east and west it is framed by 0.40 m long rectangular stones, which are 0.1 m tall. To the north they are cut 0.05 m back in order to receive a door, which opened to the north. East of the doorway is a large block at level -1.36, and about 2 m south of it a line of large upright slabs forms a corner with similar slabs, which proceed to Wall 94 to the east. The space confined by the block and the slabs was filled with soil, rubble and lumps of mortar, and another large slab in Unit 73 seems to form the northern limit of this construction. The finds give no clue as to the function of it,[161] and at present it is impossible to assess if it served the same purpose as the semicircular structures found next to the doorways between Units 38 and 43 and Units 23 and 24. The floor in Unit 73 consists of scattered slabs, and the soil between them contained a single fragment of a Black on Red bowl, but otherwise the sherds in this layer and the layer above the floor date to the late Hellenistic to Early Roman period.[162] The same find pattern was observed in the area of the doorway and in Unit 74 to the south.[163]

During this period Units 75 and 76 east of Wall 94 formed a single unit. Wall 96, which later formed the west wall of Unit 78 was excavated to level -2.03 and may originally belong to this peri-

[160] Trench 98.3827.B2-3, 99.3827.NB1.
[161] Trench 97.3826.E1.
[162] Trench 97.3827.A2-3.
[163] Trench 97.3826.B1, 96.3826.B1.

od. In Unit 75 large slabs found in a broken condition had been used to even out the irregularities of the terrain, and a large slab is still lying *in situ* at level -1.91 in the south-western corner of the unit. In the southern part of the area, in Unit 76 part of a floor consisting of small slabs and beaten soil was reached at level -1.82. The finds from the lower fill in the entire area indicate an Early Roman date,[164] and it seems that the area had filled up before activity was resumed during the Late Roman period. Wall 96 could not be traced to the south, but Pit-room 3 (Fig. 86) located next to Wall 94 proves that activity continued to the south in the area. It consists of a rounded pit with a diameter of 1.6 m, which is cut into the "bedrock" to level -2.98. It was entered from the south through a 0.5 m wide entrance flanked by large blocks, and to the south the "bedrock" is cut back forming a semicircle with steps leading down to the entrance. The room was roofed with slabs at level -1.81. One of them was removed in order to excavate the room. In the fill of the room a coin of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II was found,[165] but the pottery belongs to the late Hellenistic to Early Roman period corresponding with the finds from Unit 76.[166]

Apparently Wall 94 continued south of Pit-room 3, but otherwise only soil and building debris appeared in Unit 77 south of Units 74 and 76. Part of the area was excavated to "bedrock", which was reached at level -2.64, and again the ceramic material belongs to the late Hellenistic to Early Roman period corresponding with the pottery associated with the architecture to the north.[167]

The Late Roman phase (Fig. 87)

Late Roman sherds were found in the upper layers almost all over the excavated area, but the architectural remains are poorly preserved due to the proximity to the surface. In Unit 35 part of a floor consisting of large slabs was reached immediately beneath the topsoil at level 0.94. The floor probably continued to the west, where only a few scattered slabs were lying at the same level on a hard light soil with lumps of mortar. The diagnostic material found on top of it spans from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman and even into the Medieval period,[168] while nothing later than the Early Roman period was found among the building debris beneath the floor.[169]

More substantial, although still evasive evidence of Late Roman architecture are located in the south-eastern part of the excavation, in Units 46 to 49 (Fig. 88) and Units 69, 70 and 78.

In the area of Units 46 to 49 the terrain slopes to the east and to the south. Units 46 and 47 are bounded to the east by Wall 53. The dimensions of Unit 46 were not established, partly because of the limit of the excavation field to the north, but remains of upright slabs and stones west of Wall 53 indicate that here a wall, Wall 51 once separated Units 46 and 47. It is possible that Wall 55 west of Unit 47 continued to the north, but it rather seems to have stopped and formed a corner with Wall 51. The western face of this wall is built in snecked masonry style (Fig. 89). To the south it meets Wall 54, which continues to the east and the west south of Unit 48 and Unit 50. Between Units 47 and 51 part of the wall was removed in order to excavate Room 3 beneath the south-western corner of Unit 47. In the western parts of the two units floor slabs with mortar in between are preserved at level -0.72. In Unit 46 some of the slabs are regular and cover an area of approximately 1.3 by 2 m. These were left *in situ* while the slabs lying more irregularly south of them were removed, and it was revealed that the slabs rest on a lower wall in Pit 15. The slabs in the north-western part of Unit 47 are also irregular, but in the corner is a round slab with a shallow central circular depression, where something, perhaps a pole was fastened. In the south-western part of the unit Wall 55 rests on floor slabs, which covered the walls of an earlier

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[164] Trench 96.3826.C1, 97.3826.C3, 97.3827.D2, 99.3927. A2, B2.
[165] Cf. Destrooper-Georgiades, PE I, C7.14, AR96.501.
[166] Trench 96.3826.C2.
[167] Trench 96.3826.A1-2.
[168] Trench 97.3734.,B1.
[169] Trench 98.3734.A4.

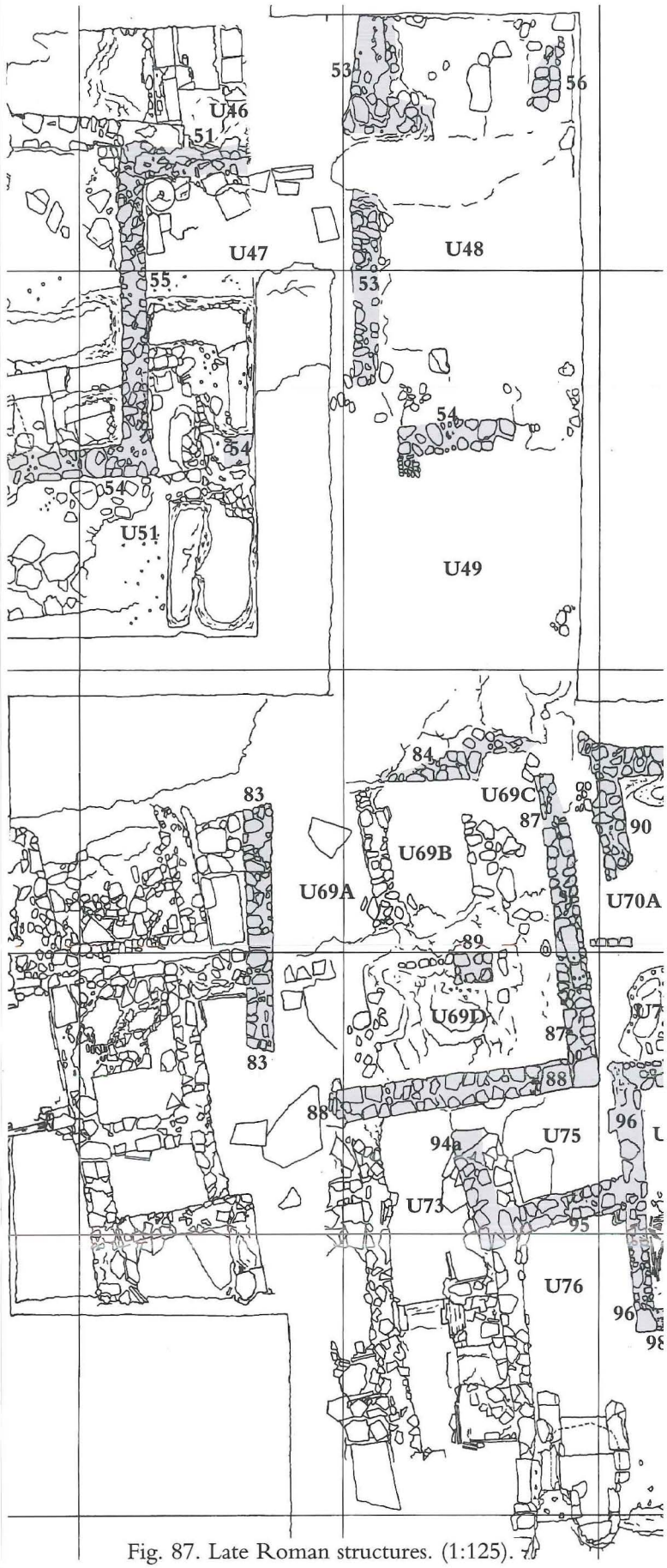
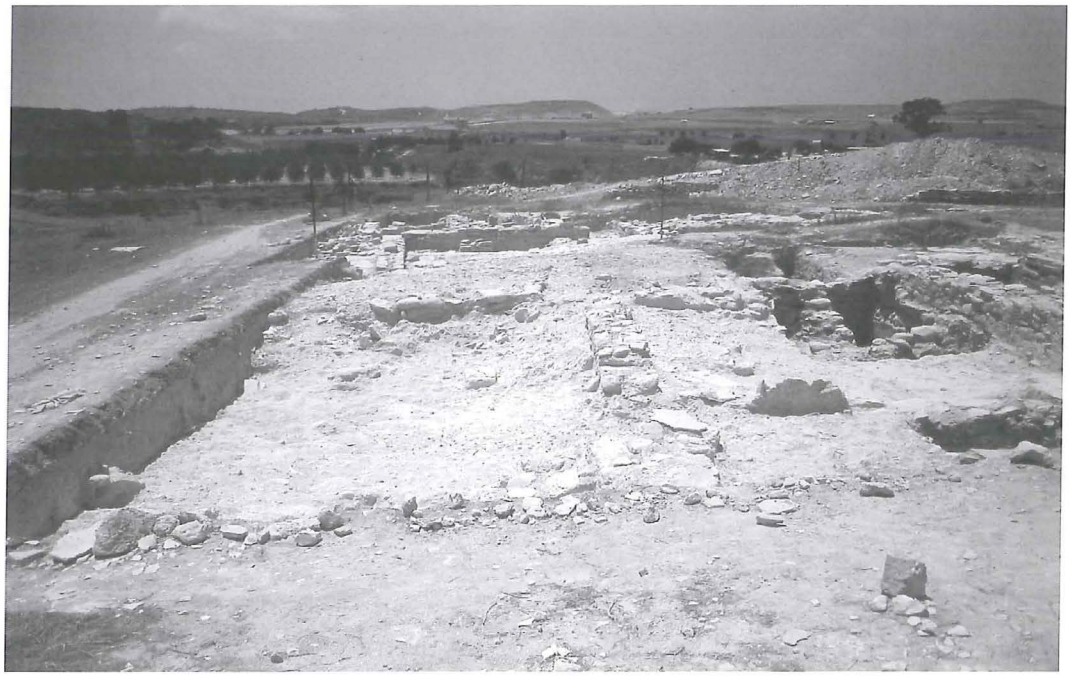


Fig. 87. Late Roman structures. (1:125).

structure, Room 3 and the cement-like layer with chert around it. Late Roman pottery was found in both Units 46 and 47.[170] In the eastern parts of these units and in Unit 48 scattered slabs were lying in a whitish layer with mortar, and Walls 53 and 54, which are all poorly preserved, are built upon it. As Wall 53 seems to form a corner, the northern part of Unit 48 may actually represent a separate unit. In the area east of Wall 53 large slabs stacked horizontally in soil with stones and lumps of mortar were used to level out the terrain, which drops to at least level -1.2. It is possible that Wall 56, which only is preserved to level -0.99 and rests on "bedrock" at level -1.19 formed part of this floor rather than being a separate wall. Most of the sherds found here belong to the Late Roman period,[171] as do the finds from the rest of the unit.[172] In an irregular area south of Wall 53 the cement-like layer with chert, which was also noticed below the walls in the eastern part of Unit 53 and below the floor slabs in Unit 47 was reached at a slightly higher level than in the rest of the unit. Except for Wall 54 and a large concentration of mortar north of it no features appeared in the rest of Unit 48 and Unit 49. In the latter unit the white layer with chert, which rests on "bedrock" appeared already at level 0.14 to 0.30 immediately below the surface except for the south-eastern corner, where the "bedrock" slopes down to level -1.66 north of Wall 84. The surface layer contained pottery of a mixed date with the latest belonging to the Late Roman period,[173] and a Late Roman sherd was also found in the area where the "bedrock" slopes down north of Wall 84.[174] Wall 54 probably continued to Wall 58 to the west, and Unit 51 may have been reused during this period. The southern part of Wall 58 partly rests on Wall 58a, and must have replaced it at some point, but unfortunately the ceramic evidence is inconclusive. Only a couple of Early to Late Roman sherds were found in

[170] Trench 93.3729.B3, 96.3730.S2, 95.3730.A2, 99.3730.NA1, 99.3830.WA1, WB1.
[171] Trench 99.3830.3.
[172] Trench 99.3830.4, 99.3829.A1, N3.
[173] Trench 99.3829.1.
[174] Trench 99.3828.B1-3.

Fig. 88. Units 46 to 49 from the south. 1999.



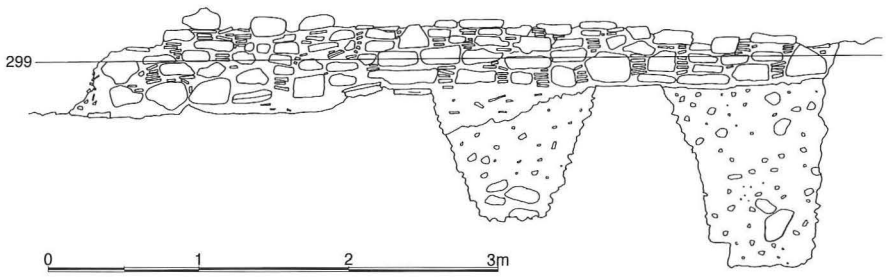


Fig. 89. West side of Wall 55.

the layer above the remains of the slab floor, which seems originally to belong to the Early Roman period.[175]

Unit 69 to the south may have been part of larger structure. The southern part of Wall 87 and Wall 88 are best preserved, standing up to 0.5 m (Figs. 90-91). Both fieldstones and large dressed stones are used in their construction. Although Wall 87 has almost disintegrated towards the north it seems to have formed a corner with Wall 84. Wall 84 is only preserved between Wall 87 and Wall 85, where it rests on the "bedrock" at level -1.5. To the west Wall 84 rested on a ledge cut in the "bedrock" at level -1.2. It meets Wall 83, which stands on soil at the same level. To the south the base of Wall 83 slopes down to level -1.4, where it cuts across a strip of "bedrock" running east west through the middle of the unit north of Wall 89. Large slabs reached at level -1.2 to -1.3 east of Wall 83 probably formed part of the floor as did a hard clayish layer with scattered slabs in the north-eastern part of the unit, which likewise slopes from the north to the south. A couple of White Painted sherds were found in the debris on top of the slabs east of Wall 83,[176] but in the north-eastern part of the unit a single Iron Age sherd was mixed with material dating to 5th to the 7th century AD.[177]

In the southern part of the unit south of the strip of "bedrock" the base of Wall 83 and a floor consisting of beaten soil and with slab fragments were reached at level -1.5 to -1.6. The fill above the floor contained few objects, but a couple of fragments belong to Late Roman amphorae.[178] Immediately east of Wall 83 several fragments of

[175] Trench 93.3729.2.
[176] Trench 99.3828.W2.
[177] Trench 99.3828.3.
[178] Trench 97.3827.B1.



Fig. 90. South-eastern corner of Unit 69. 1999.



Fig. 91. Unit 69 from the north. 1999.

two pithoi, one of which is probably Late Roman were found together with a single White Painted body sherd.[179] A square pillar built of fieldstones was erected on Wall 89, which runs along the strip of "bedrock". It measures 0.5 by 0.8 m and is preserved to the same height as Walls 84, 87 and 88. The pillar may have functioned as dividing member or as a support for some upper structure in the unit. While Wall 83, which has a slightly different orientation than Wall 87 seems to stop short before it meets Wall 88, Wall 88 clearly proceeded further to the west. It was expected to meet Wall 79 to the west, which only consists of one course resting on debris. This may have been the case although only a very short section of Wall 88 was traced west of Wall 91. It is tempting to relate the alterations of the units in this part of the excavation mentioned above to the Late Roman activity. However, according to the ceramic evidence the units had filled in before the Late Roman period, and only a single Late Roman sherd appeared in the upper fill of Unit 64.[180]

Wall 84 seems to continue north of Unit 70 to the east, but Wall 90 separates at least the northern part of the unit, Unit 70A from Unit 69. In the narrow space between Walls 87 and 90 slabs were reached at level -1.58, and to the south the "bedrock" was reached at the same level. A single line of small dressed stones runs east west between Units 70A and 70B (Fig. 92), and below it the "bedrock" is cut vertically down to level -1.74. The stones form a step down into Unit 70B where an irregular rounded structure made of fieldstones appeared, which was perhaps used to support some of the amphorae found with it.[181] The latest material found in Unit 70 dates to AD 650 at latest.[182] Like Unit 70, Unit 78 to the south was only partly excavated, and the latest sherds date to the 7th century AD.[183] It was possible to assess that its west wall, Wall 96, measures 5 meters. To the north and south it forms a corner with Walls 97 and 98, which continue to the east below the topsoil. Wall 96 may originally go back to the Early Roman period, as no Late Roman pottery was found in the lower layers of Units 75 and 76, but the large corner stone between Walls 96 and 98 is similar to the stones used in Walls 87 and 88.

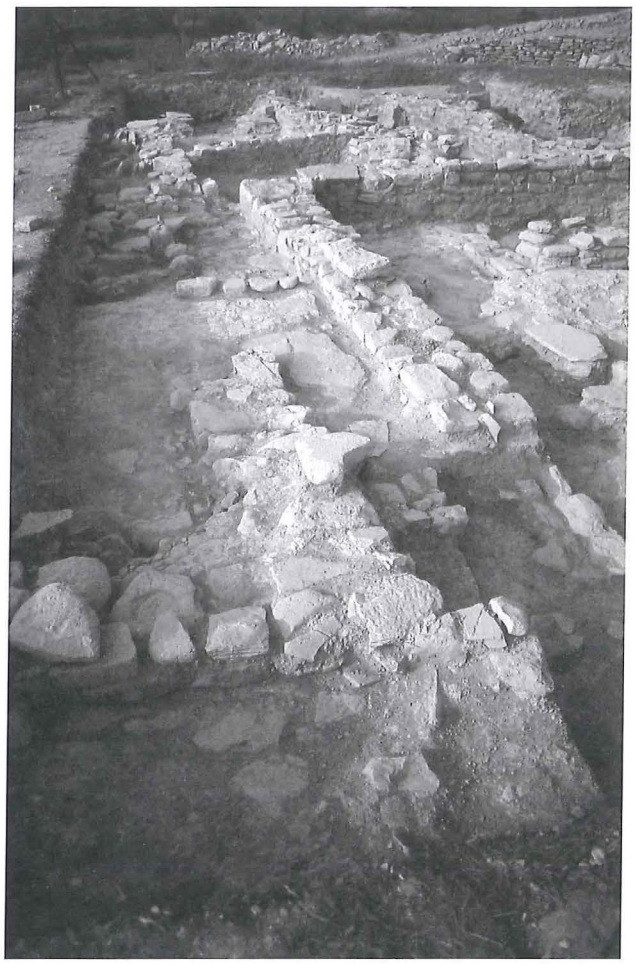


Fig. 92. Units 70A and B from the north. 1999.

Walls 94a and 95, which form an odd corner south of Unit 69 and meets Wall 96 to the east was reached at the same level as Wall 96. Only one course of the wall is preserved and Wall 95 rests on the fill in Units 75 and 76.

[179] Trench 99.3827.NA1.
[180] Trench 98.3727.A1.
[181] Trench 99.3927.C1, N2.
[182] Trench 99.3928.2.
[183] Trench 99.3927.2.

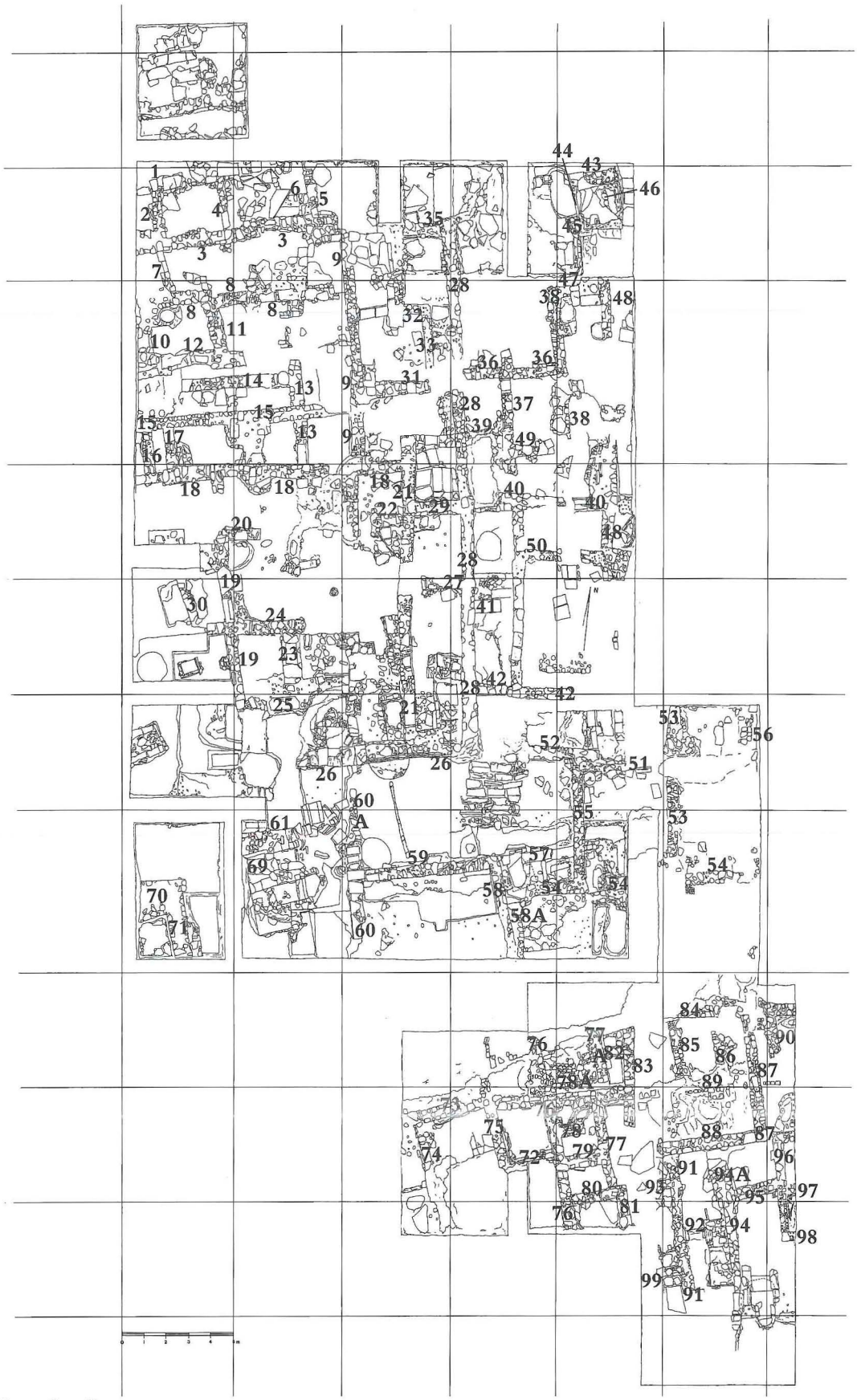


Fig. 93. Plan of walls.

Appendix A

Catalogue of units (Fig. 8)

Lone Wriedt Sørensen

Abbreviations

D: Diameter
Dim: Dimensions
E: East
ExDim: Excavated dimensions
MaxDim: Maximum dimensions
N: North
PresDim: Preserved dimensions
S: South
W: West
#: serial number

Unit 1

Trench 98.3434.0-2, A1, G1.
For 98.3434.0-2 cf. Unit 3.
Area N of Wall 1. ExDim 1.2 by 2.3 m.

98.3434.A1. Beneath #2. Shared with Unit 2. Top level NW: 0.40. NE: 0.49. SW: 0.30. SE: 0.22.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.30, #32, #36); Black on Red (#13); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC to AD 100/150 (#24); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#20, #38, #47); Unassigned ESA (#10, #31); Utility ceramics (cf. UC12, cf. UC25b, cf. UC 28); Nail (cf. M7, #AR653).

98.3434.G1. Beneath #A1. Top level W: 0.15. E: 0.28.
Finds: Lamp (#8); Glass bead (M30.84).

Unit 2

Trench 98.3434.0-2, A1.
For 98.3434.0-2 cf. Unit 3. For 98.3434.A1 cf. Unit 1
Confined by Walls 1-3. ExDim 0.7 by 1.5 m.

Unit 3

Trench 98.3434.0-2, D1, F1.
Confined by Walls 1-4. Dim 2.6 by 2.1 m.

98.3434.0. Surface. Shared with Units 1-2, 4.
Finds: Attic? bowl (#18); ESA 4A/B, 120 BC-14 AD (#15); Unassigned Red-slipped (#16); PRS 10A, AD 580-620 (#10).

98.3434.1. Topsoil. Shared with Units 1-2, 4. Top level NW: 0.57. NE: 0.82 SW 0.40. SE: 0.74.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim, 150-75/50 BC (#13); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#14, #20); ARS 99, 400/450-620 AD (#6); ARS 104, 430/460-580/600 (#16); PRS 3E/F/H, AD 500-550 (#9); PRS 10A, AD 580-620 (FW16.256); Stamped CRS (#11); CRS 9B, AD 580/600-660/700 (#15); Unassigned CRS (#7); Egyptian C? AD 600-700 (#12); Medieval (#17); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A6, cf. A13, cf. A48, cf. A50, cf. A56); Utility ceramics (cf. UC34, cf. UC49, cf. UC54, UC104a.); Tiles (#30-31); Glass unguentarium (G3.62); Stone basin (S12d.57).

98.3434.2. Beneath #1. Shared with Units 1-2, 4. Top level NW: 0.47. NE: 0.68. SW: 0.32. SE: 0.59.
Finds: White Painted (#12); Bichrome (IA2.52); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#69, #71, #72); ESA 4A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#7); ESA 37A, AD 60-100 (#91); Unassigned ESA (#11, #76); ARS 109, AD 540/560-670/700 (#13); Unassigned PRS (#6); Utility ceramics (cf.UC16a, UC59.143, UC83.197, UC102c.233, cf. UC107, UC108.252); Stone tool, quern, basin, object with holes (cf. S3, #AR654, cf. S9, #AR681, cf. S12g, #AR676, S13.76).

98.3434.D1. Beneath #2. Western part of unit. Hard compact soil with many stones. Shared with Unit 4. Top level NW: 0.40. NE: 0.40. SW: 0.24. SE: 0.30.
Finds: White Painted (#17, #18); Unassigned ESA (#5, #20); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a2, A28.64, A50.103); Quern (#AR680).

98.3434.F1. Beneath #D1. Very hard soil with few stones. Top level W: 0.10. E: 0.15.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.12, cf. IA1.47, IA1.51, #28, #32, #35, #37, #41+46, #42, #45, #52+59, #89, #123); Black on Red (cf. IA3.71,#62, IA3.77, IA3.88, cf. IA3.89, #40, #47, #124) ; Red Slip (IA4.102) ; Attic cups, 470-450 BC (FW2.3, 5); Attic feeding bottle, 250-175 BC (#36); Hellenistic Painted (#43); Hellenistic? Red-slip (#55); CSI P 12, AD 50-150 (#20); Utility ceramics (UC4.4-5, UC 6.7, UC23.42, UC24.43, UC25b.49, cf. UC 32, cf. UC48, cf. UC49, UC98.220); Terracotta figurines (F1.12-14); Spindle whorl (M26.62); Hand tool (S1.1).

Unit 4

Trench 98.3434.0-2, D1, E1, 97.3534.0-3, B1, E1, 98.3534.W1-4, WB1-2.
For 98.3434.0-2, D1 cf. Unit 3. For 97.3534.0-3, B1 cf. Unit 5.
Confined by Walls 1, 3-5. Dim 2 by 3.4 m.

97.3534.E1. Beneath #B1. North-eastern corner of unit. Tightly packed soil with stones and slabs. Top level 0.1
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#4-5); Utility ceramics (cf. UC10); Stone tripod leg (S13i.81).

98.3434.E1. Beneath #D1. Western part of unit. Soft soil. Top level N: 0.15. S: 0.01.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.16, IA1.31, #7, #19, #29); Bichrome (IA2.59); Black on Red (IA3.81, IA3.90, #3, #22-23, #30); East Greek bowl (IA6.111); Unassigned CSI (#6); Utility ceramics (UC41.98); Saucer shaped lamp (cf. L1.1); Stone tripod leg (S13h.81).

98.3534.W1. Top soil of baulk. Central part of unit. Top level NW: 0.81. NE: 0.85. SW: 0.70. SE: 0.74.
Finds: Attic, 240-225 BC (#17); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#15); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#18); ARS 99, AD 400/450-620 (#14+19); PRS 10A, AD 580-620 (#12); CRS, 580/600-660/700 (#13); Nail (cf. M7, #AR710).

98.3534.W2. Beneath #W1. Soft soil with smaller stones. Top level NW: 0.74. NE: 0.80. SW: 0.64. SE: 0.67.
Finds: Attic or Atticizing (#29); CSI P 11?, AD 50-150 (#21); ARS 99, AD 400/450-620 (#17-18); PRS 10 B, AD 580-620 (#16); Stone weight, basin (S11a.34, cf. S12a, #AR747).

98.3534.W3. Beneath #W2. Relatively soft soil with larger stones. Top level NW: 0.60. NE: 0.64. SW: 0.55. SE: 0.58.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#8); Unassigned ESA (#3); PRS 10C, AD 600-650 (#6); Transport amphorae (cf. A50, A77.151); Utility ceramics (cf. UC64).

98.3534.W4. Continuation of W3. Top level NW: 0.55. NE: 0.55. SW: 0.50. SE: 0.50.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl (#9); Colour-Coated jug (#10); Transport amphora (cf. A50); Cooking ware (CW18.51); Stone tool and basin (cf. S6, #AR741, cf. S12g, #AR720).

98.3534.WB1.Beneath #W4. Hard soil and many large stones. Top level NW: 0.20. NE: 0.15. SW: 0.07. SE: 0.14. No finds.

98.3534.WB2. Beneath #WB1. Continuation of WB1. Top level -0.01
Finds: Utility ceramics (UC33.83, cf. UC35).

Unit 5

Trench 97.3534.0-3, B1.
Confined by Walls 3, 5 and baulks. ExDim 3 by 3.2 m.

97.3534.0. Surface. Shared with Units 4, 7-8, 27.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl (#10); PRS 10A/B/C, AD 580-650 (#1); Transport amphorae (cf. A20b, A46.92); Tiles (#3, #14).

97.3534.1. Top soil. Shared with Units 4, 8, 27. Top level NW: 0.88. NW: 0.98. SW: 0.75. SE: 0.89.
Finds: Attic or Atticizing (#8); ESA 4B, 31 BC-AD 14 (#11); Unassigned ESA (#9); PRS 10 C, AD 600-650 (#12-15); PRS stamped (#19); CRS 9B/C, AD 580/600-660/700 (#16); Medieval? (#18); Transport amphorae (cf. A6, A75.146); Utility ceramics (UC6.6, cf. UC100, cf. UC106); Lamp (#17); Glass bowl (G1c.29); Stone tool (cf. S3, #AR561).

97.3534.2. Beneath #1. Relatively hard soil with few stones. Shared with Units 4, 8, 27. Top level NW: 0.82. NE: 0.92. SW: 0.68. SE: 0.83.
Finds: Atticizing skyphos/kylix (#38); Colour-Coated bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#16); Unassigned Colour-Coated plate? (#11); ESA 4B, 31 BC-AD 14 (#12); Unassigned ESA (#7); PRS 10 A, AD 580-620 (#9, #10, #18); Undiagnostic red Slip (#14, #17); Transport amphorae (cf. A6, cf. A24a2, cf. A24a3, cf. A24a4, cf. A24a5); Utility ceramics (cf. UC10, cf. UC90); Stone basin (cf. S12a, #AR562).

97.3534.3. Beneath #2. Hard packed stony and chalky. Shared with Units 4, 8, 27. Top level NW: 0.66. NE: 0.74. SW: 0.58. SE: 0.70.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#11, #19, #28); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#16-17, #26); ESA 51, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#21); ESA with Isis stamp (#18); Unassigned ESA (#7, #15); ARS 104, AD 430/60.580/600 (#24); PRS 3 variant, AD 450-600 (#14); Undiagnostic Red-slipped (#6, #22-23, #25); Transport amphorae (cf. A15, cf. A20b, cf. A22a, cf. A24a1, cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5, A24b.58, cf. A24b, cf. A24c, A45.90, A47.94, cf. A49, A56.116, cf. A58); Utility ceramics (cf. UC36, cf. UC48, UC59.144, UC63.153, UC64.157, UC68.167, cf. UC93, cf. UC101, cf. UC111); Stone tools (cf. S2, #AR551, S6.18-19, cf. S&, #AR554).

97.3534.B1. Beneath #3. Loose soil with many stones and slabs. Shared with Unit 4. Top level N: 0.28. S: 0.20.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.11, IA1.35, IA1.48, #80, #84+90, #86, #89, #103, #103bis, #108); Black on Red (cf. IA3.78, #105); Red-slipped, Hellenistic tradition (#91); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#86, #111); Colour-Coated (#93, #104, #107, #110); ESA 17B, 150-100 BC (FW11.142); ESA 46 variant, first quarter of the 1st century AD (#20, #22); Unassigned ESA (#6, #21, #64, #106); PRS 10 B, AD 580-620 (#87); Unassigned Egyptian C, AD 600-700 (#24); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, A20a.35, cf. A22a, cf. A24a2, cf. A28, A76.148, A77.150, cf. A88); Utility ceramics (cf. UC36, cf. UC49, UC54.130, cf. UC101, cf. UC111); Casserole (CW4.14); Lamp nozzle (#92); Glass bowl (G1b.15); Stone tools, basin (cf. S5, #AR559, S6.17, cf. S12b, #AR557, cf. S12d, #AR558).

Unit 6

Trench 98.3434.0-2, C1.
For 98.3434.0-2 cf. Unit 3.
Area confined by Walls 3, 7-8 and baulk. ExDim 1.5 by 2 m.

98.3434.C1. Beneath #3. Top level NW: 0.10. NE: 0.06. SW: 0.08. SE: 0.02.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.20-21); Black on Red (IA3.73, #4).

Unit 7

Trench 97.3534.0-3, A1; 98.3534.W1-4, WA1, 98.3434.0-2, B1-2, 98.3433.0-2, B1, N1-3.
For 98.3434.0-2 cf. Unit 3. For 97.3534.0-3 cf. Unit 5. For 98.3534.W1-4 cf. Unit 4. For 97.3534.N1-3 cf. Unit 8. For 98.3433.0-2, B1 cf. Unit 9.
Confined by Walls 3, 7-8, 13. MaxDim 2.6 by 6 m.

97.3534.A1. Beneath #3. North-eastern part of unit. Top level: 0.20.
Finds: Bichrome (#49); Black on Red (IA3.69, IA3.99), Colour-Coated bowl, 150-75/50 BC (#19); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#20); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#3);ESA 4A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#21-22); ESA 51, AD 70-120 (#23); Transport amphorae (cf.A1, A30.68, cf. A49, A73.143); Utility ceramics (cf. UC10, cf. UC25b, cf. UC25c, UC49.118, cf. UC79); Lamp (L2.7, cf. Wismann note 88); Coin of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II, 170-163 BC (C7.15); Coins of Ptolemy X Alexander I, 114/3-88 BC (C9.23-24); Spindle whorl (M28.65); Stone tools (cf. S1, #AR564, cf. S3, #566).

98.3534.WA1. Beneath #W2. Central part of unit. Many large stones. Top level NW: 0.21. NE: 0.13. SW: 0.24. SE: 40.
Finds: Black on Red (#4).

98.3434.B1. Beneath #2. North-western part of unit. Top level NW: 0.12. NE: 0.32. SW: 0.11. SE: 0.36.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.1, IA1.24); Black on Red (#6, #8) ; Bichrome Red (IA5.105); Colour-Coated, 150-75/50 BC (#33); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#30, #32, #34-36); Utility ceramics (cf. UC8, cf. UC26a, UC42.99, UC49.119, UC86.200); Lamp (cf. L1.1); Loom weight (M24.56); Glass bead (M30.77); Bronze coin of Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 282/1 BC (C4.6); Nail, bronze needle (M10.13, M18.28); Stone tool, jar stopper, gaming piece (cf. S6, #AR668, S13d.72, S13e.73, S13l.84).

98.3434.B2. Beneath #B1, 98.3534.A1, WA1. Top level NW: -0.08. NE: -0.06. SW: -0.07. SE: -0.08.
Finds: White Painted (cf. IA1.48, cf. IA1.49, #6, #16, #18-19, #25, #28, #29, #31+33, #32); Black on Red (#8, #11-12, #22, #24, #26+27+30); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#17); Utility ceramics (cf. UC41, UC80.191); Stone tool (cf. S5, #AR740).

98.3433.N1. Top soil of baulk. Central part of unit. Top level NW: 0.39. NE: 0.68. SW: 0.34. SE: 0.68.
Finds: PRS 10C, AD 600-650 (#6); Egyptian C, AD 600-700 (#7); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf.A6, cf. A24a4); Tile (#9).

98.3433.N2. Beneath #N1. Stony layer. Top level NW: 0.32. NE: 0.56. SW: 0.28. SE: 0.56.
Finds: Black on Red (cf. IA3.72); Hellenistic painted (#22-23); Colour-Coated bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#31); ESA 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#9); Transport amphorae (cf. A6, cf. A11, cf. A13, cf. A15, A24a5.53, A50.102, A54.110); Utility ceramics (cf. UC7, cf. UC8, cf. UC63, UC68.166).

98.3433.N3. Beneath #N2. Top level NW: 0.20. NE: 0.30. SW: 0.15. SE: 0.20.
Finds: White Painted (#6-7, #12, #19, #39-40); Black on Red (IA3.72) ; Colour-Coated bowl, 225-150 BC (#46); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (#38); Colour-Coated bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#41, #44); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a1, cf. A25a5, cf. A35, A49.97, cf. A52, cf. A59, cf. A70); Utility ceramics (cf. UC1, cf. UC7, cf. UC8cf. UC49).

Unit 8

Trench 97.3534.0-3, D1, 97.3533.N1-3.
For 97.3534.0-3 cf. Unit 5.
Confined by Walls 3, 8-9, 13. Dim 1.6 by 2 m.

97.3533.N1. Top soil of baulk. Shared with Units 7, 27. Top level NW: 0.75. NE: 0.89. SW: 0.65. SE: 0.85.
Finds: ESA 28 (FW11.163); Unassigned ESA (#2, #13); ARS 99, AD 400/450-620 (#12); PRS 10C, AD 600-650 (#10, #11); Medieval (#14).

97.3533.N2. beneath #N1. Soft soil with many small stones. Top level NW: 0.68.. NE: 0.80. SW: 0.62. SE: 0.80.
Finds: Attic or Atticizing (#5); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#23);ARS 99, AD 400/450-620 (#24); PRS 10 C, AD 600-650 (#26-27); Utility ceramics (UC12.19); Tiles (#17-18); Stone tool, weight (S3.9, S11b.36).

97.3533.N3. Beneath #N2. Stony layer. Top level W: 0.30. E: 40.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.32); Bichrome (IA2.60); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC- AD 100/150 (#12); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#8-10, #60+71); ESA 28 variant, 10 BC-AD 15/30 (FW11.163); CSI P 28, 1st century AD (#7); Utility ceramics (cf. UC8, cf. UC16b, UC32.80, UC36.88, cf. UC44, UC50.122).

97.3534.D1. Beneath #A1. Soft soil. Top level 0.14.
Finds: White Painted (#6, #31, #37-38, #41-42, #44); Black on Red (IA3.94); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#2, #28); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 (#43); ESA 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#31+36); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A11, cf. A24a5, cf. A45); Utility ceramics (UC3.3, cf. UC8, cf. UC10, cf. UC13, UC 22.40, cf. UC25a, cf. UC25b, cf. UC26b, UC39.95, UC43.102, cf. UC46); Saucer shaped lamp (cf. L1.1); Terracotta figurine (F1.15); Glass bead (M30.78); Pierced shell (M32.89); Stone tools and basin (cf. S5, #AR628, S7.27, cf. S12b, #AR552).

Pit 11
Trench 97.3534.D2. Beneath #D1. Dimensions: Irregular, exposed max. D 1.20 m. It continues below Walls 8 and 13. Depth: 0.48 m. from level -0.12 to level -0.60. Content: Clayish soil.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.10, cf. IA1.43, #25+26, #31); Black on Red (cf. IA3.71, IA3.83-84); Bichrome Red ware (IA5.109); Utility ceramics (cf. UC25a, cf. UC27, cf. UC41,

cf. UC48, cf. UC100); Saucer shaped lamp (cf. L1.1); Stone tool (#AR637).

Unit 9

Trench 98.3433.0-2, B1, BE2-3, E1, H1.
Confined by Walls 8, 10-12. MaxDim 2 by 2.7 m.

98.3433.0. Surface. Shared with Units 6-7, 10.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#5); PRS 10 C, AD 600-650 (#7); Tile (#9).

98.3433.1. Top soil. Shared with Units 6-7, 10. Top level NW: 0.34. NE: 0.69. SW: 0.17. SE: 0.59.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#46); Unassigned ESA (#51); PRS 3 E/F, AD 500-550 (#35); PRS 10C, AD 600-650 (#47-48); CRS 9B, AD 580/600-660/700 (#33, #45); Unassigned CRS (#10, #49); Egyptian C, AD 600-700 (#53); Transport amphorae (cf. A6, cf. A24a3); Utility ceramics (cf. UC68); Mould-made lamp (#43, #52); Tiles (#3, #14-17, #19, #40); Glass foot (G4b.87).

98.3433.2. Beneath #1. Top level NW: 0.28. NE: 0.56. SW: 0.05. SE: 0.43.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.29, #39); Colour-Coated bowl, 150-75/50 BC (#47); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#28); Red-slipped, Hellenistic tradition (#33); ESA 22? (#37); ESA 4B, 31 BC-AD 14 (#41); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#38); Unassigned ESA (#6, 27, 35); PRS 10C variant, AD 600-650 (#8-9); Unassigned CRS (#7); Unassigned CSI (#30); Early to mid Roman lamp (cf. L12.39); Tile (#56); Metal tweezers and fixture (M19.35, M22.48); Gemstone (M33.90).

98.3433.B1.Beneath #2. Many large stones and slabs. Shared with Units 7, 10. Top level NW: 0.34. NE: 0.39. SW: 0.09. SE: 0.28.
Finds: Black on Red (cf. IA3.94); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#23); ESA 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#5); ESA 36, AD 60-100 (FW11.173); ESA 37B, AD 60-100 (FW11.177); Unassigned ESA (#9-11, #22); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, A89.166); Utility ceramics (cf. UC8); Coin of Ptolemy X Alexander I, 114/3-107/6 BC (C9.21); Stone mortar (S10.31).

98.3433.BE2. Beneath #B1 and #F1. Soft soil with large stones. Top level NW: -0.04. NE: -0.08. SW: -0.12. SE: -0.07.
Finds: White Painted (#5, #7, #9); Black on Red (#8, #12-13).

98.3433.BE3. Beneath #BE2. Loose soil with few smaller stones. Top level NW: -0.25. NE: -0.16. SW: -0.30. SE: -0.29.
*Finds:*White Painted (#4, #15); Black on Red (IA3.70, #4+7, #15).

98.3433.E1. Beneath #2. Area W of bin. Top level NW: 0.20. NE: 0.24. SW: 0.06. SE: 0.08.
Finds: Hellenistic painted (#14); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC- AD 100/150 (#4); Unassigned ESA (#16); CRS 9C, AD 580/600-700 (FW17.280); Stone tools (S2.4-5, cf. S6, #AR669, #AR684).

Bin.
Trench 98.3433.H1. Beneath #B1. Round bin with flat bottom. Partly damaged. D. 0.70. From level -0.04 to -0.50. The top was surrounded by a line of small stones and it was lined with mortar.
No finds.

Unit 10

Trench 98.3433.0-2, B1, G1, 98.3533.W1-2.
For 98.3433.0-2, B1 cf. Unit 9
Confined by Walls 8, 11-13. Dim 3 by 3.2 m.

98.3433.G1. Beneath #B1. Western part of unit. Soft soil with few smaller stones . Top level NW: -0.06. NE: -0.11. SW: -0.15. SE: -0.07.
Finds: White Painted (#8); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#5, #7); Unassigned Red-slipped (#6); Utility ceramics (cf. UC8).

98.3533.W1. Top soil of baulk. Central part of unit. Top level NW: 0.69. NE: 0.68. SW: 0.59. SE: 0.60.
Finds: Transport amphora (cf. A1, cf. A24a5).

98.3533.W2. Beneath #W1. Soft soil with many smaller and larger stones. Top level NW: 0.56. NE: 0.45. SW: 0.45. SE: 0.40.
Finds: White Painted sherds (#28, #30-31); Black on Red (#25); Colour-Coated bowl, 225-75/50 BC (#27); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC – AD 100/150 (#24); Colour-Coated plate (#33); ESA 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#22); ESA 33? first half of the 1st century AD (#26); ESA 53, AD 80-120/150 (FW11.198, #29); PRS 10C, AD 600-650 (#10); Transport amphora (cf. A15); Utility ceramics (cf. UC51, UC59.142); Nail (cf. M7, #AR723).

Unit 11

Trench 96.3533.S, 1-2, A1, 98.3533.A1.
Confined by Walls 8-9, 13, 15.
Dim 2.2 by 4.5 m.

96.3533.S. Surface.
Finds: PRS 10 (FW16.267, #5); PRS 1A (#7).

96.3533.1. Top soil. Shared with Units 10, 25. Top level NW: 0.65. NE: 0.85. SW: 0.60. SE: 0.75.
Finds: Colour-Coated skyphos, 325-318 BC (#8); Colour-Coated goblet precursor to skyphos, 200-130 BC (#2); Colour-Coated bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#6); Colour-Coated goblet, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#4); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#2); ESA 42? 10 BC-AD 20/30; Unassigned ESA (#10); CSI P 4B, AD 1-50 (FW13.206); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#16); ARS 99, AD 400/450-620 (FW15.243); ARS 105, 520/540- 660/680 (#23); PRS 10A, AD 580-620 (FW16.255, #38?); PRS 10 C, AD 600-650 (FW16.264, #13, #18); PRS 10A/B/C, AD 580-650 (#17); CRS K 1/1, AD 300-400 (FW17.273); CRS 9A, AD 550-600 (FW17.277); CRS 9B, AD 580/600-660/700 (#21); CRS 11?, AD 550-650 (#27); Transport amphora (cf. A6); Utility

ceramics (cf. UC25b, cf. UC50, cf. UC89, cf. UC101); Late Roman lamps (L14.43, cf. L15); Tile ((#89, #105); Glass ladle (G7.110).

96.3533.2. Beneath #1. Harder more stony and chalky layer. Top level NW: 0.62. NE: 0.80. SW: 0.40. SE: 0.60.
Finds: White Painted (cf. IA1.27, #95+98+99, #100); Bichrome (IA2.61); Black on Red (IA3.92, #103); Bichrome Red (IA5.108); Undiagnostic Attic or Atticizing (#107); Colour-Coated goblet, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#85); Colour-Coated closed form (#93); Unassigned ESA (#109); CSI P 12, AD 50-150 (FW13.222); CSI P 37/ X40, AD 50-150 (#84, #90?); PRS 10 C, AD 600-650 (FW16.268); PRS 10 A/B/C, AD 580-650 (FW16.271); CRS variant (FW17.284); Transport amphorae (cf.A6, cf. A22a, cf. A24a3, A33.71, cf. A67); Utility ceramics (cf. UC 16a, cf. UC26b, UC44.105, UC52.126, UC65.158, UC79.189, cf. UC100, cf. UC111); Cooking ware (cf. CW13.b1); Tile ((#82); Glass beaker and plate (G2c.45, G5a.96-97); Bronze handle knob (M17.25); Stone basins (cf. S12a, #AR453, cf. S12b, #AR452, cf. S12c, #AR456, cf. S12g, #AR454).

96.3533.A1. Beneath #2. North-eastern corner of unit. Yellowish layer. Top level 0.15.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.47); Black on Red (IA3.80, IA3.82); Undiagnostic Red-slip (#11); Iron object (M22.44); Stone tool (cf. S6, #AR495).

Unit 12

Trench 98.3433.0-2, B1, F1.
For 98.3433.0-2, B1 cf. Unit 9.
Confined by Walls 12, 14. Dim 0.5 by 3 m.

98.3433.F1. Beneath B1. Hard soil with few large stones. Top level NW: -0.04. NE: 0.33. SW: 0.02. SE: 0.35.
Finds: Black on Red (IA3.91, #16+17+18, #37); ESA 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#25, #30); "West Slope" tradition, 225-150 BC (#5); Colour-Coated mastos, 150-35/25 BC (#29); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos 150 BC-100/150 (#4); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#7); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#31); ESA form 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#30); Unassigned ESA (#24); Utility ceramics (cf. UC8, cf. UC24, cf. UC26b); Coin of Ptolemy IX Soter II, 117/6-107 BC (cf. C8.17, #AR692); Coin of Ptolemy King of Cyprus, 80-58 BC (C10.27); Bronze needle (M18.30); Cast glass bowl (G1b.12).

Unit 13

Trench 96.3533.S, 1-2,B1, 98.3433.0-2, A1, C1.
For 95.3533.S, 1-2 cf. Unit 11. For 98.3433.0-2 cf. Unit 9.
Confined by Walls 13-15. Dim 1 by 7 m.

96.3533.B1. Beneath #2.
Finds: ESA 4A (FW11.131); Transport amphora (cf. A1).

98.3433.A1. Beneath #2. Loose soil with slabs. Top level NW: 0.12. NE: 0.34. SW: 0.13. SE: 0.35
Finds: White Painted (#78); Colour-Coated mastos, 150-35/25 BC (#34); Colour-Coated bowl, 150-75/50 BC (#29); Colour-Coated bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#83); Colour-Coated jug (#87); Red-slipped, Hellenistic tradition (#79); ESA 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#16); ESA 37B, AD 60-100 (#14); Unassigned ESA (#15, #17-18, #20-21); Unassigned ESA (#82); Unassigned CSI (#80); Utility ceramics (cf. UC47.b); Cooking ware lid (CW22.61), Lamps (L9.26, L12.40), Hellenistic coin (cf. C12.31, #AR662); Metal object (M22.49), Glass beakers (G2a.30-31, G2b.36), Stone tool (cf. S2, #AR742).

98.3433.C1. Beneath #2. Western part of unit. Top level NW: 0.02. NE: 0.04. SW: 0.01. SE: -0.02.
Finds: White Painted jug (IA1.25); Black on Red (#23); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC- AD 100/150 (#26); CSI? (#12); Transport amphora (cf. A1); Utility ceramics (cf. UC8, cf. UC47b); Glass rod or needle (G7.109).

Unit 14

Trench 93.3532.1-2, A1-4, 97.3532.N0-3, 93.3432.1-2, 93.3432.A1-4, 98.3432.N0-3.
For 93.3432.1-2 cf. Unit 16. For 93.3532.1-2 cf. Unit 17.
Confined by Walls 13, 15, 17-18. Dim 2 by 5.5 m.

97.3432.A1. Top soil. South-western part of unit. Top level W: 0.17. E: 0.52.
Finds: ESA form 26/28, 10 BC- AD 20/30 (#17); CSI form 22A, 20 BC- AD 50/100 (#15); CRS form 9B/C, AD 580/600-700 (#19); Unassigned Egyptian C, AD 600-700 (#18); Transport amphora (cf. A33); Utility ceramics (cf. UC62); Iron fibula (M18.33).

97.3432.A2. Beneath #A1. Stony layer. Top level NW: 0.04. NE: 0.40.
Finds: White Painted (#8, #10+13); Bichrome (#11); Black on Red (#9, #15); Colour-Coated mastos, 150-35/25 BC (#14); CSI form P 28, 1st century AD (#12); Unassigned ESA (#21); Transport amphorae (cf. A9, cf. A12, A75.147); Stone tools and basins (S7.25, cf. S7, #AR574, cf. S12a, #AR573, cf. S12g, #AR572).

97.3432.A3. Beneath #A2. Top level W: -0.04. E: 0.25.
Finds: White Painted (#7, #10); Bichrome (#8); Black on Red (#9+12, #11, #13); Utility ceramics (cf. UC10).

97.3432.A4. Beneath #A3. Very hard compressed soil. Patches of ashes. Top level W: -0.10. E: 0.00.
Finds: White Painted (#6); Bichrome (#7-8).

98.3432.N0. Surface. Shared with Unit 13.
Finds: Bichrome (IA2.62, #4, #9); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#8); Utility ceramics (cf. UC41).

98.3432.N1. Top soil of baulk. Shared with Unit 13. Top level NW: 0.11. NE: 0.58. SW: 0.10. SE: 0.40.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#7); ESA form 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#12); Unassigned ESA (#6); Unassigned CRS (#13); Transport amphorae (A2.8, cf. A9, cf. A13); Utility ceramics (cf. UC26b, cf. UC47b), Bead (M31.88).

98.3432.N2. Beneath #N1. Soft soil with many smaller

stones. Top level NW: 0.05. NE: 0.43. SW: -0.01. SE: 0.28.
Finds: Black on Red (#14); Red Slip (IA4.103, #16); Utility ceramics (cf. UC26b); Saucer shaped lamp (cf. L1.2); Glass beaker (G2b.34).

98.3432.N3. Beneath #N2. Hard chalky soil with traces of ashes. Top level W: 0.02. E: -0.06.
Finds: White Painted (#10); Bichrome (#8); Black on Red (IA3.97); Utility ceramics (cf. UC26b); Glass beaker (G2c.44).

Unit 14A

Trench 93.3432.1-2, 97.3432.B1-2.
For 93.3432.1-2 cf. Unit 16.
Confined by Walls 15-18. Dim 0.6 by 1.8 m.

97.3432.B1. Beneath #2. Stony layer. Top level 0.14.
Finds: White Painted sherd (#5); Utility ceramics (UC25b.49).

97.3432.B2. Beneath #B1. Top level -0.11.
Finds: White Painted (#4); Utility ceramics (cf. UC26b).

Unit 14B

Trench 93.3432.1-2, C1-2.
For 93.3432.1-2 cf. Unit 16.
Confined by Walls 15-16, 18 and western limit of excavation. ExDim 0.4 by 1.8 m.

97.3432.C1. Beneath #2. Top level 0.0.
Finds: Glass (#9-10).

97.3432.C2. Beneath slabs in #C2. Top level -0.14.
Finds: White painted (#6); Black on Red (#7); Utility ceramics (UC44.103).

Unit 15

Trench 93.3532.1-2, B1-3, 97.3532.N1-2.
For 93.3532.1-2 cf. Unit 17. For 97.3532.N1-2 cf. Unit 14.
Confined by Walls 9, 13, 15, 18. Dim 2 by 2 m.

95.3532.B1. Beneath #2. Top level 0.15.
Finds: Colour-Coated plate (FW6.57); Colour-Coated ? plate (#7); Stone basin (S12g.64); Glass bead (M30.76).

95.3532.B2. Beneath #B1. Top level 0.0.
Finds: White Painted (#8); Black on Red (#5, #19-20); Attic or Atticizing (#7); Red-slipped, Hellenistic tradition (#6); Transport amphora (cf. A49).

95.3532.B3. Beneath #B2. Top level -0.10.
Finds: White Painted (#3-5); Black on Red (#3); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 199/150 (#12); Utility ceramics (cf. UC66).

Unit 16

Trench 93.3432.1-2.
Confined by Walls 18-19 and baulks. ExDim 2.8 by 3.2 m.

93.3432.1. Top soil. Top level NW: 0.17. NE: 0.52. SW: -0.06. SE: 0.38.
Finds: CSI P 22A, 20 BC-AD 50/100 (#2).

93.3432.2. Beneath #1. Stony layer. Top level NW: -0.01. NE: 0.28. SE: 0.25.
Finds: Attic saltcellar, 375-350 BC (FW2.6).

Pit 3.
Trench 93.3432.3. Beneath #2. ExD. 1.10 m. It continues beneath the baulk to the S. Depth: 0.13 m from level -0.24 to level -0.37. Content: Soft dark soil, some stones, and a slab lying on the bottom.
Finds: Attic or Atticizing Black Gloss, 5th-4th century BC (#2); Colour-Coated bowl (#1).

Unit 16A

Trench 91.9, 93.3431.1-2, 94.3431.7.
Confined by Wall 19 and baulks. ExDim 4.5 by 5 m.

93.3431.1. Top soil. Top level NW: -0.09. NE: 0.38. SW: -0.17. SE: 0.24.
Finds: Colour-Coated skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (#1); Transport amphora (cf. A6).

93.3431.2. Beneath #1. Stony layer. Top level NW: -0.22. NE: 0.22. SW: -0.35. SE: 0.02.
No finds.

Pit 1. Beneath Unit 16A.
Trench 93.3431.4-5. Beneath #2. D 1.9. Irregular rounded. Depth: 0.63 m from level -0.30 to level -0.99. A line of field-stones along the western edge, stones and slabs covered the eastern part. Wall 30 built in the pit divides it into two almost equal parts. Content: Soft clayish greyish brown soil with flecks of charcoal, large slabs, stones and lumps of mortar. Traces of ashes at the bottom.
Finds: "West-Slope" tradition, 225-150 BC (FW3.10-16, #67, #69, #71-75, #100, #144); Colour-Coated goblet, 225-150 BC (FW4.19-23, #43, #50, #61, #96, #104-114, #136, #140-141, #144, 189); Colour-Coated mastos, 225-150 BC (FW5.44); Colour-Coated cup, 225-150 BC (FW6.94, 96); Colour-Coated dish/plate (FW6.46-48, 52-53); Colour-Coated bowl, 225-150 BC (FW6.79, 82, 87, 89, #1, #143, #115); Transport amphorae (cf. A49, cf. A69); Utility ceramics (UC71.172, cf. UC113, cf. UC119); Cooking ware (CW2a.7, cf. CW14, CW22.59); Hellenistic lamps (L2.6, L4.14, L8b.25); Coin of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II, 180-145 BC (cf. C7.14, AR58).

Pit 2. Beneath Unit 16A.
Trench 93.3431.3. Beneath #1. D 1.4 m. Depth: 1.25 m from level -0.28 to level -1.53. Content: Loose dark soil, stones and chips of green chert.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.4, IA1.7, IA1.8, cf. IA1.17, #228, IA1.18, cf. IA1.21, #207, cf. IA1.22, #40, IA1.26, IA1.38, cf. IA38, #31, cf. IA1.43, #121, cf. IA1.45, #89, #242, cf. IA1.47, #87, IA1.49, cf. IA1.57, # 20, #60, #120, #153, #157, #191); Bichrome (IA2.53, cf. IA2.57, #122+193, IA2.58, cf. IA2.61, #15, IA2.65, #4-5, #72, #76, #192);

Black on Red (IA2.53, cf. IA3.70, #15); Bicrome Red (cf. IA5.105, #219); Ionian cup (cf. IA6.112, #74); Transport amphorae (cf. A1a, A7.17, cf. A9, cf. A11, A16a.29, cf. A26); Utility ceramics (UC2.2, UC7.10, UC8.14, UC9.15, cf. UC16b, UC19.36, UC25a.45, UC26a.52-53, UC26b.54, cf. UC26c, UC26d.60, cf. UC26e, UC26f.63, UC27.65-66, UC 28a.68, UC47b.109, UC47c.112, UC85.199, cf. UC86, cf. UC87, UC93.210-211, UC100.224, UC113.262, cf. UC113, UC114.264, UC115.267, UC116.269, UC118.277, UC119.280; Cooking ware (CW1a.1, CW2.7, CW7.24-25, CW8.26, CW20.55); Lamp (L1.3); Terracotta figurines (F1.2-11, F2.18-22); Stone tools (#AR26, #AR33, #AR40, #AR44).

Stone built box. Beneath Unit 16A.
Trench 94.3431.7. Beneath #5. Dim 0.64 by 0.84 m. Top level -0.16, a slab forms the bottom at level -0.44. S and E sides are made of large thin upright slabs. Fragments of slabs lying along the two other sides probably once formed part of the N and the W sides. The box contained two layers separated by a thin layer of slab fragments about 0.15 m from the top. Upper fill soil mixed with chips of chert, stones and charcoal. Lower fill charcoal and ashes.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (#4); Stone tool (cf. S1 #AR281).

Units 16B

Trench 94.3430.1, 3-4, A2-3.
Confined by baulks. ExDim 5 by 5 m.

94.3430.1. Top soil. Slabs and flecks of green chert. Top level NW: -0.26. NE: 0.17. SW: -0.27. SE: 0.09.
Finds: Attic skyphos, 300-275 BC (FW2.2); Hellenistic painted (#1); Colour-Coated bowl (#2); ESA 13A, 50 BC-AD 20 (#3); Transport amphora (cf. A24c.59); Utility ceramics (cf. UC48).

94.3430.A2. Beneath #1. Very loose soil with pebbles. Top level 0.05.
No finds.

94.3430.3. Beneath #A2. S of stone structure. A stony layer with many pebbles and chips of green chert. Top level: -0.67.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (#1); Colour-Coated (#3, #17); Transport amphora (cf. A24a5, A50.101).

Stone built structure.
Trenh 94.3430.A3. Beneath #A2. Top level -0.24. ExDim 1.4 by 2.0 m. Orientation NNE/SSW. It is lined with regular dressed stones, and the interior is filled with soil, rubble and slab fragments. The top of the N side -0.33, E and S side -0.42. It is built on a layer of mortar at level -0.67.
No finds.

Trial trench in eastern part of unit. Cement-like layer with chips of green chert.
Trench 94.3430.4. Beneath #A2. Top level -0.44.
No finds.

Pit 13. Beneath Unit 16B.
Trench 94.3430.B2. In North-eastern part of unit. Beneath #1. Irregular pit, which continues into the baulk to the E. Top level from 0.05 to level -0.50 from E to W. ExD 1.8 m. Content: Sandy brownish soil and stones.
Finds: Attic or Attcizing (#1); Colour-Coated (#9); ESA 37A/B, AD 60-100 (#14); Utility ceramics (cf. UC8, cf. UC28a, cf. UC28c, cf. UC34).

Unit 17

Trench 93.3532.1-2, 95.3532.0, 97.3532.W1-2.
Confined by Walls 9, 18-20. Dim 2.2 by 4 m.

93.3532.1. Top soil. Shared with Units 14, 15, 18. Stony layer. In northern part flecks of green chert. Top level NW: 0.58. NE: 0.77. SW: 0.45. SE: 0.67.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.2); Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim (#52); Unassigned ESA (#38); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#38); PRS 10 A/B/C, AD 580-650 (FW16.269); Unassigned PRS (#3); Unassigned Red Slip (FW19.290); Medieval glazed (#11); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A1a, cf. A6, A23a.42, cf. A24a2, cf. A55); Utility ceramics (cf. UC91, cf. UC104a, cf. UC106); Tiles (#14, 15, 28); Glass foot (G4a.71); Stone tool (#17).

93.3532.2. Beneath #1. Stony layer. Shared with Units 14, 15, 18. Top level NW: 0.33. NE: 0.61. SW: 0.18. SE: 0.43.
Finds: White Painted (#26+27, #50, #52); Black on Red (#1+24); ESA 4A, 120 BC-AD 10/20 (#14); Transport amphora (cf. A22a); Utility ceramics (UC17.33, cf. UC25a, cf. UC47b.110); Cooking ware CW1446).

95.3532.0. Cleaning of unit.
Finds: Coin of Heraclius, AD 625/6 AD (C14.33).

97.3532.W1. Top soil of baulk. Top level NW: 0.52. NE: 0.58. SW: 0.38. SE: 0.45.
Finds: Stone pounder (#AR57).

97.3532.W2. Beneath #W1. Stony layer. Top level NW: 0.30. NE: 0.33. SW: 0.25. SE: 20.
No finds.

Unit 18

Trench 95.3532.1-2, A1-4, 94.3632.1-2, D3, E1.
For 95.3532.1-2 cf. Unit 17. For 94.3632.1-2 cf. Unit 23.
Confined by Walls 9, 18, 21-22. Dim 1.8 by 2.0 m.

94.3632.D3. Beneath #2. E of Wall 21. Top level 0.38.
No finds.

94.3632.E1. Beneath #D3. Soil and scattered slabs. Top level 0.21.
No finds.

95.3532.A1. Top soil of baulk between Trench 3532 and 3632. Top level NW: 0.76. NE: 0.77. SW: 0.67. SE: 0.65.
Finds: Tiles (#6-9).

95.3532.A2. Beneath #A1. Stony layer. Top level N: 0.34. S: 0.43.

Finds: Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim, 100-33/25 BC (#12, #41); Colour-Coated base, 100-33/25 BC (FW6.90); Hellenistic Red-slipped crater (#2); Unassigned Red-slipped (#34, #38); Unassigned CSI (#56); Medieval glazed (#8); Transport amphorae (A1.3, cf. A1a, cf. A1b, cf. A22a., cf. A24a5, A47.93); Utility ceramics (cf. UC111); Cooking ware (CW2b.9), Stone tool (cf. S1. #AR281).

95.3532.A3. Beneath #A2. Continuation of A2. Top level 0.05.
Finds: Dark-slipped beaker (95.3532.A3.6); Unassigned Red-slipped krater? (#1+3+5+7+21+28+80); Transport amphorae (cf. A1b, A51.104, cf. A52, cf. A66); Utility ceramics (cf. UC16a, cf. UC27); Scrap of metal (#AR407).

Unit 19

Trench 93.3531.1-2, 95.3531.1, B1-2, C3, D0-2, 94.3632.1-2, C3, 94.3530.1-2, D2, 94.3630.1-3, A1, 94.3630.W1-2, AW2-3, NW1-2, 95.3630.N1.
For 94.3530.1-2 cf. unit 56. For 94.3630.0-3 cf. Unit 21. For 94.3632.1-2 cf. Unit 23.
Confined by Walls 19-24, 26. Dim 7.5 by 9 m.

93.3531.1. Top soil. Central part of unit. Shared with Unit 20. Top level NW: 0.37. NE: 0.62. SW: 0.26. SE: 0.54.
Finds: CSI P 22A, 20 BC-AD 50/100 (#1-2); Unassigned ESA (#4); PRS 10 C, AD 600-650 (FW16.261); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5, cf. A35, cf. A48, cf. A49, cf.A53, A58.119); Lamp (#5); Glass bowl, foot (G1b.14, G4c.93), Stone bowl (#AR52).

93.3531.2. Beneath #2. Compact light brown soil with many stones and slab fragments. Top level NW: 0.17. NE: 0.44. SW: 0.20. SE: 0.31.
Finds: Attic or Atticizing (#2); Colour-Coated (#60); Unassigned ESA (#10-11); Transport amphora (cf. A24a3); Utility ceramics (cf. UC104b); Cooking pot (cf. CW14); Lamp (#59); Bronze coin of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II, 129-117/6 BC? (C7.14); Hellenistic coins (C12.31, cf. C12, #AR54), Metal fixture (M21.42), Glass fragments (#13, #19); Stone tool, basins (#AR48, #AR58, #AR80).

95.3531.1-2. Surface of baulk between 3531 and 3631.
Finds: CSI P 22A, 20BC-AD 50/100 (#1); CSI? (#2); Nails (cf. M7, #AR393, cf M9, #AR389).

95.3531.B1. Beneath #S. Top level NW: 0.62. NE: 0.62. SW: 0.54. SE: 0.49.
Finds: Hellenistic Painted (#27); Colour-Coated bowl, 150-75/50 BC (#8); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#15); ESA 22A, 120 BC-AD 10 (#11); CSI P 11/P 12?, AD 50-150 (#16); Unassigned CSI (#36, #39); PRS 10 A, AD 580-620 (FW16.257); Transport amphora (A69.137), Utility ceramics (cf. UC46, cf. UC51).

95.3531.B2. Beneath #B1. Harder soil with many large stones and slabs and flecks of charcoal. Top level N: 0.44. S: 0.31.
Finds: White Painted (#35, #114-116, #147, #152, #155); Black on Red (#57); Colour-Coated skyphos (FW4.33); Colour-Coated plate (FW6.54); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC–AD 100/150 (#26); ESA 4B, 31 BC-AD 14 (FW11.132); ESA 37B variant, AD 60-100 (#25); ESA 45 variant, AD 10-50/60 (#24); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (FW11.191); CSI P 22A/B, 20 BC–AD 50/120 (FW13.234)
Transport amphorae (A20b.36, cf. A24a1, cf. A24a3, cf. A28, cf. A49, A55.114); Utility ceramics (cf. UC10, UC15.26, cf. UC86, UC105.246); Cooking ware (CW3c.13, CW14.44); Lamp (L12.31); Bronze Coin of Pumiathon of Kition 362/1-312 BC (cf. C1.1, #AR374) ; Stone bead, tools (M30.80, cf. S1, #AR434, S5.14, S6.16, #AR432, #AR438, #AR442).

95.3531.C3. Beneath #93.3531.2. Top level NW: 0.00. NE: 0.03. SW: 0.00. SE: -0.03.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated bowl (#28); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC – AD 100/150 (#49); Unassigned Red-slipped (#20); CSI P 12, AD 50-150, (#27); CSI P 22 A (20BC-AD 50/100) (#29); Transport amphorae (cf. A1a, cf. A71); Utility ceramics (UC23.41, cf. UC25c, cf. UC26a, cf. UC26); Cooking ware (cf. CW14); Early Roman Lamp (#21); Coin of Ptolemy IV, 222/1-204/3 BC (C5.9); Coin of Ptolemy, King of Cyprus, 80-58 BC (C10.25); Unidentified Hellenistic coin (cf. C12.31, #AR371); Nail (cf. M10, #AR395.13); Beads (M29.69, M29.73).

95.3531.D0. Top soil of baulk between 3531 and 3532. Top level NW: 0.45. NE: 0.67. SW: 0.37. SE: 0.62.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#32, #34); CSI P11, AD 50-150 (FW13.215); Unassigned CSI (#22-23, #28-29); Egyptian C, AD 600-700 (#24).

95.3531.D1. Beneath #D0.Top level NW: 0.37. NE: 0.46. SW: 0.30. SE: 0.44.
Finds: Transport amphorae (A16b.30, cf. A24a3); Glass bowl (G1a.1); Stone tool (cf. S1, #34).

95.3531.D2. Beneath #D1. Stony layer. Top level NW: NW: 0.14. NE: 0.18. SW: 0.15. SE: 0.20.
Finds: Unassigned Red-slipped (#1); Colour-Coated bowl, 150-75/50 BC (#2bis); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#1bis); Unassigned ESA (#2); PRS 10C, AD 600-650 (#19); ARS 104, AD 430/460-580/600 (#20); Transport amphorae (cf. A1b, A17.31, cf. A49); Utility ceramics (UC2.2, cf. UC28b, cf. UC111); Bead (M29.72).

94.3632.C3. Corner between Walls 21-22.
No finds.

94.3630.A1. Beneath #3. N of Wall 26.
No finds.

94.3630.NW1. Baulk. Top soil. N of Pit-room 1A. Top level NW: 0.51. NE: 0.43. SW: 0.48. SE: 0.41.
No finds.

94.3630.NW2. Beneath #NW1. Light soil with few stones. Top level N: 0.20. S: 0.20.
Finds: ESA 28, 10 BC-AD 15/30 (#3).

94.3630.W1. Top soil of baulk W of Wall 21. Top level NW: 0.48. NE: 0.40. SW: 0.30. SE: 0.26.

Finds: ESA 37A/B, AD 60-100 (#3); CSI P 28, AD 1-100 (#2); Unassigned ESA (#4); ARS 87, AD 430-530 (FW15.241); Medieval (#11).

94.3630.W2. Beneath #W1.
Finds: ESA form 36/37 (#A1).

94.3630.AW2. Beneath W1 and A1. Top level N: 0.28. S: 0.20.
Finds: ESA 36/37, AD 60-100 (FW11.182).

94.3630.AW3. Beneath #AW2. Stony layer. Top level 0.00.
Finds: ESA 4A, 120 BC-AD 10/20 (#2); ESA 37A/B, AD 60-100 (#1); Utility ceramics UC73.176); Stone tool (cf. S2, #AR199).

95.3630.N1. Top soil of baulk between Trench 3531 and 3530. Southern part of unit. Above northern part of pit containing Pit-room 1B. Top level NW: 0.26. NE: 0.51. SW: 0.30. SE: 048.
Finds: Skyphos of "West Slope" Tradition, 150-75/50 BC (FW3.17); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (#1); Colour-Coated mastos, 150-35/25 BC (FW5.45); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#9, #12); Colour-Coated fish-plate (FW4.67); Utility ceramics (cf. UC16b); Iron plaque (M21.38).

95.3530.D2. Beneath #N1. Loose soil with stones and slabs. Top level NW: 0.20. NE: 0.31. SE: 0.25. SW: 0.18 – SE: 0.12.
Finds: Red-slipped, Hellenistic tradition (#14, #16-17); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150BC-AD 100/150 (#15); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50BC-AD 100/150 (#8+10); Colour-Coated plate (#24); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#25); Unassigned ESA (#9, #12, #23); Unassigned CSI (#28), Utility ceramics (cf. UC 28b); Lamp (cf. L12.35), Bead (M29.72); Nail (cf. M7, #AR394).

Pit 10. Beneath Unit 19.

Trench 97.3531.Wpit. Beneath #W1. ExD 1.40 m. The pit continues beneath Walls 19 and 20. Depth: 0.82 m from level -0.27 to -1.09. Content: Loose soil with many stones and large slabs.
Finds: Unassigned Red-Slipped (#3); Transport amphora (cf. A9).

Pit-room 1A. Beneath Unit 19.

Trench 94.3630.NW3-4, AW4-7. Built on bedrock at level -2.3. Dim max. 0.8 by max. 1.6 m.
N wall. L 1.0 m. PTL -1.35. Dressed stones and slabs.
E wall (Wall 21a). Beneath southern part of Wall 21. L. 2 m. PTL 0.08. Large dressed blocks, slabs and fieldstones.
S Wall (Wall 26a). Beneath Wall 26. Regular courses of dressed blocks, fieldstones and slabs. A 0.6 m wide doorway between this wall and Wall 21a to the E. A large dressed block at level -1.44 forms the threshold in the doorway, and an additional step at level -1.86 leads down into the room.
W wall. L 1.80 m. PTL of lower section -1.39. Dressed stones and slabs. On top of the wall a shaky wall consisting of a single line of stones with a PTL to the N at -0.10.
Content: Loose ashy soil with stones.

94.3630.NW3. Top level 0.01 to -0.06.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#7); Undiagnostic Red slipped (#4, #6, #8-9, #11, #13); Utility ceramics (UC54.131,cf. UC63).

94.3630.NW4.
Finds: Utility ceramics (cf. UC28a, UC48.114).

94.3630.AW4-5. Beneath #AW3. Top level -0.15.
Finds: Attic or Atticizing bowl (#8);Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 120BC-AD 10/20 (#10); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150BC-AD 100/150 (#19-20); Colour-Coated bowl (#18); ESA 37A/B, AD 60-100 (#9-11); Transport amphora (cf. A84); Utility ceramics (UC29a.72, cf. UC63); Cooking ware (CW1a.4); Stone weight, basins (S11c.44, S12e.58, cf. 12e.61, #AR241).
94.3630.AW6, NW6. Continuation of #AW5, #NW3.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#6); Colour-Coated fish plate (#8); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#5); Roman lamp (cf. Wismann note 76).

94.3630.AW7. Beneath #AW6. Top level NW: -1.37. NE: -1.32. SW: -1.33. SE: -1.37.
Finds: "West Slope" tradition (FW3.18); Red-slipped, Hellenistic tradition (#24); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (FW4.24, 26-27, 30-31, #1, #6, #8, #25, #27, #40, #44-45, #148, #152, #154, #161, #174, #179-180, #190, #192-193, #195-196, #198); Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim, 300-100 BC (FW6.78, 80, #28, #30, #42, #51bis, #149, #151, #153, #166-168, #177, #188-189), Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim, 150-75/50 BC (#19, #20, #150?); Colour-Coated bowl with outturned rim, 150-75/50 BC (FW6.85, 88, #162, #164, #169); Colour-Coated bowl, 150- 75/50 BC (FW6.93, #43, #46, #162, #164-165, #170, #181); Colour-Coated bowl with horizontal rim 150-75/50 BC (FW6.86); Colour-Coated mastos, 150-75/50 BC (FW5.39, 41, 42, #31-32, #35, #163); Colour-Coated plate, 150-75/50 BC (FW6.61), #36, #234); Colour-Coated jug/juglet, 150-75/50 BC (FW6.97, 99-100, #5, #147, #176, #178, #187) ; Unassigned Colour-Coated (#11, #13, #47-54, #156, #173, #175, #182-183, #185, #192); mould-made bowl, 150-75/50 BC (FW8.107); ESA 2A, 150-75/50 BC (FW11.116); ESA 3, 150-75/50 BC (FW11.118); Transport amphorae (A1.5-6, cf. A1b, cf. A22a, A24a1.46-47, cf. A24a3, A27.63, A41.84, A53.109, A59.121, A69.136); Utility ceramics (UC13.21, UC21.38, UC115.268, UC116.271, UC117.273, UC118.276); Cooking ware (cf. CW2a.7, cf. CW2b8, cf.CW2c9, CW3a.12, CW11.29, cf CW11.30, CW12.32, CW13.34, 36, cf. 39, CW14.42, cf. CW19, cf. CW21b); Hellenistic lamp (L3.10); Hellenistic mould-made lamps (L8.21-22); Bronze coin of Pumiathon king of Kition, 362/1-312 BC (cf. C1.1, #AR374); Bronze coin of Ptolemy II, 275-270/66 BC (C4.4); Bronze coin of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II, probably 129-117/6 (cf. C7.14, #AR258); Hellenistic, probably Ptolemaic coins (cf. C12.31, #AR274, #AR275); Unidentified Late Roman? coins (C15.34, 35); Knife, nails, tweezers (M1.1, cf. M5, #136, #AR263, cf. M11, #AR277, M13.16, M19.34); Bead

(M30.87); Stone tools, weights, basins, lid (cf. S1, #AR248, cf. S3, #AR311, S4.12, S8.28, cf. S11b, #AR261, #AR278, cf. S12b, #AR244, cf. S12e, #AR247, #AR266, cf. S12g, #AR246, S13b.68).

Pit 1B. Beneath Unit 19.

Trench 94.3530.A2, C2-4, D3, E1, G1, 97.3530.P7. Dim of pit N/S: 2.4 m. E/W: 2.0 m.

94.3530.A2. Beneath #2. Upper fill of pit. Top level NW: -0.12. NE: -0.08.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (#26); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50- 100/150 BC (FW4.35, #10, #13); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-100/150 BC (#19, #35, #38); ESA 46, beginning of the 1st century AD (#14); Transport amphorae (cf.A24a3, cf. A24a5, A87.164); Utility ceramics (cf. UC30, UC33.83, cf. UC109) Key, iron tube (M16.22, M21.43).

94.3530.C2. Beneath #A2. North-western area of pit. Confined by lines of stones forming a corner, which partly rests on the lower walls of Pit-room 1B. Top level -1.22.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#3, #5, #7, #11-12, #15, #18-19, #31); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#19, #32); ESA 4B, 31 BC-AD 14 (#1); ESA 28, 10 BC-AD 15/30 (#8); ESA 46, early 1st century AD (#4+6, #16); Unassigned ESA (#10); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#9); CSI P 12, AD 50-150 (#14); Glass beaker, flask, plate (G2b.38-40, G2d.51, 56, G3.60, G5c.101); Stone tool, settling vat (cf. S3, #AR285, S13h.80).

94.3530.C3. Continuation of #C2. Top level -1.37.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet, 200-130 BC (#5); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC- AD 100/150 (#4, #15); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#11-13); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#3); Unassigned ESA (#14); Roman lamp (cf. L12.33).

94.3530.C4. Continuation of #C3. Top level -1.95. Bedrock reached at level -2.25.
Finds: Colour-Coated skyphos (FW4.28); Colour-Coated mastos, 150-35/25 BC (#20); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#2, #4); Unassigned ESA (#21, #26); CSI P 28, 1st century AD (#1); Early Roman lamps (#7-8, #10); Glass beaker (G2b.41).

95.3530.D3. Beneath #D2. Northern part of pit. Top level N: -0.12.
Finds: White Painted (#72); Attic or Atticizing (#22); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#10, #41); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (FW4.32, #3, #7, #31, #35, #42); Colour-Coated bowl (FW6.83); Colour-Coated fish plate (FW6.64); Colour-Coated plate, AD 40-60 (#52); ESA 28, 10 BC-AD 15/30 (FW11.164); ESA 38, AD 40-60 (#44); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#25); Unassigned ESA (#4-5, #39); CSI P 4B, first half of the 1st century AD (#8); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (FW13.217); Transport amphorae (A5.11, cf. A24a5, A55.112, A72.142); Utility ceramics (cf. UC 101); Lamps (L2.5, L10.28, L12.32-33, 39, 41, Wismann note 84); Glass (G6b.106); Nail, iron hinge? (cf.M11, #AR453, M22.47); Stone mortar (S10.33).

95.3530.G1. Beneath #D3. N of lower N wall. Top level -1.36. Bedrock reached at level -2.3.
Finds: Hellenistic painted (#37); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#19); Colour-Coated mastos, 150-35/25 BC (#23); Colour-Coated jug (#20); ESA 4B, 31 BC-AD 14 (#17); ESA 37B, AD 60-100 (#16); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#1); Transport amphorae (A23b.44, cf. A24a3, A43.87, A70.138), Utility ceramics (UC99.221); Hellenistic lamp (cf. Wismann note 84); Iron nails (cf. M5, #AR398, M6.9).

95.3530.E1. Beneath #A2. South-western area of pit, W of lower W wall. Top level -1.42.
Finds: Colour-Coated mastos, 150-35/25 BC (#9, #28); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#1, #5, #7);ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#2); Transport amphora (cf. A24a3); Bronze coin of Ptolemy IV Philopator, 222/1-204/3 BC (cf. C5.9, #AR375); Glass beakers, pyxis (G2d.49, 52, G6b.107).

95.3530.SK. Cleaning in between the stones forming the upper sections of the W wall of Pit-room 1A and the E wall of section 1B.Loose soil and stones. Top level N: -0.10.
Finds: Hellenistic painted (#1); Unassigned ESA (#15, #32); Utility ceramics (UC60.146, UC87.202).

97.3530.P9. Cleaning.
Finds: Attic or Atticizing pyxis, 400-300 BC (#16; Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (#9-10); Colour-Coated goblet /skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#15); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#3, #14); ESA 4A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#11); ESA 35/36, AD 40-100 (#12); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#13), Hellenistic Sub-Koan amphora (A24a3); Glass beaker (G2.55); Bronze coin of Ptolemy IV Philopator, 222/1-204/3 BC (C5.10); Metal fittings (M.22.46); Stone mortar, basin (cf. S10, #AR636, S12b.52).

Pit-room 1B in Pit 1B. Beneath Unit 19.

Trench 94.3530.F1-2. Built on bedrock at level -2.3. Dim 1.0 by 1.1 m. Content: loose ashy soil with stones.
N wall. L 1.8 m. PTL -1.36. Large and small stones.
E wall. L 2.2. PTL -1.25. Large abraded blocks with soil and small stones and slab fragments in between. The blocks just N of wall 26a had caved out. On top of the wall a shaky wall consisting of a line of stones likewise extended to wall 26. PTL -0.06.
S wall. L. 2.2 m. PTL –0.64. A 0.6 m wide doorway flanked by an upright dressed block to the W and dressed blocks and stones to the E. A large dressed block at level –1.48 forms the threshold in the doorway.
W wall. L 1.1 m. PTL -1.30. Large stones partly collapsed.
Content: Loose ashy soil with stones.

95.3530.F1. Beneath 94.3530.A2. Confined by lower walls. Top level -1.25.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim, 200 BC- 0 (#105); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC- AD 100/150 (#2, #7-8, #113); Colour-Coated goblet, 57/50

BC- AD 100/150 (#3-6, #9, #16); ESA 37A/B, AD 50-150 (#14); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#12); Transport amphorae (A25a3, cf. A72); Cooking ware (CW13b1.35, CW14.45); Hellenistic lamps (cf. Wismann note 52) ; Early to Mid Roman lamps (cf. Wismann note 76 and note 88); Glass beaker, flasks, plate (G2a.32-33, G2d.50, 57, G3.61, 63, 64, G5c.100); Nails, bronze needle (cf. M10, #AR411, cf. 11, #AR412, M18.29); Stone tool (cf. S1, #AR444, cf.S2, #AR428, S13.70); Stone tools, lid? (cf. S1, cf. S2, S13.70).

95.3530.F2. Beneath #F1. Rubble. Top level -2.00.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC- AD 100/150 (#1, #7-8); Utility ceramics (UC25c).

Unit 20

Trench 93.3531.1-2, 95.3530.N0, 97.3530.W1, 95.3531.A3, 97.3531.W1-3.
For 93.3531.1-2 cf. Unit 19.
Confined by Walls 19, 23-25. Dim 2 by 2.8 m.

95.3530.N0. Surface of baulk.
Finds: CSI P10 (FW 13.218); Utility ceramics (cf. UC111.259).

97.3531.W1. Top soil of baulk. Shared with Unit 19. Top level NW: 0.22. NE: 0.37. SW: 0.24. SE: 0.24.
Finds: Black on Red (cf. IA3.89, #6 + #5, #7-#10); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#12); CRS 9B/C, AD 580-660/700 (#5); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a3, cf. A.24a5); Utility ceramics (cf. UC88).

97.3531.W2. Beneath #W2. Stony layer. Top level N: 0.17. NE: 0.37. SW: 0.02. SE: 0.20.
Finds: Unassigned Red-slipped (#5); Stone tool (cf. S7, #AR570).

97.3531.W3. Continuation of #W2.
Finds: Red- slipped, ESA or CSI (#3).

97.3530.W1. Top soil of, eastern part of unit. Top level NW: 0.30. NE: 0.48. SW: 0.09. SE: 0.26.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#6); CRS 9B/C, AD 580/600-660/700 (#5); Stone basin (S12a.49).

Unit 21

Units 94.3630.0-3, A2-4, B3, 94.3631.0-2 B3, 95.3631.B3-4, C3-4, E1-2.
Confined by Walls 21, 26-28. Dim 2.5 by 6 m.

94.3631.S. Surface.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#3); Transport amphora (cf.A1b); Tile (#9).

94.3631.1. Top soil. Large amount of mortar. Shared with Units 22, 33-34. Top level NW: 0.62. NE: 0.60. SW: 0.49. SE: 0.42.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl (#10); ESA 7, 50-1 BC (#8); ESA 22B, 31 BC-AD 14 (#49); ESA 45, AD10-50/60 (#12); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#35); PRS 3, AD 450-600 (#36); PRS A/B/C, AD 580-650 (#4, #6, #13, #17); Transport amphora (cf.A24a5, cf. A86); Utility ceramics (UC71.171, cf. UC78); Tile (#40); Glass bowl (G1a.4).

94.3631.2. Beneath #1. Sandy yellowish soil with mortar and any stones. Shared with Units 22, 33-34. Top level NW: 0.55. NE: 0.50. SW: 0.40. SE: 0.35.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl with out-turned rim (#1, #26, #28); Colour-Coated bowl (#27); Transport amphorae (cf. A1a, cf. A6, cf. A22a); Utility ceramics (UC22.39, UC61.147, UC102c.234, UC103.238); Lamp (cf. Wismann note 88); Glass plate (G5a.95); Bronze needle (M18.27); Stone tool and basin (S1.3, cf. S12a, #AR287); Stone tool, basin, slab (#AR284, #AR287, #AR235).

94.3631.B3. Beneath #2. Northern part of unit. Top level N 0.26. S: 0.33.
Finds: Glass (G1c.28).

95.3631.B3. Beneath 94.3631.B3. Gypsum slabs lying irregularly. Top level N: 0.11. S: 0.21.
Finds: ESA 22A/B, 120 BC- AD 14 (#1).

95.3631.B4. Beneath #B3. Slab fragments, patches of "cement" with chips of green chert and traces ashes on the soft sedimentary deposit. Top level NW: -0.10. NE: -0.11. SW: -0.04. SE: -0.02.
Finds: White Painted (#38); Colour-Coated bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#30); Colour-Coated mastos, 150-35/25 BC (#36, #12?); Red-slipped, Hellenistic tradition (#45); ESA 35/36, AD 40-AD 70 (#6); ESA 4 A/B, 120 BC- AD 14 (#29); ESA 22B, Augustan (FW11.154); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#7);CSI P 19/P 11, 1st to first half of the 2nd century AD (#13); Early to mid Roman lamp (cf. L12.31); Coin of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II, probably struck 129-117/6 BC (cf. C7.14, #AR369); Nail, bronze ring (cf. M7, #AR397, M20.36); Stone tool, bead (cf. S2, #AR433, #AR439, M29.71).

95.3631.E1. Top soil of baulk between Trench 3630 and 3631. Top level NW: 0.51. NE: 0.43. SW: 0.48. SE: 0.41.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#3); Unassigned CSI (#8); ARS 99, AD 400/450-600 (#1); Transport amphora (cf. A48); Coin of Augustus, 26 BC (C13.32).

95.3631.E2. Beneath #E1. W of stone structure. Top level NW: 0.38. NE: 0.30. SW: 0. 25. SE: 0.25.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#5); Early Roman lamp (#4).

94.3630.0. Surface. Shared with Units 45, 53. No finds.

94.3630.1. Top soil. Shared with Units 45, 53. Top level NW: 0.40. NE: 0.40. SW: 0.33. SE: 0.33.
Finds: Colour-Coated plate (#3); CRS 9B/C, AD580/600-700 (#1); PRS 10A, AD 580-600 (#2, #4); PRS 10 C, AD 600-650 (#11); PRS 10 A/B/C, AD 580-650 (FW16.270); Unassigned ARS (#3); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5); Tiles (#9-10).

94.3630.2. Beneath #1. Shared with Units 45, 53. Top level NW: 0.20. NE: 0.20. SW: 0.20. SE: 0.13.
Finds: ESA 22B, 31 BC-14 AD (#2); ESA 36, AD 60-100 (#11); ESA 37B, AD 60-100 (#3); CSI P11 (#82+110+113+13); Transport amphora (cf. A3, cf. A24c).

94.3630.3. Continuation of #2. Shared with Units 45, 53.

Finds: Attic Red Figure (FW1.1); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#19); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#24); ESA 37A, AD 60-100 (#33, #37, #39); CSI P 11, AD 50-100 (#89); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5, cf. A50); Utility ceramics (UC29a.73, cf. UC48, UC56.134, UC82.195); Glass flask (G3.65); Nail (M9.12); Stone tool (cf. S2, #AR176).

94.3630.A2. Beneath #3. Southern part of unit. Between Walls 21 and 28 and above stone structure.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (#26); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#10); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#35, #38).

94.3630.A3. Beneath #3. W of stone structure. Top level 0.0. No finds.

94.3630.A4. Continuation of #A3.
Finds: Stone basin (S12a, #AR228).

Coin of Ptolemy King of Cyprus, 80-58 BC (C10.26) found during cleaning.

95.3631.C3. Beneath #E1. Above central part of structure.
Finds: Unassigned Red-slipped (#10).

95.3631.C4. Beneath #C3. Ashy soil.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim (FW6.71); Stamped ESA (#6); Whetstone (cf. S4, #5).

Stone structure.
Trench 94.3631.C3. Beneath #2. Above northern section of stone built structure. Small patches of charcoal and stones blackened by fire. Top level 0.21.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl (#4); ESA 46, first quarter of the 1st century AD (#1+2); ESA 35, AD 40-70 (#6); Utility ceramics (UC102c.235).

Unit 22

94.3632.1-2, A3, F3, 95.3631.H0-1.
For 94.3632.1-2 cf. Unit 23.
Confined by Walls 21, 27-29. Dim 2.8 by 3.2 m.

94.3632.A3. Beneath #2. S of Wall 29. Above bench. Yellowish brown soil with few large stones. Top level 0.30. No finds.

94.3632.F3. Beneath #B2. E of bench. Yellowish brown soil with many lumps of mortar and plaster. Top level 0.10.
Finds: Colour-Coated (#2-4); Transport amphora (cf.A24a3); Stone tool (S2.7).

95.3631.H0. Top soil of baulk between Trench 3631 and 3632. Southern part of unit. Top level NW: 0.65. NE: 0.69. SW: 0.63. SE: 0.60.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#4); ARS 104C, AD 430/440-580/600 (FW15.244); Transport amphora (cf. A53).

95.3631.H1. Beneath #H0. Soft dark soil with many stones and slab fragments. Top level NW: 0.55. NE: 0.62. SW: 0.43. SE: 0.57.
Finds: Red-slipped bowls (#1, #17-18); Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim, 150-75/50 BC (FW6.70); ARS 104, AD 330/60-580/600 (FW15.244); Transport amphorae (cf. A55, cf.A70); Utility ceramics (cf. UC16a); Late Roman-Byzantine lamp (cf. L15.46); Bead (M30.83); Nails (cf. M7, #AR392, M12.15).

Unit 23

Trench 94.3632.1-2, A1-2, B1-2, B3, G3.
Confined by Walls 21, 28-29, 39. Dim 2 by 2.3 m.

94.3632.1, A1, B1. Top soil. Shared with Unit 22.
1: Trial trench 1 by 5 m. A1: One meter extension to the W. B1: Further extension three meters to the E. Top level NW: 0.77. NE: 0.80. SW: 0.65. SE: 0.67.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD100/150 (#10); ESA 3/4A, 120 BC-AD 29 (#1); ARS 99, 400/450-620 (#2); PRS 10A/B/C, AD 580-650 (#5-6); Medieval (#3); Transport amphorae (CF A24a2, A24a5.54, A68.134); Utility ceramics (UC75.181, UC91.206, UC106.249); Cooking pot (CW10.28); Stone basins (cf. S12b, #AR169).

94.3632.2, A2, B2. Below #1, A1, B1. Layer packed with stones and lumps of mortar. Top level NW: 0.0.65. NE: 0.71 SW: 0.57. SE: 0.60.
Finds: Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A22a, A32.70, A66.131, cf. A71); Utility ceramics (UC22, cf. UC100); Bronze coin of Pumiathon, 362/1-312 BC (C1.1), Stone weight, vessel (cf. S11b, #AR282, S12b, #AR583).

94.3632.B3. Beneath #2. Western part of unit. Continuation of layer above. Top level 0.30.
Finds: Attic or Atticizing cup (#5); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC- AD 100/150 (#1); Hellenistic brazier (CW23.63); Transport amphora (cf.A24a3, A48.95); Utility ceramics (cf. UC48).

94.3632.G3. Beneath #B2. Eastern part of unit. Stone packed layer with mortar. Top level 0.30.
Finds: Loom weight (M23.50); Metal object (#AR220); Stone basin (cf. S12d, #AR195).

Unit 24

Trench 94.3632.1-2, 97.3632.N1-2, NB1-3, NC1-2, 96.3633.0-2, W1-4, F1, 97.3633.F1.
For 94.3632.1-2 cf. Unit 23. For 96.3633.0-2 cf. Unit 30. For 96.3633.W1-4 cf. Unit 25.
Confined by Walls 9, 18, 21, 28, 30-31. MaxDim 2.8 by 4 m.

97.3632.N1. Top soil of baulk. N of Unit 23. Top level NW: 0.81. NE: 0.87. SW: 0.77. SE: 0.80.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#5); Utility ceramics (cf. UC9).

97.3632.N2. Beneath #N1. Stony layer. Large slabs reached. Top level NW: 0.73. NE: 0.77. SW: 0.66. SE: 0.71.
Finds: Transport amphora (cf. A24a2); Utility ceramics (cf. UC1);Tile (#6); Silver coin of Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 256/5 BC (C4.8).

97.3632.NB1. Beneath #N2. Loose soil with stones and mortar. Top level 0.60.
Finds: Attic black figure (IA6.113); ESA black-slipped (#15); Unassigned ESA (#6); Utility ceramics (cf. UC90, UC92.209), Cooking ware (CW17.49, CW18.52).

97.3632.NB2. Beneath #NB1. Hard layer with many stones and slabs and mortar. Top level 0.40.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.41), ESA 3, 120-80 BC, (FW11.117); Utility ceramics (cf. UC54, UC63.151); Early Roman lamp (#19); Limestone vessel (cf. S12b, #AR581).

97.3632.NB3. Beneath #NB2. Hard soil with few smaller stones. Top level 0.17.
No finds.

97.3632.NC1. Beneath #N2. Cleaning of Wall 28 N of Wall 39.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#9); ESA 28, 10 BC-AD 15/30 (#10); CSI P 22A, 20 BC-AD 50/100 (FW13.230).

97.3632.NC2. Beneath #NC1. Top level 0.20.
Finds: Unguentarium (#15); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#5); ESA 22B, 31 BC-AD 14 (#13).

96.3633.F1. Beneath W3. North-western part of unit, S of Wall 31. Top level 0.22.
No finds.

97.3633.F1. Beneath 96.3633.F1. Top level 0.15.
Finds
Undiagnostic Red-slipped (#5); Unassigned (#8).

Unit 25

Trench 96.3533.1-2, 97.3533.C2, 96.3633.0-2, A1-2, W1-4, 98.3633.WN1-3.
For 96.3533.1-2 cf. Unit 11. For 96.3633.0-2 cf. Unit 30. Confined by Walls 9, 31-33. Dim 2.8 by 3 m.

97.3533.C2. Beneath #2. E of Wall 9. Top level 0.37.
Finds: ESA 28, 10/1 BC-AD 15/30 (FW11.160); Unassigned ESA (#2); Utility ceramics (cf. UC89).

96.3633.A1. Beneath #2. Eastern part of unit. Very stony and hard layer. Shared with Unit 26. Top level 0.45.
Finds: ESA 4A/B, 120 BC- AD 14 (#44); ESA 28, 10 BC-AD 15/30 (#46); ESA 37A/B, AD 60-100 (#45); Unassigned ESA (#.2); Unassigned CSI (#43); Transport amphorae (cf. A11, cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5, cf. A52); Utility ceramics (cf. UC101, cf. UC104a); Early to mid Roman lamp (cf. L12.33); Metal plate (#AR481); Stone tool (#AR482).

96.3633.A2. Beneath #A1. Top level 0.15.
Finds: Black on Red (#5).

96.3633.W1. Top soil of southern part of baulk. Top level NW: 0.80. NE: 0.85. =.75. SE: 0.81.
Finds: Colour-Coated (#9-11); ARS 105, AD 520/540-660/680 (FW15.247); Transport amphora (cf. A24a5).

96.3633.W2. Beneath #W1. Very loose soil. Top level NW: 0.74. NE: 0.79. SW: 0.60. SE: 0.73.
Finds: CSI P 4 B, early to middle 1st century AD (FW13.209); Utility ceramics (UC110.256); Stone tool (cf. S6, #AR489); Slagg (#AR490).

96.3633.W3. Beneath #W2. More hard packed soil with more stones. Top level NW: 0.64. NE: 063. SW: 0.43. SE: 0.40.
Finds: Hellenistic Painted (#3); Colour-Coated goblet, 200-130 BC (#13); Local mould-made bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#15); ESA 22A, 120 BC- AD 10 (FW11.148); ESA 30, AD 10-30 (#10); Transport amphora (A24a5); Iron nail (cf. M5, #AR492); Stone tool (cf. S6, #AR491).

96.3633.W4. Beneath #W3. Top level SW: 0.22. SE: 0.20.
Finds: ESA 38, AD 40-60 (#6); CSI P 10/P 11, 1-150 AD (#3).

98.3633.WN1. Top soil of northern part of baulk. Top level NW: 0.85. NE: 0.92. SW: 0.80. SE: 0.85.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#1); PRS 10 A/B/C, AD 580-650 (#6); Transport amphora (A24a2).

98.3633.WN2. Beneath #WN1. Many small stones. Top level NW: 0.80. NE: 0.81. SW: 0.74. SE: 0.79.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl, 150-75/50 BC (#13); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#4, #13, #19); Hellenistic Painted (#27); Local mould-made, 100-33/25 BC (#29); ESA 28, 10 BC-AD 15/30 (FW11.161); Unassigned ESA (#5, #18); Transport amphora (cf. A24a2); Utility ceramics (cf. UC59); Coin of Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285/4-272? BC (C4.7); Hellenistic coin (cf. C30, #AR726); Nail (M7.10); Stone bead (M29.66).

98.3633.WN3. Beneath #WN2. Large stones and mortar. Ashes in SW corner. Top level NW: 0.64. NE: 0.77. SW: 0.64. SE: 0.63.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#7); Terracotta figurine? (#19); ESA 4 A/B, 120 BC- AD 14(#22); Transport amphorae (cf. A20b, cf. A24a2); Stone basin (cf. S12f, #AR715).

Units 26

Trench 96.3633.0-2, A1, C1, 97.3633.E1-2.
For 96.3633.0-2 cf. Unit 30. For 96.3633.A1 cf. Unit 25. Confined by Walls 28, 33. Dim 0.9 by 2.8? m.

96.3633.C1. Beneath #A1. Top level 0.35.
No finds.

97.3633.E1. Beneath #96.3633.A1.S of Unit 26. Top level 0.32.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#4-5).

97.3633.E2. Beneath #E1. Top level 0.15.
No finds.

Unit 27

Trench 97.3534.0-3, C1, 97.3533.N1-3, 98.3634.WS1-2.
For 97.3534.0-3 cf. Unit 5. For 97.3533.N1-3 cf. Unit 8. Confined by Walls 9, 32. ExDim 2 by 3.4 m.

97.3534.C1. Beneath #3. E of Wall 9. Many stones. Top level 0.25. No finds.

98.3634.WS1. Top soil of southern part of baulk. Soft greyish brown soil with increasing number of stones. Top level NW: 0.95. NE: 0.98. SW: 0.89. SE: 0.90.
Finds: ESA 3, 120-80 BC (#18); Unassigned ESA (#8); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#29); PRS 3 F, AD 500-550 (#30); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a3, A49.99, cf. A55); Utility ceramics (cf. UC49, cf. UC51, cf. UC53, UC57.129, UC104b.242); Early to mid Roman lamps (cf. L12.31, L12.37); Stone bowl (cf. S12a, #AR739).

98.3634.WS2. Beneath #WS1. Yellow hard soil with many stones. Top level NW: 0.56. NE: 0.52. SW: 0.81. SE: 0.70.
Finds: ESA 4A, 120 BC-AD 10/20 (#12); ESA 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#7, #10-11, #14); Unassigned ESA (#13); CSI P 5, AD 1-50 (#8); Transport amphora (cf. A24a2); Utility ceramics (cf. UC101, cf. UC 109); Stone basin (cf. S12d, #AR738).

Unit 28

Trench 97.3634.0-1, B1-2, 99.3633.N1-3, NA1.
For 97.3634.0-1 cf. Unit 29. For 97.3634.4 cf. Unit 30A.
Confined by Walls 28, 32, 34-35. ExDim 2 by 3 m.

97.3634.B1. Beneath #4. Northern part of unit. Hard soil with large stones and mortar. Top level W: 0.64.E: 0.57.
Finds: White Painted bowl (cf. IA1.17); Colour-Coated bowl, 150-75/50 BC (#57+59); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC- AD 100/150 (#6); Colour-Coated plate (#9); ESA 3, 120-80 BC (FW11.119); ESA 22B, 31 BC-AD 14 (#46, #56); ESA 29/30/31, 30 BC- AD 50 (#12, #28); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (FW13.216); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a3, A31.69); Utility ceramics (UC14.24, cf. UC47b, cf. UC101); Stone quern and basins (cf. S9, #AR606 cf. S12b, #AR580, cf. S12e, #AR578, cf. S12g, #AR579, cf. S13i, #AR648); Lamp (#60).

97.3634.B2. Beneath slabs in #B1. Darker ashy soil. Top level NW: 0.22. NE: 0.51. SW: 0.30. SE: 0.30.
Finds: White Painted (#25, #27+ 28, #31, #34-35); Bichrome (IA2.56, #29); Black on Red (IA3.71, IA1.79, cf. IA3.94, IA3.98, IA3.100, #26); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#10);Unassigned ESA (#15, #21); Utility ceramics (UC34.85), Nails (cf. M7, #AR627, cf. M9, #AR635); Slagg? (#AR629).

99.3633.N1. Top soil of baulk. Shared with Unit 30. Top level NW: 0.92. NE: 1.02. SW: 0.92. SW: 0.99.
Finds: Unassigned CRS (#14-15); PRS 10 A/B/C, AD 580-650 (#12); PRS 10 C, AD 600-650 (#16); Unassigned Red-slipped (#13); Transport amphora (cf.A6); Tile (#4).

99.3633.N2. Beneath #N1. Loose soil with large stones. Top level NW: 0.84. NE: 0.91. SW: 0.87. SE: 0.92.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#25); ESA 22 A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#21); Unassigned ESA (#23); PRS form 10 C, 600-650 (#10); Unassigned PRS (#24); Utility ceramics (cf. UC65); Tile (#6).

99.3633.N3. Beneath N2. Harder soil and large stones. Top level NW: 0.77. NE: 0.83. SW: 0.74. SE: 0.77.
Finds: White Slip (BA1.3); Attic black figure (#45); ESA 4A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (9#43); ESA 38, AD 40-60 (#48); Unassigned ESA (#.20, #40, #44); ITA, 10 BC- AD 37 (FW12.205); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#11); CSI P 37/ X 38, AD 50-150 (#47); Transport amphorae (cf. A1b, cf. A20a, cf. A22a, cf. A24a2, cf.A24a3, cf. A26); Utility ceramics (UC48.116, cf. UC63); Early to mid Roman lamp (L12.38); Stone basin (cf. S12d, #AR762).

99.3633.NA1. Beneath #N3. Soft soil with many large stones and slabs. Top level 0.40.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl (#3); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#2);ESA 4A, 120 BC-AD 10/20 (FW11.130); CSI P 22A, 20 BC-AD 50/100 (#8); Transport amphora (cf. A56); Glass bowl (G1b.16).

Unit 29

Trench 97.3634.0-3, C1, D1-2, F1.
N of Wall 35.

97.3634.0. Surface. Shared with Units 28, 30A.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#10); Unassigned Red-slipped (#9, #11); Unasigned fine ware (#12); Tiles (#5, #14); Stone tools (S6.22, cf. S6, #AR600, #AR601).

97.3634.1. Top soil. Shared with Units 28, 30A. Top level NW: 1.0. NE: 1.1. SW: 1.0. SE: 0.95.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim, 225-150 BC (#54); ESA 4A/B, 120 BC - AD 14 (#52); CSI P 37/X38, AD 50-150 (#56); Unassigned CSI (#51); ARS 104, AD 430/460-580/600 (FW15.245); ARS 105, 520/540-660/680 (FW15.248); PRS 3 E/H/F, AD 500-550 (#10, #12); PRS 10 A, AD 580-620 (#11); PRS 10 C, AD 600-650 (FW17.266); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A6, cf. A24a2, cf. A24a3, cf.A24a5); Utility ceramics (cf. UC44); Lamp (#15); Tiles (#16-28).

97.3634.2. Beneath #1. N of Wall 35. Top level NW: 0.90. NE: 0.94. SW: 0.72. SE: 0.91.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.15, #9, #79-80); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#13, #47); ESA 4B, 31 BC-AD 14 (#10); ESA 4A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#72); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#50); CSI P 22A/P 22 B, 20 BC- AD 50/120 (#49); CSI P 28, 1st century AD (#20, #73); Unassigned ARS (#74); PRS 10 A, AD 580-620 (#11); PRS 10A/B/C, AD 580-650 (#14); CRS 9B, AD 580/600-660/700 (#45); Transport amphorae (cf.A1, cf. A6, cf. A22a, cf. A57.117, A79.153); Utility ceramics (cf. UC13); Lamp (L14.45, cf. L15.46); Tile (#3); Glass foot (G4a.80).

97.3634.3. Beneath #1. North-eastern part of unit. Top level 0.88.
Finds: thin-walled rim (#11); ESA 4A, 120 BC-AD 14 (9#9); ESA 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#10); Transport amphora (cf. A24a2); Utility ceramics (UC66b.162).

97.3634,C1, D1-2. Beneath #2 and #3. N of Unit 28. Soft dark soil with many stones and large slabs. Top level 0.20.

Finds: Black on Red (#87); Colour-Coated bowl, 100 to 33/25 BC (#161); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC to AD 100/150 (#8, #171); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#147, #163); Black-Slipped predecessor to ESA (FW11.115); ESA 4B, 31 BC to AD 14, (#83); ESA 4A/B, 120 BC to AD 14 (#84, #173); ESA 22B, 31 BC to AD 14 (#90); ESA 28, 10 BC to AD 15/30 (FW11.162); ESA 29/30/31, 30 BC to AD 50 (#92); ESA 37B, AD 60 to 100 (#15, #16+18); CSI P 5, first half of the 1st century AD (#82); CSI P 11, first part of the 1st century AD (#80); CSI P 22/P 28/X40, 20 BC to AD 150 (#85); CSI P 37/X40, the first part of the 1st century AD (#79); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A11, cf. A22a, cf. A24a2, cf. A24a5, A28.65, cf. A52, A54.111, cf. A56, cf. A57, A59.122, A61.125, cf. A69, A70.139, A89.167); Utility ceramics (cf. UC16a, cf. UC34, cf. UC47b, cf. UC48, cf. UC63, cf. UC64, cf. UC101, cf. UC111); Stone tools, quern, mortar, weight, basins (cf. S2, #AR619, cf. S6, #AR603, #AR617, S9.29, cf. S10, #AR616, #AR650, S11c.40, (S12d.56, S12e.59).

97.3634.F1. Beneath #C1. Trial trench from 1.5 to 2.5 m from the W baulk. Top level -0.41.
Finds: Black on Red (IA3.101); ESA 36/37, AD 60-100 (#3).

Unit 30

Trench 96.3633.0-2, B1-2, D1, 96.3733.0-2, A2-3, 99.3633.N0-3, NB1, 99.3733.N1,NA1, NB1, NC1-2, ND1, W1, WB1, WC1, WC1b.
For 99.3633.N0-3 cf. Unit 28.
Confined by Walls 28, 36, 38, 45, 47. Dim: 4 by 4 m.

96.3633.0. Surface. Shared with Units 24-26, 31.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#14); Unassigned ESA (#10, #15, #17); Tiles (#1-2, #10-11).

96.3633.1. Top soil. Shared with Units 24-26, 31. Top level NW: 0.90. NE: 1.00. SW: 0.81. SE: 0.87.
Finds: Black on Red (cf. IA3.94); ESA 4A, 120 BC-AD 10/20 (FW11.126); CSI P 4B/5, first part of 1st century AD (FW13.226); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#52); PRS 10 A, AD 580-620 (FW16.259); PRS 10 C, AD 600-650 (FW16.265, #54); CRS 2/9A, AD 480-600 (FW17.276); Medieval (#60); Transport amphorae (cf. A1b, cf. A6, cf. A9, cf. A24a2, cf. A24a5, A80.154, A86.163, A88.165); Pithos (cf. UC107); Lamp (L14.44); Tiles (#31-37, #44); Glass jar and lid? (G2d.58, G6a.104); Bronze arrow head and nail (M4.7, M14.18); Coin of Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285/4-247/6 BC (cf. C4.8, #AR477); Arrow head, bronze nail (M.4.7, M14.18); Slagg (#AR474).

96.3633.2. Beneath #1. Large stones and slabs. Shared with Units 24-26, 31. Top level NW: 0.81. NE: 0.85. SW: 0.67. SE: 0.70.
Finds: Colour-Coated (#25); ESA form 7, second part of the 1st century BC (FW11.140); ESA form 4A/B, 120 BC- AD 14 (FW11.137); CSI P form 11, AD 50-150 (#22); CRS form 9B/C, AD 580/600-660/700 (#15); Transport amphorae (cf. A22a, cf. A24a5, cf. A40.83); Utility ceramics (cf. UC65, UC92.208, cf. UC 101); Tile (#35); Stone basin, gaming piece (cf. S12b, #AR479, S13e.75); Nail (M8.11).

96.3633.B1. Beneath #2. South-western part of unit. Shared with Unit 31. Stony layer. Top level 0.56.
Finds: Black on Red (cf. IA3.80); ESA form 47 variant from AD 10 to 60/70 (#8); Unassigned ESA (#6); Transport amphora (A56.115); Nail (cf. M8, #AR483).

96.3633.B2. Beneath #B1. Softer, dark brown soil, not so many stones. Traces of ashes. Top level 0.40.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos from 150 BC to AD 100/150 (#19); ESA plate form 4A, late 2-1 BC (FW11.129); CSI small dish form P10/P11 (FW13.219); Transport amphorae (cf. A1b, cf. A22a, cf. A24a3); Utility ceramics (UC51.125, cf. UC109); Coin of Ptolemy IV Philopator, 222/1-204/3 BC (cf. C5.9, #AR487); Stone tool (#AR488).

96.3633.D1. Beneath # 2. N of #B1 in western part of unit. Stony layer with patches of ashes. Top level 0.56.
Finds: ESA 45, first part of the 1st century AD (#9-11); Stone tool (cf. S1, #AR484).

99.3733.W1. Top soil of baulk. Central part of unit.
Top level NW: 0.99. NE: 1.02. SW: 0.87. SE: 0.92.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#4); Tiles (#10, #18).

99.3733.WB1. Beneath #W1. Hard soil with many stones and mortar. Top level NW: 0.90. NE: 0.93. SW: 0.75. SE: 0.77.
Finds: Black on Red (#21); Colour-Coated mastos from 150 to 35/25 BC (#22); Hellenistic painted lagynos (#18); ESA form 22A from 120 BC to AD 10 (FW11.147); Unassigned ESA (#24); Transport amphora (A24a5.57, cf. A58); Coin of Cleopatra, 47-30 BC (cf. C11.28, #AR775).

99.3733.WC1. Beneath #WB1. Soft soil with few stones. Top level NW: 0.70. NE: 0.58. SW: 0.51. SE: 0.45.
Finds: White Painted (#53-54, #57-58, #60, #63); Black on Red (#47-48); Red-slipped Hellenistic tradition (#23, #64); Colour-Coated bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#22); Colour-Coated goblets/skyphoi, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 rim (#43, #45, #62); Colour-Coated goblet, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#73); Colour-Coated bowl/krater, fishplates, bowl (#55, #6, #65-67, #82-83, #24); ESA 4A/B, 120 BC-AD 14(#76); ESA 18? 120-80 BC (FW11.143); ESA 22A, 120 BC-AD 10 (#21, #74); ESA 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#10, #41+2+44, #46, #50); Red-slipped lamp (#61); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A24a1, cf. A24a2, A26.62, A67.133); Cooking pot (CW13b1.37).

99.3733.WC1b. Beneath #WC1.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl from 225 to 150 BC (#5); Colour-Coated bowl from 100 to 33/25 BC (#4); Unassigned ESA (#6); Lamp (#7).

96.3733.0. Surface. Shared with Units 37-38, 40.
Finds: Tiles (#1, #10-13).

96.3733.1. Top soil. Eastern part of unit. Shared with Units

38-40. Top level NW: 1.02. NE: 1.1. SW: 0.92. SE: 0.92.
Finds: Mould-made bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#3); Unassigned Red-slipped, Hellenistic tradition (#9-10); Colour-Coated bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#7); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#8); Colour-Coated bowl (#5); CSI P 37/X38, AD 50-150 (#4); PRS 10A, AD 580-620 (#26); PRS 10B, AD 580-620 (#51); PRS 10C, AD 600-650 (#19), Transport amphorae (cf.A1, cf. A3, cf. A6, cf. A56); Utility ceramics (cf. UC1, cf. UC31, cf. UC107); Cooking pot (CW13b1); Tiles (#47, #52); Iron plaque (M21.41).

96.3733.2. Beneath #1. Fine light soil with many slab fragments. Top level NW: 0.91. NE: 0.86. SW: 0.84. SE: 0.76.
Finds: Utility ceramics (cf. UC100).

96.3733.A2. Beneath #2. W of Wall 38. Top level 0.77.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.33); Bichrome (IA2.66); Black on Red (#26); Transport amphorae (cf.A1a, cf. A16a, A24a3.51, A25.60), Utility ceramics (cf. UC26b, cf. UC26d).

96.3733.A3. Beneath #A2. Darker and more compact soil with many pebbles. Top level NW: 0.47. NE: 0.44. SW: 0.51. SE: 0.50.
Finds: Bichrome (#5+6), Black on Red (cf. IA3.90); Utility ceramics (cf. UC26d, UC46.107); Lamp nozzle (#14); Glass bowl (G1a.9).

99.3633.NB1. Beneath #N3. E of Wall 28. Soil with many stones. Top level NW: 0.44. SE: 0.58.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#9, #16, #31); ESA 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#38); ESA 36, AD 60-100 (#6); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#7); Transport amphorae (A24a2.49, cf. A26, cf. A31, cf. A52); Utility ceramics (cf. UC63); Cooking ware (cf. CW14); Hellenistic lamp (L7.20); Stone basin (S12f.61).

97.3733.N1. Top soil of baulk. Top level NW: 1.04. NE: 1.10. SW: 1.02. SE: 1.10.
Finds: Tile (#3).

99.3733.NA1. Beneath #N1. W of Wall 38. Loose soil. Top level NW: 0.80. NE: 0.82. SW: 0.72. SE: 0.79.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.46, #10); Black on Red (IA3.95); Colour-Coated bowl/krater, 100-33/25 BC (#16); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-AD 100/150 (#15); Colour-Coated plates, bowl (#7-9, #13); ESA 13 A, 50 BC-AD 20 (FW11.141); Transport amphorae (cf. A1a, cf. A24a2, cf. A55, A85.162, A89.168); Utility ceramics (UC100.223); Cooking ware (CW1d.6); Hellenistic lamp (L8a.24).

99.3733. NB1. Beneath #N1. N of Wall 47. Top level NW: 0.82. NE: 0.73. SW: 0.63. SE: 0.72.
No finds.

99.3733.NC1. Top soil of baulk N of entrance to Unit 38. Shared with Unit 37. Top level NW: 1.07.
Finds: Attic cup from 480 to 470 BC (FW2.4); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50-AD 100/150 (#7); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#5).

99.3733.NC2. Beneath #NC1. Relatively soft soil with small stones. Top level NW: 0.80. NE: 0.95. SW: 0.83. SE: 0.96.
Finds: Colour-Coated skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#8); ESA 4A, 120 BC-AD 10/20 (#.7); Transport amphorae (cf. A1b, cf. A22a); Knife (M1.2).

99.3733.ND1. Beneath #NC2. Top level NW: 0.72. NE: 0.84. SW: 0.72. SE: 0.74.
Finds: Red-slipped Hellenistic tradition (#4).

Unit 30A

Trench 97.3634.0-1, 4, A1, E1.
For 97.3634.0-1 cf. Unit 29.

97.3634.4. Beneath #1. Between Wall 28 and baulk. Many stones and slabs. Top level 0.84.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#2); ESA 4, late 2 BC-AD 10 (#1); Transport amphora (cf.A1, cf. A47); Handstone (cf. S6, #AR605).

97.3634.A1. Beneath #4. Soft soil with large slabs. Top level SW: 0.64. SE: 0.68.
Finds: Black on Red bowl (IA3.87); Attic skyphos/kylix (#23); Colour-Coated goblet, 200-130 BC (#30); Colour-Coated mastos, 150-35/25 BC (#31); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#20, #25, #28, #54); ESA 4B, 31 BC-AD 14 (#29); ITA, 10BC-AD 14 (FW12.203); CSI P 28, 1st century AD (FW 13.235); Transport amphorae (cf. A20b, cf. A24a2, cf. A24a5, cf. A52); Utility ceramics (UC44.104, cf. UC63); Glass bowl (G1a.5); Handstone (cf. S6, #AR577).

97.3634.E1. Concentration of sherds in the North-western part of A1. Top level 0.57.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#15); ESA 29/30/31, 30 BC-AD 50 (FW11.169); Transport amphorae (A24a1.45, cf. A24a2, cf. A24a3, A28.66).

Unit 30B

Trench 97.3734.0-1, A1-3. 98.3734.B2-3, D1.
Between W baulk and Walls 45, 47. Dim 3.5 by 5 m.

97.3734.0. Surface. Shared with Units 35-36.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#8); Transport amphorae (cf. A15, cf. A45); Tiles (#6, #17-20); Stone basin (S12g.65).

97.3734.1. Top soil. Shared with Unit 35. Top level NW: 1.14. NE: 1.25. SW: 1.04. SE: 1.10.
Finds: Mould-made bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#6bis); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#7); CSI P 12, AD 50-150 (#8); Transport amphora (cf. A1); Tile (#1, #11-15, #18-23); Glass jar (G2d.59); Stone tools (S1.2, cf. S2, #AR607).

97.3734.A1. Beneath #1. Soft soil with large slabs. Top level NW: 1.00. NE: 1.01. SW: 0.96. SE: 0.97.
Finds: Black on Red (#6); Unassigned Red-slipped (#10); Medieval Sgrafitto ware, 14th to 15th century AD (#11); Transport amphora (cf. A24a5); Utility ceramics (cf. UC12, UC74.179).

97.3734.A2. Beneath #A2. Hard whitish layer with stones and mortar. Top level NW: 0.97. NE: 0.99. SW: 0.92. SE: 0.92.
Finds: Hellenistic Painted (#2); ESA, 4A,120 BC-AD 10/20

(#8); Unassigned ESA (#7); CSI, P37/X38, AD 50-150 (#5)

97.3734.A3. Beneath #A2. Fill below upper slab floor. Very soft soil with many lumps of mortar and slabs, large concentration of stones. Top level NW: 0.85. SW: 0.81.
Finds: Attic kylix with with stamped palmette (#88+136); Colour-Coated bowl, 225-150 BC (#139); Colour-Coated mastos, 150-35/25 BC (#155): Colour-Coated bowl, 150-75/50 BC (#35, #38) : Colour-Coated bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#37); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (#154); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#32-33, #133, #170); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#168-169); ESA 4A, 120 BC-AD 10/20 (#137); ESA 4A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#40, #135); ESA 4B, 31 BC-AD 14 (FW11.134); ESA 22B, 31 BC-AD 14 (FW11.155); ESA 46 variant, first quarter of the 1st century AD (#34, #44); Transport amphorae (cf. A22a, cf. A24a1, cf. A24a2, cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5, cf. A33, cf. A52, cf. A55, cf. A59, cf. A65, cf. A68); Utility ceramics (cf. UC12, cf. UC26b, UC65.159, UC72.174, UC77.184); Cooking pot (cf. CW14); Coin of Ptolemy I, 305/4-285/4 BC (C3.3)
Coin of Ptolemy II, 275-270/266 BC (C4.5); Coin of Ptolemy VI ?, 173-146/5 BC (C6.11) ; Bronze lid (M17.24) Glass beads (M29.74-75); Stone tools and basin (cf. S3, #AR608, S6.23, S12a.51, cf. 12a, #AR588).

98.3734.D1. Beneath #97.3734.A3. Corner between Walls 43 and 44. Top level NW: 0.21. NE: 0.42. SW: 0.01. SE: 0.46.
No finds.

98.3734.B2. Beneath # B1. S of Wall 43. Top level W: 0.71. E: 0.82.
Finds: Undiagnostic Red-slipped (#8); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a2, cf. A52); Lamp (#9).

98.3734.B3. Beneath #B2. Top level 0.50.
Finds: Transport amphora (cf. A58).

Pit-room 2. Beneath Unit 30B.

Trench 98.3734.D2, F1. Beneath #A3 and #D1. Top level of pit N: 0.02. S: 0.02. Eastern part of a rounded pit. D. 2.0 m. From level 0.05 to -1.05.
W wall (Wall 44) constructed in the pit. L 1.5 m. TL 0.46. Regular courses of cut fieldstones and slabs covered with plaster. At level 0.03 a large 0.10 m thick triangular slab protrudes 0.10 m westwards and supports the topmost section of the wall consisting of a single line of stones covered with plaster.
To the N a 0.7 m wide doorway framed to the E by an upright dressed block measuring 1.3 by 0.5 by 0.5 m. A similar horizontal block resting on the soft sedimentary deposit forms the western door frame.
Content: Loose soil with many large and smaller stones.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet, 200-130 BC (#186-187); Colour-Coated goblet, 100-33/25 BC (FW4.25, 29, 38, #95, #100, #116, #118, #120, #123-124, #129-132, #183, #194, #203, #205-206, #210); Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim, 100-33/25 BC (FW6.72-76, 81, #107); Colour-Coated bowl, 100-33/25 BC (FW6.92, #74, #108, #115, #135); Colour-Coated fish plate, 100-33/25 BC (FW6.62-63, 66);Colour-Coated plate with straight rim, 100-33/25 BC (FW6.55-56); Colour-Coated plate with up-turned rim, 100-33/25 BC (FW6.59-60); Colour-Coated plate with down-turned rim, 100-33/25 BC (FW6.58); Colour-Coated plate, 100-33/25 BC (FW6.50, 51, 60, #79, #179, #181, #185); Colour-Coated mastos, 100-33/25 BC (FW5.43, #96, #114, #191, #212); Colour-Coated cup, 100-33/25 BC (FW6.95); Colour-Coated basin, 100-33/25 BC (#52); Colour-Coated jug, 100-33/25 BC (#199, 213); Hellenistic Painted, 100-33/25 BC (FW7.104, 106, #38); Cypriot mould-made bowls (FW8.108-109); Thorn ware (FW9.114); ESA 4A, 100-33/25 BC (FW11.122, 125, #71, #84, #91, #211); ESA 4A/B, 100-33/25 BC (FW11.135, #92); ESA 5A, 100-33/25 BC (FW11.138, 139); ESA 22A, 100-33/25 BC (FW11.73, 145, 152, #200); ESA 22A/B, 100-33/25 BC (#127, #201); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A22a, cf. A24a3, cf.A24a5, A52.105-107, A65.130, cf. A66, A71.140-141).; Utility ceramics (UC16a.27, UC20.37, UC30.76, cf. UC51, UC63.152, UC64.155, UC101.227, cf. UC111, UC116.272, UC117.274); Cooking ware (CW2b.8, CW11.30, CW13b1.38-39, CW14.43, CW19a.53, CW21b.57); Hellenistic lamps (L3.8-9, cf. L3.11, L3.12, L4.13, L5.17, L9.27, cf. Wismann note 28); Glass bowls (G1a.11, G1b.20-22); Nails (cf. M5, #AR711, M11.14); Whetstone, lid (S4.13, S13b.67).

98.3734.F1. The door way to Pit-room 2. Beneath #C3 and Wall 43. Top level 0.02.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (#20); Colour-Coated mastos, 150-35/25 BC (#9, #29-30); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#27); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#22, #25); Colour-Coated plate with straight rim (#17-18); Colour-Coated jug/juglet (#21); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#24, #26, #28); Unassigned ESA (#23); Transport amphora (cf. A1); Utility ceramics (UC36.89, cf. UC44); Stone mortar, basin (cf. S10, #AR717, cf. S12d, #AR714).

Unit 31

96.3633.0-2, B1, E1-2, 97.3632.N1-2, NA1, 99.3632.NE1. For 96.3633.0-2, B1 cf. Unit 30. For 97.3632.N1-2 cf. Unit 24.
Confined by Walls 28, 36-37, 39. Dim 1.8 by 2.2 m.

96.3633.E1. Beneath #B1. Northern part of unit. Loose soil with stones and chert. Top level 0.47.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#5); ESA 45, first half of the 1st century AD (#7); Transport amphorae (cf. A25); Nail (M14.19).

96.3633.E2. Beneath #E1. A stony area W of Wall 37. Top level 0.10.
Finds: Transport amphora (cf. A25); Utility ceramics (cf. UC47b).

97.3632.NA1. Beneath slabs in N2. Top level NW: 0.55. NE: 0.65. SW: 0.52. SE: 0.59. No finds.

99.3632.NE1. Beneath NA1. Continuation of slab layer.
Finds: Utility ceramics (cf. UC49.121).

Unit 32

94.3632.1B-2. H3-4, 95.3632.H5-6, 99.3732.W1-2, WA1.
For 94.3632.1B-2 cf. Unit 23.
Confined by Walls 28, 37, 39-40. Dim 1.8 by 2.2 m.

94.3632.H3. Beneath #2B. Hard yellowish layer. Top level N: 0.45. S: 0.40.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim, 150-75/50 BC (FW6.77).

94.3632.H4. Beneath #H3. Hard yellowish layer with large amount of mortar. Top level N: 0.22. S: 0.20.
No finds.

95.3632.H5. Beneath #H4. Continuation of #H4. Top level NW: 0.08. NE: 0.10. SW: 0.07. SE: 0.11.
Finds: White Painted (#1, #4-6, #8, #10, #15-20, #23-24); Black on Red (#2, #7, #9).

95.3632.H6. Beneath #H5. Soil softer and darker. Top level NW: -0.38. NE: -0.33. SW: -0.36. SE: -0.37.
Finds: White Painted (#4, 6, 8-11, 16, 18-20); Black on Red (#7); Utility ceramics (UC66a.160).

99.3732.W1. Top soil of baulk. Above Wall 37. Shared with Unit 33. Top level NW: 0.81. NE: 0.81. SW: 0.64. SE: 0.65.
Finds: White Painted (#13); Colour-Coated bowl (#14); Unassigned ESA (#15); Unassigned SCI (#5); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#16).

99.3732.W2. Beneath #W1. Shared with Unit 33. Top level NW: 0.71. NE: 0.68. SW: 0.53. SE: 0.60.
Finds: Bichrome (IA2.67); Black on Red (#15); PRS 10 A/B/C, AD 580-650 (#5); Transport amphora (cf. A6); Utility ceramics (UC16d.31); Glass foot (G4a.83).

99.3732.WA1. Beneath #W2. Top level 0.40.
Finds: White Painted (#.6); Bichrome (IA2.63); Black on Red (#8-10); Transport amphora (cf. A24a2).

Unit 33

Trench 94.3632.1-2,B3 I3, 95.3631.A3, D1, G1-4, 99.3731.W1-3, WB1, 99.3732.WB1
For 94.3631.1-2,B3 cf. Unit 21. For 94.3631.A3 cf. Unit 34. For 94.3632.1-2 cf. Unit 23. For 99.3731.W1-3 cf. Unit 34. For 99.3732.W1-2 cf. Unit 32.
Confined by Walls 28, 37, 40-41. Dim 1.8 by 3.9 m.

94.3632.I3. Beneath #B2. North-western corner of unit. Top level 0.10.
Finds: Utility ceramics (UC26a).

99.3732.WB1. Beneath #W3. North-eastern corner of unit. Soft soil with many large stones, slabs and mortar. Top level 0.40.
Finds: Bichrome (#.3); ESA 50, AD 60/70-100 (FW11.194); ESA 60, 2nd century AD (FW11.201); Utility ceramics (UC8.12).

95.3631.G1. Top soil of baulk between Trench 3631 and 3632. Central part of unit. Top level NW: 0.65. NE: 0.69. SW: 0.63. SE: 0.63.
Finds: CSI P 22A/P 22B, 20 BC-AD 50/120 (FW13.233); Unassigned CSI (#5); Unassigned ESA (#14); CRS 2, AD 480-550 (#3); Utility ceramics (UC25b); Early Roman lamp (#1); Tiles (#33-35).

95.3631.G2. Beneath #G1. Top level NW: 0.50. NE: 0.53. SW: 0.55. SE: 0.57.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#2).

95.3631.G3. Beneath #G2 and 94.3632.3I. Many slabs lying disorderly and lumps of mortar. Top level NW: 0.06. NE: 0.11. SW: 0.03. SE: -0.04.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#1).

95.3631.G4. Soft sedimentary layer. Top level NW: -0.05. NE: -0.11. SW: -0.24. SE: -0.26. No finds.

99.3731.WB1. Beneath #W2. Top level 0.20.
Finds: ESA 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#6); Unassigned PRS (99.3731.WB1.10).

95.3631.D1. Beneath 94.3631.A3. South-western corner of unit. Hard packed soil with lumps of clay and few small stones. Top level -0.23.
Finds: White Painted (#2); Transport amphora (cf. A52).

Round structure of fieldstones

Trench 95.3631.D2. Beneath #D1. Top level -0.36, bottom level -0.6. No finds.

Pit 7. Beneath Unit 33.

Trench 95.3631.I1, 99.3732.WC1. Beneath #G4. Depth 0.76 m from level -0.32 to level -1.08. MaxD 1.30 m. Content: Loose dark soil with stones.
Finds: White Painted amphora (IA1.37); Phoenician Bichrome flask (IA6.110) ; Transport amphora (A10.21); Utility ceramics (cf. UC8, cf. UC26b, UC26c.59, UC84.198, cf. UC85); Terracotta loom weight (M23.51); Stone tools (cf. S2, #AR443, cf. S6, #AR445).

Unit 34

Trench 94.3631.0-2, A3, 95.3631.A4, 99.3731.W1-3, WA1.
For 94.3631.0-2 cf. Unit 21.
Confined by Walls 28, 37, 41-42. Dim 2 by 3 m.

94.3631.A3. Beneath #2. Northern part of unit. Many slabs. Shared with Unit 33. Top level 0.25.
Finds: Red-slipped, Hellenistic tradition (#3).

95.3631.A4. Beneath #A3. Soil and stone slabs, stones and mortar. Top level 0.15
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#7).

99.3731.W1. Top soil of baulk. South-western part of unit E of Wall 38. Top level NW: 0.55. NE: 0.57. SW: 0.29. SE: 0.36.
Finds: ESA 37B, AD 60-100 (#7); PRS 10 A/B/C, AD 580-650 (#8); Unassigned Red-slipped (#4); Transport amphora (cf. A24a5); Tiles (#10, #18).

99.3731.W2. Beneath #W1. Top level NW: 0.49. NE: 0.41. SW: 0.24. SE: 0.26.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated skyphos (#6); Unassigned Sigillata (FW14.237); Transport amphora (cf. A24a3).

99.3731.W3. Continuation of #W2.
Finds: Unassigned Red slip (#3); Utility ceramics (cf. UC110).

99.3731.WA1. Beneath #W3. Layer of stone slabs. Top level 0.20.
Finds: ESA 25, 1st century- perhaps 150 AD (FW11.159); Colour-Coated skyphos (#7).

Unit 35

Trench 97.3734.0-1, B1, 98.3734.4, A4, E1-2.
For 97.3734.0-1 cf. Unit 30B.

97.3734.B1. Beneath #1. Top level NW: 1.01. NE: 1.15. SE: 0.96. SW: 1.02.
Finds: Hellenistic Painted (#2); ESA 4A, 120 BC-AD 10/20 (#32); ESA closed form (FW11.202); Unassigned ESA (#33); CSI P 22A/22 B, 20 BC-AD 50/120 (#8); CSI ? (#9); Transport amphora (A14.27); Utility ceramics (UC29b.75, cf. UC31).

98.3734.E1. Top soil. Eastern part of unit. Top level E: 1.18. W: 1.25.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#5); Utility ceramics (UC94.213, UC111.258).

98.3734.E2. Beneath #E1. Top level 0.54.
Finds: Colour-Coated mastos, 150-35/25 BC (#16); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#14-15); Unassigned ESA (#19); CSI P 37/X40, AD 50-150 (#17-18); Unassigned CSI (#21); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A11, cf. A22a, cf. A24a5, cf. A52, cf. A57, A59.123); Utility ceramics (UC50.123, cf. UC102).

98.3734.A4. Beneath #97.3734.B1. Stony layer below slab floor. Top level N: 1.01. S: 0.96.
Finds: Hellenistic painted (#11); Red-slipped, Hellenistic tradition (#11, #60, #70); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#6, #10, #61, #65); Colour-Coated plate (#7); ESA 4B, 31 BC-14 AD (#66); ESA 28, 10 BC-AD 15/30 (#73); ESA 34, AD 25-60 (FW11.170); ESA 36/37, AD 60-100 (#62); Unassigned ESA (#54, #69); CSI P 4B, first half of the 1st century AD (#9); CSI P 22A, 20 BC-AD 50/100 (FW13.228, #67); CSI P 37/ X 40 (#.56); Unassigned CSI (#8, #58); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a2, cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5, A46.91, cf. A55, A62.127); Utility ceramics (cf.UC64, cf. UC100, cf. UC101, cf. UC111); Coin of Ptolemy VI, Philometor, 180-170/69 BC (C6.12); Nail (cf. M7, #AR709); Stone tool, basin (S12f.60).

Pit 14. Beneath Unit 35.

Trench 98.3734.A5, G1. Top level at -0.02. Excavated to -1.20. It continues to the E beneath a large slab at level 0.10. ExcD E/W: 1.0 m. Wall 46 divides the pit at level -0.85.

Content: Soil packed with stones and slab fragments.

98.3734.A5. Beneath #A4. Upper fill of Pit 14. Top level NW: 0.13. NE: -0.01. SW: 0.09. SE: -0.01.
Finds: Red-slipped, Hellenistic tradition (#16-18); Colour-Coated bowl (#23); Unassigned Red-slipped (#20); ESA 30, AD 10-50 (FW11.166); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#19); CSI P 37/X40, AD 50-100 (#24); CSI 22A, 20 BC-AD 50/100 (#22); Unassigned ESA (#15); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A24a5, cf. A74); Utility ceramics (cf. UC64).

98.3734.G1. Beneath #A5. Lower fill of pit. Top level -0.95.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (#12); Colour-Coated bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#24); Colour-Coated fish-plate (#25); Colour-Coated plate (#10-11); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#18, #20, #6); Transport amphorae (A1a2, cf. A24a1); Utility ceramics (cf. UC63); Hellenistic lamp (L5.16); Metal spike? (#AR748); Stone weight (S11d.46); Bones.

Unit 36

N of Wall 43 and Unit 30B.
Trench 98.3734.1, B2, C2-3.

98.3734.1. Top soil. Top level NW: 1.14. NE: 1.25. SW: 1.04. SE: 1.10.
Finds: Transport amphora (cf. A6); Coin of Alexander III, 336-323 BC (C2.2).

98.3734.B2. Beneath #1. Top level NW: 0.97. NE: 1.09. SW: 0.98. SE: 1.02.
Finds: Undiagnostic Red-slipped (#8); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a2, cf. A52).

98.3734.C2. Beneath #B1. Loose soil. Top level NW: 0.88. NE: 0.83 SW: 0.85. SE: 0.83.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50-BC-AD 100/150 (#62-63); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#25-27, #30); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#38, #29, #41); Unassigned Red-slipped (#28, #37); ESA 4B, 31 BC-AD 14 (#17); ESA 4A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#10); Unassigned ESA (#4, #18-19, #31, #33, #35-36, #39); CSI P 22A, 20 BC-AD 50/1200 (#20, #34); Unassigned CSI (#19, #16, #40); PRS 3B/C, 450-475/490 (#22); CRS 9B, 580/600-660/700 (#9); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A22a, cf. A24a2, cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5); Utility ceramics (cf. UC64, cf. UC71, cf. UC102b, cf. UC110, cf. UC111); Early Roman lamp (#21).

98.3734.C3. Beneath #C2. Top level NW: 0.74. NE: 0.63. SW: 0.73. SE: 0.60.
Finds: Colour-Coated (#25); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#26); Colour-Coated plate (#28); Colour-Coated bowl, 225-150 BC (#29); ESA 22 A, 120 BC-AD 10 (FW11.146); Stamped ESA (#22); Unassigned ESA (#13, #23); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A22a, cf. A24a5, cf. A24c, cf. A55, cf. A59, cf. A63); Utility ceramics (UC14.23, cf. UC101); Cooking ware jug (CW19b.54); Glass beaker (G2b.42).

Unit 37

Trench 96.3733.1-2, D2-3, 99.3733.NC1, NE1.
For 96.3733.1-2, 99.3733.NC1 cf. Unit 30.
E of Wall 48. ExDim 1.1 by 5.5 m.

96.3733.D2. Beneath #2. Loose soil with mortar, traces of ashes and many stones. Top level N: 0.80.
Finds: White Slip Milk bowl (BA1.2); Black on Red (cf. IA3.71, #1, IA3.83-84); Colour-Coated (#3, 19-21); PRS 10, 6th-7th century AD (#36); Transport amphora (cf.A24a3, cf. A24a5); Utility ceramics (UC67.165); Cooking ware (cf. CW13b1); Hellenistic coin (C12.30); Nails (cf. M7, #AR535); Stone stopper (S13d.71).

96.3733.D3. Beneath #D2. Continuation of D2. Top level NW: 0.64. NE: 0.56. SW: 0.41. SE: 0.42.
Finds: White Painted (#8, #48-49, #56); Colour-Coated fish plate (#12); Colour-Coated (#9, #15-17, #19, #57-58, #61); Transport amphora (cf. A22a, A81.156); Utility ceramics (UC10.17); Knife (#AR530); Metal object (#AR531); Stone tool, quern, lid (cf. S2, #AR515, cf. S9, #AR528, cf. S13b, #AR516).

99.3733.NE1. Beneath #NC1.Northern part of unit. Top level NW: 0.76. NE: 0.83. SW: 0.72. SE: 0.76.
Finds: Bichrome (cf. IA2.63, cf. IA2.65); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (FW4.36, #14); Colour-Coated plate (#12); Local mould-made bowl, 100-33/25 BC (FW8.110); Red-slipped, Hellenistic tradition (#15).

Unit 38

Trench 96.3733.0-2, C2-3, F1, 96.3732.1-2, B1-2, 99.3732.N1-2, NA1.
Confined by Walls 38, 40, 47-48. Dim 1.8 by 8.5.

96.3733.0. Surface. Shared with Units 30 and 40.
Finds: Tiles (96.3733.0.1, 10-13).

96.3733.1. Top soil. Shared with Units 30, 40. Top level NW: 1.02. NE: 1.10. SW: 0.92. SE: 0.92.
Finds: Mould-made bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#3); Unassigned Red-slipped, Hellenistic tradition (#9-10); Colour-Coated bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#7); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#8); Colour-Coated bowl (#5); CSI P 37/X38, AD 50-150, (#4); PRS 10A, AD 580-620 (#26); PRS 10B, AD 580-620 (#51); PRS 10C, AD 600-650 (#19); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A3, cf. A6, cf. A56); Utility ceramics (cf. UC1, cf. UC31, cf. UC107); Cooking pot (cf. CW13b1); Tiles (#47, #52); Iron plaque (M21.41); Nails; Slag (#AR533).

96.3733.2. Beneath #1. Shared with Units 30, 40. Light fine soil with patches of lime and slab fragments. Top level NW: 0.91. NE: 0.86. SW: 0.84. SE: 0.76.
Finds: Utility ceramics (cf. UC100).

96.3733.C2. Beneath #2. Northern part of unit. Top level N: 0.80. S: 0.65.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#6); CSI P 37 (#37); ARS 50 B, 3rd century AD (#30); Transport amphorae(A1a.4, cf. A21, cf. A24b, cf. A55, cf. A56, cf. A69); Utility ceramics (cf. UC10, cf. UC12, UC28c); Coin of Ptolemy IX Soter II, 117/6-107/6-80 BC (C8.17); Small fragments of a coin (AR#524); Glass bead (M30.86); Handstone (cf. S6, #AR499).

96.3733.C3. Beneath #C2. Top level N: 0.65. S: 0.50.
Finds: Transport amphora (cf. A1a); Utility ceramics (cf. UC26b, UC28c.71); Cooking ware (CW1b.5); Coin of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II, 129-117/6 BC (cf. C7.14, #AR522); Coin of Ptolemy X Alexander I, 114/3-107/6 BC (C9.22); Key (M16.21); Handstone (cf. S6, #AR494).

96.3733.F1. Beneath #C2. Recess E of Wall 38. Ashy soil. Top level 0.65.
Finds: Colour-Coated, 2nd century BC? (#6, #8+9); Cooking ware (CW12.31); Lamp (#1); Coin of Pumiathon, King of Kition 362/1-312 BC BC at level 0.64 (cf. C1.1, #AR520); Coin of Ptolemy IX and Cleopatra III, 117/6-107/6 BC at level 0.61 (C8.16).

96.3732.1. Top soil. Shared with Units 32, 39, 41, 43. Top level NW: 0.89. NE: 0.80. SW: 0.66. SE: 0.53.
Finds: Hellenistic painted (#7); Unassigned ESA (#3, #26); CRS 9/10, 550-660/700 (#25); Transport amphora (A42.86); Utility ceramics (cf. UC100, cf. UC105); Tile (#8).

96.3732.B1. Beneath #1. Southern part of unit. Shared with Units 41 and 43. Top level NW: 0.62. SW: 0.58.
Finds: Hellenistic Painted (#7); Colour-Coated (#68); ESA 35, AD 40 to 70 (#71); ESA 37A, AD 60-100 (FW11.175); ESA 45 variant, AD 1/10 to 50/60 (#70); ESA (#72, #74); CSI P10, 1st century AD (FW13.211); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A1b, cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5, cf. A53, cf. A65, cf. A68, cf. A85); Utility ceramics (UC64.156, cf. UC73, UC83.196); Cooking pot (cf. CW14); Nails (cf. M5, #AR519, cf. M6, #AR518).

96.3732.B2. Beneath #B1. Top level NW: 0.39. NE: 0.39. SW: 0.35. SE: 0.34.
Finds: Black on Red (IA3.96, #6A, #8A, #18A); Colour-Coated skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#8); ESA 4B, 31 BC-AD 14 (#6),; ESA 46 variant, first quarter of the first century AD (FW11.186); ESA 47 variant, AD10-60/70 (FW11.189); ESA 37 A, AD 60-100 (#12A); ESA 37A/B, AD 60-100 (#12A, #16A); CSI bowl P 5, first half of the first century AD (FW13.210); ITA, Conspectus form 12.2, 10 BC-AD 14 (#9); Lamp of Loeschke type IV-V (cf. Wismann note 76): Utility ceramics (UC36.90, cf. UC57, UC73.177, cf. UC112); Cooking ware (cf. CW14).

99.3732.N1. Top soil of baulk. Central part of unit. Shared with Units 39, 40. Top level NW: 0.92. NE: 0.92. SW: 0.89. SE: 0.80.
Finds: Colour-Coated plate (#7); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#5); Tile (#10).

99.3732.N2. Beneath #N1. Stony layer. Shared with Units 39, 40. Top level NW: 0.67. NE: 0.68. SW: 0.68. SE: 0.64.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC (#15); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#15); Colour-Coated plate

(#19); Colour-Coated jug (#17); ESA 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#16); Transport amphorae (cf. A20b, cf. A24a2); Utility ceramics (UC67.164, UC112.261).

99.3732.NA1. Beneath #N2. Shared with Unit 39. Top level 0.49.
Finds: Hellenistic painted (FW7.105, #24-25); Colour-Coated mastos, 150-33/25 BC (#37); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#39); ESA 22A, 120 BC-AD 10 (# 33); ESA 36, AD 60-100 (FW11.171); Unassigned ESA (#32); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a2, cf.A26, A39.82); Stone basin (cf. S12f, #AR793, cf. S13, #AR818).

Pit 9. Beneath Unit 38.
Trench 96.3733.G1. Beneath #C3.
D 0.70 m. Depth: 0.27 m from level 0.35 to 0.08. It continues below Wall 48. Loose soil.
Content: Loose soil.
No finds.

Unit 39

Trench 96.3732.1, A1, 99.3732.N1-2, NA1.
For 96.3732.1, 99.3732.N1-2, NA1 cf. Unit 38.
E of Wall 48. ExDim 1 by 6.75 m.

96.3732.A1. Beneath #1. Top level 0.55.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.13, #60); Black on Red (cf. IA3.78, #22, 52); Thin-walled beaker (FW9.113); ESA 4A, 120 BC-AD 10/20 (FW11.123, #64); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A24a4, cf. A24a5); Utility ceramics (cf. UC48, UC106.250); Stone basin (cf. S12f, #AR803, cf. S12g, #AR512, cf. S13b, #AR511).

Unit 40

Trench 96.3732.1, B1, C1, 96.3733.0-2, B2, E3-4, 99.3733.W1, 99.3732.N1-2, NB1-2.
For 96.3732.1, B1, 96.3733.0-2, 99.3732.N1-2 cf. Unit 38.
For 99.3733.W1 cf. Unit 30.
Confined by Walls 36-38, 49. Dim 2 by 2.9m.

96.3733.B2. Beneath #2. North-eastern part of unit. Top level N: 0.77. S: 0.77.
Finds: Black on Red (#2); ESA (96.3733.B2.1); Transport amphora (cf. A35); Utility ceramics (cf. UC26e); Cooking ware (CW13a.33); Slagg (#AR532).

96.3733.E3. Beneath #B2. Continuation of B2. Top level N: 0.65.
Finds: ESA form 4A (#8); Transport amphorae (cf. A15, cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5, cf. A50); Utility ceramics (cf. UC16b, cf. UC28c, cf. UC63, UC88.203); Early Roman lamp (#19); Grooved glass bowl (GIa.10).

96.3733.E4. Beneath #E3. Top level NW: 0.51. NE: 0.44. SW: 0.48. SE: 0.42.
Finds: Colour-Coated (#1); Thin-Walled (#5); Transport amphora (cf. A15); Utility ceramics (cf. UC26b, UC26e.62, cf. UC36); Early Roman lamp (#6+7).

99.3733.WA1. Beneath # W1. North-western part of unit. Top level 0.77.
Finds: Attic jug (99.3733.WA1.9); Transport amphorae (A15.28, cf. A24a5, cf. A52).

99.3732.NB1. Beneath #N2. Cleaning of Wall 47. Southern part of unit. Top level 0.49.
Finds: White Painted (#19); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (#20, #22); ESA 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#27); ESA 36/37, AD 60-100 (FW11.181); Unassigned ESA (#7); Transport amphorae (cf. A50, cf. A52); Glass plate (G5c.103); Slagg (#AR820).

99.3732.NB2. Beneath #NB1. Continuation of #NB1.
Finds: Hellenistic lamp (L2.4).

96.3732.C1. Beneath #B1. South-eastern part of unit. Top level 0.55.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#6); Unassigned ESA (#3); Transport amphora (cf. A22a); Utility ceramics (UC66b.163); Stone tool (#AR460).

Unit 41

Trench 96.3732.1, B1, 99.3732.F1.
For 96.3732.1, B1 cf. Unit 38.
Confined by Walls 37-38, 40, 49. Dim 1.7 by 1.8 m.

99.3732.F1. Beneath #WA1. North-western corner of unit. Top level 0.30.
Finds: Black on Red (IA3.86, #5); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#3); Transport amphora (cf. A22a).

Unit 42

E of Unit 43.
Trench 96.3732.1.
For 96.3732.1 cf. Unit 38.
Confined by Walls 40, 48, 50 and baulk. ExDim 1 by 1.5 m.

Unit 43

Trench 96.3732.1-2, B1, D1, 99.3732.W1-2, WD1, 99.3731.N1-2, NA1.
For 96.3732.1, B1 cf. Unit 38. For 99.3732.W1-2 cf. Unit 32.
Confined by Walls 37, 40, 48, 50. Dim 2 by 3.8 m.

96.3732.D1. Beneath#B1. S of Wall 40. Top level 0.48.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#4); Unassigned Red slipped (#15).

99.3731.N1. Top soil of baulk. Shared with Unit 44. Top level NW: 0.65. NE: 0.53. SW: 0.55. SE: 0.41.
Finds: Mould-made bowl, 120-33/25 BC (#4) ; ESA 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#3).

99.3731.N2. Beneath #N1. Shared with Unit 44. Top level NW: 0.54. NE: 0.36. SW: 0.43. SE: 0.31.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#4); Unassigned ESA (#3); Transport amphora (cf. A6).

99.3731.NA1. Beneath #N2, N of Wall 50. Top level W: 0.23. E: 0.25.

Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#2b).

99.3732.WD1. Beneath #W2. No Finds.

Unit 44

Trench 95.3731.1-4, A1, B1, C1, D1, 96.3731.B4, 99.3731.N1-2, NB1, NC1. 99.3730.N1, NB1.
For 99.3731.N1-2 cf. Unit 43.
Confined by Walls 37, 42, 48, 50. Dim 3.6 by 5.40 m.

95.3731.1. Top soil. Top level NW 0.57. NE: 0.41. SW: 0.36. SE: 0.10.
Finds: Milk bowl (#37); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#76+77); ESA 3/4A, 120 BC-AD 20 (FW11.121); PRS 10 A, AD 580-620 (FW16.258); PRS 10C, 600-650 (#24); CRS 9 B/C, 580/600-660/700 (FW17.281); Unassigned ARS (#41); Egyptian C, AD 600-700 (FW18.289); Transport amphorae (cf. A1a, cf. A1b, cf. A6, cf. A24a5); Utility ceramics (cf. UC10, UC15.25, UC68.168, cf. UC110); Late Antique lamp (#15); Tile (#5); Bead (M30.81); Iron object (M21.40).

95.3731.2. Beneath #1. Stony layer. Top level NW: 0.40. NE: 0.31. SW: 0.22. SE: 0.04.
Finds: Transport amphora (cf. A6); Stone spindle whorl (M26.61).

95.3731.3. Continuation of #2.
Finds: ESA 4A, 120 BC-AD 14 (FW11.124); CRS 9C/10, 580/600-700 (FW17.283); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A1b, A5.12); Utility ceramics (UC101.226, cf. UC111); Cooking ware (CW22.62); Knife (M3.6); Glass bead (M30.81); Grooved glass bowls (G1a.7-8).

95.3731.4. Beneath #3. Top level NW: -0.15. NE: -0.13. SW: -0.24. SE: -0.30.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#1-4).

95.3731.A1. Beneath #4. North-eastern part of unit. Top level -0.15.
No finds.

95.3731.B1. Beneath #4. South-eastern part of unit. Top level -0.40.
Finds: Colour-Coated (#1).
95.3731.C1. Beneath #4. North-western part of unit. Top level –0.20
Finds: Stone mortar (S10.32).

95.3731.D1. Beneath #4. South-western part of unit. Top level -0.35.
Finds: Undiagnostic Red-slipped (#5); Unassigned base (#4); Mortar (cf. S10, #AR448).

96.3731.B4. Cleaning.
Finds: Glass flask (G3.69).

99.3731.NB1. Beneath #N2. S of Wall 50. Top level -0.16.
Finds: Slagg (#AR821).

99.3731.NC1. Beneath #N2. Doorway between Units 43 and 44. Top level -0.16.
Finds: Black on Red (IA3.74); Attic/Atticizing (#3).

99.3730.N1. Top soil of baulk between Units 45-46 and Unit 44. Shared with Units 45 and 46. Top level NW: 0.36. NE: 0.10. SW: 0.36. SE: 0.03.
Finds: Unassigned ARS (#10); Utility ceramics (cf. UC104).

99.3730.NB1. Beneath #N1. Western part of baulk. Shared with Unit 45. Top level NW: 0.21. SW: 0.10.
Finds: Unassigned Red-slip, Hellenistic tradition (#3).

Unit 45

Trench 94.3630.0-3, C4, 95.3631.F1-2, 95.3730.S, 1-2, B1-2, 96.3730.B2-3, 99.3730.N1, NB1, NW1-2.
For 94.3630.0-3 cf. Unit 21. For 95.3730.S, 1-2 cf. Unit 46.
For 99.3730.N1, NB1 cf. Unit 44.
Confined by Walls 28, 42, 51-52. Dim 2 by 5 m.

94.3630.C4. Beneath #3. S of Wall 42, E of Wall 28. Top level: -0.46.
Finds: Eastern Sigillata A form 35 from AD 40 to 70 (#1); Transport amphora (cf. A24a5).

95.3730.B1. Beneath #2. Eastern part of Unit. Shared with Unit 53. Top level NW: -0.37. NE: -0.35. SW: -0.38. SE: -0.30.
Finds: Colour-Coated fish plate (FW6.65); Bowls with incurved rim, 150–75/50 BC (#21, #23-29, #31); Unassigned Red slip ware (95.3730.B1.32, 101-102); Transport amphorae (A6.13, cf. A24a5, cf. A52); Utility ceramics (UC56.136, cf. UC87, cf. UC91, cf. UC102a, UC104c.245); Casserole (CW5c.18-19).

95.3730.B2. Beneath #B1. Shared with Unit 53. Top level -0.55.
Finds: Black on Red (#89); Colour-Coated mastos, 150 to 35/25 BC (FW5.40); ESA 22B, 31 BC-AD 14 (FW11.150); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A22a, cf.A24a5, cf. A56); Utility ceramics (cf. UC10, UC102d.237); Iron knife (M2.5); Glass bead (M29.70); Slag (#AR451).

96.3730.B2. Beneath #95.3732.B2. Cleaning.
Finds: White Painted (#89); Black on Red (IA3.75); ESA 36, AD 60-100 (FW11.174); ESA 53/54? AD 75/80-130/150 (#86).

96.3730.B3. Beneath #B2. Top level -0.74.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.19, IA1.34); Utility ceramics (UC31.79, UC53.128).

95.3631. F1.Beneath E1. North-western corner of unit. Stony layer. Top level NW: 0.25. NE: 0.28. SW: 0.23. SE: 0.23.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#7-8); Unassigned CRS (#5); Transport aphorae (cf. A1, cf. A24a3).

95.3631.F2. Beneath F1. Top level NW: -0.89. NE: -0.86. SW: -0.85. SE: -0.84.
Finds: Transport amphora (cf. A1b).

99.3730.NW1. Top soil of the northern 1.5 m of W baulk. Top level NW: 0.40. NE: 0.36. SW: 0.33. SE: 0.29.
Finds: Transport amphora (cf. A1).

99.3730.NW2. Beneath NW1. Top level NW: 0.26. NE: 0.21. SW: 0.24. SE: 0.19. Unstructured large stones and gypsum slabs.
Finds: Attic or Atticizing (#11); Unassigned Red-slipped (#10); Transport amphora (cf. A24a2).

Unit 46

Trench 95.3730.S, 1-2, A1-2, 99.3730.N1, NA1, 99.3830.W1-2, WA1.
For 99.3730.N1 cf. Unit 44.
Confined by Walls 51, 58 and baulk. ExDim 2 by 3 m.

95.3730.S. Surface
Finds: Colour-Coated (#1); PRS 10C (#2); Utility ceramics (cf. UC63, UC74.178, UC81.193).

95.3730.1. Top soil. Shared with Units 45, 47, 53. Top level NW: 0.36. NE: 0.03. SW: 0.29. SE: -0.12.
Finds: Unassigned CSI (#1); Glass foot (G4a.74).

95.3730.2. Beneath #1. Stony layer, in particular in the western part. Top level NW: 0.17. NE: -0.19. SW: 0.07. SE: -0.28.
Finds: ESA form 28, 10 BC to AD 15/30 (#25); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a5, cf. A32); Glass foot (G4a.75).

95.3730.A1. Beneath #2. Shared with Unit 47. Slab fragments and mortar. Top level NW: -0.35. NE: -0.35. SW: -0.38. SE: -0.40.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#22+22A); ARS 109, AD 540/560-570/700 (#39); Glass cups (G4a.76-78).

95.3730.A2. Continuation of #A1. Shared with Unit 47. Soft light greyish brown soil between slabs.
Finds: White Painted (#19); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#25, #37); ARS 109, AD 540/560-670/700 (FW15.249); CRS 9/10, AD 550-670/700 (#22); Egyptian C, AD 600-700 (FW18.287); Transport amphorae (cf. A6, cf. A61); Utility ceramics (UC111.257); Cooking ware (CW22.61), Glass cups (G4a.79, G4b.88).

99.3730.NA1. Beneath #N1. Baulk between Units 46 and 44. Top level NE: 0.04. SE: -0.20.
Finds: White Painted (#40); CRS 2? AD 480-550 (#16), CRS 9B, AD 580/600-660/700 (#13-15), Transport amphorae (cf. A6, A41.85), Utility ceramics (A41.85, cf. UC101), Glass beakers, flask (G2b.43, G2c.46, G3.68, G4a.81).

99.3830.W1. Top soil of baulk between Units 46-48. Shared with Unit 47. Top level NW: 0.03. NE: -0.06. SW: -0.20. SE: -0.22.
Finds: Utility ceramics (cf. UC111).

99.3830.W2. Beneath #W1. Shared with Unit 47. Stony layer. Top level NW: -0.21. NE: -0.19. SW: -0.45. SE: -0.42.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#32); ARS 109, AD 540/560-670/700 (FW15.250); Egyptian C, AD 600-700 (FW18.288); Transport amphora (cf. A6, cf.A24a5); Utility ceramics (cf. UC105, cf. UC 110); Stone basin (cf. S12a, #AR816).

99.3830.WA1. Beneath #W2. Eastern part of unit. N of upright slab. Top level NW: -0.37. NE: -0.42. SW: -0.50. SE: -0.49.
Finds: PRS 3E/F, AD 500-550 (#12); ARS 109, AD 540/560 to 670/700 (#9); Egyptian C, AD 580/600 to 660 (FW18.288); Egyptian C, AD 600-700 (#10-11); Transport amphora (cf. A6).

Pit 15. Beneath Unit 46.
Trench 95.3730.A3, 96.3730.A3. Beneath #A2.
ExDim 1 by 1.3 m. Depth: 0.78 m from level at -0.72 to -1.50 m. To the N it is confined by a wall built of dressed field stones. Content: Loose soil with stones.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl (#10); ESA 22A, 120 BC-AD 10 (FW11.151); ESA 22A/B, 120 BC- AD 14 (#19); ESA 36, AD 60-100 (#12); Utility ceramics (cf. UC101, UC103.239).

Unit 47

Trench 93.3729.1-2, B3-4, 96.3729.N1-3, 96.3730.S1-2, 99.3830.W1-2, WB1, 99.3829.W1-2.
For 99.3830.W1-2 cf. Unit 46. For 96.3729.N1-3 cf. Unit 53.
Confined by Walls 51, 53-55. Dim 4 by 4.5 m.

93.3729.1. Top soil. Shared with Units 50-51, 53. Top level NW: -0.06. NE: -0.20. SW: -0.04. SE: -0.45.
Finds: White Painted (#24); Atticizing (#11); ESA 37A/B, AD 60-100 (#16); ESA 37A, AD 60-100 (#19); Unassigned ESA (#13); ITA, AD 14-54 (#12); SCI P 11, AD 50-150 (#22); SCI P 22B, AD 80-100 (FW13.232); Unassigned CSI (#1); Transport amphorae (cf. A6, cf. A24a3); Utility ceramics (UC112.261); Casserole (CW5b.17), Tile (#64).

93.3729.2. Beneath #1. Shared with Units 50 and 51. Top level NW:-0.21. NE: -0.45 SW: -0.16. SE: -0.60.
Finds: CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#1); PRS 10A/B/C, AD 580-650 (#7); Transport amphorae (cf. A6, cf. A52); Glass foot (G4a.72).

93.3729.B3. Beneath #2. South-western part of unit. Light sandy clay with slab fragments. Top level NW: -0.45. NE: -0.52. SW: -0.48. SE: -0.65.
Finds: ESA 28, 10 BC-AD 15/30 (#61); ESA 37 A, AD 60-100 (#32, #57); Transport amphorae (cf. A6, cf. A24a5, A80.155); Utility ceramics (UC59.145, cf. UC109); Conical glass foot (G4a.73).

93.3729.B4. Irregular layer of stone slabs and chips of green chert. Top level N: -0. 70. S: -0.72
Finds: Attic or Atticizing (#38); Unassigned ESA (#40); Glass unguentarium (G3.66).

96.3730.S1. Baulk between Trench 3729-3730. Top level NW: 0.29. NE: -0.12. SW: -0.06. SE: -0.20.
No finds.

96.3730.S2. Beneath #S1. Top level NW: -0.14. NE: -0.28. SW: -0.17. SE: -0.45.
Finds: Transport amphorae (cf. A6, cf. A72); Utility ceramics (cf. UC109).

99.3830.WB1. Beneath #W2. North-eastern part of unit, S of upright slab. Top level NW: -0.53. NE: -0.56. SW: -0.68. SE: -0.70.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#7); Unassigned ESA (#6); CRS 9 variant (FW17.286).

99.3829.W1. Top soil of baulk between Units 47 and 48-49. South-eastern part of unit. Top level NW: -0.30. NE: -0.34. SW: -0.44. SE: -0.58.
Finds: Stone basin (cf. S12g, #AR815).

99.3829.W2. Beneath #W1. Top level NW: -0.55. NE: -0.58. SW: -0.65. SE: -0.66.
Finds: Transport amphorae (cf. A6, A37.79, cf. A55); Utility ceramics (cf. UC101).

Room 3. Beneath Unit 47.

Trench 93.3729.B5-6, 94.3729.D5-8.
Built on bedrock. Dim 1.5 by 1.0 narrowing to 0.6 m to the N.
The north, E and S walls are built of regular courses of slabs, dressed stones and fieldstones.
N wall. Or NNE/SSW. L 0.6 m. Preseved PTL -0.89, built at -1.54.
E wall. Or NNW/SSE. L 2 m. Preserved PTL from -1.33 to the N to -0.6 to the S, built at level -1.54 to -1.67 from N to S.
S wall. Or NNE/SSW. L 1 m. Preserved PTL -0.6, built at -1.67.
W wall. Or NNW/SSE. L. 1.8 m. Preserved PTL -0.84, built at level -1.54 to -1.67 from N to S. Two large dressed blocks with two courses of fieldstones above.
Content: Loose soil with stones.

93.3729.B5
Finds: Attic/Atticizing (#21, #58); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#60, #62-63); ESA 4A, 120 BC-AD 10/20 (#78-79); ESA 22A, 120 BC-AD 10 (FW11.144); ESA 22B, 31 BC-AD 14 (#75); ESA 45, first part of the 1st century AD (FW11.184); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (FW11.190); ESA late form f?, Antonine (#22, #81); Unassigned ITA (#82); CSI 4B, first part of the 1st century AD (FW13.207); CSI P 11/P 12, AD 50-150 (#80); CSI P 12, AD 50-150 (FW13.223); Transport amphorae (cf. A1b, A24a5.55, A49.100, cf. A55, cf. A65); Utility ceramics (cf. UC 87, UC88.203); Lamp (#56).

93.3729.B6. Beneath #B5. Top level N: -1.49. SW: -1.42. SE: -1.45.
Finds: Hellenistic Painted (#6, #13-14); Colour-Coated fish plate (#3); ESA 22A, 120 BC-AD10 (#5); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (FW11.193); Lamp (cf. L9.27 and Wismann note 51); Fragments of green glass (#22); Slag (#10).

94.3729.D5. Southern part of Room 3. Beneath Wall 54. Top level -0.75.
Finds: Hellenistic Painted (#203); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (#239); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC- AD 199/150 (#202); ESA 4A, 120 BC –AD 10/20 (FW11.128); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#210); ESA 107?, early 1st century AD ? (94.3729.D.5211); Transport amphorae (cf. A1b, A3.9, A12.24, cf. A20b, cf. A22a, cf.A24a3, cf. A24a5, cf. A53, A55.113, cf. A84); Utility ceramics (UC30.77, UC101.225); Cooking ware (CW3a.11, CW22.58); Lamp (L6.18); Glass (G5c.102); Sling bullet (#AR143); Stone tools (cf. S1, #AR307, cf. S3, #AR306).

94.3729.D6. Beneath #D5. Soft layer with lime stone chips. Top level –1.45
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC–AD 100/150 (#205-206, #214, #216); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC–100/150 (#213, #228); Nail (cf. M5, #AR294); Glass bead (#AR293); Slagg? (#AR94.295).

94.3729.D7. Beneath D6.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet (FW4.37).

94.3729.D8. Beneath #D7.
Finds: Stone vessel (#AR92),

Unit 48

Trench 99.3830.1-4, A1, B1-2, 99.3829.1, A1, N1-3.
For 99.3829.1 cf. Unit 49.
Confined by Walls 53-54, 56. Dim 3.2 by 7.10 m.

99.3830.1. Top soil. Top level NW: -0.06. NE: -0.45. SW: -0.22. SE: -0.64.
Finds: Unassigned Red-slipped (FW19.291); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#7); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#36); PRS 10 C, AD 600-650 (#8, #29); CRS 9B, AD 580/600-700 (#32); CRS 9C, AD 580/600-700 (#30); CRS 9B/C, AD 580/600-700 (#34); ARS 99, 400/450-620 (#31); Transport amphora (cf. A28); Utility ceramics (UC70.170, UC78.187, cf. UC82, cf. UC110); Lamps (#37-38);Tiles (#5, #10-11).

99.3830.2. Beneath #1. Top level: NW -0.20. NE: -0.62. SW: -0.36. SE: -0.73.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#6); Transport amphora (cf. A6); Utility ceramics (UC59); Glass beaker (G2c.47).

99.3830.A1. Beneath #2. Western part of unit. Hard chalky layer with pebbles. Top level NW: -0.25. NE: -0.47. SW: -0.43. SE: -0.50.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#17); Unassigned CSI (#15); Unassigned PRS (#40); Transport amphora (cf. A24a1); Utility ceramics (cf. UC82); Cooking ware (CW6.22, CW15.47); Conical glass bases (G4a.85-86, G4b.91), Stone tools (cf. S1, #AR755, S2.8).

99.3830.B1. Beneath #2. Eastern part of unit. Soft loose soil. Top level NW: -0.47. NE: -0.68. SW: -0.50. SE: -0.80.
Finds: Colour-Coated fish plate (#7); ARS 50 B, AD 350-400/440 (FW15.239); Transport amphora (cf. A3).

99.3830.B2. Continuation of #B1.
Finds: Unassigned PRS (#3); Glass foot (G4b.92).

99.3830.3. Beneath #A1, B2. Hard layer with mortar and chips of chert. Top level NW: -052. NE: -0.77. SW: -0.68. SE: -0.90.
Finds: White Painted (#23); Attic? black gloss, 4th century

BC (#15); Unassigned ESA (#5); PRS 3 E/F/H, 6th century AD (FW16.254); PRS 10C, AD 600-650 (#12); Transport amphorae (cf. A6, cf. A24a5); Utility ceramics (cf. UC105, cf. UC107, UC109.253, cf. UC111); Conical glass foot (G4a.84); Knife (#AR769); Stone quern (cf. S9, #AR781).

99.3829.N1. Top soil of baulk. Central part of unit. Top level NW: -0.22. NE: -0.64. SW: -0.34. SE: -0.72.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#7); Transport amphora (cf. A24a2).

99.3829.N2. Beneath #N1. Top level NW: -0.36. NE: -0.73. SW: -0.58. SE: -0.81.
No finds.

99.3829.N3. Beneath #N2.
Wall 53 found. Excavation stopped when mortar was reached. Top level NW: -0.60. NE: -0.85. SW: -0.75. SE: -0.90.
Finds: PRS 3 E/F, AD 500 to 550 (#3); Utility ceramics (UC104a.241, cf. UC107); Stone basin (cf. S12a, #AR671).

99.3830.4. Beneath #3, 99.3829.N3. Top level NW: -0.87. NE: -1.0. SW: -0.97. SE: -1.13.
Finds: CRS 2, AD 480-550 (FW17.275); Transport amphora (cf. A6); Utility ceramics (cf. UC8, cf. UC25b); Cooking ware (CW6.23); Late Roman/Byzantine lamp (cf. L15.46).

99.3829.A1. Beneath #1. Southern part of the trench, N of Wall 54. Chalky layer with many lumps of mortar. Top level NW: -0.62. NE: -0.87. SW: -0.67. SE: -0.80.
Finds: White Painted (#18); Cooking ware, 7th century AD (#29).

Unit 49

Trench 99.3829.1, B1, 99.3828.B1-3, N1-2.
Confined by Walls 54, 84 and baulk. ExDim 3 by 5 m.

99.3829.1. Top soil. Shared with Unit 48. Top soil NW: -0.34. NE: -0.72. SW: -0.59. SE: -0.86.
Finds: Attic/Atticizing (99.3829.1.6); Red-slipped Hellenistic tradition (#29); Unassigned ESA (#7); ARS 99, AD 400/450-620 (#26); CRS 1?, AD 380-475 (FW17.272); CRS variant (FW17.285); Transport amphorae (cf. A6, cf. A24a5, cf. A54, A61.126); Utility ceramics (UC102a); Tile (#24).

99.3829.B1. Beneath #1. Northern part of unit. Cement-like layer. Top level NW: -0.58. NE: -0.84. SW: -0.66. SE: -1.01.
No finds.

99.3828.N1. Top soil of baulk. Top level -0.59. NE: -0.86. SW: -0.58. SE: -0.91.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#7).

99.3828.N2. Beneath #N1. Top level NW: -0.63. NE: -1.00. SW: -0.60. SE: -1.07.
Finds: CSI? (#8); Transport amphora (cf. A1a, cf. A6); Utility ceramics (cf. UC25b); Stone basin (cf. S12c, #AR817).

99.3828.B1. Beneath #2. Southern part of unit, N of Wall 84. Top level NW: -0.85. NE: -0.89. SW: -0.66. SE: -1.14.
Finds: PRS 10 C, AD 600-650 (#9).

99.3828.B2. Beneath #B1. Hard soil with many stones and traces of ashes. Top level NW: -1.47. NE: -1.52. SW: -1.37. SE: -1.67.
Finds: Glass bowl.

99.3828.B3. Beneath #B2. Top level NW: -1.62. NE: -1.65. SW: -1.63. SE: -1.70.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#3).

Unit 50

Trench 91.13.1-2, 93.3729.1-2, 94.3729.A2, E3-4.
For 93.3729.1-2 cf. Unit 47.
Confined by Wall 54-55, 57, 59. Dim 1 by 3.3 m.

94.3729.A2. Beneath #2. Eastern part of unit. A 10 cm deep layer filled with stones. Top level N: -0.45. S: -0.48.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl, 75/50 BC-AD 100 (#3); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (#57-58); Mould-made bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#4); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a3, cf. A32); Utility ceramics (cf. UC101); Glass lid (G6a.105).

94.3729.E3. Beneath A2. Trial trench. Cement-like layer with chips of green chert. Large stones in centre removed. Top level -0.52.
No finds.

94.3729.E4. Continuation of #E3.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.36); Transport amphora (cf. A1b); Utility ceramics (UC10.1, 6, UC41.97, UC43.101, UC47a.108); Cooking pot (cf. CW11).

Room 2.
91.13.2. Beneath 91.13.1.
Dim 1.5 by 1.5 m.
It is roofed by three large partly broken gypsum slabs. Dim 1.5 by 1.5 m.
N wall. Beneath Wall 57. Or NNE/SSW. A 0.6 m wide entrance framed by large dressed blocks measuring 1.2 x 0.4 m. The western block rests on bedrock, the eastern block rests partly rests on three courses of dressed stones. A large slab blocks the lower part of the entrance at level -0.69. A rock cut step at level -1.56 leads down into the room, where the floor slopes from level -1.97 to -2.08 to the south. The walls are built of regular courses of slabs and dressed stones and fieldstones originally covered with plaster.
E wall. Or NNW/SSE. L 2 m.
S wall. Or NNE/SSW. L 1.1 m. H m. The stones had been removed in a 0.4 x 0.5 m large area.
W wall. Or NNW/SSE. L 1.6 m.
Finds: Aradippou goblet?- ESA 37 (#27); ESA 37A (#18); Transport amphorae (A24a1, A53.108, cf. A57, cf. A58); Utility ceramics (cf. UC57, UC82.194, cf. UC101).

Unit 51

Trench 93.3729.1-2, 94.3729.C4-5, SH3.
For 93.3729.1-2 cf. Unit 47.

Confined by Walls 54 and 58. PresDim 2.8 by 5.3 m.
93.3729.SH3. Beneath #2. Chalky layer with slabs. Top level -0.50.
Finds: Unassigned CSI (#18).

94.3729.C4. Beneath #SH3. Trial trench in the cement-like layer W of Pit 6. Top level -0.65.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#200).

94.3729.C5. Continuation of #C4.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#1).

Pit 6.
Trench 94.3729.C6. Beneath #SH3.Beneath a slab. Dark sandy soil and slab fragments. D 1.0 m. Depth 0.5 m. From level -0.67 to -1.17.
Finds: Colour-Coated fish plate, 3rd to 2nd century BC (#22); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#10); Thorn Ware beaker, 1st century AD (FW7.111); Unassigned ESA (#11); Transport amphora (cf. A66); Glass bowls (G1a.6, G1b.17-19); Bronze coin struck under Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XV, 47-44 BC (cf. C11.28, #AR128); Nails (cf. M7, #AR127, #AR155); Beads (M.29.68); Murex shell (#168); Stone tools, basin (cf. S4, #AR320, cf. S6. #AR319, S12G. #AR318); Bones (#164, #316).

Unit 52

Trench 91.11A, 11B, 93.3629.1-3, 94.3629.B1.
For 93.3629.3 cf. Unit 53.
Dim. 3.9 m by Max 6.5 m.
Confined by Walls 57, 59, 60 and S baulk.

93.35-3629.1. Top soil. S of Wall 57. Shared with Units 53-54. Top level NW: 0.09. NE: -0.08. SW: -0.11. SE: -0.27.
Finds: Attizising (#25+26); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#17, #19, #28); ESA 28, 10 BC-AD 15/30 (FW9.165); ESA 36, AD 60-100 (#20); ESA 50?, AD 60/70-100 (#1); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#3, #31); CSI P 11/P 12, AD 50-150 (#4).

93.35-3629.2. Beneath #1. Shared with Units 53-54. Top level NW: -0.06. NE: -0.22. SW: -0.22. SE: -0.35.
Finds: Attic or Attizising (#4); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#8); ESA 4A, AD 1/10-50/60 (#2); ESA 45 variant, AD 1/10-50/60 (#1); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#7); Transport amphorae (A63.128, A76.149); Utility ceramics (UC57.138); Glass fragments (#31, #38).

94.3629.B1. Beneath 93.35-3629.2. Trial trench along southern side of Wall 59. W: -0.40. E: -0.38.
No finds.

Unit 53

Trench 91.11A-B, 13A1-2, 93.3629.1-3, 94.3629.C4,5,7. 93.3630.1-3, 94.3630.B4, WB3-4, 99.3630.1-2, 99.3630.1-2, 94.3729.1-2, A1, A3-A4, 95.3730.1-2, B1-2, 96.3729.N1-3.
96.3730.B1-2, C1, W1-3.
For 93.3629.1-2 cf. Unit 52. For 93.3630.1-3 cf. Unit 21. For 94.3729.1-2 cf. Unit 47. For 95.3730.0-2 cf. Unit 46. For 95.3730.B1-2 cf. Unit 45.
Confined by Walls 26, 52, 55, 57, 60. MaxDim 4.5 by 10 m.

94.3630.B4. Beneath #3. Top level W: -0.55. E: -057.
Finds: Red-slipped, Hellenistic tradition (#5); ESA form 37A, AD 60-100 (#14); Unassigned ESA (#28+29); Glass bowl (1a.3).

94.3630.B5. Beneath #B4. Hard yellowish layer. W: -1.03. E: -1.25.
No finds.

94.3630.WB3. Beneath #W1. Top soil 0.20.
Finds: Aradippou goblet/skyphos 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#1).

94.3630.WB4. Continuation of #WB3.
Finds: Stone basin (cf. S12f, #AR242).

96.3630.S2. Cleaning of unit.
Finds: Colour-coared plate (FW4.69); ESA 22B, 31 BC-AD 14 (FW9.156); ESA 30, AD 10-30 (FW).167); Unassigned ESA (#10, #15, #17); Glass bowl (G1c.27).

96.3629.P1. Top soil of baulk. Central part of unit. Top level NW: 0.26. NE: 0.33. SW: 0.20. SE: 0.20.
Finds: Utility ceramics (UC72.173).

96.3629.P2. Beneath P1. Top level NW: 0.06. NE: 0.13. SW: 0.00. SE: 0.00.
Finds: Black on Red (#96); Transport amphora (cf. A55).

96.3629.P3. Beneath #P2. Top level NW: -0.46. NE: -0.53. SW: 0.40. SE: 0.40.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim (#75); ESA 53 (#11); Unassigned ESA (#76); Transport amphorae (A2.7, cf. A9, cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5, A63.128); Utility ceramics (UC49.120, cf. UC 89.204); Glass beaker/jar (G2d.53).

96.3629.P4. Beneath #P3. Cleaning between fallen blocks in eastern part of unit. Top level -0.60 to -0.70.
Finds: Transport amphora (cf. A20b, cf. A24a3); Utility ceramics (cf. UC105).

99.3630.1. Slab layer in western part of unit. Top level -0.6.
Finds: White Painted (#4); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#19); Unassigned ESA (#30A); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#20, #26?); Transport amphora (cf. A1, cf. A24a2, A13.25); Utility ceramics (UC7, UC24, pithos (UC104b); Stone basin (cf. S12a, #AR758),.

99.3630.2. Beneath #1. Hard yellowish layer beneath slabs. Top level: -1.35.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim, 100-33/25 BC (#11); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD100/150 (#9-10); Colour-Coated jug (#12); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#18); Unassigned ESA (#8, #20-21); Unassigned CSI (#19), Roman lamp (cf. Wismann note 76); Transport amphora (cf. A1b).

93.35-3629.3. Beneath #2. Shared with Unit 54. Top level NW: -0.36. NE: -0.46. SW: -0.42. SE: -0.54.
Finds: Black on Red (#4, #90); Attic bowl ca. 300 BC

(#87); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (#2); Colour-Coated bowl, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#6, #46, #130-131); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#1); ESA 4A, 120 BC-AD 10/20 (FW9.127); ESA 4A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (FW9.136); ESA 4A?, 120 BC-AD 10/20 (#141); ESA 37A, AD 60-100 (#15); ESA 37A/B, AD 60-100 (#10); ESA 53, AD 80-120 (FW9.199); ESA 53, AD 80-120/150 (#64); ESA 54, AD 75/80-130/150 (#40); Unassigned ESA (#13); ITA, AD 14-54 (#45); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (FW11.214, #41, #60+61, #137); CSI P 22A, late 1st century BC to the early 1st century AD (FW11.231); CSI P 10/P 11, AD 1-150 (#18, #38); Transport amphorae (cf. A3, A13.26, A22a.40, cf. A24a1, cf. A24a2, cf. A24a3, cf. A33, A35.76, A36.77, cf. A52, cf. A55, cf. A59); Utility ceramics (UC25.51, UC55.132, UC59.145, UC110.256); Roman lamp (#59) Tiles (#34, #111, #189); Glass fragments (#35, #84, #191-192).

94.3629.C4. Continuation of 93.3629.3. N of Wall 59. Building debris continued. Top level NW: -0.56. NE: -0.71. SW: -0.42. E: -0.54.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#1); Transport amphorae (cf. A1b, cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5, A29.67); Utility ceramics (cf. UC10); Stone mortar and basins (cf. S10, #AR, cf. S12b, #AR107, cf. S12g, #AR88).

94.3629.C5. Hard yellowish layer between Pits 4 and 5. Top level W: -1.37. E: -1.25.
No finds.

94.3629.C7. Beneath #C4. E of Pit 5. Top level: -1.11. Hard yellowish layer with small stones.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim (#1).

96.3730.W1. Top soil of baulk. Eastern part of unit. Top level NW: 0.40. NE: 0.36. SW: 0.33. SE: 0.29.
Finds: Stone basin (cf. S12a, #AR514).

96.3730.W2. Beneath #W1. Top level NW: 0.26. NE: 0.21. SW: 0.22. SE: 0.07.
Finds: Transport amphorae (cf. A1b, A22b.41, cf. A24a5); Utility ceramics (UC102a.230).

96.3730.W3. Beneath #W2. Top level NW: -0.19. NE: -0.26. SW: -0.22. SE: -0.21.
Finds: ESA 58, AD 100-150 (FW9.200); Transport amphora (cf. A24a2); Pithos (cf. UC105).

96.3729.N1. Top soil of baulk between Units 46 and 47. Top level NW: 0.29. NE: -0.12. SW: -0.06. SE: -0.18.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#5); Utility ceramics (UC81.192).

96.3729.N2. Beneath #N1. Top level NW: -0.14. NE: -0.28. SW: -0.17. SE: -0.45.
Finds: Attic?, 300-200 BC (FW1.8); Colour-Coated amphora (FW4.102); Colour-Coated basin (#27+29+30+#N3.25); Red-slipped, Hellenistic tradition (#25); Transport amphorae (cf. A22a, cf. A24a2, cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5); Utility ceramics (UC37.91)

96.3729.N3. Continuation of #N2. Top level NW: -0.14. NE: -0.26. SW: -0.17. SE: -0.18.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl (#104); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#107); Red-slipped, Hellenistic tradition (#1); ARS 105, AD 520/540-660/680 (#113); Transport amphorae (cf. A1b, cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5, cf. A33, cf. A52, cf. A55, A83.158); Utility ceramics (UC45.106, UC50.124, UC62.150, UC69.169, UC102a.229, 230, 237; Pithos (UC 104.243, UC105.247, 248); Casserole (CW5e.21); Glass unguentarium (G3.67); Stone tool, basin (cf. S6, #AR458, S12a.48).

96.3730.C1. Beneath #B, W3, 96.3729.N3. Hard layer with stones and slab fragments. Top level NW: -0.74. NE: -0.65. SW: -81. SE: 0.61.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#16); Unassigned Red-slipped (#5); Transport amphora (cf. A1b, cf. A6); Stone basin (cf. S12d, #AR502).

Pit 4.
Trench 94.3629.C6. Beneath #C4. Loose dark soil, stones, slabs. Dimensions: Max. D: 1.15 m. It continues below Wall 57 and 60. Depth: 0.15 m from level -1.37 to level -1.52.
Finds: White Painted amphora (IA1.42); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50-100/150 (#14); Transport amphorae (cf. A11, cf. A16a); Utility ceramics (cf. UC16b, cf. UC25b-c, cf. UC26b, cf. UC34, cf. UC47c); Bone.

Pit 5.
Trench 94.3629.C8. Beneath #C4. Loose dark soil. MaxD 1.00 m. Depth: 0.15 m. from level -1.25 to level -1.40. To the E it is confined by a line of thin upright slabs at level -1.11, and to the S it continues below Wall 57.
Finds: Utility ceramics (UC42.100).

Pit 12.
99.3630.4-5. Beneath #2. Compact fill consisting of soil, stones, slab fragments and small lumps of mortar. Max.D 1.8 m. The pit continues below Wall 26 and was only partly excavated. Depth: From level -1.47, excavated to level -1.60.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#4); Unassigned ESA (#4); Hellenistic lamp (L7.19); Transport amphorae (cf. A20b, cf. A50).

Furrow.
99.3630.3. Beneath #2. L 3.4 m. W 0.10 to 0.20 m. Orientation NNE/SSW. It has a bottom level at –1.72 and in it are five elliptical holes cut down to level –1.76 to –1.79. They are about 0.2 m long and the distance in between them is ca. 0.5 m.
No finds.

Unit 54

Trench 93.3629.1-4, 94.3629.A3, NW1-4. 94.3629.W1-2. For 93.3629.1-2 cf. Unit 52.
Confined by Wall 60 and fallen blocks to the N.
Dim 5 by 6 m.

93.3629.4. Beneath #2. Layer above Room 4. Top level N: -0.96. S: -0.96.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (FW4.34); Colour-Coated bowl (#14); ESA 4 A,

120 BC to AD 20 (#5); ESA 22A, 120 BC-AD 10 (FW9.149); ESA 36, AD 60-100 (FW9.172); ESA 37 A/B AD 60-100 (#48); ESA 45, AD 1/10-50/60 (FW9.185, #15); CSI P12, AD 50-150 (FW11.221); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A24a3, cf. A52, cf. A55); Early to mid Roman lamp, (L11.29).

94.3629.A3. Beneath 93.3629.3. Between Wall 60 and Room 4. Building debris. Top level -0.40.
Finds: Local mould-made bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#4); Utility ceramics (cf. UC91, cf. UC100); Stone basin (S12d, #AR).

94.3629.NW1. Top soil of baulk North-western part of Unit. Top level 0.17.
Finds: Hellenistic painted (#1).

94.3629.NW2. Beneath #NW1. Hard packed layer with smaller stones. Top level N: 0.12. S: 0.04.
Finds: CSI P 12, AD 50-150 (#6).

94.3629.NW3. Beneath #NW2. Hard yellowish layer. Top level -0.06.
Finds: Hellenistic painted (#11); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#10); ESA 39, AD 60-80/100 (FW9.183); CSI P 4B, first half of 1st century AD (#22); CSI P 10, 1st century AD (#5); Transport amphora (cf. A1a); Utility ceramics (UC55.133, UC64.154); Bronze coin of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes 138/7 BC probably Paphos (C7.13) ; Stone quern and basin (cf, S9, #AR103, cf. S12g, #AR90).

95.3629.NW4. Continuation of NW3. Top level -0.56.
No finds.

94.3629.W1. Extension of trench 1 m to the W. Top level N: -0.07. S: -0.21.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl (#1).

94.3629.W2. Beneath #1. Top level N: -0.17. S: -0.36.
Finds: Attic/Atticizing (FW2.9); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC- AD 150 (#3); Colour-Coated bowl (#3); Utility ceramics (cf. UC74, Uc96.217).,

Room 4.
Trench 94.3629.AB3. Beneath #4 and #W2. Soil, stones, some charcoal. Confined by Walls 64-67. Dim 1.60 by max. 2.0 m. The walls are built of large dressed blocks, fieldstones and slabs covered with plaster. The E, S and W walls are built on a 0.4 m tall base of bedrock.
Wall 65. E wall. Or NS. L 1.1 m. Preserved PTL -0.83, built at -2.51.
Wall 66. S wall. Or NNE/SSW. L 1.6 m. Preserved PTL -0.50, built at -2.51.
Wall 67. W wall. Or NNW/SSE. L 1.8 m. Preserved PTL -0.61, built at -0.251.
Wall 68. N wall of Rooms 4-4A. Or NNE/SSW. L 2.6 m. Preserved PTL N of Room 4 -0.96. N of Room 4A five more courses of dressed fieldstones and slabs are preserved at -0.81.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet, 200-130 BC (#19); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150–75/50 BC (#7); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#13); Transport amphora (cf. A1, A84.159); Utility ceramics (cf. UC26b); Iron nail (cf. M5, #AR212); Glass bead (M29.67); Stone tools, weight, spindle whorl, a lid? head of figure (cf. S2, #AR150, #AR214, cf. S5, #AR213, cf. S11a, #AR151, S13c.69, cf. S13c, #AR214, S13k.82, M25.59, M26.60).

Room 4A.
Trench 94.3629.AW5. In the north-eastern corner of Room 4. Loose soil and stones. Confined by Walls 65-68. Dim 0.8 by max. 1.2 m.
Wall 62. S wall. Or NNE/SSW. L 1.4 m. Large cut blocks and cut fieldstones and slabs. PTL -1.0, built at -2.02.
Wall 63.W wall. Or NNW/SSE. L 0.9 m. Dressed fieldstones and slabs. PTL -1.61, built at -1.98.
Wall 64. A 0.9 m wide staircase with three steps. The first step is 0.39 m high and descends from a triangular slab at level -0.83, which rests on four courses of cut field stones and slabs. The second step 2 is 0.34 m high. It is covered by a thin slab at -1.27 and rests on two courses of cut fieldstones and slabs. The third step 3 is 0.4 m high and is covered with a thin slab at -1.55 and rests on three to four courses of cut fieldstones. The bottom of the step is at -2.02.
Wall 68. N wall. Cf. Room 4.
Finds: Transport amphorae (cf. A22a, cf. A24a5); Early to mid Roman lamp (L12.35); Glass bowl (G1c.25); Stone tools, basins (S6.21, cf. S8, #AR140, cf. S12a, #AR123, #AR137, cf. S12g, #AR121).

Unit 55

Trench 95.3429.0, A1-3, C1
Confined by baulks and Walls 70-71.

95.3429.0. Top soil. Shared with Unit 57. Top level NW: -0.23. NE: 0.06. SW: -0.41. SE: -0.15.
Finds: ESA 4A, 120 BC- AD 10/20 (#12); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#1); PRS 10A, AD 580-620 (#32); Early to mid Roman lamp (L12.36).

95.3429.C1. Beneath #0. Northern part of unit. Soil mixed with chips of green chert. Top level NW: -0.35. NE: -0.10. SW: -0.47. SE: -0.34.
Finds: White Painted (#18); Unassigned (#19-21); Transport amphorae (A84.160); Utility ceramics (UC57.139, UC58.140, UC85.199, UC98.219, UC110.256, UC111.259); Glass rod or needle (G7.108)

95.3429.A1. Beneath #0. Trial trench in the south-eastern part of Unit. Cement-like layer with chips of green chert. Top level -0.36.
Finds: Unassigned Red-slipped (#1); Coins of Cleopatra, 47-30 BC (C11.28-29).

95.3429.A2. Continuation of A1.
No finds.

95.3429.A3. Beneath #A2. Havara reached. Top level NW: -1.31. NE: -1.41. SW: -1.51. SE: -1.51. No finds.

Unit 56

Trench 94.3530.1-2, B2, 95.3629.M1, N1-N4, N6,01.

Confined by Walls 25-26, 60 and baulks.

94.3530.1. Top soil. Eastern part of unit. Shared with Unit 19. Top level NW: 0.30. NE: 0.48. SW: 0.20. SE: 0.26.
Finds: ARS 105, 520/540-660/680 (FW13.246).

94.3530.2. Beneath #1. Shared with Unit 19. Top level NW: 0.15. NE: 0.25 SW: 0.10. SE: 0.20.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (#117); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#5); Colour-Coated Aradippou goblet, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#10, #40, #100, #112, #118, #154); Unassigned ESA (#6); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (FW11.213); ARS 87, 430-530 (FW13.242); CRS 9B/C, AD 580/600-660/700 (#5); Hellenistic lamps (L4.15, L8.23); Transport ampåhorae (cf. A1b, cf. A6, cf. A21, cf.A22a, cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5); Glass beaker, plate (G2a.37, G5b.99); Iron sheets (M17.23); Stone tools, weight, basins, objects (cf. S3, #AR239, S7.26, cf. S11a, #AR126, cf. S12b, #AR193, #AR232, cf. S12c, #AR190, S13f.78, S13g.79).

94.3530.B2. Beneath #2. Confined by Walls 26, 60 and fallen blocks.
Finds: ESA 4A, 120 BC-AD 10/20 (#1).

95.3629.N1. Top soil. Southern part of unit. Top level N: 0.10. S: 0.06.
Finds: Utility ceramics (UC35.87, UC62.148).

95.3629.N2. Beneath #N1. Harder and more stony like NW2. Top level N: 0.0. S: -0.08.
Finds: Attic BG?, 60-100 AD (#22); Attic/Attizising (#22); ESA 37A/B, AD 60-100 (#5); Unassigned ESA (#3-4); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a3, cf. A59); Utility ceramics (UC76.183, UC 77.185).

95.3629.N3. Continuation of #N2. Large concentration of building debris. Top level N: -0.30. S: -0.22.
Finds: ESA 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#3bis); ESA 36/37, AD 60-100 (#2bis); ESA 37A, AD 60-100 (FW9.176); ESA 45, first half of 1st century AD (#19); Unassigned CSI (#5); CSI 12, AD 50-150 (#5); Transport amphora (#AR145); Utility ceramics (UC77.185, UC102b.231, UC102d.236); Glass bowl (G1c.26); Knife, nail (M2.3, cf. M7, #AR391); Lamp (#6).

95.3629.N4. Beneath #N3. Havara.
The area up to Wall ? included where there are many stones. Top level NE: -0.30. SE: -0.22. NW: -1.51.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#12); Unassigned Red-slipped (#11); Unassigned ESA (#4); Transport amphora (A50.103).

95.3629.N6. Cleaning between the large blocks and Wall 60. Top level -1.06.
Finds: ESA 45, first half of 1st century AD (#1); Unassigned ESA (#3-9); Glass bowl (G1a.2).

95.3629.M1. Top soil of southern part of baulk between Units 56 and 16B. Top level N: 0.10. S: 0.06.
No finds.

95.3629.M2. Beneath #M1. Same soil as N2. Top level N: 0.0. S: -0.06
Finds: Thin-Walled with rouletting (#1); Unassigned ESA (#14); Utility ceramics (UC25c.51, UC27.66, UC78.187).

95.3629.O1. Small area N of Room4. Havara. Top level N: -0.55. S: -0.75.
Finds: CSI P 11 /P 12, AD 50-150 (#1).

Pit 8.
Trench 95.3629.N5, 96.3629.N5. Beneath 95.3629.M2. D 1.70 m. Depth: 1.25 m from level -0.39 to level -1.54. To the E the top of the pit was cut down to level –0.84 in connection with later building activity. Content: Not stratified. Compact buff soil with many stones.
Finds: White Painted (cf. IA1.4, #155, IA1.6, IA1.9, IA1.14, IA1.17, IA1.23, cf.IA1.24, #146, IA1.40, cf. IA40, #135, 145+147, IA1.43, cf. IA1.45, #65-70, cf. IA1.49, #140+141+145); Bichrome (IA2.54, IA2.57, CF. IA2.57, #143, IA2.68, #41+45+48+49+51); Black on Red (IA3.78, IA3.93); Bichrome Red (IA5.106, IA5.107); East Greek bowl, cup cf. IA6.111,#155, IA6.112); Transport amphorae (cf. A1a, A9.19-20, A11.23, cf. A16a, A18.32, A19.33-34, A74.144); Utility ware (UC7.8-9, UC8.11, 13, cf. UC10, UC16b.29, UC18.35, UC25a.46-47, cf. UC25b, UC25c.50, UC26a, UC26b.55-56, UC26c.58, UC26d.61, UC28a.67, UC28b.69-70, cf. UC28c, UC32.82, cf. UC34, UC35.87, UC38.93, UC40.96, cf. UC47a, UC47b.111, UC47c.113, UC94.212, UC95.214-216, UC113.263, UC114.265-266, cf. UC115, UC116.270, cf. UC117, UC118.275, UC119.278) ; Cooking ware (CW1b.2, CW20); Saucer shaped lamps (L1.2, cf. L1.3); Terracotta boat (F1.17); Stone tools, weights, basin (S2.6, S4.11, cf. S4, #AR440, S5.15, cf.S6, #AR436, S11b.37-38, cf. S12a, #AR159, cf. S13b, #AR470); Spindle whorl (M27.64).

Unit 57

Trench 95.3429.0, B1-2.
For 95.3429.1 cf. Unit 55.
Confined by Walls 70-71 and baulks.

95.3429.B1. Beneath #0. Dark soft soil. Slabs lying irregularly. Top level N: -0.46. SE: -0.44.
Finds: White Painted (#1).

95.3429.B2. Beneath #B1. Beneath slabs. Soft soil with stones and chips of chert. Top level NW: -0.77. NE: -0.78. SW: -0.76. SE: -0.77.
Finds: White Painted (#.2); Black on Red (#1, #3).

Unit 58

Trench 99.3628.1-2, B1-2, 98.3627.1-2, 99.3627.C1, N1, NC1.
For 98.3627.1-2 cf. Unit 59.
N and W of Unit 59.

99.3628.1. Top soil. Top level NW: -0.12. NE: -0.22. SW: -0.40. SE: -0.48.
Finds: Hellenistic Painted (FW5.103); Colour-Coated plate (#31); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#25) ; Colour-Coated bowl (#17); Colour-Coated

goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#19, #21); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#35); Hellenistic Painted (#30); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#23); Unassigned ESA (#18, #27); Unassigned CSI (#22); ARS 50A, AD 180/230-370 (FW13.230, #28); Unassigned Red-slipped (#20); Gaming piece (S13e.74).

99.3628.2. Beneath #1. Hard packed soil with chips of green chert. Top level NW: -0.23. NE: -0.39. SW: -0.48. SE: -0.60.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.27); Colour-Coated bowl, 150-75/50 BC (#5, #15, #23); Colour-Coated bowl, 150-33/25 BC (#14, #24); Colour-Coated bowl (#10+12); Colour-Coated mastos, 150-35/25 BC (#11); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#22); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#21).

99.3628.B1. Beneath #2. N of Wall 73. Soft soil. Top level NW: -0.63. NE: -0.71. SW: -0.70. SE: -0.75.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl, 150-75/50 BC (#4).

99.3628.B2. Beneath #B1. Top level NW: -1.15. NE: -1.40. SW: -1.44. SE: -1.49.
No finds.

99.3627.C1. Beneath #2. W of Unit 59. Hard soil with chips of green chert. Top level -0.20.
Finds: Nail (#AR779).

99.3627.N1. Top soil of baulk between Units 58 and 59. Top level NW: -0.40. NE: -0.48. SW: -0.58. SE: -0.60.
Finds: Colour-Coated plate (#6); Unassigned ESA (#9)

99.3627.NC1. Beneath #N1. N W of Unit 59. Top level NW: -0.48. NE: -0.64. SW: -0.78. SW: -0.85.
Finds: Colour-Coated (#2).

Unit 59

Trench 98.3627.1-2.
Confined by Walls 73-75. PresDim 2.10 by 5.20 m.

98.3627.1. Top soil. Shared with Unit 58. Top level NW: -0.59. NE: -0.64. SW: -0.97. SE: -1.05.
Finds: ESA 4B, 31 BC-14 AD (#21); Unassigned ESA (#22); Transport amphora (cf. A59).

98.3627.2. Beneath #1. Hard soil with large stones. Shared with Unit 58. Top level NW: -0.78. NE: -0.85. SW: -1.13. SE: -1.28.
Finds: White Painted (#76); Hellenistic Painted (#12); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#47, #78); Colour-Coated bowl or plate (#8); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#9, #11, #13); Unassigned Red-slipped (#10, #37); ESA 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#79); ESA 35/36, AD 40-100 (#43); Transport amphorae (cf. A3, cf. A22a, cf. A24a5, cf. A32, cf. A52, cf. A55, cf. A70); Utility ceramics (UC29b.74, UC39.94, cf. UC50, UC97.218, cf. UC101, cf. UC104b, cf. UC111); Lamp (#42); Stone basin, chalice (cf. S12g, #AR731, S13a.66).

Unit 59A

Trench 99.3726.A1, N1, NA1.
For 99.3726.N1 cf. Unit 58.
PresDim 2 x 3 m.

99.3627.A1. Beneath 98.3627.2. Cleaning of floor. Top level NW: -1.12. NE: -0.85. SW: -1.08. SE: -1.11.
No finds.

99.3627.NA1. Beneath #N1. Northwestern corner of unit. Cleaning of floor. Top level NW: -0.68. NE: -1.11. SW: -1.19. SW: -1.14. Ashy area on slabs.
No finds.

Unit 59B

Trench 99.3627.2, B1-2. Area S of slab floor.
ExDim 3 by 3 m.

99.3627.2. Beneath 98.3627.2. Hard soil with mortar and large stones. Top level NW: -1.08. NE: -1.17. SW: -1.33. SE: -1.34.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#8); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#9); Stone tool (S6.20).

99.3627.B1. Beneath 99.3627.2.; Top level NW: -1.29. NE: -1.30. SW: -1.52. SE: -1.50.
Finds: ESA 22, 120 BC-AD 14 (#21, #23); ESA 4A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#22); Unassigned ESA (#20); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a2, cf. A24a3, A33.72); Pithos (cf. UC101); Stone basin (cf. S12g, #AR756).

99.3627.B2. Continuation of B1.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD100/150 (#10); Colour-Coated lid (#8); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#9); Pithos (cf. UC111).

Unit 60

Trench 99.3628.1-2, A1, 99.3728.W1-2.
For 99.3628.1-2 cf. Unit 58.
Confined by Wall 73, 75-76 and bedrock.
PresDim 2 by 2 m.

99.3628.A1. Beneath #2. Western part of unit. Relatively soft soil with many stones and lumps of mortar. Top level NW: -0.82. NE: -0.89. SW: -0.84. SE: -0.87.
Finds: Red-slipped Hellenistic tradition (#4); Colour-Coated (#3).

99.3728.W1. Top soil of baulk between Units 60 and 63. Shared with Unit 63. Top level NW: -0.23. NE: -0.29. SW: -0.50. SE: -0.49.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#10); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#9); CSI P 12, AD 50-150 (#11); Transport amphora (A37.80).

99.3728.W2. Beneath #W1. Soft soil with many large stones. Shared with Unit 63. Top level NW: -0.38. NE: -0.45. SW: -0.66. SE: -0.66.
Finds: Bichrome (IA2.64); Black on Red (#10); Colour-Coated basin (#3); Colour-Coated bowl 100-33/25 BC

(#4); Unassigned ESA (#3b); Utility ceramics (cf. UC7, cf. UC31); Saucer-shaped lamp (cf. L1.1); Stone basin (cf. S12g, #AR796)

Unit 61

Trench 98.3727.0-2, B1, D2, N1, NA1-2, 99.3727.W1-2, G1.
For 98.3727.0-2, B1 cf. Unit 65. For 98.3727.N1 cf. Unit 64
Confined by Walls 72-73, 75-76. Dim 2.20 by 2.40 m.

99.3727.W1. Top soil of baulk. Western part of unit. Top level NW: -0.64. NE: -0.61. SW: -1.05. SE: -1.0.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl (#14); Transport amphora (cf. A24a5); Stone tool (cf. S6, #AR788).

99.3727.W2. Beneath #W1. Very loose soil with many large and smaller slabs. Top level NW: -0.69. NE: -0.71. SW: -1.15. SE: -1.07.
Finds: White Painted (#25); Colour-Coated plate (#10-11); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#19); Unassigned CSI (#8); Transport amphorae (cf. A22a, cf. A24a2, cf. A24a4, cf. A34a5, cf. A69); Utility ceramics (UC52.127); Iron nail (M5.8).

98.3727.D2. Beneath #2. Eastern part of unit. Large slabs. Top level NW: -0.96. NE: -0.96. SW: -1.23. SE: -1.11.
Finds: ESA 22A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#9); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, A35.75).

99.3727.G1. Beneath #W2 and 98.3727.D2. Top level NW: slab. NE: -1.40. SW: -1.41. SE: -1.53.
Finds: Hellenistic Painted (#15); Transport amphorae (cf. A22a, cf. A24a4, A38.45, cf. A45).

98.3727.NA1. Beneath #N1. Centre of unit. Large slabs lying irregularly. Top level NW: -0.68. NE: -0.77. SW: -0.76. SE: -0.82.
Finds: Stone basin (#AR793).

98.3727.NA2. Beneath #NA1. Soil more porous and fewer stones. Top level NE: -1.05. SW: -0.96. SE: -1.07.
No finds.

Unit 62

Trench 98.3727.0-2, B1-4. Area S of Unit 61 and W of Unit 65 and 66. Partly excavated.
For 98.3727.0-2, B1-2 cf. Unit 65.
Confined by Walls 72, 76 and baulks. ExDim 1.2 to 1.6 by 3.2 m.

98.3727.B3. Beneath #B2. Soil and building debris. Top level N: -1.28. S: -1.45.
No finds.

98.3727.B4. Continuation of B3. Top level NW: -1.62. NE: -1.78. SW: -1.83. SE: -1.84.
No finds.

Unit 63

Trench 98.3728.0-2, B1.
Confined by Walls 73, 76-77 and bedrock. Pres.Dim 2 by 2.4 m.

98.3728.0. Surface. Shared with Unit 67.
Finds: Black on Red (IA3.89); Unassigned ESA (#4); Unassigned Red-slipped (#5).

98.3728.1. Top soil. Shared with Unit 67. Top level NW: -0.10. NE: -0.54. SW: -0.50. SE: -0.79. Bedrock in N part. TS pkt. 80-86.
Finds: Black on Red (IA3.85); ESA 37A, AD 60-100 (#13); Unassigned ESA (#12); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#11); Unassigned CSI (#16); Transport amphora (cf. A1, cf.A24a5, A78.152)

98.3728.2. Beneath #1. South-eastern part starting with top of Wall 76. Soil harder and more stony. Top level NW: -0.53. NE: -0.65. SW: -0.68. SE: -0.96.
Finds: White Painted (#38); Attizising (#13); Colour-Coated bowl (#12); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#15-16); Unassigned ESA (#5); Transport amphorae (cf. A15, cf. A48); Stone basin (S12c.53, cf. S12c, #AR686, #AR688-689, #AR718-719).

98.3728.B1. Beneath #2. Ashy soil. Top level NW: -1.12. NE: -1.08. SW: -1.0. SE: -1.16.
Finds: White Painted (#7, #8+9+25, #10+12+18, #13+14+16, #15); Utility ceramics (cf. UC8); Cooking ware jug (CW21a.56); Saucer shaped lamp (cf. L1.1); Stone basin (cf. S12d, #AR685).

Unit 64

Trench 98.3727.0-2, A1-2, N1, NB1.
For 98.3727.0-2 cf. Unit 65.
Confined by Walls 73, 76-77, 79. Dim 1.7 by 2.4 m.
In the northern part of the unit and resting upon Wall 78 is a rather coarse cement floor with a top level at –0.87. The southern part was excavated to level -1.72.

98.3727.N1. Northern part. Top soil. Shared with Units 61 and 68. Top level NW: -0.55. NE: -0.82. SW: -0.61. SE: -0.87.
Finds: Jar (UC112.260).

98.3727.NB1. Beneath #N1. Floor consisting of coarse mortar on slabs resting on Wall 78. Top level W: -0.77. E: -0.84.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#3-4).

98.3727.A1. Beneath #2. Many stones and lumps of mortar. Top level NW: -0.80. NE: -0.92. SW: -1.09.
Finds: Hellenistic Painted (#7); CRS 9B/C, AD 580/600-700 (#8); Stone weight (S11c.41).

98.3727.A2. Beneath #A1. Top level NW: -1.69. NE: -1.64. SW: -1.72. SE: -1.75.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#2-3).

Unit 65

Trench 98.3727.0, 2, B1-2, E1-2.
Confined by Wall 76-77, 79-80. Dim 1.1 by 1.7 m.

98.3727.0. Top soil. Shared with Units 61-62, 64, 66, 68. Top level NW: -0.61. NE: -0.87. SW: -1.01. SE: -1.13.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl, 150-33/25 BC (#6); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos (#5); Colour-Coated plate (#8); Unassigned ESA (#11); Unassigned CSI (#7); Transport amphora (cf. A6, cf. A24a2); Utility ceramics (cf. UC63).

98.3727.2. Beneath #0. Shared with Units 61-62, 64, 66, 68. Cancelled and subdived.
Finds: Limestone basin (#AR679).

98.3727.B1. Beneath #0. Soil, slabs and a large quantity of mortar. Shared with Unit 61-62, 64, 66. Top level NW: -0.74. SW: -1.09. SE: -1.20.
Finds: White Painted (#69); Colour-Coated (#8, #17); Hellenistic Painted (#7); Unassigned ESA (#16); Transport amphora (cf. A6, A34.73); Stone basin and a stone object with holes (S12d.55, S13f.77).

98.3727,B2. Beneath #B1. Shared with Unit 61-62, 64, 66. Top level N: -0.99. S: -1.25.
Finds: White Painted (cf. IA1.45); ESA 39, AD 60-80/100 (#7); Unassigned ESA (#45); Coin of Ptolemy King of Cyprus, 80-58 BC (cf. C10.26, #AR677).

98.3727.E1. Beneath #B2. Many stones. Top level N: -1.55. S: -1.63.
Finds:
Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim, 100-33/25 BC (#6, #12).

98.3727.E2. Beneath #E1. Looser soil and fewer stones. Top level NW: -1.72. NE: -1.75. SW: -1.74. SE: -1.84.
No finds.

Unit 66

Trench 98.3727.1-2, B1-2, F1.
For 98.3727.0,2, B1-3 cf. Unit 65.
Confined by Walls 76, 80-81 and baulk. ExDim 1.3 by 2 m.

98.3727.F1. Beneath #B3. Top level NW: -1.76. NE: -1.71. SW: -1.66. SE: -1.62.
Finds: Unassigned CSI (#5).

Unit 67

Trench 98.3728.0, 2, A1.
For 98.3728.0-2 cf. Unit 63.
Confined by Walls 73, 77, 82-83. Dim 0.9 by 1.4 m.

98.3728.A1. Beneath #2. Dark soft soil. Bedrock reached. Top level NW: -1.03. NE: -1.07. SW: -1.17. SE: -1.14
Finds: White Painted (cf. IA1.2, IA1.39, cf. IA1.40, cf. IA1.47, #3, #9, #15-16); Black on Red (#18); Transport amphora (cf. A11, cf. A15).

Unit 68

Trench 98.3727.0,2, A1-2, C1-2, N1, NC1-2.
For 98.3727.0,2 cf. Unit 65. For 98.3727.A1-2, N1 cf. Unit 64.
Confined by Walls 73, 77, 83. Dim A 1 m wide and 0.9 m deep niche.

98.3727.NC1. Beneath #N1. Northern part of unit. Top level W: -1.10. E: -1.06.
Finds: Hellenistic Painted (#3); Unassigned ESA (#4).

98.3727.NC2. Beneath #NC1. Top level W: -1.29. E: -1.32.
No finds.

98.3727.C1. Beneath #. Southern part of Unit. Soft soil, large slabs and mortar. Top level NW: -1.04. NE: -1.02. SW: -1.08. SE: -1.12.
Finds: Lamp (L15.46).

98.3727.C2. Beneath #C2. Large slabs. Top level NW: -1.19. NE: -1.21. SW: -1.21. SE: -1.23. Extended S to Wall 80.
Finds: White Painted (#4); Unassigned CSI (#3); Nail (cf. M9, #AR674).

Unit 69

Trench 97.3827.1-2, B1, 99.3828.1-3, A1, W1-2, NW, 99.3827.N1-2, NA1, NC1; 98.3827.W1-2, WA2.
For 97.3827.1-2 cf. Unit 73. For 98.3827.W1-2 cf. Unit 71.
Confined by Walls 83-84, 87-88. Dim 5 by 5.2 m.

99.3828.1. Top soil. Top level NW: -0.58. NE: -0.91. SW: -0.85. SE: -1.11.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl (#27-28); ESA 4A/B, 120 BC-AD 14 (#8); Unassigned ESA (#5, #7, #34-35); CRS 9B, AD 580/600-660/700 (#23); Unassigned CRS (#6, #24); PRS 3 E/F/H, AD 500-550 (#32); PRS 10A, AD 580-620 (#9); PRS 10C, AD 600-650 (#33); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5, cf. A46, cf. A50, cf. A52, cf. A71).

99.3828.2. Beneath #1. Fine soil with stones. Top level NW: -0.71. NE: -1.08. SW: -0.96. SE: -1.22.
Finds: White Slip Milk bowl (BA1.1); Bichrome (#17); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#13, #15); Thin-walled (#14); Unassigned CRS (#1); PRS 10B (FW14.279); Transport amphora (cf. A6); Stone weight, basin (11C.42, cf. S12f, #AR751).

99.3828.3. Continuation of #2. Top level on bedrock NW: -1.22. NE: -1.26. SW: -1.30. SE: -1.45.
Finds: White Painted (#20); CRS 9A variant, AD 560-600 (#15) ; CRS 9B, AD 580/600-660/700 (#14); Glass foot (G4b.90).

99.3827.N1. Top soil of baulk incl. northern part of W baulk. Top level NW: -0.87. NE: -1.15. SW: -0.93. SE: -1.15.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl, 150-75/50 BC (#8); Unassigned ARS (#7); Transport amphora (cf. A24a1).

99.3827.N2. Beneath #N2. Very soft soil. Top level NW:

-0.92. NE: -1.23. SW: - 0.98. SE: -1.30.
Finds: Stone grinder/pounder (cf. S3, #AR777).

99.3827.NC1. Beneath #N2. Eastern part of baulk, W of Wall 87.
No finds.

99.3827.NA1. Beneath # N2. Western part of baulk. Top level -1.50.
Finds: White Painted (#3); Utility ceramics (UC104a.240, UC107.251)

99.3828.A1. Beneath #3. Northern part of unit. Top level NW: -1.21. SW: -1.44.
Finds: White Painted (#28); Bichrome (#29-31); Black on Red (#27); Transport amphora (A11.22); Utility ceramics (cf. UC8, UC26b.57, UC48.115); Glass foot, bead (G4b.89, M30.82).

99.3828.W1. Top soil of baulk. Top level NW: -0.54. NE: -0.62. SW: -0.88. SE: -0.86.
No finds.

99.3828.W2. Beneath #W1. Soft soil with stones. Top level NW: -0.60. NE: -0.70. SW: -0.90. SE: -0.99.
Finds: White Painted (cf. IA1.40, #9); Utility ceramics (cf. UC93); Stone tool (cf. S6, #AR802); Nail (cf. M5, #AR800).

97.3827.B1. Beneath #2. Southern part of unit, N of Wall 88. Very fine, soft soil with few stones. Top level W: -1.35. E: -1. 40.
Finds: Red-slipped Hellenistic tradition (#3); Transport amphora (cf. A6).

Unit 69A

Trench 99.3828.C1-2, 99.3828.W3.
Confined by Walls 83, 85, 89 and bedrock. Dim 2 by 2.5 m.

99.3828.C1. Beneath #A1. Eastern part of unit. Top level NW: -1.38. SW: -1.53, SW: -1.50.
Finds: Utility ceramics (cf. UC26b).

99.3828.C2. Continuation of C1. Soil without larger stones.
No finds.

99.3828.W3. Beneath #W2. Western part of unit. Many stones and slabs. Top level NW: -1.20. NE: -1.35. SW: -1.46. SE: -1.53.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.44, IA1.50); Transport amphora (cf. A11); Utility ceramics (UC26b, UC93); Cooking ware dish (CW1b.3).

Unit 69B

Trench 99.3828.D1.
Confined by Walls 84-86, 89. Dim 1.6 by max 2.7 m.

99.3828.D1. Beneath #A1. Many large stones. Top level N: -1.5. S: -1.54.
Finds: White Painted (cf. IA1.45); Red Slip (IA4.104); Transport amphorae (A7.16, A8.18); Utility ceramics (cf. UC8, UC16b.28, cf. UC32); Iron pin (M22.45); Stone tools (cf. S6, #AR766, #AR778); Unidentifiable coin, perhaps Late Roman (C15.36).

Unit 69C

Trench 99.3828.E1-E2.
Confined by Walls 84, 86, 87. Dim 1 by 2.1 m.

99.3828.E1. Beneath #A1. Top level N: -1.60. S: -1.64.
Finds: Transport amphora (cf. A9); Utility ceramics (cf. UC25b); Stone tools (cf. S1, #AR765, S3.10).

99.3828.E2. Beneath #E1. Hard soil with stones. Top level NW: -1.68. NE: -1.71. SW: -1.67. SE: -1.70.
Finds: Undecorated bowl (cf. UC25b); Bronze fibula? (M18.32).

Unit 69D

Trench 97.3827.B2-3, 99.3827.NB2. Between Walls 88 and 89. Depression in rock.

97.3827.B2. Continuation of B1. Southern part. Top level -1.60.
Finds: Transport amphora (cf. A6); Stone basins (S12a.50, cf. S12c, #AR643).

97.3827.B3. Continuation of B2. Top level: W: -1.93. E: -1.85.
Finds: Colour-Coated (97.3827.B3.8); Utility ceramics (cf. UC63).

99.3827.NB1. Beneath #2. S of Wall 89. Top level -1.49.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim, 150-75/50 BC (#10, #19); Colour-Coated krater/bowl, 100-33/25 BC (#8); ESA 47 variant, AD 10 to 60/70 (FW9.188); Unassigned ESA (#12); Transport amphora (cf. A24a2); Utility ceramics (cf.UC10); Stone basin (cf. S12g, #AR780).

Unit 70

Trench 99.3928.1-2.
Confined by Walls 84, 87, 89-90. ExDim 2 by 5 m.

99.3928.1. Top soil. Top level NW: -0.93. NE: -1.09. SW: -1.13. SE: -1.26.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#15); CRS 9A variant (#7); PRS 1 A, AD 380-420 (FW14.251); PRS 10 A, AD 580-620 (#8).

99.3928.2. Beneath #1. Top level NW: -1.01. NE: -1.23. SW: -1.24. SE: -1.26.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.45, #60, #61+63+67, #62, #65); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#7, #9, #46b); ARS 67, AD 330/350-450/490 (FW13.240); Unassigned ARS (#59); PRS 3 E/F, AD 500-550 (FW14.253); Transport amphorae (cf. A1a, cf. A6, cf. A9, cf. A11, cf. A24a4, cf. A56); Utility ceramics (cf. UC78, 109.254, cf. UC111); Casserole (CW5d.11); Tile (#10); Stone basin (cf. S12g, #AR679).

Unit 70B

Trench 99.3927.1-2, C1, N1-2.
For 99.3827.1-2 cf. Unit 78.
Confined by Walls 87, 97 and baulk. ExDIM 1.7 by 2 m.

99.3927.N1. Top soil of baulk. Northern part of unit. Top level NW: -1.13. NE: -1.26. SW: -1.17. SE: -1.29.
No finds.

99.3927.N2. Beneath #N1. Top level NW: -1.26. NE: -1.30. SW: -1.28. SE: -1.40.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#14, #16); PRS 10 A, AD 580-620 (#15); PRS 10 C, AD 600-650 (#17); Transport amphorae (A6.15, cf. A34, cf. A59, cf. A68); Utility ceramics (cf. UC63, cf. UC112); Tile (#33); Glass bowl, beaker (G1b.24, G2c.48); Stone mortar (cf. S10, #AR807).

99.3927.C1. Beneath #2. Southern part of unit. Top level NW: -1.51. NE: -1.52. SW: -1.54. SE: -1.59.
Finds: Fragments of bronze plaque (M21.39).

Unit 71

Trench 98.3827.W1-2, WB2.
Confined by Walls 77, 91, 93. Dim 1 by 2.5 m.

98.3827.W1. Top soil of baulk. Shared with Units 69, 72. Top level NW: -0.87. NE: -0.89. SW: -1.13. SE: -1.24.
Finds: PRS 3F, AD 500-550 (#3); Transport amphora (cf. A15).

98.3827.W2. Beneath #W1. Stony layer. Shared with Units 69, 72. Top level NW: -0.96. NE: -1.04. SW: -1.22. SE: -130.
Finds: Utility ceramics (UC13.22, UC78.186, UC102b.232); Bronze foil (M17.26); Stone tool, quern, weights (cf. S3, #AR733, S9.30, S11a.35, M25.58).

98.3827.WB2. Beneath #W2. Top level NW: -1.06. NE: -1.21. SW: -1.30. SE: -1.30.
Finds: Colour-Coated jug (#9); Unassigned ESA (#.4); Utility ceramics (UC11.18).

Unit 72

Trench 97.3827.1-2, E1-2, 97.3826.N1, D1, 98.3827.W1-2, WC2.
For 98.3827.W1-2 cf. Unit 71. For 97.3826.N1 cf. Unit 76. For 97.3827.1-2, A1 cf. Unit 73.
Confined by Walls 81, 91, 93, 99. ExDim 2 by 3.4 m.

97.3827.E1. Beneath #A1. Northern part of unit. Many stones and slabs. Top level N: -1.57. S: -1.63.
Finds: CSI P 12, AD 50-150 (FW11.225); Unassigned Red-slipped (#7).

97.3827.E2. Continuation of #E1.
Finds: Pithos (cf. UC103).

98.3827.WC2. Beneath #W2. Top level W: -1.30. E: -1.38.
No finds.

Unit 72A

Trench 96.3826.0-2, 1, 97.3826.N1, D1.
For 96.3826.0-2 cf. Unit 74. For 97.3826.N1. cf. Unit 76.
Confined by Walls 91, 99 and baulk. ExDim 1 by 2 m.

97.3826.D1. Beneath #N1. Soft soil. Top soil NW: -1.38. NE: -1.40. SW: -1.35. SE: -1.48.
Finds: Colour-Coated fish plate (96.3826.D1.17); Thin-Walled beaker, first century AD (FW7.112); ESA 51, AD 70-120 (FW9.195, 196); CSI P 4 B, late 1st century BC to AD 50 (FW11.208); Transport amphora (A68.135); Utility ceramics (UC75.180, cf. UC92); Cooking pot (CW13b2.40); Stone tool and basins (cf. S6, #AR638, S12a.47, cf. S12a, #AR640, #AR642).

Unit 73

Trench 97.3827.1-2, A1-3.
Confined by Walls 88, 91, 94 and doorway 92. Dim 1.8 by 3.4 m.

97.3827.1. Top soil. Shared with Units 69, 71-72, 74-76. Top level NW: -0.89. NE: -1.17. SW: -1.24. SE: -1.52.
Finds: ARS 50A/B? AD180/230-400/440 (#1); Utility ceramics (cf. UC10, UC34.86, cf. UC106).

97.3827.2. Beneath #1. Top level NW: -1.07. NE: -1.30. SW: -1.30. SE: -1.54.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#4); Stone basin (cf. S12f, #AR611).

97.3827.A1. Beneath #2, S of Wall 88. Hard chalky soil with many small and larger stones and mortar. Top level N: -1.33. S: -1.42.
Finds: Attic skyphos/kylix (#25); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#1); Unassigned ESA (#24, #26); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#7); CRS 2, AD 480-550 (#6); Transport amphora (cf. A49); Stone basin (S12c.54).

97.3827.A2. Beneath #A1. Large slabs and stones. Top level N: -1.50. S: -1.60.
Finds: Colour-Coated plate (#7); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#3); Unassigned Red-slipped sherds (#6, #15); Transport amphora (cf. A24a2); Utility ceramics (UC90.205); Cooking pot (CW9.27); Stone basins (cf. S12d, #AR596, S12g.62); Bronze nail (M13.17).

97.3827.A3. Beneath #A2. Loose dark brown layer with small black particles and chips of limestone. Top level N: -1.61. S: -1.72.
Finds: Black on Red (IA3.76); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#4, #6); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#4); Utility ceramics (cf. UC64); Iron nail (cf. M5, #AR626); Stone basin (cf. S12a, #AR647).

Unit 74

Trench 96.3826.0-2, B1, 97.3826.N1, B1, E1.
For 97.3826.NT cf. Unit 78.
Confined by Wall 91, 92 and doorway, Wall 94. PresDim 1 by 2 m.

Excavated to level –1.98 S of the door to –1.84 to the S.

96.3826.0. Surface. Shared with Units 72A, 76.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#3); PRS 10 C, AD 600-650 (#13); Medieval (#1).

96.3826.1. Top soil. Shared with Units 72, 76. Extended one meter to the E. Top level NW: -1.28. NE: -1.48. SW: -1.35. SE: -1.5.
Finds: White Painted (#36); Attic? (#5); ESA 12, 40 BC-AD 10 (#38); ESA 26, 10 BC-AD 20/30 (FW9.158); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (#39); ESA 51, AD 70-120 (#37); Unassigned ESA? (#6); ARS 50B? 350-400/450 (#33); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A6, cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5, cf. A56); Utility ceramics (cf. UC100); Lamp (L13.42); Stone tools, weights (cf. S5, #AR508-509, cf. S11a, #AR513, M25.57).

96.3826.2. Beneath #1. Shared with Units 72, 76. Top level NW: -1.41. NE: -1.56. SW: -1.49. SE: -1.66.
Finds: White Painted (#45); Attic bowl, 375-350 BC (FW2.7); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150-75/50 BC (#14); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#40); Unassigned ESA (#44); Utility ceramics (cf. UC26b, cf. UC46, UC62.149); Lamp (cf. Wismann note 88); Glass foot (G4a.82).

96.3826.B1. Beneath #2. Building debris. Top level -1.41.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.5); Attic or Attizising (#25); Unassigned ESA (#27); Colour-Coated jug (#45); Transport amphorae (cf. A20b, A20c.37, cf. A24a5, cf. A32, cf. A55, A85.161, cf. A85.162); Utility ceramics (UC37.92, UC49.121); Casserole (CW3a.10); Terracotta loom weight (M23.52).

97.3826.B1. Beneath #N1. Doorway between Units 73 and 74. Top level NW: -1.5. NE: -1.51. SW: -1.55. SE: -1.55.
Finds: White Painted (IA1.3, IA1.22); Unassigned ESA (#5); CSI P 28, 1st century AD (#8); Unassigned CSI (#6); Transport amphora (cf. A48, cf. A66); Utility ceramics (cf. UC64), Stone tools (cf. S5, #AR624, cf. S6, #AR612-613).

Stone built feature between doorway and Wall 94.
Trench 97.3826.E1. Dim 3 by max. 2.10 m. It is lined by upright slabs with a top level at -1.62. Content: Soil, large stones and a large quantity of mortar.
Finds: Unassigned ESA (#1); Utility ceramics (UC77.185, UC99.222).

Unit 75

Trench 97.3827.1-2, D1-3, 99.3927.1-2, B1-2.
For 97.3827.1-2 cf. Unit 73. For 99.3927.1-2 cf. Unit 78.
Confined by Walls 88, 94-96. ExDim 2 by 2 m.

97.3827.D1. Beneath #2. Western part of unit. Building debris. Top level N: -1.32. S: -1.41.
Finds: ESA 4A/B, 120 BC-14 AD (#3); Lamp (cf. L12.35).

97.3827.D2. Continuation of #D1. Top level -1.61.
Finds: Colour-Coated plate, (#8); Cooking ware lid (CW22.69); Stone basin (cf. S12a, #AR593, cf. S12g, #AR594).

97.3827.D3. Continuation of D2. Top level -1.83 of bedrock N of Wall 94.
No finds.

99.3927.B1. Beneath #. Eastern part of unit. Top level NW: -1.43. NE: -1.54. SW: -1.47. SE: -1.54.
Finds: Hellenistic Painted (#11); Colour-Coated jug (#5); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#4).

99.3927.B2. Beneath #B1. Top level NW: -1.63. NE: -1.56. SW: -1.58. SE: -1.57.
Finds: Colour-Coated skyphos/goblet, 150-75/50 BC (#25); CSI P 12, AD 50-150 (#24).

Unit 76

Trench 96.3826.0-2, C1, 97.3826.N1-2, C1-2, 97.3827.1-2, C1-3, 99.3927.1-2, A1-2.
For 96.3826.0-2 cf. Unit 74. For 97.3827.1-2 cf. Unit 73. For 99.3927.1-2 cf. Unit 78.
Confined by Walls 94-96 and baulk. ExDim 2 by 8 m.

96.3826.C1. Beneath #2. Top level N: -1.55. S: -1.70.
Finds: Colour-Coated jug (FW4.98); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#19)ESA 37A, AD 60-100 (#10+13); ESA 30, AD 10-50 (#14+17); Unassigned ESA (#11); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#61); CSI P 22 A, AD 50-150 (FW11.224); Unassigned Red-slipped (#20-21); Transport amphorae (cf. A1, cf. A11, cf. A24a2, cf. A24a5, cf. A50).

97.3826.N1. Top soil of baulk. Top level NW: -1.24. NE: -1.52. SW: -1.28. SE: -1.48.
Finds: Black on Red (cf. IA3.78); Unassigned ESA (#1); Unassigned Red-slipped (#11, #13); PRS 3B/C, AD 450-475/490 (FW14.252); Transport amphora (A66.132).

97.3826.N2. Beneath #N1. Top level NW: -1.41. NE: -1.56. SW: 1.49. SE: -1.66.
Finds: Attic or Atticizing body sherd (#14); Unassigned ESA (#1); Cooking pot (CW13b.41).

97.3826.C1. Beneath #N2. Hard soil with many stones. Top level -1.75.
Finds: Unassigned Colour-Coated (#9, #5, #15-16); ESA 45 variant, first half of the 1st century AD (#11); CSI P 22A, 20 BC-AD 50/100 (FW11.227); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#17-20); Unassigned CSI (#16).

97.3826.C2. Continuation of C1. Top level-1.80.
Finds: CSI P 22 A, AD 50-150 (FW11.229); Nail (#AR646).

97.3827.C1. Beneath #N2. North-western corner of unit. Top level N: -1.41.
Finds: Colour-Coated plate (#5); Stone basin (cf. S12g, #AR595).

97.3827.C3. Beneath #C1. Top level -1.62.
Finds: Hellenistic Painted (#13, #15+16); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#3); CSI P 22A, 20 BC- AD 50/100 (#17); Nail, saw blade (cf. M9, #AR646, M15.20).

99.3927.A1. Beneath #2. W of Wall 96. Hard soil with mortar and many large stones and slabs. Top level NW: -1.61. NE: -1.59. SW: -1.67. SE: -1.67.
Finds: White Painted (cf. IA1.43); Unassigned Colour-Coated (#5, #7); ESA 18, 120-80 BC (#8); ESA 23, 100-50 BC (FW9.157); Utility ceramics (cf. UC8); Loom weights (M24.54-55).

99.3927.A2. Beneath #A1. Continuation of A1. Top level NW: -1.65. NE: -1.64 SW: -1.77. SE: -1.71.
Finds: Attic or Atticizing kylix (#21); Hellenistic Painted (#5, #22+23, #34-35, #37); Colour-Coated jug (FW4.101); Colour-Coated mastos, 150 to 35/25 BC (#6); Colour-Coated (#8, #10-12); ESA 22B, 31 BC-AD 14 (FW9.153); Transport amphora (cf. A24a5); Utility ceramics (cf. UC112) Lamp (L3.11); Glass bowl (G1b.23); Knife (M2.4); Stone weight (S11c.43).

Pit-room 3.
Trench 96.3826.C2. Beneath #C1.
It is 0.92 m deep from level -2.06 to level -2.98. Dim 1.6 m from the entrance blocks to the back and it is 1.30 m wide. The bedrock forms a semicircle to the S and steps cut into the bedrock lead down to the entrance of the room, which is 0.5 m wide and flanked by large blocks. It was covered by stone slabs, but one of them a 1.70 m long slab with two large holes was removed in order to excavate the room. Content: Loose soil.
Finds: Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 150 BC-AD 100/150 (#59); Colour-Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#55); Colour-Coated closed plate (FW4.49); Colour-Coated closed form (#60, #66); ESA 4A/B, 120 BC- AD 14 (#64); ESA 4B, 31 BC-AD 14 (FW9.133); ESA 30, AD 10-50 (FW9.168); ESA 33?, first half of 1st century AD (#70); ESA 37B, AD 60-199 (FW9.179); ESA 45 variant, first half of 1st century BC (#65); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70, FW9.187); ESA 53, AD 80-120/150 (#9); ITA Conspectus form 26.1, first half of the 1st century AD (FW10.204); CSI P 22A, 20 BC-AF 50/100 (FW11.229); Transport amphorae (cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5, cf. A69); Utility ceramics (cf. UC 59, cf. UC 101, cf. UC111); Coin of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II, probably 129-117/6 (cf. C7.14, #AR501); Stone basin (cf. S12a, #AR464).

Unit 77

96.3826.1-2, A1-2.
For 96.3826.0-2 cf. Unit 74.

96.3826.A1. Beneath #2. Building debris. Top level -1.78.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim, 100-33/25 BC (#6-7); Utility ceramics (UC17.34, UC79.188).

96.3826.A2. Continuation of #A1.
Finds: Colour-Coated bowl, 225-150 BC (#172); Colour-Coated plate (FW4.68); Colour- Coated goblet/skyphos, 75/50 BC-AD 100/150 (#144, #157); Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim, 150-33/25 BC (#155-156, #203, #209-210); Colour-Coated bowl with incurved rim, 100-33/25 BC (FW4.84, #145-151); ESA 2/3, 120 BC-AD 29 (FW9.120)
ESA 22B, 31 BC-AD 14 (#143); ESA 33, early 1st century AD (#166); ESA 37B, AD 60-100 (FW9.178, 180); ESA 39, AD 60/80-100 (#200); ESA 47 variant, AD 10-60/70 (FW9.192); ESA 53? AD 80-120/150 (#164); ESA 54, 75/80-130/150 (#165); CSI P 11, AD 50-150 (#160+161, #201); CSI P 28, 1st century AD (FW11.236); Transport amphorae (A3.10, A13.26, cf. A22a, cf. A24a3, cf. A24a5, cf. A49, cf. A59, A60.124); Utility ceramics (UC55.133, UC57.139, UC58.141, cf. UC64, cf. UC89, cf. UC93, UC101.228, UC111.259); Cooking ware plate (CW4.15); Glass beaker/jar, flask and plate (G2d.54, G3.70, G5a.98); Stone tools and basin (cf. S3, #AR497, cf. S6, #AR496, cf. S8, #AR506, cf. S12a, #AR505).

Unit 78

99.3927.1-2, D1.
Confined by Walls 95, 97-98 and baulk. ExDim 0.5 by 4 m

99.3927.1. Top soil. Top level NW: -1.18. NE: -1.29. SE: -1.51.
Finds: Transport amphora (cf. A1b).

99.3927.2. Beneath #1. Building debris. Top level NW: -1.30. NE: -1.40. SW: -1.68. SE: -1.59.
Finds: Attic or Attizicing (#5); Hellenistic Painted (#7); CRS 9A, AD 550-600 (cf. FW15.277); Transport amphorae (A1b, cf. A22b, A24a2.50, cf. A24a3); Undecorated bowl (UC26.64); Stone tool (S6.24).

99.3927.D1. Beneath #2. Upright slabs. Top level -1.72.
No finds.

Appendix B

Catalogue of walls (Fig. 93)

Lone Wriedt Sørensen

Abbreviations

E	East
ExL	Excavated length
L	Length
N	North
Or	Orientation
PL	Preserved length
PTL	Preserved top level
RL	Reconstructed length
S	South
TL	Top level
W	West

Wall 1
Or E/W between Unit 1 and Units 2-3. ExL. 5.1 m. PTL 0.19, built at -013. Large dressed blocks and slabs and small stones with mortar in between.

Wall 2
Or N/S between Units 2 and 3. L. 2 m. PTL at 0.43 to 0.31, built at 0.14. Two to three courses of small and large dressed stones with mortar in between.

Wall 3
Or E/W between Units 2-4 and Units 6-8. PL. 8.3 m. Between Units 2 and 6 PTL 0.28, built at 0.12. Between Units 3 and 7 PTL 0.26 to 0.14, built at -0.04. Between Units 4 and 7 PTL 0.07, built at -0.08. Two to three irregular courses of stones and dressed fieldstones with mortar in between.

Wall 4
Or E/W between Units 3 and 4. L. 2.4 m. PTL 0.31, built at -0.17. A single line of one to five courses of large and small stones with mortar in between.

Wall 5
Or N/S between Units 4 and 5. ExL. 2.2 m. PTL 0.10 to 0.06, built at -0.17. One to five courses of large and small stones with mortar in between.

Wall 6
Or E/W in Unit 4. ExL. 1.2 m. PTL -0.17, excavated to level -0.26. Fieldstones with mortar in between.

Wall 7
Or N/S between Units 6 and 7. L. 1.8 m. PTL 0.21 to 0.06, built at -0.03 in Unit 7.
One course of large dressed stones.

Wall 8
Or E/W between Units 7-8 and Units 9-11. PL. 7.8 m. Between Units 7 and 9 PTL 0.34, built at -0.01. One irregular course of rubble and dressed stones with traces of mortar. Between Units 7 and 10 PTL 0.11 to 0.40, built at -0.07. More regular, one to two courses of rubble and dressed stones. Between Units 8 and 11 PTL 0.55 to 0.32, built at 0.09. Up to four courses of stones and slabs.

Wall 9
Or N/S between Units 8, 11, 15, 17 and Units 27, 25-24, 18. PL. 13.5 m. Between Units 8 and 27 PTL 0.21 to 0.31, built at -0.14 in Unit 8. Three to four courses of fieldstones and slab fragments. Between Units 11 and 25 PTL 0.45, built at 0.0. Between Units 15 and 24 PTL 0.27, built at 0.0. One to three courses of fieldstones, slab fragments and a large stone and mortar. Between Units 17 and 18 PTL 0.36, built at -0.04. Up to five courses of fieldstones and slab fragments.

Wall 10
Or N/S west of Unit 9. PL. 2 m. PTL 0.12 to 0.03, built at -0.2. One to two courses of irregular stones.

Wall 11
Or N/S between Units 9 and 10. L. 2 m. PTL 0.15, built at -0.29. One irregular course of rubble.

Wall 12
Or E/W between Units 9 and 12. PL. 5 m. PTL 0.23 to 0.03, built at -0.23. One to two irregular courses of dressed fieldstones. To the W it is provided with a groove running E/W. Large patch of mortar preserved on top.

Wall 13
Or N/S between Units 10, 13-14 and Units 11, 15. RL. 4.6 m. Between Units 10 and 11 PTL 0.14, built at 0.08. One course of stones. Between Units 11 and 13 PTL 0.23, built at 0.11. One to two courses of dressed fieldstones and slab fragments. Between Units 14 and 15 PTL 0.16, built at -0.2. Three to four courses of dressed fieldstones and slab fragments.

Wall 14
Or E/W between Units 10, 12 and Unit 13. PL. 4.9 m. PTL 0.19 to 0.37, built at -0.03 to 0.07. Up to four courses of dressed fieldstones, slabs and slab fragments.

Wall 15
Or E/W between Units 13, 11 and Units 14, 15. PL. 8.5 m. Between Units 13 and 14 PTL 0.04 to 0.21, built at 0.0. One course of dressed fieldstones and larger stones. Between Units

11 and 15 PTL 0.25, built at 0.08. Three courses of rubble and dressed fieldstones.

Wall 16

Or N/S between Units 14A, 14B. L. 1.8 m. PTL 0.0, built at -0.2. One course of dressed fieldstones and larger stones.

Wall 17

Or N/S between Units 14, 14A. L. 1.8 m. PTL 0.14 to -0.07, built at -0.24. One to two courses of dressed fieldstones.

Wall 18

Or E/W between Units 14-15, 24 and Units 16-18. L.13 m. Between Units 14 and 16 PTL 0.03 to 0.18, built at -0.03 to 0.04. One to two courses of field stones, larger stones and mortar. Between Units 14 and 17 PTL 0.35, built at 0.08. Up to five courses of fieldstones and larger stones with plaster preserved. Between Units 15 and 17 a trial trench excavated in 1991 destroyed the wall. Between Units 18 and 24 PTL 0.34, built at -0.04. Up to four courses of dressed fieldstones, slab fragments, larger stones and mortar. Plaster on the S side.

Wall 19

Or N/S between Units 16, 16A and Units 17, 19-20. RL. 10 m. Between Units 16 and 17. Only a small section south of Wall 18 is preserved. PTL 0.22, built at 0.02. Two courses of dressed fieldstones. Between Units 16A and 19 PTL 0.15, built at -0.16. Dressed fieldstones and slabs. N of Wall 24 a threshold formed by a slab at 0.05 with a tap hole at 0.01. Between Units 16A and 20 PTL 0.05 to 0.13, built at -0.16. Dressed fieldstones, slabs and larger stones.

Wall 20

Or E/W between Units 17 and 19. PL. 2 m. PTL 0.10 to 0.22, built at -0.15. Large slab resting on fieldstones and slab fragments.

Wall 21

Or N/S between Units 24, 18-19 and Units 21-23. PL. 12.25 m with a hiatus measuring 1.4 m E of Unit 19. Between Units 18 and 23 PTL 0.33, built at 0.08 m. A couple of courses of slabs with fieldstones on top. Between Units 19 and 22 PTL 0.41, built at 0.0. Three courses of dressed fieldstones. Between Units 19 and 21 PTL 0.25, built at -0.1. Irregular rubble. To the S a large reused dressed block resting on Wall 21a in Pit-room 1A. Plaster on the E side.

Wall 22

Or E/W, between Units 18 and 19. L. 1.45 m. PTL 0.51, excavated to slabs in Unit 18 at 0.05 and at 0.10 in Unit 19. Up to four courses of dressed fieldstones.

Wall 23

Or N/S between Units 19 and 20. PL. 2.30 m. PTL 0.02, built at -0.3. A line of slabs.

Wall 24

Or E/W between Units 19 and 20. PL. 3.20 m. PTL 0.21, excavated to level -0.35. Three to four courses of fieldstones, slab fragments and larger dressed stones. A 0.8 m long slab originally framed by upright slabs indicates the position of a doorway.

Wall 25

Or E/W between Units 20 and 56. PL. 2.40 m. PTL 0.04, built at -0.3. Slabs resting on dressed fieldstones.

Wall 26

Or E/W between Units 19, 21 and Units 53, 56. PL. 8.75 m. PTL 0.17 to -0.24. Built on Wall 26a and extend at least 1 m to the W, where it rests on the soft sedimentary deposit at level -0.64. Slabs resting on top of Pit 8 indicates that the wall continued even further to the W.

Wall 27

Or E/W, between Units 21 and 22. PL. 2 m. PTL 0.32, built at -0.1. A large stone with a slab on top to the E and dressed fieldstones to the W.

Wall 28

Or N/S between Units 28, 26, 21-24 and Units 30-30A, 31-34, 45. PL. 24 m.
Between Units 28 and 30A PTL 0.59 to 0.75, built at 0.2. Up to four courses of dressed fieldstones with traces of plaster. Between Units 28 and 30 PTL 0.60, built at 0.11. One to two courses of dressed fieldstones and slabs with mortar in between. The corner between this wall and Wall 36 had disintegrated. Between Units 24 and 31 PTL 0.55 to 0.60, built at 0.17. Four to five courses of dressed fieldstones on larger stones. Between Units 23 and 32 PTL 0.17 to 0.57, built at 0.21 to -0.02. One to two courses of fieldstones. Plaster on the E side. Between Units 22 and 33 PTL 0.31 to 0.40, built at -0.08 to -0.23 PTL 0.30 to 0.01, built at -0.55 to -0.59. Patches of plaster on the E side. Between Units 21 and 34, PTL 0.27, built at –0.53. Up to eight courses of dressed fieldstones. Coarse plaster on the E side. Between Units 21 and 45 PTL 0.24 to 0.05, built at -0.25 to -0.33. Up to seven courses of dressed fieldstones. The corner of this wall and Wall 26 has disintegrated. It rested on a large block at -0.33.

Wall 29

Or E/W between Units 22 and 23. L. 2.10 m. PTL 0.35, built at 0.05 m. Three to four courses of dressed fieldstones set in mortar. Plaster in the corner between this wall and Wall 21.

Wall 30

Or NNW/SSE in Pit 1. L. 1.9 m. TL -0.3, built at -0.99. A single line of seven courses of dressed fieldstones and slabs resting on a course of large stones. It is topped by a large block, which rests on fieldstones piled up against the wall from the E.

Wall 31

Or E/W between Units 24 and 25. PL. 3 m. PTL 0.3, built at 0.1. One to two courses of slabs, slab fragments and larger stones set in mortar.

Wall 32

Or E/W between Unit 25 and Units 27-28. L. 2.90 m. Between Units 25 and 27 PTL 0.49, built at 0.16. A large dressed block. To the S it seems to rest on fieldstones at same level as wall 9 to the west, to the N it rests on soil. The middle part is covered by mortar. The E part PTL 0.57 built at

0.2. One irregular course of fieldstones and small slabs.

Wall 33
Or N/S between Units 25 and 26. PL. 3 m. PTL 0.60 to 0.25, built at 0.19. Two to three courses of dressed fieldstones. The S part has disintegrated.

Wall 34
Or E/W in Pit 15. PTL -0.7 excavated to -1.5. Five courses of dressed fieldstones.

Wall 35
Or E/W between Units 28 and 29. ExL. 1.8 m. PTL 0.41, excavated to slab along S side at 0.54 and to slab in NW corner of Unit 28 at 0.2.

Wall 36
Or E/W between Unit 30 and Units 31, 40. PL. 4.5 m. Between Units 30 and 31 PTL 0.5, built at 0.1. Larger dressed stones with fieldstones and small slabs on top. Between Units 30 and 40 PTL 0.50, built at 0.2. Dressed fieldstones and small slabs.

Wall 37
Or N/S between Units 31-34 and Units 40-44. PL. 15 m. Between Units 31 and 40 PTL 0.58 to 0.81, built at 0.2. Up to five regular courses of fieldstones with some larger dressed blocks on top. Between Units 32 and 41 PTL 0.53, built at 0.16, S part disintegrated. Between Units 33 and 43 PTL 0.42 built at -0.2. Between Units 34 and 44 PTL 0.09, built at -0.30 to the N to -0.49 to the S. Large blocks and slabs and to the S regular courses of slabs and fieldstones. A 1.25 m long section N of Wall 41 is covered with plaster on the W side and the top.

Wall 38
Or N/S, between Units 30, 40-41 and Unit 38. RL. 9 m. Between Units 30 and 38 PTL 0.4 to 0.6, built at 0.2. Between Units 40 and 38 PTL 0.55 to 0.7 built at 0.1. Up to 4 courses of fieldstones. Between Units 41 and 38 PTL 0.2. Up to five courses of dressed fieldstones, plaster on the E side.

Wall 38a
Or E/W in Unit 38. PTL at 0.79, built at 0.45. Four courses of dressed fieldstones.

Wall 39
Or E/W between Units 24, 31 and Units 23, 32. L. 4.8 m. Between Units 23 and 24 fieldstones resting on a couple of courses of slabs. PTL 0.17. A 0.6 m wide doorway consisting of a slab at level -0.0 with the remains of a thin upright slab to the W. E of the doorway PTL 0.41 built at -0.2. Four to five regular courses of fieldstones and mortar. Between Units 31 and 32 PTL 0.31, built at 0.1. A line of stones.

Wall 40
Or E/W between Units 32, 41, 39 and Units 33, 43, 42. ExL. 7.5 m. Between Units 32 and 33 PTL 0.22 to 0.54. Built at 0.06. Only the S side of the wall is preserved. Up to five courses of dressed fieldstones. Between Units 41 and 43 W of the doorway the wall is poorly preserved. The doorway is 0.60 m wide and has two steps constructed of slabs at level 0.0 and -0.1 leading down to the S. An upright slab N of the doorway. E of the doorway PTL 0.51, built at -0.15. Five to six courses of dressed fieldstones.

Wall 41
Or E/W between Units 33 and 34. L. 2 m. PTL -0.23, built at -0.55. Three courses of dressed fieldstones and slabs covered with plaster.

Wall 42
Or E/W between Units 34, 44 and Unit 45. PL. 4.65 m. Top 0.03 to 0.13 to -0.10, built at -0.45. Up to four courses of slabs and large dressed blocks.

Wall 43
Or E/W between Unit 36 and Units 30B, 35. ExL. 4 m. PTL 0.6. It rests on the blocks forming the doorframes to Pit-room 2. The section above the doorway was removed to investigate Pit-room 2.

Wall 44
Cf. Pit-room 2.

Wall 45
Or E/W in Unit 30B. ExL. 0.5 m. The wall probably continues to the E beneath Unit 35. PTL 0.44 built at 0.06.

Wall 46
Or N/S in Pit 14. ExL. 1.1 m. PTL -0.85 excavated to -1.2. A line of stones.

Wall 47
Or E/W between Units 30B and 38. L. 1.4 m. PTL 0.53 to 0.7 built at 0.2. A single course of irregular stones. The doorstep between Walls 47 and 48 is located 0.5 m S of the N side of Wall 47. PTL at 0.63, resting at 0.45. It is a rectangular dressed block measuring 0.45 x 0.90 m. A pivot hole with a D. of 0.08 m in the SE corner.

Wall 48
Or N/S between Units 38, 43-44 and Units 37, 39, 42. RL. 13 m. Between Units 38 and 37, PTL 0.84, built at 0.45. Up to six courses of dressed fieldstones. The wall has disintegrated for about 3 m N of the doorway between Units 38 and 43 the wall forms a curve into Unit 41. PTL 0.48, built at 0.03. Four courses of dressed fieldstones. Upright slabs with a PTL at 0.6 in the wall may indicate the original W side of the wall. Between Units 42 and 43 PTL 0.14 to 0.27, built at -0.11 to -0.01. Up to four courses of dressed fieldstones. E of Unit 44 PTL 0.34, built at -0.17. Large stones. A short section to the S is partly built on a ledge cut into the bedrock to -0.23 to the N and -0.34 to the S.

Wall 49
Or E/W between Units 40 and 41. PL. 2 m. PTL 0.50 to 0.35, built at 0.1. Two courses of fieldstones and slabs. The corner between Walls 49 and 38 has disintegrated.

Wall 50
Or E/W between Units 43 and 44. L. 4.20 m with a 0.9 m wide doorway. W of the doorway PTL 0.34, built at -0.30. Up to six irregular courses of fieldstones and slabs with some mortar and soil in between. The wall has disintegrated next

to the doorway. E of the doorway PTL 0.42, built at -0.10 to -0.17. Six courses of fieldstones, blocks and slabs.

Wall 51
Or E/W between Units 46 and 47. PL. 1.6 m. PTL -0.5, built at -0.73. One course of slabs and fragmented upright slabs.

Wall 52
Or E/W between Units 45 and 53. PL. 3.30 m. PTL -0.68 to -0.79 excavated to -0.95. One to two courses of fieldstones.

Wall 53
Or N/S between Units 46-47 and Unit 48. RL. 6.5 m. PTL -0.6, built at -1.1.Up to three courses of dressed fieldstones, slabs and stones with soil and mortar in between. 1.4 m S of the N baulk the wall seems to form a corner, and it has disintegrated for about one m S of this.

Wall 54
Or E/W between Units 50, 47-48 and Units 51, 49. RL. 11 m. Between Units 50 and 51 PTL -0.17, built at -0.32. One course of fieldstones. Between Units 47 and 51 PTL 0.53, built at -0.72. Two courses of fieldstones. A hiatus. Between Units 48 and 49 PTL -0.67 to -0.90 from W to E, built at -0.86 to -1.03. Up to three courses of larger stones.

Wall 55
Or N/S between Units 53, 50 and Unit 47. L. 5.20 m. PTL -0.35, built at -0.62 to -0.73. Eastern side four to six courses of dressed fieldstones, western side dressed stones and fieldstones with slab fragments piled up in between.

Wall 56
Or N/S east of Unit 48. PL. 1.20 m. PTL -0.99, built on shelf cut into the bedrock at -1.10. Larger dressed stones with soil in between.

Wall 57
Or E/W between Units 50, 53. L. 3.2 m. Large slab to the E and a large dressed block E of entrance to Room 2. Hiatus above entrance to room. Top of block -0.12, E: -0.62.

Wall 58
Or N/S between Unit 52 and Units 50, 51. PL. 4 m. PTL -0.1 to -0.2. Built at 0.3. One course of dressed fieldstones.

Wall 58a
Or N/S between Unit 52 and Units 50, 51. PL. 3 m. PTL -0.14 built at -0.2. One to two courses of dressed fieldstones.

Wall 59
Or E/W between Units 52 and 53. L. 7 m. PTL -0.05 to 0.02. Built at -0.5 to -0.7. N side very irregular, small and large stones and blocks piled up with soil in between. Central part damaged. S side excavated to -0.5. Up to four courses of slabs and dressed fieldstones.

Wall 60
Or N/S between Unit 54 and Units 52-53. PL. 6 m. Between Units 54 and 53 PTL -0.04. Between Unit 54 and 57 PTL -0.01, built at -0.4. Slabs and large stones.

Wall 60a
Or N/S between Units 54, 56 and Unit 53, beneath Wall 60. ExL. 3.5 m. PTL of exposed N part -0.1.11, excavated to -1.43. Two to three regular courses of fieldstones, stones and slabs.

Wall 61
Wall corner around platform in Unit 54. PTL at -0.12, built at -0.58. Five regular courses of dressed fieldstones. PTL -0.1, built at -0.9.

Walls 62-68. Cf. Rooms 4-4A.

Wall 69
Or E/W. In Unit 54. ExL. 1 m. Large dressed stones. PTL -0.88, excavated to -1.24.

Wall 70
North wall of Unit 57. Or. E/W. ExL. 2 m. PTL -0.44 built at -0.56. Irregular rubble.

Wall 71
E wall of Unit 57. Or NNW/SSW. L 3.4 m. PTL -0.44, built at -0.5. Irregular rubble.

Wall 72
Or E/W between Units 61-62. L. 2 m. PTL -0.84 to -1.09 from W to E. Built at -1.54. Large upright slabs to the W, the eastern 0.40 m irregular courses of fieldstones and slabs.

Wall 73
Or E/W between Units 58, 60, 63, 67 and Units 59, 61, 64, 68. PL. 10.20 m. Between Units 58 and 59 PTL -0.52, excavated to slab floor at -1.2. Dressed fieldstones lined by large upright stone slabs on the S side. Between Units 60 and 61 PTL -0.67, built at -1.38 to -1.57 from W to E. Two to three irregular courses of dressed fieldstones and stones. Between Units 63 and 64 PTL at -1.0. One course of dressed fieldstones. Between Units 67 and 68 PTL from -0.84 to -0.95, built at -1.42 in Unit 68. One irregular course of stones, a large upright slab covers the S side.

Wall 73a
Or E/W between Units 63 and 64, beneath Wall 73. ExL. 2.2 m. PTL -1.12. Excavated to level -1.3 in Unit 63. Two to three courses of fieldstones.

Wall 74
Or N/S between Units 58 and 59A. PL. 2.3 m. PTL -0.74 to -0.91 from N to S, built at -1.05. One to two courses of stones and slabs lined with upright slabs.

Wall 75
Or N/S between Units 58-59 and Units 60-61. PL. 4 m. Between Units 58 and 60 PTL -0.64 built at -0.85. Fieldstones. Between Units 59 and 61 PTL -0.59 to -0.76. Slab floor in Unit 59A at -1.2, excavated to -1.42 south of the floor. In unit 59A up to five courses of dressed fieldstones, in Unit 59B seven courses. Traces of plaster.

Wall 76
Or N/S between Units 61-62 and Units 64-66. ExL. 6 m. Between Units 60 and 63 PTL at -0.59 excavated to -0.77.

One to two courses of dressed fieldstones. E of Unit 61 PTL -0.77, to -0.99 from N to S. Excavated to -1.57. It is covered with plaster and lined with thin upright slabs. E of Unit 62 PTL from -0.99 to -1.54 from N to S. Regular courses of dressed fieldstones and slabs covered with plaster.

Wall 77
Or N/S between Units 64-65 and Units 68, 71. L. 4.4 m. Between Units 64 and 68 PTL -0.91, built at -1.42 in Unit 68, excavated to -1.75 in Unit 64. Up to seven regular courses of dressed fieldstones and slabs. Large slabs along E side. Plaster. Between Units 65 and 71 PTL -1.14, excavated to -1.75. xx regular courses of dressed fieldstones and slab fragments.

Wall 77a
Or N/S between Units 63 and 67. PL. 2 m. PTL -1.03, built at –1.75 in Unit 67.Up to four courses of dressed fieldstones.

Wall 78
Or E/W in Unit 64. L. 1.2 m. PTL -0.96, excavated to level -1.72. Seven courses of dressed fieldstones.

Wall 79
Or E/W between Units 64 and 65. L. 1.7 m. PTL -1.0 m. One course of dressed fieldstones resting upon building debris.

Wall 80
Or E/W between Units 65 and 66. L. 2.6 m. PTL -1.52, built at -1.75. Three courses of dressed fieldstones.

Wall 81
Or N/S between Units 66 and 72. ExL. 1.7 m. PTL -1.54. In Unit 66 excavated to slab at -1.73, excavated to -1.77 in Unit 72. Two regular courses of dressed fieldstones and slabs.

Wall 82
Or E/W north of Unit 67. L. 1 m. PTL -1.32, built at -1.51. Two courses of fieldstones.

Wall 83
Or N/S between Units 67-68 and Unit 69. L. 4.3 m. Between Units 67 and 69 PTL -0.79 built at –1.22. Two courses of dressed stones. Between Units 68 and 69 PTL -0.97 to -1.06 from N to S built at -1.4. Four courses of dressed fieldstones and slabs.

Wall 84
Or E/W north of Units 69-70. PL. 3 m. PTL to the west -0.97 and to the E -1.36, built at -1.66 to -1.78. One to three courses of fieldstones. A ledge cut in the bedrock indicates that the wall formed a corner with Wall 83 at level -1.22.

Wall 85
Or N/S between Units 69A and 96B. PL. 2.6 m. PTL -1.45, built on strip of bedrock at -1.78. Two courses of stones and fieldstones.

Wall 86
Or N/S between Units 69B and 69C. PL. 1.6 m. PTL -1.56, built on strip of bedrock at -1.75 to -1.87 from north to south. Two courses of stones and fieldstones.

Wall 87
Or N/S between Units 69 and 70. PL. 6 m. The northern part has partly disintegrated. PTL -1.61 to -1.35 from north to south. Built at -1.71 to -1.77. Up to four courses of dressed fieldstones, larger stones and slabs. A large block forms the corner between this wall and Wall 88.

Wall 88
Or E/W between Unit 69 and Units 73, 75. PL. 5 m. PTL -1.18 to -1.35 from W to E. Excavated to -1.5 to -1.80 from W to E. Up to six courses of dressed fieldstones and larger stones. E part large dressed blocks with fieldstones on top.

Wall 89
Or E/W in Unit 69. PL. 1.8 m. PTL -1.57 to -1.32 from W to E, built at xx E: -1.69. Up to four courses of dressed fieldstones, only one line preserved to the W.

Wall 90
Or N/S W of Unit 70A. PL. 1.8 m. PTL -1.47, built at -1.63. One course of dressed fieldstones.

Wall 91
Or N/S beneath Unit 69 and between Units 71-72 and Units 73-74. PL. 6 m. Beneath Unit 69 only faint traces preserved. PTL -1.51. Between Units 71 and 73 partly destroyed by the construction of Wall 88. PTL -1.51, built at -1.71. Between Units 72 and 73 PTL at -1.57, built at -1.75. Up to six courses of dressed fieldstones and slabs.

Wall 92
Or E/W doorway between Units 73 and 74. A 0.62 m long horizontal slab at level -1.8 flanked by two 0.10 m tall stones, which are back 0.05 m to the north.

Wall 93
Or E/W between Units 71 and 72. PL. 0.7 m. PTL -1.48, built at -1.78. Large dressed block resting on fieldstones.

Wall 94
Or N/S on top of wall 94a between Units 73 and 75. PL. 2 m. PTL -1.34. One course of dressed fieldstones.

Wall 94a
Or N/S between Units 73-74 and Units 75-76. PL. 5.6 m. Between Units 73 and 75 N part destroyed by the construction of Wall 88. PTL -1.65, built at -1.83. Up to six courses of dressed fieldstones. Between Units 74 and 76 PTL -1.62, excavated to level -1.78. Up to three regular courses of dressed fieldstones.

Wall 95
Or E/W between Units 75 and 76. L. 3 m. PTL -1.47, built at level -1.7. One course of dressed fieldstones.

Wall 96
Or N/S between Units 75-76 and Unit 78. L. 4.8 m. PTL -1.41 to -1.6 from N to S, built at -1.75 to -2.03 from N to S. Up to five courses of dressed fieldstones with large corner stone between this wall and Wall 98. Thin upright slab along the W side.

Wall 97

Or E/W between Units 70 and 78. ExL. 1 m. PTL -1.50, excavated to -1.73. Two courses of dressed fieldstones.

Wall 98

Or E/W south of Unit 78. ExL. 0.5 m. PTL -1.50, excavated to -2.03. Large corner stone between this wall and Walls 96.

Wall 99

Or E/W south of Unit 72. PL. 0.8 m. PTL -1.59, built at level -1.86. Two to three courses of stones lined by upright slabs.

Painted Iron Age pottery

Lone Wriedt Sørensen

Local painted Iron Age pottery was found scattered in the excavation area, even in the upper layers and on the surface. A more substantial amount was found in the north-eastern part of the excavation and in particular in Pits 2, 4, 7, 8 and 11, where it appeared without later intrusions. The material is mostly fragmentary and abraded, and except for perhaps IA2.64 the decoration is confined to the Cypriot standard elements consisting of lines, bands and concentric circles. According to the ceramic evidence the site was not occupied during the early Iron Age. The earliest sherds compare with Type III pottery (850-750 BC), and a large proportion belongs to later types in the Swedish classification system.

Most of the ware types current on the island during the Iron Age are present, but a marked difference as to frequency and range of shapes may be noticed. According to the data retrieved so far White Painted Ware predominates, and Black on Red Ware is also well represented, while Bichrome Ware is represented by surprisingly few examples. Few fragments belong to Bichrome Red Ware, and only three pieces of Red Slip Ware were identified for certain. Fragments of Black Slip Ware are altogether absent, either because this pottery type was not used for daily purposes or because it was going out of use at the time when the site was occupied. A Black Slip jug found in the so-called priest's tomb at Aradippou proves none-the-less that this ware type was current in the area.[1] For the moment it is not possible to decide if the occurrence of the different wares at Panayia Ematousa is characteristic for this type of site. Although the use of ware types and shapes in sanctuaries and tombs is likely to have been different in certain respects, a brief comparison with material from such contexts may serve to underline the preliminary picture of the ceramic situation at Panayia Ematousa.

According to the results of the recent excavations in the Sanctuary of Apollo at Kourion, Red Slip and Black on Red pottery predominates, followed closely by White Painted and Bichrome Ware, while Black Slip Ware is scarce.[2] The publication of the pottery from the Swedish excavations of the sanctuaries at Idalion and Kition-Bamboula is selective and therefore less reliable. At Kition-Bamboula, however, the pottery from undisturbed layers indicates that White Painted Ware was most frequently used, and as at Kourion Black on Red and Red Slip are well represented. Bichrome Ware, on the other hand, has a low occurrence and is even surpassed in number by Black Slip Ware.[3] At Idalion White Painted pottery is again much better represented than the other painted ware types. Bichrome Ware appears to have been more frequent than Black on Red Ware, and Red Slip and Black Slip represent minor groups.[4] If the published material reflects the actual find situation we may conclude that the pottery from the sanctuaries in question does not form identical patterns. It should be noticed, though, that as at Panayia Ematousa, White Painted and Black on Red Wares are frequent, while Bichrome Red seems to be scarce. A single piece was recorded in the publication of Kition-Bamboula,[5] and a few have been reported from Idalion.[6] According to Gjerstad, Bichrome Red ware peaked during the late Archaic to early Classical period,[7] but this ware was apparently deposited in tombs rather than used in sanctuaries

[1] Bailey 1969, pl. XIX no. 17.
[2] Buitron-Oliver 1996b, 70.
[3] Gjerstad *et al.* 1937, 68-70.
[4] Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, 573.
[5] Gjerstad *et al.* 1937, 69.
[6] Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, 573.
[7] Gjerstad 1948, 206.

and settlements. The material from Panayia Ematousa also shows a different tendency to pottery deposited in tombs. The amount of White Painted Ware found in tombs diminishes from Period I to IV, while Bichrome Ware increases, and during Period IV it is slightly better represented than White Painted Ware.[8] Compared with the evidence from Archaic tombs, Bichrome Ware is indeed less well represented at Panayia Ematousa. Black on Red Ware, on the other hand, is comparatively well represented, but unlike the grave goods, it does not surpass the amount of White Painted pottery. It has been suggested that Black on Red pots, except for amphorae, were popular tomb gifts in the south-western part of the island,[9] and the frequency of the red ware products found at Kourion would seem to support this. However, the finds from Panayia Ematousa present a warning against drawing too rigid conclusions as to regional preferences.

Concerning the repertory of shapes the painted Iron Age pottery found at Panayia Ematousa shows certain tendencies. Fragments of large closed shapes of White Painted Ware, probably mostly amphorae, constitute the largest group, and amphorae with an everted thickened rim prevail. Various types of bowls represent other large groups both in White Painted and in Black on Red. In the latter case they actually form the largest group within the ware type, and the series of small cups, IA3.69 to 77 is in particular noteworthy. In comparison, juglets are scarce. Only a few fragments of White Painted and Black on Red juglets were found, and jugs also represent a minor group. However, since it is often impossible to distinguish between side sherds of larger jugs, amphoriskoi and amphorae this impression may be biased. Although certain wares and shapes are more numerous than others it may be noticed that various shapes are represented by different wares at Panayia Ematousa, indicating that they were used simultaneously also in daily life. For instance, among the open shapes, small bowls with convex sides and incurved rims are seen in White Painted and Black on Red (IA1.14 and IA3.78). Bowls with carinated sides are represented by White Painted (IA1.15 to 18), Black on Red (IA3.84 and 85) and Bichrome Red (IA5.105 and 106), and large bowls with a nicked rim are represented by Black on Red (IA3.87 and 88) and Red Slip (IA4.103). Bowls and jugs or amphorae are considered the most common shapes in the Sanctuary of Apollo at Kourion.[10] Here, bowls, in particular small bowls or cups like IA3.69 to 77 predominate in Red Slip Ware, and plates with out-turned rims are considered popular gifts,[11] and the preference for Bichrome juglets with handle ridge and miniature jugs clearly present a different picture to that at Panayia Ematousa. At Idalion, in particular Bichrome amphoriskoi were apparently noteworthy, and according to the excavator many Black on Red juglets and amphoriskoi were also found.[12] A series of Black on Red and Red Slip juglets found in a deposit in the sanctuary at Kition-Kathari are thought to have been used in connection with a foundation ceremony,[13] but it is not yet possible to estimate if particular shapes otherwise predominate. Apparently bowls and jugs represent the most frequent pottery shapes found in tombs,[14] but it should be taken into consideration that bowls in particular include shapes used for different purposes and that the frequency of ware types and shapes changes over time. More detailed analyses are required in order to reveal specific patterns, which no doubt existed. In the present case the low occurrence of juglets and perhaps jugs is noteworthy, but hopefully future research of localities like Panayia Ematousa will help to clarify the consumption of painted pottery at rural sites like this.

IA1: White Painted Ware

Sherds of White Painted pottery represent the largest group of local painted pottery. The clay varies from fine to coarse, but more than half of

[8] Sørensen 1987, fig. 1.

[9] Karageorghis 1983a, 374; Sørensen 1987, 133; Sørensen 1993, 52.

[10] Buitron-Oliver 1996b, 70.

[11] Buitron-Oliver 1996b, 66 and 67.

[12] Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, 572.

[13] Karageorghis 1976, 108.

[14] Sørensen 1987, figs. 2-3

the sherds are made of clay with only tiny or small inclusions. The colour range of the clay is wide. The majority of fragments are made of very pale brown clay, others of reddish or brownish clay, while minor groups are made of clay fired to a greenish, pinkish or greyish tinge. A slip is not always present, and in many cases the surface seems to have been only wet-smoothed. As to be expected body sherds form the majority of finds, while the number of bases is relatively small. Most of the fragments belong to closed shapes, but open shapes are also well represented, and the overall variety of shapes is large compared to the other ware types.

Open shapes

Bowls IA1.1 and 2 represent shapes classified as Type III in the Swedish system,[15] but as bowls similar to IA1.1 found at various locations have been classified from Type I to IV[16] this shape remained in use for a long time. IA1.3 with traces of diagonal lines may be compared with Type III bowls with equally straight sides.[17] The shape of IA1.4, which is comparatively heavy, may be compared with a Black on Red bowl from the area of Palaepaphos,[18] while IA1.5 with an outward bevelled lip is similar to bowls classified as Bichrome IV and V.[19] IA1.6 to 9 are not immediately comparable with examples in the Swedish typology. However, IA1.6, which has carinated sides contracting towards a thickened rim with a straight inner profile, may be compared with a bowl fragment from the Sanctuary of Apollo at Kourion classified as Black on Red II (IV), although the carination below the rim is less pronounced.[20] IA1.7 and 8 are basically similar to IA1.6, but the inside profile of the rim is gently curved like a White Painted IV bowl likewise from Kourion.[21] The rim of IA1.9 everts to a pointed lip, a detail, which is seen on other White Painted IV bowls from Kourion,[22] and Bichrome IV and Black on Red II (IV) bowls from Salamis represent other parallels.[23] The shape of IA1.10 is similar to a Black on Red fragment from Kourion,[24] while IA1.11 compares with late Classical bowls from Palaepaphos and a bowl from Ayios Philon period I.[25]

A series of bowl fragments decorated with bands have parallels both among the Cypriot painted pottery types and the so-called "East Greek" products, which have been found mainly in the Levant, but also in Cyprus. In the publication of the finds from Dor this type of pottery is still mainly considered East Greek,[26] but Lehmann agrees rather with Stucky's suggestion that it was produced in the Near East. He has recently argued that it was probably made in North Syria where it has appeared most frequently, and he suggests that it be called Band-Decorated pottery.[27] IA1.12 with a comparatively straight side has an exterior decoration in a reddish hue. It may be compared with Type IV bowls from Amathus,[28] and it also corresponds with Lehmann's Form 2 of the Band-Decorated pottery.[29] Only a small fragment of IA1.13 has been preserved, but the rim also seems comparable with Type IV bowls[30] and with Form 3 of the Band-Decorated pottery dated to the 6th to 5th century BC.[31] Parallels from Dor, classified as Type B and E are also dated to the 6th to 5th century BC.[32] Gjerstad classified the earliest bowls with a convex side like IA1.14 as Type VII (400 to 325 BC),[33] while parallels from Dor classified as Type

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[15] Gjerstad 1948, figs. XVIII no. 5, XXIV no. 11.
[16] Sørensen 1993, 39.
[17] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XVIII nos. 9-10. Cf. also a fragment from Amathus, Vandenabeele 1985 fig. 7.
[18] Sørensen 1993, fig. 31 no. B-132.
[19] Gjerstad 1948, figs. XXX no. 14, XLVII no. 9.
[20] Buitron-Oliver 1996b, fig. 54 no. M23.
[21] Buitron-Oliver 1996b, 58, fig. 58 no. U3.
[22] Buitron-Oliver 1996b, fig 58 no. U1.
[23] Karageorghis 1970a, pl. CCXLV nos. 18 and 24.
[24] Buitron-Oliver 1996b, fig. 54 no. M27.
[25] Maier & Wartburg 1985, fig. 5a-b, type V; Plat Taylor & Megaw 1980, fig. 7 no. 9.
[26] Mook & Coulson 1995, 93.
[27] Lehmann 2000, 99.
[28] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXVIII. 6; Vandenabeele 1985, figs. 16, 40.
[29] Lehmann 2000, fig. 3 and type A from Dor cf. Mook & Coulson 1995, fig. 3.1.10.
[30] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXVIII no. 6; Vandenabeele 1985, figs. 17, 74-75.
[31] Lehmann 2000, 91, fig. 4.
[32] Mook & Coulson 1995, 94 figs. 3.2.8 and 3.5.4.
[33] Gjerstad 1948, fig. LXVII no. 13.

A are dated to the 5th century BC.[34] IA1.15 to 18 probably belong to carinated shallow bowls or dishes with inward bevelled rims. The shape of IA1.15 is comparable with White Painted IV bowls from Amathus,[35] and it is also represented by some Band-Decorated bowls of Lehmann's Form 1.[36] The rims of IA1.16 to 18 are less angular, and the outside profile varies from being almost straight to everting upwards. IA1.16 has an almost straight upper exterior profile like IA1.15, but the top of the rim is nicked like some of the Band-Decorated bowls of Lehmann's Form 1.[37] Other similar bowls from Dor dated to the late 6th century BC lack the depression on top of the rim as does IA1.18.[38] A bowl from Ayios Philon Period I listed by Lehmann as an example of the Band-Decorated bowls has the same lip shape, but the side is not as straight.[39] According to Lehmann chemical analyses are needed in order to pinpoint the production place(s) of this group of pottery. With the possible exception of IA1.12 the fragments found at Panayia Ematousa seem to be of Cypriot make, and together with comparable material from Cyprus they show that the island shared some general trends with the ceramic material of the Levant coast.

IA1.20 and 21 are flat bases, which were used for many different bowl shapes in Type IV and V,[40] and the angular shape of the ring base of IA1.22 is repeated on a another Type IV bowl[41].

1. Fig. 94. Slightly everted pointed rim (98.3434.B1.9). D 11 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), some voids and tiny red and black inclusions. Black paint. Band covering rim with band below on in- and outside.

2. Fig. 94. Slightly curved side with pointed lip (93.3532.1.31) D 20 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6) with tiny white and black inclusions. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/2) and dark grey paint (10YR 4/1). Bands and lines around rim on in- and outside with vertical band of lines below on outside. Similar type: 98.3728.A1.7.

3. Fig. 94. Straight side with pointed rim (97.3826.B1.7). D.17 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with small dark grey and red inclusions. Very dark grey paint (5YR 3/1). Band covering rim with band below on the inside and traces of diagonal lines on the outside.

4. Fig. 94. Side spreading upwards to pointed rim (93.3431.3.88). D 16 cm. Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3) with tiny black inclusions and greyish brown paint (10YR 5/2). Band covering rim with two bands below on inside. Similar shape: 95.3629.N5.155.

5. Fig. 94. Curved side with slightly contracted outward bevelled rim (96.3826.B1.28). D 15 cm. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6) with few white inclusions. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4) and very dark grey paint (10YR 3/1).

6. Fig. 94. Carinated body, contracted thickened rim with straight inner profile and horizontal strap handle (96.3629.N5.43). D 25 cm. Pink clay (5YR 8/4) with small white, dark and red inclusions. Greyish brown to dark greyish brown paint (10YR 5/2-5/3). Band around rim on in- and outside with vertical dash on either side of painted handle.

7. Fig. 94. Carinated body, contracted thickened rim with rounded inner profile (93.3431.3.117). D 28 cm. Light grey clay (5Y 7/2), very dark grey paint (2.5Y 3/2). Band along inside of rim.

8. Fig. 94. Carinated body, contracted thickened rim with rounded inner profile and horizontal strap handle (93.3431.3.59). D 16 cm. Pinkish grey clay (7.5YR 7/2), light grey slip (2.5Y 7/2) and very dark grey paint (2.5Y N3/). Band covering rim with band and lines below on the inside and two lines preserved on the outside.

9. Fig. 94. Carinated profile, thickened inward bevelled rim (96.3629.N5.136). D 27 cm. Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3) with many white, red and black inclusions, very pale brown slip (10YR 8/2) and black paint. Band around inside of rim and line around outside.

10. Fig. 94. Curved side with everted angular rim, outwards bevelled lip (97.3534.D2.8). D 25 cm. Relatively fine very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with small voids, red and tiny white inclusions, very pale brown slip (10YR 7/3). Traces of two perhaps three bands below the rim on the outside.

11. Fig. 95. Side everting to everted rim (97.3534.B1.81). D 24 cm. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with small voids and few fine black inclusions and light brown paint (7.5YR 6/4). Outside of lip painted and traces of paint on the inside.

12. Fig. 95. Straight side with pointed lip (98.3434.F1.29+65). D 18 cm ? Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with few voids, red paint (2.5YR 4/8). Inside painted and three bands on outside.

13. Fig. 95. Curved side with rounded slightly contracted rim (96.3732.A1.53). D 16 cm. Fine pink clay (5YR 8/3) with tiny greyish black inclusions and dull black paint (5YR 2.5/1). Painted inside out.

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[34] Mook & Coulson 1995, 94, figs. 3.1.8 and 18.

[35] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXVIII no. 7; Vandenabeele 1985, fig. 18.

[36] Lehmann 2000, fig. 2a no. 2.

[37] Lehmann 2000, fig. 2 no. 3.

[38] Mook & Coulson 1995, fig. 3.3.2.

[39] Lehmann 2000, 90 n. 31; Plat Taylor & Megaw 1980, fig. 7 no. 8.

[40] Gjerstad 1948, figs. XXX nos. 7-9, 11-14, 16-19, XLVII nos. 9-14; Webb 2001, nos. 231 and 245.

[41] Fortin 1996, 50 no. 169.

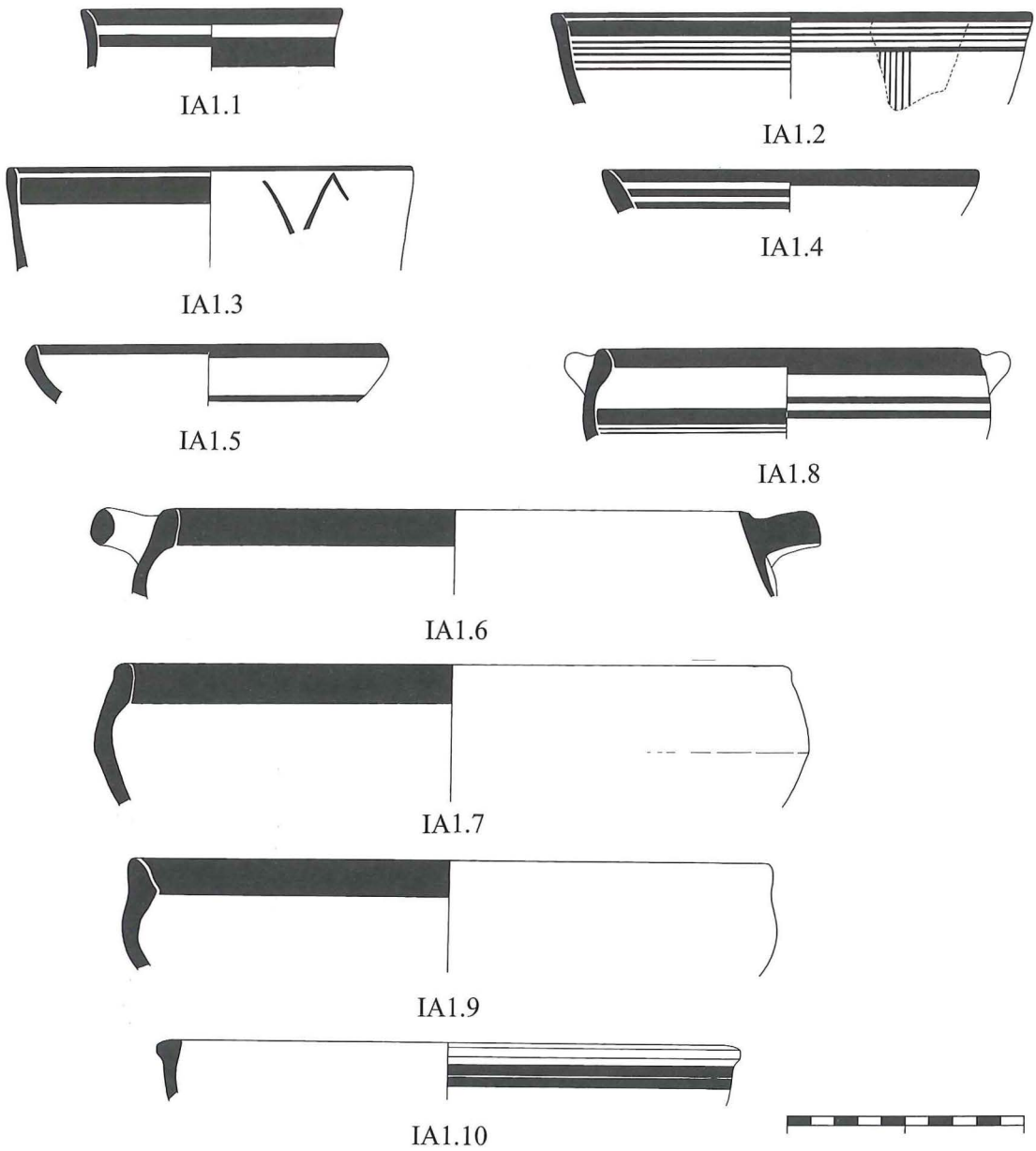

Fig. 94. IA1.1-10

14. Fig. 95. Carinated side with contracted rim (96.3629.N5.76). D 15 cm. Fine light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4) with few tiny greyish black and white inclusions. Very pale brown surface (10YR 8/4) and reddish brown paint (5YR 5/4). Band around inside of rim.

15. Fig. 95. Carinated side with flattened inward bevelled (97.3634.2.8). D 20 cm. Medium coarse light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4) with many white and greyish black and occasional red inclusions, pink slip (7.5YR 7/4) and dull dark grey paint (5YR 4/1). Painted except for reserved line on top of rim.

16. Fig. 95. Carinated bowl with inward bevelled rim (98.3434.E1.25). D 30 cm. Very coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with dark grey core (5YR 4/1) and small and large white inclusions. White slip (10YR 8/2) and dull dark grey paint (10YR 4/1). Band around the inside lip.

17. Fig. 95. Carinated bowl with inward bevelled rim (96.3629.N5.2). D 35 cm. Light brownish grey clay (10YR 6/2) with small voids and white and black inclusions. Pale yellow slip on outside (2.5Y 7/4) and very dark grey paint (7.5YR 3/1). Band around inside of rim. Similar type: 93.3431.3.228, 97.3634.B1.23.

18. Fig. 95. Carinated bowl with everted flattened rim (93.3431.3.104). D 26 cm. Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6), pink slip (7.5YR 8/4) and dull black paint. Band on top of rim.

19. Everted inward bevelled rim (96.3730.B3.12). D ? Medium coarse pink clay (5YR 7/4) with many grey red and white inclusions. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/2), dark grey paint (5YR 4/1). Band on top of rim.

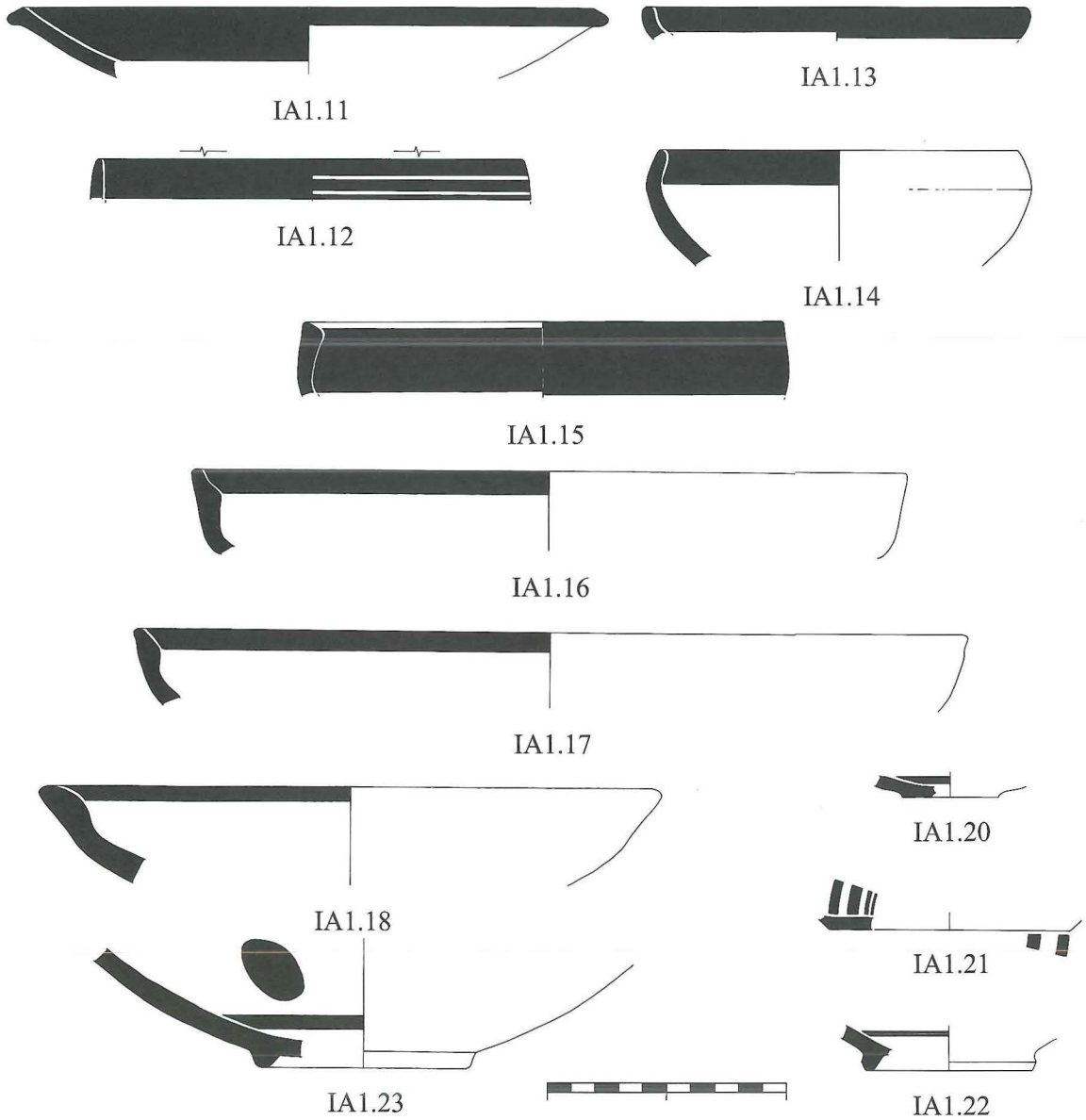

Fig. 95. IA1.11-18, 20-23.

20. Fig. 95. Flat base (98.3434.C1.7). D 4 cm. Relatively fine yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8) with some tiny black inclusions. Pink slip (5YR 7/4) and dull black paint. On inside broad band around bottom.
21. Fig. 95. Flat base (98.3434.C1.2). D 10 cm. Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8) with some dark grey inclusions, pink slip (5YR 7/4) and dull black paint. Encircling band on inside. Similar type: 98.3431.3.158, 93.3431.3.207.
22. Fig. 95. Base ring (97.3826.B1.14) D 7 cm. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with few tiny black inclusions, pink slip (7.5YR 7/4) and brown paint (7.5YR 5/2). On inside two concentric circles around bottom. Similar type: 93.3431.3.40.
23. Fig. 95. Base ring (95.3629.N5.138). D 9 cm. Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with many small and large white, red and black inclusions. Very pale brown slip on outside (10YR 8/3) and black paint (5YR 2.5/1). Encircling band on inside. Total number of unclassified White Painted Ware fragments of open shapes: 18.

Closed shapes

Smaller closed shapes are not very well represented. IA1.24 belongs to the shoulder of a Type III or IV juglet.[42] The curved side of IA1.25 with horizontal lines and a set of concentric circles above sug-

[42] Gjerstad 1948, figs. XIX no. 2, XXVIII no. 16.

gests it belongs to a small jug with a narrow body seen in Type IV and V,[43] and IA1.26 represents a Type V jug with bands of lines intersecting each other and sets of concentric circles.[44] The vertical handle with a round section, IA1.27, also belongs to a jug or to an amphoriskos,[45] while IA1.28, which is decorated on the top with a concentric circle between curving bands seems rather to come from a feeding bottle.[46] The rim, IA1.29, may belong to an amphoriskos of Type IV,[47] and the decoration of IA1.30 consisting of a set of concentric circles with a dash through them is characteristic of Type IV amphoriskoi from Idalion, although it is also seen on larger amphorae found at Salamis.[48] The concave base, IA1.31 and the base ring, IA1.32, probably also represent smaller shapes, and the flat bases, IA1.33 and 34, may be compared with White Painted VI jugs like one found in a disturbed tomb in the Larnaca area.[49]

Most of the amphora sherds are only decorated with bands and lines, but IA1.35 and 43 for instance document that standard sets of concentric circles were also decorative elements on amphorae used on the site. Fragments from another amphora, IA1.45, show the combination of sets of circles, broad bands and a wavy band[50]. IA1.46 is decorated with two small circles surrounded by a broad circle,[51] while only IA1.47 bears a decoration consisting of a cross-hatched motif, probably part of a lozenge, which is a popular motif on earlier pottery, but is still seen on White Painted IV amphorae found at Salamis.[52] Although the decoration of the products found at Panayia Ematousa is generally simple, an amphora from the so-called priest's tomb at Aradippou shows that more ornate pottery was also current in the area.[53] The shape and decoration of IA1.35 compare with Type IV amphorae and amphoriskoi,[54] and IA1.36 is the only example of a floral decoration seen on the body of amphorae usually classified as Type VI (475 to 400 BC). Similar amphorae are known from Kition, among other places.[55] This is also the only amphora with an everted horizontal rim found in the excavation. The shape of IA1.37 is equally rare. Linear decoration is usual on amphorae classified as Type IV and V,[56] and a thickened straight rim compares with Type IV amphorae found in the area of Kouklia.[57] IA1.38 has an everted rounded rim like specimens known from Amathus,[58] while the rest of the amphora rims are everted and thickened with a more or less triangular section, which is seen in Type III to IV.[59] The rim decoration of IA1.39 has worn off, but it probably consisted of a heavy zigzag, which decorates most of the amphora rims. According to the evidence available it seems to have been the standard decoration of amphora rims used on the site. It is typical of Type IV and V amphorae, as is the frieze of circles on the neck IA1.43.[60] IA1.44 is likewise decorated with a zigzag, but the profile of the rim is more angular than the others and may be compared with an amphora from Amathus classified as Type IV.[61] The vertical handle IA1.48, which is decorated with transverse bars probably also belongs to an amphora.

IA1.50 belongs to a hole-mouthed jar with a rim shape similar to Bichrome IV to V shapes.[62] The flat surface of the rim is decorated with a single row of triangles, while others are decorated, for instance, with two rows of triangles with a band in between, groups of transverse strokes or a checker-

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[43] Gjerstad 1948, figs. XXVIII no. 26, XLIX no. 13.
[44] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XLVI no. 17-18.
[45] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXVIII no. 25.
[46] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXIX no. 10.
[47] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXXVI no. 5.
[48] Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, pl. CLXVI; Karageorghis 1970a, pl. CLXXXI no. 63.
[49] Karageorghis 1982, fig. 67.
[50] Fortin 1996, no. 214; Webb 2001, no. 227
[51] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXIX, 12; Anson & Huband 2000, no. 118.
[52] Karageorghis 1967a, pl. CXXXVII no. 31.
[53] Bailey 1969, fig. 1.
[54] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXXVI nos. 3-4.
[55] Gjerstad 1948, fig. LIX no. 3; Salles 1993d, fig. 228 no. 485; Yon & Callot 1987, figs. 11 no. 1 and 12.
[56] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XLVII no. 1.
[57] Karageorghis 1967b, fig. 13 no. 56.
[58] Vandenabeele 1985, fig. 34.
[59] Gjerstad 1948, figs. XX no. 2, XXIX nos. 12 and 14.
[60] Gjerstad 1948, figs. XXIX no. 14, XLVII no. 2; Christou 1978, pl. XII nos. 3 and 52; Vandenabeele 1985, figs. 29-30; Hadjicosti 1997, pl. LII no. 14.
[61] Vandenabeele 1985, fig. 118.
[62] Gjerstad 1948, figs. XXXI no. 11, XLVIII no. 10.

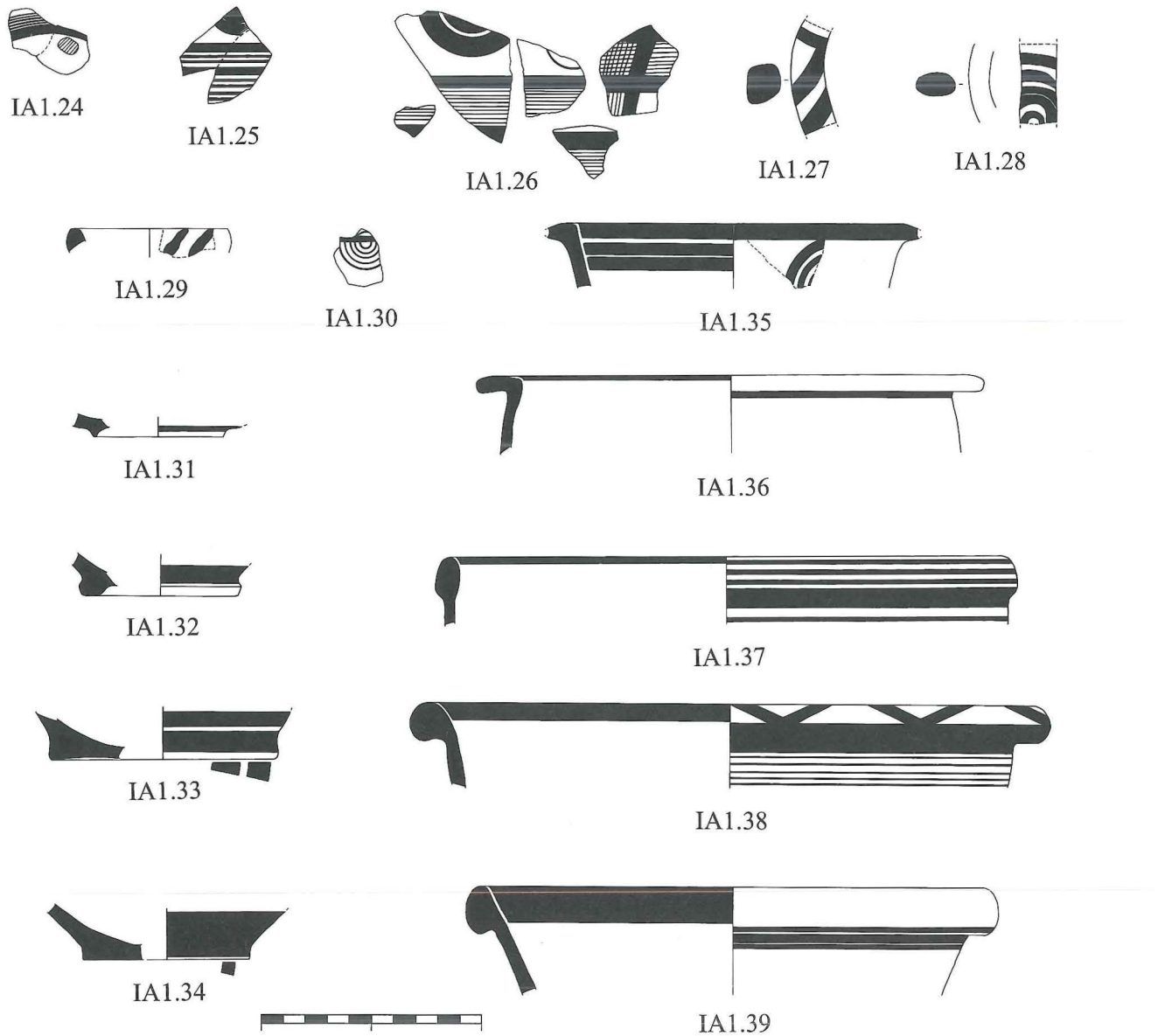

Fig. 96. IA1.24-39.

board pattern.[63] The triple handle like IA1.51 probably belongs to a jar of Type IV, although such handles were also used for amphorae.[64]

24. Fig. 96. Two shoulder fragments of juglet (98.3434.B1.10+11). Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3) with few tiny black inclusions, light grey slip (10YR 7/2) and brown paint (7.5YR 5/4). Two encircling bands with lines between. Similar but larger shape: 95.3629.N5.146.

25. Fig. 96. Side sherd of narrow jug (98.3433.C1.20). Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) clay with few small red and brown inclusions and several voids, pinkish white slip (7.5YR 8/2) and dark reddish grey paint. A set of concentric circles with bands and lines below.

26. Fig. 96. Five body fragments (93.3431.3.58). White clay (2.5Y 8/12) and very dark grey paint (7.5R/N3). Set of concentric circles with band of lines below and bands of lines crossing each other.

27. Fig. 96. Vertical round handle (99.3628.2.13). Fine yellow clay (10YR 7/6) yellowish red to dark reddish brown paint (5YR 4/6-3/3). Zigzag band. Similar type: 96.3533.2.101.

28. Fig. 96. Curved flattened handle (99.3435.A2.14). Relatively fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with fine white and black inclusions and small voids, Pink slip (7.5YR

[63] Karageorghis & Gagniers 1974, nos. XXIV.a.31, XXV.c.4, XXV.h.6.

[64] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XL no. 3; Karageorghis & Gagniers 1974, XXV.d.15; XXV.h.6; *Idem* 1979, XIV no. 1.

8/4) and dull black paint. On top of handle a concentric circle between bands.

29. Fig. 96. Rounded rim of amphoriskos (98.3433.2.10). D 7 cm. Fine pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with many tiny grey inclusions. Black paint. Oblique strokes on the outside of rim.

30. Fig. 96. Neck sherd (98.3434.A1.36). Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), white slip (2.5YR 8/2) and dark brown paint (2.5Y 8/2). Set of concentric circles with a dash through.

31. Fig. 96. Concave base (98.3434.E1.27). D 6 cm. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with tiny black and white inclusions and black paint (5YR 4-3/1). Encircling lines on outside.

32. Fig. 96. Base ring (97.3533.N3.26). D 7 cm. Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3) with few tiny and larger black inclusions and grey paint (10YR 5/1). Encircling band above base.

33. Fig. 96. Flat base (96.3733.A2.34). D 10 cm. Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with grey and black inclusions. Bands in a darker wash around lower part of body and under bottom.

34. Fig. 96. Flat base (96.3730.B3.14). D 7.5 cm. Coarse pink clay (7.5YR 8/3) with numerous black and red inclusions and voids and dark grey paint (7.5YR 4/1).

35. Fig. 96. Everted amphora rim (97.3534.B1.25). D 14 cm. Coarse, hard fired light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4) with tiny black and occasional larger white inclusions, white slip (2.5Y 8/2) and pinkish grey paint (5Y 7/2). Rim probably painted with two bands below on the inside and a set of concentric circles on the outside of the neck.

36. Fig. 96. Everted flat rim and side sherds of amphora (94.3729.E4.38). D 23 cm. Fine hard fired reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6) with few red and black inclusions, very pale brown slip (10YR 7/3), diluted very dark greyish brown paint (7.5YR 3/2). Rim painted, band below rim and stylised lotuses on body with bands below.

37. Fig. 96. Thickened rim of amphora (99.3732.WC1.8-9). D 25 cm. Coarse pale yellow clay (5Y 8/3) with many black and reddish yellow inclusions and greyish brown paint (10YR 5/2). Line along inside and on outside of rim and band and lines below rim on the outside. Similar type: 99.3732.WC1.8.

38. Fig. 96. Thickened rounded rim of amphora (93.3431.3.154). D 28 cm. White clay (10YR 8/2) and very dark grey paint (10YR 3/1). Zigzag on top of rim. Similar shape but concentric circles on neck: 93.3431.3.31.

39. Fig. 96. Flaring rounded amphora rim (98.3728.A1.4+5). D 23 cm. Comparatively fine pale yellow clay (5Y 7/3) with many small black and white inclusions, white slip (5Y 8/1) and grey paint (5YR 5/1). Band around inside of rim and below rim on outside.

40. Fig. 97. Flaring thickened amphora rim (96.3629.N5.44+61-64). D 21 cm. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with many black and few red and white inclusions and reddish grey to reddish brown paint (5YR 5-4/2). Band below rim on inside, wavy line on top of rim and broad bands and lines below on outside. Similar decoration: 95.3629.N5.135, 145+147; 98.3728.A1.5, 99.3828.W2.9.

41. Fig. 97. Flaring thickened amphora rim (97.3632.NB2.18). D 22 cm. Coarse hard fired pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with many small voids, white, brown and red inclusions. Pale yellow slip (2.5Y 8/2) and brown paint (7.5YR 4/2). On top of rim zigzag between lines. A broad band around the rim on the inside and below the rim on the outside.

42. Fig. 97. Thickened angular amphora rim (94.3629.C6.6). D 28 cm. Coarse hard fired light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4) with many white and black inclusions, light grey slip (5Y 7/2) and grey paint (5Y 6/1). Zigzag on rim and band along the inside of rim and below rim on outside.

43. Fig. 97. Everted thickened rim and side sherds (95.3629.N5.71). D 25 cm. Coarse reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4) with large dark and many small white and red inclusions, dull very dark grey paint (5YR 3/1). Band around rim on inside, wavy line on rim and frieze of concentric circles between bands and lines on outside of neck, bands and lines on body. Similar type: 93.3431.3.121. Similar circles: 97.3534.D2.24, 99.3927.A1.6.

44. Fig. 97. Everted angular rim of amphora (99.3828.W3.5). D 23 cm. Very pale brown clay (5YR 7/4) with many small voids and black inclusions and grey paint (7.5YR 5/1). Band along inside of rim, zigzag on outside of rim.

45. Fig. 97. Side sherds of large shape (99.3928.2.61+63+67). Medium coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6-6/6) with large black, white and reddish inclusions, pale yellow slip (5Y 8/2) and reddish grey-reddish brown paint (5YR 5/2-4). Sets of concentric circles, broad bands and a broad wavy band. Similar wavy line: 98.3727.B2.42, 93.3431.3.89, 93.3431.3.242, 96.3629.N5.65-70, 99.3828.D1.33.

46. Fig. 97. Side sherds of large shape (99.3733.NA1.14+15+20). Relatively fine pale yellow clay (2.5Y 7/4) with tiny inclusions, pale yellow slip (5Y 8/2). Two small concentric circles inscribed in a broad circle.

47. Fig. 97. Side sherd (96.3533.A1.14). Relatively fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with tiny dark, greyish and reddish inclusions, very pale brown slip (10YR 8/2), greyish black paint. Part of cross-hatched decoration and a set of concentric circles. Similar set of circles: 98.3434.F1.67, 93.3431.3.87, 98.3728.A1.6.

48. Fig. 97. Vertical flattened handle (97.3534.B1.89). Comparatively fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8) with big black and red and occasional white inclusions and black paint (7.5YR 2/0). On outside of handle transverse bars between bands. Similar type: 98.3434.B2.28.

49. Fig. 97. Vertical flattened handle (93.3431.3.64). White clay (10YR 8/2). Lines across base of handle and along the sides of the handle. Similar type: 96.3629.N5.12, 98.3434.B2.6.

50. Fig. 97. Rim of jar (99.3828.W3.6) D ?. Pink clay (5YR 7/4), pink slip (7.5YR 3/1) and dark grey paint (5YR 4/1). Band along inside of rim, rays on top of rim and band and lines on outside of rim.

51. Fig. 97. Triple handle (98.3434.F1.84). Hard fired gritty light grey clay (5Y 7/2) with black, red and white inclusions, pale yellow slip (5Y 7/3) and black paint (7.5YR 2/0). A band along each division.

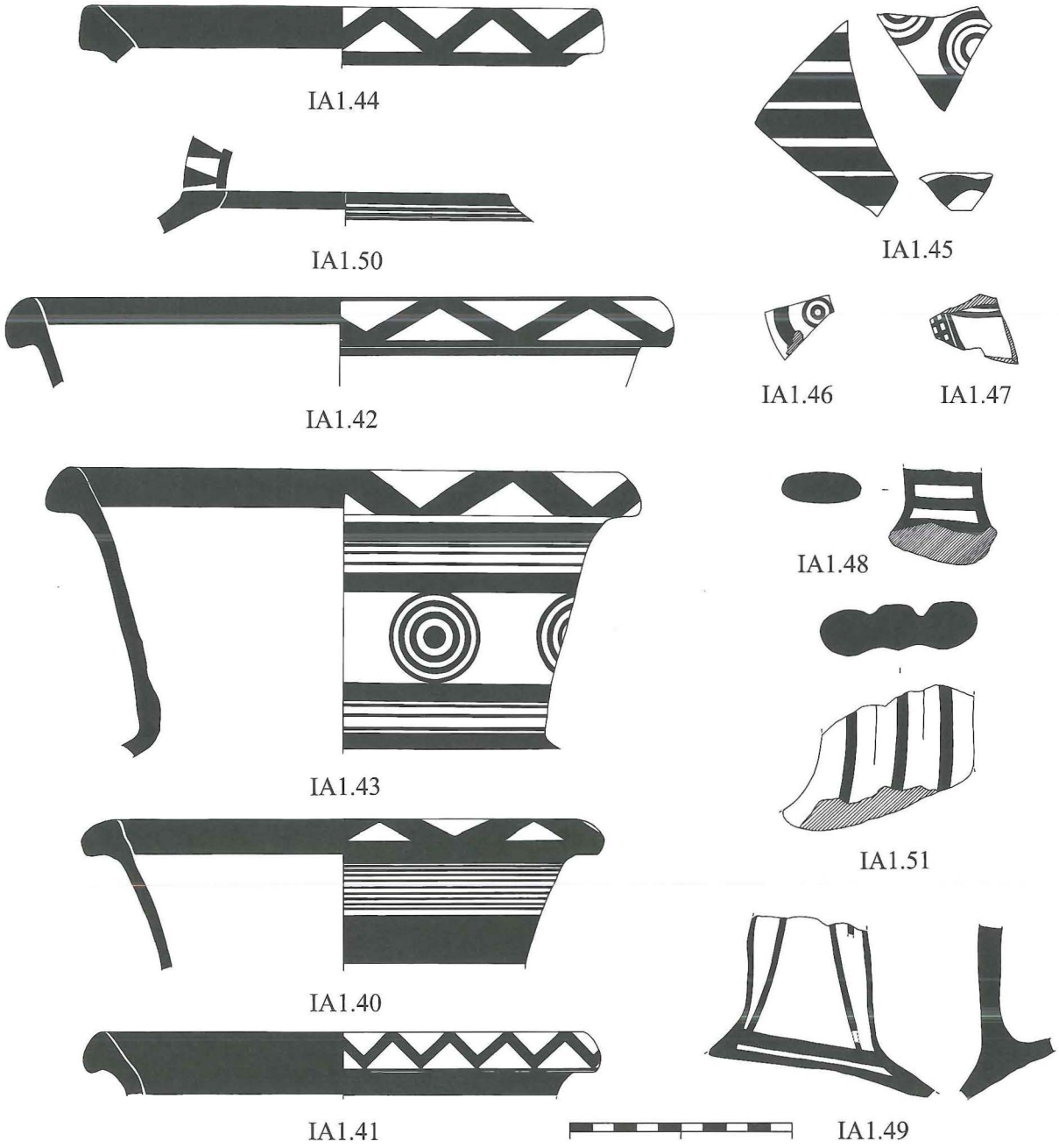

Fig. 97. IA1.40-51.

Total number of unclassified White Painted Ware fragments of closed shapes: 153.

IA2: Bichrome Ware

Compared to White Painted and Black on Red Ware, the number of Bichrome sherds is rather small. Most of the sherds were found in Pits 2 and 8, while a few sherds appeared in Unit 3, 4, 5, 14, 28, 30, 32, 33, 48, 60 and 63 (+above Units 11-10-25 and 7-8-27). Apparently they do not represent a single centre of production. The clay varies from coarse to fine, and most of the sherds are fired to either a reddish or a pale brown colour, while a few are pink or brownish. The slip is pinkish to very pale brown, and like the White Painted sherds the surface seems sometimes merely to have been wet smoothed. According to the preserved material the decoration consists mainly of encircling lines and bands.

Open Shapes

Few fragments belong to open shapes. The shape of IA2.52 is seen from Type IV onwards,[65] and the best parallels are Bichrome IV bowls from the Palaepaphos area, although one of them is provided with a larger set of circles.[66] IA2.53 also compares with Bichrome IV bowls,[67] while the shape of IA2.54 is unusual in Cypriot painted pottery. It is, however, represented by bowls classified as utility ceramics which have also been found in the excavation (UC28). IA2.55 is comparable with Bichrome IV bowls found, for instance, at Salamis,[68] and another Bichrome bowl from a tomb at Aradippou is decorated with rays under the bottom.[69] The remaining side sherds are decorated with lines and bands, the standard decoration of Bichrome bowls of various shapes and sizes.[70]

52. Fig. 98. Rim of small bowl with curved side and slightly everted rim (98.3434.2.67). D 10 cm. Fine pink clay (5YR 6/6) with few fine red and black inclusions, pink slip (5YR 8/3) and red (10R 5/6) and dark brown (10R 5/6) paint. Inside: Painted red except for brown band around rim with line below. Outside: red band around rim with brown outline and small set of concentric circles below.

53.[71] Rim of bowl with gently curved side (93.3431.3.61). D ? Coarse hard fired white clay (10YR 8/2) with black, red and some white inclusions. Greyish brown (10YR 5/2) and pale brown (10YR 6/3) paint. On inside band around rim with bans and lines below and on outside wavy line and bands below.

54. Fig. 98. Side spreading to flattened rim with groove on top (95.3629.N5.139). D 18 cm. Fine light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/6) with few tiny white inclusions, and black (5YR 2.5/1) and dark red (10R 3/6) paint. On inside a broad red band with a black line below.

55. Fig. 98. Flat base of bowl (91.5.2.12). D 7 cm. Fine red clay (2.5YR 4/6) with tiny white inclusions and red and very dark paint. On outside red and black band above base and black circle under bottom.

56. Fig. 98. Side sherd of bowl with loop handle (97.3634.B2.32). Hard fired light red clay (5YR 7/6) with small voids, small black and larger red inclusions, yellow slip (10YR 8/6), pale red (7.5R 4/6) and dark grey (5YR 4/1) paint.

Total number of unclassified Bichrome Ware fragments of open shapes: 4.

Closed shapes

Most of the fragments of closed shapes belong to large containers decorated with horizontal lines and bands as in White Painted Ware, but a couple of pieces represent smaller shapes. IA2.57 is a Type V jug with pinched rim,[72] and IA2.58 belongs to a jar with a collar shaped neck of Bichrome V or VI Ware.[73] IA2.59 is from a hole-mouth jar type known from Bichrome III onwards.[74] The set of circles with a thicker outer circle indicates that it belongs to a Type IV jar,[75] and similar jars were deposited in the tomb found at Aradippou mentioned above.[76] The circles on the neck, IA2.60, are seen on Bichrome IV to V amphorae, but the shape of the rim seems to compare better with Bichrome V amphorae.[77] The shape of IA2.61 may be compared with White Painted II to IV hydriae,[78] and a hydria in Canada classified as White Painted IV is likewise decorated with bands around the rim.[79] IA2.62 is decorated with lines like Type IV amphorae from Amathus and Mari,[80] and IA2.63 and 64 are decorated with zigzags on the rims like most of the White Painted amphorae rims found in the excavation (IA1.38 to 44). The shape of IA2.63 is similar to Type IV and V amphorae from Amathus,[81] while IA2.64 has the same rim shape as most of the White Painted amphorae. Faint traces of paint between the bands on the upper part of the neck may be the repre-

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[65] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXX no. 19.
[66] Karageorghis 1970b, fig. 77; Karageorghis 1983b, fig. 28.
[67] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXX nos. 14-15.
[68] Karageorghis 1967a, figs. CIX no. 23, CXXXII nos. 65 and 85.
[69] Papageorghiou 1990, fig. 9.
[70] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXX nos. 7-18.
[71] For profile cf. Sørensen 1996, fig.2 no. 8.
[72] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XLIX no. 15.
[73] Gjerstad 1948, figs. LI no. 3, LIX no. 5.
[74] Gjerstad 1948, figs. XXII no. 2, XXXI no. 11, XLVIII no. 10.
[75] Karageorghis 1970a, pl. LV nos. 5, 9, 11; Gjerstad 1948, fig. XLVIII no. 8.
[76] Bailey 1969, fig. 2 no. 5; Papageorghiou 1990, fig. 8.
[77] Gjerstad 1948, fig. L no. 8.
[78] Sørensen 1993, 43 nos. B-38 and B-39.
[79] Fortin 1996, 59 no. 201.
[80] Vandenabeele 1985, fig. 31; Hadjicosti 1997a, pl. LII no. 17.
[81] Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, pls. XXI and XXII; Gjerstad 1948, fig. L no. 15. Cf. also Fortin 1996, 64 no. 218.

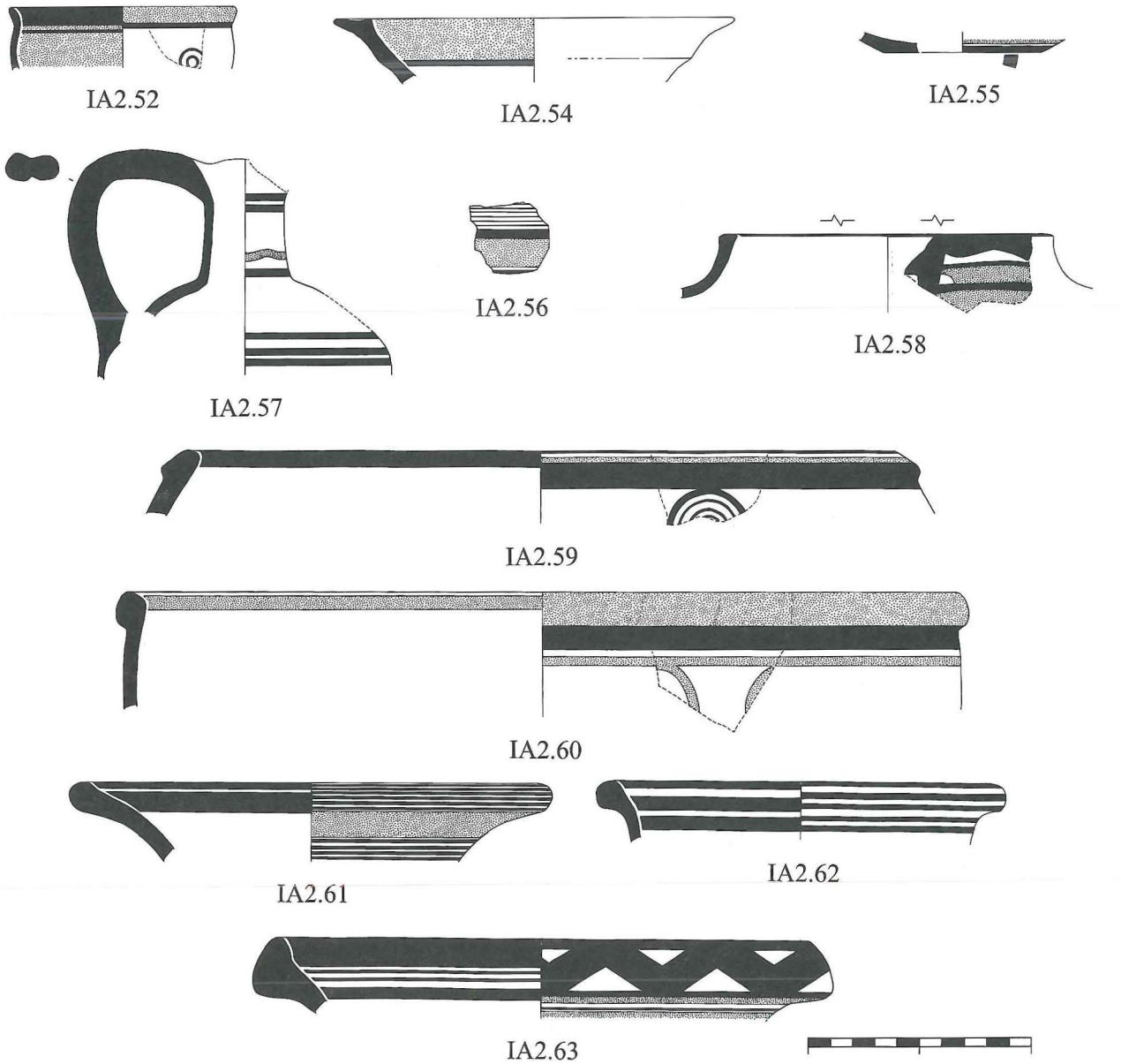

Fig. 98. IA2.52, 54-63.

sentation of an animal, and if this is correct a lion seems to be the most likely.[82] The base and side fragments of IA2.65 probably also belong to a Bichrome IV or V amphora.[83] Only a few side sherds bear a more elaborate decoration than bands and lines. The broad red circles with black outlines on IA2.66 are seen on some Bichrome IV jugs,[84] and IA2.67 probably belongs to the shoulder of a Bichrome IV amphora,[85] while the set of circles between leaf-like strokes on IA2.68 is repeated below the handles of Type IV hydriae.[86]

57. Fig. 98. Upper part of jug with pinched rim, double handle, base and side sherd (96.3629.N5.41, 42). Base D 7.5 cm. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3) with tiny red and black inclusions and very dark grey paint (10YR 3/1). Line around rim and lines and a wavy line around neck, groups of

[82] Karageorghis & Gagniers 1974, III, 2; XIV, 1.
[83] Gjerstad 1948, figs. XXXVI nos. 1-3, L nos. 8-9.
[84] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXXIII no. 20; Karageorghis 1967a, pl. LXV no. 1; Karageorghis 1970a, pl. LXXXIV no. 10, CIII no. 32.
[85] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXXVI nos. 2-3.
[86] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXX no. 4.

transverse strokes on outside of handle and small set of concentric circles above base. Similar type: 93.3431.3.57, but only black paint preserved: 93.3431.3.122+193, double handle: 96.3629.N5.143.

58. Fig. 98. Slightly curved neck with flattened rim of jar (93.3431.3.156). D ?. Very pale brown clay (10YR 6/3), light red (2.5YR 6/6) and dark grey (10R 4/1) paint. Horizontal bands and vertical band probably next to a handle, red patch.

59. Fig. 98. Contracted thickened rim of jar (98.3434.E1.24). D 32 cm. Coarse reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6) with light brown core (7.5YR 6/4) and many tiny black and larger white and beige inclusions. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/2) and dark red (2.5YR 3/6) and dark grey (10YR 4/1) paint. Grey band around inside of rim. On outside red and grey band with set of grey concentric circles below rim.

60. Fig. 98. Slightly convex neck and angular thickened rim of amphora (97.3533.N3.58+59+67). Coarse, hard fired light brownish grey clay (10YR 6/2) with many brown, reddish brown and white inclusions. Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) and dark grey (10YR 4/1) paint. Reddish brown band around inside of rim, on outside reddish brown band and two grey lines below rim with traced of two grey circles below.

61. Fig. 98. Rim of amphora with spreading rim (96.3533.2.94+97). Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6) with voids and tiny red and black inclusions. Pale yellow slip (2.5Y 8/4) and reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) and very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) paint. On inside black bands, on outside bands of black lines with red band in between. Similar type: 93.3431.3.15.

62. Fig. 98. Thickened rim of amphora (98.3432.N0.10). D 17 cm. Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7-6/6) with few large white and black inclusions, pink slip (7.5YR 8/4) and brown (7.5YR 4/2) and dark grey (7.5YR 4/0) paint. Encircling lines and bands on in- and outside.

63. Fig. 98. Rim of amphora (99.3732.WA1.12). D 24 cm. Coarse very pale brown clay (10YR 8/2), dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and brown (7.5YR 5/4) paint. Black lines on inside, black zigzag between bands on lip and brown band and yellowish brown lines on the outside. Similar decoration: 99.3733.NE1.13.

64. Fig. 99. Everted thickened rim (99.3728.W2.7b). D 34 cm. Relatively coarse pink clay (5YR 7/3) with pinkish grey surface (5YR 7/3) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and greyish paint. Zigzag on top of rim and bands and lines around the neck. An animal figure?

65. Fig. 99. Base and side sherds of amphora (93.3431.3.155) D.12 cm. Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6) and weak red (2.5YR 5/2) to dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) and black (7.5YR N2/) paint. Red wavy line, the rest of the decoration in black. Similar type: 99.3733.NE1.13.

66. Fig. 99. Side sherds (96.3733.A2.16+17+24). Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3) with black and reddish brown inclusions, very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) and dusky red (10R 3/2) and very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) paint. Encircling lines and bands and part of two red concentric circles.

67. Fig. 99. Shoulder sherd (99.3732.W2.14). Coarse pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with light brown core (7.5YR 6/4) and many voids and small white and black and large white inclusions. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) and worn reddish brown (5YR 5/4) and grey paint. A set of black concentric circles with red band and line(s) below.

68. Fig. 99. Shoulder (96.3629.N5.64). Medium coarse very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4-6) with many black and white inclusions, pinkish white slip (2.5YR 8/2) and light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) and reddish brown (5YR 4/4) paint. Reddish brown set of concentric circles between light reddish brown oblique strokes.

Total number of unclassified Bichrome Ware fragments of closed shapes: 71.

IA3: Black on Red Ware

Most of the Black on Red sherds are made of a fine clay with a few tiny to small red, black and white inclusions, but about 20 fragments are made of a coarser clay, and really coarse clay was used in four cases. The largest group of fragments, about half the total, is made of clay fired to a reddish yellow or yellowish red colour, and the clay colour of smaller groups is either light red or pink. The slip is mostly red, but a reddish yellow, yellowish red or light red slip is also seen.

Open shapes

Fragments of bowls constitute the majority, and the largest group of rim fragments belong to small bowls or cups with a diameter of less than 15 cm. According to Gjerstad they appear in Black on Red II (IV) ware,[87] but similar bowls found later at Palaepaphos- Skales are classified as Black on Red I (III).[88] The samples from Panayia Ematousa display minor variations both as regards shape and decoration. IA3.69 is preserved well enough to show that it was decorated with a band of lines around the exterior lower body like several bowls found in the area of Palaepaphos.[89] The side of

[87] Gjerstad 1948, 69, fig. XXXVIII nos. 1-5.

[88] Karageorghis 1983a, 47, T46, 16-17 and 344, T93, 39 and 56.

[89] For instance Karageorghis 1983a, 9, T42, 3; T46, 16; Sørensen 1993, fig. 27 nos. B-105 and B-107.

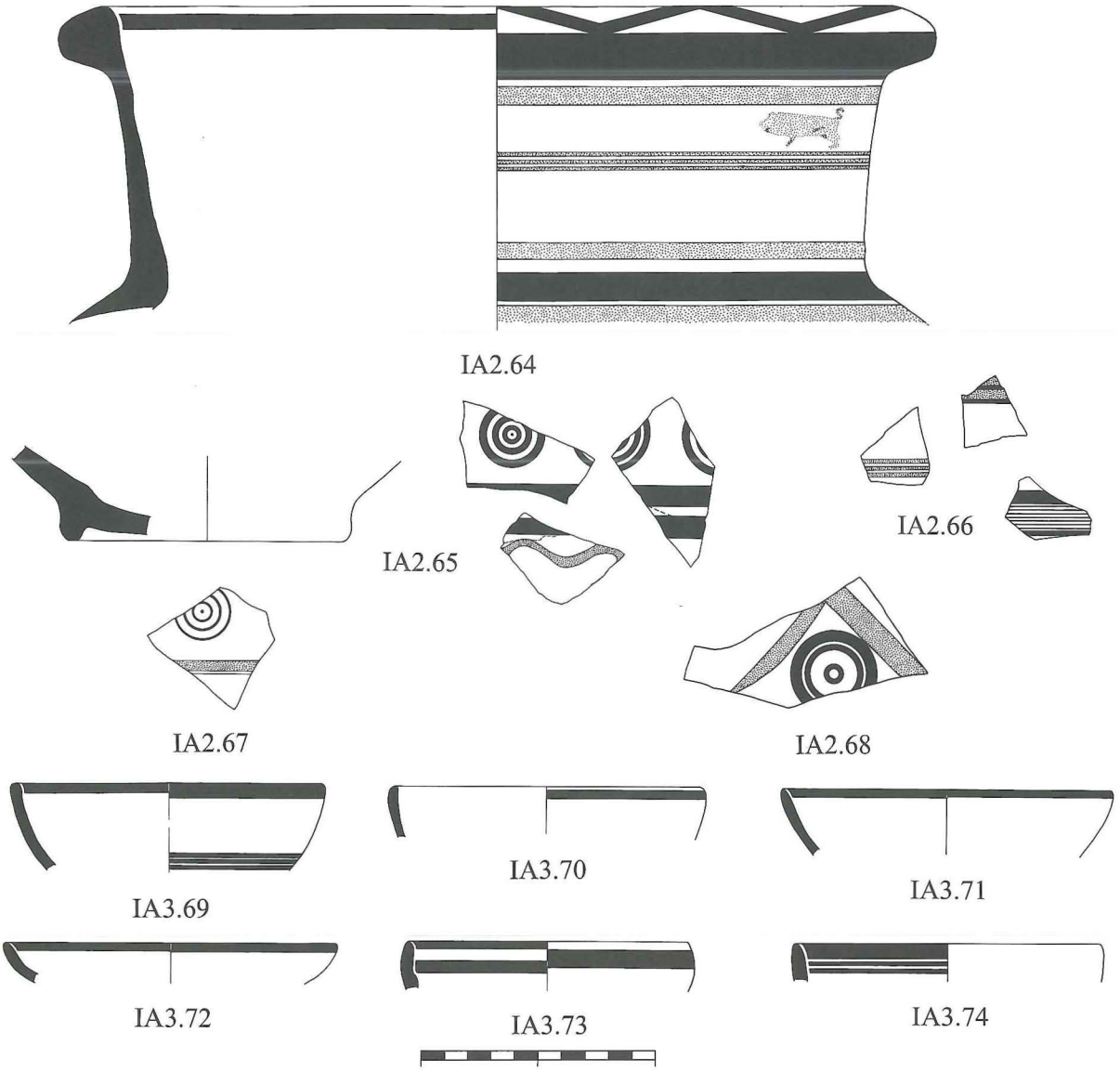

Fig. 99. IA2.64-68 and IA3.69-74.

IA3.71 spreads more towards the rim,[90] and Bichrome IV bowls with a similar profile are known from Salamis.[91] IA3.72 is more shallow like a White Painted IV bowl from Kourion.[92] The nicked interior side of IA3.73 is perhaps not intentional, and it is more thick-walled like IA3.74 to 77. The straight-pointed rim of IA3.74 may be compared with a bowl from Amathus likewise decorated with an additional band on the inside below the rim,[93] and IA3.75 compares with a bowl at Liverpool University, which is also classified as Black on Red II (IV).[94] IA3.76 is similar to a bowl found at Aradippou[95] and the rim of IA3.77 may be compared with bowls from Amathus.[96]

IA3.78 with carinated sides and a contracted rim is similar to IA1.14 of White Painted ware, while IA3.79 and 80 likewise with a contracted rim belong with bowls with a wider opening. They are comparable to Black on Red I (III) and II (IV)

[90] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXXVII nos. 4-5; Sørensen 1993, fig. 27 no. B-105.
[91] Karageorghis 1967a, pl. CXXXII no. 25.
[92] Buitron-Oliver 1996b, fig. 43 no. A6.
[93] Vandenabeele 1985, fig. 77.
[94] Mee & Steel 1998, fig. 24 no. 122.
[95] Bailey 1969, fig. 2 no. 11.
[96] Vandenabeele 1985, fig. 72.

bowls in the Swedish classification system,[97] and parallels are also known from Aradippou, Salamis and Amathus.[98]

IA3.81 and 82 probably both represent deeper Black on Red II (IV) bowls. The side of IA3.81 widens to a pointed lip like bowls from Amathus[99] while the side of IA3.82 is slightly curved towards a rounded rim.[100] IA3.83 represents the only fragment of a bowl with a ridge found in the excavation. Apparently it belongs to the straight-sided variant classified as Black on Red I (III) by Gjerstad.[101] Both this variant and the variant with a curved profile are particularly common in western Cyprus, where they are classified as Black on Red I (III) or II (IV).[102] IA3.84, 85 and probably 86 represent different variants of Black on Red II (IV) carinated bowls with inward bevelled rim like IA1.15 to 18 in White Painted ware.[103] Compared to the others IA3.84 is thin walled, while IA3.85 in particular is close to IA1.15 as to shape and decorative system. IA3.87 and 88 are large bowls with everted rims. IA3.87 is comparable with Bichrome, Black on Red and Bichrome Red bowls from Amathus,[104] and the contraction below the rim, which is, in particular, pronounced on IA3.88, was probably for securing a cover, perhaps a piece of cloth, by means of a string. The shape may be compared with a Type IV bowl in the Swedish typology although it is not identical[105] and a bowl from Skales classified as White Painted III.[106]

Only four bases were found, and the only flat base may belong to a bowl of the same type as IA3.84 to 86.[107] Base rings like IA3.89 are more common and used for a variety of shapes. IA3.90 belongs to a larger bowl, which also bears a decoration on the bottom. To judge by the excavated material, the majority of the Black on Red bowls used on the site was decorated with bands and lines only. A small group of sherds show none-the-less that other motifs such as circles and perhaps a zigzag as seen on IA3.91 and 92 were used occasionally.

69. Fig. 99. Gently curving rim-side of small bowl (97.3534.A1.46+50+56). D 10 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with few voids and tiny black and white inclusions. Red matt slip (2.5YR 5/6) and very dark grey paint (5YR 3/1). Band covering rim and on outside a band of lines around lower part of body.

70. Fig. 99. Gently curving rim-side of small bowl (98.3433.BE3.17) D 13 cm. Fine yellowish clay. Similar: 93.3431.3.15.red clay (5YR 5/6), red slip (2.5YR 5/6), reddish brown paint (5YR 5/3). On outside band around rim below the edge.

71. Fig. 99. Rim of small bowl spreading slightly upward (97.3634.B2.24). D 14 cm. Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with tiny voids and white and black inclusions. Dull red slip (2.5YR 4/6 to 10R 5/8) partly misfired. Black band covering rim. Similar: 96.3733.D2.1, 98.3434.F1.62.

72. Fig. 99. Rim of slightly carinated shallow bowl with spreading rim (98.3433.N3.43). D 14 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), matt light red slip (10R 6/6) and dull dark reddish grey paint (10R 4/1). Similar: 98.3433.N2.42.

73. Fig. 99. Gently curving rim with a ledge on the inside below the rim (98.3434.C1.3). D 12 cm. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/5) with fine grey inclusions. Yellowish red slip (5YR 5/6) and dull dark reddish brown paint (5YR 2.5/2). Band around rim with band below on inside and band below rim on outside.

74. Fig. 99. Straight pointed rim (99.3731.NC1.4). Strong brown clay (7.5YR 5/6) with numerous black and some white and reddish brown inclusions. Brown slip (7.5YR 4/2) on outside, red (2.5YR 5/6) on inside and dark red paint (2.5YR 3/6). Band around rim on inside with lines below.

75. Fig. 100. Straight rounded rim (96.3730.B2.88). D 15 cm. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with tiny white and black and larger red and black inclusions. Yellowish red slip (5YR 5/6) and dull greyish black paint. Band covering the rim.

76. Fig. 100. Straight rounded rim (97.3827.A3.9). D 15 cm. Relatively fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6) with small voids and tiny red inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8), reddish black paint (10R 2.5/1). Band covering rim with band below on the inside.

77. Fig. 100. Slightly contracted rounded rim (98.3434.F1.12+60). D 21 cm. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with a few tiny greyish black inclusions, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6) and dull black paint. Band covering rim with band below on inside.

78. Fig. 100. Rim of bowl with contracted rim (96.3629.N5.75). D 15 cm. Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR

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[97] Vandenabeele 1985, figs. XXIV no. 10, XXXVII no. 9.

[98] Bailey 1969, fig. 2 no. 10; Karageorghis 1970a, pl. CCVI-II nos. 118 and 125; Vandenabeele 1985, figs. 71-75.

[99] Vandenabeele 1985, 644 no. 77.

[100] Vandenabeele 1985, fig. XXXVII no. 20; Bailey 1969, fig. 2 no. 2.

[101] Vandenabeele 1985, fig. XXV no. 3.

[102] Sørensen 1993, 53.

[103] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXXVII nos. 9-11.

[104] Vandenabeele 1985, figs. 44-47, 78, 113.

[105] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXXVII no. 22.

[106] Karageorghis 1983a, fig. CXXXIV no. 55.

[107] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXXVII nos. 11 and 13.

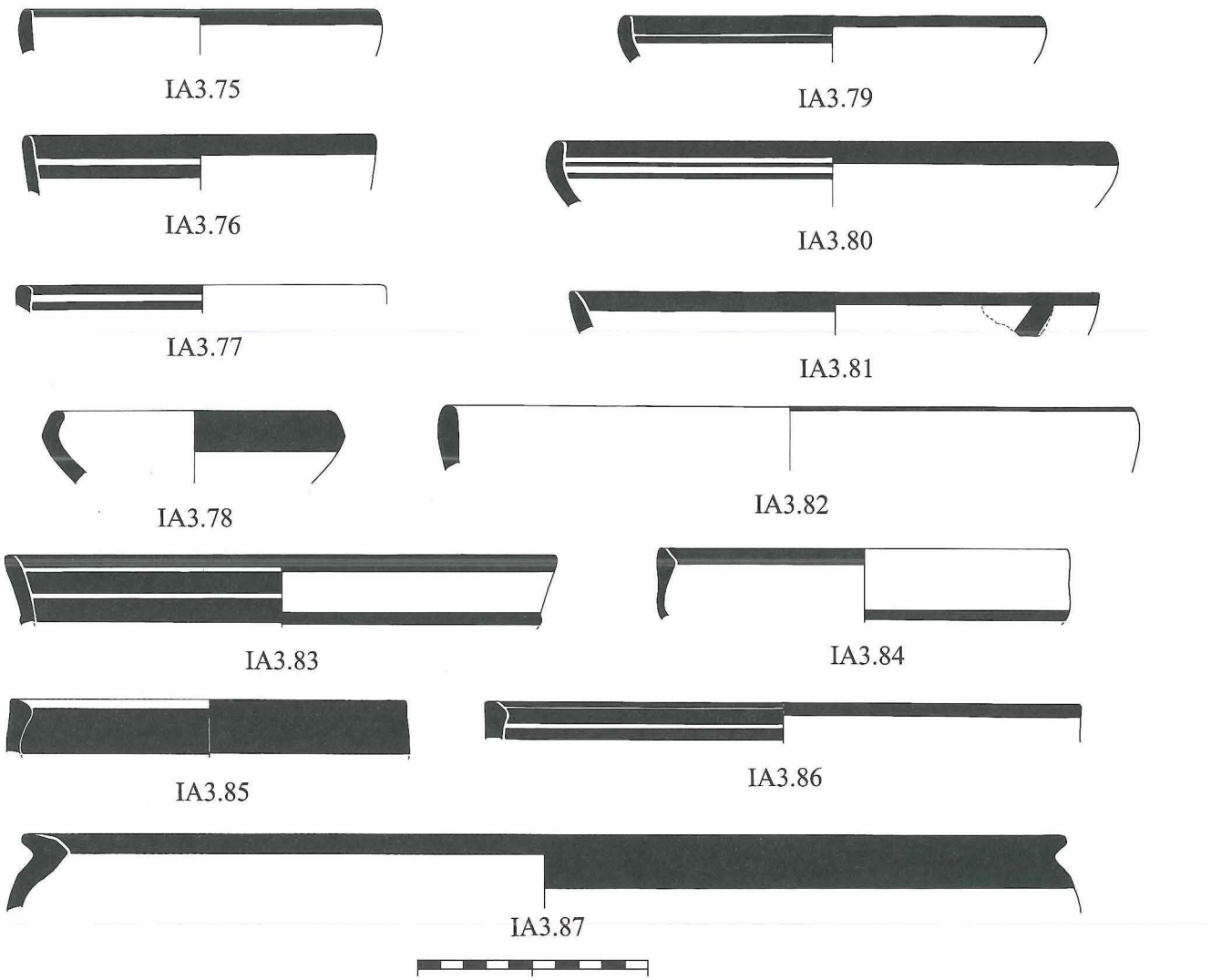

Fig. 100. IA3.75-87.

7/6), thick slightly lustrous red slip (10R 5/8) and irregular black band around outside of rim. Similar: 97.3534.B1.82, 97.3826.N1.14, 97.3732.A1.57+58.

79. Fig. 100. Slightly contracted rim of bowl (97.3634.B2.36). D 18 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay with voids and few white inclusions. Red matt slip (2.5YR 5/8) and reddish brown paint on inside (5YR 4/3) very dark grey on the outside (5YR 3/1). Band covering the rim with line below on the inside.

80. Fig. 100. Contracted rim of bowl (96.3533.A1.5). D 24 cm. Relatively fine reddish yellow clay with few red inclusions. Matt red slip (2.5YR 5/6), greyish black paint. Band covering rim with line below on the inside. Similar: 96.3633.B1.5.

81. Fig. 100. Slightly flaring pointed rim of bowl (98.3434.E1.28). D 23 cm. Comparatively fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with very pale brown core (10YR 7/3) and tiny black inclusions. Red slip on inside (2.5YR 5/6) and dark brown paint (7.5YR 4/2). Band covering rim.

82. Fig. 100. Straight side with rounded rim (96.3533.A1.13). D 30 cm. Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with many black and beige inclusions. Dull red slip (10R5/8) partly worn off on the outside and weak red paint (10R 4/3). Line along outside of rim.

83. Fig. 100. Slightly flaring rim of bowl with ridge (96.3733.D2.5). D 24 cm. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with tiny voids and tiny black and white inclusions. Pale yellow slip (2.5Y 7/3) and reddish black paint (10R 2.5/1). Band covering rim. On inside two bands below and on outside band on ridge.

84. Fig. 100. Carinated bowl with flattened inward bevelled rim (96.3733.D2.2). D 18 cm. Yellowish red medium coarse clay (5YR 5/8) with black and white inclusions. Matt reddish brown slip on inside (2.5YR 4/4) and red slip on the outside (2.5YR 4/8). Very dark grey paint. Band around the inside of the rim and line at carination on the outside.

85. Fig. 100. Carinated bowl with flattened inward bevelled rim (98.3728.1.14). D 14 cm. Light brown granulated clay (7.5YR 6/4) with voids and black, red and white inclusions. Brown to dark brown slip (7.5YR 4/2) and very dark grey

paint (10YR 3/1). Paint covering outside and band around inside.
86. Fig. 100. Flattened inward bevelled rim (99.3732.F1.5). D 26 cm. Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6) with some tiny yellow and black inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6) and worn black paint. Band covering rim and two bands below on inside.
87. Fig. 100. Carinated bowl with everted flattened rim (97.3634.A1.24). D.30 cm. Coarse hard fired reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with large black and white inclusions. Red matt slip (10R 4/6-8) and very dark grey paint (7.5YR 3/1). Top of rim and upper part of the outside painted.
88. Fig. 101. (98.3434.F1.50). D.31 cm. Comparatively fine light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4) with black, white and red inclusions. Dull reddish brown slip (2.5YR 5/4) and dusky red paint (2.5YR 3/2).
89. Fig. 101. Base ring (98.3728.0.7). D 10 cm. Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with some voids and black inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8) and dusky red paint (10R 3/3-4). Two concentric circles on inside bottom. Similar: 98.3434.F1.38, 97.3531.W1.6.
90. Fig. 101. Flat base ring (98.3434.E1.31). D 16 cm. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with tiny white and small red and beige inclusions. Dark reddish grey paint (5YR 4/2). Encircling band on inside and lines and a band above base on the outside. On base dashes between lines and paint under bottom. Similar: 96.3733.A3.12.
91. Fig. 101. Three side sherds (98.3433.F1.37). Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6), red slip (2.5YR 5/6) and black paint (2.5YR 3/0). Encircling band and lines on inside and part of a set of concentric circles on outside.
92. Fig. 101. Side sherd of large shape (96.3533.2.104). Light red medium coarse clay (2.5YR 6/6) with few voids and many red and white inclusions. Dull red slip (2.5YR 5/6) and dark red paint (2.5YR 3/6). Bands on inside and zigzag band below line on outside.

Total number of unclassified Black on Red fragments of open shape: 52.

Closed shapes

Only a small group of fragments can be classified as juglets, which are otherwise numerous in Black on Red I (III) and II (IV) ware.[108] IA3.93 probably belongs to a Type II (IV) juglet, while IA3.94, which is finer, may be earlier.[109] IA3.95 is decorated with a large set of circles like Black on Red II (IV) jugs.[110] Among the larger closed shapes IA3.96 represents a jar with collar shaped rim seen in Black on Red I (III) and II (IV).[111] Several comparable pieces were found at Palaepaphos-Skales.[112] IA3.97 and 98 also belong to larger closed shapes. IA3.97 with solid paint on the outside of the rim and a band below on the neck compares with a White Painted IV hydria[113] while the decoration of IA3.98 is similar to that of a jug from Amathus.[114] IA3.100 and 101 represent amphorae with a ridge at the transition from neck to shoulder and a decoration consisting of concentric circles like Black on Red I (III) amphorae.[115]

93. Fig. 101. Rim and shoulder of juglet (95.3629.N5.1). D 2.5 cm. Fine clay, weak red slip (2.5YR 4/2) and black paint (2.5YR 2.5/0). Band around rim, just below neck and around shoulder.
94. Fig. 101. Side sherds of juglet (97.3534.D1.39+40). Fine light red clay and slip (2.5YR 6/8). Few large black inclusions. Horizontal band of black lines and small set of concentric circles. Similar: 91.5.2.1, 96.3633.1.82, 97.3634.B2.38, 98.3433.B1.39.
95. Fig. 101. Side sherd of jug? (99.3733.NA1.14). Fine pinkish grey clay (7.5YR 7/2) with numerous tiny black inclusions. Dark reddish grey slip (5YR 4/2) and black paint. Set of concentric circles.
96. Fig. 101. Rim/shoulder and base of jar with collar shaped rim and base ring (96.3732.B2.7A+19A). D 19 cm. Base D 11 cm. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6) with voids and red, white and black inclusions. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/6) and dull greyish black paint (2.5YR N/3). Bands around rim and lines between bands on the shoulder, band around base.
97. Fig. 101. Everted thickened amphora rim (98.3432.N3.9). D 14 cm. Medium coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), light brown core (7.5YR 6/4) with voids, a few grey and many white inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6) on the inside, and reddish black paint (2.5YR 2.5/1) reddish black. Band covering outside of rim with band below.
98. Fig. 101. Everted thickened rim of amphora (97.3634.B2.30). D 14 cm. Hard fired comparatively fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8) with small voids and white and black inclusions. Pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) slip on the outside, red on the inside (2.5YR 8/4). Dark brown paint (7.5YR 3/2).
99. Fig. 101. Base ring (97.3534.A1.24). D 10 cm. Light yellowish brown clay (10YR 6/4) with red and black fine to medium sized inclusions. Red to dusky red slip (2.5YR 5/6-3/2). Traces of a dull black band above base.
100. Neck/shoulder of amphora (97.3634.B2.33). Fine red-

[108] Gjerstad 1948, figs. XXV nos. 10-14, XXXVIII no. 9.
[109] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXV no. 10.
[110] Gjerstad 1948, figs. XXV nos. 16, 18, XXIX no. 4.
[111] Gjerstad 1948, figs. XXV no. 4, XXXVIII nos. 2, 4, 6.
[112] Karageorghis 1983a, pls. CXXVI nos. 84, 101, CLX no. 84.
[113] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXX no. 5.
[114] Vandenabeele 1985, figs. 81-82.
[115] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XL no. 4; Karageorghis 1983a, pl. CXCVII no. 3.

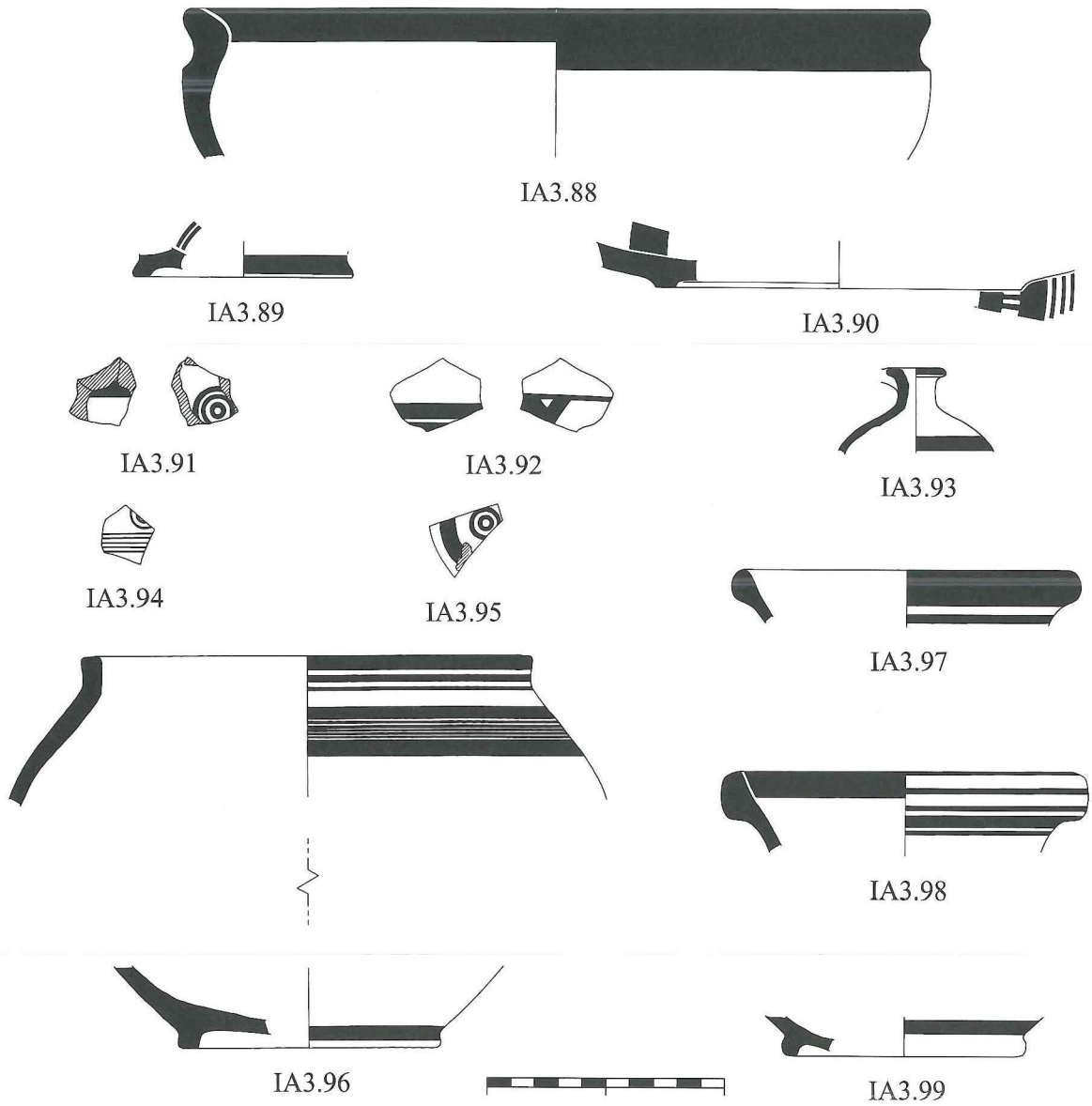

Fig. 101. IA3.88-99.

dish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with small voids and few white, red and black inclusions. Brown slip (7.5YR 5/4) and reddish brown paint (5YR 4/3). Band around ridge with traces of concentric circles above and below.
101. Neck/shoulder of amphora (97.3634.F1.1). Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4) with voids and white, red and black inclusions, matt light red slip (2.5YR 6/6) and matt black paint (5YR 2.5/1). Band at neckline and sets of circles above and below.

Total number of unclassified Black on Red fragments of closed shapes: 35.

IA4: Red Slip Ware

Only a few fragments can be said for certain to represent Red Slip Ware. A number of red slipped body sherds were found, but it is impossible to decide, if they belong to Black on Red or Red Slip ware. The shape of IA4.102 may be compared with Red Slip I (III) bowls,[116] while the shape of IA4.103 is similar to Black on Red bowls IA3.90

[116] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XXVI nos. 16-17.

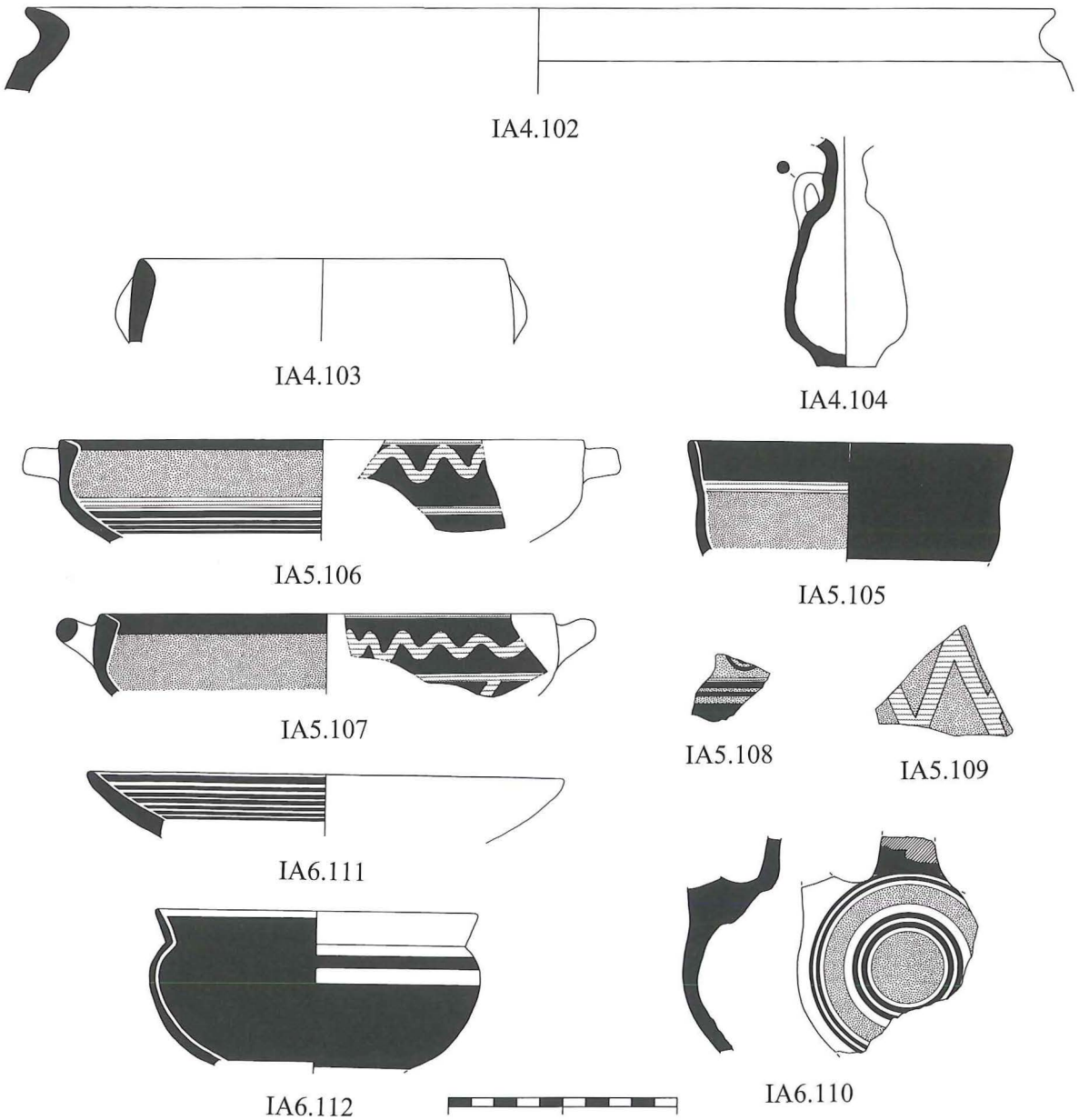

Fig. 102. IA4, IA5 and IA6.110-112.

and 91. Judging by the fabric IA4.104 probably belongs to a local Red Slip II (IV) jug with mushroom lip.[117]

102. Fig. 102. Bowl with pointed inwards bevelled rim and attachment of flattened handle (98.3434.F1.49, 64). D 16 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with few large voids and many red and black inclusions. Yellowish red slip (5YR 5/6).

103. Fig. 102. Everted flattened inwards bevelled rim of large bowl or jar (98.3432.N2.17). D 45 cm. Very coarse pink clay (5YR 7/4) with many black and grey inclusions and voids. Reddish brown slip (2.5YR 4/3) on inside and upper part of outside.

104. Fig. 102. Part of juglet with mushroom shaped rim (99.3828.D1.AR768). H 10 cm. Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with tiny white and greyish black inclusions, brown slip (7.5YR 4/4) almost entirely worn off.

IA5: Bichrome Red Ware

Like Red Slip, Bichrome Red Ware is only represented by a few sherds. IA5.105, which has been

[117] Gjerstad 1948, fig. XLIII nos. 3-4.

fired to a dull black on the outside and upper part of inside, is decorated with a white line on the inside probably belongs to a small Bichrome Red II (V) bowl or cup.[118] The shape is very similar to a bowl/cup from Amathus, which was classified as Black Slip ware.[119] IA5.106 and 107, both decorated with a white wavy line on the outside, represent carinated bowls of the same ware.[120] The shoulder fragment no. 111 probably belongs to a Type IV jug,[121] while IA5.108 represents an example of Bichrome Red II (V) amphora.[122]

105. Fig. 102. Bowl with curved side with high slightly everted rounded rim (98.3434.B1.7). D 14 cm. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3) with small red and black inclusions, reddish brown slip (2.5YR 4/3) and white and dull black paint. Fired dull black on outside and upper part of inside with a white line and slip below. Similar: 93.3431.3.219.

106. Fig. 102. Carinated bowl with flattened inward bevelled rim and horizontal handle (96.3629.N5.40). D 23 cm. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/6-6/8) with white and black inclusions. Black band around rim with white band and black lines below on inside. On outside white band around rim with white wavy line and band below on black surface.

107. Fig. 102. Carinated bowl with flattened inward bevelled rim with horizontal strap handle (95.3629.N5.149) D 20 cm. Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with white and black inclusions. Red slip (10R 5/8) and dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/1) and white paint. Black band around inside of rim, and on outside white wavy line on black surface.

108. Fig. 102. Shoulder of jug or amphoriskos (96.3533.2.102), Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with few red and white inclusions, red slip (2.5YR 5/6), and black (2.5YR N/1) and white paint. Black set of concentric circles with white, black and red bands below.

109. Fig. 102. Side sherd of amphora (97.3534.D2.23). Hard fired medium coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with small voids and few small black and red and larger white inclusions. Slip reddish brown (5Y 4/3) and white paint (10YR 8/2). Part of a zigzag band.

IA6: Foreign decorated pottery

The amount of foreign decorated pottery is far from impressive, and most of the fragments are rather small. IA6.110 is part of a Phoenician flask, which was found in Pit 7. It probably belongs to a pilgrim flask with lenticular body, two handles and tubular neck, which according to Bikai is the most common Phoenician vessel imported to Cyprus.[123] Greek pottery comprises East Greek and Attic products and, as expected, bowls and cups predominate.[124] The shape of IA6.111 is probably from an Archaic East Greek bowl or fruit stand, [125] some of which are only decorated with encircling lines on the inside.[126] The two Ionian cups IA6.112 were found respectively in Pit 2 and 8. They seem to belong to Hayes' Rhodian Type IX cups also found, for instance, at Salamis and Amathus.[127] IA6.113 looks like a late Black Figure skyphos of the Heron Class or the CHC Group from around 500 BC,[128] or it may be part of a plate rim.[129]

110. Fig. 102. Part of a Phoenician Bichrome flask (99.3732.WC1.10). H 9.5 cm. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with many large red, grey and white inclusions and a few voids. Red (10R 5/8) and reddish black (10 R 3/1) paint. Black band around neck, on the body a central red disc encircled by black lines and a red band.

111. Fig. 102. Rim of East Greek bowl (98.3434.E1.30) D 21 cm. Pink to light brown clay (7.5YR 7-6/4) with some tiny red, black and white inclusions. Red paint (2.5YR 5/6). Horizontal lines on inside of rim. Similar: 95.3629.N5.155.

112. Fig. 102. Rim and side of Ionian cup (95.3629.N5.2). D 14 cm. Fine reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4) with tiny white inclusions. Black glaze on inside (7.5YR 2/0) and reddish yellow on outside. Similar: 93.3431.3.74, but with very dark grey paint (2.5YR N3).

113. Attic Black Figure sherd (97.3632.NB1.12). Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6) with tiny white and black inclusions and irregular small voids. Black glaze (5YR 2.5/1). Inside glazed. On outside two rows of elongated dots between lines.

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[118] Gjerstad 1948, fig. LIII no. 7.
[119] Vandenabeele 1985, fig. 83.
[120] Gjerstad 1948, fig. LIII no. 5.
[121] Gjerstad 1948, figs. XLI no. 9, XLII no. 8.
[122] Gjerstad 1948, fig. LV no. 3.
[123] Bikai 1987, 10, pl. VII.
[124] Sørensen 1997, 290. For the amphorae cf. Jacobsen in PE I, A16-25.
[125] Boardman & Hayes 1966, fig. 24 nos. 614 and 621.
[126] Dugas 1935, pl. XLIV no. 27; Boardman 1967, fig. 71 no. 156.
[127] Calvet & Yon 1977, pl. VIII nos. 75 and 81; Thalmann 1977, pl. IV nos. 2 and 12.
[128] Moore & Philippides 1986, 60, pls. 101 no. 1490 and 105 no. 1588.
[129] Callipolitis-Feytmans 1974, pl. 86 no. 2.

Appendix A

Local decorated Bronze Age pottery

Lone Wriedt Sørensen

BA1: Local decorated Bronze Age pottery

Three fragments of White Slip milk bowls found scattered in the excavation represent the only material evidence dating to the prehistoric period. Nos. 1 and 2 probably belong to White Slip II bowls.[130]

1. Rim (99.3828.2.18). D 13 cm. Yellowish red clay (5YR5/6) with occasional white and yellowish inclusions. Very pale brown slip (10YR8/3) and weak red (2.5YR4/2) and red (2.5YR4/6) paint. Weak red transverse strokes on rim and weak red ladder pattern between red bands below.

2. Bowl side (96.3733.D2.24). Compact dark grey clay (5Y4/1), pale yellow slip (2.5Y8/3) and very dark grey paint (10YR8/3). Ladder pattern on outside.

3. Bowl side (99.3633.N3.42). Pink clay (5YR8/4) with numerous fine greyish black and reddish brown inclusions. No slip, grey paint (5YR5/1).

[130] Popham 1972, fig. LXXXIII nos. 6-8.

Ceramic fine wares from the 4th century BC to the 7th century AD[1]

John Lund

General Discussion

Aim

In accordance with the scheme of the present volume, this contribution presents an overall view of the ceramic fine wares datable to between the 4th century BC and the 7th century AD found in the excavations of Panayia Ematousa between 1993 and 1999.[2] The wider purpose is to discuss the implications of the finds on the background of our current knowledge of the ceramic fine wares current in the Eastern Mediterranean during the centuries in question.

Prolegomena

For present purposes "fine wares" are defined as slipped and/or thin-walled pottery, presumably primarily used as tableware.[3] The term black-glaze, which is not technically accurate, has been avoided. The designation black gloss is used instead to describe a surface layer of more or less lustrous appearance, while a matt surface is called a slip. The term red gloss supplants red-glaze, whereas a non-lustrous red surface is described as a red slip.[4] The fabric descriptions were made from observations using a x10 magnifying glass.

The Hellenistic black- and red-slipped products from Cyprus and elsewhere, which "lack a true gloss-coating, but bear a matt or semilustrous slip of variable colour, normally iron-rich, and deeper in tone than the body-clay" are referred to as Colour-coated wares following the terminology introduced by John W. Hayes.[5] The graphs showing the chronological distribution of the ceramic finds have been calculated using the annual coefficient.[6] As a rule only diagnostic sherds - for present purposes defined as rims, bases and handles - are included, but in very few instances (for example when dealing with thin-walled pottery), body sherds have been counted also.

This chapter focuses on the ceramic fine wares datable to between about 400 BC and AD 700, but a few Attic imports of the 5th century BC are included, and pottery in the Cypriot Plain White tradition is dealt with elsewhere in this publication. When references are made below in general terms to "the fine wares", the statement only refers to pottery treated in this chapter. No attempt has been made at compiling exhaustive bibliographical references to the wares and issues treated below. As a rule only the most important and recent publications are quoted, which usually contain references to previous publications.

Overview

The overall picture of the ceramic fine wares current at Panayia Ematousa is fairly uncomplicated,

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[1] I want to thank Lone Wriedt Sørensen for inviting me to take part in the Aradippou excavations, and for entrusting me with the publication of the ceramic fine wares found during the project. Moreover, I am grateful to the Danish Research Council for the Humanities for funding my participation in the annual field campaigns from 1994 to 1999, and to the National Museum of Denmark for granting me a four-month leave of absence in 2002, which enabled me to complete the manuscript. Last but not least I should also like to express my gratitude to the many students of archaeology who participated in the registration of the pottery. They transformed a potentially dull and laborious task into a stimulating and joyful experience.

[2] Cf. the preliminary publications Lund 1996a, 1998 and 2005a.

[3] Cf. Riley 1979, 92 and Hayes 1997, 37-74.

[4] Hayes 1984, 1-3 and 92.

[5] Hayes 1991, 23-31; Papuci-Władyka 1995, 47-54 and 246-7; Elaigne 2000.

[6] Cf. Fentress & Perkins 1988, 207-8; Lund 1995, 452 note 45.

and was in essence established in the very first campaign in 1991.[7] The Colour-coated wares comprise the largest single group among the finds brought to light between 1993 and 1999 (about 33.3% of the total number of diagnostic fine wares), followed by Eastern Sigillata A (23.6%), Cypriot Sigillata (8.8%) and Phocaean Red Slip Ware (7.9%). Cypriot Red Slip Ware accounts for a surprisingly small proportion of the total (3.1%), and other wares are even more poorly represented African Red Slip Ware (2.7%), Attic and Atticizing (2%) and pottery in the "West-Slope" tradition (1.2%). The individual figures for the remaining categories were below 1%.[8]

There are - generally speaking - many similarities between the fine wares found at Panayia Ematousa and those from Kition-Bamboula. However, our material comprises contexts from the 2nd and 1st centuries BC and AD, which are not well in evidence there, and is rich in certain forms that are all but absent from the French excavations at Kition-Bamboula: notably a two-handled carinated skyphos[9] (3%) and a goblet with a conical base[10] (5.8%), for which the name "Aradippou goblet" is proposed as a convenient tag.[11] The skyphoi and goblets were apparently made in production centres in the interior of the island, but not necessarily at a great distance from Panayia Ematousa, and a connection between this site and kilns in the interior of the island is also suggested by the occurrence at our site of a regional group of "West Slope" ware,[12] which is paralleled by finds from the Nymphaeum of Kafizin in the Mesaoria plain, seven kilometres from Nicosia. The fact that our material comprises examples of Cypriot versions of Megarian bowls, which were also produced in the interior of the island, points in the same direction.[13]

This indicates that the ancient inhabitants of Panayia Ematousa looked more towards the interior of the island for their fine ware supply than to the producers at Kition.[14] This somewhat unexpected pattern was apparently already in evidence in the late 3rd and 2nd centuries BC, and seems to have persisted into the 1st century BC and to a certain extent into the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. By then, Kition-Bamboula seems to have been in decline, if not deserted.[15]

Key contexts

Three contexts were of special importance from a chronological point of view. The first is called Pit 1 in Unit 16A. The rich ceramic finds, which occurred here, may be dated to between about 225 and 150 BC.[16] It is possible that most of the finds belong in the early part of this time span, since there is a close relationship between them and the large find group from the Nymphaeum of Kafizin, which is dated by inscriptions to between 225 and 218 BC, and with the finds from the "basin 417 at Kition-Bamboula, which is dated to the very end of the 3rd century BC.[17] The pottery in the "West Slope" tradition and the fish plates with hooked rim which are well documented in Pit 1 are otherwise very rare in the excavations.

The second key context is in Pit-room 1A beneath Unit 19, the content of which clearly postdates that of Pit 1.[18] Only a single example of pottery in the "West slope" tradition is present here, and the fine wares include examples of Eastern Sigillata A Ware Forms 2A and 3,[19] and also an imported mould-made bowl. If we discount a few residual pieces, the material may be dated en bloc to the last two quarters of the 2nd century BC, perhaps extending into the beginning of the 1st century BC. However, the absence of Eastern Sigillata A Forms 4 A and 22 A suggests that the end date of this context may not be

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[7] Sørensen & Grønne 1992.

[8] It is interesting to compare the percentages with those of Maroni-Petrera, Tomber 2002, 41-2, which are, however, derived from the weight of the vessels – not a sherd count.

[9] FW4.24-38 and FW5.39-41.

[10] FW4.32-8.

[11] Lund, 2005a.

[12] FW3.10-18.

[13] FW8.108-110.

[14] For these, cf. Salles 1993a *passim* and Salles 1995, 402-3.

[15] Salles 1995, 397.

[16] Cf. Lund 1996a, 144 and *infra*. FW3.10-16, FW4.19-23, FW5.44, FW6.46-8, 52-3, 79, 82, 87, 89, 94 and 96.

[17] Cf. Mitford 1980a; Salles & Rey 1993.

[18] Cf. below FW3.18, FW5.39 and 41-42, FW6.61, 78, 80, 88, 93, 97, 99-100, FW7.103, FW11.116 and 118.

[19] For the date cf. Slane 1997, 285-288, TA Type 13 variants a and b.

pushed too low in the 1st century BC – if at all. The third key context is Pit-room 2, a pit that was part of Unit 35A. It comprises numerous diagnostic fine wares, i.a. Colour-coated fish plates and incurved-rim bowls, as well as Eastern Sigillata A Ware: plates of Form 4 A/B, cups of Form 22 A/B, and a few cups of ESA Form 5.[20] However, the absence of Cypriot Sigillata may suggest an end date within the third quarter of the 1st century BC, and it seems reasonable to date this context to the first two thirds of the 1st century BC. It may overlap somewhat with the fill of Pit-room 1A, and even comprises finds paralleled in context Pit 1.

The layers containing later examples of Eastern Sigillata A (upwards of Form 28 to Form 65), and Cypriot Sigillata define the Early Roman horizon at Panayia Ematousa, which mainly dates from the 1st century AD but also comprises the late 1st century BC and the first half of the 2nd century AD (for a discussion of the end date, cf. below). Late Antique fine wares were by and large confined to the uppermost strata.

Local, regional and inter-regional sources

Nearly all fine wares of the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC from Panayia Ematousa were apparently supplied by regional fine ware producers, who were presumably largely located in the adjoining inland region - including the Mesaoria plain, but no doubt also at nearby Kition. Imports from other sources were very few indeed, and most of the imports from Athens seem to date from the 5th and the first half of the 4th century BC, and they hardly reached the site after the beginning of the 3rd century BC, as was also the case at Kition-Bamboula.[21]

With the massive arrival of Eastern Sigillata A in the 1st century BC, we observe a shift away from regional to near-regional fine ware producers, since the source of this ware was presumably located in Easternmost Cilicia or North Western Syria. In the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, Cypriot Sigillata was almost the only alternative as far as sigillata type wares are concerned. This may also be characterized as near-regional, since it was presumably produced in Western Cyprus. The sailing distance between Eastern Cyprus and the presumed sources of Eastern Sigillata A, and Cypriot Sigillata is about 250 and 150 kilometres, respectively. A few examples of Italian-type Sigillata and of the presumably Italian thin-walled "Thorn Ware" beakers seem to be the only noteworthy imports from further afield. Still, the relationship between Panayia Ematousa and the kilns in the interior of Cyprus continued through the Early Roman period, though perhaps at a less intensive level than previously. This is shown by the continued use of the Aradippou goblets at the site through the 1st century AD if not later, which is clearly suggested by the stratigraphical evidence.

In Late Antiquity, most of the fine wares at Panayia Ematousa were imports from production centres far from Eastern and Central Cyprus: African Red Slip Ware from Africa Proconsularis, Phocaean Red Slip Ware from North Western Asia Minor, and Egyptian C, perhaps from Egypt. Regional and even near-regional wares such as Cypriot Red Slip Ware are surprisingly few by comparison. It is difficult to account for the relative scarcity of the latter except by the supposition that the trade routes, which served our site, bypassed the Paphos region, the presumed source of Cypriot Red Slip Ware. By then, the centre of gravity of the island had apparently shifted from the west to the east, and Salamis served under the name of Constantia as the capital of the island.

The overall chronological distribution of the fine wares

The pattern is clear (Table 1). The number of ceramic fine wares found at Panayia Ematousa surged in the second half of the 3rd century BC, and continued to increase, gradually but strongly, through to the 1st century BC. It seems to have peaked in the second half of the 1st century BC, but declined only slightly in the 1st century AD. A

[20] Cf. below FW4.25, 29, and 38, FW5.43, FW6.50-51, 55-56, 58-60, 62-63, 66, 72-76, 81, 92, 95, FW7.104-105, FW8.108 and 110, FW9.114, FW11.122, 125, 135, 138-139, 145-146 and 152.

[21] Salles 1995, 401.

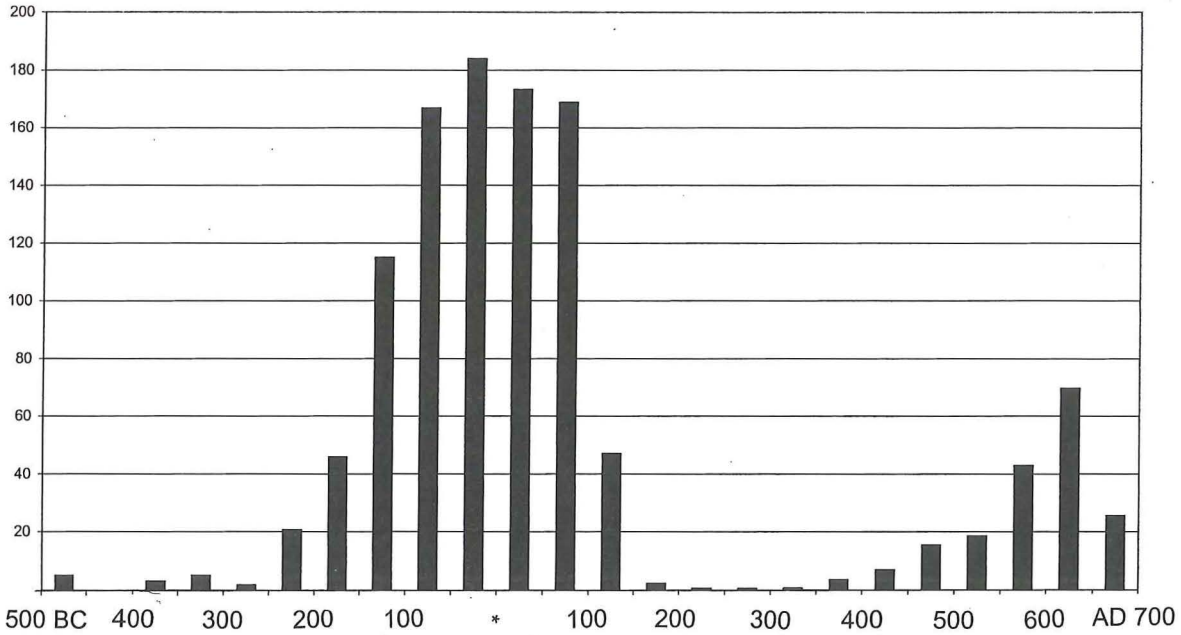

Table 1. The chronological distribution of the diagnostic fine wares between ca. 500 BC and AD 700 found at Panayia Ematousa (1123 examples).

steep decline occurred in the first half of the 2nd century AD followed by a near-dearth of finds datable between about AD 150 and 350. Incidentally, the picture remains much the same whether or not the finds from the three key contexts discussed above are included.

The ceramic fine wares suggest that the site may have been abandoned closer to AD 100 than to AD 150. It may be significant that Cypriot Sigillata Form P 29, which was common in Western Cyprus in the first half of the 2nd century AD and probably later as well seems to be absent from the Aradippou finds.[22] This suggests that Panayia Ematousa was cut off from the source of Cypriot Sigillata relatively early in the 2nd century AD. The fact that the bulk of the Eastern Sigillata A finds seems to predate AD 120 also points in that direction. However, there are after all faint indications of some continued activity at the site between about AD 150 and 350, but the finds in question give no clue as to the nature of this activity. The occasional traveller or shepherd could conceivably have been responsible for their presence.

After about AD 350 we observe a gradual rise in the number of finds, chiefly in the second half of the 6th and the first half of the 7th century, a picture that is supported by all of the fine wares at the site. The fact that one or two vessels were stamped with the Christian cross may or may not be of importance for the interpretation of the activities at the site in Late Antiquity, which has been characterized as a "busy" period in the Cypriot countryside.[23]

Conclusions

The fine wares found at Panayia Ematousa fill a gap in our knowledge of fine wares current in Eastern Cyprus in the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods, when Kition-Bamboula was in decline. The three key contexts at Panayia Ematousa, which span the 2nd and most of the 1st century BC, are of particular importance in this respect. Moreover, they have provided new information about a number of forms that have as yet been poorly documented – if at all: the so-called carinated skyphos (FW4.24-31) and the Aradippou goblet (FW4.32-38). The ceramic fine wares suggest that the ancient inhabitants of Panayia

[22] For the date of form P 29, cf. Hayes 1991, 44.

[23] Rautman 2000; cf. further Fejfer & Hayes 1995 and the works cited in these publications.

Ematousa looked more towards the interior of Cyprus than to Kition for their fine ware supply in the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. The overall picture in Hellenistic and Roman times is one of conservatism. Even after the introduction of the sigillatata wares, the inhabitants continued to use regional forms such as the Aradippou goblets and hemispherical bowls (FW5.39-45), and also Cypriot versions of mould-made bowls (FW8.108-110). These categories are rare at Kition-Bamboula,[24] but make up 11.6% of the diagnostic fine wares at Panayia Ematousa.

The decline in the number of fine wares in the first half of the 2nd century AD and its subsequent revival in the second half of the 4th century AD witnessed at the site is mirrored by other surveys and excavations in Cyprus. The complex reasons for this situation are as yet imperfectly understood,[25] but it seems clear that lack of finds should not automatically be taken as a sign of abandonment.[26] Still, at Panayia Ematousa we may be confronting a situation of abandonment (or near-abandonment) for several centuries. The revival of the site seems to have been gradual and to have gathered momentum only in the second half of the 6th and the first half of the 7th century AD. Something similar was the case with Kalavasos-Kopetra, which - according to M.C. McClellan and M.L. Rautman - was "apparently established in the early or mid-6th century" and "seems to have thrived for about a century. In the middle of the 7th century the site suffered widespread damage and was substantially reduced..." A "final phase of occupation may have lasted only a few years, however, and by the 8th century the site seems to have been abandoned."[27] The final flourishing of Panayia Ematousa could well have been part of a general move in the island away from the coastal zones, which were exposed to raids. This happened, for instance, at Kourion, which was abandoned in favour of present day Episkopi. Also, it is possible that the Late Antique revival of Panayia Ematousa was in some way connected with the establishment of a basilica north of the excavated area – a predecessor of the church, which still survives here and has given its name to the site.

An overview of the ceramic fine wares

FW1: Attic Red Figure

A single body sherd seems to have come from an Attic Red Figure skyphos from the 4th century BC.

Skyphos of Form A

1. Fig. 103. Body sherd (94.3630.3.23). Reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with a few fine light-reflecting inclusions. High quality black gloss (7.5YR 2/0 internally, and 7.5 YR 3/0-6/4 on the exterior). The decoration comprises part of a handle palmette. Lund 1996a, 145 no. 28 fig. 4. Cf. Gex 1993, 129 nos. S 413-414 pl. 95.

FW2: Black Gloss: Attic and Atticizing

Attic and Atticizing imports accounted for about 1.6% of the diagnostic fine wares from the periods under consideration here. It is rarely possible to determine the source of a given fragment with certainty, but it is likely that most of the specimens were indeed imports from Athens.

There was considerable variation in the fabric of the examples. The clay colour tends to be yellowish-red or reddish-yellow (5YR 5/6-6/6-6/8), at times reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/6 and 6/8) or red (2.5YR 6/8). The clay is generally fine, but may contain a few fine black or greyish-black inclusions – occasionally white ones, and the black gloss is of high quality.

The classification of the forms follows the typologies for the Athenian Agora established by B.A. Sparkes and L. Talcott, S. Rotroff, and the ones introduced by L. Jehasse and J.-F. Salles in their publications of finds from Salamis and Kition-Bamboula, respectively:[28]

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[24] Salles 1993c, 184 nos. 201-3 fig. 195; Salles 1995, 400.

[25] Cf. Lund forthcoming.

[26] Lund 1993, 141.

[27] McClellan & Rautman 1994, 307 and Rautman 2003, 235-62; cf. also Maroni-Petrera, Tomber 2002, 55.

[28] Sparkes & Talcott 1970; Rotroff 1997, Jehasse 1978; Salles 1983.

Skyphos Type A: Attic type	= 2
Stemless Rheneia cup	= 1
Large stemless cup	= 4
Jehasse 1978 Form 10 - salt - cellar	= 1
Jehasse 1978 Form 13 – bowl	= 3
Jehasse 1978 Form 15 – bowl	= 1
Jehasse 1978 Form 16 – bowl	= 1
Rotroff 1997, 329-333 - bowl with out-turned rim	= 1
Fragment of a handle of a krater?	= 1
Pyxis Type D	= 1
Rotroff 1997, 357- filter jug	= 1
Jug? with flat base	= 1
Unassigned forms	= 7

The small number of finds makes it difficult to draw secure conclusions from the form spectrum – not least because of the relatively many examples, for which no forms could be assigned due to their fragmentary state. We are mostly dealing with cups and bowls, whereas dishes and plates are conspicuous by their absence. The cups are obviously drinking vessels, and the possible handle of a krater and fragments of jugs were presumably also part of the wine service. Rotroff contends that bowls were used for food service,[29] but there seems to be little concrete evidence in favour of this suggestion, and it may be best to leave the question of their function open until new evidence is available.

The finds mainly range in date from the 5th to especially the 4th century BC, but a few seem to date from the 3rd century BC.

Skyphos, Attic type

2. Fig. 103. Rim (94.3430.1.13). D 15 cm. Fine light brown to reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 7/4-7/6) with a few white inclusions. Black gloss of high quality. Lund 1996a, 145 no. 30 fig. 4. Cf. Petit 1995, 279 fig. 9.1; Rotroff 1997, 258 no.153 fig. 12 and pl. 14.

3. Fig. 103. Base (98.3434.F1.71+69). D 8.5 cm. Fine light red to reddish-yellow clay (2.5YR 6/8 to 5YR 6/8) with hardly any inclusions. High quality black gloss (2.5YR 2/0). Cf. Sparkes and Talcott 1970, 259 no. 336 fig. 4 and 259 no. 342 fig. 4 dated ca. 470-460 BC.

Stemless, so-called Rheneia cup?

4. Fig. 103. Rim (99.3733.NC1.6). D 12-13 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 8/6-5YR 6/6) with a few fine black inclusions. High quality black gloss on exterior and interior (7.5YR 3/0-2/0). The small size of the fragment makes an attribution to a particular form uncertain, but cf. Sparkes and Talcott 1970, 267 no. 456 fig. 5, dated 480-470 BC.

Large stemless cup

5. Fig. 103. Base with palmette stamp (98.3434.F1.68+73+76). D 8 cm. Fine yellowish-red clay 5YR 5/6 with high quality black gloss. Cf. Sparkes and Talcott 1970, 268 nos. 471, 474-5 fig. 5 dated ca. 470-450, 460-450 and 450 BC, respectively.

Salt-cellar - Jehasse 1978 Form 10 (F. 24) (Jehasse 1978, 41-5 Form 10 fig. 28; Salles 1983, 30 Form D)

6. Fig. 103. Base (93.3432.2.2). D 4 cm. Clay reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with a few fine grey and black inclusions. Dull, black gloss externally. Below the base no gloss and pink (7.5 YR 7/4). Lund 1996a, 145 no. 29 fig. 4. Cf. Jehasse 1978, 42 no. 154 fig. 28 dated to the second quarter of the 4th century BC and Salles 1993c, 192 no. 271 fig. 203.

Bowl - Jehasse 1978, 46-53 Form 13 (F.21) (Jehasse 1978, 46-53 Form 13 fig. 31-2; Salles 1983, 23 and 31 Form I)

7. Fig. 103. Rim (96.3826.2.43). The recorded diameter of 18 cm seems excessive. Relatively fine, yellowish-red clay (5YR 5/6) with a few greyish-black inclusions. Good quality black gloss. Lund 1998, 333 no. 1 fig. 34. Cf. Jehasse 1978, 48 no. 216 fig. 31; Petit 1995, 292 fig. 7.1.

Bowl - Jehasse 1978, 57-65 Form 15 (F.21/27) (Jehasse 1978, 57-65 Form 15 fig. 35)

8. Fig. 103. Rim (96.3729.N2.26). D 18 cm (?). Very fine, reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few fine yellowish inclusions. Fine black gloss. Lund 1998, 333 no. 2 fig. 34. Cf. Burkhalter 1987, 372 no. 72 fig. 9.

A grafitto

9. Fig. 103. Base (94.3629.W2.AR 206). D 12 cm. Clay yellowish-red (5YR 5/6); finely levigated with some fine white inclusions. Black gloss (Gley N2.5/) of high quality. Two letters are preserved below the base. The first is the Greek letter epsilon. The second, which is only partly preserved, may be a delta, or two superimposed deltas. Cf. Johnston 1981b, 46 no. 11 pl. 35; for the two deltas see Calvet and Salles 1993, 286 no. 583 figs. 237 and 240. Lund 1996a, 145 no. 31.

FW3: The "West Slope" tradition

With a count of about 1.2% of the diagnostic fine wares, dark-slipped pottery with decoration in white paint is not among the most common find groups at Panayia Ematousa. Moreover, nearly all of the specimens were found in the first key context, Pit 1. Also, a sherd with similar decoration was published in the preliminary report of the 1991 campaign.[30]

[29] Rotroff 1997, 156-68.

[30] Sørensen & Grønne 1992, 8-9 no. 6 fig. 7.

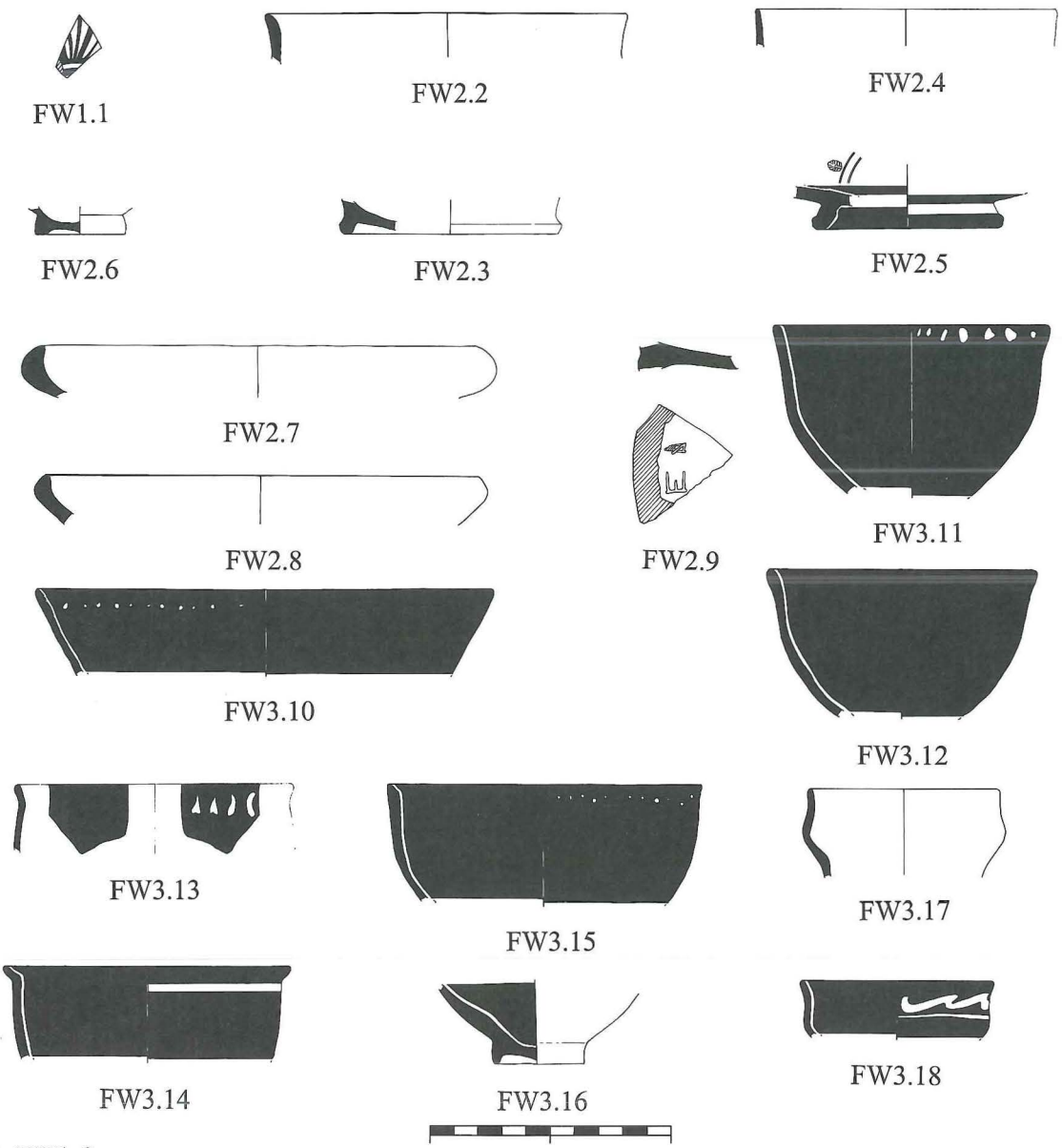

Fig. 103. FW1-3.

There was a certain amount of variation in the fabric of the examples found at Panayia Ematousa. The clay colour was often light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4), but could also be light brown (7.5YR 6/4), reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/6) or very pale brown (10YR 7/3-4 or 8/3-4). The clay was fine, and contained a few black or greyish-black inclusions and - in some cases - also white or yellowish-white ones. The slip was commonly dull black (7.5YR N2/), but could at times be iridescent, and a dusky red (2.5YR 3/2), dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3) or dark grey colour (5YR 3/1 or 4/1) was also observed.

Only a few shapes were in evidence:

Conical cup	= 1
Bowl with vertical rim	= 8
Bowl with everted rim	= 5
Skyphos with carinated body	= 2
Krater	= 1

The form repertoire thus only comprises vessels associated with drinking.

The dating of the vessels in the "West Slope" tradition is suggested by their occurrence in Pit 1, which indicates a date between about 225 and 150

BC - probably closer to the former than to the latter, since only one such specimen was recorded in second key context Pit-room 1A, which contained material from the second half of the 2nd century BC – possibly extending somewhat into the 1st century BC.

Our finds are not close to Attic "West Slope" ware.[31] The shape and decoration accord better with the Pergamene version of "West slope" ware,[32] but similar products were manufactured in Rhodes[33] and in other "unlocated Eastern Aegean (?) workshops".[34] The apparent lack of mica in the clay of our specimens suggests that we are not dealing with imports from Pergamon. And even if some of the finds in the "West Slope" tradition from Rhodes are believed to have been locally manufactured on the island provide parallels to the material from Panayia Ematousa, several other centres of production of such wares are known to have been active in the Eastern Aegean.[35]

Examples of "West Slope" ware from the 3rd and 2nd century BC have previously been brought to light in Cyprus.[36] They appear to be of several different fabrics. But the closest parallels, indeed nearly identical to the finds from Panayia Ematousa, may be observed at the Nymphaeum of Kafizin, a large body of material that is dated through inscriptions to between 225 and 218 BC.[37] This supports the hypothesis of a Cypriot production of fine wares with decoration in white paint, which was put forward by Salles.[38] It seems highly likely that the finds from Panayia Ematousa were made in the same production centre as the specimens at Kafizin, and that this centre was located in the Mesaoria plain. At Kition-Bamboula, relatively few such examples of this ware have been found.

Large bowl (Behr 1988, 145-7: "Becher mit Innendekor")

10. Fig. 103. Rim (93.3431.4.76). D 15 cm. Fine light reddish-brown clay (5YR 6/4) with a few black inclusions. Dull, black slip (7.5YR N2/). White painted dots between incised lines on the interior. Lund 1996a, 150 no. 53 fig. 5. The form went out of production about the middle of the 2nd century BC, according to Behr 1988, 146. A close parallel to the decorative scheme may be seen on other Pergamene forms, cf. Behr 1988, 118 nos. 7-8 pls. 13.3-4 and 150 no. 62 pl. 15.13. The Attic and Pergamene versions of the form were imported to Rhodes, cf. Πατσιάδα 1983, 147-150 nos. 13 and 17 fig. 6 and pls. 52α-β.

Skyphoi – several forms

11. Fig. 103. Rim (93.3431.4.40). D 11 cm. Light reddish-brown clay (5YR 6/4) with fine light-reflecting and a few white and grey inclusions. Dull dark grey to very dark grey slip (5YR 4/1-3/1). Below rim irregular dots painted in white, which now appears pink (7.5YR 8/4-7/4). Lund 1996a, 150 no. 54 fig. 5. For the form, cf. Mitford 1980a, 246 no. K. 502. The form is similar to - but not identical with - the examples from Rhodes, cf. Πατσιάδα 1983, 152-155 nos. 24-37 fig. 9 pls. 53β-γ, 54α and 55α: Κύλικες "κωικού-κνιδιακού" τύπου.

12. Fig. 103. Rim (93.3431.4.101). D 11 cm. Fine, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3-7/4) with a few grey inclusions. Black, iridescent slip only preserved on the interior (7.5YR N2/). The form is similar to 93.3431.4.47. Lund 1996a, 147 no. 41 fig. 4.

13. Fig. 103. Rim (93.3431.4.70). D 11-12 cm. Clay light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with many fine yellowish-white inclusions. Dark reddish-brown slip (5 YR 3/3). Below rim decoration in white paint, which now appears to be pink (7.5YR 7/4). Lund 1996a, 150 no. 56 fig. 5. Cf. for a somewhat similar form Πατσιάδα 1983, 156 no. 41 fig. 10 pl. 55.στ. For a somewhat similar form, cf. Mitford 1980a, 246 no. K. 504.

14. Fig. 103. Rim (93.3431.4.68). D app. 12 cm. Relatively fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3-8/4) with grey inclusions. Dull, dusky red slip (2.5YR 3/2) on the upper part of the exterior. Below the rim a line in white paint. Lund 1996a, 150 no. 57 fig. 5.

15. Fig. 103. Rim (93.3431.4.66). D 13 cm. Relatively fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6) with fine black inclusions. Dull black slip (7.5YR N2/). Below rim dots painted in white (now appearing pink 7.5YR 7/4) between incised lines. Lund 1996a, 50 no. 55 fig. 5. Cf. Πατσιάδα 1983, 164 no. 66 fig. 13 pl. 59α.

16. Fig. 103. Base (93.3431.4.54). Base D app. 4 cm. Reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with fine light reflecting inclusions and a few rounded greyish-black ones, also. Very dark grey to black slip – iridescent internally (7.5YR N3/-N2/). No slip on the exterior.

A small version of the "skyphos with carioted body"

17. Fig. 103. Rim (95.3630.N1.2). D app. 8 cm. Fine, very pale brown to light yellowish brown clay (10YR 7/4-6/4)

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[31] Cf. Rotroff 1991.

[32] Behr 1988.

[33] Πατσιάδα 1983; Yannikouri & Patsiada 1994, 107.

[34] Hayes 1991, 6.

[35] Cf. Rotroff 2002.

[36] Burkhalter 1987, 367; Hayes 1991, 5-6; Salles 1993b, 168 and 191.

[37] Mitford 1980a, 246 and 247 nos. K. 504 and K 512 – perhaps also K. 502.

[38] Salles 1993c, 191.

with a few fine greyish-black inclusions and a few larger ones. Reddish-brown to yellowish-red slip (5YR 5/4-5/6), at places weak red to red (2.5YR 4/2-5/6). No added paint is preserved; the attribution is based on the similarity of the form with 18. Lund 1998, 336 no. 17 fig. 34.

18. Fig. 103. Rim and handle attachment (94.3630. AW7.158+159). D 8 cm. Fine, slightly granular very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3-7/4) with a few grey and black inclusions. Weak red to red slip internally (10R 4/4-4/6) and dark grey externally (10YR 3/1). Wavy line in applied white.

FW4: Colour-Coated wares I: the skyphos with carinated body, and the goblet with conical base

We are dealing with two main types of vessels: the skyphos with carinated body and lateral arched handles, and the goblet with a conical base and lateral handles, for which the present author suggested the name "Aradippou goblet" as a convenient tag. The first form is also represented by an early version, a precursor to the "classical" type, and there are also a number of intermediary, transitional, examples from one form to the other. The skyphos with carinated body and lateral arched handles, and the goblet with conical foot are two of the most characteristic forms produced by the excavations at Panayia Ematousa, and they alone account for about 13,2% of the total number for fine wares. They belong to the colour-coated wares and they have been singled out for special treatment because of their potential for defining a regional production centre of such wares.

J.-F. Salles described an example of the former found in the French excavations at Kition-Bamboula as a "skyphos, panse carénée, anses horizontales".[39] It has a low hollowed-out foot with a high collar-like external moulding, set off from the body (FW4.24-31). The side is carinated and topped by a plain rim, which is either near-vertical or tilted slightly towards the interior. Two lateral arched handles rise above the carinated outer side. At Panayia Ematousa, the clay of such skyphoi is fine with sparse fine dark grey inclusions at times with occasional yellowish-white or reddish-brown ones as well. The colour is mostly pink (7.5YR 7/4) followed by light brown (7.5YR 6/4), and reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/6) or pink (7.5YR 8/4). The interior is normally slipped in a dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/2), dusky red (2.5YR 3/2 and 3/3) or a very dark grey or dark reddish-brown colour (5YR 3/1 or 3/3). A dull black slip (7.5YR 3/2) is not uncommon either. The lowest part of the exterior is normally without slip. This form makes up about 2.9 % of the total number of diagnostic fine wares discussed here.

No completely preserved example of the presumed precursor of this form was preserved in the excavations (FW4.19-23), but it can be reconstructed fairly securely from the bases and rims that were found in the key context 93.3431.4. It seems to have had a more squat appearance with a broader base, and heavier handles, and even if the carination of the side was already present, it seems that the upper part of the rim was at times less in-turned than the standard version of the form. The clay was mostly pink (7.5YR 7/4-8/4 or 5YR 8/3), but could also be reddish-yellow (7.5YR 7/6 or 5YR 6/6); a few dark grey and/or yellowish inclusions were normally present. The slip was very dark grey (2.5YR N3/) to dark reddish-brown, brown or yellowish brown (5YR 3/2-10R 4/3-10R 5/6).

The "Aradippou goblet" (FW4.32-38),[40] is characterised by having a moulded conical base with a convex profile at the transition from the foot to the lower part of the body. The everted side curves into a high, somewhat in-turned, rim; the upper part of the side and the rim is relatively thin-walled and often slightly convex. Two lateral arched handles with a circular section rise above the lip. The height from the base to the rim is usually somewhere between *c.* 9.5 and 13 cm; the diameter of the base varies from 3.5 to 5 cm, and that of the rim from 10 to 12 cm. These goblets are made of fine clay, which usually contains sparse, fine, greyish-black inclusions - occasionally also fine white or yellowish ones; fine red inclusions are more rarely seen. The most frequent clay colour is reddish-yellow (5YR 6/6), followed by light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4), yellowish-red

[39] Salles 1993b, 184 ad nos. 201-2; Lund 2005a, 72-3.

[40] Lund 2005a 68-72 and *passim*.

(5YR 7/4) and reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/4). The interior is normally red slipped (2.5YR 4/8 - at times 4/6, 5/8 or 10R 4/6, 5/6), but the colour is in other cases weak red (10R 4/4), reddish-brown (5YR 4/4) or dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3). It accounted for 5.6% of the total number of fine wares from the 4th century BC to the 7th century AD.

Precursor of the skyphos with carinated body	= 24
Skyphos with carinated body	= 43
The Aradippou goblet	= 84
Unassigned – mainly rims	= 41

The relatively large number of unassigned examples is due to the fact that it is not possible to distinguish between the various forms, when only the upper part of the rim is preserved.

The best basis for determining the chronology of these forms is presented by the stratigraphy of Panayia Ematousa. The presumed precursor of the skyphos with carinated body occurred in the key context Pit 1 in Unit 16A, which, as noted above, may be dated to the last quarter of the 3rd and the first two quarters of the 2nd century BC.[41] No such skyphoi seem to be represented in the large find group from the Nymphaeum of Kafizin, which is well dated between 225 and 218 BC and may constitute a *terminus post quem* for the beginning of the form.[42]

The fully developed skyphos with carinated body occurred in the second key context, Pit-room 1A which is dated to the second half of the 2nd or the very beginning of the 1st century BC.[43] The Aradippou goblet first appeared in the third key context, Pit-room 2, for which a date within the two first thirds of the 1st century BC is suggested. Aradippou goblets are consistently found with pottery datable to the last quarter of the 1st century BC and to the 1st century AD, and there seems little doubt that they continued to be used throughout the 1st century AD.

Based on the evidence from Panayia Ematousa, it is reasonable to date the presumed precursor of the skyphos with carinated body to the first two thirds of the 2nd century BC. The fully developed form was apparently mainly in use in the second half of the 2nd century BC and the first half of the 1st century BC, and the Aradippou goblet from about the middle of the 1st century BC through the 1st century AD – dates that are, of course, open to later revision. However, the presently available evidence suggests that both of the two major forms were used concurrently in the second and third quarters of the 1st century BC.

The author has dealt with the question of the source of these skyphoi and goblets elsewhere,[44] and more will be said in the chapter dealing with the circulation of pottery in Late Hellenistic and Early Roman Cyprus in the second volume of the present publication.

Precursor of the "skyphos, panse carénée, anses horizontals"

19. Fig. 104. Rim (93.3431.4.103). D 12-13 cm. Pink clay (5YR 7/4). Very dark grey to yellowish red slip internally and externally (5YR 3/1-4/6). The attribution is tentative.
20. Fig. 104. Rim (93.3431.4.102). D 14 cm. Reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with fine light-reflecting inclusions and also grey and reddish ones. Very dark grey slip (2.5YR N3/) on the exterior – and dull greyish-black on the interior. The slip has turned red (2.5YR 4/4) on top of the rim.
21. Fig. 104. Rim (93.3431.4.136). D app. 16 cm. Pink clay (5YR 8/3) with a few grey inclusions. On the exterior and interior dull dark reddish-brown slip (2.5YR 3/).
22. Fig. 104. Base (93.3431.4.95). Base D 4.4 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with fine yellowish inclusions. On the interior and upper part of the exterior dull dark reddish-brown slip (5YR 3/2), which has dripped down over the exterior.
23. Fig. 104. Base (93.3431.4.48). Base D 5.5 cm. Relatively fine pink clay (7.5YR 8/4-7/4) with a few fine light-reflecting and black inclusions. Dull very dark grey slip on the interior and upper part of the exterior (2.5YR N3/).

"Skyphos, panse carénée, anses horizontals" and its presumed predecessor (Lund 2005a)

24. Fig. 104. Near complete (94.3630.AW7.AR 325). D 11 cm. Somewhat granular, sandy, pink clay (7.5YR 8/4-7/4) with fine, rounded greyish-black inclusions and a few white ones. The interior has a reddish-grey to dark reddish-brown colour (5YR 4/2-3/3). On the upper part of the exterior dark reddish-brown slip (5YR 3/2). Lund 1996a, 148 no. 45 fig. 4.
25. Fig. 104. Near-complete (98.3734.D2.101). D app. 12 cm. Base D 4.5 cm. H without handles 16 cm. H with han-

[41] Cf. Lund 1996a, 144 and infra.
[42] Cf. Mitford 1980a.
[43] Cf. Mitford 1980a.
[44] Lund 2005a, 68-74 and *passim*.

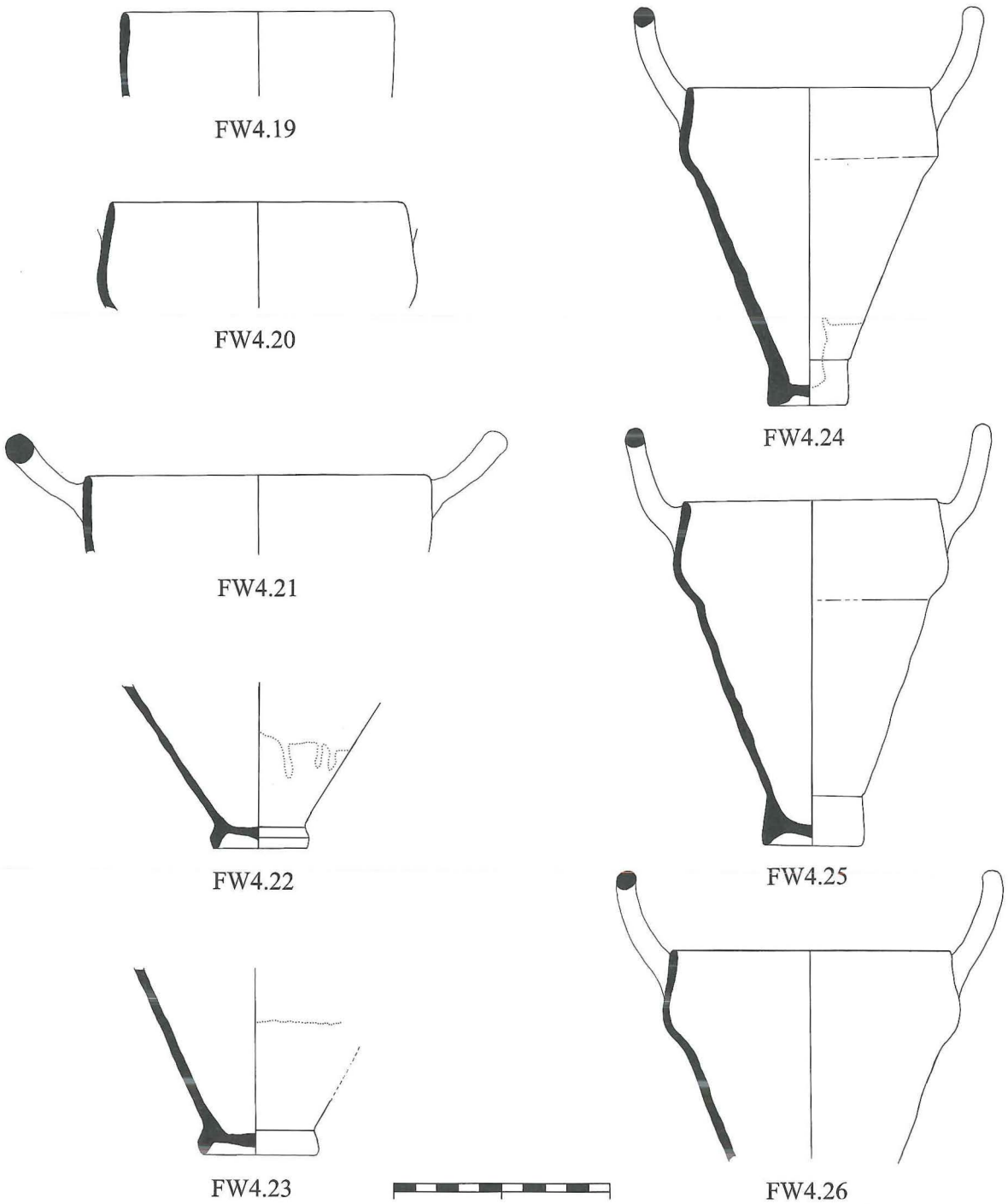

Fig. 104. FW4.19-26.

dles 19.2 cm. Light brown clay (5YR 6/4) with a few fine whitish grey inclusions. Dull reddish-brown to dark reddish-brown slip on the interior ((5YR 4/3-3/3) and brown to dark brown on the exterior (7.5YR 4/4 on top and 7.5YR 3/2 below).

26. Fig. 104. Rim with handles and part of side (94.3630.AW7 AR 324). Reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6-6/8) with a few yellowish and greyish-black, fine inclusions. On the interior dull, dusky red slip (2.5YR 4/4-3/4). Externally dull slip from reddish-brown on the upper part (2.5YR 3/1) to dusky red (2.5YR 4/4) on the lower part. Lund 1996a, 148 no. 46 fig. 4.

27. Fig. 105. Base (94.3630.AW7.7). Base D 3.5 cm. Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4 to 6/4) with relatively many fine greyish-black inclusions and a few brownish ones. Dull very dark grey to dark brown slip on the interior (7.5YR 4/2) and red-

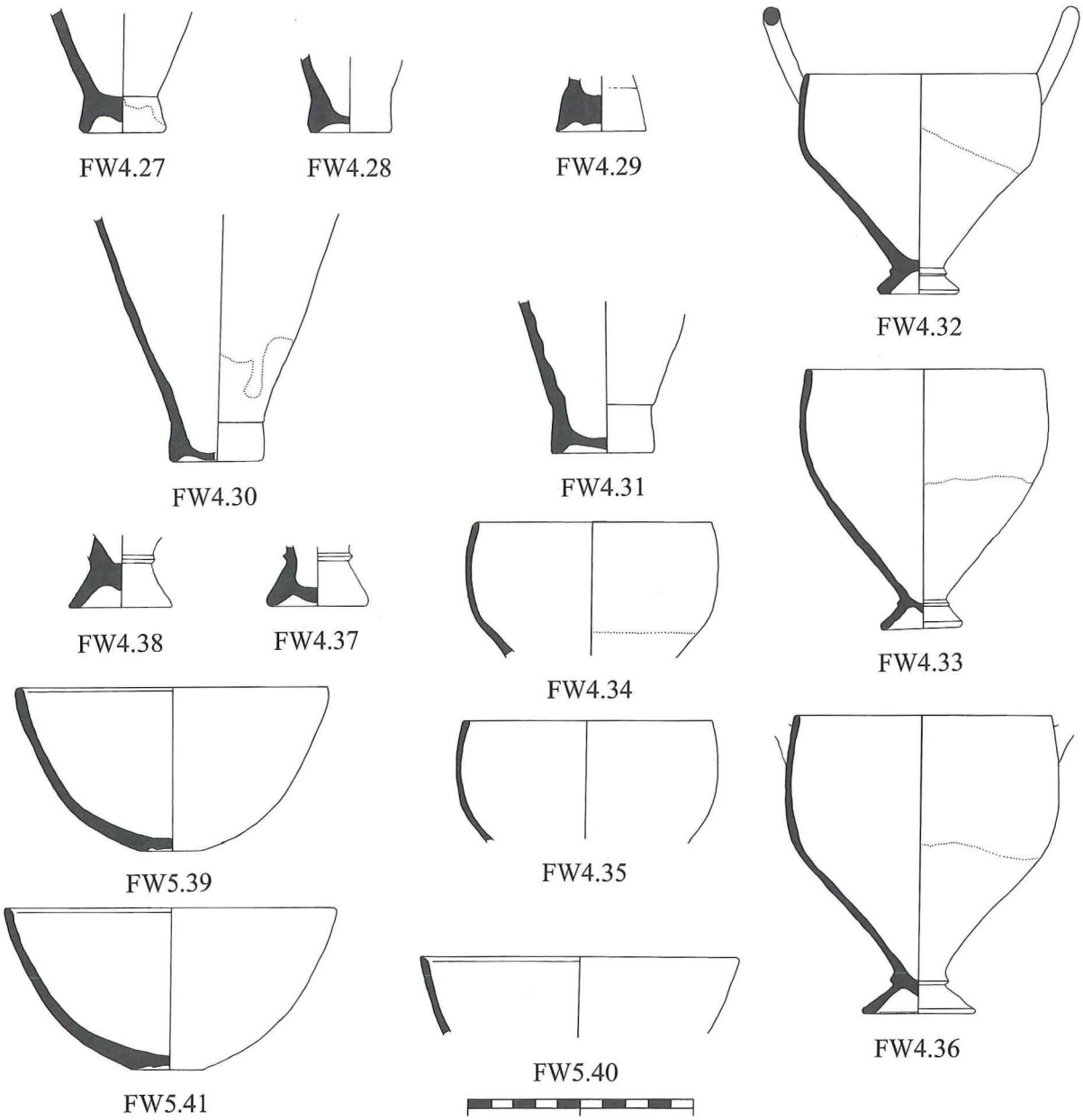

Fig. 105. FW4.27-38 and FW5.39-41.

dish-brown slip on upper part of the exterior (5YR 5/3-3/3). The base is transitional and still resembles that of the presumed predecessor to the form.

28. Fig. 105. Base (95.3530.C4.5). Base D 3.8 cm. Relatively fine pink to light brown clay (7.5YR 7/4 to 6/4) with a few lime inclusions and a few find greyish-black ones. Dull black slip internally and faint traces of slip on the upper part of the exterior. Lund 1998, 336 no. 18 fig. 34.

29. Fig. 105. Base (98.3734.D2.119). Base D 4 cm. Pink to reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 7/4-6/6) with a few oblong voids and isolated fine greyish-black inclusions. The interior is completely covered in dark brown slip (7.5YR 3/2). A partially applied dull red slip on the exterior is (10R 5/6-2.5YR 5/6).

30. Fig. 105. Base (94.3630.AW7.2). Base D 4.5 cm. Fine yellow clay (10YR 8/6-7/6) with a few fine grey inclusions. Dusky red slip internally (2.5YR 4/4-3/4) and dull, greyish-black to very dark grey slip on the upper part of the exterior (10R 2/1 to 5YR 3/1-2.5/1). The unslipped lower part and the underside of the base is pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3).

31. Fig. 105. Base (94.3630.AW7.23). Base D 4.5 cm. Reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6) with a few fine grey and dark grey inclusions. Dusky red slip internally (2.5YR 3/2-3/3) and dyll dusky red to dark red slip on the upper part of the exterior (2.5YR 4/4-4/8).

The Aradippou goblet (Lund forthcoming a)

32. Fig. 105. Near-complete (95.3530.D3.AR 423). D 10 cm. Base D 3.6 cm. H without handles 9.7 cm. H with handles 12.7 cm. Fine, light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with a few dark grey and white inclusions. Red slip (10R 5/8) internally and on the upper part of the exterior. The un-slipped part is light red (2.5YR 6/6). Lund 1998, 336 no. 19 fig. 34.

33. Fig. 105. Near-complete, but the handles and part of the side is missing (95.3531.B2.20). D app. 10 cm. Base D 3.7 cm. H without handles 11.4 cm. Fine, compact reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few fine, greyish-black inclusions. Dark slip on upper part of the exterior and all over the interior. Fine, incised lines on the interior from the rim to the base. Lund 1998, 336 no. 20 fig. 34.

34. Fig. 105. Rim (93.3629.4.1). D 10-11 cm. Clay reddish-yellow (5YR 6/6); finely levigated. Red to weak red slip (10R 5/8-2.5YR 4/2). Lund 1996a, 154 no. 80 fig. 6, wrongly identified as a local version of a Knidian bowl.

35. Fig. 105. Rim (94.3530.2A.22). D app. 11 cm. Clay light brown (7.5YR 6/4); finely levigated with a few fine dark inclusions. Weak red slip (2.5YR 5/3-5/4). Lund 1996a, 154 no. 81 fig. 6, wrongly identified as a local version of a Knidian bowl.

36. Fig. 105. Near-complete, but the handles are missing (99.3733.NE1.10). D 11.6 cm. Base D 5 cm. H without handles 13.1 cm. Yellowish-red fine clay (5YR 5/6-6/6) with a few fine to medium-size white inclusions. On the upper part of the exterior and all over the interior reddish-brown to dark reddish-brown slip (5YR 4/4-3/4-4/3).

37. Fig. 105. Base (94.3729.D7.1). Base D 5 cm. Fine, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with a few fine, rounded greyish-black and reddish-brown inclusions. Dull dark grey to very dark grey slip internally (10YR 4/1-3/1). The un-slipped exterior is pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3). Similar form: 95.3530.G1.19.

38. Fig. 105. Base (98.3734.D2.112). Base D 4.5 cm. Fine, pink to light brown clay (7.5YR 8/4-6/4) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions and isolated white ones. Red slipped internally (10R 5/6-3414. The un-slipped exterior is pink (7.5YR 8/4-7/4). Similar form: 95.3530.G1.19.

FW5: Colour-Coated Wares II: the hemispherical bowl

The hemispherical bowl is another characteristic shape among the colour-coated wares. It accounts for about 2,2% of the diagnostic fine wares and is singled out for separate treatment for the same reason as the skyphos with carinated body and the Aradippou goblet above.

The fabric of the hemispherical bowls is often fine, and contains a few dark grey inclusions – at times also yellowish and white ones. There is, however, greater variation in the colour of the clay than was the case with the preceding group. It may be light red (2.5YR 6/6), red (10R 5/6-8), reddish-brown (5YR 5/4), yellowish-red 5YR 5/6), reddish-yellow (5YR 6/4), reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/6-7/6) or very pale brown (10YR 7/4). Likewise, the slip varied from red (2.5YR 4/6-4/8) to red (2.5YR 5/6-5/8), very dark grey (5YR 3/1), dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3), dark grey (5YR 4/1), dark reddish-grey (5YR 4/2), or reddish-brown (5YR 4/3). At Kition-Bamboula, Salles noted that the fabric of such bowls seemed identical with that of the skyphoi with carinated body and lateral arched handles.[45] The examples found at Panayia Ematousa do not contradict this observation.

Hemispherical bowls = 32

A somewhat atypical base of a bowl occurred in Pit 1,[46] but the form is well represented in the second key context, which as mentioned above may be dated to the second half of the second century BC. It also occurs in the third key context, which seems to date from the first two thirds of the 1st century BC. It is noteworthy that the examples found in the latter context are slightly higher and more thin-walled than the ones found in Pit-room 1A. The use of the form may have continued into the 1st century AD.

Hemispherical bowl (Salles 1993c, 184 ad no. 203; Lund 1996a, 148 nos. 47-8 fig. 5).

39. Fig. 105. Rim, side and base (94.3630.AW7. 38). D 13.8 cm. Relatively fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6-6/6) with a few fine dark grey inclusions. Very dark grey slip (5YR 3/1) on the exterior and interior. Lund 1996a, 148 no. 47 fig. 5. Cf. Salles 1993c, 184 no. 203 from "le remplissage du puits 175" at Kition-Bamboula.

40. Fig. 105. Rim (95.3730.B2.23). D 14 cm. Fine light reddish-brown to reddish-brown clay (5YR 6/4-5/4) with fine yellow inclusions and a few larger grey ones. Dull red slip (10R 5/6-5/8) near the rim, and reddish-yellow to dark grey (5YR 4/3-4/1) below. Lund 1998, 336 no. 21 fig. 35.

41. Fig. 105. Rim (94.3630.AW7.15). D 14 cm. Reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with numerous fine white and a few greyish-black inclusions. Dull dark reddish-grey slip (5YR 4/2).

42. Fig. 106. Rim, side and base (94.3630.AW7.16). D 14.9

[45] Salles 1993c, 184 no. 203 fig. 195.

[46] Cf. Lund 1996a, 144 and *infra*.

cm. Clay very pale brown (10YR 7/4); relatively many fine grey and reddish-brown inclusions. Traces of dull greyish-black slip externally and internally. Lund 1996a, 148 no. 48 fig. 5.

43. Fig. 106. A half-complete specimen (98.3734.D2.190). D app. 15 cm. Fine yellowish-red clay (ca. 5YR 5/6) with a few dark grey inclusions. Red slipped (externally 2.5YR 4/6-5/6 and internally 2.5YR 5/8-4/8).

44. Fig. 106. Base (93.3431.4.15). Base D 4.1 cm. Pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) to reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with a few fine white and grey inclusions; also a few light reflecting inclusions. Dull reddish-grey slip on interior and exterior (5YR 4/2).

45. Fig. 106. Base (95.3630.N.10). Base D app. 3 cm. Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with a few white and reddish-grey inclusions. Dull slip, very dark grey internally (5YR 3/1), and dark reddish-grey to dark reddish-brown slip on the exterior (5YR 4/2-3/3). Lund 1998, 336 no. 22 fig. 35

FW6: Colour-Coated wares III: other forms

The remaining colour-coated wares constitute about 20.1% of the diagnostic ceramic fine wares under discussion here. They were the standard table ware at the site in the late 3rd and 2nd centuries BC, and also for much of the 1st century BC. They did not go out of use immediately with the introduction of the sigillata wares.

The most characteristic clay descriptions of the colour-coated wares from Panayia Ematousa from the three key chronological contexts are listed below.

The examples found in Pit 1 mostly had a reddish-yellow clay colour (mainly 5YR 6/6 but also 7.5YR 6/6 and 7/6), followed by very pale brown (10YR 7/4). The fabric was relatively fine and usually contained a few fine grey or black inclusions, at times also reddish or white ones. The slip was commonly dull black or very dark grey (7.5YR N2/, 5YR 3/1 and 5YR 2.5/1) but could also appear mottled dark reddish-brown to red (2.5YR 3/4 and 4/8).

In Pit-room 1A, the most common clay colour was reddish-yellow and brown (5YR 6/6 and 7.5YR 5/4). The fabric was relatively fine or fine and usually contained a few grey and white inclusions. The exterior – at times only the upper part of the side - was most often covered with a red or reddish-brown slip (2.5YR 4/4 and 4/6 and 5YR 4/4) on the exterior, and a dark reddish-grey to reddish-brown or red slip on the interior (2.5YR 3/1, 4/1 and 4/8 and 7.5YR 3/3-4/3).

Finally, the colour-coated vessels of Pit-room 2 most often had a reddish-yellow clay colour (7.5YR 6/4 and 5YR 6/6), followed by light reddish-brown (5YR 6/3) and brown (7.5YR 5/4). The fabric was fine and commonly contained fine greyish-black inclusions – in some cases also fine white and occasionally larger yellowish ones. The exterior was often covered in red slip (2.5YR 5/8 followed by 2.5YR 4/4 and 4/6), but a dull dark brown or greyish-black colour has also been used at times (5YR 3/2, 7.5YR N3/ and 10YR 3/1). The interior was normally covered in red or dull reddish-brown slip (2.5YR 4/4 and 2.5YR 5/8), but in a few cases the slip was black (5YR 3/1). The latter may, however, be residual.

Taken as a whole, the picture is fairly uniform, and only one or two finds clearly stand out as imports – for instance the micaceous FW6.69. This suggests that we are dealing with products from a single region, which probably comprised South Eastern Cyprus and parts of the interior of the island notably the Mesaoria plain, which is fairly homogeneous from a geological point of view. The fabric variations make it unlikely that all vessels originated from a single kiln or workshop centre. However, the picture is somewhat blurred by the fact that we have no way of knowing if a workshop – for instance located in the Mesaoria plain - used the exact same source of clay and firing techniques in the late 3rd century BC as 200 years later. The subtle differences may not always be a sign that we are dealing with output from two or more different kilns, but rather an indication of changes over time within the same production centre. One must look to future scientific analyses for a clarification of this question.

The following forms were represented in the material:

Jehasse 1978 Form 3 derivative – plate	= 1
Jehasse 1978 Form 5 and 6 – plate	= 20
Plate with straight rim	= 8
Plate with hooked rim	= 8

Plate with downturned rim	= 8
Plate with upturned rim	= 8
Base of fish plate	= 15
Base of other plates	= 9
Rim of bowl or plate	= 1
Base of bowl or plate	= 4
In-curved rim bowl	= 93
Bowl with vertical rim	= 2
Bowl with out-turned rim	= 2
Bowl with out-turned flaring rim	= 1
Bowl with carinated body and out-turned rim	= 12
Unspecified rims	= 7
Bases of bowls	= 38
Small cup – various forms	= 2
Unspecified cup	= 1
Large bowl or krater	= 6
Large basin	= 3
Jugs	= 10
Round-bellied jugs	= 9
Trefoil-mouthed jugs	= 4
Amphora? with unusual decoration	= 1
Various closed forms	= 15
Knob of lid	= 1
Fragment of lid?	= 1
Handle fragments	= 11
Unassigned	= 38

It is noticeable that bowls constitute the greater part of the material, about 54%, followed by plates, about 33%. These figures cannot easily be compared with material from other excavations, but the situation in the House of Dionysos at Nea Paphos seems to have been similar.[47] Various mainly small size jugs were included among the finds, but closed forms were otherwise scarce. The relative rarity of closed forms seems to be mirrored by other occupational sites in Cyprus such as the House of Dionysos at Nea Paphos[48] and at Kition-Bamboula.[49]

The chronology of the finds seems clear both from internal and external evidence. The earliest of the three key contexts, Pit 1, seems to contain material datable to the last quarter of the 3rd century BC and the two first quarters of the 2nd century BC. It seems that the finds from Panayia Ematousa are somewhat closer to those of Kafizin than Kition-Bamboula,[50] but the plates with hooked rim, which constitute a characteristic element of our context, are absent from the two other contexts. This suggests when taken in conjunction with the other evidence that the colour-coated wares of Panayia Ematousa at this point in time rather came from an inland source than the coastal rim, albeit hardly one located as far inland as Kafizin.

The absence of comparative material in closely dated deposits from the later part of the 2nd century and the 1st century BC from the Mesaoria plain and from Kition-Bamboula makes it difficult to determine the source of the later colour-coated wares at Panayia Ematousa. "La citerne 198", at Kition[51] is of little help in this respect since it is not a closed context, but offers "un "résumé" de la céramique hellénistique de Kition-Bamboula du IVe au Ier s."[52] There are points of similarity, but it is difficult to say if these are close enough to suggest that the examples from Panayia Ematousa were made in the same kilns as those found at Kition. The fabric of the colour-coated vessels from the third key context Pit-room 2 resembles that of one of the Aradippou goblets with a conical base, which was presumably manufactured in the interior of the island. This may be an indication that this part of the island continued to be a major source of the colour-coated wares at Panayia Ematousa through the 1st century BC.

Plate - Jehasse 1978 Form 3 (F. 55) derivative (Jehasse 1978, 33 Form 3 fig. 21)

46. Fig. 106. Rim (93.3431.4.77). D 18 cm. Relatively fine, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with a few fine black inclusions, and a few larger black and reddish ones. Dull black slip (approximately 7.5YR N2/), mostly worn off. Lund 1996a, 147 no. 32 fig. 4. Cf. Salles 1993c, 200 nos. 335-338 figs. 211 and 213 from locus 464 at Kition-Bamboula, dated to the end of the 3rd century BC and Salles and Rey 1993, 230 no. 388

[47] Hayes 1991, 26: "numerically commonest among these wares are low-footed bowls with incurved rims".
[48] Cf. Hayes 1991, 28-9.
[49] Salles & Rey 1993, 228-35 and passim.
[50] Salles & Rey 1993.
[51] Salles 1993d.
[52] Salles 1993d, 261.

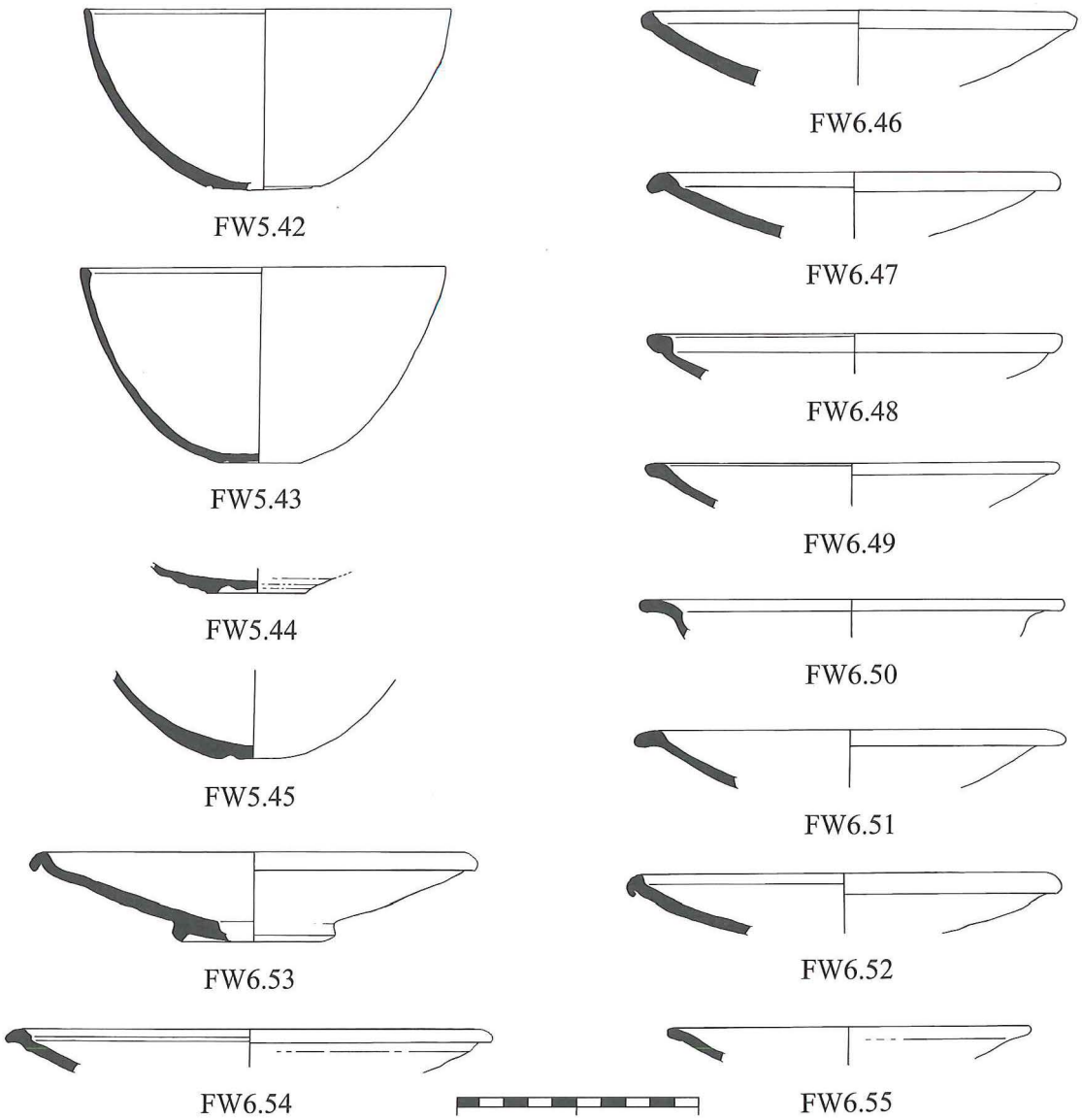

Fig. 106. FW5.42-45 and FW6.46-55.

fig. 217-218 from Bassin 417 dated to the late 3rd or the early 2nd century BC.

Plate - Jehasse 1978 Form 5 (F. 36) and Form 6 (F. 23/36) derivative (Jehasse 1978, 35-8 Form 5 fig. 23 and Form 6 fig. 24)

47. Fig. 106. Rim (93.3431.4.83). D 17 cm. Relatively fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/8) with fine black inclusions. Slightly mottled, dull, very dark grey slip (5YR 3/1) on the exterior, red to dark reddish-brown (2.5YR 4/8-3/4) internally. Lund 1996a, 147 no. 34 fig. 4. For a somewhat similar form see Salles and Rey 1993, 230 no. 392 fig. 217 from "le basin 417" at Kition-Bamboula dated to the late 3rd or the early 2nd century BC.

48. Fig. 106. Rim (93.3431.4.86). D 17 cm. Relatively fine brown clay (7.5YR 5/2-5/4) with a few black inclusions, and also a few larger black and reddish ones. Very dark grey slip (5YR 3/1), with a metallic sheen. Lund 1996a, 147 no. 33 fig. 4. Cf. Salles 1993c, 186 nos. 217-218 figs. 196-197 from "la fosse 113" at Kition-Bamboula, a disturbed context in which the latest finds seem to date from the late 3rd century) BC.

49. Fig. 106. Rim (96.3826.C2.58). D app. 17 cm. Fine pale yellow clay (2.5Y 7/4) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions; dull dark brown slip (7.5YR 3/2). Lund 1998, 334 no. 9 fig. 34.

50. Fig. 106. Rim (98.3734.D2.177). D 17.5 cm. Fine light grey to very pale brown clay (10YR 7/2-7/3) with occasion-

al voids and white and black inclusions. Dull black slip externally and internally (5YR 3/1-3/3).Cf. Salles 1993d, 265 no. 492 fig. 227: "Fabrication larnaciote?" from citerne 198 which contained material datable from the 4th to the 1st century BC.

51. Fig. 106. Rim (98.3734.D2.182). D 18 cm. Fine very pale brown to yellow clay (10YR 8/4-7/6) with occasional fine greyish-black inclusions. Dull, greyish-black slip on the exterior (10YR 3/1).

Plate with hooked rim

52. Fig. 106. Rim (93.3431.4.80). D 18 cm. Relatively fine, reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with some fine reddish and grey inclusions. Dull black slip (7.5YR N2/). Lund 1996a, 147 no. 35 fig. 4.

53. Fig. 106. Near-complete fish plate (93.3431.4.57). D 18.5 cm. Base D 6.8 cm. Relatively fine very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3-7/4) with fine greyish-black inclusions. Dull brown slip (7.5YR 5/2-4/2), unevenly applied. Lund 1996a, 147 no. 36 fig. 4.

54. Fig. 106. Rim (95.3531.B2.2). D 20 cm. Fine, compact reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6-6/6) with a few fine whitish inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8). Lund 1998, 334 no. 4 fig. 34.

Plate with straight rim (several variants)

55. Fig. 106. Rim (98.3734.D2.128). D app. 15 cm. Fine brown clay (10YR 5/3) with occasional fine black inclusions. Dull black slip (7.5YR N3/).

56. Fig. 107. Rim (98.3734.D2.208). D 16.5 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6), relatively hard fired and with a few white and grey inclusions. Red slipped externally and internally (2.5YR 5/6-5/8).
Cf. Mitford 1980a, 247 no. K 514 from Kafizin dated 225-218 BC.

57. Fig. 107. Rim (95.3532.B1.6). D app. 19-22 cm. Light yellowish brown to very pale brown clay (10YR 6/4-7/3) with a few grey inclusions and a few red ones. Dull, greyish-black slip. Lund 1998, 334 no. 5 fig. 34. Cf. Salles 1993c, 192 no. 262 fig. 202 from "les sols 138" which contained material from the middle of the 4th to the late 3rd-early 2nd century BC.

Plate with downturned rim

58. Fig. 107. Downturned rim (98.3734.D2.72). D uncertain. Fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 6/4) with occasional fine greyish-black inclusions. Red slipped internally (2.5YR 4/6).

Plate with upturned rim

59. Fig. 107. Rim (98.3734.D2.209). D 16-17 cm. Light brown, relatively fine clay (7.5YR 6/4) with isolated fine whitish and greyish-black inclusions. Few remains of red slip (2.5YR 4/6).

Bases of fish plates

60. Fig. 107. Base (98.3734.D2.196). Base D 5.3 cm. Fine light reddish-brown clay (ca. 5YR 6/3-6/4) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions and also isolated brown, irregular ones. Dull weak red to dusky red slip internally and externally except for below the base (2.5YR 4/2-3/2).

61. Fig. 107. Base (94.3630.AW7.9). Base D 5-6 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (ca. 5YR 6/6) with fine red, grey and a few white inclusions. Dusky red mottled slip on upper part of the exterior (2.5YR 4/4-4/6) – the un-slipped lower part is reddish-yellow /7.5YR 6/6). Dark reddish-grey to reddish-brown slip on the interior (2.5YR 4/1-3/1) except for the tondo which is dusky red to dark red (2.5YR 4/4-4/6).

62. Fig. 107. Base of a fish plate (98.3734.D2.111). Base D 6 cm. Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4) with numerous fine yellowish inclusions and a few larger yellowish-white ones. Reddish-yellow slip externally (7.5YR 6/8) - except for below the base, which is pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) and dark brown to reddish-yellow and red internally (7.5YR 4/2 to 6/8 and 10R 5/8).

63. Fig. 107. Base of a fish plate (98.3734.D2.195). Base D 6 cm. Compact, fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few greyish-black inclusions. Light red to red slip internally and externally except for below the base (2.5YR 6/6-5/8).

64. Fig. 107. Base of fish plate (95.3530.D3.32). Base D 6 cm. Fine, light yellowish brown clay (10YR 6/4) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Light grey slip (2.5Y 7/2).
Lund 1998, 334 no. 7 fig. 34.

65. Fig. 107. Base (95.3730.B1.98). Base D 7 cm. Fine light brown to brown clay (7.5YR 6/4-5/4) with a few fine white inclusions and a few greyish-black ones. Dull, greyish-black slip on the upper part of the exterior. Cf. Salles and Rey 1993, 229-230 no. 380 figs. 217-8 from "le bassin 417" dated to the late 3rd or the early 2nd century BC., and Salles 1993d, 265 no. 489 fig. 227 found in "la citerne 198" which contained material datable from the 4th to the 1st century BC. Lund 1998, 334 no. 9 fig. 34.

66. Fig. 107. Base of a fish plate (98.3734.D2.117). D 7-7.5 cm. Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4) with isolated fine greyish-black inclusions. Dark reddish-brown to light reddish-brown slip externally (except for below the base) and internally (2.5YR 3/4 to 5YR 6/4). Cf. Hayes 1991, 27-28 fig. 15.

67. Fig. 107. Base (95.3630N.11). Base D app. 8 cm. Fine, pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Dull, greyish-black slip with a weak red line internally (10R 4/4) due to firing; only partially slipped below the base. Lund 1998, 334 no. 8 fig. 34.

Bases of other plates

68. Fig. 107. Base (96.3826.A2.142). Base D 5.7 cm. Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4) with voids and fine black, white and red inclusions. Dull very dark grey slip (10YR 3/1), almost completely worn off. Lund 1998, 334 no. 6 fig. 34.

69. Fig. 107. Base of a plate (96.3629.S2.11). Base D 8 cm. Pinkish grey to light reddish-brown clay (5YR 6/2-6/3) with numerous fine, silvery mica inclusions. Dull, greyish-black slip. Lund 1998, 335 no. 16 fig. 34. The clay is atypical at Panayia Ematousa - we are no doubt dealing with an import, possibly from Asia Minor.

Bowl with incurved rim (Hayes 1991, 26-27 fig. 14; Salles and Rey 1993, 230-1 and Papuci-Władyka 1995, 51-2)

70. Fig. 107. Rim (95.3631.H1.19). D 9-10 cm. Fine, dark

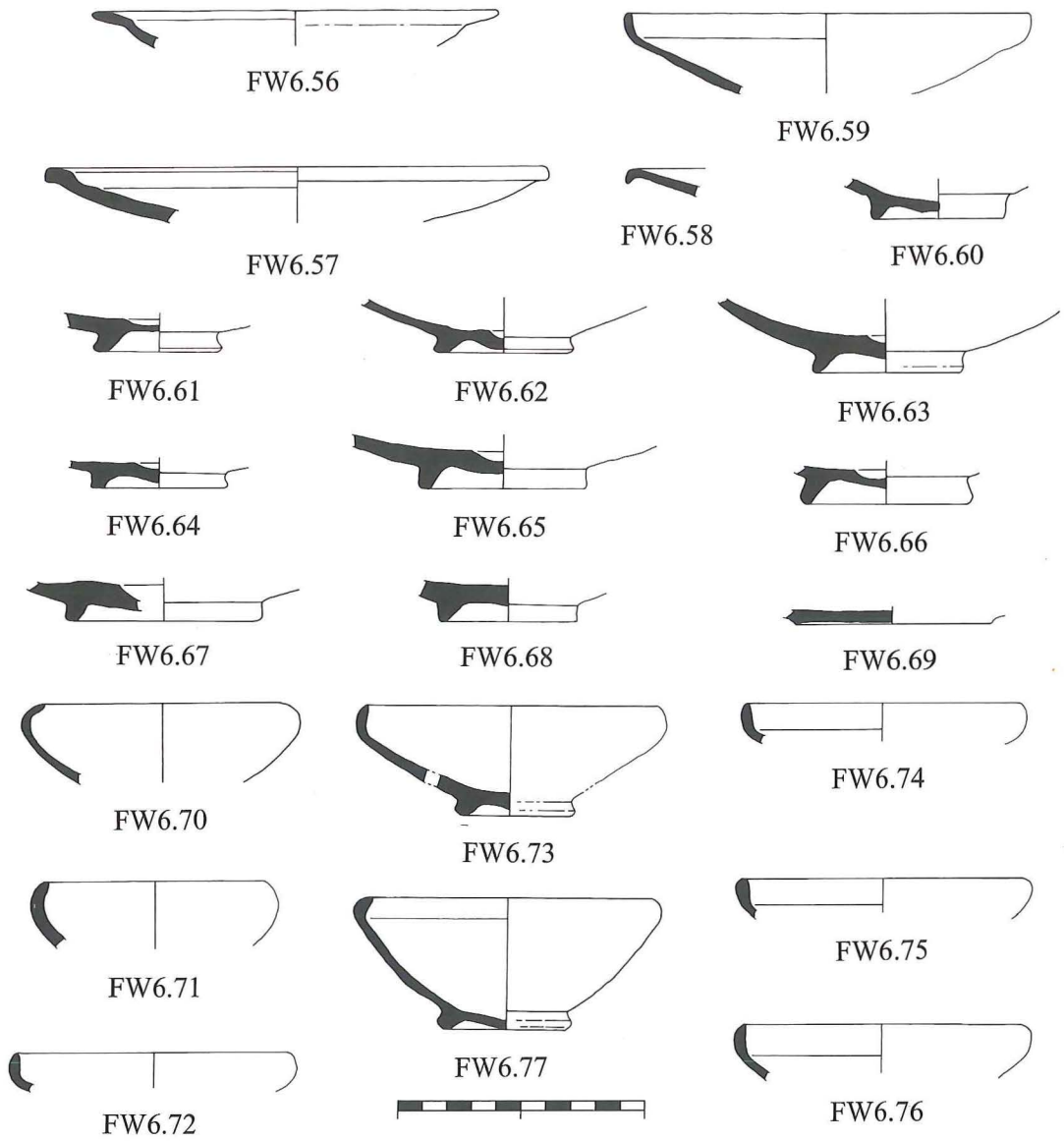

Fig. 107. FW6.56-77.

grey clay (5YR 4/1) with a few greyish-black inclusions. Very dark grey slip (2.5YR N3/). Lund 1998, 334 no. 11 fig. 34. Cf. Hayes 1991, 136 nos. 57 and 63 fig. 49 from a deposit at Nea Paphos with coins of Ptolemy VIII (129(?)-117/6 BC).

71. Fig. 107. Rim (95.3631.C4.1). D 10 cm. Fine, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with a few grey inclusions. Black slip (7.5YR N2/) on the exterior - dusky red internally (2.5YR 3/2). Lund 1998, 334 no. 10 fig. 34.

72. Fig. 107. Rim (98.3734.D2.126). D 11 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6-6/8) with a few white inclusions. Dull reddish-brown slip externally and internally (2.5YR 4/4).

73. Fig. 107. Half-complete specimen (98.3734.D2.107) preserved in six fragments. D12 cm. Base D 4.8 cm. Fine brown clay (7.5YR 5/4) with isolated grey inclusions. Dull dark brown slip on the exterior (5YR 3/2), and on the interior very dark grey to reddish-brown (5YR 3/1 to 4/4).

74. Fig. 107. Rim (98.3734.D2.176). Internal D 11 cm. Very fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3-7/3). Dull very dark grey slip on the exterior and on the interior (10YR 3/1).

75. Fig. 107. Rim (98.3734.D2.175). D 12 cm. Fine dark grey clay (5YR 4/1) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Dull, greyish-black slip (10R 4/1-4/4).

76. Fig. 107. Rim (98.3734.D2.218). D 12 cm. Fine light reddish-brown clay (5YR 6/3) possibly slightly misfired (?) with isolated fine white and greyish-black inclusions. Yellowish-red slip externally (2.5YR 5/8-4/6) and red internally (10R 4/6-4/8).

77. Fig. 107. Near-complete (94.3632.H3). D app. 12.5 cm.

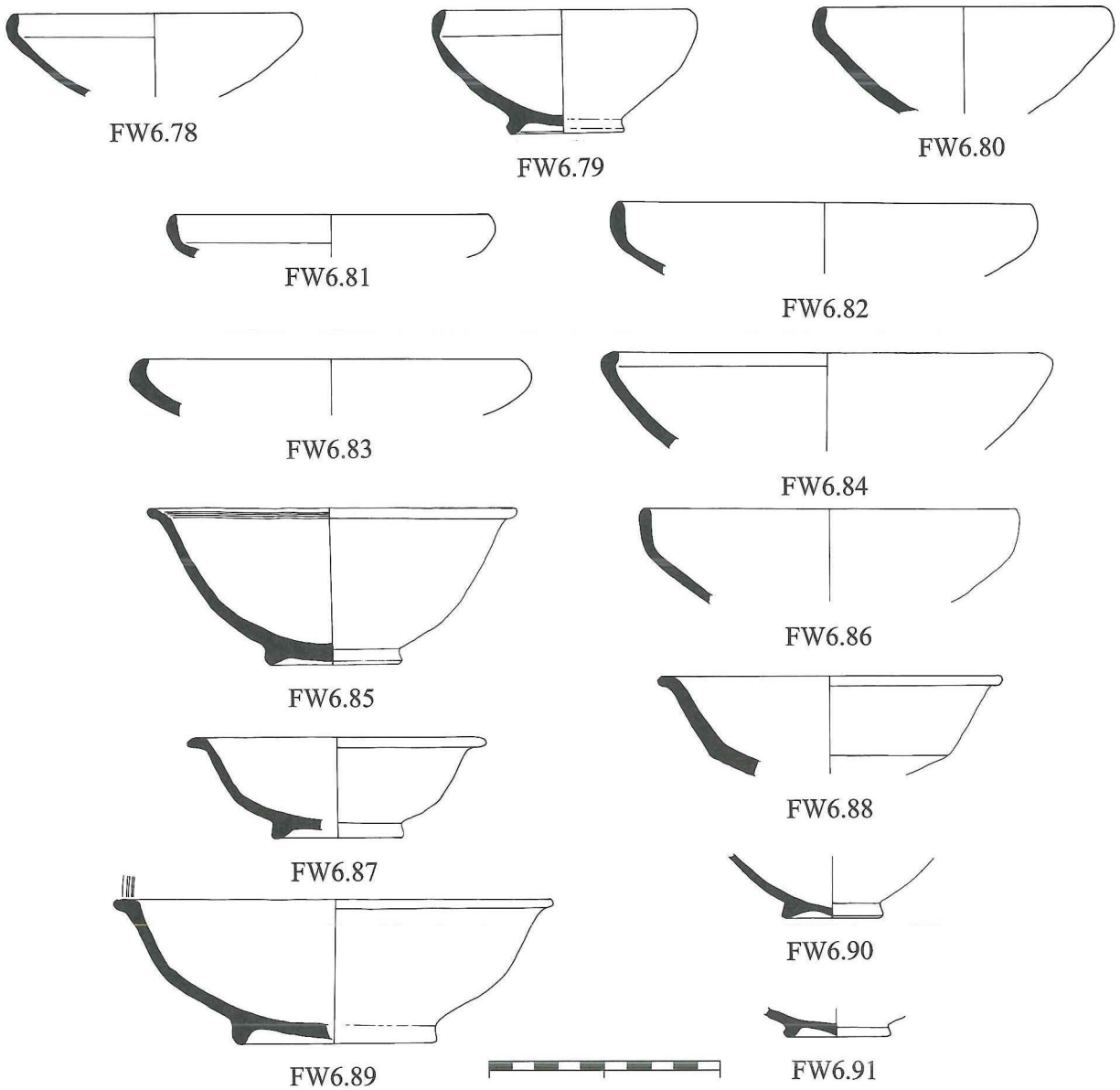

Fig. 108. FW6.78-91.

Clay pink (7.5YR 8/4); relatively hard fired with some fine greyish-black inclusions. Very dark grey to dark yellowish brown slip (10YR 3/1-4/4), which only covers the upper part of the exterior. Lund 1996a, 147 no. 38 fig. 4. Cf. Hayes 1991, 136 no. 61 fig. 49 from a deposit at Nea Paphos with coins of Ptolemy VIII (129?-117/6 BC).

78. Fig. 108. Rim and side (94.3630.AW7.17). D 12-13 cm. Relatively fine light brown to brown clay (7.5YR 6/4-5/4) with a few fine yellowish-white and grey inclusions. Reddish-brown slip on the upper part of the exterior (5YR 4/4) – the un-slipped lower part is light brown (7.5YR 6/4). Similar – perhaps from same vessel: 94.3630.AW7.20

79. Fig. 108. Near-complete (93.3431.4.39). D app. 13 cm. Clay reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/6 to 5YR 6/6); relatively finely levigated with some fine white, grey and light-reflecting inclusions. Red to dusky red slip (10R 4/8-3/4) only covering the upper part of the exterior. Lund 1996a, 147 no. 37 fig. 4. Cf. Hayes 1991, 158 no. 30 fig. 57 from a deposit at Nea Paphos with an estimated date at the middle of the 2nd century BC or slightly later. Mitford 1980a, 246 no. K 510 from Kafizin dated between 225 and 218 BC.

80. Fig. 108. Rim and side (94.3630.AW7.AR 323). D 13 cm. Clay reddish-yellow to yellowish-red (5YR 5/6-6/6); relatively many fine yellowish-white inclusions. Slip internally brown to dark brown (7.5YR 4/3-3/3). The upper part of the exterior is reddish-brown to dark reddish-brown (5YR

6/4-5/4). The un-slipped lower part is pink to light brown (7.5YR 7/4-6/4). Lund 1996a, 147 no. 39 fig. 4. Cf. Hayes 1991, 29 no. 8 fig. 14.

81. Fig. 108. Rim (98.3734.D2.184). Internal D 14 cm. Granular, very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4-7/4) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Dull black slip on the exterior (10YR 3/1) and on the interior (10YR 4/3-4/4-3/4).

82. Fig. 108. Rim (93.3431.4.116). D 14-18 cm. Relatively fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6-6/8) with a few grey and white inclusions. Black slip (5YR 2.5/1) on the exterior and dark reddish-brown slip internally (2.5YR 3/4). Lund 1996a, 147 no. 40 fig. 4.

83. Fig. 108. Rim (95.3530.D3.52). D 17 cm. Light brown to reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 6/4 to 6/6) with a few fine greyish-black and white inclusions. Dull greyish-black slip. Lund 1998, 334 no. 12 fig. 34.

84. Fig. 108. Rim (96.3826.A2.203 - a number of rim sherds from the same layer may come from the same bowl). D app. 18 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few reddish-grey inclusions. Dark reddish-grey slip (5YR 4/2), semi-glossy on the exterior, but dull internally. Cf. FW6.82. Lund 1998, 334 no. 13 fig. 34.

Bowl with out-curved, flaring rim (Hayes 1991, 28; Salles and Rey 1993, 231-4)

85. Fig. 108. Rim, side and base (94.3630.AW7). D 16.5 cm. Base D 6 cm. Relatively fine reddish-yellow to yellowish-red clay (5YR 6/8-5/8) with a few fine yellowish to dark grey inclusions and a few larger whitish-grey ones. Dull, red slip internally (2.5YR 4/8); dusky red to dark red slip on the upper part of the exterior (2.5YR 4/4-4/8). The un-slipped lower part is reddish-yellow (5YR 6/6). Lund 1996a, 148 no. 42 fig. 4.

Bowl with vertical rim

86. Fig. 108. Rim (94.3630.AW7.34). D 16.5 cm. Fine brown clay (7.5YR 5/4) with a few fine dark grey and white inclusions. Reddish-brown to dark reddish-brown slip (5YR 4/4-3/4).

Carinated bowl with out-turned rim

87. Fig. 108. Near-complete (93.3431.4.38). D 13 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6-6/6); with a few grey inclusions. Dull, very dark grey to black slip (2.5YR N3/), at places reddish-brown (2.5YR 4/4) on the upper part of the exterior. Lund 1996a, 148 no. 43 fig. 4. Cf. Mitford 1980a, 247 no. K 517 from Kafizin dated between 225 and 218 BC. Related to Hayes 1991, 105 no. 24 fig. 42 from a deposit at Nea Paphos dated about mid 2nd century BC and *idem* 110 no. 15 fig. 43 from a floor deposit with a coin of Ptolemy VI (180-146/5 BC).

88. Fig. 108. Rim and side (94.3630.AW7.33). D 15 cm. Pink clay (5YR 7/4) with red slip (2.5YR 4/6).

89. Fig. 108. Near-complete (93.3431.4.47). D 19 cm. Relatively fine light yellowish brown clay (10YR 6/4) with fine greyish-black inclusions. Mottled dull black to red slip internally (2.5YR 4/8-7.5YR 5/4). The slip only covers the upper part of the exterior. Lund 1996a, 148 no. 44 fig. 4.

Bases of bowls

90. Fig. 108. Base (95.3532.A2.3). Base D app. 4.4 cm. Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3). Dull, blackish slip on the upper part of the exterior. Lund 1998, 334 no. 14 fig. 34.

91. Fig. 108. Base (95.3630.1). Base D 4.5 cm. Light yellowish brown to yellowish brown clay (10YR 6/4-5/4) with many fine yellowish inclusion. On the exterior and interior dark brown to brown slip (7.5YR 3/4-4/4). Lund 1998, 334 no. 15 fig. 34.

92. Fig. 109. Base (98.3734.D2.197). Base D 4.5 cm. Relatively fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6) with a few fine greyish-black and a few white inclusions. Dull reddish-brown to very dark grey slip internally and externally (2.5YR 4/4 to 7.5YR N/3).

93. Fig. 109. Base (94.3630.AW7.26). Base D 5.2 cm. Fine yellow clay (10YR 7/6) with a few fine rounded greyish-black inclusions. Dull, dark reddish-brown slip (5YR 3/3) except for below base which is very pale brown (10YR 7/4).

Small cups – various forms

94. Fig. 109. Rim, side and base of small cup (?) (93.3431.4.16). Base D 6 cm. Clay yellow (10YR 7/6); fine black inclusions and light-reflecting ones. Dull, black slip (7.5YR N2/). Lund 1996a, 148 no. 50 fig. 5.

95. Fig. 109. Rim of closed form (98.3734.D2.98). D 8 cm. Very fine pink clay (7.5YR 8/4-7/4) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions and voids. Dull black slip on the exterior (2.5YR N2.5/) and red (2.5YR 4/6).

Krater/large bowl

96. Fig. 109. Rim (93.3431.4.82). D 26 cm. Relatively fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few black and white inclusions. Dull, very dark grey slip (5YR 3/1-2.5/1). Lund 1996a, 148 no. 49 fig. 5. Cf. Lund 1993a, 89 no. C-74 fig. 41.

Jug

97. Fig. 109. Rim, handle and side (94.3630.AW7.18). D *c.* 4 cm. Light yellowish brown clay (10YR 6/4) with a few lime inclusions and a few fine dark grey and reddish-brown ones as well. Remains of dull, dark slip on the exterior (ca. 2.5Y 4/0).

98. Fig. 109. Rim, handle and side (96.3826.C1.24). D 4.5 cm. Pink to light brown clay (7.5YR 7/4 to 6/4) with voids and black inclusions. Traces of dull, greyish-black slip on the exterior. Lund 1998, 336 no. 23 fig. 35.

99. Fig. 109. Lower part of a bottle (94.3630.AW7.AR 331). Pale yellow clay (2.5Y 7/4) with many fine greyish-black and grey inclusions and a few brown ones. Dull, very dark grey slip on the upper part (10YR 3/1) of the body. The un-slipped part is pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3). Lund 1996a, 148 no. 52 fig. 5. Cf. Mitford 1980a, 246 no. K. 505 from Kafizin dated between 225 and 218 BC.

Pot-bellied jug

100. Fig. 109. Rim, side and base of a jug(?) (94.3630.AW7.AR 332). D 4 cm. Base D 3.2 cm. H 7.4 cm. Sandy, reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6) with fine yellowish inclusions and a few grey ones. Yellowish-red slip on most of the exterior and on the uppermost part of the interior (5YR

5/6-5/8). The un-slipped parts are light red to reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/4-6/6). Lund 1996a, 148 no. 51 fig. 5.
101. Fig. 109. Near-complete (99.3927.A2.13). D 5.5 cm. Base D 3.5 cm. H 7 cm. Fine light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4) with a few fine to medium size black inclusions. Dull black slip on the upper part of the exterior. The unslipped lower part is very pale brown (10YR 8/3).

Miscellanea and closed forms
102. Fig. 109. Rim and neck of amphora? with handle attachment (96.3729.N2.36). D 13 cm. Clay reddish-yellow to yellowish-red (5YR 6/6-5/6) with grey and white inclusions. Dull, reddish-brown to yellowish-red slip (5YR 4/3-5/6). The area beside the handle attachment is decorated with irregularly impressions, loosely arranged in parallel lines.

FW7: Hellenistic painted wares

A small number of vessels of varying fabrics - mostly lagynoi - with painted decorations are grouped under this heading. They only account for about 0.6% of the total number of diagnostic fine wares from Panayia Ematousa datable to between about 400 BC and AD 700.

For fabric descriptions the reader is referred to the catalogue.

Lagynoi	= 5
Other closed forms	= 3

Rotroff has succinctly described the history of the lagynos shape in and outside Athens. She noted that "the term "lagynos" has been applied to a type of one-handled, thin-necked pitcher made in a great variety of fabrics from the 3rd to the 1st century",[53] and adheres to a typology originally suggested by A. Westholm in his study of the Cypriot lagynoi. He "proposed two parallel shape series, one in which the height of the lower body is greater than that of the upper body or shoulder (Shape 1) and a second in which the two parts of the body are of the same height (Shape 2).[54] Lagynoi found in Cyprus have been studied by i.a. Hayes and Salles and Rey.[55] More examples have been found in Nea Paphos than in Kition-Bamboula. The reason for this may be that this site appears to have been more or less abandoned in the heyday of the form in the late 2nd and early 1st century BC.[56] At Panayia Ematousa, the highest concentration of such finds occurred in context Pit-room 2, which contained material datable to the first and second thirds of the 1st century BC as well as some earlier material.

No completely preserved example is known from the site, and it is not always easy to refer a fragment to one or the other variant defined by Westholm, but we seem mainly or exclusively to deal with Shape 1. The vessels were normally decorated with dark bands, one of which was situated at the ring foot and the other at the carination of the belly. There is no evidence of painted motifs in the shoulder zone, such as is frequently found among the so-called "Decorated lagynoi".[57] Some of the examples included in the catalogue below might come from one production centre, although a certain amount of variation is noticeable in the fabric. At Nea Paphos, Hayes identified three certain and one probable Cypriot series of lagynoi, of which he considered one East Cypriot.[58] If our examples were produced in an Eastern Cypriot centre, one might guess that it was located at some distance from Panayia Ematousa, in view of the relative scarcity of such finds.

Lagynoi
103. Fig. 109. Upper part of the body including rim, neck, shoulder and handle (99.3628.1.30). D 5 cm. Clay colour 5YR 5/6-6/6 to 5YR 6/8; relatively fine with numerous very fine white and greyish inclusions, also occasional larger whitish ones. Slipped (?) externally 2.5Y 8/4-8/6. Internal colour 5YR 6/8-5/8.
104. Fig. 109. Base and lower part of body (98.3734.D2.39). Base D 7 cm. Clay colour 7.5YR 6/6; fine with numerous fine white inclusions and occasional large reddish and dark-brown ones. Slipped externally 10YR 7/3-7/4 - painted band 2.5YR 5/6 -5YR 5/6.
105. Fig. 109. Fragment of a base (99.3732.NA1.45). Base D 7-8 cm. Clay colour 7.5YR 5/6; fine with occasional fine grey inclusions. Slipped externally 7.5YR 6/4 - painted band 2.5YR 5/8. No slip internally 7.5YR 6/4.
106. Fig. 109. Fragment of a base (98.3734.D2.76). Base D

[53] Rotroff 1997, 226-9.
[54] Rotroff 1997, 228; Westholm 1956, 59.
[55] Hayes 1991, 18-22; Salles & Rey 1993, 241-3.
[56] Salles 1993e, 349 note 10; cf. also Salles's remark in Meyza & Młynarczyk 1995, 408: "...As far as I remember, I have only seen one piece in more than fifteen years of excavation, which is actually very few".
[57] Rotroff 1997, 228-9.
[58] Hayes 1991, 20 Series 4 (East Cypriot), 20-21 Series 6 (Cypriot), 21 Series 8 (Probably Cypriot).

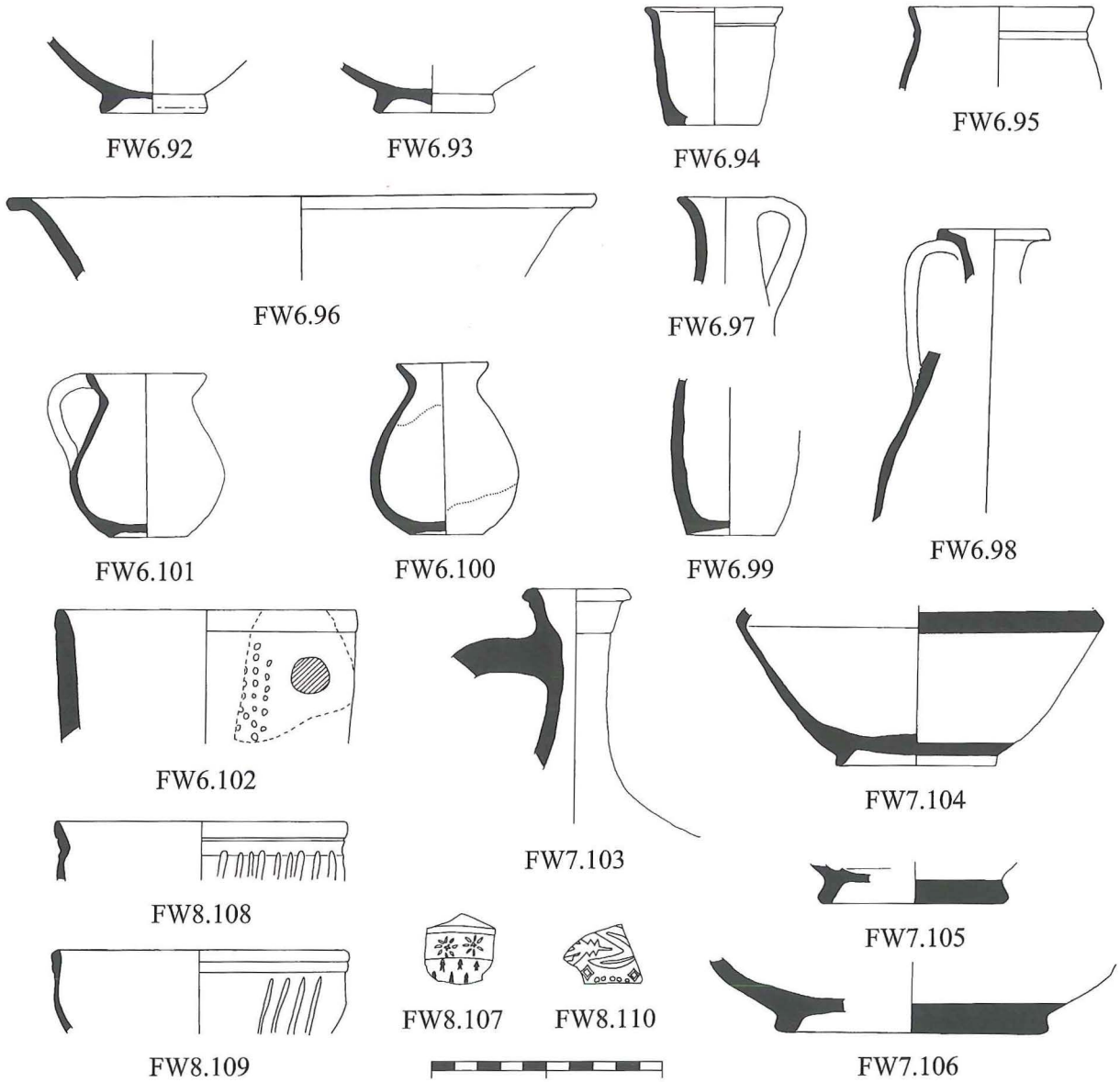

Fig. 109.FW6.92-102 and FW7-8.

12 cm. Clay colour 7.5YR 6/4-7/4; fine with a few fine greyish-black inclusions and occasional medium size reddish ones. Slipped externally 7.5YR 8/4-7/4 - painted band 2.5YR 4/8.

FW8: Mould-made bowls - imported and Cypriot-made

Mould-made relief bowls of the Hellenistic standard types (also known as Megarian bowls) are very scanty indeed at Panayia Ematousa,[59] where they only accounted for about 0.8% of the diagnostic fine wares.

The reader is referred to the catalogue for fabric descriptions.

Imported mould-made bowl	=1
Cypriot versions of the form	= 7
Unassigned	= 3

A fragment of an imported mould-made bowl (FW8.107), of the type often referred to as

[59] For discussions about such finds in Cyprus, cf. Pieridou 1969 and Puppo & Mosca 2000.

"Megarian relief ware", was found in the second key context. Mould-made bowls have previously been brought to light in Cyprus, especially in the excavations of the House of Dionysos at Nea Paphos.[60]

The excavations yielded more examples of an interesting category of bowls previously discussed by A. Pieridou, who regards them as Cypriot, "probably ... specimens of local manufacture imitating types of pottery of the "Megarian" or "Pergamene" wares made in the Hellenistic centres of neighbouring countries."[61] The distribution of the Cypriot bowls indicates that such bowls were made somewhere in the central or northern part of the island.[62] Hayes suggested a date for an Eastern Sigillata A form, which may be the prototype of the Cypriot ones at "probabilmente la prima metà del I sec. A.C.",[63] and FW8.108-109 were found in context Pit-room 2, which accords well with this suggestion. This class of pottery was not represented at Kition-Bamboula.[64]

Imported bowls

107. Fig. 109. Body sherd (94.3630.AW7.199). Fine brown clay (7.5YR 5/2-5/3) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Hard fired, metallic black to very dark grey slip (5YR 2.5/1 to 5YR 3/1). Lund 1996a, 150 no. 58. Puppo and Mosca 2000, 463 note 15. Cf. Laumonier 1977, 288 nos. 5290 and 8829 pl. 66 found at Delos and referred to the workshop of Heraios at Ephesos; cf. also Neuru 1991, 16 no. 15 fig. 7 pl. 26.13 top from a context at Nea Paphos dated by Hayes to the late 2nd or early 1st century BC.

Cypriot versions

108. Fig. 109. Rim and body sherd (not joining) of bowl with incised decoration on body (98.3734.D2.78 and 81). D 12-13 cm. Fine light reddish-brown clay (5YR 6/4) with a few fine white inclusions and voids. Dull dark grey slip (5YR 4/1) on the exterior – reddish-brown (5YR 4/3) internally. Cf. Pieridou 1969, 68 Group E nos. 1-2 fig. 2 pls. 12.1-2.

109. Fig. 109. Rim of bowl with incised decoration on body (98.3734.D2.77). D 13 cm. Relatively fine pink to light reddish-brown clay (5YR 7/4-6/4)with a few fine white inclusions, and a few greyish-black ones as well. Red slip on the exterior (2.5YR 5/6-5/8) – and on the interior (2.5YR 4/6).

110. Fig. 109. Body sherd with relief decoration (99.3733.NE1.11). Light reddish-brown clay (5YR 6/4). Dark grey to dark reddish-grey slip on the exterior (5 YR 4/1-4/2) – and dull week red on the interior (2.5YR 4/2). The motif is difficult to make out: a wreath of laurel (?) leaves below two lozenges and dots. For possible parallels, cf. Puppo and Mosca 2000, 468 no. N8 pl. 228.c-d dated to the beginning of the 1st century BC and ibid. 470 no. K1.

FW9: Thin-walled wares

Thin-walled wares only constitute about 0.5% of the total number of diagnostic fine wares at Panayia Ematousa. The group comprises a few examples of the easily recognizable "Thorn ware" beakers, but is otherwise not homogeneous.

The reader is referred to the catalogue for fabric descriptions.

"Thorn ware" beakers	= 2
Other beakers	= 4

Thin-walled wares made in Italy reached the Eastern Mediterranean from the 2nd century BC onwards. The so-called dot-decorated beakers[65] entered Athens beginning in the middle of the 2nd century BC,[66] but the type occurs more frequently in the last quarter of the 2nd century and the early 1st century BC. According to S. Japp, similar beakers found at Pergamon in contexts of the second half of the 2nd century BC onwards are of local manufacture,[67] an interesting early case of local imitation of Italian thin-walled pottery, if the theory of a local source is confirmed by future research.

At Delos, eight other types of thin-walled wares from Italy have been identified in a context dating to between 100 and 69 BC in "la maison des Sceaux",[68] but Italian thin-walled wares are otherwise rare in the Eastern Mediterranean before the

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[60] Cf. Neuru 1991; see further Lund 1993, 135-6; Salles 1993c, 185 no. 206 fig. 195 and Puppo & Mosca 2000.

[61] Pieridou 1969, 68-70 nos. 1-4 pl. 12 under the heading "Group E".

[62] Pieridou 1969, 68 no. 2 from Kazaphani, Kyrenia District; nos. 11-13 from Soli; no. 14 from Petrophani, Nicosia District.

[63] Hayes 1985, 22 Forma 19.

[64] Salles 1995, 404.

[65] Moevs 1973, 50-52 Form I Group A and 261-262 nos. 1-11 pls. 1, 2 and 55; Ricci 1985, 243-244: Tipo I/I.

[66] Rotroff 1997, 221, cf. 425 no. 1784 fig. 105 pl. 139; Thompson 1934, 392 no. D 79 fig. 78; Robinson 1959, 13 no. F 24 pl. 1; Rotroff 1983, 297 no. 106 pl. 61.

[67] Japp 1999, 305-6 and 328-9 nos. 98-112 fig. 4 and pl. 28; cf. also Moevs 1973, 52 note 56.

[68] Peignard 1997, 314.

Augustan period "Thin-walled pottery" was manufactured at several places in Turkey, for instance Phokaia, Knidos and Ephesos,[69] and perhaps also at Thebes in Greece in the Roman Imperial period.[70]

The so-called "Thorn ware" is thought to be of Italian origin and seems mainly to date from the second half of the 1st century BC and the early 1st century AD. It constitutes a particular group within the thin-walled wares, which occurs in small quantities at several sites in the Aegean and in the Eastern Mediterranean, such as Nea Paphos[71] and Tarsus.[72]

Thorn ware beaker

111. Fig. 110. Body sherd (94.3729.C6.9). Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6-4/6) with numerous fine greyish-white inclusions and a few larger grits. Dark grey to very dark grey slip on the exterior (5YR 4/1-3/1) and red on the interior (2.5YR 5/6).

112. Fig. 110. Body sherd (96.3826.D1.20 and 97.3826.-D1.49). Red clay (2.5YR 5/8) with a few dark grey and yellowish grey inclusions. Dull red, partial slip (2.5YR 5/8) on the interior, and red slip (2.5YR 4/6) externally. Lund 1998, 341 no. 50 fig. 36.

Varia

113. Fig. 110. Rim (96.3732.A1.9, 11). Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3). Black slip (10YR 2/1) on the exterior and interior. Incised zigzag (?) line.

114. Fig. 110. Rim, side and handle (98.3734.D2.93). Relatively coarse yellowish-red clay (2.5YR 5/8) with a few black inclusions of various sizes and isolated rounded white inclusions. Dark grey slip on the exterior (5YR 4/1), and reddish-yellow on the interior (5YR 6/6-7/8). Barbotine decoration on the exterior.

FW10: a possible black-slipped predecessor of Eastern Sigillata A and FW11: Eastern Sigillata A (ESA)

Eastern Sigillata A[73] comprises about 23.4% of all diagnostic fine wares from Panayia Ematousa. It is by far the most frequently appearing of the sigillata and red slipped wares documented at the site.

The finds correspond to the characteristic fabric of the ware, which has been documented elsewhere:[74] the clay is fine and contains occasional fine greyish-black or grey inclusions – and at times a few fine white inclusions. However, there is a subtle difference between the forms datable to the second half or the 2nd and the 1st centuries BC and those of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, in so far as the former most frequently have a pale brown (10YR 8/4) clay colour, followed by reddish-yellow (5YR 6/6 to 7/6 and 7.5YR 7/6), and a red gloss (2.5YR 4/8 – followed by 10R 4/8), whereas the latter usually have a reddish-yellow clay colour (5YR 6/6-7/6 – at times 7.5YR 7/6), followed by pink (7.5YR 8/4 and 7/4) and a red gloss (10R 4/8), followed by red (2.5YR 4/8). This probably reflects changes in the firing of the vessels. A fragment of a base of ESA Form 22 A (cat. No. 96.3730.A3.11) is a black gloss version of the ware – or possibly a mis- or secondarily fired specimen.

The following Eastern Sigillata A forms are documented at Panayia Ematousa, classified according to the typology developed by Hayes:

ESA Form 2 A – fish plate	= 1
ESA Form 3 – plate	= 4
ESA Form 3 or 4 – plate	= 3
ESA Form 4 A – plate	= 32
ESA Form 4 B– plate	= 17
ESA Form 4 A or B – plate	= 25
ESA Form 5 A – shallow bowl	= 2
ESA Form 7 – plate	= 2
ESA Form 12 – plate	= 1
ESA Form 13 A – plate	= 3
ESA Form 17 B – mastos	= 1
ESA Form 18? – cup	= 2
ESA Form 22 A – cup	= 17
ESA Form 22 B – cup	= 13
ESA Form 22 A or B – cup	= 32
ESA Form 23 – cup	= 1
ESA Form 26 – krater	= 2
ESA Form 28 – plate	= 13
ESA Form 26 or 28?	= 1
ESA Form 30 – plate	= 5
ESA Form 29/30/31 – plate	= 3
ESA Form 33 – small plate	= 3

[69] Cf. Japp 1999, 308-9.
[70] Heimberg 1982, 81-2.
[71] Hayes 1991, 60 no. 3 fig. 22.3 and 126 no. 22 fig. 22.4.
[72] Jones 1950, 189-90.
[73] Hayes 1985 and 1991; Slane 1997; Lund 2005b.
[74] Lund 1993, 90.

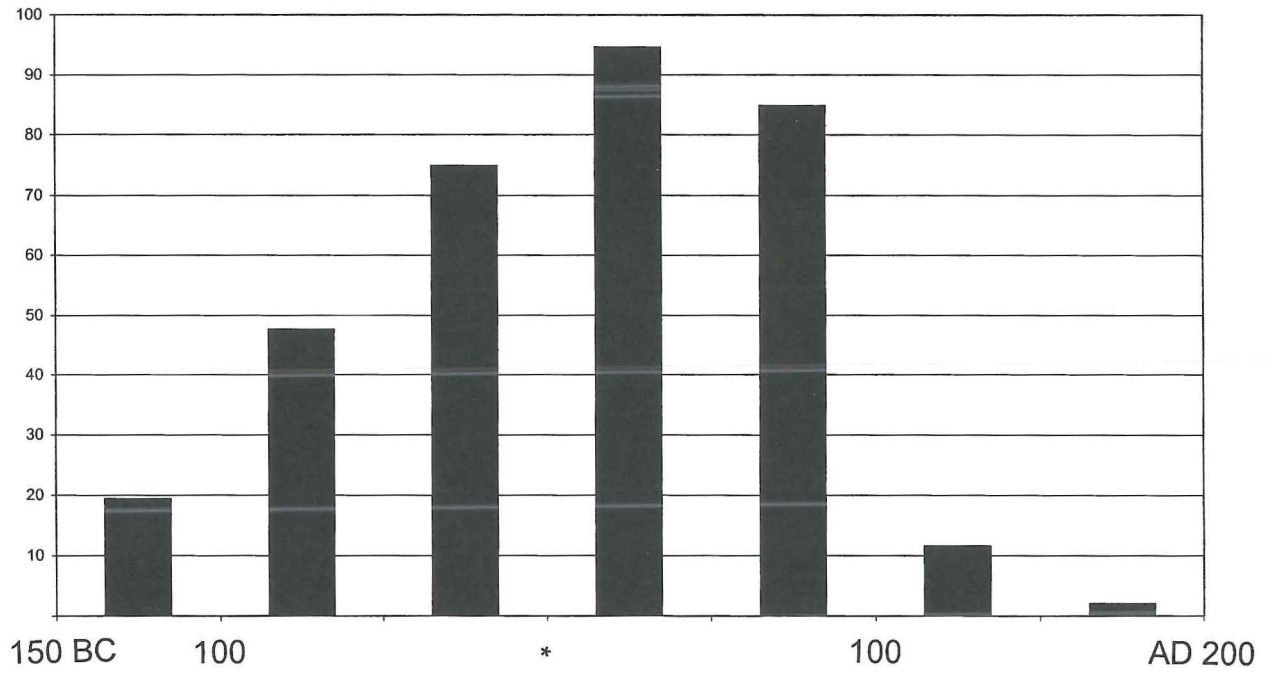

Table 2. The chronological distribution of the Eastern Sigillata A Ware (335 specimens).

ESA Form 34 – plate	= 1
ESA Form 35 – plate	= 3
ESA Form 36 – small plate	= 9
ESA Form 35/36 – plate	= 3
ESA Form 37 A – plate	= 16
ESA Form 37 B – plate	= 11
ESA Form 37 A/B – plate	= 12
ESA Form 36/37 – plate	= 8
ESA Form 38 – plate	= 5
ESA Form 39 – small plate	= 3
ESA Form 45 – cup	= 11
ESA Form 45 variant? – cup	= 6
ESA Form 46 – cup	= 5
ESA Form 46 variant? – cup	= 5
ESA Form 45/46 – cup	= 3
ESA Form 47 – cup	= 28
ESA variant Slane TA 34 c – cup	= 1
ESA Form 50 – cup	= 2
ESA Form 51 – cup	= 8
ESA Form 53 – plate	= 6
ESA Form 53 variant – plate	= 1
ESA Form 54 – plate	= 2
ESA Form 53/54 – plate	= 1
ESA Form 58 – cup	= 1
ESA Form 60 B – cup or plate	= 1
ESA late Form b – cup	= 2
ESA late Form f? – plate	= 2
ESA late Form e-f? – plate	= 1
ESA Form 107– jug	= 1
ESA Form 107 – jug	= 1
ESA closed form	= 6
ESA stamped fragments	= 3

Various plates constitute slightly more than half of the finds. They were presumably meant for serving food, and in some cases their interiors – but not the exteriors – are heavily scratched as if by a knife. Cups constitute about 40% of the finds. There is little doubt that the potters producing the ware intended that plates of Form 4 should go with cups of Form 22. However, it is less certain that the consumers followed this slavishly, since fewer Eastern Sigillata A cups than plates were found at Panayia Ematousa. Apparently, other types of drinking vessels – notably the so-called Aradippou goblets - were used with the Sigillata plates. It is difficult to explain the puzzling scarcity of Eastern Sigillata A jugs and closed forms.

As far as chronology is concerned, the presence of ESA Form 2 A and 3 (FW11.116 and 118) in the second key context is noteworthy, but the

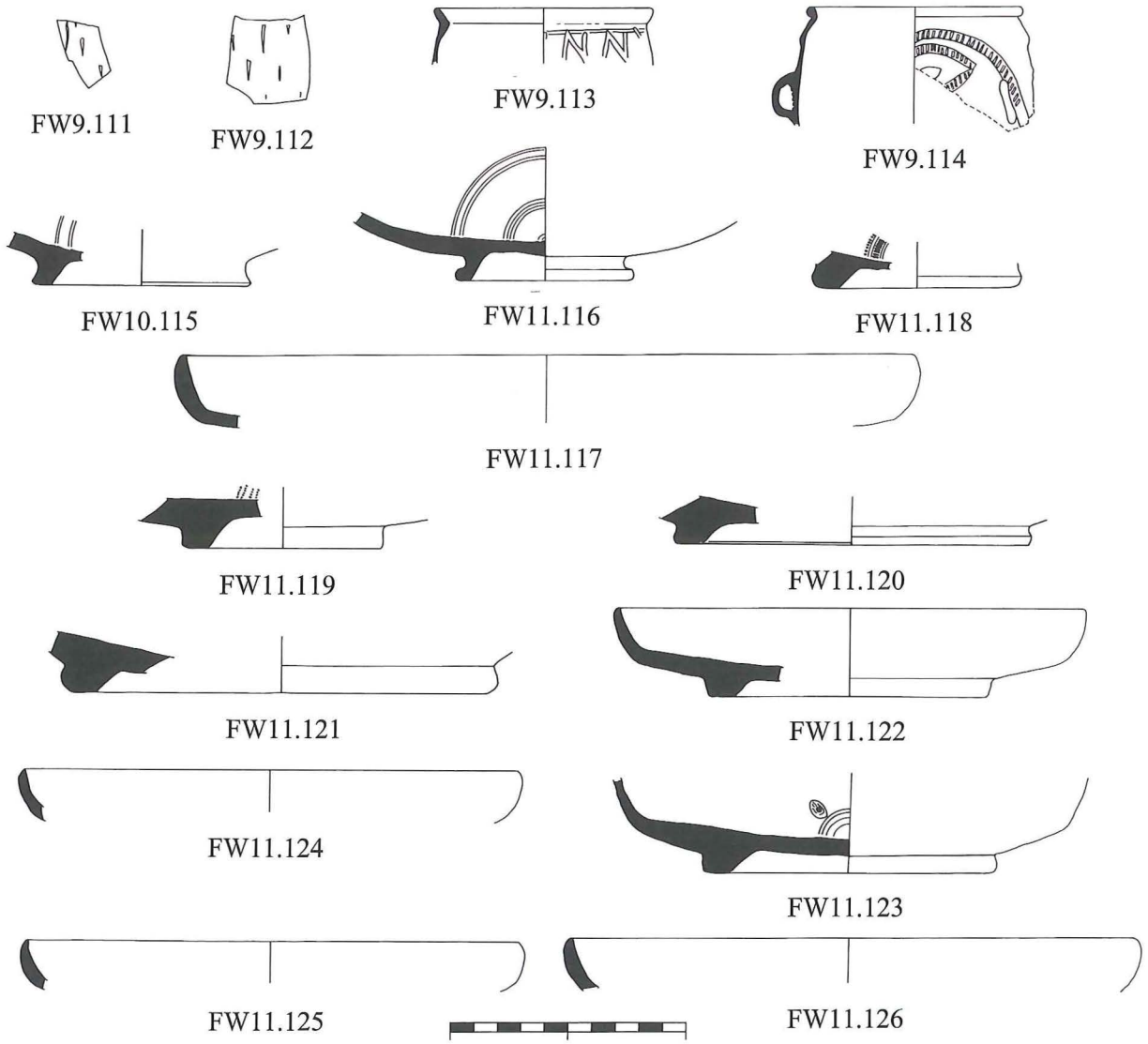

Fig. 110. FW9.111-114, FW10 and FW11.116-126.

ware seems to have been relatively rare at the site until the first half of the 1st century BC. From then on, the number of such finds increased steadily and seems to have reached its maximum in the first half of the 1st century AD. The number of finds diminished in the second half of the 1st and the first half of the 2nd century AD, and few – if any - specimens seem to have reached the site after about AD 150 (Table 2).

The geographical source of Eastern Sigillata A has not yet been pinpointed. In 1997, Kathleen Slane noted that the distribution of the latest examples of the ware suggested a source in Northern Syria, and considered that the "Phoenician sites of Tyre or Sidon ... remain possibilities".[75] However, results of scientific clay analyses point to the coastal area between Latakia in Syria and Tarsus in Turkey as the probable location of the workshops,[76] a conclusion that has been accepted by most scholars.[77] In 2001, Jeroen Poblome tentatively identified Eastern Sigillata A with the "vasa Rhosica" mentioned by Cicero in a letter to Titus Pomponius Atticus written in Laodikeia on the 20th of

[75] 1997, 272.

[76] Schneider 1995, 416; Schneider 2000, 532.

[77] For a more cautious assessment, cf. Meyza 2000, 239-41.

February 50 BC.[78] The site of Rhosos is located at Arsuz - present day Uluçinar - in the Gulf of Alexandretta. It is known to have been a pottery producing centre in ancient times,[79] and Poblome's inspired suggestion has much to recommend it. But it must be confirmed through fieldwork before it can be fully credited.

A possible black-slipped predecessor to Eastern Sigillata A

ESA Form 2 B "piatto/scodella con orlo basso e ricurvo verso l'alto" (Hayes 1985, 14; Slane 1997, 277 TA Type 3 variant a).

115. Fig. 110. Base (97.3634.C1.175). Base D 9.5 cm. Reddish-yellow to strong brown clay (7.55YR 6/6-5/6) with a few white inclusions and oblong voids. Black gloss internally – no gloss to be seen on the exterior. Two concentric grooves around the interior of the bowl. Cf. Slane 1997, 277 no. FW13 pl. 2

Eastern Sigillata A

ESA Form 2 A "piatto/scodella con orlo basso e ricurvo verso l'alto" (Hayes 1985, 14; Slane 1997, 285-8 TA Type 13a).

116. Fig. 110. Base and part of the side (94.3630.AW7.10). Base D 7.5 cm. Reddish-yellow fine clay (5YR 6/6) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Dull, dusky red gloss on the interior (2.5YR 3 /4) and dusky red to dark red on the exterior (2.5YR 4/6-4/4). Two sets of concentric grooves around the interior of the bowl. Cf. Hayes 1991, 133 no. 19 fig. 46.19

ESA Form 3 "piatto a fondo ridotto ed orlo ricurvo verso l'alto" (Hayes 1985, 14-5; *idem* 1991, 33; Slane 1997, 285-8 TA Type 13b).

117. Fig. 110. Rim (97.3632.NB2.17). D app. 31 cm. Reddish-yellow fine clay 5YR 7/6-6/6 with numerous fine voids. Red gloss 2.5YR 5/6. Somewhat similar: 98.3634.WS1.18.

118. Fig. 110. Base (94.3630.AW7.155). Base D 9 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6). Red to dark red gloss (2.5YR 4/6-3/6). Three concentric, rouletted, circles internally.

119. Fig. 110. Base (97.3634.B1.7). Base D (internal ?) 8.5 cm. Very pale brown very fine clay (10YR 8/4). Red gloss (2.5YR 4/6). Four concentric, rouletted, circles internally.

ESA Form 3/4 A

120. Fig. 110. Base (96.3826.A2.162). Base D 14-16 cm. Fine reddish-yellow to red clay (5YR 6/6 to 2.5YR 5/6) with a few fine white and black inclusions and voids. Red gloss (2.5YR 5/6-5/8). Lund 1998, 338 no. 25 fig. 35.

121. Fig. 110. Base (95.3731.1.7). Base D app. 17-18 cm. Light red to red fine clay (2.5YR 6/8-5/8) with occasional greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8). Lund 1998, 338 no. 24 fig. 35.

ESA Form 4 A "piatto a fondo largo con orlo ricurvo verso l'alto ... Orlo più o meno verticale, sottile, con la parte esterna ben arrotondata e labbro lievemente incurvato" (Hayes 1985, 15; *idem* 1991, 34; cf. further Slane 1997, 288-95 TA Type 13c-d).

122. Fig. 110. Half-complete (98.3734.D2.89). D app. 20 cm. Fine, light brown to pink clay (7.5YR 6/4-7/4) with occasional fine white inclusions and oblong voids. Red gloss externally (2.5YR 5/8-4/8) and internally (2.5YR 5/6). The interior is extremely scratched. Similar Form: 97.3734.B1.32 (rim). Cf. Slane 1997, 290 no. FW72 pl. 7

123. Fig. 110. Half-complete (96.3732.A1.15). Base D app. 12 cm. Fine, very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4) with occasional fine voids. Dark red gloss externally (2.5YR 3/6) and red internally (2.5YR 4/8).

124. Fig. 110. Rim (95.3731.3.1 bis). D 21 cm. Fine, reddish-yellow to pink clay (7.5YR 7/6-7/4) with occasional fine light and dark inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/6). Lund 1998, 338 no. 29 fig. 35.

125. Fig. 110. Rim (95.3734.D2.207). D app. 21 cm. Fine, pink clay (5YR 8/3-7/4). Red gloss (10R 4/8).

126. Fig. 110. Rim (96.3633.1.49). D 24 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with a few greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/6). Similar form: 97.3634.3.9; 98.3634.WS2.12. Lund 1998, 338 no. 30 fig. 35.

127. Fig. 111. Base (93.3629.3.39). Base D 14 cm. Very pale brown fine clay (10YR 8/4-7/4) with occasional fine light-reflecting and black inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/6). Lund 1996a, 151 no. 59 fig. 5. Cf. Slane 1997, 293 no. FW99 pl. 10.

128. Fig. 111. Base (94.3729.D5.262). Base D 14-15 cm. Very pale brown fine clay (10YR 8/4) with occasional fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/6-4/8). Cf. Slane 1997, 290 no. FW77 pl. 8.

129. Fig. 111. Base (96.3633.B2.25). Base D 18 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few fine white inclusions (lime). Reddish-brown gloss (2.5YR 4/4). Lund 1998, 338 no. 26 fig. 35.

130. Fig. 111. Base (99.3633.NA1.1). Base D 18-19 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6). Red gloss (10R 5/8-4/8).

ESA Form 4 B "piatto a fondo largo con orlo ricurvo verso l'alto ... Orlo inclinato, meno nettamente incurvato" (Hayes 1985, 15).

131. Fig. 111. Rim, side and base (96.3533.B1.1). D app. 26 cm. Base D 16 cm. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with a few fine greyish-black and reddish inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/6-4/8), also below base. One preserved stamp off-centre: an Isis crown. Lund 1998, 338 no. 28 fig. 35.

132. Fig. 111. Rim and base (not joining) (95.3531.B2.21). D 20 cm. Base D 13 cm. Fine pink to reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/4-7/6) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Dull

[78] Poblome *et al.* 2001, 144 with reference to Cic. Ad Att. VI.1.13.

[79] Seton-Williams 1954, 148-149; Empereur & Picon 1989, 237.

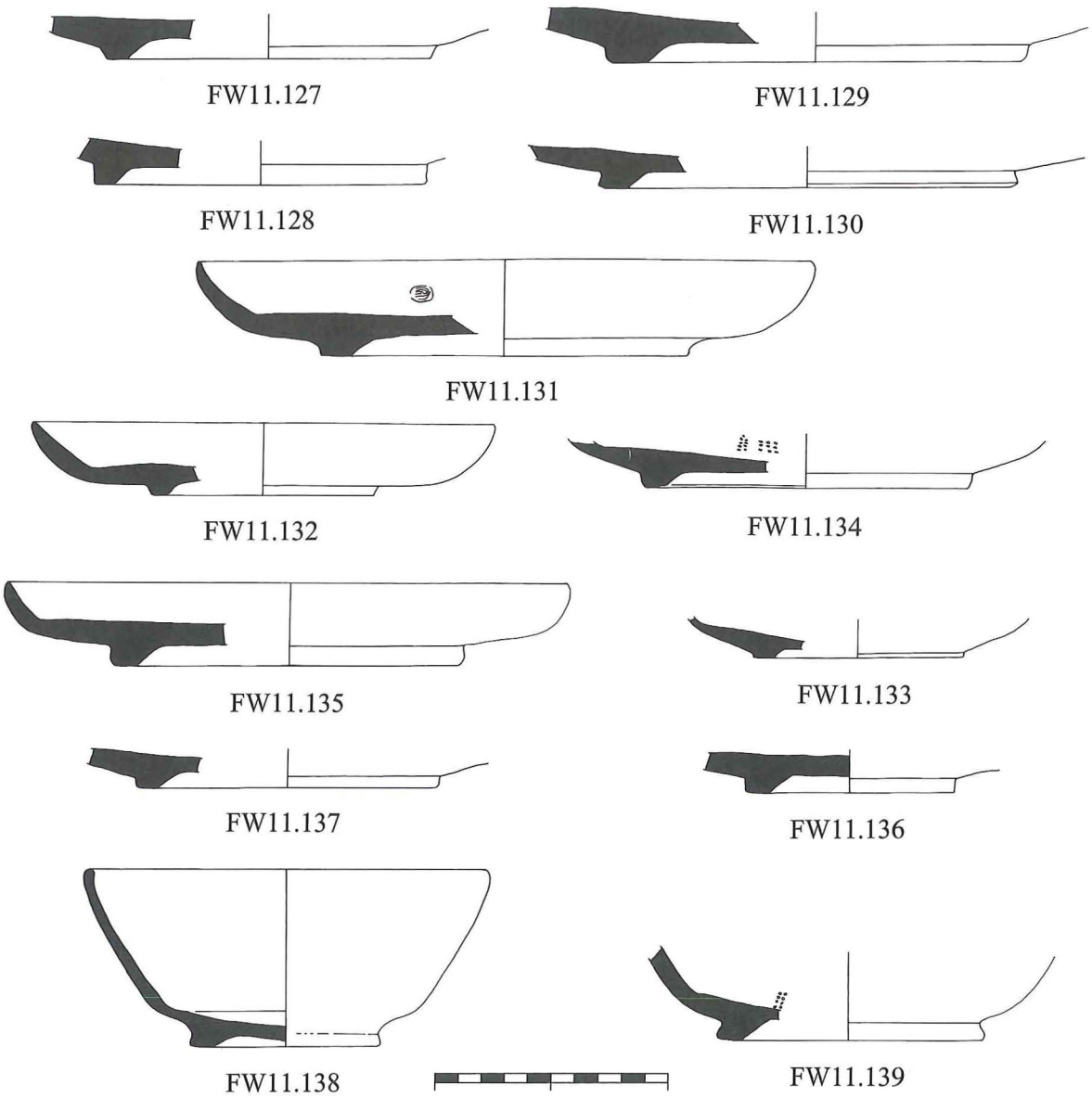

Fig. 111. FW11.127-139.

dark yellowish brown to red gloss (10R 4/6-4/8). Lund 1998, 338 no. 27 fig. 35.

133. Fig. 111. Base (96.3826.C2.67). Base D 8-10 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 7/4-7/6) with occasional fine white inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8). Lund 1998, 338 no. 27 fig. 35.

134. Fig. 111. Base (97.3734.A3.31). Base D 14 cm. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with isolated fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8).

ESA Form 4 A/B

135. Fig. 111. Half-complete (98.3734.D2.85). D 20 cm. Reddish-yellow fine clay (5YR 6/8-7.5YR 7/6) with occasional fine black and white inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8-5/8). Similar form: 97.3534.A1.21+22.

136. Fig. 111. Base (93.3629.3.140+152). Base D 9 cm. Relatively fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6-6/6); red gloss 10R 4/6-4/8. Lund 1996a, 151 no. 60 fig. 5

137. Fig. 111. Base (96.3633.2.17). Base D 13-10 cm. Fine, reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8). Similar: 96.3633.A1.44; 97.3534.1.11; 97.3634.C1.84.

ESA Form 5 A "coppa bassa con pareti curve o inclinate ... con labbro come nella Forma 4 A; sul fondo decorazione a stampo ed a rotella" (Hayes 1985, 17; Slane 1997, 297-8 TA Type 14 a).

138. Fig. 111. Half-complete (98.3734.D2.70). D app. 17 cm. Base D 9 cm. Clay pink to very pale brown (7.5YR 8/4 to 10YR 8/4); fine with a few fine black inclusions. Red gloss on the exterior and interior (10R 4/8 to 2.5YR 4/8) –

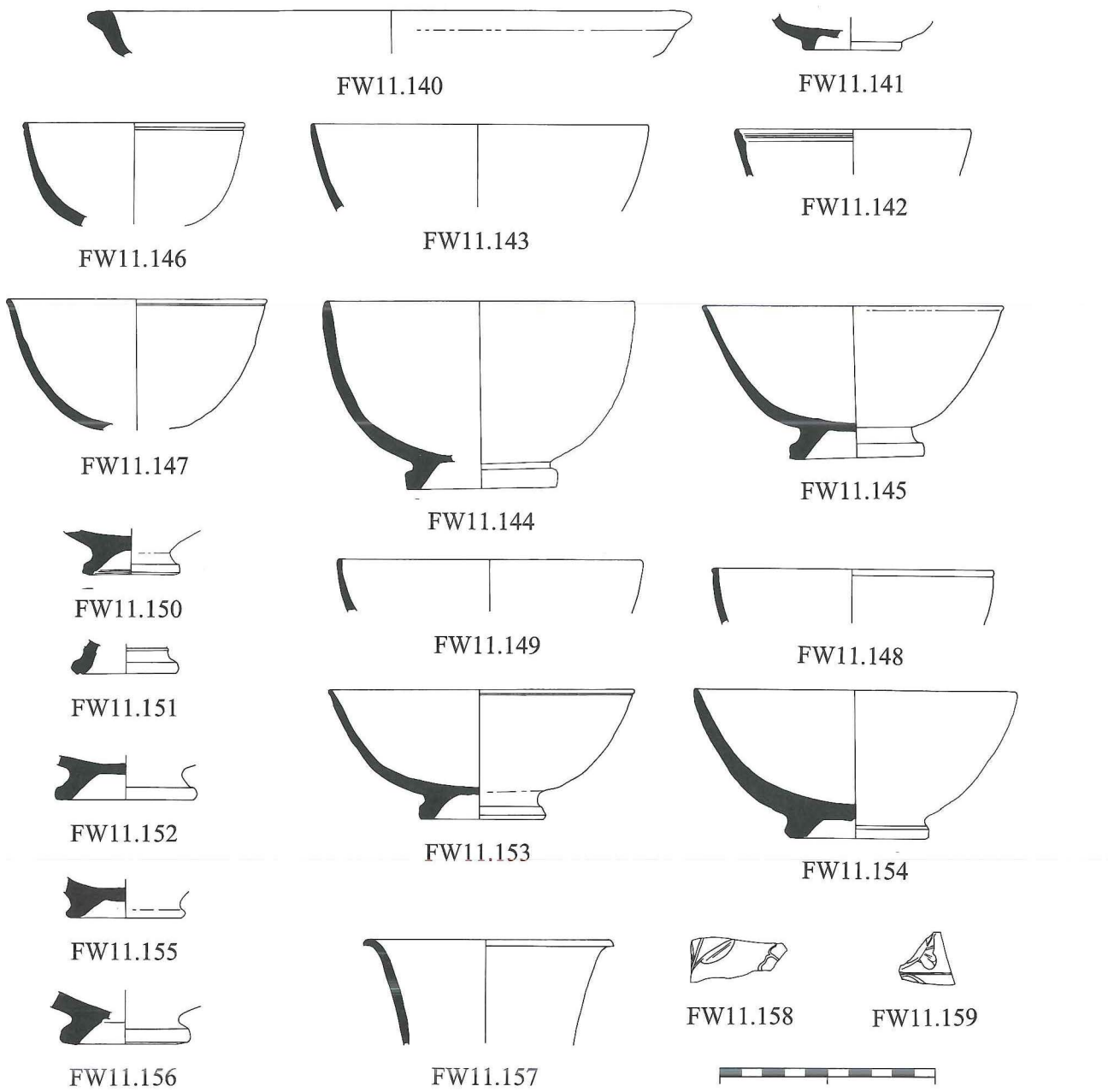

Fig. 112. FW11.140-159.

well preserved externally, somewhat worn internally with evidence of double dipping. Rouletting internally.
139. Fig. 111. Base (98.3734.D2.87). Base D app. 13 cm. Fine, pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with occasional fine black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8). Rouletting internally.

ESA Form 7 "Piatto a fondo ridotto, con orlo piano superiormente" (Hayes 1985, 18; Slane 1997, 301-2 TA Type 18 where a date between 25 BC and AD 10/20 is suggested).
140. Fig. 112. Rim (96.3633.2.19). D 28-30 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few fine white and greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8).

ESA Form 13 A "Piatto in miniatura con orlo verticale" (Hayes 1985, 20).
141. Fig. 112. Base (99.3733.NA1.11). Base D 4-5 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 8/6-7/6). Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8).

ESA Form 17 B "Mastos con orlo modanato ... Con modanature lisce" (Hayes 1985, 21; cf. Slane 1997, 314-315 TA Type 26).

142. Fig. 112. Rim (97.3534.B1.94). D 11 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with occasional greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8).

ESA Form 18? "Coppa emisferica/semi-ovidale" (Hayes 1985, 22; cf. Slane 1997, 315-317 TA Type 27b).

143. Fig. 112. Rim (99.3733.WC1.75). D 15-16 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with occasional fine black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8-5/8). Possibly a thin-walled version of Form 22 A.

ESA Form 22 A "Coppa/tazza emisferica con piede ... Corpo emisferico, piede con accurata modanatura alla base (in qualche caso con una superficie d'appoggio concave, in qualche altro con una decorazione a rotella" (Hayes 1985, 23-24; cf. Slane 1997, 309-12 TA Type 25a and b).

144. Fig. 112. Rim, side and base (93.3729.B5.69). D app. 14.5 cm. Base D 7 cm. Clay very pale brown (10YR 7/4); relatively fine with a few fine grey inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8), mostly worn off. Lund 1996a, 151 no. 61 fig. 5.

145. Fig. 112. Rim, side and base (98.3734.D2.188). D app. 14.5 cm. Base D app. 6 cm. Clay very pale brown (10YR 7/4); relatively fine with a few fine grey inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8), mostly worn off.

146. Fig. 112. Rim (98.3734.C3.20+21+D2.189). D 10 cm. Veryfine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with occasional fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 5/8-4/8). Cf. Slane 1997, 312 no. FW197 pl. 19.

147. Fig. 112. Rim (99.3733.WB1.20). D app. 12 cm. Fine white clay (10YR 8/4) with occasional fine black inclusions. Red to weak red gloss (10YR 4/8 to 4/4). Similar: 99.3733W.C1.21.

148. Fig. 112. Rim (96.3633.W3.16). D 13 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8). Lund 1998, 338 no. 31 fig. 35.

149. Fig. 112. Rim (93.3629.4.16). D 14 cm. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 8/4-7/4) with a few fine dark inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8). Lund 1996a, 151 no. 62 fig. 5.

150. Fig. 112. Base (95.3730.B2.101). Base D 4 cm. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (10R 5/8-4/6), almost completely worn off. Lund 1998, 338 no. 33 fig. 35.

151. Fig. 112. Base (96.3730.A3.11). Base D 5 cm. Fine, pinkish grey to reddish-grey clay (5YR 6/2-5/2) with occasional fine white inclusions and a few larger lime ones. Dull, dark brown to black gloss (7.5YR 3/2-N2/).

152. Fig. 112. Base (98.3734.D2.125). Base D 6.5 cm. Fine pink to pinkish grey clay (5YR 8/3-6/2) with occasional fine greyish-black inclusions and occasional larger ones. Red to dusky red gloss (10R 4/6-3/4). Secondarily fired? The surface is at places greyish-black. Graffito below base. Somewhat similar Form: 99.3435.B1.47.

ESA Form 22 B "Coppa/tazza emisferica con piede ... Corpo di forma più aperta, che si incurva bruscamente nelle vicinanze del piede, il quale è più semplice e pesante di quello del Tipo A. Per lo più privo di decorazione" (Hayes 1985, 23-24; cf. Slane 1997, 309-10 and 312-3 TA Type 25c).

153. Fig. 112. Near-complete (99.3927.A2.7). D app. 14 cm. Base D 5.7 cm. Fine brownish yellow to very pale brown clay (10YR 6/6-7/4) with occasional fine black inclusions and occasional medium size reddish-brown ones, also. Red gloss on the interior and exterior (2.5YR 4/6).

154. Fig. 112. Near-complete (95.3631.B4.34). D 15 cm. Base D 6.8 cm. Fine pinkish white to pink clay 7.5YR 8/2-8/4 with a few fine rounded greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss 10R 4/8 with evidence of double-dipping. Lund 1998, 338 no. 32 fig. 35.

155. Fig. 112. Base (97.3734.A3.134). Base D 5-6 cm. Very pale pink to reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 7/4-6/6) with a few fine greyish-black and white inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/6). Lund 1998, 338 no. 34 fig. 35.

156. Fig. 112. Base (96.3629.S1.2). Base D app. 6 cm. Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8). Lund 1998, 338 no. 34 fig. 35.

ESA Form 23 "Coppa campaniforme con piede" (Hayes 1985, 24; cf. Slane 1997, 318-319 TA Type 29).

157. Fig. 112. Rim (99.3927.A1.9). D 11.5 cm. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4) with occasional fine grey inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8 to 10R 4/8).

ESA Form 26 "Cratere con decorazione a rilievo" (Hayes 1985, 26).

158. Fig. 112. Body sherd (96.3826.1.31). Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with occasional fine grey inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/6-4/8). Laurel leaf in relief.

159. Fig. 112. Body sherd (99.3731.AW1.6). Fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6-6/6) with occasional fine white inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8). Ivy leaf in relief.

ESA Form 28 "Piatto imitante il tipo Haltern I" (Hayes 1985, 27; cf. Slane 1997, 306-7 TA Type 22).

160. Fig. 113. Half-complete (97.3533.C2.4). D 14 cm. Clay pink to very pale brown.
(7.5YR 8/4-10YR 8/4) very fine with occasional fine grey inclusions. Red slip externally and internally (10R 5/8 to 2.5YR 5/8). Near-identical with FW11.171.

161. Fig. 113. Half-complete bowl (98.3633.WN2.25). D 14 cm. Clay reddish-yellow to pink (7.5YR 7/6-8/4) with a few fine, greyish-black inclusions. Red to weak red gloss externally and internally(10R 5/8-4/4). Near-identical with FW11.170.

162. Fig. 113. Near-complete (97.3634.C1.86+88+91+164). D app. 29 cm. Base D app. 13.5 cm. Fine, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4). Red gloss (2.5YR 4/6 to 10R 4/4-4/6).

163. Fig. 113. Rim (97.3533.N3.14). D 22-25 cm. Fine, light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with occasional fine greyish-black and white inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 6/8 to 10R 5/6-5/8). Cf. Slane 1997, 307 FW171 pl. 16.

164. Fig. 113. Rim (95.3530.D3.45). D 28 cm. Very pale

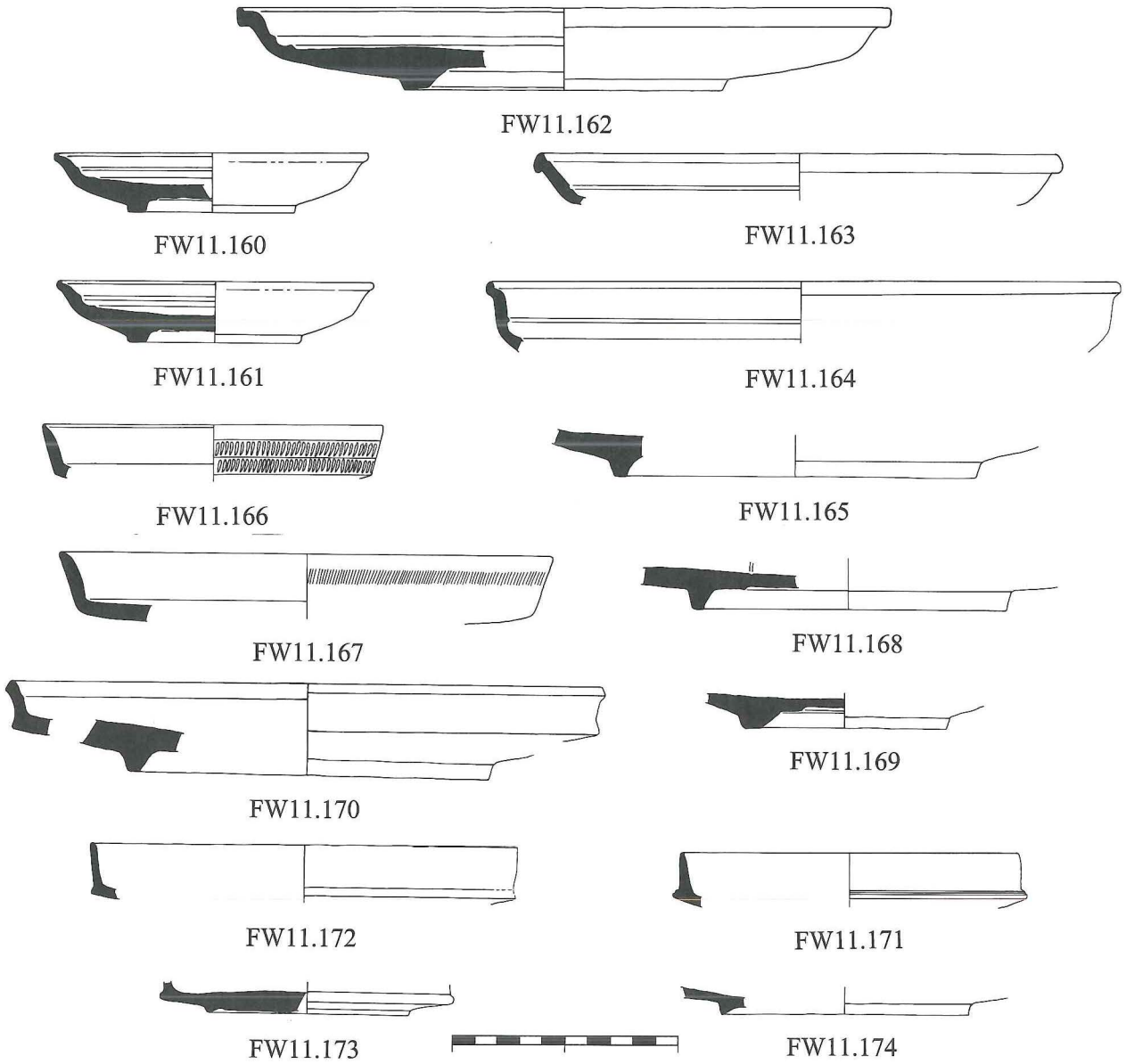

Fig. 113. FW11.160-174.

brown fine clay (10YR 8/3-7/4) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8-4/6).

165. Fig. 113. Base (93.3629.1.29). Base D app. 16 cm. Clay very pale brown (10YR 8/4). Red gloss (10R 4/6). Lund 1996a, 151 no. 63 fig. 5.

ESA Form 30 "Piatto con orlo/parete bassa ed inclinata" (Hayes 1985, 28; cf. Slane 1997, 304-305 TA Type 21).

166. Fig. 113. Rim (98.3734.A5.21). D 15 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 8/6) with a few dark grey inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/6), mostly worn off. Rouletting on the exterior.

167. Fig. 113. Rim (96.3629.S2.12 and 18+19). D 20-22 cm. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with a few dark grey inclusions and voids. Dark red gloss (2.5YR 3/6), mostly worn off. Rouletting on the exterior. Lund 1998, 339 no. 36 fig. 35.

168. Fig. 113. Base (96.3826.C2.63). Base D 14 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 7/4) with occasional reddish inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 5/6). Lund 1998, 339 no. 37 fig. 36.

ESA Form 29/30/31

169. Fig. 113. Base (97.3634.E1.2). Base D 9 cm. Fine red clay (2.5YR 4/6) – hard fired. Red gloss (10R 4/6-5/8).

ESA Form 34 "Piatto con orlo verticale delimitato da modanature in basso ed in alto; parete interna a sbalzi" (Hayes 1985, 29-30; cf. Slane 1997, 304-5 TA Type 21).

170. Fig. 113. Rim and base (98.3734.A4.55). D 27 cm. Base

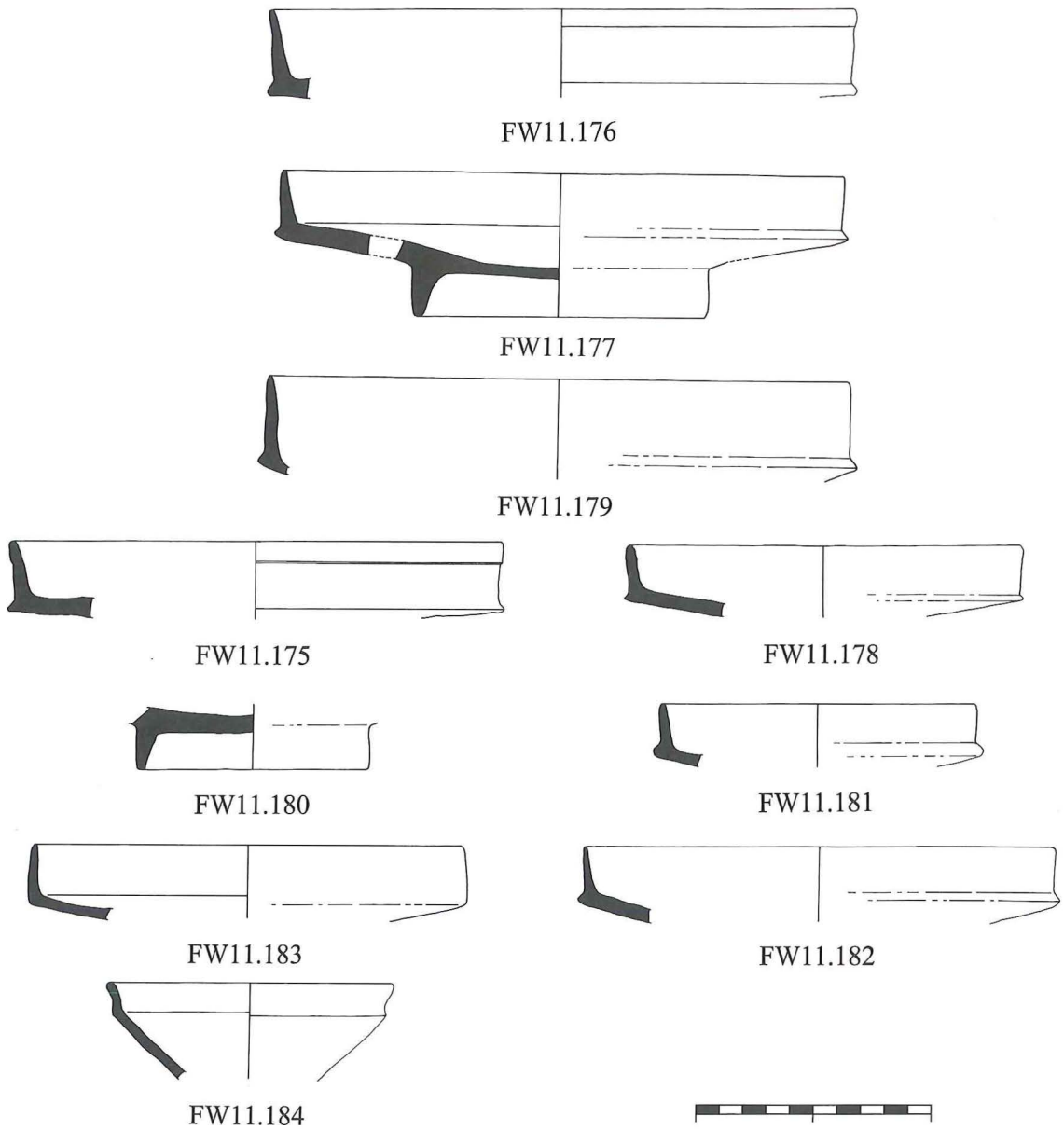

Fig. 114. FW11.175-184.

D 16 cm. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 8/6) with isolated fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8).

ESA Form 36 "Piccolo piatto con pareti verticali" (Hayes 1985, 30).

171. Fig. 113. Rim (99.3732.NA1.31). D 15 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8).

172. Fig. 113. Rim (93.3629.4.46). D app. 19 cm. Clay reddish-yellow (5YR 6/8); a few grey and white inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8). A large version – possibly a variant of the form. Lund 1996a, 151 no. 65 fig. 6

173. Fig. 113. Base (98.3433.B1.24). Base D 8-9 cm. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 8/4). Red gloss (2.5YR 5/8-4/8).

174. Fig. 113. Base (96.3730.B2.87 and perhaps also A3.12). Base D 13 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few white inclusions and voids. Dull red gloss (10R 5/8-4/8). Lund 1998, 339 no. 38 fig. 36.

ESA Form 37 A "Grande piatto con pareti verticali ed alto piede ... Con modanatura piatta dell'orlo; sul fondo una unica fascia con rotellatura a tratti lunghi" (Hayes 1985, 31).

175. Fig. 114. Non-joining fragments of rim (96.3732.B1.6, 73, 75, 76, 77 and 96.3732.B2.38). D 19-20 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with a few fine white and black inclusions. Red gloss (10R 5/8).

176. Fig. 114. Rim (95.3629.N3.1 and 1 bis). D app. 25 cm. Fine yellowish-red to reddish-yellow clay (5YR 5/6 to 7.5YR 7/6) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (10R 5/8-4/8). Lund 1998, 339 no. 39 fig. 36.

ESA Form 37 B "Grande piatto con pareti verticali ed alto piede ... Senza modanatura sull'orlo; di soloto non decorata e senza bolli" (Hayes 1985, 31).

177. Fig. 114. Near-complete (98.3433.B1.25). D 24 cm. Base D 12.5 cm. Fine, compact reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with very few fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8-5/8). Possibly from same vessel: 98.3433.A1.14

178. Fig. 114. Rim (96.3826.A2.153). D 17 cm. Fine, compact reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6-6/6) with very few fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8). Lund 1998, 339 no. 41 fig. 36.

179. Fig. 114. Rim (96.3826.C2.68). D 24-25 cm. Clay reddish-yellow (5YR 6/4-6/6) with a few white inclusions and voids. Red gloss (10R 4/8).

180. Fig. 114. Base (96.3826.A2.206 and 205 (not joining)). Base D 10 cm. Very fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6-5YR 6/6) with fine red and white inclusions and voids. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8). Lund 1998, 339 no. 40 fig. 36.

ESA Form 36/37

181. Fig. 114. Rim (99.3732.NB1.21). D 14 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6-6/6) with occasional fine black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 5/8-4/8).

182. Fig. 114. Rim (94.3630.W2.A1). D 20 cm. Clay light reddish-brown to reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/4-6/6); relatively finely levigated and compact with a few black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8). Similar: 94.3729.Ab3 Lund 1996a, 151 no. 66 fig. 6.

ESA Form 39 "Piccolo piatto con orlo curvato all'interno" (Hayes 1985, 32).

183. Fig. 114. Rim (94.3629.NW3.18). D 18 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few fine yellowish inclusions. Red gloss (10R 5/8-4/8).

ESA Form 45 "Coppa/tazza con corpo conico ed orlo concavo" (Hayes 1985, 34).

184. Fig. 114. Rim (93.3729.B5.72). D 12 cm. Relatively fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6-7/8); with a few fine light-reflecting inclusions and a few white ones. Red gloss (10R 5/8-4/8). Lund 1996a, 151 no. 67 fig. 6.

ESA Form 45 - Slane 1997, 324-8 Type TA 34 b

185. Fig. 115. Rim (93.3629.4.20). D 18 cm. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with a few fine light-reflecting inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/6-4/8).

186. Fig. 115. Rim (96.3732.B2.1-5). D 18 cm. Fine pink clay (5YR 8/4-7/4) with isolated fine greyish-black inclusions and occasional larger red ones. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8). Similar: 98.34.33.F1.30. Lund 1998, 339 no. 42 fig. 36.

ESA Form 47 "Tazza/coppa con pareti espanse ed orlo verticale modanato" (Hayes 1985, 35-6; cf. Slane 1997, 324-328 Type TA 34 a).

187. Fig. 115. Rim (96.3826.C2.69, 71 and 73). D 8 cm. Pink to reddish-yellow clay (5YR 8/4 to 6/6) with a few fine white inclusions and voids. Red gloss (10R 4/8). Lund 1998, 339 no. 43 fig. 36.

188. Fig. 115. Rim (99.3827.NB1.7). D 13 cm. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with occasional very fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8).

189. Fig. 115. Rim (96.3732.B2.1A, 14A, 15A and 17A). D 14-15 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with a few fine black inclusions and voids. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8). Lund 1998, 339 no. 46 fig. 36.

190. Fig. 115. Rim (93.3729.B5.71). D 16 cm. Clay pink (7.5YR 8/4); relatively finely levigated with a few fine black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/6). Cf. Slane 1997, 326 no. FW267 pl. 24. Lund 1996a, 151 no. 68 fig. 6.

191. Fig. 115. Rim (95.3531.B2.30). D 16-17 cm. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3-8/4) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Dull red gloss (10R 4/6 to 4/8). Lund 1998, 339 no. 44 fig. 36.

192. Fig. 115. Base (96.3826.A2.163). Base D 5 cm. Strong brown to reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 5/6-7/6) with a few greyish-black inclusions and voids. Red gloss (2.5YR 5/8). Lund 1998, 339 no. 45 fig. 36.

193. Fig. 115. Base (93.3729.B6.8). Base D app. 7 cm. Clay very pale brown (10YR 8/4); finely levigated. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/6-4/8). Stamp: **Κ]ΕΡΔΟΣ** in rectangular frame. Lund 1996a, 151 no. 64 fig. 5.

ESA Form 50 "Coppa conica con orlo verticale" (Hayes 1985, 36-7).

194. Fig. 115. Base (99.3732.WB1.7). Base D 6 cm. Pink clay (5YR 8/3-8/4) with fine black, reddish-brown and white inclusions. Worn red gloss (10R 4/8-5/8). Somewhat similar form: 93.3629.1.1.

ESA Form 51 "Coppa rotondeggiante con orlo incurvato" (Hayes 1985, 37-8).

195. Fig. 115. Rim (96.3826.D1.7 and 18). D 13 cm. Reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with several fine yellowish-white inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8). Could come from same vessel as FW11.196. Lund 1998, 339 no. 47 fig. 36.

196. Fig. 115. Base (96.3826.D1.16). Base D 6 cm. Reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6-6/6) with occasional greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 5/8-4/8). Could come from same vessel as FW12.205.

ESA Form 53 "Piatto imitante la forma Goudineau 43" (Hayes 1985, 38).

197. Fig. 115. Rim (96.3629.P3.11). D 20-21 cm. Pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with a few greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8). Lund 1998, 340 no. 48 fig. 36.

198. Fig. 115. Rim (98.3533.W2.23). D 22-23 cm. Very fine reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6) with occasional fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8).

ESA Form 53 variant?

199. Fig. 115. Rim (93.3629.3.14). D app. 24 cm. Clay red (2.5YR 5/8-4/8); relatively finely levigated with a few fine light-reflecting inclusions and larger black ones. Red gloss (10R 4/6-4/8). Lund 1996a, 151-3 no. 69 fig. 6.

ESA Form 58 "Piatto imitante la forma Goudineau 43" (Hayes 1985, 39-40).

200. Fig. 115. Base (96.3730.W3.25+26). Base D 8 cm. Fine

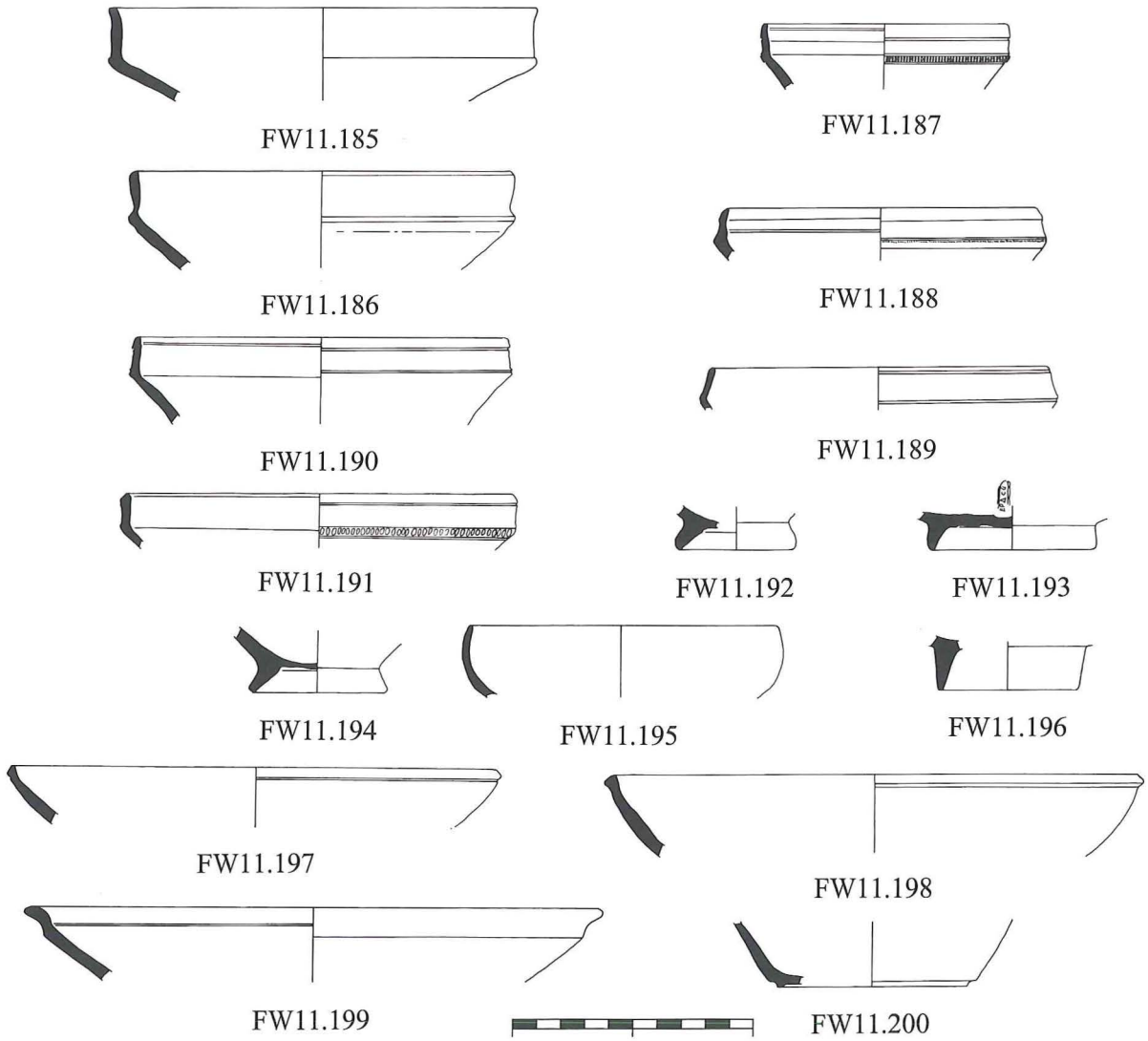

Fig. 115. FW11.185-200.

pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8).

ESA Form 60 B "Tazza o piatto a fondo piatto, con pareti espanse ... Con orlo liscio" (Hayes 1985, 40).
201. Fig. 116. Half-complete (99.3732.WB1.6). D 14 cm. Very fine clay (5YR 7/6 to 7.5YR 7/6) with occasional white inclusion. Red gloss (on the exterior 10R 5/8 to 4/8, internally 10R 4/8 to 2.5YR 5/8).

ESA closed form?
202. Fig. 116. Rim (99.3734.B1.7). D 6 cm. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with occasional fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 5/8). Possibly a base of Form 22-23.

FW12: Italian-type Sigillata

With a total of seven finds, Italian-type Sigillata was a scarce commodity at Panayia Ematousa, where it accounted for only 0.4% of the diagnostic fine wares.

The clay colour of the specimens in question was red (varying from 2.5YR 5/8-6/6- 6/8 to 5YR 6/4-6/6). The fabric was fine but could contain occasional fine black and white inclusions. The gloss was red (2.5YR 4/8 to 10R 4/8-5/8).

A few forms only were in evidence:

Conspectus Form 12.2 – plate	= 2
Conspectus Form 26.1 – cylindrical cup	= 1
Chalice	= 1
Conspectus Form B2.7 – bases of plates	= 3
A fragment of a stamped base	= 1

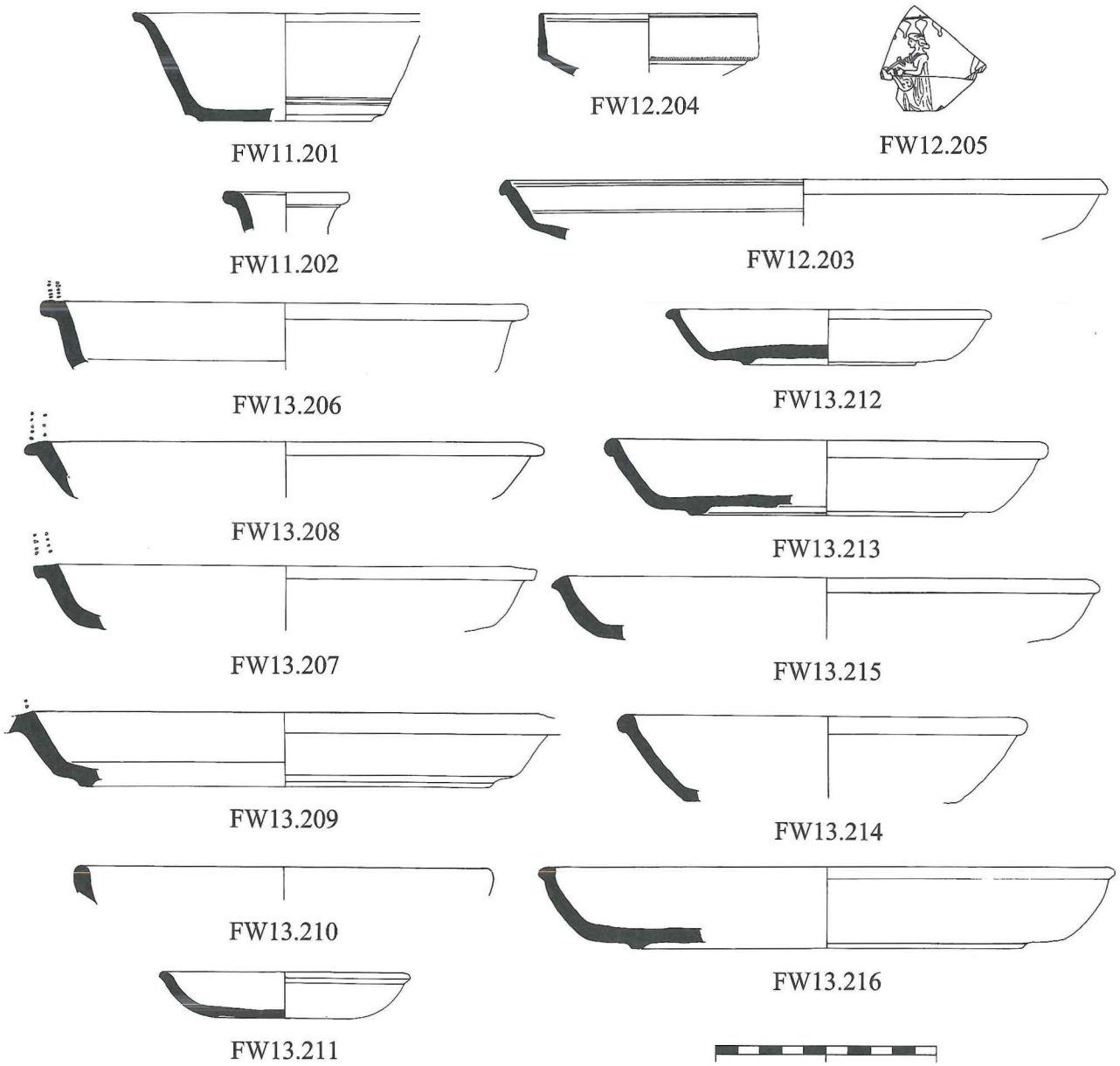

Fig. 116. FW11.201-202, FW12 and FW13.206-216.

The most notable find is the relief-decorated chalice with a representation of a woman holding a lyre (FW12.205).

The chronological range of these forms is from about 15 BC through the first half of the 1st century AD.

Conspectus Form 12.2 "Platter or plate with narrow hanging lip" (Ettlinger *et al.* 1990, 72-3).

203. Fig. 116. Rim and side (97.3634.A1.21). D app. 27-28 cm. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6 with occasional fine red, black and white inclusions. Red gloss (10R 5/8-4/8) with a few white and greyish-black inclusions. Cf. Ettlinger *et al.* 1990, 72-73 Form 12.2.1-2 pl. 11.

Conspectus Form 26.1 - carinated cylindrical cup with vertical rim (Ettlinger *et al.* 1990, 98-9).

204. Fig. 116. Rim (96.3826.C2.10 and 74). D 10 cm. Fine, light reddish-brown to reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/4-6/6); red gloss (2.5YR 4/8) on exterior and interior. Lund 1998, 341 no. 49. Fig. 36.

Chalice

205. Fig. 116. Body sherd (99.3633.N3.41) with a representation in low relief of a woman holding a lyre. In front of the instrument is preserved a small part of a lost figure (or ornament?), and at some distance to her right may be seen the

lower arm of a person who followed her. Above the figures a band with ivy leaves. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8-6/8) with occasional fine white and black inclusions and voids. Red gloss on both sides (2.5YR 4/8) - wheel marks can be distinguished on the interior.

The woman with a lyre is part of a motif in the Arretine repertoire which depicts Heracles and Omphale in a chariot drawn by centaurs.[80] This scene is characteristic of the Perennius workshop, and the secondary motive of the Aradippou fragment resembles the so-called Bargathesmeister A.[81] It may be dated to the first third of the 1st century AD.[82] The lyre player corresponds to H. Dragendorff and C. Watzinger figure type XI.7.[83]

FW13: Cypriot Sigillata (CSI)

Cypriot Sigillata[84] comprise about 8.8 % of the diagnostic ceramic fine wares at Panayia Ematousa.

The clay colour of the examples in question was commonly red to light red (2.5YR 5/6 to 6/6) – followed by reddish-yellow and red (5YR 6/6 and 2.5YR 5/8). The at times compact fabric contained a few fine black and/or yellowish-white inclusions. The gloss was red (most frequently 2.5YR 4/8 and 10R 4/8 – at times 2.5YR 5/8, 2.5YR 4/6 or 2.5YR 5/6). Double-dipping was often in evidence, and in a few cases the gloss was fired greyish-black on the exterior of the rim – occasionally it was black.

The following Cypriot Sigillata forms are documented – classified according to the typology developed by Hayes:

CSI Form P 4 B – dish	= 7
CSI Form P 4 B/5 – dish or plate	= 1
CSI Form P 5 – plate	= 3
CSI Form P 10 – plate	= 10
CSI Form P 11 – plate	= 46
CSI Form P 10/P 11 – plate	= 5
CSI Form P 12 – plate	= 15
CSI Form P 11/P 12 – plate	= 4
CSI Form P 22 A – cup	= 19
CSI Form P 22 B – cup	= 1
CSI Form P 22 A/P 22 B – cup	= 2
CSI Form P 28 – cup	= 9
CSI Form P 37/X38 – crater	= 3
CSI Form P 37/X 40?- crater	= 5
CSI Form P 22/P 28/ X 40 – cup or crater	= 1
Unassigned form	= 6

Plates and dishes made up about 70% of the relevant finds. Cups constituted about 25%, and closed forms were apparently completely absent. This lopsided distribution suggests that the consumers at Panayia Ematousa were selective, and apparently held the plates and dishes of Forms P 11 in especially high regard – perhaps they were associated with a special type of meal? The second most popular form was the cup P 22 A, followed by plates of Form P 12, P 10 and P 4B – a form-spectrum broadly similar to that documented elsewhere in- and outside Cyprus.[85] Still, the range of shapes is far more limited than that documented in excavations and surveys in Western Cyprus.[86]

Cypriot Sigillata made its first appearance at Panayia Ematousa in 1st century BC, but the ware did not make an impact before the Augustan period. The number of finds increased through the 1st century AD and surpassed for the first time that of Eastern Sigillata A in the first half of the 2nd century AD, even if the figure declined in absolute terms (Table 3).

The kilns producing Cypriot Sigillata have eluded researchers, and the question of their location remains open. Hayes originally argued that the ware "is far more likely to come from the Soli region [than elsewhere in Cyprus], though the possibility that it is not from Cyprus at all cannot be altogether ruled out".[87] In 1991 he observed that the finds from Nea Paphos "reinforce the theory of manufacture in Cyprus (or, failing that, in an adjacent mainland region)",[88] and he restated the possibility of a source in the Soli region.[89] Subsequent publications of mainland sites have, how-

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[80] Dragendorff & Watzinger 1948, 81-4 and Boardman 1994, 49 with references to previous literature.
[81] Dragendorff & Watzinger 1948, 83-4 and 46-8.
[82] Kenrick 2000, 321.
[83] Cf. Dragendorff & Watzinger 1948, 185 no. 95 pl. 8.
[84] Hayes 1985 and 1991; Meyza *et al.* 1995; Lund 1997 and 2002; Meyza 2002.
[85] Lund 1993, 100.
[86] Lund 1999, 3 note 10.
[87] Hayes 1967a, 74.
[88] Hayes 1991, 37. Cf further Hayes 1997, 54; and Meyza *et al.* 1995, 179.
[89] Hayes 1991, 27.

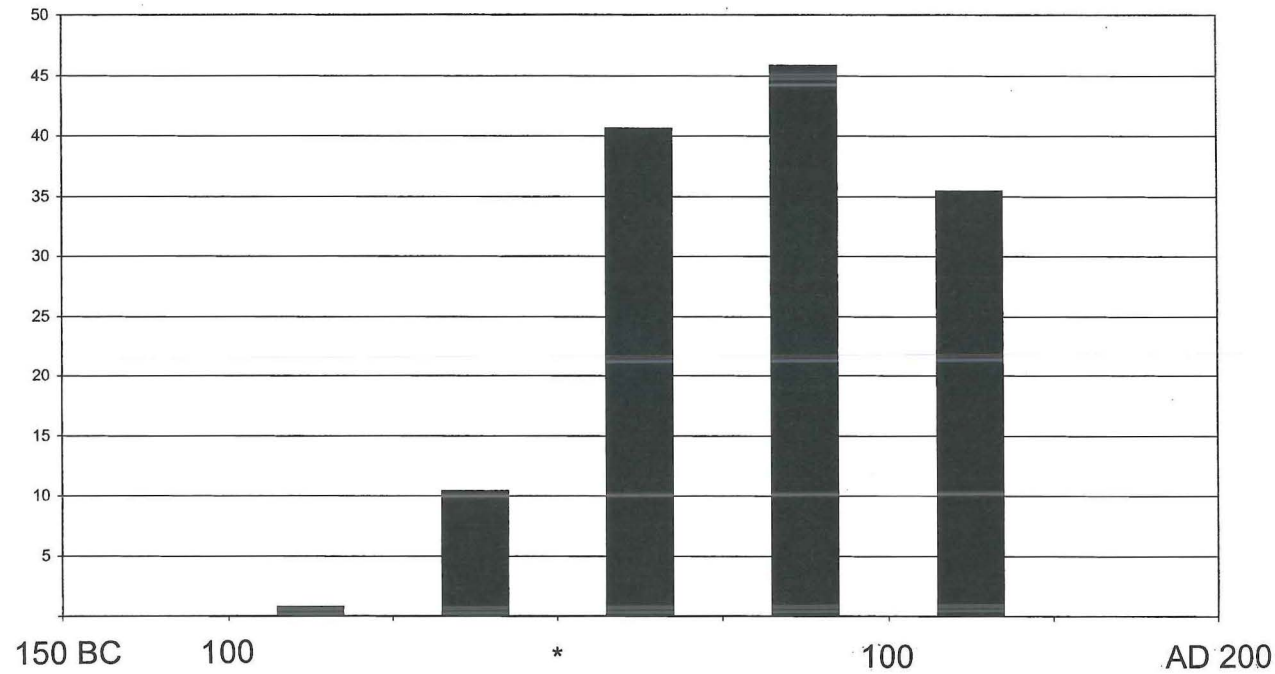

Table 3. The chronological distribution of the Cypriot Sigillata (133 examples).

ever, weakened the case for a production centre outside Cyprus, and the present author has argued elsewhere that the geographical and chronological distribution of Cypriot Sigillata rather suggests that the workshops could have been situated in the Nea Paphos region, where the repertoire of shapes is much more fully represented than in any other part of the island. The admittedly inconclusive results of clay analyses seem to point in the same direction.[90] A clue to the whereabouts of the workshops may be the fact that the contemporaneous kilns at Pergamon,[91] Ephesos[92] and Sagalassos[93] are located either on the periphery of these cities or in their vicinity, a traditional location for such industrial establishments in the Eastern Mediterranean.[94] It might accordingly be an idea to take a new look at the outskirts and surroundings of Nea Paphos in an attempt to finally locate the ceramic workshops of the city.

CSI Form P 4 B "Piatto poco profondo con un piccolo orlo piano, generalmente decorato a rotella nella parte superiore ... Con un angolo alla base della parete. Il piede, che per lo più è doppio, in alcuni esemplari tardi è semplice" (Hayes 1985, 81).

206. Fig. 116. Rim and side (96.3533.1.15). D app. 22 cm. Hard fired, compact, weak red to reddish-brown clay (2.5YR 5/2-5/4) with a few white and greyish-black inclusions. Red to dusky red gloss (2.5YR 5/8-3/2) fired greyish-black on the exterior. Rouletting on rim. Lund 1998, 341 no. 51 fig. 36.

207. Fig. 116. Rim and side (93.3729.B5.74). D 23 cm. Relatively fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6) with a few fine light-reflecting inclusions and yellowish ones. Reddish-brown gloss (2.5YR 5/4). Similar form: 98.3734.A4.9. Lund 1996a, 153 no. 70 fig. 6.

208. Fig. 116. Rim and part of the side (97.3826.D1.25 and 31). D 23.5 cm. Fine clay 2.5YR 5/6 with occasional fine yellowish inclusions and voids. Red gloss on the exterior and interior 2.5YR 5/8 to 4/8. Rouletting on rim.

209. Fig. 116. Side and base (96.3633.W2.13). D (presumably of the rim) 25 cm. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with a few fine light-reflecting inclusions and a few whitish ones. Red gloss (2.5YR 5/8-5/8) with evidence of double dipping. Similar – perhaps a fragment of the same vessel: 96.3633.1.50.

CSI Form P 5 "Piatto con bassa parete curva" (Hayes 1985, 81-2).

210. Fig. 116. Rim (96.3732.B2.13A). D app. 18-20 cm. Reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6-6/6) with several fine black and white inclusions and a few larger red ones. Reddish-brown to red gloss (2.5YR 4/4-4/6). Similar: the rim and

[90] Lund 1997, 203; Lund 1999, 3. Schneider 2000, 533-4 with further references.

[91] Cf. Erdemgil & Ozenir 1982; Bounegru & Erdemgil 1998. Radt 1999, 111-2.

[92] Cf. Outschar 1993, 49.

[93] Poblome 1999, 24.

[94] Cf. Oakley 1992, 196-7 fig. 1.

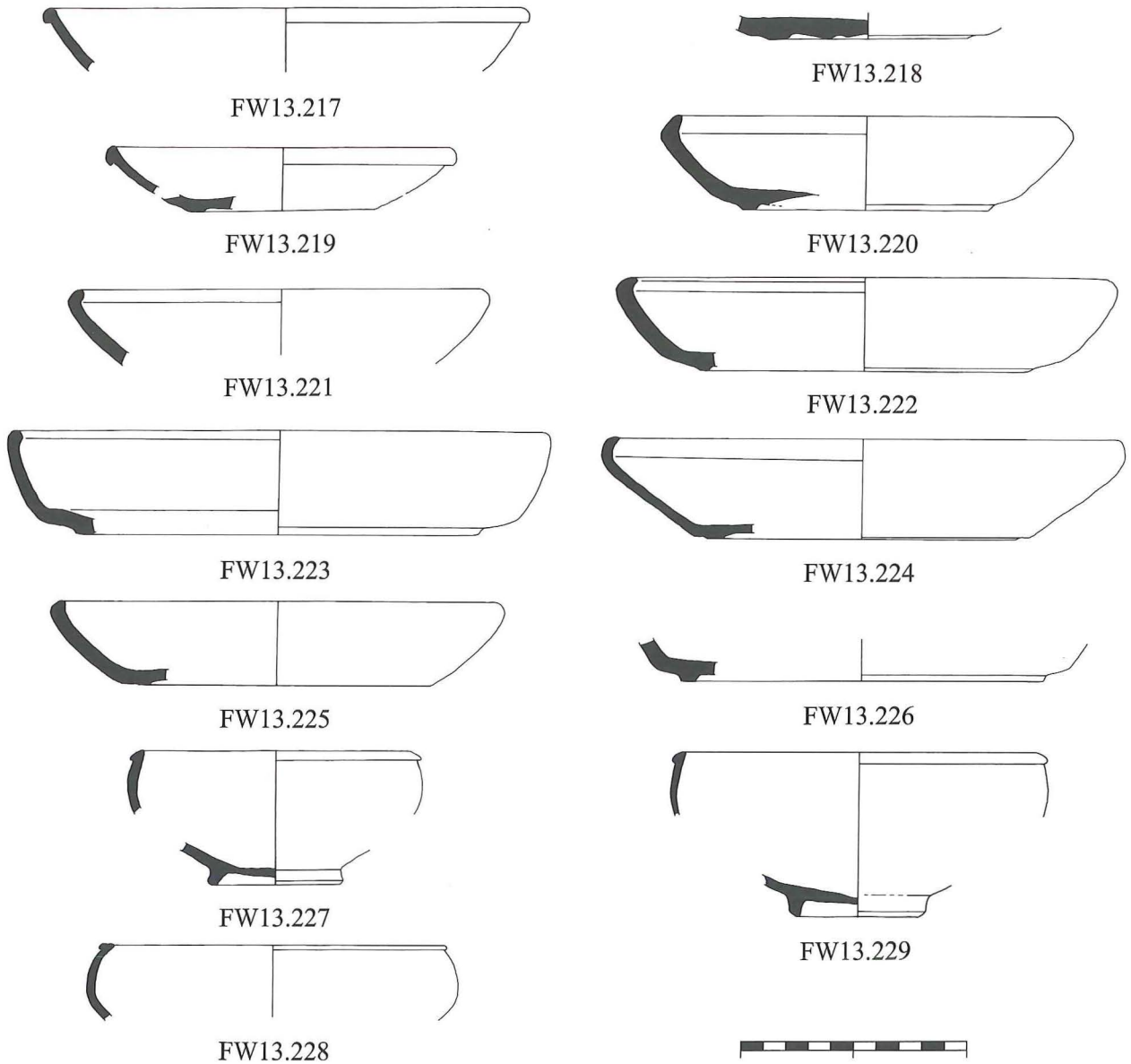

Fig. 117. FW13.217-229.

side 97.3634.C1.82 which probably comes from same vessel as the base 97.3634.WS2.8. Lund 1998, 342 no. 67 fig. 37.

CSI Form P 10 "Piattino ("salsiera") con bassa parete arrotondata e fondo rientrante" (Hayes 1985, 82).

211. Fig. 116. Rim, side and base (96.3732.B1.78). D 11.5 cm. Fine, compact, reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6-6/8) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8). Lund 1998, 341 no. 52 fig. 36.

CSI Form P 11 "Piatto con bassa parete ricurva e orlo arrotondato" (Hayes 1985, 82-3).

212. Fig. 116. Near-complete (97.3826.C1.17, 18 and 19). D 14.5 cm. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6) with occasional fine whitish inclusions and voids. Red gloss on the exterior (10R 5/8-4/8) and on the interior (2.5YR 4/8).

213. Fig. 116. Rim, side and base (94.3530.2.82 +110+113+131). D 20 cm. Fine red clay (2.5YR 6/8) with a few fine dark grey inclusions. Red gloss (10R 5/8-4/8). Lund 1996a, 153 no. 72 fig. 6.

214. Fig. 116. Rim and side (93.3629.3.194). D app. 19 cm. Clay red (2.5YR 4/8); relatively finely levigated with a few fine light-reflecting and grey inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8). Rouletting on top of rim. Lund 1996a, 153 no. 71 fig. 6. Cf. Lund 1993, 102 no. C-160 fig. 44.

215. Fig. 116. Rim and side (95.3531.D0.37). D 24 cm. Fine, compact red clay (2.5YR 4/8-5/8) with a few fine yellowish-white inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 5/6) with traces of double-dipping. Lund 1998, 342 no. 56 fig. 37.

216. Fig. 116. Rim, side and base (97.3634.B1.54 and 55). D app. 26.5 cm. Fine clay (2.5YR 5/6 to 5/8) with a few fine

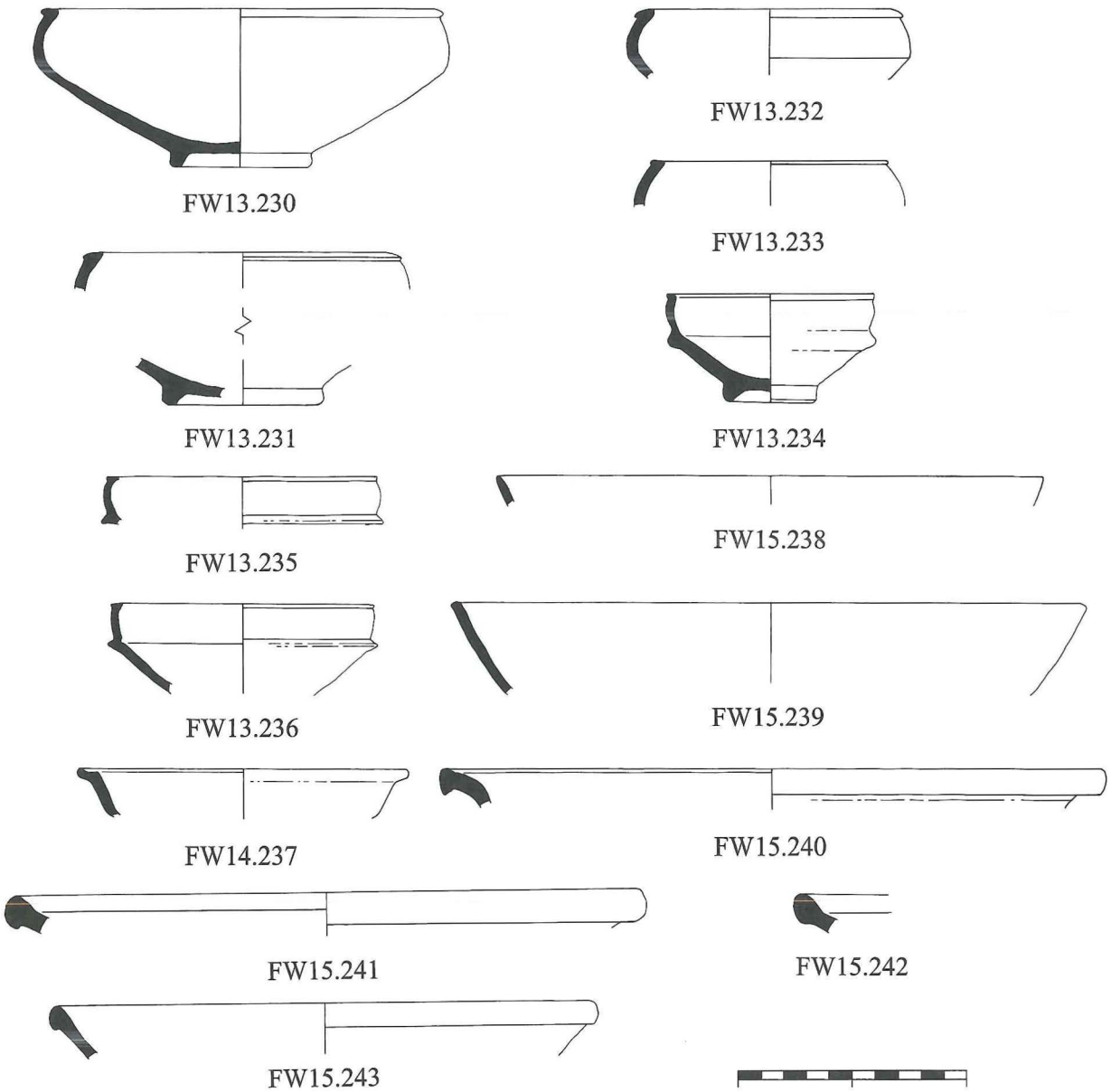

Fig. 118. FW13.230-236, FW14 and FW15.238-243.

black and white inclusions. Red gloss on the exterior 10R 4/8, and on the interior 2.5YR 4/8.

217. Fig. 117. Rim (95.3530.D3.6). D 21 cm. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6-5/8) with a few fine white as well as greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/6-4/8) on the interior and exterior. Lund 1998, 341-2 no. 55 fig. 37.

218. Fig. 117. Base (95.3530.N0.1bis). Base D 9 cm. Light red clay (10R 6/8) with several fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (10R 5/6). Lund 1998, 342 no. 58 fig. 37.

CSI Form P 10/P11

219. Fig. 117. Rim and side (96.3633.B2.23-24, 29-30, B3.6-8). D 13 cm. Base D 7 cm. Fine reddish-yellow to light red clay (5YR 6/6 to 2.5YR 6/6) with a few fine white and greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8). Lund 1998, 341 nos. 53-54 fig. 36.

CSI Form P 12 "Piatto con parete obliqua convessa e orlo ricurvo" (Hayes 1985, 83)

220. Fig. 117. Rim, side and base (94.3629.C4.1). D 17-18 cm. Fine yellowish-red clay (5YR 5/6); with a few fine black inclusions. Dull, red gloss (2.5YR 5/6-5/8) with traces of double-dipping. Lund 1996a, 153 no. 74 fig. 6.

221. Fig. 117. Rim (93.3629.4.56). D 19 cm. Clay red

(2.5YR 4/8); a few fine light-reflecting and yellowish inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8). Lund 1996a, 153 no. 76 fig. 6.
222. Fig. 117. Rim, side and base (96.3533.2.83). D 22 cm. Fine, reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/8) with a few voids, as well as greyish-black and fine white inclusions.
Somewhat similar, hooked, rims: 93.3629.1.4; 98.3434. F1.20. Lund 1998, 342 no. 59 fig. 37.
223. Fig. 117. Rim, side and base (93.3729.B5.70 or 76). D 24 cm. Relatively fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8); with a few fine light-reflecting and black inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8). Lund 1996a, 153 no. 75 fig. 6.
224. Fig. 117. Rim, side and base (96.3826.C1.12 and 16). D 25 cm. Fine, light red to red clay (10R 6/6-5/8) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8). Somewhat similar rim: 98.3826.A.13. Lund 1998, 342 no. 60 fig. 37.
225. Fig. 117. Rim, side and base (97.3827.E1.8). D app. 26 cm. Fine clay 2.5YR 5/6 with occasional fine white inclusions. Red - somewhat unevenly applied - gloss on the exterior and interior 2.5YR 4/8 to 4/6.
226. Fig. 117. Base (96.3633.1.50). Base D 16 cm. Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with a few fine white inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 5/8). The fragment might alternatively come from form CSI P 4B or 5. Lund 1998, 342 no. 61 fig. 37.

CSI Form P 22 A "Coppa con parete inclinata e orlo ad uncino o rotondeggiante ... Con parete curva e convessa su un fondo inclinato; piccolo orlo modanato, leggermente ad uncino; piede piccolo e netto" (Hayes 1985, 84-5).
227. Fig. 117. Rim and base (97.3826.C1.10 and 21). D app. 13 cm. Base D 6 cm. Fine reddish-yellow to yellowish-red clay (5YR 6/6-5/6 to 2.5YR 6/6) with occasional fine yellowish-white inclusions. Red gloss on the exterior and interior (5YR 5/6-5/8 to 10R 5/6).
228. Fig. 117. Rim (98.3734.A4. 57, A5.22). D 14 cm. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8) with a few fine yellowish inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8).
229. Fig. 117. Rim (96.3826.C2.54 and 62). D 15.5 cm. Base D 6 cm. Light red to red clay (2.5YR 6/6-5/6 to 10R 5/8) with a few fine yellowish inclusions and voids. Red gloss (2.5YR 5/6-5/8 to 10R 5/6), on tip of the rim fired weak red (2.5YR 5/2). The base fragment 97.3632NC1.7 is similar and could come from the same vessel.
230. Fig. 118. Rim and base (97.3632.NC1.7, 8, 11). D app. 17 cm. Base D 6.5 cm. Clay red (2.5YR 4/8-5/8 to 10R 5/8); fine with numerous very fine yellowish-white inclusions and a few small voids. Red gloss (10R 5/8-4/8-4/6) with double dipping on the exterior. On the top of the rim fired to reddish-brown (5YR 4/4).
231. Fig. 118. Rim and base (93.3629.3.117). D app. 18 cm. Base D 7 cm. Clay reddish-yellow (5YR 6/6); fine light-reflecting inclusions and a few grey ones. Reddish-brown to very dark grey gloss (5YR 4/3-3/1). Lund 1996a, 153 no. 77 fig. 6.

CSI Form P 22 B "Coppa con parete inclinata e orlo ad uncino o rotondeggiante ... Carenata, con parete più bassa e dritta e orlo con più profonda modanatura; pareti più spesse e piede più pesante che nella A" (Hayes 1985, 84-5).
232. Fig. 118. Rim (93.3729.1.23). D 12 cm. Clay red (2.5YR 6/6-5/6); relatively hard fired with many fine white and dark grey inclusions as well as larger lime inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/6-4/8 to 5/6). Lund 1996a, 154 no. 79 fig. 6.

CSI Form P 22 A/P 22 B
233. Fig. 118. Rim (95.3631.G1.2). D 10-11 cm. Fine yellowish-red clay (5YR 5/8) with a few fine dark grey and white inclusions. Yellowish-red gloss (2.5YR 4/6), polished on the exterior. Lund 1998, 342 no. 64 fig. 37.

CSI Form P 27/P 28.
234. Fig. 118. Near-complete (95.3531.B2.22). D 9.1 cm. Base D 4 cm. Fine, light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with a few fine yellowish and greyish-black inclusions. Reddish-yellow to dark reddish-brown gloss (5YR 6/6 to 3/2) externally and yellowish-red (5YR 5/6-5/8) on the interior. Lund 1998, 342 no. 65 fig. 37.

CSI Form P 28 "Coppa carenata con parte superiore curva, decorata con modanature in alto ed in basso" (Hayes 1985, 85-6).
235. Fig. 118. Rim and side (97.3634.A1.22). D 11-12 cm. Fine yellowish-red clay (5YR 5/6) with numerous fine yellowish inclusions and a few voids. Yellowish-red to reddish-yellow gloss on the exterior (5YR 6/6-5/4), and reddish-brown on the interior 5YR 5/3.
236. Fig. 118. Rim and side (96.3826.A2.152+154). D 11-12 cm. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6) with a few white inclusions and voids. Red gloss (10R 5/8-4/6) with traces of double-dipping. Possibly from same vessel, the base 97.3826.B1.8 Lund 1998, 342 no. 66 fig. 37.

FW14: Unassigned sigillata

Bowl
237. Fig. 118. Rim (99.3731.W2.5). D 14-15 cm. Fine yellowish-red clay (5YR 5/6-4/6) with occasional white inclusions. Red polished gloss (2.5YR 5/8). Possibly CSI Form P 3?: piccolo piatto a fondo piano, parete inclinata ed orlo pendente con labbro ad uncino" (Hayes 1985, 81).

FW15: African Red Slip Ware (ARS)

African Red Slip Ware[95] accounts for about 2% of the diagnostic fine wares at Panayia Ematousa.

The examples are characterized by a red (2.5YR 5/8 and 5/6) or less frequently light red (2.5YR 6/8) clay colour. The fabric is fine with occasional fine white and/or greyish-black inclusions; the

[95] Hayes 1972 and 1980a; Mackensen 1993.

slip is commonly red (2.5YR 5/8-4/8 – at times 2.5YR 5/6 or 10R 5/8).
The following forms were in evidence, classified according to Hayes' typology:[96]

ARS 50 A – large dish	= 2
ARS 50 B – large dish	= 2
ARS 50 A/B? – large dish	= 1
ARS 67 – large bowl	= 1
ARS 87 – dish	= 2
ARS 99 – bowl	= 10
ARS 104 – large dish/bowl	= 5
ARS 105 – large plate	= 7
ARS 109 – dish	= 3+
Unassigned form	= 3
(1 of which from closed form)	

The bulk of the finds are bowls of Form 99 and large plates of Forms 104-105.

African Red Slip Ware never reached Panayia Ematousa in great numbers, but most of the examples belong to the 5th to the 7th century AD with a slight peak in the 6th century. These finds document that the site was active – albeit at a low level – between ca. AD 150 and 350.

The examples are all of the fabric type D, except for four specimens of AFS Form 50, which belong to fabric type C. The former was produced in what is now Tunisia: at Mahrine to the north of Carthage, and also at several places in the central part of the country.[97]

ARS Form 50 A - bowl (Hayes 1972, 69-73; Lund 1995, 489-90).
238. Fig. 118. Rim (99.3628.1.24). D 24-25 cm. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8) with fine whitish inclusions. Fine red slip (2.5YR 5/8-4/8).

ARS Form 50 B - bowl (Hayes 1972, 69-73; Lund 1995, 490-1).
239. Fig. 118. Rim (98.3830.B1.8). D 27-28 cm. Yellowish-red clay (5YR 5/8) with occasional fine white inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) somewhat unevenly applied.

ARS Form 67 - large bowl? (Hayes 1972, 112-6; Lund 1995, 504-6: suggested date range between AD 330/350 and 450/490).
240. Fig. 118. Rim (99.3928.2.64). D 28-30 cm. Fine clay 2.5YR 5/8-6/8 with occasional fine (and a few larger) white inclusions. No remains of slip are preserved. Cf. Hayes 1975, 115 no. 28 fig. 19.

ARS Form 87A - dish (Hayes 1972, 135-6; Hayes 1980a, 504; Lund 1995, 515-6)
241. Fig. 118. Rim (94.3630.W1.5). D 28 cm. Relatively fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8) with a few fine light-reflecting inclusions and a few yellowish-white and greyish-black inclusions. Red to dark red slip (2.5YR 5/8-4/8). Lund 1996a, 154 no. 82 fig. 7.
242. Fig. 118. Rim (94.3530.2.86). D uncertain. Clay red (10R 5/6). The attribution to the form is tentative. Lund 1996a, 154 no. 83 fig. 7.

ARS Form 99 (Hayes 1972, 152-5; Hayes 1980a, 506; Lund 1995, 526-9)
243. Fig. 118. Rim (96.3533.1.12, 19, 20). D 24 cm. Fine, compact red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Red gloss (2.5YR 5/8-4/8). Rim possibly from same vessel 97.3533.N1.12. Lund 1998, 342 no. 57 fig. 37.

ARS Form 104 C - dish (Hayes 1972, 160-6; Hayes 1980a, 507-8: Lund 1995, 536)
244. Fig. 119. Rim (95.3631.H.1). D 31 cm. Red clay (2.5YR 5/8-5/6) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8-5/6) Similar form: 97.3534.3.24. Lund 1998, 343-344 no. 68 fig. 37
245. Fig. 119. Rim (97.3634.1.13). D 30-40 cm. Clay red (2.5YR 6/8) with relatively many rounded grey and reddish-grey inclusions. Red slipped internally and externally (2.5YR 5/8).

ARS Form 105 – large plate (Hayes 1972, 166-9; Hayes 1980a, 508 and 544; Lund 1995, 537-8)
246. Fig. 119. Rim (94.3530.1.9). D 37 cm. Clay red (2.5YR 5/8); a few fine light-reflecting inclusions and a few yellowish-white ones. Red slip (10R 5/8). Lund 1996a, 154 no. 84 fig. 7.
247. Fig. 119. Rim (96.3633.W1.13). D 38 cm. Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), grey at the core (2.5YR N5/) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Lund 1998, 344 no. 69 fig. 37.
248. Fig. 119. Base (97.3634.1.9). Base D 14 cm. Fine red clay (at core 2.5YR 5/6 – towards the sides 2.5YR 5/8) with a few yellowish-white inclusions and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8) partly worn off.

Form 109 – dish (Hayes 1972, 172: ca. 580/600 to mid 7th century AD; Lund 1995, 541)
249. Fig. 119. Rim and side (95.3730.A2.20 and 29-34 and 39). D 21-22 cm. Red clay (2.5YR 4/8) with a few dark grey and a few yellowish inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6) with thin burnished bands internally; red slip also on the exterior (10R 5/8-4/8). Lund 1998, 344 no. 70 fig. 38.
250. Fig. 119. Rim (99.3830.W2.27, 28). D 24 cm. Fine red clay (2.5YR 6/8) with occasional fine whitish and greyish inclusions. Red slipped internally and externally (10R 5/8)-burnished. Possibly from same vessel: 99.3830.AW1.9.

[96] Hayes 1972 and 1980a.
[97] Mackensen 1993.

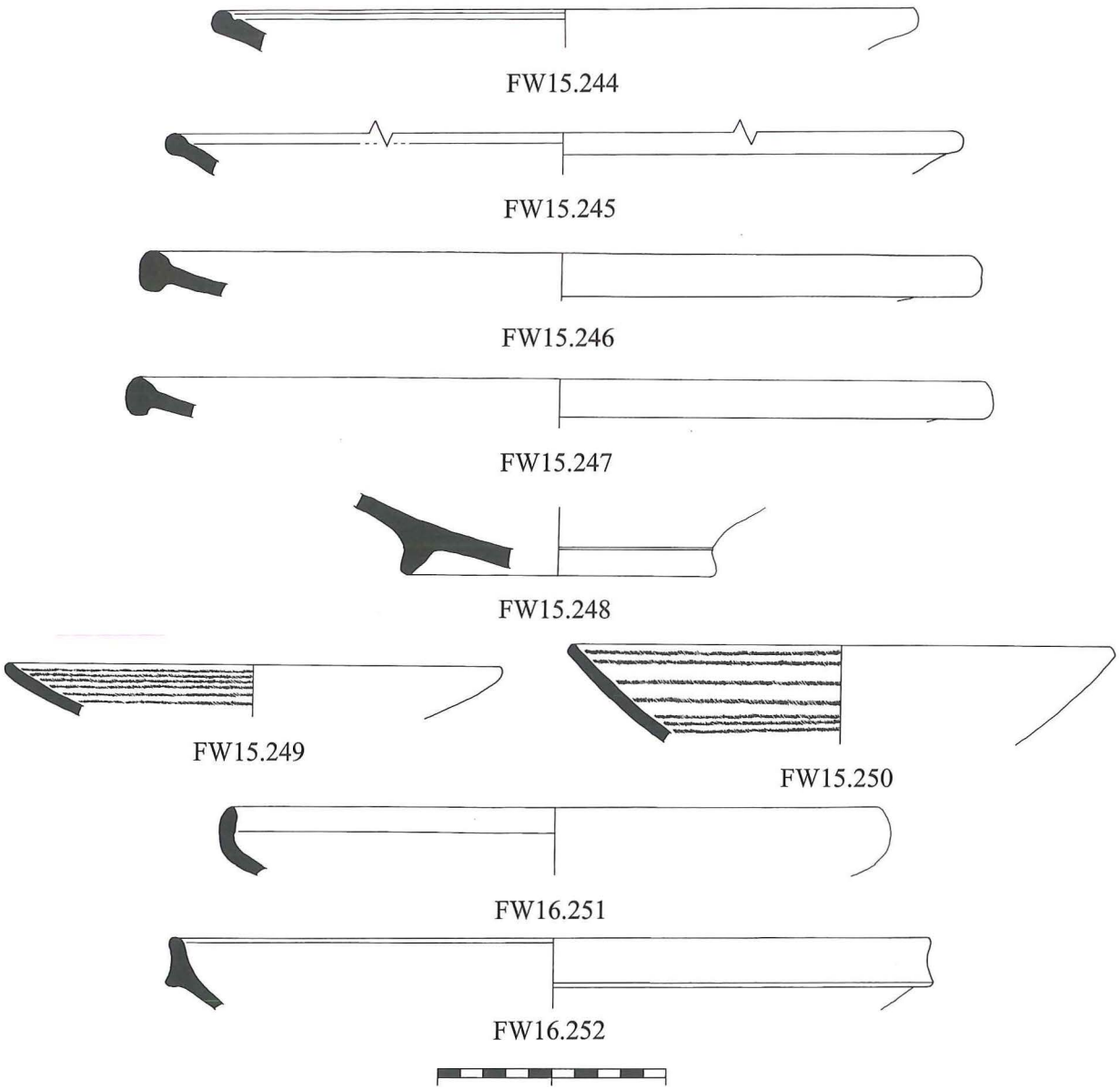

Fig. 119. FW15.244-250 and FW16.251-252.

FW16: Phocaean Red Slip Ware (PRSW)

Phocaean Red Slip Ware, also known as Late Roman C,[98] was the most popular of the Late Antique ceramic fine wares at Panayia Ematousa. Still, the ware only constitutes about 7.9% of the diagnostic fine wares datable to between ca. 400 BC and AD 700.

The most common clay colour was red (2.5YR 5/8 to 2.5YR 5/6), followed by light red (2.5YR 6/6) or yellowish-red (5YR 6/6). The fabric usually contained numerous fine white or yellowish-white inclusions, and in some cases a few black ones. The slip was red (2.5YR 4/8 and 5/8).

The following forms were in evidence.

[98] Hayes 1972 and 1980a; Vaag 1999.

PRSW Form 1 A – dish	= 2
PRSW Form 3 B/C – dish/bowl	= 2
PRSW Form 3 B/C – dish/bowl	= 2
PRSW Form 3 F – dish/bowl	= 2
PRSW Form 3 H/F – dish/bowl	= 8
PRSW Form 3 E/F/H – dish/bowl	= 5
PRSW Form 3 variant – dish/bowl	= 1
PRSW Form 3 – dish/bowl	= 1
PRSW Form 10 A – dish/bowl	= 22
PRSW Form 10 B – dish/bowl	= 4
PRSW Form 10 C – dish/bowl	= 39
PRSW Form 10 C – late variant?	= 4
PRSW Form 10 C – dish/bowl?	= 1
PRSW Form 10 A/C – dish/bowl	= 18
PRSW stamped fragments	= 2
PRSW unassigned	= 4

Only three of the ten standard forms of Phocaean Red Slip Ware as defined by Hayes in his classic typology reached Panayia Ematousa. In fact, it could be argued that basically only one form is present, since virtually all of the examples are of Hayes Form 3 and Form 10, which succeeded it chronologically. Interestingly, Leif Erik Vaag noted that "Hayes Form 3, in its heyday accounted for no less than *c.* 85% of the total supply of the ware". It is therefore noteworthy that examples of Form 3 were relatively few in comparison with the later Form 10, which shows that the bulk of the import of Phocaean Red Slip ware reached Panayia Ematousa late in the history of the ware.
One of the two stamped fragments from the excavations seems to depict a double-ribbed Greek cross with pendants.[99] However, motifs with Christian connotations are quite frequent in the repertoire of Phocaean Red Slip Ware forms, and it would be foolhardy to attempt to read too much into its occurrence at Panayia Ematousa.[100] In any event, the dominating role played by Forms 3 and 10 suggests a high degree of selectivity on behalf of the fine ware users at the site – or those who supplied the goods. It is possible that these shapes fulfilled a specific function, of which we have no inkling.

The chronological distribution of the relevant finds is interesting. The imports seem to have begun in the late 4th century AD and to have increased in the 5th, 6th and first half of the 7th centuries AD; the steepest growth is observable between ca. AD 550 and 650 with a steep decline occurring in the second half of the 7th century.

Phocaean Red Slip Ware was made at ancient Phocaea and at Grynion on the west coast of Asia Minor.[101]

PRSW Form 1 A - dish (Hayes 1972, 325-7: suggested date range for subtype 1A: late 4th to early 5th century AD, and for subtype 1B from early to third quarter of the 5th century AD).
251. Fig. 119. Rim (99.3928.1.6). D 28-29 cm. Yellowish-red clay (5YR 5/6) with occasional medium size whitish inclusions, and a few dark ones. Dull red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Cf. Hayes 1972, 325-6 no. 2 fig. 65.

PRSW Form 3 B/C – dish (Hayes 1972, 329-38: from about the middle to the end of the 5th century AD)
252. Fig. 119. Rim (97.3826N.1.15). D app. 34 cm. Red clay (2.5YR 5/6) with numerous fine yellowish-white inclusions. Red slipped internally and externally (2.5YR 4/8-5/8). The rim 96.3826.C1.8 probably comes from the same vessel. Lund 1998, 344 no. 71 fig. 38.

PRSW Form 3 E/F – dish (Hayes 1972, 329-38: "the last quarter of the fifth century" and "the developed sixth-century version").
253. Fig. 120. Rim (99.3928.2.6). D app. 24 cm. Red clay (2.5YR 5/8) with occasional fine black inclusions and occasional whitish ones. Slipped internally and externally (2.5YR 4/8). Rouletting on rim.

PRSW Form 3 E/F/H - dish
254. Fig. 120. Base (99.3830.3.7). Base D app. 13-14 cm. Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6). Red slipped internally and externally (2.5YR 5/8).

PRSW Form 10 A – bowl/dish (Hayes 1972, 343-6: late 6th to early 7th century AD)
255. Fig. 120. Rim (96.3533.1.22). D 23 cm. Reddish-yellow to light red clay (5YR 6/8 to 2.5YR 6/6) with several fine yellowish-grey inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8). Lund 1998, 344 no. 74 fig. 38.
256. Fig. 120. Rim (98.3434.1.8). D app. 25 cm. Relatively fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8) with a few fine white inclusions. Red slipped internally and externally 2.5YR 4/8-5/8.
257. Fig. 120. Rim (95.3531.B1.17). D 27 cm. Clay yellowish-red (5YR 5/8) with a few fine grey and yellowish inclusions. Red slip (10R 5/8). Lund 1998, 344 no. 72. Fig. 38.
258. Fig. 120. Rim (95.3731.1.35). D 28 cm. Reddish-yel-

[99] Hayes 1972, 365 motif 70 fig. 78.
[100] Vaag 2001.
[101] Hayes 1972, 323-70; Hayes 1980a, 525-7; Mayet & Picon 1986; Vaag 1999, 26-35; Schneider 2000, 533.

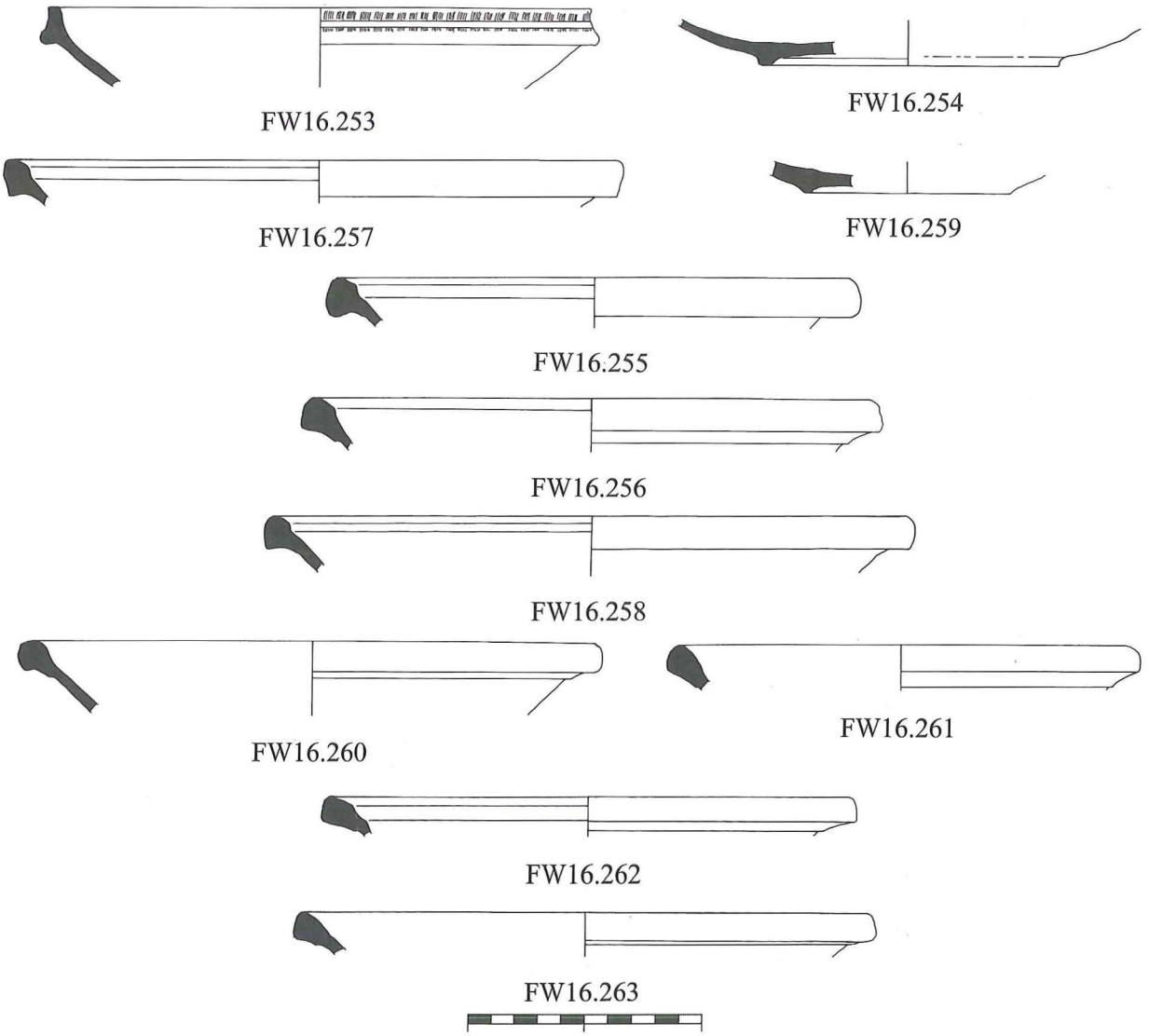

Fig. 120. FW16.253-263.

low clay (5YR 6/6) with several fine, rounded dark grey inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8), fired weak red to dusky red (2.5YR 4/2-3/2) on the exterior of the rim. Lund 1998, 344 no. 73 Fig. 38.

259. Fig. 120. Base (96.3633.1.45). D app. 9 cm. Reddish-brown clay (2.5YR 5/4) with yellowish-white inclusions. Lund 1998, 344-5 no. 78 fig. 38.

PRSW Form 10 B – bowl/dish (Hayes 1972, 343-6: late 6th to early 7th century AD)

260. Fig. 120. Rim (99.3828.2.16). D 25 cm. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8) with a few fine white inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).

PRSW Form 10 C - dish/bowl (Hayes 1972, 343-6: early to mid 7th century AD).

261. Fig. 120. Rim (93.3531.1.6). D app. 20 cm. Clay red to light red (2.5YR 5/8-6/8); many yellowish-white, rounded lime inclusions and a few greyish-black ones. Red slip (10R 5/8), on top of the rim weak red (2.5YR 4/2). Lund 1996a, 155 no. 87 fig. 7.

262. Fig. 120. Rim (99.3435.1.35). D app. 22 cm. Red clay (2.5YR 5/6-5/8) with numerous fine to medium size yellowish inclusions. Red slipped internally and externally (2.5YR 4/8-5/8). Fired dark grey on top of the rim (7.5YR 4/4-5/4).

263. Fig. 120. Rim (99.3435.1.38). D app. 25 cm. Yellowish-red clay (5YR 5/6) with numerous fine to medium size yellowish-white inclusions. Red slipped internally and externally (2.5YR 5/6). Fired dark grey on top of the rim.

264. Fig. 121. Rim (96.3533.1.14). D 27-28 cm. Red clay (2.5YR 5/8-4/8) with a few fine grey and numerous yellow-

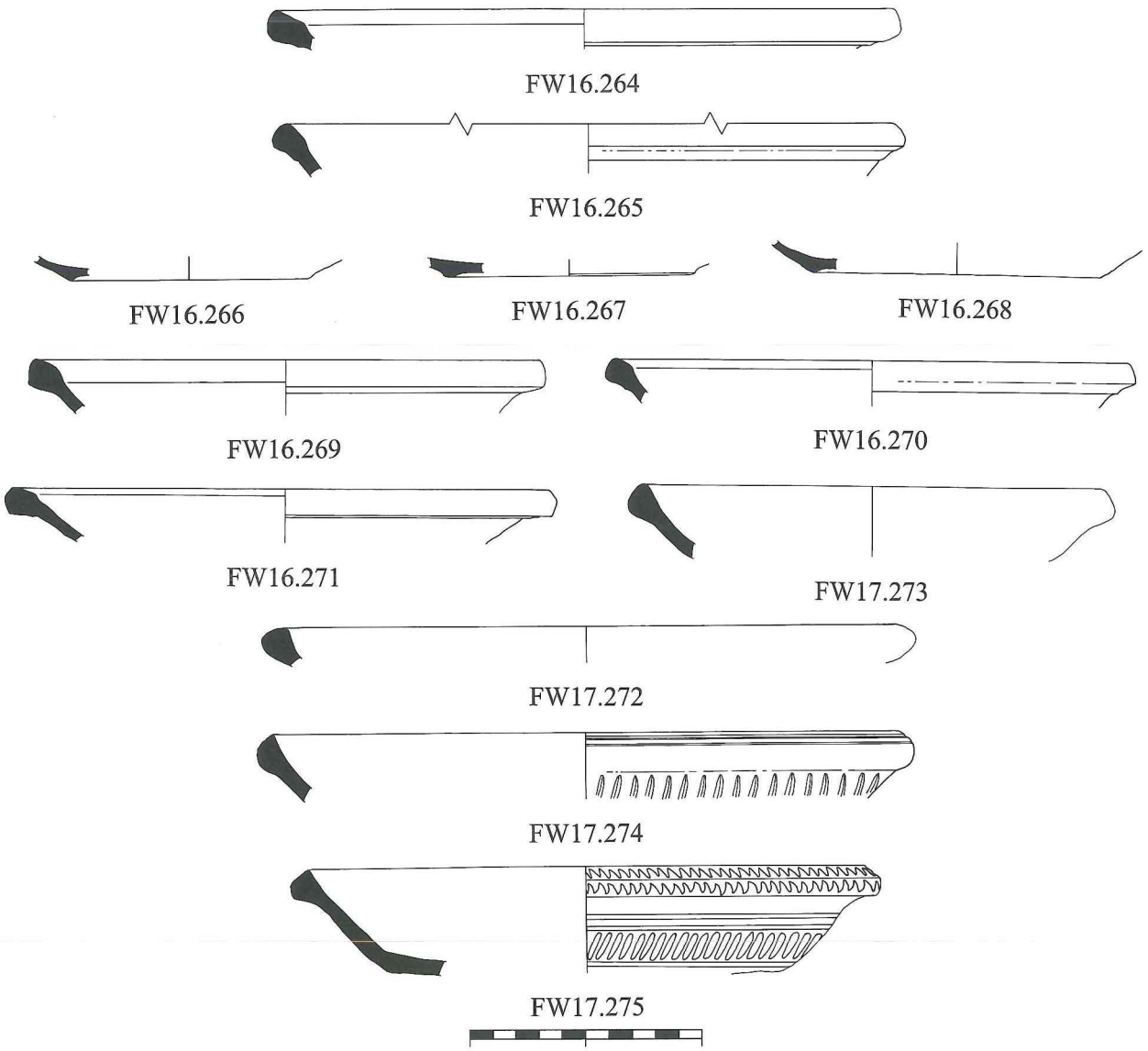

Fig. 121. FW16.264-271 and FW17.272-275.

ish inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8 to 5/8). Lund 1998, 344 no. 76 fig. 38.

265. Fig. 121. Rim (96.3633.1.55). D uncertain (recorded as app. 37 cm). Reddish-brown clay (5YR 5/4) with numerous yellowish-white inclusions and a few black ones. Red to reddish-brown slip (2.5YR 4/8 to 5/4). Lund 1998, 344 no. 77 fig. 38.

266. Fig. 121. Base (97.3534.1.14). Base D app. 10 cm. Yellowish-red to reddish-yellow clay (5YR 5/8-6/8) with occasional fine and larger greyish-black inclusions. Red to light red slip internally and externally (2.5YR 5/8-6/8).

267. Fig. 121. Base (96.3533.S.4). Base D app. 11 cm. Yellowish-red clay (5YR 5/6) with a number of fine white inclusions. Lund 1998, 345 no. 79 fig. 38.

268. Fig. 121. Base (96.3533.2.86). Base D 12-13 cm. Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with a number of white inclusions. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/6); scratch-marks on exterior. Lund 1998, 345 no. 80 fig. 38.

PRSW Form 10 A/C - dish/bowl

269. Fig. 121. Rim (93.3532.1.1). D app. 23 cm. Red, relatively coarse clay (10R 5/8) with many lime inclusions and grey grits as well as a fine black inclusions. Red slip (10R 4/6-4/8) - on top of the rim weak red (2.5YR 4/3-4/4). Lund 1996a, 154 no. 85 fig. 7.

270. Fig. 121. Rim (94.3630.1.12). D 23 cm. Clay red (2.5YR 5/6-5/8); fine yellowish in clusions and a few grey ones. Red slip (10R 5/6-4/6). Lund 1996a, 154 no. 86 fig. 7.

271. Fig. 121. Rim (96.3533.2.88,89). D 24 cm. Reddish-

yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with fine voids and many yellowish inclusions. Lund 1998, 344 no. 75 fig. 38.

FW17: Cypriot Red Slip Ware (CRS)

At Panayia Ematousa, Cypriot Red Slip Ware[102] was conspicuous by its comparative rarity, and the diagnostic finds of this ware merely constituted about 3.1% of the fine wares from the periods dealt with here.

The sherds were often characterized by a reddish-yellow clay colour (5YR 6/6-6/8), less frequently by a reddish-brown (2.5YR 5/4), red (2.5YR 5/6-5/8) or light red (2.5YR 6/6) colour. The fabric was fine, usually with a few fine or medium size white inclusions, presumably lime, greyish-black inclusions and a combination of the two was not infrequent either. The slip was commonly red (2.5YR 5/6-5/8 at times verging towards 2.5YR 4/6-4/8) – and occasionally yellowish-red (5YR 5/6).

The repertoire of Cypriot Red Slip forms established by Hayes[103] only comprises 12 forms, to which should be added the so-called "Well Form", which Caroline Williams recognized at Anemurium.[104] Meyza[105] and also Nalan Firat[106] have subsequently added a number of further forms and variants. One is left with the impression that there was a wide range of variation within the individual forms and that a new, comprehensive treatment of this ware might help to provide clarifications. At Panayia Ematousa, the form spectrum of the ware was limited.

CRS Form 1 – dish?	= 1
CRS Form K 1/1 – dish	= 1
CRS Form 2 – dish	= 4
CRS Form 2 – dish?	= 1
CRS Form 2/9A – dish	= 1
CRS Form 9 A – dish	= 2
CRS Form 9 A variant – dish	= 2
CRS Form 9 B – dish	= 12
CRS Form 9 C – dish	= 2
CRS Form 9 B/C – dish	= 4
CRS Form 9 A/B/C – dish	= 5
CRS Form 9C/10 – dish or basin	= 1
CRS Form 9/10 – dish or basin	= 3
CRS Form 11 – basin?	= 1
CRS dishes of variant forms?	= 3
CRS stamped fragments	= 2

It emerges that only five or six forms of the Cypriot Red Slip repertoire are represented among the finds, and dishes of the various variants of Form 9 constitute up to 75% of these. By contrast, dishes of Form 2 are few. This asymmetry mirrors the situation with regard to Phocaean Red Slip Ware, where dishes/bowls of Form 10 make up about 77% of the diagnostic finds. It can be no coincidence that we are in both cases dealing with forms from the later stages in the history of the respective wares.[107]

The chronological distribution of Cypriot Red Slip mirrors that of Phocaean Red Slip Ware.[108] The ware made its first appearance at the site, albeit in limited amounts, in the second half of the 4th century AD. The number of finds increased gradually, notably in the second half of the 6th and peaked in the first half of the 7th century AD. A decline is evident between AD 650 and 700.

Scientific clay analyses have led to the conclusion that the "compositional data ... suggests that the raw materials used to produce CRS were derived from western Cyprus".[109]

CRS Form 1 - dish (Hayes 1972, 372-373: suggested date range late 4th century (or earlier) to about third quarter of 5th century)

272. Fig. 121. Rim (99.3829.1.27). D 28 cm. Clay reddish-yellow 5YR 7/6 with occasional fine whitish and a few greyish-black ones. Iridescent slip internally red (2.5YR 5/6) and externally dark reddish-brown to red (2.5YR 3/4-4/6).

CRS Form Kourion 1/Form 1 (for the Form Kourion

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[102] Hayes 1972, 371-86; Hayes 1980a, 528-9; Meyza *et al.* 1995 and 2000.

[103] Hayes 1972, 372-85.

[104] Williams 1989, 28.

[105] Meyza 2000.

[106] Firat 2000.

[107] According to Hayes 1972, 346 and 382, PRSW Form 9 was current between *c.* 570 and 660+ AD, and CRS Form 9 between 550 and 700 AD.

[108] If one discounts the major revisions suggested by A. Rowe 1999 which have as yet been imperfectly documented.

[109] Gomez *et al.* 2002, 32; cf. further Rautman 1995 and Schneider 2000, 533-4 with further references.

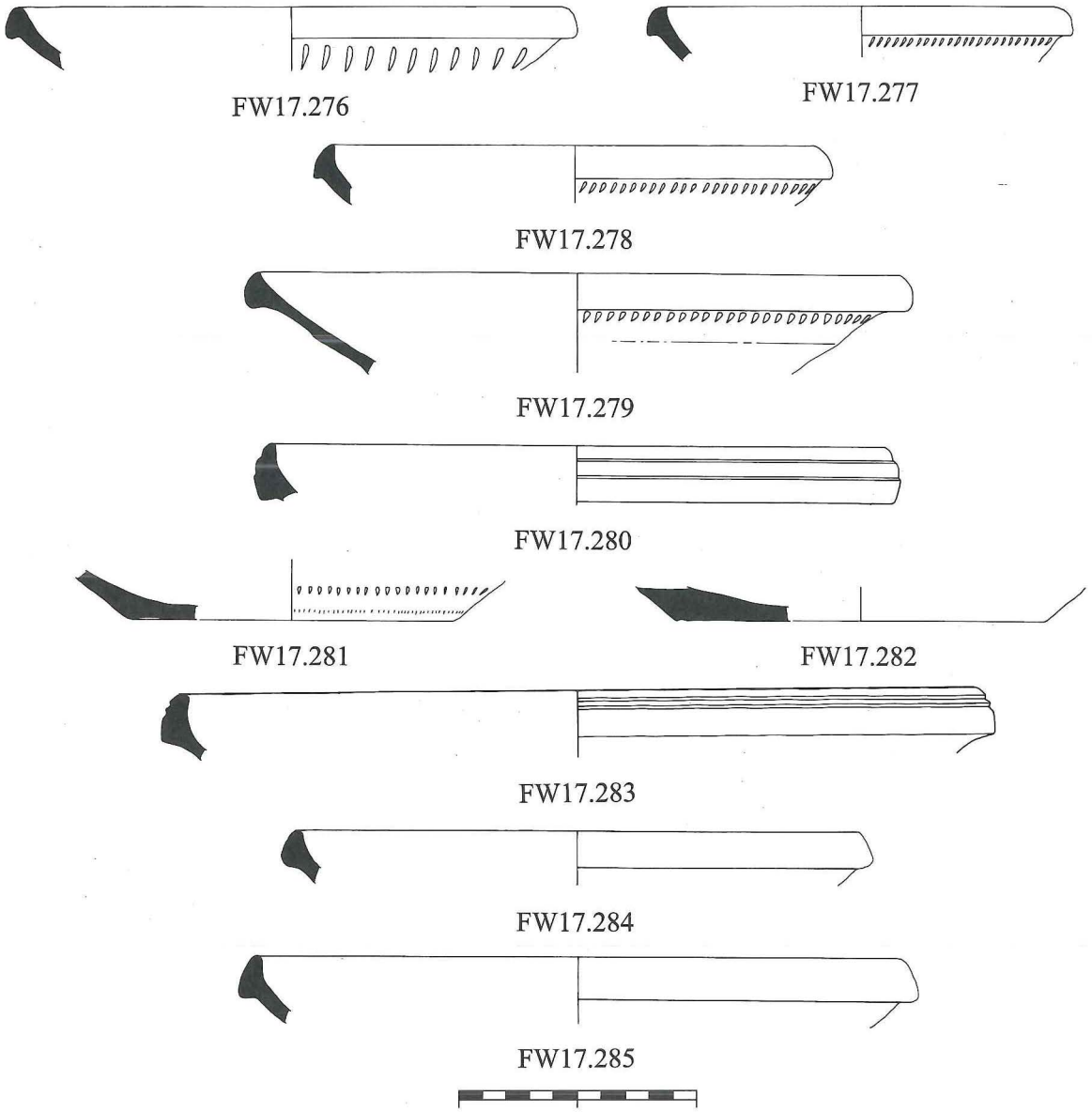

Fig. 122. FW17.276-285.

1, cf. Meyza 2000, 509-12 with suggested date from the second half of the 4th century AD into the first half of the 5th century AD).

273. Fig. 121. Rim (96.3533.1.27). D 21 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6-6/8); slip completely worn off. Lund 1998, 346 no. 81 fig. 38.

CRS Form 2 - dish. Hayes 1972, 373-6: main period of production within the late 5th and early 6th century AD

274. Fig. 121. Rim (96.3633.S.12). D 25-30 cm. Fine light reddish-brown clay (5YR 6/4) with a few greyish-black inclusions. Red slip (10R 4/6), mostly worn off. Two grooves on the rim and rouletting on the exterior. Possibly an early variant. Lund 1998, 346 no. 82 fig. 39.

275. Fig. 121. Rim and side (99.3830.4.15, 3.13). D 23-25.5 cm. Fine red to yellowish-red clay (2.5YR 5/6 to 5YR 5/6) with occasional fine white inclusions. Dull red slip on exterior and interior (2.5YR 5/8). Zigzag groove on top of the rim, and rouletting on the exterior. The zigzag line on the exterior of the rim is commonly found on Form 9 B. Similar form: 95.3631.G1.3 Cf. Hayes 1972, 375 no. 9 fig. 80

CRS Form 2/9A - dish

276. Fig. 122. Rim (96.3633.1.53). D 24 cm. Reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/8) with a few white and greyish inclusions. Red slip (10R 4/8). Rouletting on the exterior. Lund 1998, 346 no. 84 fig. 39.

CRS Form 9 A – dish (Hayes 1972, 379-82: ca. AD 550-600)

277. Fig. 122. Rim (96.3533.1.24). D app. 18 cm. Compact, red clay (10R 5/6) with numerous fine white inclusions. Rouletting on the exterior. The form is tending to 9 B. Similar form: 99.3927.2.8 Lund 1998, 346 no. 85 fig. 39.

CRS Form 9 B – dish (Hayes 1972, 379-382 suggested date "c. 580/600 to end of 7th century").

278. Fig. 122. Rim (99.3435.1.29). D 22 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6-6/8) with occasional medium size whitish inclusions. Unevenly applied red to reddish-yellow and yellowish-red slip on the exterior (2.5YR 5/6 to 5YR 5/6-6/6). Similar form: 97.3532N.1.4; 98.3434.1.15.

279. Fig. 122. Rim (99.3828.3.14). D 28 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with occasional white inclusions and voids. Dull red slip on exterior and interior (2.5YR 5/6). Rouletting on the exterior. For the shape, see Williams 1989, 32 no. 171 fig. 12.

CRS Form 9 C – dish (Hayes 1972, 379-82: suggested date "c. 580/600 to end of 7th century").

280. Fig. 122. Rim (98.3433.E1.15). D 26-27 cm. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6-5/8) with a few fine grey inclusions. Red slipped on both sides (10R 4/8-4/6). Similar form: 99.3830.1.30.

CRS Form 9 B/C -dish

281. Fig. 122. Base (95.3731.1.34). Base D 13-14 cm. Fine, compact light red to reddish-brown clay (2.5YR 6/6-5/4) with a few fine yellowish-white inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8). Rouletting on the exterior. Lund 1998, 346 no. 86 fig. 39.

CRS Form 9/10 – basin (for Form 10, cf. Hayes 1972, 382-3: about the middle of the 7th century AD).

282. Fig. 122. Base (99.3435.1.28). Base D 16 cm. Fine reddish-brown to red clay (2.5YR 5/4-6/6) with occasional fine yellowish inclusions. Red slipped on both sides (2.5YR 5/6).

CRS Form 9 C/10

283. Fig. 122. Rim (95.3731.3.25). D app. 35 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few yellowish inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6-5/8) only preserved on the interior. External colour mostly pink (7.5YR 7/4). Lund 1998, 347 no. 87 fig. 39.

CRS variant forms – bowls and a basin

284. Fig. 122. Rim (96.3533.2.87). D app. 25 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with several fine greyish-black inclusions. Traces of a reddish-brown slip (5YR 4/4). Lund 1998, 346 no. 83 fig. 39.

285. Fig. 122. Rim (99.3829.1.25). D 28-29 cm. Fine red to yellowish-red clay (2.5YR 5/6 to 5YR 5/6) with numerous fine white inclusions. Red to yellowish-red slip (2.5YR 5/6 to 5YR 5/6 – on top of the rim 5YR 6/6).

286. Fig. 123. Rim (99.3830.WB1.4) . D app. 37 cm. Fine yellowish-red clay (5YR 5/8) with a few medium size white inclusions. Yellowish-red slip on exterior and interior (5YR 5/6). The attribution is tentative.

FW18: Egyptian C

Fragments of so-called Egyptian C vessels constitute about 0.6% of the ceramic fine wares at Panayia Ematousa datable from Late Antiquity.[110] In 1980, Hayes referred to this ware as shadowy,[111] and in fact it remains obscure to this day.

The fabric is fairly uniform: the clay colour is light brown (7.5YR 6/4), and the fabric contains fine dark grey inclusions, mostly together whitish ones. The slip is red (2.5YR 4/8 -5/6-6/6 or 10R 4/6-4/8). It was occasionally burnished and could appear scratched and worn.

Only two vessel forms are represented at Panayia Ematousa:

Hayes 1972 fig. 89.a – dish	= 3
Hayes 1972 fig. 89.a – dish?	= 3
Unclassified dish	= 3

According to Hayes, "the ware appears to be found only in 7th-century contexts, and may, as Waagé suggests, have arisen largely as a substitute for the other Late Roman wares, as they disappeared from the market. It does not seem to have become common before *c.* 620 ... Egyptian C may ... have continued to be made until *c.* 700 or even later".[112] Accordingly, the specimens found at Panayia Ematousa define the very latest Late Antique horizon at the site together with vessels of African Red Slip Ware Forms 105 and 109, Phocaean Red Slip dishes/bowls of Form 10, and Cypriot Red Slip bowls of Form 9.

Hayes observed that it is doubtful if Egyptian C had an Egyptian source, since "it is by no means certain that the finds from Syria and Egypt are of the same ware as those from Egypt. It cannot be ruled out that it was made in Cyprus, but the distribution of such finds in the island does not point to a particular centre or geographical region".[113]

Hayes 1972 fig. 89.a – dish (Hayes 1972, 400: ca. AD 580/600 to 660)

[110] Hayes 1972, 399-401.
[111] Hayes 1980a, 530.
[112] Hayes 1972, 401.
[113] Hayes 1980b, 377-8 fig. 4.

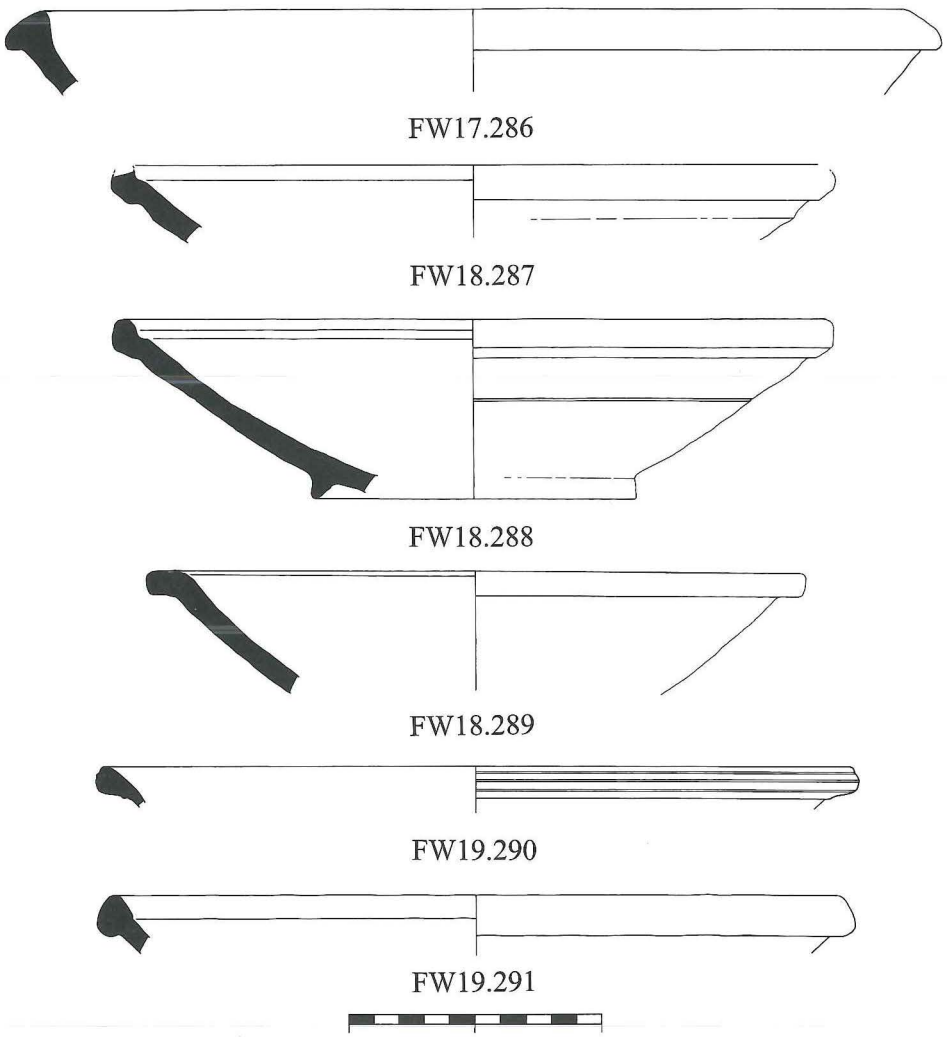

Fig. 123. FW17.286 and FW18-19.

287. Fig. 123. Rim - top damaged (95.3730.A2.28-34). D app. 29 cm. Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4) with numerous fine dark grey inclusions and some angular grits. Red slip (10R 4/6), mostly worn off. Lund 1998, 348 no. 88 fig. 39.
288. Fig. 123. Rim (99.3830.W2.31, 99.3830 WA1.11). D 29.5 cm. Clay at core 7.5YR 6/4 - towards the sides 5YR 6/6 - with a few fine voids and fine greyish-white and pale greyish-black inclusions. Polished dull red slip on the exterior 2.5YR 5/6-5/8 to 10R 4/8, on the interior 2.5YR. The form tends towards Hayes 1972 fig. 89.b.

Unclassified form - dish

289. Fig. 123.Rim (95.3731.1.39+42). D 26 cm. Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4) with a few fine dark grey and white inclusions. Worn and scratched red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Similar: 97.3534.B1.24. Lund 1998, 348 no. 89 fig. 39.

FW19: Unassigned Red Slip

Dish

290. Fig. 123. Rim (93.3532.1.2). D app. 30 cm. Clay red (2.5YR 5/8); a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Three grooves on top of the rim.
The fragment was previously classified as a variant of CRS Form 2. Lund 1996a, 155 no. 88 fig. 7.

Large plate?

291. Fig. 123. Rim (99.3830.1.27). D 29-31 cm. Reddish-brown clay (5YR 4/4) with a few to numerous whitish-grey inclusions and occasional dark ones. Relatively hard fired. Red slipped on the exterior and interior (2.5YR 5/8-4/8), mostly worn off. The form is similar to African Red Slip Ware Form 105. However, the fabric appears different from that ware and resembles Egyptian C.

Cooking wares[1]

Kristina Winther Jacobsen

Introduction

The large amount of cooking wares found at Panayia Ematousa amply attests to the domestic character of the site. Many cooking vessels of the Hellenistic and Roman periods are not well preserved because of their thin brittle walls. Because of this many of the fragments are very small and it is difficult to determine the type based only on the rim, to estimate the diameter precisely or to determine whether the vessel had one or two handles. The same factors also render estimations of quantity almost impossible.[2] The terms "type" and "sub-type" have been employed neutrally to distinguish between different forms and/or fabrics.

Some distinctive patterns of development seem to relate to the cooking ware. Some general types of rims remain the same while the body of the vessel develops e.g. CW2, a pattern also known from transport amphorae. At the same time, presumably simultaneously, some more detailed types of rims appear on different types of cooking ware e.g. the softly curved elongated rim on type CW2 casseroles and type CW13 pots. According to Hayes "the ribbed treatment is alien to Cypriot products before later Roman times; however it occurs on Palestinian products ... already in the late 2nd century B.C...".[3]

Most of the cooking ware contains a high proportion of quartz. experiments have proven the superiority of quartz. Especially around 20% as a temper in pottery fired at high temperatures it increases the plasticity and resistance to thermal shock.[4] Soot is registered on many cooking ware fragments from Panayia Ematousa. The distribution of soot deposits reflects directly how vessels were positioned in relation to the fire during use, e.g. directly on an open fire or raised on a stand.[5] Unfortunately the distribution of soot has not been recorded at Panayia Ematousa.

Only CW1a and b are dated securely to the pre-Hellenistic period. This is not an indication that cooking wares of the earlier periods do not appear at Panayia Ematousa. According to the forms UC83 and especially UC84 and UC85 are most likely to be cooking pots, but the fabric is indistinguishable from other utility ceramics and so has been dealt with there (pp. 286-7). From this evidence it seems that the specialised dark cooking ware fabrics with a high percentage of quartz are a development of the Hellenistic period.

An interesting cooking ware group was found in Pit-room 2 dated to the Late Hellenistic – Early Roman period, the latest fine ware material dating from 75-50 BC. Seven distinct types of cooking pots appear in this assemblage: a casserole (CW2b), a small cooking pot (CW11) and four types of large cooking pots and jugs (CW13-14, CW19 and CW21b). The general shape of the casserole with horizontal handles indicates an Early Roman date for the assemblage. Of the 48 cooking ware registrations in Pit-room 2 the small cooking pot appears to be the most frequent one.

Cooking wares were not household produced. They may have travelled great distances, as is the case with the Italian, Aegean or Egyptian cooking vessels of the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods found at Paphos.[6] Generally there is not much

[1] I thank Lone Wriedt Sørensen, Director of the excavations at Panayia Ematousa, for encouraging me to study and publish this material and John Lund, National Museum of Copenhagen, for his guidance and support.

[2] Students supervised by John Lund, National Museum of Copenhagen, Denmark did the visual examinations of the fabrics during the excavation seasons.

[3] Hayes 1991, 124.

[4] Kilikoglou *et al.* 1998, 273-4.

[5] Hally 1983, 9.

[6] Hayes 1991, 78-80.

resemblance between the cooking wares found at the nearest city site Kition and those found at Panayia Ematousa especially in the Hellenistic period. The finds from Kition are dated in the 3rd to 2nd century BC and the majority of the cooking pots found at Panayia Ematousa are dated to the end of and after this period. A large Late Roman pottery production site at Dhiorios in northern Cyprus is believed to have produced cooking ware exclusively.[7] Unfortunately the production at Dhiorios probably did not begin until the second half of the 7th century AD, after the occupation at Panayia Ematousa.[8] Generally the number of Late Roman cooking ware vessels at Panayia Ematousa appears to be very small.

Cooking dishes

CW1: Thick-walled dishes with plain everted rims and one or two vertical handles. D 14-25 cm.

CW1 is a rare occurrence, but four sub-types exist: with slightly everted rim (a), with more pronounced everted rim and the handle below the rim (b), with more pronounced everted rim and the handle on the rim (c) and finally with angular everted rim (d). The diameter varies and the handles can be attached both to the rim and below the rim. Sub-types CW1a and b were found in Pits 2 and 8 of the Archaic to Classical period and CW1c also occurs is a context with pre-Hellenistic material. The material of one of the contexts of sub-type CW1d (96.3733.C3) pre-dates 150 BC, and a somewhat similar dished from the House of Dionysos at Paphos was found in a context dated to the early 2nd century BC and from New Halos in Thessaly dated to the first half of the 3rd century BC.[9]

Sub-type CW1a

1. Fig. 124. Rim (93.3431.3.53). D 18 cm. Yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/6). No description of the inclusions.

Sub-type CW1b

2. Fig. 124. Rim (96.3629.N5.19). D 16 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 4/6) with a few white and dark-grey inclusions.
3. Fig. 124. Upper part (99.3828.W3.14+15+24). D 14 cm. Reddish brown to red core (2.5YR 4/4-6) with red interior surface (10R 4/6) and weak red exterior surface (10R 4/4). Occasional large white, yellow and black inclusions and some smaller grey ones.

Sub-type CW1c

4. Fig. 124. Upper part (94.3630.4WA.12+13+14). D 24 cm. Dark reddish grey core (5YR 4/2) with red interior and exterior surfaces (10R 4/8). No description of the inclusions.

Sub-type CW1d

5. Fig. 124. Rim (96.3733.C3.14). D 25 cm. Red fabric (2.5YR 4/8-6) with numerous rounded yellowish grey, reddish grey and dark grey inclusions.
6. Fig. 124. Rim (97.3733.N1.9). D 23 cm. Red fabric (2.5YR 4/8-6) with many voids and small white and black inclusions.

Casseroles

The rims have been used as the primary criterion for categorising the casseroles, as the rims seem to retain their form through time, while the general shape evolves in depth, and distinctiveness of the carination e.g. CW2. Four main types of casserole rims have been found at Panayia Ematousa dated from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman period. Concerning the general shape, in-tapering sides appear to be typical of the Hellenistic period, while the casseroles of the Early Roman period tend to have vertical or only slightly outward-tapering sides.[10] The Late Roman casseroles also have vertical sides, but the base is rounded.[11] A special class of Roman casseroles with a flat rim-band with grooves on top (CW5) goes against this development and retains a very angular shape. Studying the published material from Paphos reveals that the handles seem to change from vertical to predominantly horizontal in the Roman period.[12] In contrast, horizontal handles dominate the Hellenistic period at Kition indicating possible regional preferences.[13] No casseroles or frying pans with wishbone handles have been found at Panayia Ematousa.

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[7] Catling 1972.
[8] Lund 1998, 344.
[9] Hayes 1991, 103-4 no. 13, fig. 32 no. 9; Beest-Kruyshaar 2003, 253 no. P83, fig. 6.1.
[10] Hayes 1991, figs. XXVIII and XXXIII.
[11] Catling 1972, fig. 36.
[12] Hayes 1991.
[13] Salles 1993c, figs. 224-5.

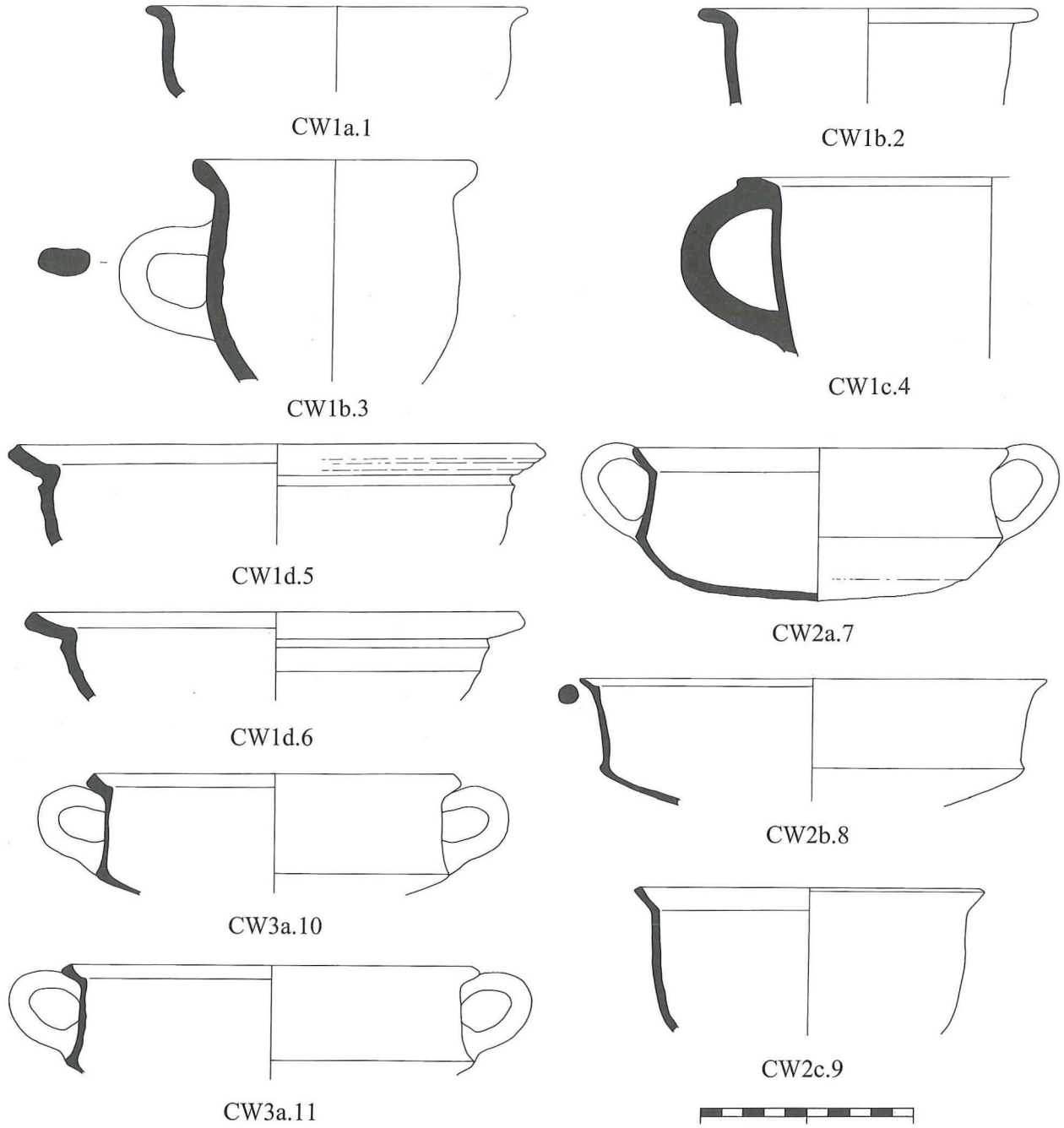

Fig. 124. CW1-2 and CW3a.

CW2: Thin-walled casseroles with plain everted up-turned rims. D 13-31 cm.

CW2 was a very popular type of cooking vessel at Panayia Ematousa. There are three sub-types classified according to depth, and the distinctiveness of the carination. The first (a) is shallow with inward-tapering sides and more pronounced carination. The second (b) is deeper with vertical sides and less pronounced carination. The third sub-type (c) has a rounded transition from body to base. It appears that sub-type CW2a has vertical handles, while sub-type CW2b has horizontal handles. Though it is difficult to determine from small fragments sub-type CW2a seems to be more common than CW2b or CW2c. Many of the CW2 fragments were found in Hellenistic con-

texts at Panayia Ematousa. One of the CW2b fragments was found in Pit-room 2 dated to the second and third quarter of the 1st century BC. Several of the fragments of sub-type CW2c were found in Pit-room 1A, a context dated to the Hellenistic period. Casseroles from the House of Dionysos at Paphos and from the Agios Georgios Hill, Nicosia are very similar to CW2a.[14] These are comparable to a type of casserole found at Alexandria and dated to the 3rd century BC.[15] Sub-type CW2c is very similar to the casseroles made at the Late Roman pottery workshop at Dhiorios though the exterior is not corrugated and the transition from body to rim is softer.[16] No handles are preserved at Panayia Ematousa, but at Dhiorios the handles are horizontally placed just below the rim. Similar casseroles have been found at Kalavasos-Kopetra.[17]

Sub-type CW2a

7. Fig. 124. Complete profile (93.3431.4.51+52). D 17 cm. No description of the fabric. Similar type: 94.3630.AW7.64, 86, 121.

Sub-type CW2b

8. Fig. 124. Upper part (98.3734.D2.268). D 22 cm. Dark reddish brown fabric (5YR 2.5/2-3/4) with a few yellowish inclusions. Similar type: 94.3630.AW7.133, 135, 141.

Sub-type CW2c

9. Fig. 124. Upper part (95.3532.A2.13). D 16 cm. Very dark grey to black fabric (5YR 3/1-2.5/1). No description of the inclusions. Similar type: 94.3630.AW7.124+125.

CW3: Thin-walled casseroles with everted upturned rims with a distinctive ledge. D 18-25 cm.

CW3 is closely related to CW2, but for the distinctive ledge. It was a very popular type of cooking vessel at Panayia Ematousa in the Hellenistic to Early Roman periods. Three sub-types appear. The first two sub-types are similar to CW2a-b, and again it appears that CW3a has vertical, while CW3b has horizontal handles. Though it is difficult to determine from small fragments CW3a seems to be more common than CW3b. One fragment of CW3b was found in a context with material dated no later than the 2nd century BC. CW3c has a better-defined rim. Somewhat similar casseroles were found at Alexandria and at Knossos where they have been dated to the Hellenistic period.[18] A possible later development of the type appears at the House of Dionysos at Paphos dated to the second half of the 1st century BC.[19]

Sub-type CW3a

10. Fig. 124. Upper part and handle (96.3826.B1.46). D 17 cm. Red fabric (2.5YR 4/6-8) with some tiny voids and white inclusions.

11. Fig. 124. Upper part and handle (94.3729.D5.273). D 16 cm. Dark brown to black fabric (7.5YR 3/2-2.5/1) with many tiny light-reflecting inclusions and some larger grey, white and orange ones.

Sub-type CW3b

12. Fig. 125. Upper part and handle (94.3630.AW7.75). D 20 cm. Yellowish red core (5YR 4/6) with red interior and exterior surfaces (2.5YR 4/6). Tiny light-reflecting and grey inclusions and a few white ones.

Sub-type CW3c

13. Fig. 125. Upper part and handle (95.3531.B2.66). D 22 cm. Red fabric (10R 4/8) with strong brown exterior surface (7.5YR 4/6) and some grey inclusions.

CW4: Thin-walled casseroles with flat rims with lid seating on top. D 23 cm.

The sides taper slightly outward indicating a date in the Early Roman period, but the contexts are inconclusive. Close parallels were found at the House of Dionysos at Paphos dated to the 2nd century AD.[20] None of the fragments from Panayia Ematousa have preserved handles, but the handles on the casseroles from Paphos are vertical.

14. Fig. 125. Upper part (97.3534.B1.59). D 23 cm. Dark reddish brown fabric (5YR 3/3-4) with red interior surface (2.5YR 5-4/8) and numerous tiny yellowish inclusions.

15. Fig. 125. Rim (96.3826.A2.21). D 23 cm. No description of the fabric.

CW5: Thin-walled casseroles with flat rim-bands with grooves on top and horizontal handles. D 18-28 cm.

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[14] Hayes 1991, 80 nos. 2-3, fig. 28; Berlin & Pilacinski 2003, 229 nos. 154-5, fig. 10.

[15] Harlaut 2002 , fig. 4c; Hayes 1983, 105-6, fig. 7 nos. 81-9.

[16] Catling 1972, 13 no. P87 fig. 8, 32 no. P191, fig. 20.

[17] Personal communications with Dr. Marcus Rautman, University of Missouri for which I am very grateful.

[18] Harlaut 2002, fig. 4d; Sackett 1992b, pl. 100 nos. 39-40, Eiring 2001, fig. 3a.

[19] Hayes 1991, fig. 33 no. 4.

[20] Hayes 1991, 84, fig. 35 nos. 7-8.

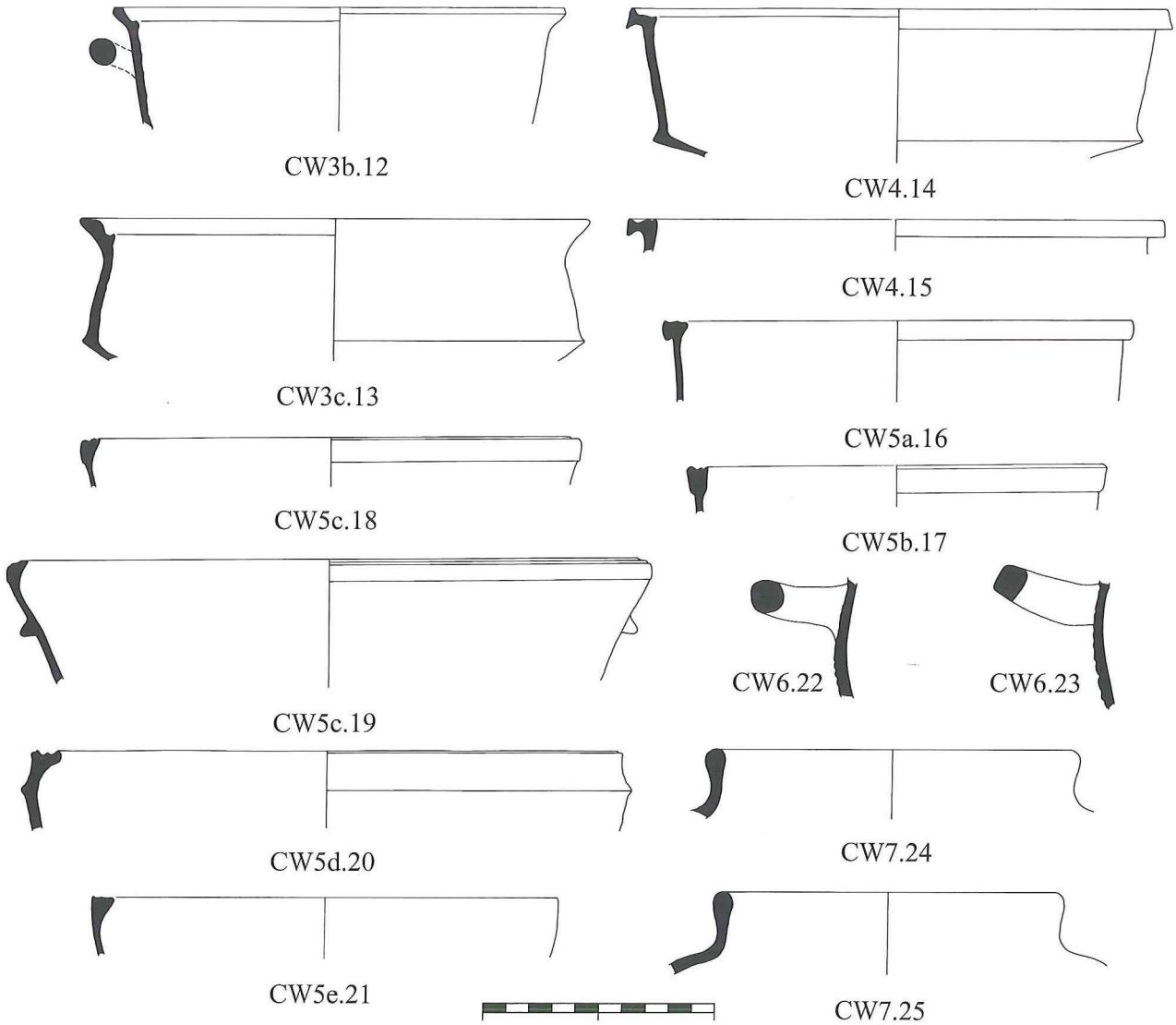

Fig. 125. CW3b-c, CW4-7.

CW5 was a very popular type of cooking vessel at Panayia Ematousa in the Hellenistic to Early Roman period though less common than CW2 and CW3. There is some variation in the details of the rim, which could be either a chronological distinction or a question of workshop. Five sub-types have been distinguished (a-e). The rims go from a square section to inturned. CW5a.16 appears to be almost a hybrid between CW4 and CW5. Unfortunately this type is very badly preserved and for the most part it is only the rim which is found. The sides appear to taper outward indicating a date in the Roman period. A close parallel to CW5c was found at the House of Dionysos at Paphos dated to the 2nd century AD,[21] and another was found at the Late Roman pottery workshop at Dhiorios.[22] Also found at Dhiorios were close parallels to CW5d.[23]

Sub-type CW5a

16. Fig. 125. Rim (96.3826.C2.17-18). D 20 cm. No description of the fabric.

Sub-type CW5b

17. Fig. 125. Rim (93.3729.1.31). D 18 cm. Red fabric

[21] Hayes 1991, 203 no. 10, fig. 36 no. 5.
[22] Catling 1972, 38 no. P109, fig. 23.
[23] Catling 1972, 38 no. P125, fig. 23; 47 no. P436, fig. 29.

(2.5YR 4/6) with reddish grey exterior surface (5YR 5/2). No description of the inclusions.

Sub-type CW5c

18. Fig. 125. Rim (95.3730.B1.67+68). D 21 cm. Red core (2.5YR 5-4/8) with reddish brown to red interior surface (2.5YR 4/4-10R 4/6-8) and very dark grey exterior surface (5YR 3/1). Numerous tiny yellowish inclusions.

19. Fig. 125. Upper part (95.3730.B1.64-66). D 28 cm. Red fabric (10R 5/6) with brown (7.5YR 4/2) exterior surface and some tiny yellowish and greyish black inclusions.

Sub-type CW5d

20. Fig. 125. Rim (99.3928.2.58). D 26 cm. No description of the fabric.

Sub-type CW5e

21. Fig. 125. Rim (96.3729.N3.47). D 20 cm. Red fabric (2.5YR 4/6-8) with reddish yellow inclusions.

CW6: Corrugated casseroles with horizontal handles.

Only two body fragments of this type of casserole have been found. The contexts, the corrugation and the horizontal handle indicate a date in the Late Roman period as do the contexts. Similar casseroles were found at Kalavasos-Kopetra,[24] but they do not appear at Dhiorios.

22. Fig. 125. Body with handle (99.3830.A1.18). Reddish brown to red core (2.5YR 5/4-4/6) with dark grey to dark reddish grey interior and exterior surfaces (5YR 4/1-2). Numerous small white and orange red inclusions and some larger white ones.

23. Fig. 125. Body with handle (99.3830.4.12). Yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/6) with red interior surface (2.5YR 5/4-6) and red to dark reddish brown exterior surface (2.5YR 4/6-3/4). White and red inclusions.

Cooking pots

Again the rims have been used as the primary criterion for categorising the cooking pots. The same types of rims appear on a variety of cooking pots of different sizes, but as most often only the rim is preserved it is often impossible to establish the type in question. The diameter does give some indication, but with the often very small fragments it is not reliable. Concerning the general development of cooking pots they appear to become neck-less in the Late Roman period. Also the handles are almost always arched in the Hellenistic and Early Roman period and not in the Late Roman period. None of the fragments from Panayia Ematousa are large enough to determine whether the pots had more than one handle and both solutions appear to have occurred simultaneously.

CW7: Cooking pots with a high collar rim with rounded lip, one or two handles with oval section. D 14-16 cm.

Two fragments found in Pit 2 may belong to the same vessel, but they were not found near each other.

24. Fig. 125. Rim (93.3431.3.52). D 16 cm. Light brownish red core (10YR 6/2) with dark brown interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 4/2). No description of the inclusions.

25. Fig. 125. Rim and handle (93.3431.3.269). D 14-16 cm. Reddish brown fabric (5YR 4/3). No description of the inclusions.

CW8: Cooking pot with vertical slightly thickened rim and one or two vertical handles. D 12 cm.

The single fragment was found in Pit 2 of the Late Archaic to Early Classical period and a somewhat similar form exists in utility ceramics (UC83, p. 286-7). CW8 is a type of cooking pot common in pre-Hellenistic contexts in Cyprus.[25] A very close parallel dated to the 4th century BC was found at Kition though the carination of the body is more pronounced.[26] Two similar pots found among the late Hellenistic to Early Roman domestic pottery at Dhiorios indicate that the form survived for a long time.[27]

26. Fig. 126. Upper half (93.3431.3.47). D 12 cm. Dark reddish brown fabric (5YR 3/2-4). No description of the inclusions.

CW9: Thick-walled cooking pot with sligthly everted rim. D 20 cm.

A somewhat similar slightly smaller pot from Kition is dated to the 4th century BC.

27. Fig. 126. Rim and shoulder (97.3827.A2.10). D 20 cm. Red core (2.5YR 4/6) with reddish brown interior and exterior surfaces (5YR 5/4). Numerous tiny yellowish and grey inclusions and some whitish and reddish grits.

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[24] Rautman 1995, 337 no. 24, pl. 6.

[25] Gjerstad 1948, fig. LXXI no. 6; Karageorghis 1974, pls. 50-51 and 230-1.

[26] Salles 1983, 93 no. 338, fig. 37.

[27] Catling 1972, 25 no. P465, fig. 16.

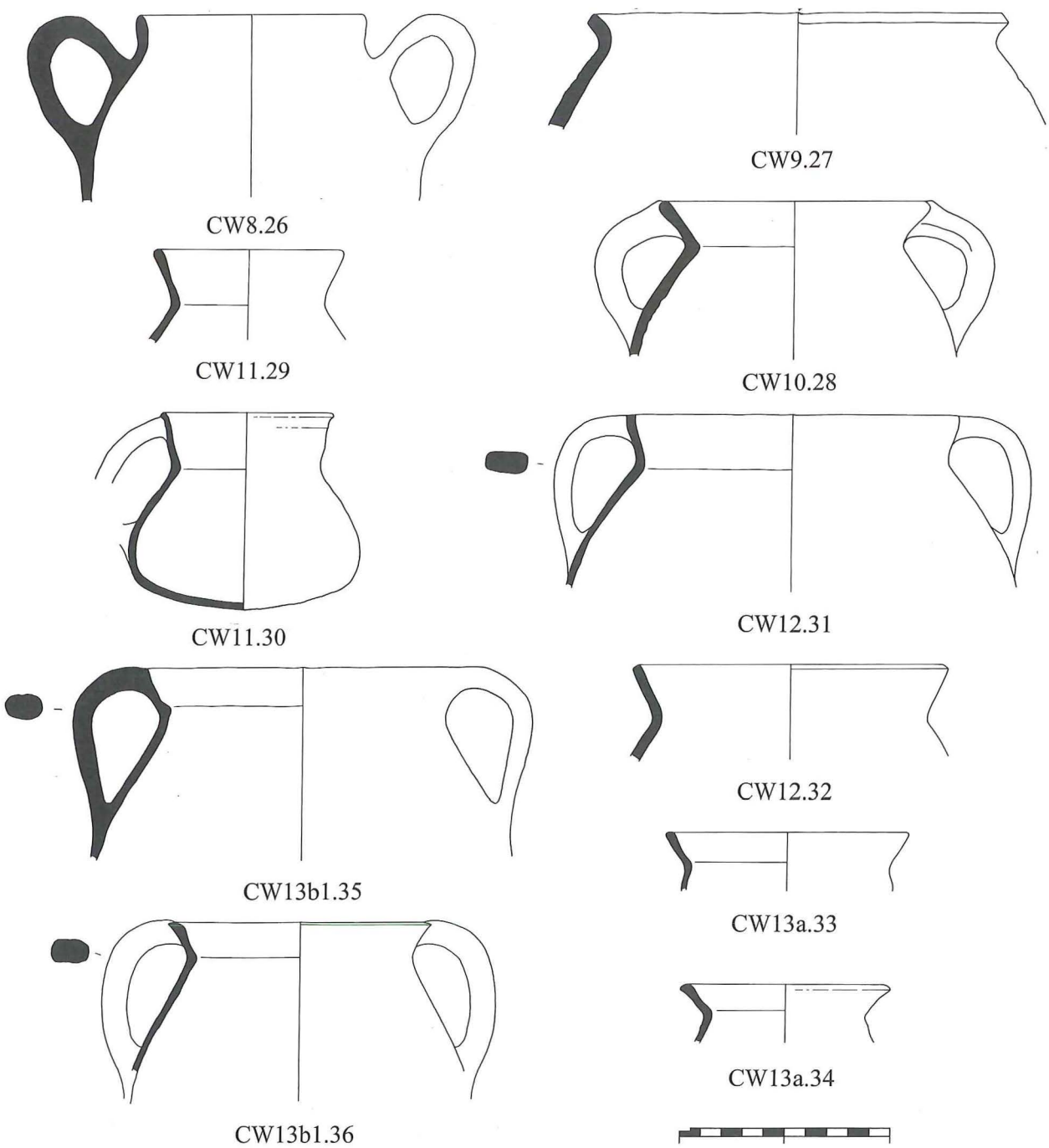

Fig. 126. CW8-12 and CW13a.33-b1.36.

CW10: Thick-walled cooking pot with high everted rim and one or two vertical handles. D 19 cm.

Two similar pots from a tomb in Marion and from Alexandria are dated to the Early Hellenistic period.[28]

28. Fig. 126. Upper part (94.3632.B1.19). D 19 cm. Dark reddish brown fabric (5YR 3/2) with tiny light-reflecting, yellowish and larger grey inclusions.

CW11: Small thin-walled cooking pots with high, slightly bulging and slightly everted rims. One or two vertical handles. D 8-10 cm.

This small cooking pot appears in the two largest Hellenistic contexts at Panayia Ematousa

[28] Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, 209 no. 38; Harlaut 2002, fig. 3b.

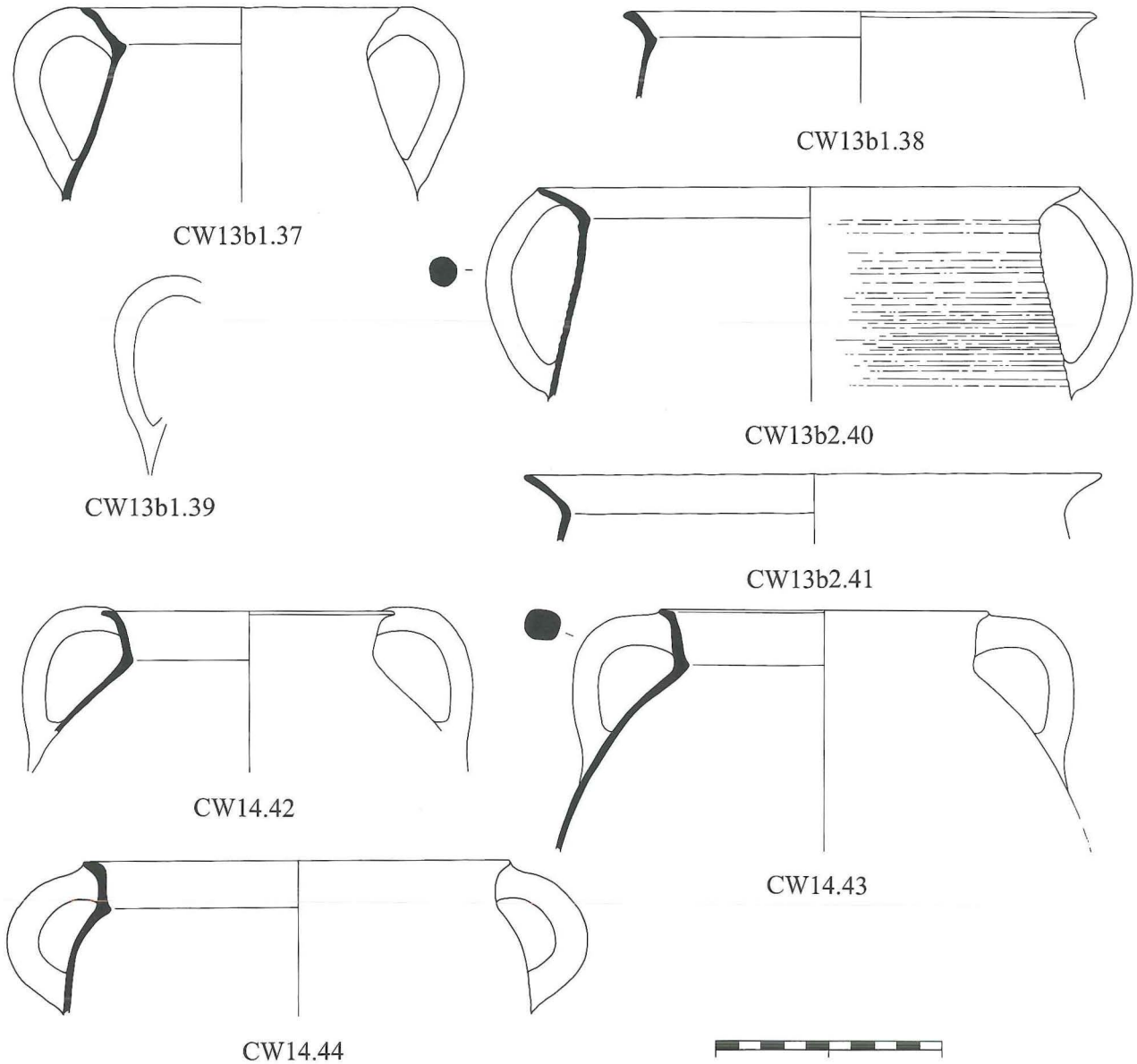

Fig. 127. CW13b1.37-CW13b2.41 and CW14.42-44.

indicating a date from the 3rd to the early 1st century BC. The small size is very unusual and the only parallel is a similar pot with a single arched handle from Kition dated to the 4th century BC, but the walls are definitely thicker compared to the pot from Panayia Ematousa and so it is possibly earlier. The high slightly bulging rim is seen on several cooking pots from Agios Georgios Hill, Nicosia dated to the Early and Middle Hellenistic periods. [29]

29. Fig. 126. Rim (94.3630.AW7.131). D 9 cm. Yellowish red to dark reddish brown core (5YR 4/6-3/4) with grey to dark grey interior and exterior surfaces (5YR 5-4/1). Tiny light-reflecting, grey and yellowish inclusions, and some larger grey ones.

30. Fig. 126. Complete profile (98.3734.D2.8). D 9 cm. Dusky red fabric (2.5YR 3/2) with small black and some yellowish inclusions. Similar type: 94.3630.AW7.132, 94.3729.E4.12, 98.3734.D2.5, 51 and 174.

[29] Berlin & Pilacinski 2003, fig. 9.

CW12: Thin-walled cooking pots with plain everted rims and one or two vertical handles from lip to body. D 15-16 cm.

The contexts indicate a date in the 3rd to 2nd century BC. Pots of a similar shape have been found at the House of Dionysos at Paphos dated to the 1st century BC, but they have profiled rims.[30] Similar but one-handled pots from Agios Georgios Hill, Nicosia are dated to the Early and Middle Hellenistic periods. [31]

31. Fig. 126. Upper part (96.3733.F1.13). D 16 cm. Gritty red clay (2.5YR 4/6) with light brown to very dark grey exterior surface (7.5YR 6-5/4-3/1) and white and yellowish inclusions.
32. Fig. 126. Rim (94.3630.AW7.82). D 15 cm. Reddish brown core (5YR 4/4) with very dark grey interior and exterior surfaces (5YR 3/1). Tiny light-reflecting inclusions and some tiny white and some larger greyish ones. Similar type: 94.3630.AW7.70, 88.

CW13: Thin-walled cooking pots with plain everted rims with everted lip and one or two vertical handles from lip to body. D 10-24 cm.

This pot comes in two sizes: a small one of a diameter of about 10-12 cm (a) and a large one of a diameter of about 13-15 cm (b) of which the larger is much more common. The larger type has two sub-types CW13b1 with a softly curved rim and CW13b2 with a straight rim and less arched handles. Occasional fragments appear to have a larger diameter (CW13b1.38 and CW13b2.40). CW13b2 is probably a later development, a conclusion which is supported by the corrugation,[32] but none of the three types appears in contexts with material later than the 1st century AD. The shape of the rim is clearly related to the casserole type CW2. Several of the fragments of the small variation come from trench 3733, where fragments of the larger pot were also found. A rim similar to CW13b2 from Maroni-Petrera was found in a deposit dated from the late 4th to the first half of the 5th century AD.[33]

Sub-type CW13a

33. Fig. 126. Rim (96.3733.B2.12). D 11.5 cm. Reddish brown fabric (2.5YR 4/4) with tiny white and orange inclusions and voids.
34. Fig. 126. Rim (96.3630.AW7.120). D 10 cm. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with light reddish brown exterior surface (5YR 6/4). No description of the inclusions.

Sub-type CW13b1

35. Fig. 126. Upper part (95.3530.F1.96). D 15 cm. Reddish brown core (5YR 4/3) with interior and dark grey to very dark grey exterior surfaces (5YR 4-3/1). Numerous grey inclusions and a few tiny greyish black ones.
36. Fig. 126. Upper part (94.3630.AW7.76). D 13 cm. Brown to dark brown core (7.5YR 4-3/3) with black interior surface (5YR 2.5/1) and yellowish red exterior surface (5YR 5/4-6). Tiny light-reflecting inclusions and some reddish-brown and yellowish ones.
37. Fig. 127. Upper part (99.3733.WC1.18+19). D 14 cm. Red fabric (10R 4-5/8-2.5YR 5/6) and reddish brown exterior surface (5YR 4/3). Black inclusions and small voids.
38. Fig. 127. Rim (98.3734.D2.47). D 21 cm. Red fabric (2.5YR 4/6). No description of the inclusions.
39. Fig. 127. Handle (98.3734.D2.170). Dark reddish brown core (5YR 3/4) with dark grey interior and exterior surfaces (5YR 4/1). No description of the inclusions. Similar type: 95.3429.0.26, 96.3533.2.54, 94.3630.AW7.83, 117, 140, 154, 94.3729.A2.20, 96.3733.1.30, 96.3733.D2.9, 41, 98.3734.D2.261-62, 265+66.

Sub-type CW13b2

40. Fig. 127. Rim (97.3826.D1.7+8+9+10, 40). D 24 cm. Red fabric (2.5YR 4/6-8) with numerous fine yellowish white and some red inclusions and some larger voids.
41. Fig. 127. Rim (97.3826.N2.6). D 26 cm. Red fabric (2.5YR 4/6) with tiny white inclusions and many voids.

CW14: Thin-walled cooking pots with short neck and rounded body. One or two vertical handles. D 13-22 cm.

The contexts indicate a date in the Hellenistic to Early Roman period, and similar pots found at the House of Dionysos at Paphos are dated to the Late Hellenistic period.[34] Other fragments were found among the Late Hellenistic to Early Roman domestic pottery at Dhiorios,[35] and in a 2nd century AD deposit at Maroni-Petrera.[36]

42. Fig. 127. Rim and shoulder (94.3630.AW7.84). D 13 cm. Brown to dark brown core (7.5YR 4-3/4) with dark grey to very dark grey interior surface (5YR 4-3/1) and brown exterior surface (7.5YR 4/4). Reddish-brown inclusions.
43. Fig. 127. Upper part (98.3734.D2.43). D 14.5 cm. Red to reddish black fabric (2.5YR 4/6-2.5) with reddish black

[30] Hayes 1991, pl. XXIX nos. 1 and 6.
[31] Berlin & Pilacinski 2003, 227 nos. 141-3, fig. 9.
[32] Hayes 1991, 124.
[33] Tomber 2002, fig. 6.5 no 77.
[34] Hayes 1991, fig. XXIX no. 4, fig. XXX no. 1.
[35] Catling 1972, 25 no. P465, fig. 16.
[36] Tomber 2002, fig. 6.1 no. 11-2.

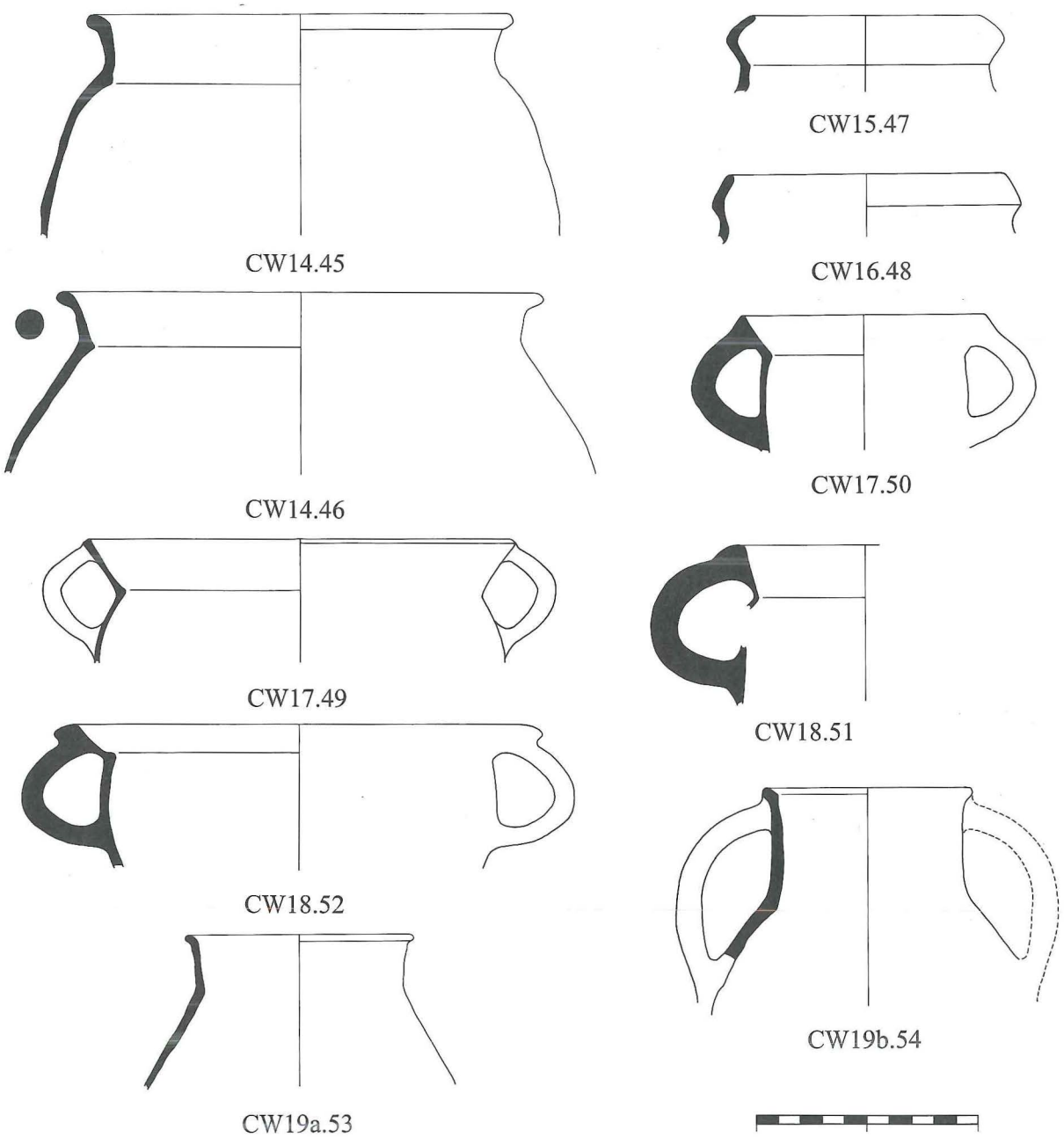

Fig. 128. CW14.45-46 and CW15-19.

exterior surface (2.5YR 2.5). Numerous rounded yellowish and yellowish-grey inclusions.

44. Fig. 127. Upper part (95.3531.B2.67). D 19 cm. Red interior surface (2.5YR 4/6) and very dark grey exterior surface (7.5YR 3/1). Tiny yellowish inclusions and a few greyish-black ones.

45. Fig. 128. Upper part (95.3530.F1.165). D 19 cm. Dark brown clay (7.5YR 3/2) with numerous tiny white inclusions. Traces of secondary firing.

46. Fig. 128. Upper part (93.3532.2.57). D 22 cm. Red fabric (10R 5-4/8-2.5YR 5-4/8) with many tiny light-reflecting inclusions and larger grey ones. Similar type: 93.3431.4.3, 99.3435.B1.34-36+42, 93.3531.2.33, 94.3630.AW7.116, 120, 128, 138-139, 99.3633.NB1.44, 96.3732.B1.65, 96.3732.B2.23a, 97.3734.A3.163, and 98.3734.D2.9.

CW15: Thin-walled cooking pot with thin convex rim. D 10.5 cm.

99.3830.A1 contains a large amount of Late

Roman material. Pots of this type are well-known in Late Roman Cyprus and throughout the eastern Mediterranean.[37] They were produced at the Dhiorios kiln site,[38] but very probably at many other sites as well.

47. Fig. 128. Rim (99.3830.A1.19). D 10.5 cm. Reddish yellow to yellowish red core (5YR 5-7/8) with reddish yellow interior surface (7.5YR 6/6) and brown exterior surface (7.5YR 4/2). A few tiny to small white and red inclusions.

CW16: Thin-walled cooking pot with exterior offset everted rim. D 12.5 cm.

This type of rim appears to be related to the Late Roman Dhiorios pot (CW15), a conclusion which is supported by the date of the context.

48. Fig. 128. Rim (96.3826.2.9). D 12.5 cm. Red fabric (2.5YR 4-5/8) with yellowish red exterior surface (5YR 5/6) and numerous tiny to small white and yellowish inclusions.

CW17: Thin-walled cooking pots with straight everted rims and one or two vertical handles. D 10-20 cm.

This type of pot comes in two sizes: one with a diameter of around 20 cm and one with a diameter of around 10 cm. Both types come from contexts dated to the Hellenistic to Early Roman period.

49. Fig. 128. Upper part (97.3632.NB1.9). D 19 cm. Red fabric (2.5YR 4/6) with tiny white inclusions and many voids.

50. Fig. 128. Upper part (98.3826.A3.22). D 11 cm. Dark reddish brown fabric (5YR 3/3). No description of the inclusions.

CW18: Thin-walled cooking pots with everted thickened rims and one or two vertical handles. D 11-22 cm.

CW18 is related to CW17, but the rim is more elaborate. Unfortunately no full profile of the rim is preserved.

51. Fig. 128. Upper part (98.3534.W4.8). D 11 cm. Red fabric (2.5YR 4/6-8). No description of the inclusions.

52. Fig. 128. Upper part (97.3632.NB1.8). D 22 cm. Red fabric (2.5YR 4/6) with black exterior surface (5YR 2.5/1) and small orange, white and black inclusions.

Cooking ware jugs

Cooking ware jugs are not an uncommon find in Cyprus in tombs of the Roman period, but the same types of jugs are made in a variety of wares and there is a great variety of morphological detail.[39]

CW19: Cooking ware jugs with small everted rims, cylindrical necks, and one or two vertical handles from just below rim to body. D app. 10 cm.

That two sizes appear to exist is revealed not by the diameter of the rim, but by the height of the neck and thickness of the wall. According to the contexts both types date from the Hellenistic to Early Roman period. The form appears to be very similar to a cooking ware jug from Ayia Irini, but the handle is attached to the rim, not below it.[40]

Sub-type CW19a

53. Fig. 128. Upper part (98.3734.D2.36). D 10.5 cm. Dark reddish brown fabric (5YR 3/4) with a few yellowish and black inclusions.

Sub-type CW19b

54. Fig. 128. Upper part (98.3734.C3.30). D 10 cm. Medium gritty reddish brown to yellowish red fabric (5YR 4/4-6) with numerous small yellowish and grey inclusions. Similar type: 94.3630.AW7.129

CW20: Thin-walled cooking ware jugs with small everted rims, cylindrical necks, and one or two vertical handles from rim to body. D 8-10 cm.

A well preserved fragment was found in Pit 2 of the Late Archaic to Early Classical period, and other fragments have come from Pit 8 of the same period. The closest parallel is a jug from an early Cypro-Geometric tomb at Lapithos.[41]

55. Fig. 129. Upper part. (93.3431.3.294). D 8-10 cm. Yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/6). No description of the inclusions. Similar type: 95.3629.N5.68-69 and 74, 96.3629. N5.26.

CW21: Thin-walled cooking ware jugs with plain rims and one continuous curve from rim to lower body. D 9 cm.

Two sub-types exist both with vertical handles, but one has handles from below rim to body (a) and

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[37] McClellan & Rautman 1994, fig. 10 no 36; Tomber 2002, fig. 6.5 no. 82.

[38] Catling 1972, fig. 7 no. P96, fig. 27 no. P185.

[39] Plat Taylor 1940-48, 26-35.

[40] Quilici 1971, figs. 46-47 no. 98.

[41] Gjerstad *et al.* 1934, 198 no. 35.

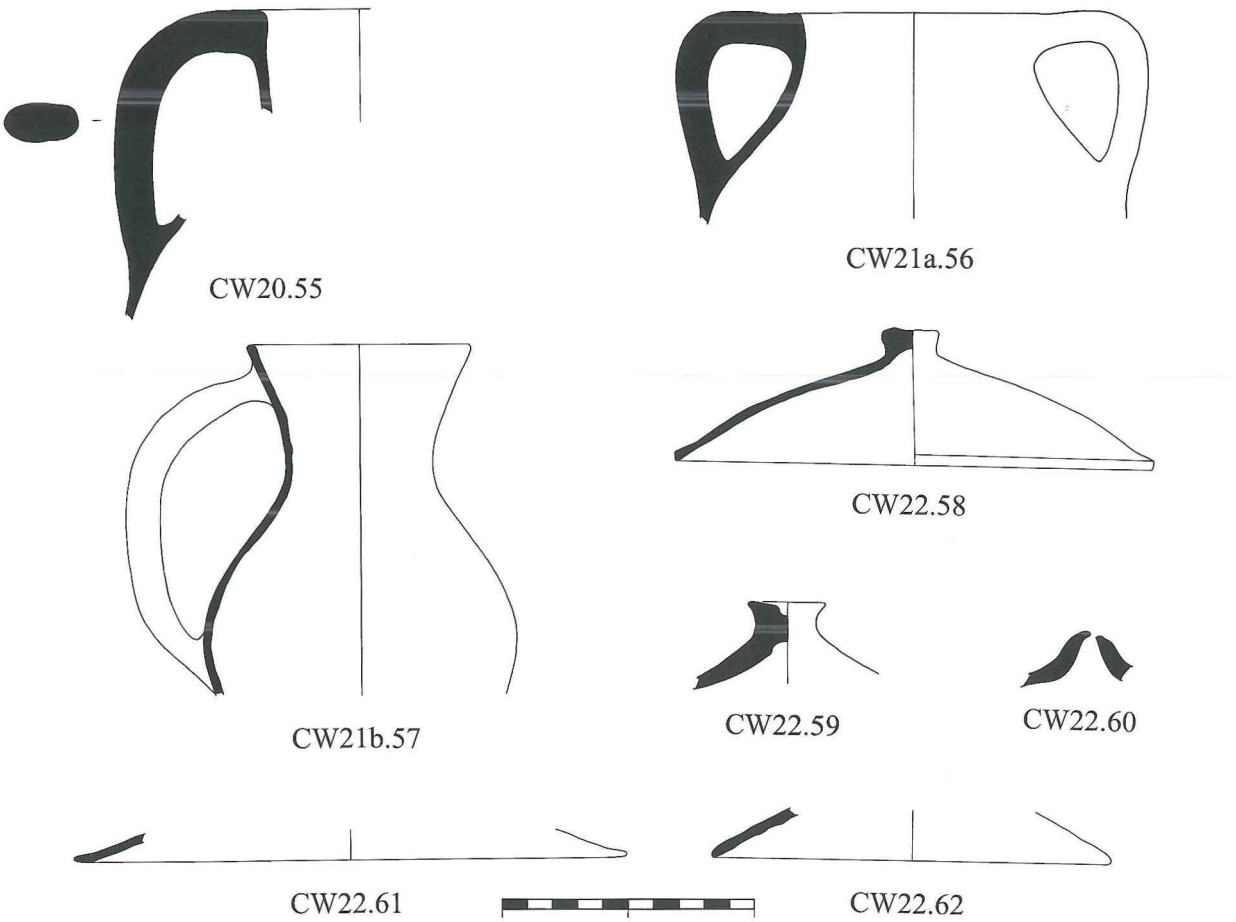

Fig. 129. CW20-22.

the other has them from rim to body (b). The base is not preserved. CW21a was found in an Archaic context while CW21b was found in a Late Hellenistic context. A jug similar to CW21b was found at the House of Dionysos, Paphos dated to the Hellenistic period,[42] and another similar jug from Kition has been dated in the 4th century BC.[43]

Sub-type CW21a

56. Fig. 129. Upper part (98.3728.B1.5). D 9 cm. Red fabric (2.5YR 4/6) with reddish brown to dark reddish brown exterior surface (5YR 5/4-3/2) and tiny yellowish-white and larger black inclusions.

Sub-type CW21b

57. Fig. 129. Upper part (98.3734.D2.267). D 9 cm. Red core (10R 4/8-2.5YR 4/8) with red to grey to dark grey interior and exterior surfaces (2.5YR 4/6-5YR 4-3/1). Numerous fine to medium yellowish white inclusions. Similar type: 94.3630.AW7.129, 98.3734.D2.168.

Cooking ware lids

CW22: Wheel-made lids with central knobs. D 12-22 cm.

Cooking ware lids appear to be a relatively rare find or not often published. Several fragmented lids have been identified but often only the knob is preserved. CW22.60 has a hole in the centre of the lid instead of the usual knob and unless the hole is secondary it must have had handles on the sides. A lid similar to CW22.58 was found at the Late Roman pottery workshop at Dhiorios.[44] Another lid similar to CW22.59 dated to the 1st

[42] Hayes 1991, 105 no. 31, fig. XXXII no. 13.
[43] Salles 1983, 91 no. 334, fig. 37.
[44] Catling 1972, 13 no. P159, fig. 8.
[45] Hayes 1991, 167 no. 19, fig. 30 no. 3.

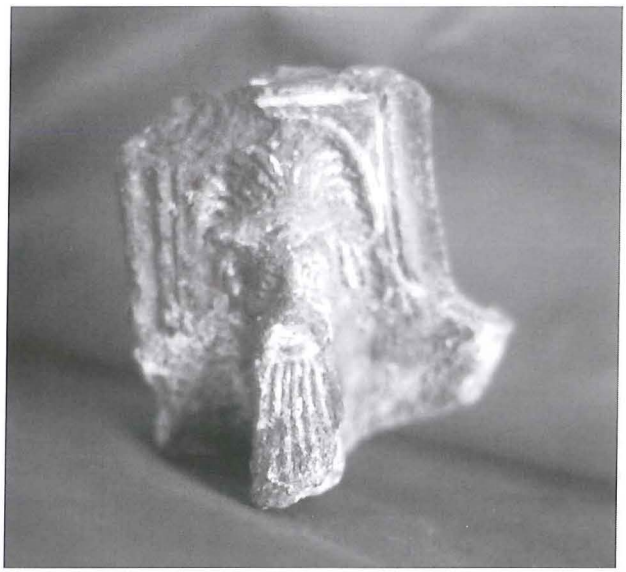

Fig. 130. CW23.63.

century BC was found at the House of Dionysos at Paphos.[45]

58. Fig. 129. Complete profile (94.3729.D5.242). D 20 cm. Reddish brown to red fabric (2.5YR 4/4-8) with tiny light-reflecting inclusions and some tiny yellowish-white ones.
59. Fig. 129. Knob with small depression (93.3431.4.56). Very dark grey fabric (5YR 3/1) with dark reddish brown exterior surface (5YR 3/3-4) and tiny light-reflecting and yellowish-white inclusions.
60. Fig. 129. Knob with hole in the centre (97.3827.D2.6). Reddish brown to yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/3-6-4/4-6) with some tiny yellowish and grey inclusions and a few oblong grey grits.
61. Fig. 129. Rim (95.3730.A2.46). D 22 cm. Reddish brown fabric (5YR 4/4-2.5YR 3/4) with dusky red interior surface (2.5YR 3/2) and numerous tiny yellowish-white inclusions.
62. Fig. 129. Rim (95.3731.3.6bis). D 16 cm. No description of the fabric.

Braziers

CW23: Mould-made pot-support with satyr mask.

Only one fragment of a Hellenistic brazier decorated with satyr masks has been found at Panayia Ematousa. Similar braziers are well known from Paphos.[46]

63. Fig. 130. Pot-support (94.3632.B3.AR177). Red fabric (2.5YR 4/6-8). No description of the inclusions.

[46] Hayes 1991, 75; Papuci-Władyka 2000, 735, fig. 7 no. 5.

Utility ceramics[1]

Kristina Winther Jacobsen

Introduction

The generic term "utility ceramics" introduced by the Sydney Cyprus Survey Project is followed here.[2] Utility ceramics are defined by the absence of added decorations such as slip or paint, by the function, and by the fabric. The group comprises wares traditionally classified as Plain White and Coarse Wares according to the Swedish classification of Cypriot pottery developed by E. Gjerstad.[3] However it also includes fragments of very fine undecorated wares e.g. cups and bowls. In Mediterranean field projects the bulk of ceramic finds typically consists of plain and coarse ware sherds. Traditionally these categories have received little attention, and comprehensive analyses are only now beginning to appear.[4] Describing the plainness or coarseness of the fabric is not meaningful culturally as the fabric is only related to the function of the pottery in a very general sense. The utility ceramics have been divided into two groups: light and heavy utility wares. Light utility ceramics are defined as domestic dining, kitchen, light industry ceramics, and personal vessels. Heavy utility ceramics are defined as domestic and public storage vessels, and industry ceramics. Of course most often it is impossible to determine the specific function due to the fragmented state of the material. Cooking wares are studied separately as they are made of a distinctive fabric, which is readily identifiable.[5]

At Panayia Ematousa the fabrics are generally very calcareous; this is typical of eastern Cyprus, the colour ranging from pale yellow or very pale brown to reddish yellow or pink.[6] It is difficult to identify specific fabric types used for utility ceramics by visual examination alone, but two calcareous fabrics appear regularly. One contains black, red and white inclusions, but there is a great variety of frequency and size. The other contains numerous tiny black and beige inclusions and tiny beige haloes[7]. The beige inclusions and haloes appear to be lime. Both fabrics are used for a large variety of utility vessels, the first for UC 1, 4, 16, 19, 25-26, 45, 47b, 48, 50-51, 55-57, 62-63, 65, 68, 81, 84, 93-94, 98, 104, 108, the second for UC8, 10, 16b, 26c, 38, 44, 54, 59, 64-65 and 106, but the same forms were evidently produced in a variety of calcareous fabrics. Moreover, the second fabric appears to be related to fabric I of the Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles (A1) and a related fabric used for locally produced amphorae of Koan type.[8] As opposed to the long chronological horizon of the first fabric the second one seems to belong mostly in the early period, but later forms such as UC64 indicate an equal longevity for this fabric. Organic temper is very rare at Panayia Ematousa indicating that weight reduction was not a priority.[9] Generally the same forms were produced in different varieties of calcareous fabrics, but the regular occurrence of the afore-mentioned fabrics over a period of time seem to indicate a local provenance of production. How to define local is more problematic. The absence of waste products or any other traces of ceramic pro-

[1] I thank Lone Wriedt Sørensen, Director of the excavations at Panayia Ematousa, for permitting and encouraging me to study and publish this material and providing me with the funding and John Lund, National Museum of Copenhagen, for his guidance and support.

[2] Given *et al.* 1999, 24-5.

[3] Gjerstad 1948, 48-91.

[4] E.g. Degeest 2001.

[5] Jacobsen PE I, 231-43.

[6] Rautman *et al.* 1999, 377-8. Unfortunately due to lack of funding no petrographical or chemical analyses of the utility ceramics have been performed.

[7] Students supervised by John Lund, National Museum of Copenhagen, Denmark did the primary visual examinations of the fabrics during the excavation seasons. The author has only studied a fraction of the material at first hand.

[8] Jacobsen, PE I, A1 (pp. 307-8) and A24a2-3 (pp. 307-8).

[9] Skibo *et al.* 1989, 126-7.

duction in and around Panayia Ematousa suggests that utility ceramics were brought in from the neighbouring cities Kition or Idalion, maybe by travelling potters/merchants or bought at the markets there. The general description of the material from Panayia Ematousa corresponds very well with the general description of ceramics from neighbouring Idalion and Maroni-Petrera, while the bright red or dark fabrics well known from the Kourion area are rare at Panayia Ematousa.[10] Analyses of tiles from Kalavasos-Kopetra originating in the Paphos region have demonstrated that even relatively crude ceramic products travelled over distances and utility ceramics could also have come from further away.[11]

The light utility ceramics have been divided according to general functions: unguentaria, cups, plates, jugs, small bowls, and the heavy utility forms: large bowls, small jars, large storage jars, beehives. Finally a selection of base fragments and counters/stoppers have been added. Cooking ware and transport amphorae are discussed separately.[12] The majority of sherds of both light and heavy utility wares belong to open shapes. Judging by the size and solidity, most of the heavy utility vessels were probably meant for storage, and the unusual number of large bowls and basins suggest that there was a great need for storage at Panayia Ematousa, probably in connection with agricultural production. This is supported by the number of storage jars e.g. pithoi. The range of purposes for which an item may be employed is limited by the physical characteristics, and this is corroborated by ethnographic studies of traditional pottery in Cyprus.[13] So far none of the vessels apart from the beehives can be related to a specific agricultural activity. Detectable surface alterations such as scratches, pits, or spalls, which can provide an indication of the function, appear to be absent.[14]

The degree of standardisation of shapes is also dependent on the precision with which the consumers specify the requirements of different products serving different functions, and many publications give the impression that only a few types of undecorated vessels predominate at a given site.[15] To some extent this appears to be true concerning the early periods, where material recovered from pits at Panayia Ematousa belongs to a limited form repertoire. As to the later periods the material from Panayia Ematousa presents an altogether different picture. Among the different types of vessels an amazing richness of morphological detail is displayed. The many different types of large bowls are an excellent example. Many of these types are without parallels in the published material in- or outside of Cyprus. Even sites such as the Hill of the Nymph at Kafizin near Nicosia where large numbers of well-preserved utility ceramics dated between 225 and 218 BC have been found have produced few close parallels.[16] Given the unique character of the settlement of Panayia Ematousa, we have chosen to present the material in the publication hoping that it will prove valuable to future excavations.

The material from Panayia Ematousa appears to fit chronologically into three large groups: Archaic to Early Classical, Hellenistic to Early Roman and Late Roman. This corresponds with the results produced by the tableware and transport amphorae. Material from the Mid-Roman period appears to be absent at Panayia Ematousa and material from the 4th century BC remains scarce. Only the Archaic to Early Classical and the Late Hellenistic periods have produced pits at Panayia Ematousa, and generally the strata are very mixed. The contexts are rarely extensive enough to permit quantitative analyses, making it difficult to define the post-Archaic, especially the Late Roman contexts securely. The number of Late Roman tableware and transport amphorae suggests the importance of this period at Panayia Ematousa, but just like most of the Hellenistic contexts the Late Roman contexts are mixed with much earlier material.[17] Late Roman utility ceramics very often

[10] Morris 1992b, 179; Tomber 2002, 43; Buitron-Oliver 1996a, 211.
[11] Rautman *et al.* 1993, 260-1.
[12] Jacobsen PE I, 231-43 and 303-36.
[13] Hodder 1992, 201-7; Ionas 1998.
[14] Hally 1983.
[15] Leeuw 1999, 131.
[16] Mitford 1980a.
[17] Sørensen, PE I, 46-51.

have combed decoration e.g. on the rim or neck, and only few such pieces have been identified at Panayia Ematousa (see UC109). Archaic to Early Classical material is abundant in Cyprus, but not from domestic contexts. The Hellenistic to Early Roman period corresponds to the habitation period of the House of Dionysos at Paphos.[18] Unfortunately only a small selection of plain and coarse ware is presented in the publication of this house as most of the material was discarded during the excavation.[19] Late Roman contexts in Cyprus are mostly connected to churches and tombs, which apparently produce very few utility ceramics. The material of the Late Roman site of Kalavasos-Kopetra is an exception.[20] The House of Dionysos at Paphos has produced some material, but the above-mentioned circumstances also apply to this material. The general difficulty of "parallel quoting" concerning utility ceramics was stressed by Peacock.[21] Utility ceramics do not necessarily obey the dictates of fashion and similar forms appear at radically different times and places as will be apparent from the catalogue. The terms "type" and "sub-type" have been employed neutrally in its broadest definition to distinguish between different forms or fabrics. There has been no attempt to establish a traditional typology. The material from Panayia Ematousa is not comprehensive enough or preserved in a way that allows independent typological analysis. The variability in form and fabric is great and full profiles are virtually non-existent.

A significant proportion of the diagnostic utility ceramics comes from Pits 2 and 8 containing Archaic to Early Classical material. Pit 2 has produced plates of form UC8, jugs of forms UC9-10 and UC19, bowls of forms UC25b-26d and f, UC27, and UC28a, large bowls of forms UC47b-c, jars of forms UC85-87 and UC93, bases of form UC113-116, and counters (UC119). Pit 8 has yielded plates of forms UC7-8, jugs of forms UC10, UC16b and UC18, bowls of forms UC24-26d, UC28a-c, UC32, UC34-35, UC38, UC40, large bowls of forms UC47 and UC63, jars of forms UC94-95, bases of form UC113-118, and counters (UC119). The chronological concurrency of the two pits is clearly indicated by the many forms appearing in both contexts. Only the bottom part of Pit 4 was preserved, but the occurrence of several utility forms (e.g. UC16b, UC25b-c, UC26b, UC34 and UC47c) and transport amphorae similar to those found in Pits 2 and 8 indicates a similar date for Pit 4.[22]

Hellenistic contexts have produced few utility ceramics apart from fragments of amphorae very difficult to distinguish from transport amphorae when dealing with small fragments.[23] Pit 1 has yielded very few identifiable utility ceramics at all, a single UC71 rim fragment and some ring bases. Pit-room 1A has yielded the single UC21 jug and UC114, UC116-118 bases, and 3734.D2 has yielded jugs of form UC16a and UC20, a bowl of form UC30, large bowls of form UC51 and UC63-64 and finally UC116-117 bases.

It is very difficult to define local types as so little comparative material has been published. Some kind of local character appears to exist e.g. the very popular large bowls and basins with bulging rim (UC64 and UC77). This type of bowl probably dates from the Hellenistic period. Many of the forms could be expected to go back to decorated vessels, and though some vessels appear in a decorated version (UC25a, UC26 and UC28), this is far from general at Panayia Ematousa.

Greek influence on the utility ceramics is hard to demonstrate. Sites such as the city of Knossos in Crete with finds from the same periods have produced very little comparative material as far as utility ceramics are concerned.[24]

Correspondence with material from the Levant, in particular in the Archaic period confirms the close ties between Cyprus and the Near East. This is clearly demonstrated by the popularity of the "assiettes à marli" (UC8), the bowls with offset rim (UC26), the bowls with everted horizontal rim (UC28) and the Persian bowls (UC47-51). At Panayia Ematousa all these forms appear to date to

[18] Hayes 1991.
[19] Hayes 1991, 1.
[20] Rautman 2003.
[21] Peacock 1977a, 22.
[22] Jacobsen, PE II, 52-4.
[23] For amphorae see Jacobsen, PE I, 328.
[24] Callaghan 1992; Sackett 1992b; Coldsteam *et al.* 2001.

the Archaic to Classical periods. The material correspondence with the east is hardly an ethnic indicator, but rather demonstrates the overall dominance of eastern influence in Cyprus in the Archaic to Classical period, when the island was a Persian satrapy. Many of the forms also occur in the neighbouring Phoenician city Kition (UC2, 8, 22, 25b, 28a-c, 48-49, 57, 62-63, 66, 74, and 78). A high compatibility of forms is to be expected due to the close proximity of the two sites. However, only a limited amount of the material from Kition has been published, and several periods await publication. Another close neighbour to Panayia Ematousa, the city of Idalion, has also yielded large amounts of pottery. Excavations are still ongoing and little material has been published from the Swedish excavations in the 1930s and recent American excavations.[25]

Light utility ceramics

Unguentaria

UC1: Piriform unguentaria.

Only a few fragments of piriform unguentaria have been identified. This type of unguentarium with a spindle-shaped body was very popular in the Hellenistic period all around the Mediterranean basin (Anderson-Stojanović 1987). A few similar dark slipped fragments have also been found at Panayia Ematousa. The body is very thick-walled towards the base, and it probably belongs to the later part of the Hellenistic period. The near absence of unguentaria at Panayia Ematousa is hardly surprising, since unguentaria of this period are most often found in tombs. The type is very common in Cyprus appearing among other places at Paphos, in Hellenistic tombs of Marion, Kountoura Trachonia and the Makronisos necropolis at Agia Napa.26

1. Fig. 131. Body sherd (99.3732.NA1.4). Fine reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with some tiny red, black and white inclusions. Very pale brown interior surface (10YR 8/4) and reddish yellow to yellow exterior surface (5YR 7/6-10YR 8/6). Similar type: 98.3433.N3.49, 97.3632.N2.15, 96.3733.1.11

Cups

A few undecorated, unslipped cup fragments were found at Panayia Ematousa. Interestingly, none of them belongs to the types well documented in fine ware, most likely because they are earlier.

Catalogue

UC2: Cup with rounded rim and horizontal band-handles.

The closest parallel appears to be an imitation of an Ionian cup from Kition-Bamboula.[27] According to Salles the form also appears at the Classical sites excavated by the Swedish Cyprus Expeditions, except Salamis. At nearby Ayios Philon it has been dated to the end of the 4th century BC.[28] Apart from being larger, the cup from Ayios Philon appears to have more curved and everted sides than the cup from Panayia Ematousa. A similar type of rim comes from a painted Archaic cup from pit 2.[29]

2. Fig. 131. Rim and handle (95.3531.D2.32). D app. 30 cm. No description of the fabric.

UC3: Attic-type skyphos with straight rim with pointed top and small straight horizontal handles just below the rim.

A similar skyphos was found in Tomb 49 at Marion, dated to the CCI period, and another similar skyphos from deposit H8 at Knossos has been dated around 400 BC.[30] The skyphos from Knossos belongs to the so-called Attic-type skyphoi also known from the Athenian Agora, and according to the authors the rim started being everted around 400 BC.[31] If this is correct the fragment from Panayia Ematousa must be earlier.

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[25] Gjerstad *et al.* 1935; Stager, Walker & Wright 1974; Morris 1992.

[26] Hayes 1991, 71-2, pl. 161 no. 8; Vessberg & Westholm 1956, fig. 24 nos. 22-34; Hadjisavvas 1997, fig. 36 nos. 1-7.

[27] Salles 1983, 69 no. 218-22; Salles 1993d, 267 no. 516, fig. 230.

[28] Plat Taylor & Megaw 1980, 176 no. 91, fig. 12.

[29] Sørensen, PE I, 165. Similar type: 93.3431.3.228.

[30] Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, 320 no. 8, 852 no. 6, pl. 142 no. 2; Callaghan 1992, 95 no. 1, pl. 77.

[31] Sparkes & Talcott 1970, 84-5 nos. 336-44, fig. 4, pl. 16.

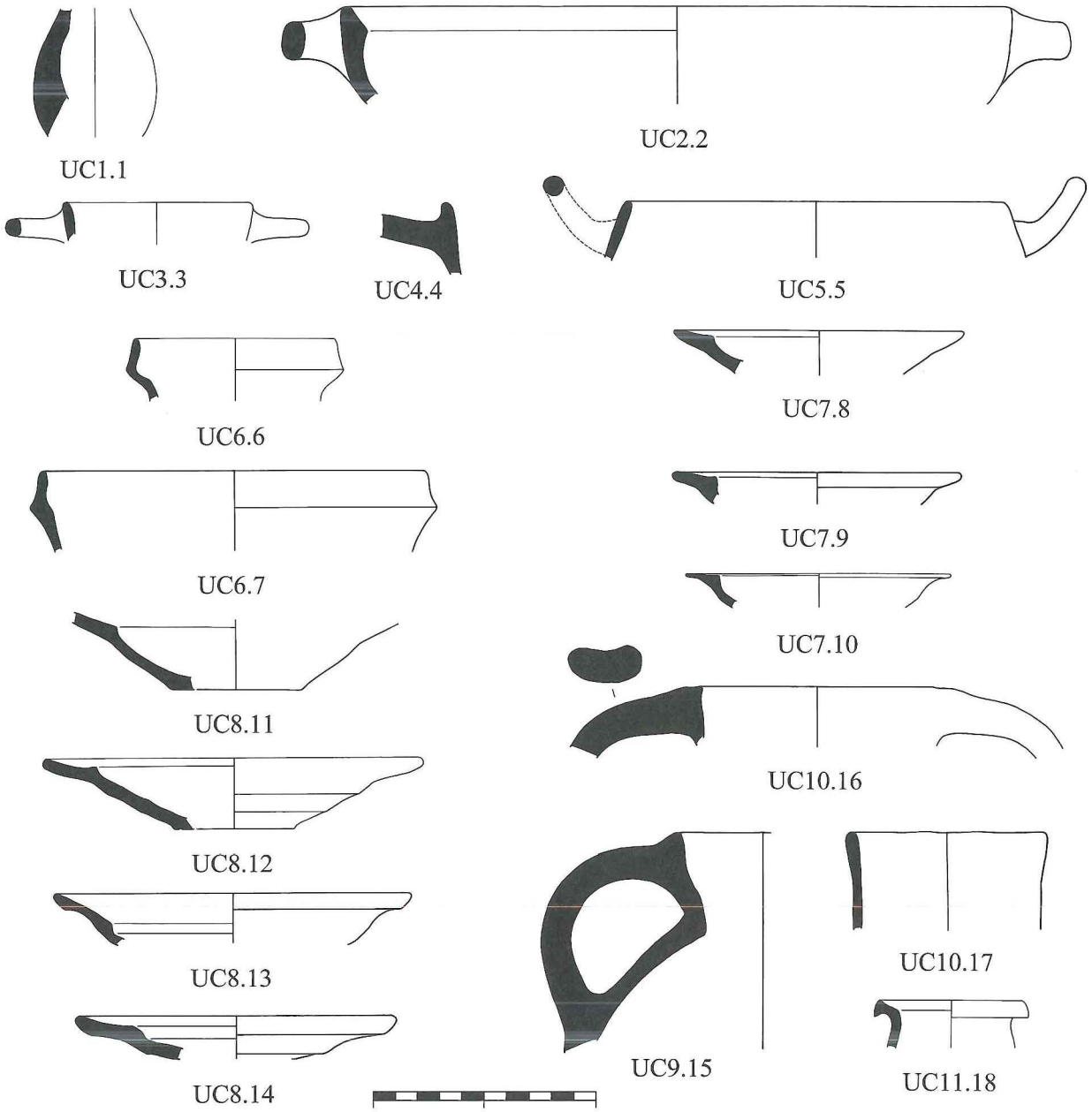

Fig. 131. UC1-11.

3. Fig. 131. Rim and handle (97.3534.D1.17-19). D 8 cm. Well levigated pale yellow fabric (2.5Y 8/2-5Y 8/2) with some small voids. White and brown inclusions and some smaller red, grey and blackish ones.

All the UC4-5 fragments and one of the UC6 ones come from the same deposit containing material dating from the Iron Age up to the 4th century BC, but there are a few later intrusions. UC6 could be an early, plain version of the 2nd century BC table-ware cup from Panayia Ematousa.[32]

UC4: Cups with slightly everted rim.

4. Fig. 131. Rim and handle (98.3434.F1.98). D ? Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with pale yellow exterior surface (2.5Y 8/3). Tiny red, white and grey inclusions. Similar type: 98.3434.F1.104, 105, 114+115.

UC5: Skyphoi with straight inward turned rim and small up-curving horizontal handles below the rim.

[32] Lund 1998, 333, 336 nos. 17-20, fig. 34.

5. Fig. 131. Rim and handle (98.3434.F1.113). D 16 cm. Light red core (2.5YR 6/6) with numerous voids and large red inclusions up to 2 mm. Pinkish white exterior surface (7.5YR 8/2). Similar type: 98.3434.F1.92

UC6: Skyphoi with straight, offset, inward turned rims.

6: Rim (97.3534.1.21). D 9 cm. Yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/6) with numerous very tiny greyish black inclusions.
7: Fig. 131. Rim (98.3434.F1.99). D 17 cm. Yellow core (10YR 8/6) with pink interior surface (7.5YR 8/4) and very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8/4). A few red and white inclusions and some very small voids.

Plates

Only a few fragments can be readily identified as plates, and they appear to belong to the earliest phase documented at the site, the Archaic period. The early date suggests that plates in the later periods were primarily of decorated tableware unless they were made in materials other than clay. This makes sense as the plate is a serving dish. Altogether the plate is not a very popular form. The lower dating range limit is difficult to determine. The contexts at Panayia Ematousa suggest that production had been brought to an end before the 2nd century BC at the latest. Only two types of plates have been found at Panayia Ematousa, and the forms appear to be related. UC7 is probably a variant of the widely distributed UC8. A problem concerning fragments of this type of plate is the difficulty in distinguishing them from Phoenician lamps, unless they are have soot marks or a nozzle.[33]

Catalogue

UC7: Plates with horizontal interior off-set rims. D 12-13 cm.

Fragments of UC7 were found in the Archaic to Early Classical Pit 8, where many of the UC8 fragments were also found. A similar fragment of a coarse Red Slip Ware comes from deposit D at the Sanctuary of Apollon Hylates at Kourion.[34] Deposit D dates from the CAI period. The closest parallels were found in the Persian level at Tell Keisan in Israel, but the type is not very common there.[35] The chronological correspondence supports an Archaic to Early Classical date for this type.

8. Fig. 131. Rim (95.3629.N5.129). D 12 cm. Reddish yellow core (5YR 6/6) with very pale brown interior and exterior surface (10YR 8/3). Well levigated fabric with some voids.
9. Fig. 131. Rim (95.3629.N5.126). D 13 cm. Reddish yellow core (7.5YR 6/6) with pink interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 8/4). Well levigated fabric with some voids.
10. Fig. 131. Rim (93.3431.3.95). D 12 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4) some tiny white and black inclusions. Similar type: 93.3431.3.93-95, and 99, 98.3433.N2.11, 98.3433.N3.5, 95.3629.N5.58, 99.3630.1.28, 99.3728.W2. 5b.

UC8: Plates with interior off-set rims and flat bases, slightly curved or straight sides. D 14-23 cm.

Several of the UC8 plates were found in Pits 2, 6, and 8 and 3728.B1 dated from the Archaic to Early Classical period. Indeed, almost all the contexts where UC8 fragments have been found contained other Iron Age material. The lower dating limit is difficult to determine, but none of the fragments have been found in the Hellenistic contexts. Some of the fragments from the pits may belong to the same vessels. According to Chambon these Phoenician "assiettes à marli" are known from the most important Phoenician sites from the third quarter of the 8th century BC and spread into the Mediterranean area during the 7th century BC.[36] The plates from Tell Keisan tend to have some exterior mouldings while the plates from Panayia Ematousa are more often plain with straight sides. Apparently it is a question of technique rather than chronology as both plain and moulded plates were found in Pits 2 and 8. In Cyprus this type of plate is classified as Plain White V to VII, and similar plates from Kition-Bamboula have been dated to the end of the 4th century BC.[37] Both the moulded and the plain types appear at Kition-Bamboula. Again there is no chronological distinction, and the two sub-types are grouped together as Kition-

[33] Wismann, PE I, 339-42.
[34] Buitron-Oliver 1996b, 44 no. D7, fig. 46.
[35] Chambon 1980, 167 type B.
[36] Chambon 1980, 166-8, pl. 38.
[37] Gjerstad 1948, fig. 56 no. 21; Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, pl. 135 no. 8; Salles 1983, 68, fig. 25 nos. 206-14.

Bamboula type 1-3b.[38] A plate from Failaka in Kuwait may be a Hellenistic version, but the rim is much less carefully executed.[39]

11. Fig. 131. Near complete with straight side, lip missing (96.3629.N5.7). D app. 15 cm. Base D 6 cm. Well levigated pink fabric (7.5YR 8/4) with some tiny greyish black inclusions.

12. Fig. 131. Near complete with straight side (99.3732.WB1.4). D 17 cm. Reddish yellow core (5YR 6/6) with pink interior and exterior surface (7.5YR 8/4). A few tiny to small white inclusions and occasional reddish brown ones.

13. Fig. 131. Rim with slightly curved side (96. 3629.N5.100). D 16 cm. Pink to reddish yellow fabric (7.5 YR 8/4-6) with tiny dark inclusions and small and large voids.

14. Fig. 131. Rim (93.3431.3.33). D 14 cm. Pale yellow fabric (2.5Y 8/3) with a few tiny black and beige inclusions. Similar type: 94.3430.B2.16, 93.3431.3.29, 91-92, 101, 161-163 and 194, 98.3433.B1.20-21, 98.3433.C1.14, 98.3433.F1. 19 and 20, 98.3433.G1.3, 98.3433.N2.8, 98.3434.B1.21, 97. 3533.N3.44, 97.3534.D1.52, 95.3629.N5.5, 18, 109, 111, 113, 123-124, and 129, 96.3629.N5.99, and 101-105, 98. 3728.B1.6, 99.3732.WC1.6, 99.3828.A1.20, 99.3828.D1. 21+23+24+26+28, 99.3830.4.23, 99.3927.A1.11.

Jugs/amphorae/amphoriskoi

Jugs are very difficult to identify from the small fragments preserved at Panayia Ematousa. Unless the spout is preserved most fragments could equally well belong to amphorae/amphoriskoi.

Catalogue

UC9: Jugs with straight rims, short, narrow, cylindrical necks and globular bodies, single arched handle on the rims, pinched mouths. D 8-10 cm.

All fragments of UC9 except one come from Pit 2 of the Archaic to Early Classical period. According to both the form and size they belong with the Plain White IV group.[40] A similar jug with a double handle found in the chamber of tomb 105 at Salamis has been dated to the transition between the CAI and CAII periods.[41] Similar jugs continued to be used later, but the transition from neck to shoulder became less pronounced, and some of the UC9 fragments may belong to the later types.[42]

15. Fig. 131. Rim, neck and part of shoulder (93.3431.3.39). D 8 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with some tiny red and black inclusions. Pale yellow exterior surface (2.5Y 8/3). Similar type: 93.3431.3.238, 272-273, 97.3632.N1.9

UC10: Jugs with straight rims, handle on the rim. D 6-14 cm.

Two of the contexts of UC10 fragments (Pit 8 and 97.3432.A3) suggest a date in the Archaic period. Similar coarse ware jugs from Salamis tomb 97 with band handle, globular belly and rounded base have been dated to the CAII period.[43] The type was long-lived, appearing as late as Plain White VII.[44]

16. Fig. 131. Rim (94.3729.E4.19). D 11 cm. Pale yellow fabric (5Y 8/3) with many tiny beige inclusions and haloes and some tiny black inclusions.

17. Fig. 131. Rim (96.3733.D3.21). D 9 cm. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4) with a few dark and reddish inclusions and grits. Similar type: 97.3432.A3.6, 95.3531.B2.146, 97.3534.2.30, 97.3534.A1.51, 97.3534.D1.39, 97.3534.E1.7, 94.3629.C4.21, 96.3629.N5.129, 95.3730.B2.132, 95.3731. 1.31, 96.3733.C2.32, 97.3827.1.15, 99.3827.NB1.20.

UC11: Jug with everted rim with groove on top. D 6.5 cm.

The context prompts a tentative dating of the single UC11 fragment to the Hellenistic to Early Roman periods. A somewhat similar jug from tomb 9 at Marion has been dated to the Hellenistic period, and two jugs from Sabratha dated to the mid-1st century AD are comparable.[45] Apparently a fashion for this type of rim was current all over the Roman Empire around the Augustan period (see UC30), and a similar date is suggested for UC11.

18. Fig. 131. Rim (98.3827.WB2.8). D 6.5 cm. Pink core (5YR 8/4) with reddish yellow interior surface (5YR 7/6) and pink exterior surface (5YR 8/3). Numerous tiny black inclusions and voids.

UC12: Jugs with concave neck with plain rims, vertical handles below the rims. D 5-18 cm.

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[38] Salles 1983, 68.
[39] Hannestad 1983, pl. 46 nos. 461.
[40] Gjerstad 1948, fig. 45 nos. 11-2.
[41] Karageorghis 1970a, 152 no. 17, pl. 252 no. 17.
[42] Gjerstad 1948, fig. 57 no. 13.
[43] Karageorghis 1970a, 143-4, pl. 251 no. 12.
[44] Gjerstad 1948, fig. 70 nos. 15-16.
[45] Vessberg & Westholm 1956, fig. 22 no. 9; Dore 1989, 234 type 345, fig. 66 no. 345.3731, 235 type 347, fig. 67 no. 347.3747.

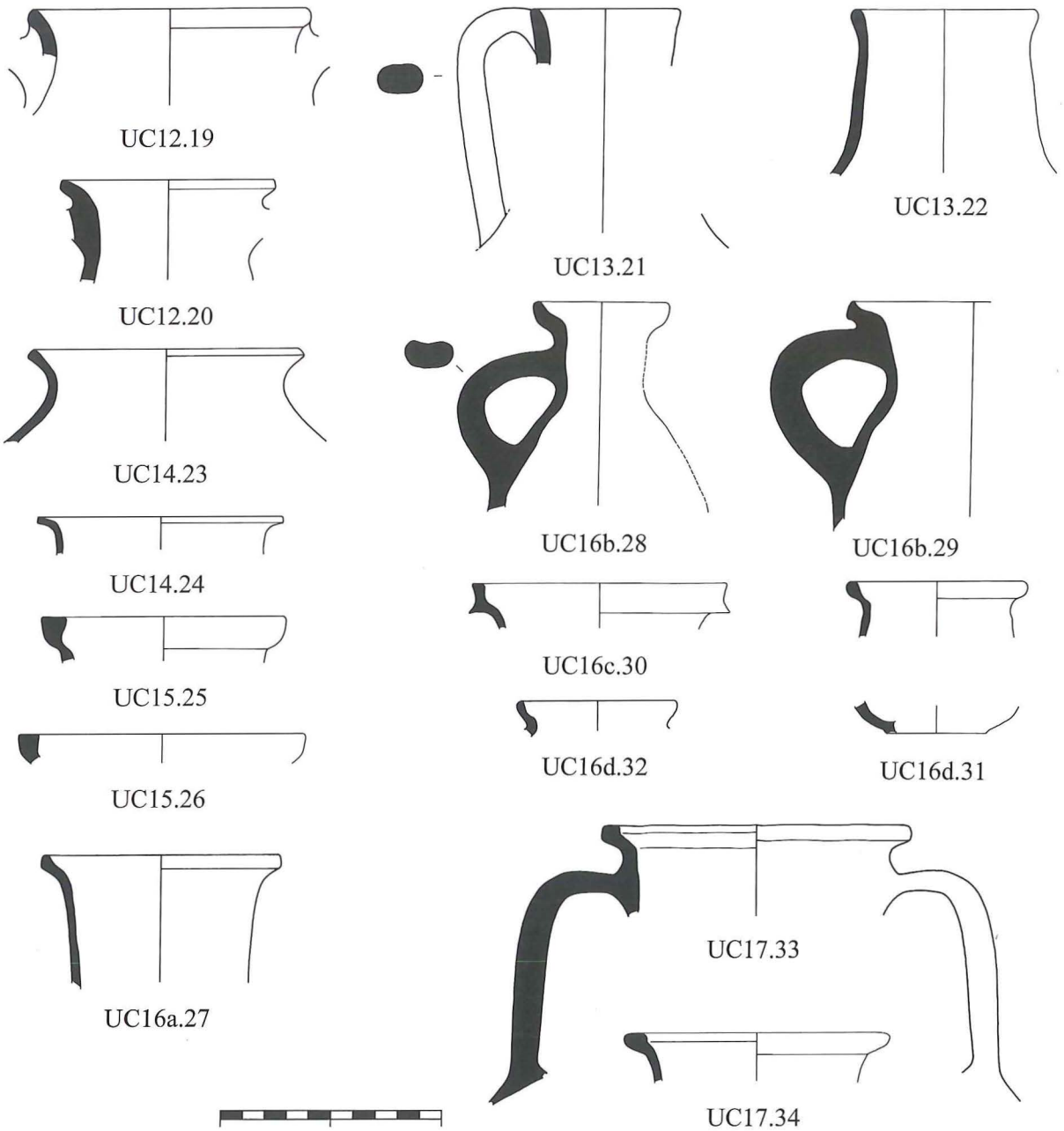

Fig. 132. UC12-17.

Two of the contexts of UC12 (3733.C2 and 3734.A3) suggest a tentative dating in the Hellenistic to Early Roman periods.

19. Fig. 132. Rim and neck (97.3533.N2.22). D 12 cm. Reddish brown core (5YR 4/4) with brown interior surface (7.5YR 5/4) and brown to dark grey exterior surface (7.5YR 5/4-4/1). Medium coarse fabric with numerous whitish and grey grits and many blackish inclusions in the surface.

20. Fig. 132. Rim (94.3629.AW5.13). D 10 cm. Medium coarse pale yellow fabric (2.5Y 8/2) with greyish black and some reddish brown inclusions up to 1-2 mm. Similar type: 98.3434.A1.21, 96.3733.C2.26, 97.3734.A1.18, 97.3734.A 3.56.

UC13: Thin-walled amphorae/jugs with slightly everted rims. D 5-11 cm.

One of the contexts dates UC13 from the 3rd century to the end of the 2nd or early 1st century BC (3630.AW7). A similar type of rim and neck is

seen on a Plain White VII coarse ware jug from Lapithos,[46] and a handle-less jug from Didyma in south-western Turkey dated to the pre-Hellenistic period[47]

21. Fig. 132. Rim and neck with vertical handles from lip to shoulder (94.3630.AW7.202). D 6.5 cm. Yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/6) with black and reddish brown inclusions. Pale yellow exterior surface (2.5Y 8/2).
22. Fig. 132. Rim with slightly thickened lip and neck (98.3827.W2.7). D 8 cm. Pinkish white to pinkish grey fabric (5YR 8-7/2) with numerous black inclusions with numerous voids. Pink exterior surface (5YR 7/4). Similar type: 97.3534.D1.50+53, 97.3634.2.52.

UC14: Jugs with horizontal rims. D 10-12 cm.

The contexts of UC14 suggest a tentative dating in the Hellenistic to Early Roman periods.

23. Fig. 132. Rim (98.3734.C3.34). D 12 cm. Pink core (5YR 7/4) with very pale brown interior surface (10YR 7/4) and pink exterior surface (5YR 8/3). Gritty fabric with black and white inclusions and voids.
24. Fig. 132. Rim (97.3634.B1.42). D 10.5 cm. Reddish yellow to pink core (7.5YR 7-6/4) very pale brown interior and exterior surface (10YR 7/3-4). Numerous tiny greyish black inclusions.

UC15: Jugs/amphorae with everted thickened rims with angular profiles. D 11-13 cm.

The contexts of UC15 prompt a tentative dating in the Hellenistic to Early Roman periods.

25. Fig. 132. Rim (95.3731.1.27). D 11 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6) with tiny dark inclusions.
26. Fig. 132. Rim (95.3531.B2.82). D 13 cm. Well levigated pink fabric (7.5YR 8/4) with some tiny rounded greyish black inclusions. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 7/3).

UC16: Jugs/amphoriskoi with everted, interior off-set rims and vertical handles below the rims.

Four sub-types of UC16 can be distinguished: a-d. The form and size of UC16a-c suggest that they are jugs or amphoriskoi, but only on two fragments have preserved the handle (UC16b.28-29). Most of the contexts of UC16a date from the Hellenistic to Early Roman period, but several of the UC16b fragments have come from Archaic to Classical contexts (Pits 4 and 8 and 99.3828.D1). A jug with a rim somewhat similar to UC16b from Sabratha is dated to the late 6th century AD, but no handles are preserved.[48] A fragment similar to UC16c, but identified as a bowl or basin, comes from a Late Roman deposit at Maroni-Petrera dated to the late 4th to the first half of the 5th century AD.[49] UC16d is a smaller variation.

Sub-type UC16a

27. Fig. 132. Rim and neck (98.3734.D2.58). D 11 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with voids and tiny red and white inclusions. Similar type: 98.3434.2.31, 95.3532.A3.87, 96.3533.2.79b, 95.3631.H1.12, 97.3634.C1.154.

Sub-type UC16b

28. Fig. 132. Upper part (99.3828.D1.32). D 6 cm. Reddish yellow core (7.5YR 7-6/6) with pale yellow interior surface (2.5Y 8/4) and light brown exterior surface (7.5YR 6/4). Occasional white, black, and red inclusions.
29. Fig. 132. Upper part (96.3629.N5.190). D 11 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with numerous tiny beige inclusions and haloes and a few tiny black inclusions. Similar type: 93.3431.3.234, 237, and 272, 98.3432.N0.11, 97.3533.N3.45+46, 94.3629.C6.2 and 9, 96.3629.N5.189, 95.3630.N1.14, 96.3733.E3.14, 96.3733.E3.24.

Sub-type UC16c

30. Fig. 132. Rim with concave outer face (99.3928.2.52). D 11.5 cm. Reddish yellow core (5YR 7/6) and with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5YR 8/2). Some tiny yellowish white inclusions.

Sub-type UC16d

31. Fig. 132. Rim and base (99.3732.W2.6+7). D 8 cm. Base D 4.5 cm. Light brown to reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/4-7/6) with occasional brownish black and white inclusions.
32. Fig. 132. Rim (99.3435.B1.58). D 7 cm. Pink core (7.5YR 8-7/4) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/4). Distinctive fabric with a few reddish inclusions up to 1mm and more. Similar type: 93.3431.3.237a-b.

UC17: Amphorae/jugs with off-set everted, thickened rims. D 12-14 cm.

One of the contexts of UC17 prompts a tentative dating in the 2nd to the 1st centuries BC. A Red Slip jug from Idalion, dated around the 4th century AD, has a very similar profile, but the diameter is much smaller.[50] A trefoil flacon from

[46] Gjerstad 1948, fig. 70 no. 21.
[47] Schattner 1996, 193 no. 186, abb. 120.
[48] Dore 1989, 242 type 381, fig. 67 no. 381.3813.
[49] Tomber 2002, fig. 6.4 no. 62.
[50] Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, 633 no. 8, pl. 148 no. 6.

Sabratha has a similar type of rim.[51] The form suggests that the fragment from Panayia Ematousa comes from an amphora.

33. Fig. 132. Rim and handle (93.3532.2.6). D 14 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/3). Some tiny white, black, and reddish beige inclusions.

34. Fig. 132. Rim fragment of amphorae/jugs (96.3826.A1.9). D 12 cm. Medium coarse light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4) with voids and limestone grits.

UC18: Jug with thickened rounded rim, interior of rim slightly convex and arched vertical handles.

Pit 8 dates the single UC18 fragment to the Archaic to Early Classical period. The rim is very distinctive and although it belongs to a smaller vessel, it bares some resemblance to a coarse ware jug from Tomb 7 at Vouni dated to the later part of CCII.[52]

35. Fig. 133. Rim and handle (96.3629.N5.122). D 8 cm. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with white inclusions.

UC19: Jug with everted rim and vertical handle below the rim.

The single UC19 fragment comes from Pit 2 of the Archaic to Early Classical period. The form suggests an amphoriskos, but the fragment is too small to confirm this.

36. Fig. 133. Rim and handle (93.3431.3.235). D 9 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/2). Some tiny red, black, and white inclusions and elongated voids.

UC20: Lagynos with profiled rim.

The context dates the single UC20 fragment to the Hellenistic period around 75-25 BC, at the latest. This type of rim was common on slim-necked jugs in the Hellenistic period, but the handle is always attached under the rim, as for instance on a lagynos from Paphos.[53] However a red slipped amphoriskos from Salamis, also dated to the Hellenistic period, has a somewhat similar type of rim, and the handle is attached to it.[54]

37. Fig. 133. Rim with handle attachment (98.3734.D2.161). D 6 cm. Medium coarse yellowish brown fabric (7.5YR 5/6) with lots of tiny white inclusions and some large white and dark grey ones. Pink exterior surface (5YR 7/4).

UC21: Large round-mouthed jug with tall conical neck, ribbed handle and everted rim.

The context of UC21 suggests a date in the Hellenistic period around 75-25 BC, at the latest. The form immediately suggests an amphora, but there is only one handle. Unfortunately the rim is missing where the spout should be, and it might be a one-handled amphora.

38. Fig. 133. Upper part. Spout not preserved (94.3630.AW7.AR256). D 14.5 cm. Plain very pale brown to yellow fabric (10YR 8/46).

Bowls

A large variety of bowls appear at Panayia Ematousa, and many of them have very simple forms that are difficult to date. Very few types of bowls have in-curved rims (UC22, 38, 40-42). The three most popular types are UC25-26 and UC28. Bowls with curved sides and plain rims (UC25a-c) appear in three variants at Panayia Ematousa, from shallow everted bowls to deep hemispherical ones. Bowls with off-set rim are very common, in fact six different varieties have been identified (UC26a-f) and it appears to be the most popular bowl-type at Panayia Ematousa. According to L. Hannestad this type as such is not a useful ceramic indicator for dating.[55] Another popular bowl-type at Panayia Ematousa is the bowl with a projecting horizontal rim of which three varieties have been identified (UC28a-b). Concerning this type Hannestad observed that it is almost impossible to distinguish between the Assyrian and Hellenistic bowls.[56]

All of the common types of light utility bowls at Panayia Ematousa (UC25-26 and 28) belong to the Late Archaic to Early Classical period, and appear in all the pits of this period. It seems that light utility bowls were less common in the later

[51] Dore 1989, 242 type 380, fig. 67 no. 380.3893.

[52] Gjerstad *et al.* 1937, 315 no. 34; Gjerstad 1948, fig. 70 no. 23.

[53] Hayes 1991, fig. 10 no. 14.

[54] Diederichs 1980, 21 no. 17, pl. 3-4.

[55] Hannestad 1983, 24.

[56] Hannestad 1983, 24-5.

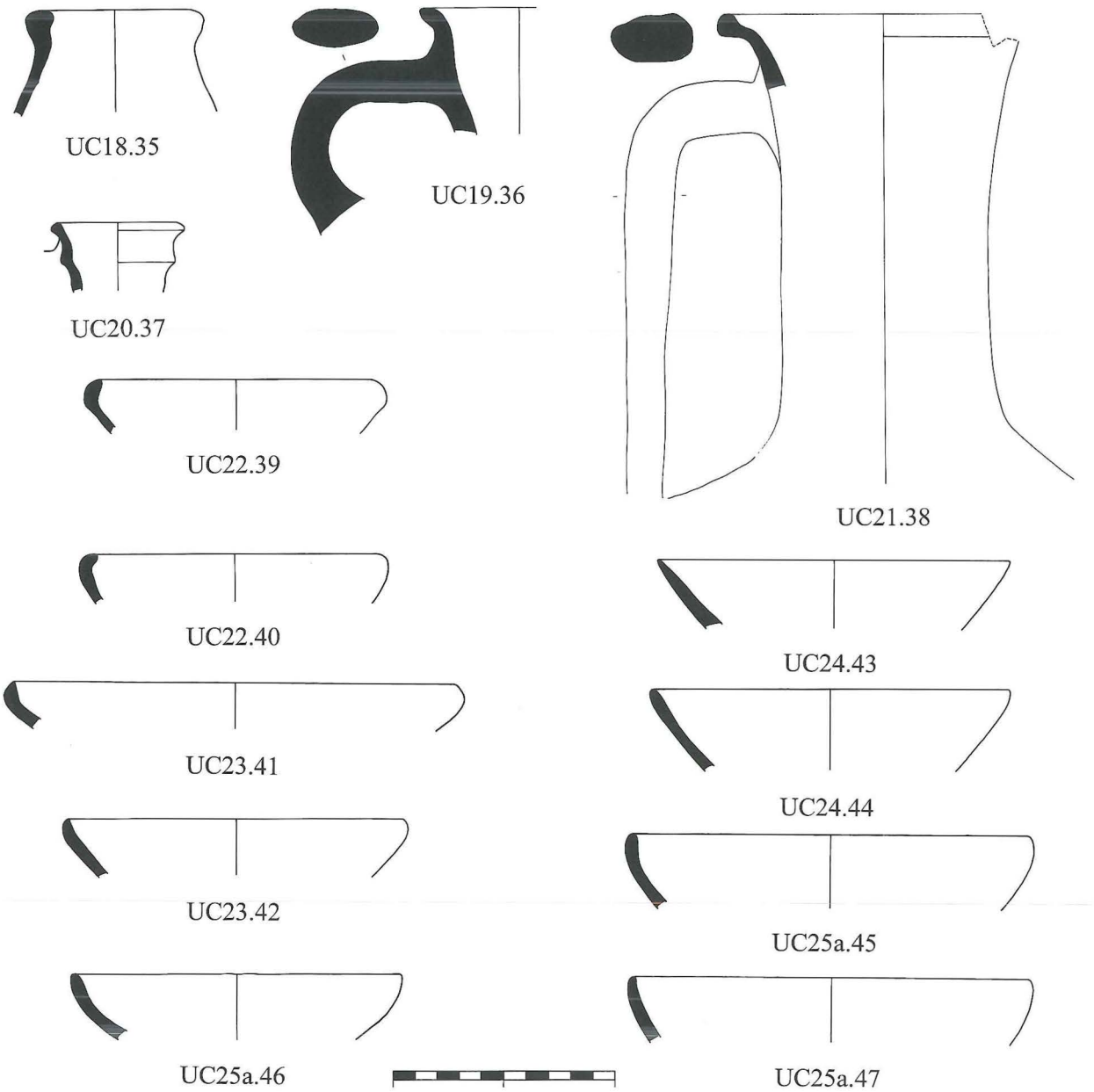

Fig. 133. UC18-24 and UC25a.

periods. It may be seen as evidence to indicate that this class of bowls was intended for serving and therefore became slipped or glazed in the later periods. Further support for this argument is the appearance of the most popular light utility bowls at Panayia Ematousa (UC25-26 and UC28) in decorated material.[57]

Catalogue

UC22: Echinus bowls with in-curved rims with pronounced contraction and ring bases. D 10-20 cm.

Examples of echinus bowls have come from contexts with material dating from the Iron Age into the 1st century AD. At least three of the contexts are Hellenistic to Early Roman (3531.C3,

[57] Sørensen, PE I, 165, IA1.15; 171, IA2.54; 175, IA3.78; 180, IA5.106.

3632.2A and 2B). Small bowls with in-curved rim and straight sides appear in Cyprus in Plain White VII and continue into the Hellenistic period.[58] Black glossed echinus bowls have come from all over Cyprus e.g. Panayia Ematousa, Kition-Bamboula and Salamis.[59] At Salamis they first appeared at the end of the 5th century BC, when they were relatively thick-walled. By the beginning of the 3rd century they had developed into a fine, very uniform shape that remained very common until the end of the 2nd century BC. Greek bowls with an in-curved rim are essentially a creation of the 4th century BC and they continued to be popular at least until the middle of the 2nd century BC.[60] According to Hannestad Near Eastern potters originally borrowed the form from Greece, and it became a very popular type.[61] By the beginning of the Hellenistic Age it was the most common type of bowl in Pergamon, Tarsus, Antioch, Hama, Samaria. In fact the form was more popular in the eastern Mediterranean basin than in Greece. At Failaka in Kuwait it was the most common black glazed form, and it was also popular in undecorated ware, but before the end of the 1st century BC the hemispherical bowl succeeded it. Two echinus bowls from deposit H14 dated to the end of the 3rd century BC at Knossos, one of which is undecorated show the tendency of the form to be lower and have a pronounced bevel.[62] The un-glossed fragments from Panayia Ematousa are not very uniform, but they appear primarily to be of the later kind with straight sides.

39. Fig. 133. Rim and side (94.3631.2.29). D 13 cm. Yellowish red core (5YR 5/6-8) with pale red interior surface (7.5R 6/4) and very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 7-8/3). Well levigated fabric a few tiny grey inclusions.

40. Fig. 133. Rim and side (97.3534.D1.10). D 14 cm. Pink to reddish yellow core (5YR 7/4-6/6) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/2-3). Well levigated fabric with some very tiny and few small oblong voids and few very small red and brownish inclusions. Similar type: 94.3632.B2.6 and 18.

UC23: Bowls with slightly in-curved rims.

At Salamis bowls similar to UC23 with small horizontal handles, some with decoration, are considered to be Archaic.[63] The form appears related to the bowls with in-curved rim (UC22).

41. Fig. 133. Rim and side (95.3531.C3.42). D 20 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/3-4) with numerous tiny grey inclusions.

42. Fig. 133. Rim and side (98.3434.F1.115). D 15 cm. Reddish yellow core (5YR 6/6) with very pale brown interior surface (10YR 8/3) and pink to very pale brown exterior surface (5YR 7/4-10YR 8/3). Well levigated fabric with some small voids.

UC24: Shallow bowls with softly curving sides, pointed to rounded rims. D 14-20 cm.

A similar round-rimmed bowl with a small base ring from the Meniko-Litharkes Sanctuary near Limassol dates to the Archaic to Early Classical period.[64] The bowl is made of reddish fabric with a lighter colour slip. Another similar bowl of local pale brown fabric from Didyma has been dated to the Pre-Hellenistic period.[65]

43. Fig. 133. Pointed rim (98.3434.F1.90). D 16 cm. Light yellowish brown fabric (10YR6/4). No description of the inclusions.

44. Fig. 133. Rounded rim (99.3435.B1.59). D 16 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/3). Few tiny white inclusions and voids. Similar type: 98.3433.F1.8, 99.3630.1.30b.

UC25: Hemispherical bowls with everted convex sides and flat bases. D 10-20 cm.

Three sub-types of hemispherical bowls can be distinguished based on the relationship between the diameter of the rim and the diameter of the base. The UC25a bowls are slightly out-turned rims and the sides have more flattened less hemispherical. UC25b-c are truly hemispherical bowls with either straight (b) or slightly in-curved rims (c).
UC25a has primarily been identified in Archaic to Early Classical contexts (Pits 2 and 8, 3534.D2 and

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[58] Gjerstad 1948, fig. 67 no. 13; Vessberg & Westholm 1956, fig. 21 nos. 4-7.

[59] Lund 1998, 334 nos. 10-13, fig. 34; Salles 1993c, 190 no. 249, fig. 202; Jehasse 1978, 46-53, 57-65, figs. 31-32 and 35.

[60] Sparkes & Talcott 1970, 131-2; Edwards 1975, 29-31.

[61] Hannestad 1983, 15-16, 57, pl.1 and 47.

[62] Callaghan 1992, 106 nos. 5-6, pl. 88.

[63] Karageorghis 1970a, 125 no. 21, pl. 245; 87 no. 19, pl. 234, 66 no. 4, pl. 226, 22 nos. 118 and 125, pl. 208; Karageorghis 1973, 28 no. 205, pl. 235.

[64] Karageorghis 1977, 30, fig. 10 no. 41.

[65] Schattner 1996, 19 nos. 147-9, 151, abb. 118.

3429.B1). The material from the Swedish Cyprus Expeditions dates this type of bowl to the Hellenistic I period.[66] However, a bowl classified as CAII from the Meniko-Litharkes Sanctuary near Limassol, made of buff to greenish fabric, has a similar form, but the diameter is smaller, only around 10.5-12 cm. [67] A similar type of bowl is common in Level 4 at Tell Keisan dated around 650-580 BC.[68] The Archaic type is flat-based, but finds from Failaka suggest that the same form with a ring base was produced as late as the Hellenistic period.[69]

Several of the contexts of UC25b date to the Archaic to Early Classical periods (Pits 4, and 8, 3432.B1, and 3534.D2), but the form also appears in Hellenistic to Early Roman contexts. Similar bowls were found in Kition-Bamboula, in a deposit with material dated from the Archaic period until the end of the 2nd century BC.[70] A shallow CAII bowl from the Meniko-Litharkes Sanctuary near Limassol made of buff fabric has a similar form, but the diameter is smaller, around 11-13 cm.[71] Other parallels have come from Level 4 at Tell Keisan dated around 650-580 BC, and a similar bowl from Didyma of local pale brown fabric with pointed rim has been dated around 500 BC.[72]

Pits 4 and 8 and 3429.B1 date UC25c to the Archaic to Early Classical period, but one of the contexts (3928.2) contained other material dated no earlier than the Hellenistic period.

Sub-type UC25a

45. Fig. 133. Plain rim and side (93.3431.3.133). D 16 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/2). Some tiny black and white inclusions.

46. Fig. 133. Near complete with plain rim and side (95.3629.N5.89). D 15 cm. Brown core (7.5YR 5/4) with white interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/2). Some tiny black and small red inclusions.

47. Fig. 133. Plain rim and side (96.3629.N5.127). D 18 cm. Pale yellow fabric (2.5Y 8/2) with pale inclusions. Similar type: 95.3429.B1.9, 93.3431.3.8, 35, 102, 107, 187, 224 and 288, 98.3432.N2.8, 93.3532.2.29, 97.3534.D1.14, 97.3534.D2.18, 95.3629.N5.10+36, 11, 25, 36, 57, 89A, and 112, 96.3629.N5.5, 119, 123, and NN.

Sub-type UC25b

48. Fig. 134. Near complete with straight rim and flat base (99.3828.E2.4). D 16.5 cm. Base D 6.5 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/3) with numerous small to larger white inclusions and occasional dark grey and red ones.

49. Fig. 134. Straight rim (97.3432.B1.6). D 19 cm. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with numerous small white, greyish and yellowish, angular inclusions and many small voids. Similar type: 98.3434.A1.22, 98.3434.F1.91-92, 95.3531.C3.13, 96.3533.1.42, 97.3534.A1.13 and 16, 97.3534.D1.47, 94.3629.C6.8 and 12, 95.3631.G1.30, 99.3828.E1.5, 99.3830.4.22.

Sub-type UC25c

50. Fig. 134. Near complete with in-curved rim (95.3629.N5.90). D 15 cm. Base D 5.2 cm. Height 7.5 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with some tiny white, red and black inclusions.

51. Fig. 134. In-curved rim and side (99.3928.2.51). D 15.5 cm. Reddish yellow core (5YR 7/6-8) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/3). Well levigated fabric with large reddish inclusions and smaller brown ones and tiny white ones. Similar type: 93.3629.3.25, 94.3431.7.7, 95.3429.B1.6 and 7, 95.3530.F2.9, 90, and 112, 97.3534.A1.53, 94.3629.C6.16, 95.3629.M2.12.

UC26: Bowls with flaring sides, off-set rims and flat bases. D 10-31 cm.

Six sub-types of bowls with off-set rim can be distinguished: a-f. The sizes of UC26a-b and d-e are fairly uniform with a diameter of around 17-21 cm. UC26c is a larger variant of UC26b, though thick-walled bowls of a smaller diameter also occur. UC26f is an irregular sub-type, but clearly related to UC26b in both form and fabric.

UC26a has a concave lip with a rounded edge. Two of the contexts of UC26a date from the Archaic to Early Classical period (Pits 2 and 8). A similar type of bowl appeared at Level 4 at Tell Keisan dated around 650-580 BC.[73] At Tell Keisan it is often slipped or painted. At Failaka a glazed parallel is common, but the type rarely occurs in the undecorated so-called common ware.[74] According to Hannestad the type was popular in the Levant in the Hellenistic period, but the origin of the form can be traced back to the Assyrian

[66] Vessberg & Westholm 1956, fig. 21 no. 8.
[67] Karageorghis 1977, 31 nos. 57-60, fig. 10.
[68] Salles 1980, 148, pl. 129 no. 10.
[69] Hannestad 1983, 17, pl. 2 no. 20.
[70] Salles 1993c, 182, fig. 194-5.
[71] Karageorghis 1977, fig. 10 nos. 55-56.
[72] Salles 1980, pl. 30 no. 5; Schattner 1996, 190 no. 168, abb. 119.
[73] Salles 1980, 149, pl. 30 no. 7.
[74] Hannestad 1983, 23-5, pl. 6.

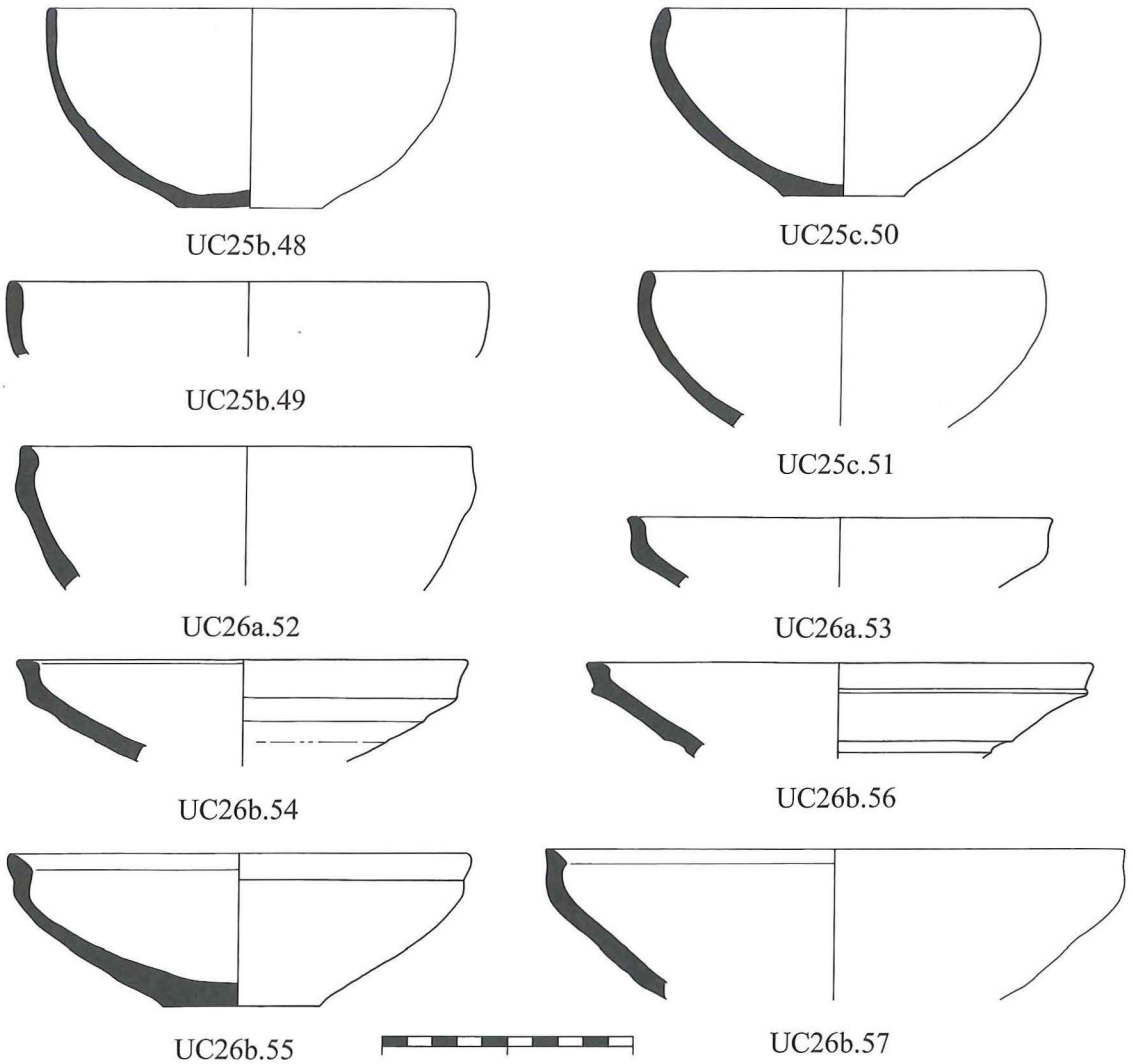

Fig. 134. UC25b and UC26a-b.

domination.[75] Three main variants are present at Failaka, two of which also appear at Panayia Ematousa (UC26a-b). Both types have both flat and concave bases, and occasionally a ring base.

UC26b have an exterior thickened rim, some with a groove or ridge. The lip has a thickened edge flattened on top and is turned more or less sharply outwards. The diameter ranges from 17-23 cm. It is the most popular of the bowls with offset rims, and some near complete specimens were found. The majority of the fragments have been found in the Archaic to Early Classical contexts (Pits 2, 4, and 8, 3432.B2, 3432.N2-3, and 3732.WC1). However they also appear in Hellenistic to Early Roman contexts (3531.C3, 3629.Ab3, 3733.C3, 3734.A3). At least one similar find from Idalion is dated from the Late Archaic to Classical periods.[76] Two very similar bowls from Level 4 at Tell Keisan were dated around 650-580 BC.[77] A bowl from Sabratha made of orange fabric with quartz, limestone, and iron ore inclusions appears identical to 95.3629.N5.93 from the Archaic to Early Classical Pit 8, but it has been dated to the 2nd half of the 1st century AD.[78] According to Hannestad it is almost impossible,

[75] Hannestad 1983, 24.
[76] Stager, Walker & Wright 1974, pl. V no. 10.
[77] Salles 1980, pl. 29 no. 7, pl. 30 no. 8.
[78] Dore 1989, 172 type 145, fig. 45 no. 2940.

based on form, to distinguish between the Assyrian and Hellenistic bowls, though the Assyrian bowls are generally more carinated.[79]

UC26c is a thick-walled and generally enlarged version of UC26b. The diameter ranges from 16 to 31 cm. Only a few fragments have been identified at Panayia Ematousa. The contexts date this variant to the Archaic to Early Classical. A similar bowl from Tell Keisan was found at Level 4 dated around 650-580 BC.[80]

UC26d has a thickened rim, The diameter ranges from 13 to 24 cm. Several of the fragments were found in Archaic to Early Classical contexts (Pits 2 and 8, 3733.A3). One fragment was found in a Hellenistic to Early Roman context (3733.A2), but as this stratum is directly above one of the Archaic strata it may be an intrusion. At Ayios Philon a similar bowl was found in the stratum over the basilica.[81] The material belongs to the last phase of the occupation, period VII, but Ptolemaic coins suggest that the layer has been infiltrated. Another similar bowl from Level 4 at Tell Keisan has been dated around 650-580 BC.[82] The lip on UC26e is more rounded and irregular, with a diameter ranging from 10 to 18 cm. It is the least carefully executed of the bowls with off-set rim. Similar bowls have been dated to the Hellenistic period at Failaka.[83]

UC26f has everted carinated sides and angular rims. One of the fragments has come from Pit 2 of the Archaic to Early Classical period.

Sub-type UC26a

52. Fig. 134. Rim and side (93.3431.3.112). D 18 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with tiny white, red and black inclusions. Pale yellow exterior surface (2.5Y 8/3).

53. Fig. 134. Rim and side (93.3431.3.131). D 18 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with common tiny yellowish white inclusions. Pale yellow exterior surface (2.5Y 8/3). Similar type: 94.3632.I3.1b, 95.3429.B1.10, 95.3531.C3.12, 96.3629.N5.124, 98.3434.B1.23-24.

Sub-type UC26b

54. Fig. 134. Rim and side (93.3431.3.199). D 18 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4) with common tiny yellowish white and a few larger white inclusions. Pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/2).

55. Fig. 134. Near complete (95.3629.N5.72). D 18.5 cm. Reddish yellow core (5YR 6/6) with very pale brown to reddish yellow interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/3-5YR 7/6). Tiny white, red and black inclusions.

56. Fig. 134. Rim and side (95.3629.N5.78). D 20 cm. Reddish yellow core (5YR 6/6) with pink interior and exterior surfaces (5YR 7-8/4). Well levigated fabric with several voids.

57. Fig. 134. Near complete (99.3828.A1.17-19). D 23 cm. Light reddish brown to yellowish red core (5YR 6/4-5/8) with very pale brown interior surface (10YR 8/3) and pink exterior surface (5YR 7/4). Few whitish inclusions and voids. Similar type: 93.3431.3.7, 38, 55, 98, 110-112, 131, 165-168, 195-196, 198-199, 225 and 226, 97.3432.B2.2, 98.3432.N2.6, 9, and 11, 98.3432.N1.22, 98.3432.N3.13, 98.3433.F1.9, 95.3531.C3.41, 96.3533.2.79, 97.3534.A1.14, 97.3534.D1.51, 94.3629.Ab3.9, 94.3629.C6.5 and 11, 95.3629.N5.9, 30, 56, 76-79, 91-95, 96.3629.N5.131-150, 95.3631.I1.2, 98.3732.E2.14, 99.3732.WC1.5, 96.3733.A2.30, 96.3733.C3.30, 95.3733.E4.12, 97.3734.A3.55, 96.3826.2.9, 99.3828.A1.17, 99.3828.C1.4, 6+8, and 13, 99.3828.D1.5+6+11, 18 and 25, 99.3828.N2.14, 99.3828.W3.8, 16 and 21.

Sub-type UC26c

58. Fig. 135. Rim and side (95.3629.N5.31). D 28 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4) with numerous tiny beige inclusions and haloes and some tiny black inclusions.

59. Fig. 135. Rim and side (95.3631.I1.5). D 31 cm. Reddish yellow core (5YR 6/6) with pink interior and exterior surface (7.5YR 7/4). Some tiny greyish black inclusions and a few larger ones. Also a few whitish inclusions. Similar type: 93.3431.3.28, 97.3632.P7.7.

Sub-type UC26d

60. Fig. 135. Rim and base (93.3431.3.6). D 24 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with some tiny yellowish white inclusions. Pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/3).

61. Fig. 135. Rim (95.3629.N5.56). D 13 cm. Pink fabric (7.5YR 8/4) with many tiny yellowish white and some tiny red inclusions. Similar type: 96.3733.A2.27, 96.3733.A3.8 and 11.

Sub-type UC26e

62. Fig. 135. Rim (96.3733.E4.9). D 18 cm. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7-8/4) with some greyish black and white inclusions. Similar type: 93.3431.3.170, 99.3435.1.14, 96.3733.B2.7.

Sub-type UC26f

63. Fig. 135. Rim and side (93.3431.3.166). D 12 cm. Fine very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with some tiny light reflecting inclusions.

64. Fig. 135. Rim and side (99.3927.2.10). D 14 cm. Relatively hard fired reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6-8) with a few small greyish black inclusions and occasional whitish ones. Many reddish grey inclusions visible on surface up to 1 mm.

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[79] Hannestad 1983, 24-5, pl. 9 no. 105, pl. 10 no. 115.
[80] Salles 1980, pl. 30 no. 8.
[81] Plat Taylor & Megaw 1981, 219, 221 no. 359, fig. 42.
[82] Salles 1980, pl. 30 no. 9.
[83] Hannestad 1983, pl. 7 nos. 89-92.

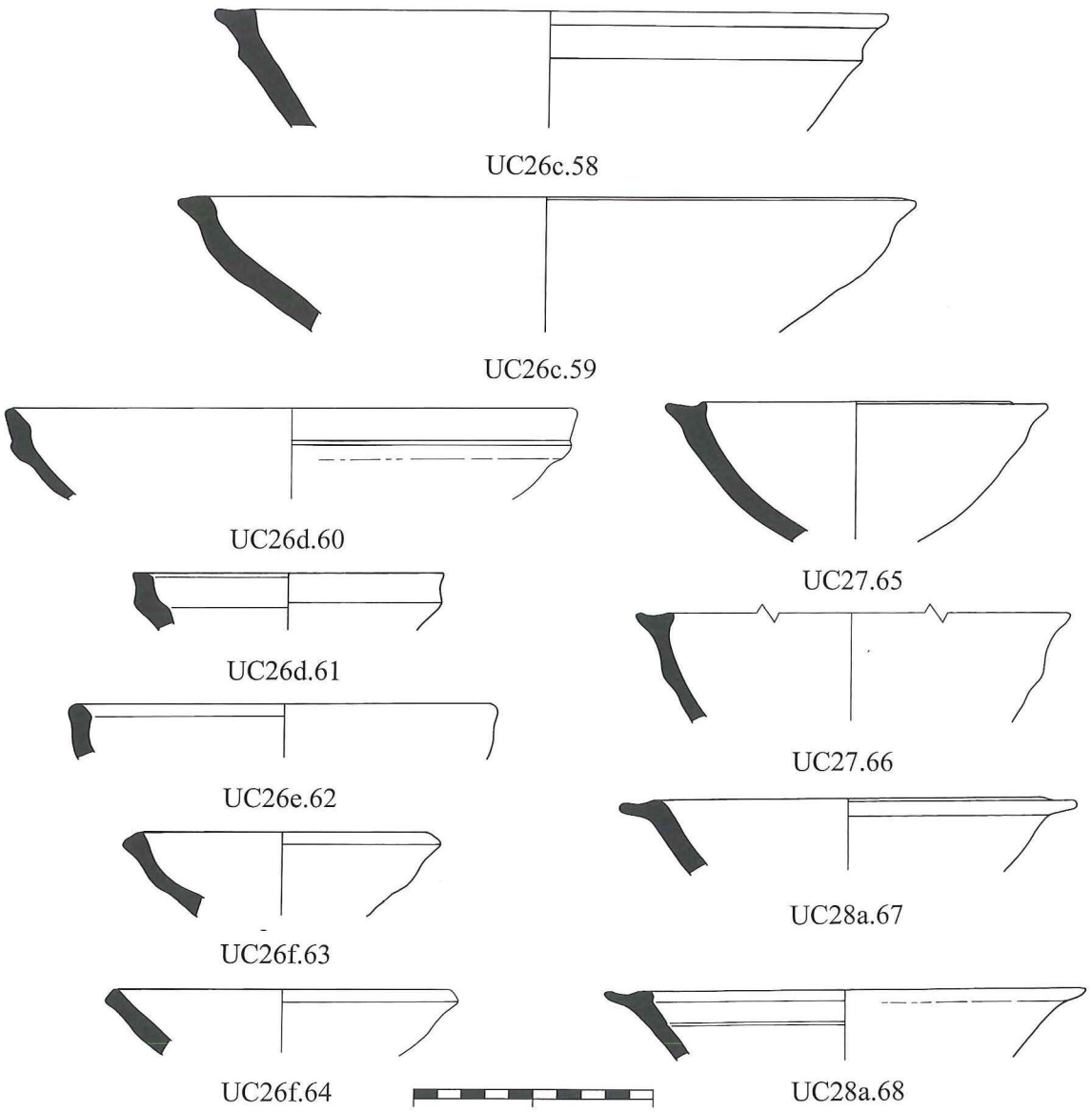

Fig. 135. UC26c, UC27 and UC28a.

UC27: Bowls with horizontal rims with central depression. D 16-23 cm.

Several of the fragments of UC27 were found in Archaic to Early Classical contexts (Pit 2, 3534.D2) and a decorated fragment from Pit 2 indicates that UC27 was also current in a painted variant (93.3431.3.262). According to Gjerstad this bowl type appeared in Cyprus in Plain White VII.[84] The rim is somewhat similar to some glazed plates with thickened interior rim from Failaka, but their sides are straight and they are shallower.[85] Another somewhat similar, flat-based bowl from Sabratha with almost straight sides has been dated 1st century AD.[86]

65. Fig. 135. Rim and side (93.3431.3.124). D 16 cm. Pale yellow fabric (2.5Y 8/4) with numerous tiny beige inclusions and reddish beige haloes.

66. Fig. 135. Painted rim and side (93.3431.1.262). D ?

[84] Gjerstad 1948, pl. 67 no. 15.

[85] Hannestad 1983, 32-4, pl. 20 no. 215.

[86] Dore 1989, 174-6 type 153, pl. 46 no. 153.1713.

Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with some tiny reddish brown and grey inclusions. Similar type: 93.3431.3.142 and 169, 95.3532.A3.84, 97.3534.D2.19, 95.3629.M2.10.

UC28: Bowls with softly curved sides and projecting horizontal rims with central depression. D 13-25 cm.

Three sub-types of bowls with horizontal rim can be distinguished: a-c. UC28c appears to be a smaller variation of a-b, and the rim has a tendency to be more flat. The central depression probably worked as a flange for a lid.

Two of the fragments of UC28a have come from an Archaic to Early Classical context (Pit 8), but generally the contexts of this bowl-type are inconclusive. Similar Plain White IV bowls from the necropolis of Salamis have been dated around 600 BC. According to V. Karageorghis they belong to a type of bowl with horizontal everted rim, of which not all examples are provided with a central depression on the rim.[87] Evidence from Salamis suggests that this type of vessel was very popular around 600 BC. A Plain White IV, so-called plate of buff to reddish, gritty fabric from a warrior's tomb at Mari is a very close parallel, but shallower.[88] According to Gjerstad bowls of the UC28a type appear in Cyprus in Plain White IV-V types, but the material from Kition-Bamboula (type 1-2c) suggests that the production continued into Plain White VI.[89] A saucer with projecting rim and ring base from the Athenian Agora has been dated around 50-100 AD.[90] A very similar bowl-type of which one fragment was found in a context of the second half of the 1st century BC was found at Sabratha.[91] At Failaka a series of Hellenistic, so-called plates have similar rims, but they are shallower.[92]

UC28b has a slightly down-turned rim. The diameter ranges from 15 to 25 cm. All fragments except one were found in Pit 8 of the Archaic to Early Classical period and some of them may belong to the same vessels. A similar bowl from Kition-Bamboula has been dated from the Archaic period until the 4th century BC, and another piece is classified Plain White VII of the Classical period.[93] The form is also compatible with "Persian bowls" from Level 4 at Tell Keisan, dated around 650-580 BC.[94] A similar but smaller bowl from the Hill of the Nymph at Kafizin indicates the longevity of the form.[95]

The rim on UC28c has an angular profile like the so-called "assiette à depression centrale". The diameter ranges from 13 to 19 cm. One of the contexts is Archaic to Early Classical (Pit 8), but another context (3733.E3) contained material as late as the 1st century AD. Similar bowls from Kition-Bamboula have been dated to the Plain White VII period.[96] The bowls from Kition-Bamboula are compared with a bowl from Vouni, which appears to be much closer to UC27.[97] Many bowls of the same type, but with some rim-variations, dated to the CAI period were found in Tomb 79 at Salamis.[98] The diameter of the Salamis bowls is app. 20 cm, all larger than the fragments from Panayia Ematousa. Another similar bowl from Tomb 2 at Patriki has been dated to the CAII period.[99] A series of small to medium sized bowls with a broad, outwardly projecting, nearly horizontal rim from the Athenian Agora is dated to the late 5th century BC and onwards.[100] In Athens the popularity was limited to the Early Hellenistic period, and the production ended around 277 BC.

Sub-type UC28a

67. Fig. 135. Rim and side (96.3629.N5.115). D 19 cm. Pink fabric (7.5YR 8/4) with large voids.

68. Fig. 135. Rim and side (93.3431.3.164). D 20 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4) with pale yellow interior and

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[87] Karageorghis 1967a, 67 nos. 69+70, 39 no. 120 pl. 125; Karageorghis 1970a, 7 no. 11, pl. 203, 133 no. 19, pl. 247; Karageorghis 1973, 42 no. 370, 43 no. 403, pl. 234.

[88] Hadjicosti 1997, 254, fig. 3 no. 10, pl. 52.

[89] Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, pl. 130 no. 13; Gjerstad 1948, pl. 56 no. 19; Salles 1983, 65, 68 nos. 194-202, fig. 25; Salles 1993c, 182 no. 185 fig. 93, 195 no. 299, fig. 216.

[90] Rotroff 1997, 151, fig. 53 no. 760.

[91] Dore 1989, 190-1 type 210, fig. 50 no. 2102.

[92] Hannestad 1983, 28-32, pl. 20 no. 218, 224, 226.

[93] Salles 1993c, 195 no 299, fig. 206; Salles 1983, 75, 78 no. 249, fig. 28.

[94] Salles 1980, pl. 31 no. 1.

[95] Mitford 1980a, 63 no. 82, 73 no. 101.

[96] Salles 1983, 72 no. 231, fig. 27; Salles 1993c, fig. 209 no. 314.

[97] Gjerstad 1948, fig. 67 no. 15.

[98] Karageorghis 1973, pl. 234-5.

[99] Karageorghis 1972, 178 no. 6, fig. 21.

[100] Rotroff 1997, 165, fig. 64 nos. 1045-9.

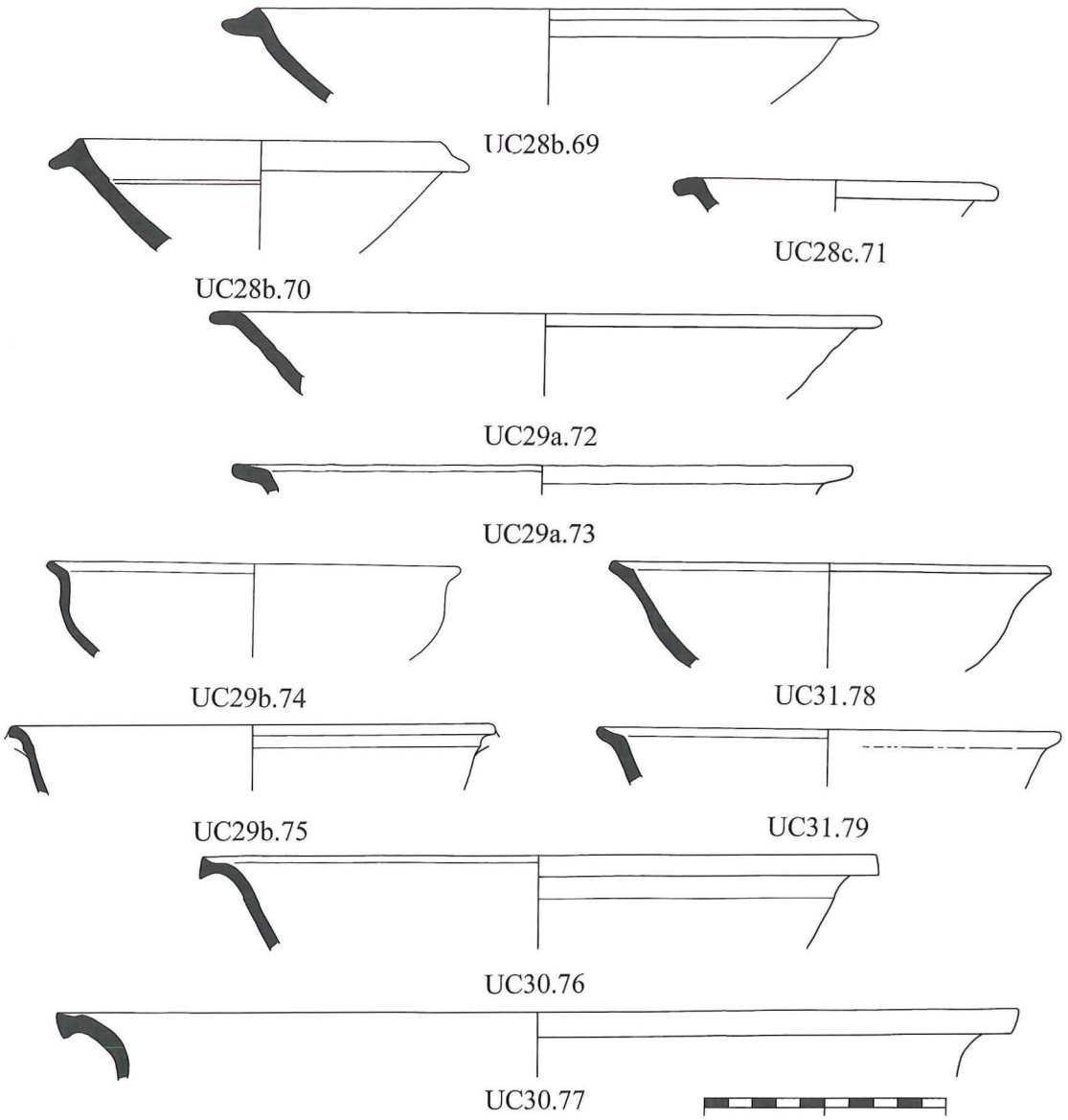

Fig. 136. UC28b and UC29-31.

exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/3). Common tiny yellowish white and a few tiny red inclusions. Similar type: 94.3430.A2.3, 94.3430.B2.13, 93.3431.132, 172, and 197, 95.3629.N5.28, 34, 126-127, 96.3629.N5.58 and 116, 94.3630.NW4.5.

Sub-type UC28b

69. Fig. 136. Rim and side (95.3629.N5.37). D 25 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/3). Some tiny white and reddish brown inclusions.

70. Fig. 136. Rim (96.3629.N5.112+113). D 15 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 8/6) with small reddish inclusions and voids. Similar type: 95.3530.D2.37b, 95.3629.N5.128, and 130, 96.3629.N5.112, 113+117, and 114.

Sub-type UC28c

71. Fig. 136. Rim (96.3733.C3.10). D 14 cm. Pink fabric (5YR 8/3-7/4) with voids and tiny greyish black and a few white inclusions. Similar type: 94.3430.B2.12, 98.3434. A1.23, 99.3435.B1.59, 95.3629.N5.34, 96.3733.C2.7, 96. 3733.E3.29.

UC29: Thin-walled bowls with everted sides and rims. D 17-28 cm.

Two sub-types of thin-walled bowls can be distinguished: a-b. UC29b is a smaller, deeper bowl. The diameter ranges from 17 to 20 cm. UC29a is a larger, shallower bowl with a diameter around 27 cm. The rim is almost horizontal. Both bowl-types are rather thin-walled and are perhaps better

described as rare, undecorated tablewares. Bowls somewhat similar to UC29b were found in the Late Classical Evreti Wells at Kouklia, but they have no handles.[101] Another similar but smaller bowl was found in the destruction levels at Paphos.[102] The context post-dates AD 117-119 and this form is related to the Mid-Roman Eastern Sigillata A form 58.[103]

Sub-type UC29a

72. Fig. 136. Rim (94.3629.AW5.8). D 28 cm. Very pale brown core (10YR 7/4) with pale yellow interior and exterior surface (2.5Y 8/4). Some tiny grey and reddish brown inclusions.

73. Fig. 136. Rim (94.3630.3.21). D 26 cm. Reddish yellow core (7.5YR 7-6/6) with pink interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 8/4). Some tiny and larger greyish black inclusions.

Sub-type UC29b

74. Fig. 136. Rim and side (98.3627.2.29). D 17 cm. Light brown core (7.5YR 6/4) with pinkish grey interior surface (7.5YR 7/2) and pinkish grey to light brown exterior surface (7.5YR 7/2-6/4). Somewhat porous fabric with many small white and some tiny black inclusions.

75. Fig. 136. Rim and side with handle attachment (97.3734.B1.35). D 20 cm. Coarse red fabric (2.5YR 4/6-8) with numerous tiny yellowish inclusions.

UC30: Deep bowls with everted rims with a groove on top. D 28 and 40-44 cm.

One context dates UC30 to the Hellenistic period around 75-25 BC, at the latest (3734.D2). A similar bowl or krater made of coarse red fabric was found in deposit FF at the Sanctuary of Apollon Hylates at Kourion.[104] Basins with a similar rim from Paphos and Nicosia, Agios Georgios are dated to the 2nd century BC.[105] Everted rims with a groove on top appear to be a phenomenon of the late 1st century BC,[106] though it continues in African Red Slip Ware (Hayes 1972, 112-24). A whole range of plain ware bowls with this type of rim was found at Sabratha, and in particular Type 215 is a close parallel to UC30.[107] The same type of rim is also used for a handle-less Cypriot Sigillata cup with double curved sides and a high foot, dating from the second half of the 1st century BC to the first half of the 1st century AD.[108] Another parallel dated to the Augustan period is a so-called, coarse, glazed utility "basin" with horizontal handles on ring base from Deposit R1:10 in the Athenian Agora.[109]

76. Fig. 136. Rim (98.3734.D2.57). D 28 cm. Well levigated pinkish grey to reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/2-5/3) with tiny to small white and grey inclusions.

77. Fig. 136. Rim (94.3729.D5.243). D 40 cm. Very pale brown to pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4-6/3) with grey and white inclusions. Similar type: 94.3530.A2.8.

UC31: Bowls with everted sides and interior offset rims. D 14-23 cm.

One of the contexts of UC31 contains material no later than the Archaic to Early Classical period (3730.B3). A similar so-called "saucer with thickened interior rim" from Failaka, made of light grey to light olive-grey fabric, has been dated to the Hellenistic period.[110]

78. Fig. 136. Rim and side (99.3435.B1.62). D 18 cm. Light brown core (7.5YR 6/4) with pink interior surface (7.5YR 7/4) and very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8-7/4). Few tiny grey inclusions and occasional voids.

79. Fig. 136. Rim (96.3730.B3.4). D 19 cm. Medium coarse very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with a few tiny greyish black and reddish inclusions and voids. Similar type: 99.3435.B1.54, 55+57 and 56, 99.3728.W2.4b, 96.3733.1.29, 97.3734.B1.30.

UC32: Shallow bowls with curved sides and plain, angular rims. D 15-22 cm.

The contexts date UC32 from the Archaic to Early Hellenistic period.

80. Fig. 137. Rim and side (97.3533.N3.42). D 22 cm. Reddish yellow to pink core (7.5YR 8/6-7/4) with pale yellow interior surface (2.5Y 8/4) and pale yellow to pink exterior surface (2.5Y 8/4-7.5YR 8/4). Numerous tiny greyish black inclusions, large reddish and black ones and voids.

81. Fig. 137. Rim and side (94.3530.2.69). D 15 cm. Pink core (7.5YR 8-7/4) with pale yellow interior and exterior surface (2.5Y 8/3). Coarse fabric with rounded greyish black inclusions.

82. Fig. 137. Rim and side (96.3629.N5.120). D 22 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with many light grey and

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[101] Maier & Wartburg 1985, 108-10, fig. 5a-b no. III.

[102] Hayes 1991, 202 no. 2, fig. 69 no. 2.

[103] Hayes 1985, 39-49.

[104] Oliver Jr. 1996a, 81 no. FF20, fig. 67.

[105] Hayes 1991, 157 no. OD2179, fig. 56 no. 20. Berlin & Pilacinski 2003, 224-5 no. 124-5, fig. 8.

[106] Dore 1989, 197.

[107] Dore 1989, 191-7, type 214-218, fig. 52.

[108] Hayes 1985, 87-88 nos. P37 and X39, tav. 21 nos. 1 and 3.

[109] Robinson 1959, 31 no. G100, pl. 72.

[110] Hannestad 1983, pl. 46, no. 462.

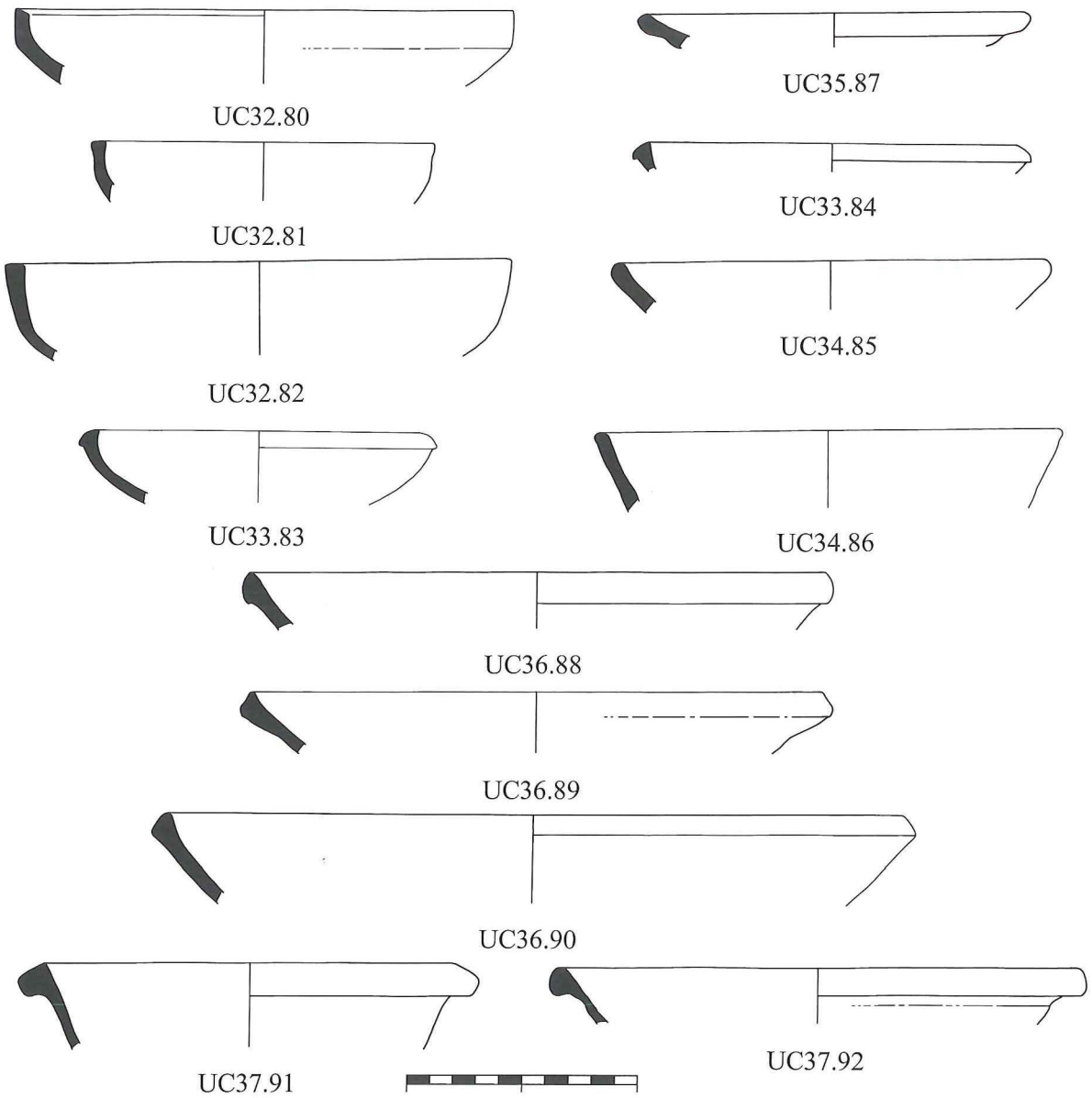

Fig. 137. UC32-37.

dark grey grits and a few yellowish white inclusions. Similar type: 98.3434.F1.93 and 100, 95.3629.N5.57, 99.3828.D1 .27.

UC33: Thin-walled bowls with curved sides and small rolled rims.

One of the contexts of UC33 contains material no later than the Classical period (3534.W2B). UC33 appears in Cyprus in Plain White VI-VII.[111] Similar bowls in both Plain White and decorated wares from the Evreti Wells at Kouklia date from the Late Classical period or the second half of the 4th century BC.[112] A somewhat similar bowl from the sanctuary at Myrtou-Pighades dates from the CG period.[113]

83. Fig. 137. Rim (94.3530.A2.30). D 15 cm. Reddish yellow core (5YR 6/6-8) with pink to reddish yellow interior

[111] Gjerstad 1948, pl. 51 no. 19, 67 no. 14.
[112] Maier & Wartburg 1985, 108-10, fig. 5a no. V.
[113] Plat Taylor 1957, fig. 39 no. 517.

surface (5YR 7/4-6) and reddish yellow to pale yellow exterior surface (5YR 7/6-5Y 8/2). Tiny rounded yellowish inclusions and a few greyish black ones.
84. Fig. 137. Rim (98.3534.WB2.7). D 16 cm. Very pale brown to light yellowish brown fabric (10YR 7-6/4) with numerous tiny voids.

UC34: Bowls with everted sides and plain rims. D 10-24 cm.

The contexts date UC34 to the Archaic to Early Classical period.

85. Fig. 137. Rim (97.3634.B2.18). D 19 cm. Well levigated reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with very few voids and very few greyish inclusions.
86. Fig. 137. Rim (97.3827.1.14). D 20 cm. Reddish yellow to yellowish red core (7.5YR 6/6-5YR 5/6) with very pale brown to pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 7-6/3). Relatively many small, rounded, white inclusions and occasional small, reddish ones. Similar type: 94.3430.B2.15, 98.3434.1.27, 97.3634.D1.12, 97.3634.D2.10, 14, 17 and 33, 94.3629.C6.13, 95.3629.N5.27.

UC35: Bowls with everted sides and rounded rims. D 17-22 cm.

The contexts date UC35 to the Archaic to Classical period.

87. Fig. 137. Rim (95.3629.N5.114). D 17 cm. Yellowish brown core (10YR 5/4) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/3). Some voids. Similar type: 98.3534.WB2.5, 95.3629.N1.5.

UC36: Shallow bowls with small ring rims. D 20-32 cm

A similar bowl was found in the Hellenistic Level 2 at Tell Keisan,[114] and a series of so-called saucers with flaring rim from Failaka has been dated to the Hellenistic period. No. 457 is an especially close parallel to UC36.[115] Another similar bowl from Sabratha has been dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.[116]

88. Fig. 137. Rim (97.3533.N3.18). D 24 cm. Very pale brown to pink fabric (10YR 7/4-7.5YR 7/4) with some tiny to larger greyish black inclusions and many voids.
89. Fig. 137. Rim (98.3734.F1.13). D 25 cm. Light brown to pinkish grey core (7.5YR 6/4-2.5Y 7/2) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/2-4). Large voids and a few white inclusions.
90. Fig. 137. Rim (96.3732.B2.14). D 32 cm. Well levigated reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with a few red inclusions and rounded voids. Similar type: 97.3534.3.52, 97.3534.B1.117, 96.3733.E4.10.

UC37: Bowls with everted sides and rolled rims. D 20-23 cm.

A saucer from the Hellenistic series of vessels from Failaka, which includes UC36 has a very similar rim.[117]

91. Fig. 137. Rim (96.3729.N2.37). D 20 cm. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with dark grey inclusions, small shells and voids.
92. Fig. 137. Rim (96.3826.B1.15). D 23 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4) with some tiny beige and black inclusions.

UC38: Deep bowl with rounded sides and small, thickened, concave rim.

The single UC38 fragment comes from the Archaic to Early Classical Pit 8. The closest parallel is the tableware form Cypriot Sigillata Hayes Form P22A of which several fragments have been identified at Panayia Ematousa.[118] Cypriote Sigillata Hayes Form P22A dates from the late 1st century BC until AD 50 corresponding poorly with the date suggested at Panayia Ematousa.[119]

93. Fig. 138. Rim and side (96.3629.N5.123). D 15 cm. Well levigated pink fabric (7.5YR 7/3) with a very few reddish inclusions.

UC39: Bowls with everted rims and rounded sides. D 9-17 cm.

The contexts prompt a tentative dating of UC39 to the Hellenistic to Early Roman period.

94. Fig. 138. Rim and side (98.3627.2.20). D 17 cm. Brownish yellow fabric (10YR 6/6) with mostly white inclusions. Also some black inclusions and small voids.
95. Fig. 138. Rim and side (97.3534.D1.48). D 9 cm. Sandy, very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with a few visible inclusions and voids.

UC40: Bowl with softly rounded side and thickened, slightly everted rim with central depression.

The context dates the single UC40 fragment from the Archaic to Early Classical period.

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[114] Briend 1980, pl. 13 no. 33.
[115] Hannestad 1983, pl. 46, no. 457.
[116] Dore 1989, pl. 175 no. 161:1822.
[117] Hannestad 1983, pl. 46, no. 455.
[118] Lund 1998, 342 nos. 62-3, fig. 37.
[119] Hayes 1985, 84-5.

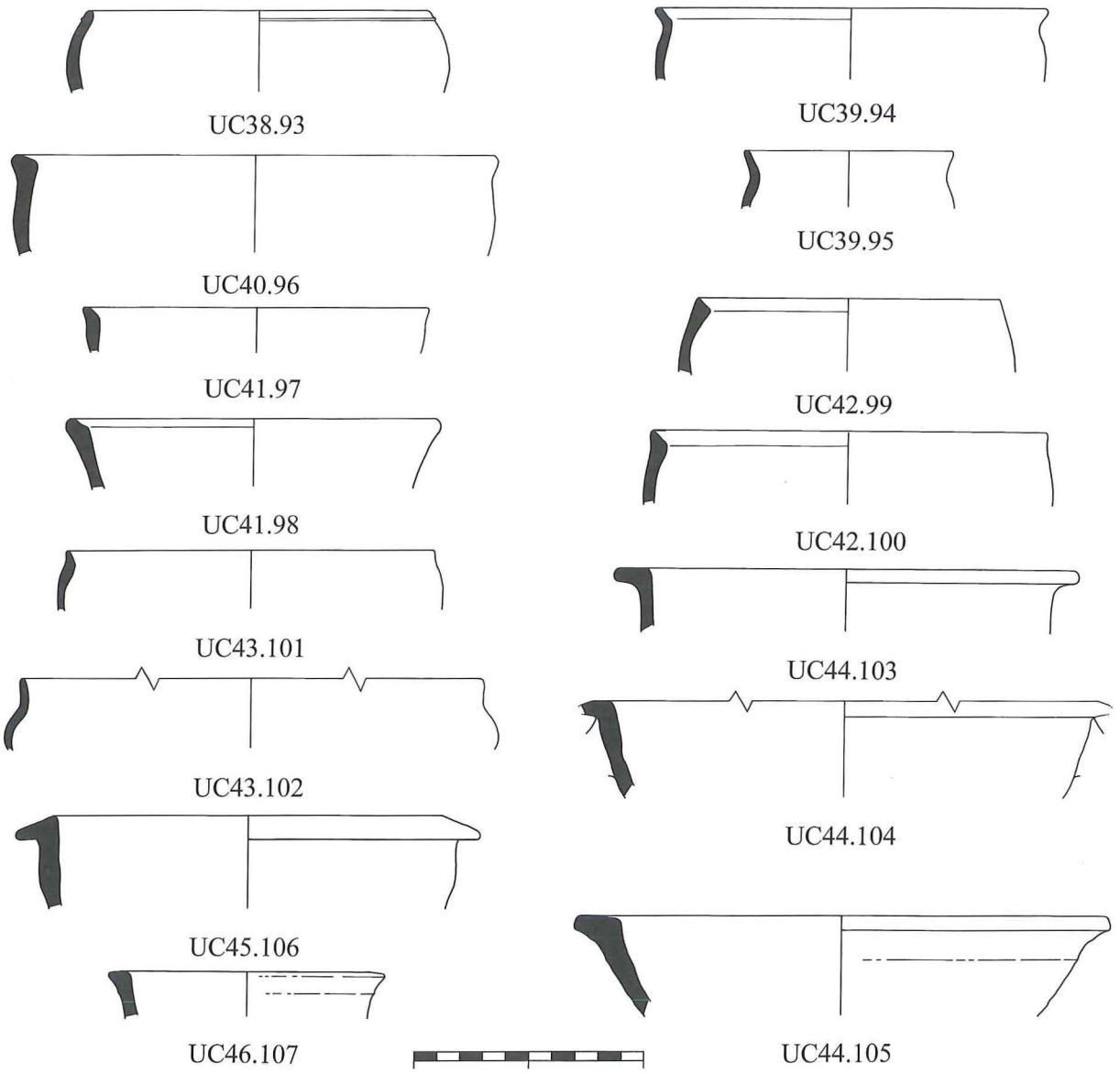

Fig. 138. UC38-46.

96. Fig. 138. Rim and side (95.3629.N5.142). D 21 cm. Reddish yellow core (5YR 6/6) with pink interior surface (7.5YR 8/4) and very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8/4). Well levigated fabric with voids and a few white and grey inclusions.

UC41: Bowls with short, interior off-set rims and rounded or straight sides. D 13-16 cm.

One of the contexts (3534.D2) dates UC41 from the Archaic to Early Classical period, and another context (3434.E1) supports this date.

97. Fig. 138. Rim and side (94.3729.E4.35). D 14 cm. Very pale brown to yellow fabric (10YR 7/4-6) with white and grey inclusions.

98. Fig. 138. Rim and side (98.3434.E1.12). D 16 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with small voids and a few small white, dark grey and black inclusions. Pink to light brown exterior surface (7.5YR 7-6/4). Similar type: 98.3432.N0.16, 98.3434.B2.34, 97.3534.D2.9.

UC42: Bowls with short pointed rims and rounded sides. D 14-17 cm.

The contexts suggest a tentative dating of UC42 from the Archaic until the Classical period. A similar profile is seen on a red slipped bowl from

deposit I at the Sanctuary of Apollon Hylates at Kourion.[120] The bowl is made of coarse dark grey fabric and has been dated to the CAI period.

99. Fig. 138. Rim and side (98.3434.B1.55). D 14 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with few voids up to 2 mm. Many tiny beige and black inclusions and some larger yellowish and greyish ones.

100. Fig. 138. Rim and side (94.3629.C8.3). D 17 cm. Very pale brown core (10YR 7/4) with white to pale yellow interior and exterior surface (2.5YR 8/1-2). Some tiny grey and oblong greyish black inclusions.

UC43: Bowls with inward curved rims.

101. Fig. 138. Rim (94.3729.E4.15). D 16 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/3-4) with some tiny grey and white inclusions.

102. Fig. 138. Rim (97.3534.D1.15). D ? Pink to light brown core (7.5YR 7-6/4) with very pale brown interior and exterior surface (10YR 8/3). Well levigated fabric with numerous tiny white, greyish black and brownish inclusions and some small voids.

UC44: Deep bowls with horizontal, angular rims. D 10-23 cm.

One of the fragments of UC44 was found in a context with material no later than the Archaic to Early Classical material (3432.C2), but the remaining contexts date as late as the 1st century AD.

103. Fig. 138. Rim (97.3432.C2.5). D 20 cm. Pink to reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/4-6/6) with occasional small white inclusions and a few grey ones and small voids.

104. Fig. 138. Rim and small handle below (97.3634.A1.44). D 23 cm. Reddish yellow core (7.5YR 7/6) with pale yellow to yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/4-6). Voids of varying sizes.

105. Fig. 138. Rim (96.3533.2.81). D 23 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (5Y 8/3). Numerous tiny beige inclusions and haloes and some tiny black inclusions. Similar type: 97.3533.N3.25, 97.3634.1.31, 98.3734.F1.15+16.

UC45: Bowls with angular overhanging rims. D 16-23 cm.

106. Fig. 138. Rim with groove below (96.3729.N3.119). D 17 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with tiny white, dark grey, and red inclusions. Similar type: 96.3729.N3.110.

UC46: Bowls with almost straight, thickened rims, D 11-15 cm.

One of the fragments of UC46 was found in an undisturbed Iron Age context (3733.A3).

107. Fig. 138. Rim (96.3733.A3.10). D 12 cm. Compact pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with tiny greyish black and yellowish white inclusions. Similar type: 95.3531.B1.69, 97.3534.D1.13, 96.3826.2.11.

Heavy utility

Large bowls

An impressive range of large bowls of both Plain White and coarse ware were found at Panayia Ematousa. Mortaria, lekanai or basins are some of the terms applied to large open bowls, but the function is open to discussion. A lekane, a large, broad, shallow bowl usually provided with a pair of horizontal handles, is defined by its form, while a mortarium, a large bowl for pounding, grinding and preparing food, is defined by its purpose.[121] No traces of use alteration of vessel surfaces as evidence for the identification of function have been identified at Panayia Ematousa. The small dimensions of most of the fragments from Panayia Ematousa complicate the precise identification of the forms and their purposes and therefore the more objective term "large bowl" has been chosen. The large bowls have been divided into bowls with everted sides, and basins with steep sides. The high number of large, heavy bowls presumably meant for storage support the general agricultural character of the site of Panayia Ematousa obviously centred on production. Although large bowls could be covered by for instance a slab or a piece of cloth they are not ideal for storing goods sensitive to air and humidity. The Persian bowls, found all over the Eastern Mediterranean, have been linked to the trade in semolina by J.F. Salles who stressed their importance as evidence for an export of cereals.[122] The provenance of the production of the Persian bowls from Panayia Ematousa is unknown, but the fabric corresponds with the general description of Cypriot fabrics observed on the site (see introduction). Another possible func-

[120] Buitron-Oliver 1996b, 50 no. I12, fig. 53.

[121] Amyx 1958, 202-205; Hayes 1997, 80-1.

[122] Salles 1991, 220.

tion is soaking as documented by inscriptions from the Nymphaeum at Kafizin.[123]

Comparative material for the remaining large bowls in Cyprus is difficult to find due to the lack of publication. Apart from the Persian bowls, large bowls rarely appear in the large cemeteries of either Salamis or Marion. Although parallels are known in particular in the Levant, but also in the Greek-speaking area, most of the large bowls were probably produced locally. At the moment it is impossible to decide if they were produced at several different centres. The absence at Panayia Ematousa of the large domestic vessels of yellow to buff gritty fabric so common at Paphos in the Hellenistic and Roman periods suggest that more than one production centre existed.[124] This difference in distribution also supports the theory of divergent trade patterns in eastern and western Cyprus.[125]

Generally the large bowls appear to undergo few changes, and the same types remain in use over long periods of time. Some of the large bowl-types have been found in the Archaic to Early Classical contexts at Panayia Ematousa i.e. UC47-48 and UC66, and UC49 probably belongs in this period as well. The contexts of UC48 indicate a date ranging from the 6th to the second and third quarter of the 1st century BC. Over how long a period of time these types were produced is difficult to establish since only UC48 has a secure lower date. Only three forms have been identified in Hellenistic contexts i.e. UC48 and UC63-64, but according to the contexts available UC54-57, UC59, UC70-72, UC76, and UC78 probably date from the Hellenistic to Early Roman period as well. Only UC77 appears in Late Roman contexts, but it should be kept in mind that at Panayia Ematousa all the Late Roman contexts are mixed with earlier material.

Bowls with everted sides are by far the most common, especially UC47b, UC48, and UC63-64. Both bowls with everted sides and basins with straight sides are provided with the same variety of rim shapes. Some of the basins have identical rims e.g. the bulging rims on UC64 and UC76 and the everted almost horizontal rims on UC57 and UC71. The contemporaneity of the types is confirmed by the contexts, and rather than chronology the different forms must reflect different functions.

The diameter of the Persian bowls UC47-51 averages 30 cm. The rest of the large bowls are generally larger, with the diameter ranging between 25 and 50 cm, but most forms are also represented by smaller variants. UC55 and UC75-76 belong to the largest vessels, all of them exceeding 40 cm in diameter.

Large bowls with everted sides

Persian Bowls

The earliest large bowls, UC47-50, are the so-called Persian bowls made of relatively coarse fabrics, the colour ranging from pale yellow or very pale brown to reddish yellow or pink. The general form and fabric appear to correspond to that of a mortarium, but no traces of grinding or pounding were observed on the material found at Panayia Ematousa or elsewhere.[126] At Panayia Ematousa the rim diameter ranges between 24-39 cm. Persian bowls represent a common find group in the eastern Mediterranean area from the end of the 8th to the beginning of the 3rd century BC.[127] The many types of fabric indicate that Persian bowls were produced at several locations, but the size is very uniform. Salles suggested that the size corresponds to that of the Palestinian issaron. The fragments from Panayia Ematousa have almost straight sides and thickened rim, some flattened, and others with rolled rim. Both flat bases and ring-bases have been identified at Panayia Ematousa. Two sub-types have been distinguished according to the bases, but the variety of rims indicates the existence of numerous sub-types.[128] Parallels indicate that the ring bases belong to UC48, but the only UC48 fragment with the base preserved has a flat base (UC48.115).

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[123] Mitford 1980a, 154, 158.
[124] Hayes 1991, 65.
[125] Lund 2000.
[126] Salles 1991, 218.
[127] Salles 1991, 219.
[128] Stern 1982, 96.

Catalogue

UC47: Large bowls with elongated rims. D 25-39 cm.

Three sub-types of Persian bowls with elongated rims can be distinguished: a-c. UC47a and c are probably variations of UC47b, which is the most common type. UC47a are large bowls with a plain elongated but slightly contracted rim. The diameter ranges from 31-35 cm. Both UC47b and UC47c have flat bases of an approximate diameter of 12 cm. UC47b has an angular exterior transition to the rim, and the diameter ranges from 25 to 39 cm. The transition to the rim on UC47c is marked by an exterior groove. The diameter ranges from 26 to 32 cm. All three variants have been identified in Pit 8 and UC47b-c both also in Pit 2 indicating a date in the Archaic to Early Classical period. Indeed, all of the contexts of UC47b have produced other Archaic to Early Classical material, but no secure lower date was established, and they may all belong in the early period. This is supported by the high homogeneity of UC47b. The fabric is coarse with black, white and occasional red inclusions and the colour of the fabric is predominantly pinkish ranging from light brown to yellowish red. Fragments of UC47c and other material from Pit 8 e.g. UC48-49 bowls have also been identified in Pit 6, suggesting the two pits were contemporary.

Sub-type UC47a

108. Fig. 139. Rim and side (94.3729.E4.20). D 31 cm. Light yellowish brown to yellowish brown core (10YR 6-5/4) with light brown to brown interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 6/4-6). Tiny grey and larger oblong inclusions up to 2 mm. Similar type: 95.3629.N5.23, 96.3629.N5.74.

Sub-type UC47b

109. Fig. 139. Near complete (93.3431.3.36+177). D 30 cm. Base D 14 cm. Height 9.1 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/3) with small to larger white and reddish inclusions and a few black ones. Pale yellow exterior surface (2.5Y 8/2).

110. Fig. 139. Rim (93.3532.2.19). D 38 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with small white, black and red inclusions

111. Fig. 139. Rim and side (96.3629.N5.96). D 32 cm. Coarse reddish yellow to yellowish red fabric (5YR 6-5/6) with black and yellowish white inclusions. Similar type: 93.3431.3.30+151+152+215, 32+150+216+230, 148+301, 149, 270-271, and 302, 98.3432.N1.19, 98.3433.A1.94, 98.3433.C1.13, 95.3629.N5.116, 96.3629.N5.97+175, 98, 96.3633.E2.5, 97.3634.B1.22 and 31, 97.3634.C1.24.

Sub-type UC47c

112. Fig. 139. Near complete (93.3431.3.37). D 30 cm. Base D 12.5 cm. Height 7.8 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/3) with many black and red inclusions and rare larger reddish brown ones. Pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (5Y 8/3).

113. Fig. 139. Near complete (95.3629.N5.118+NN). Base D 16 cm. Light red core (2.5YR 6/8) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/2). Many small and some large white inclusions. Similar type: 94.3629.C6.1, 95.3629.N5.9.

UC48: Large bowls with thickened rims with rounded exterior profiles. D 27-52 cm.

Several of the find contexts of UC48 suggest a date in the Archaic to Classical period (3429.B1, 3434.F1 and 3534.D2), but a date in the later part of this period may be more accurate. One context (3632.B3) prompts a tentatively dating of UC48 in the Hellenistic period, and the form appears to be long-lived. Similar bowls from Kition-Bamboula have been dated from the 5th to the early 3rd centuries BC, but it should be taken into consideration that the main body of Archaic material from Kition-Bamboula has not yet been published.[129] The single vessel from Panayia Ematousa with a preserved base has a flat base (UC48.115), while all the "Persian bowls" from Kition-Bamboula are provided with high ring bases. According to J.-F. Salles and C. Rey the material from Kition-Bamboula points to at least three local production centres, but the descriptions are too general to determine more than a broad resemblance to finds from Panayia Ematousa.[130] At Tell Keisan similar bowls have been identified in Levels 4-2 dated from 650 to the first half of the 2nd century BC,[131] and also at Gezer in Israel this type has been dated to the 5th and 4th centuries BC.[132]

114. Fig. 139. Rim (94.3630.NW4.4). D 24 cm. Coarse reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with tiny white, red, black, and some medium sized yellowish white inclusions.

[129] Salles 1983, 72-4 nos. 233-41, fig. 28; Salles & Rey 1993, 237-9 no. 429 fig. 221.

[130] Salles & Rey 1993, 237.

[131] Briend 1980, pl. 12 nos. 2d and 2g; Nodet 1980a, pl. 17 nos. 1-3; Salles 1980, pl. 31 no. 6.

[132] Gitin 1990, 78 type 149A.

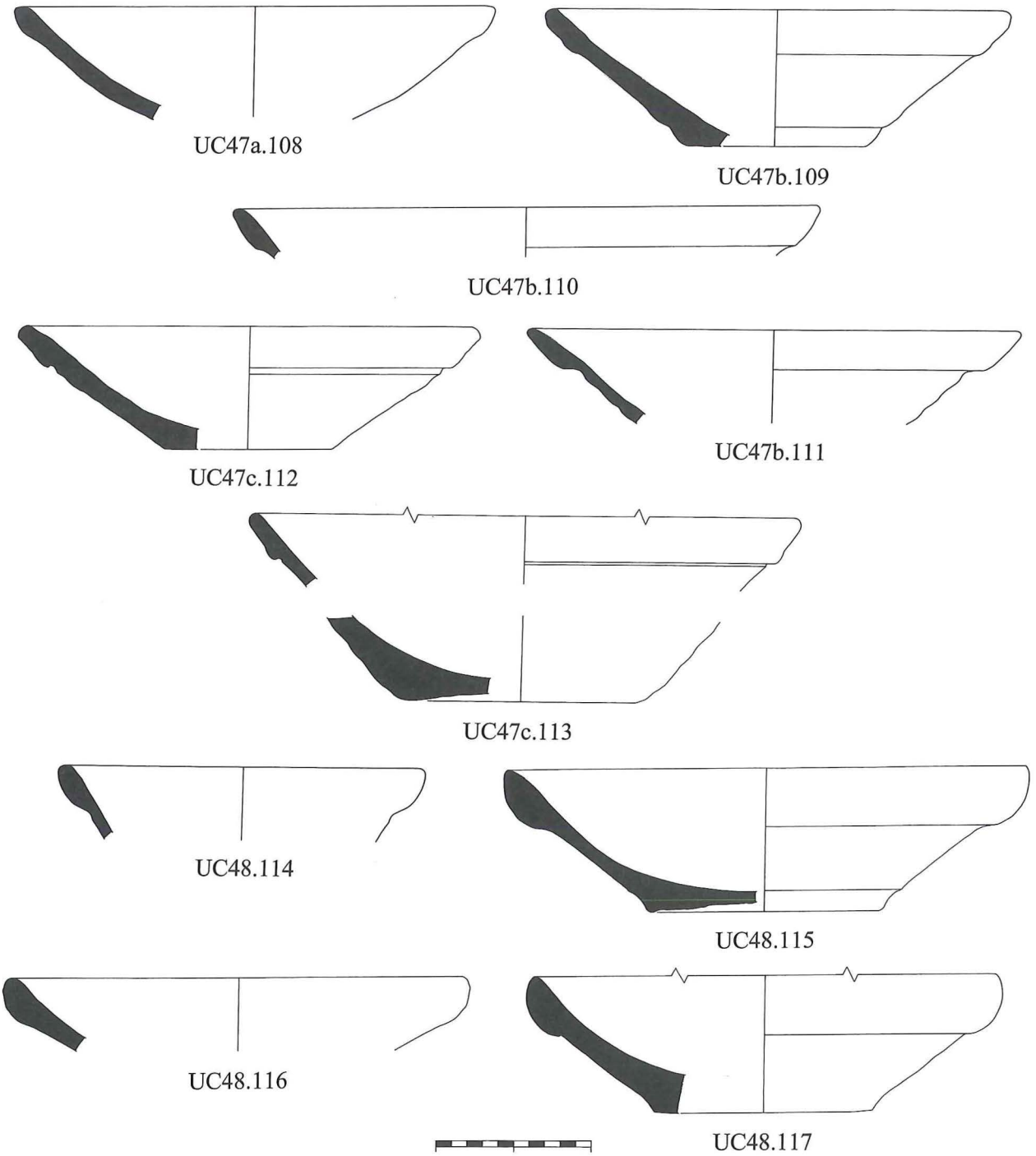

Fig. 139. UC47-48.

115. Fig. 139. Near complete with flat base ring (99.3828.A1.21). D 34 cm. Coarse very pale brown to yellow to pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4-6-6/3) with numerous black, white and some red inclusions and occasional large, beige ones. Very large, white inclusions visible in surface. Light grey interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 7/2).

116. Fig. 139. Rim (99.3633.N3.19). D 30 cm. Light yellowish brown core (10YR 6/4) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/3). Some medium white and black inclusions and small white, reddish-brown and black ones. A few red, reddish-brown and black pebbles, and numerous small to large, mostly oblong voids.

117. Fig. 139. Near complete (94.3530.2.50). D app 30 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 8/6) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/3). Small quartz and red inclusions and a few white ones. Similar type: 94.3430.1.10, 98.3434.F1.86 and 95+87, 97.3534.3.74, 97.3534.D2.7, 94.3630.3.47, 94.3632.B3.2b, 99.3633.N3.19, 97.3634.C1. 112, 96.3732.A1.23.

UC49: Large bowls with thickened softly rounded rims. D 25-34 cm.

Two of the contexts of UC49 contain primarily Archaic to Classical material (98.3434.B1 and F1), and no UC49 fragments were found in Hellenistic contexts. A series of similar Plain White V bowls were found in Tomb 79 at Salamis dating mainly from the CAII period.[133] The bowls are fairly uniform in size and generally a little larger than the finds from Panayia Ematousa. Other similar bowls from Amathus and Patriki also date from the CA period.[134] Bowls from Kition-Bamboula and Ayios Philon have been dated to the Hellenistic period and they confirm the longevity of this rim-type.[135] The Hellenistic date is corroborated by finds from the Hellenistic Level 2 at Tell Keisan.[136]

118. Fig. 140. Rim (97.3534.A1.28). D 28 cm. Light brownish grey to pale brown core (10YR 6/2-3) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/2). Medium coarse, hard fired fabric with some larger white inclusions and some darker red and white ones.

119. Fig. 140. Rim and side with ribbed exterior (98.3434.B1.17). D 34-35 cm. Pink core (7.5YR 8/4) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/2). Numerous tiny beige inclusions and haloes and some tiny black and red inclusions.

120. Fig. 140. Rim (96.3629.P3.69). D 30 cm. Light red core (2.5YR 6/6) with light grey interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 7/2). Medium coarse fabric with tiny greyish black inclusions and voids.

121. Fig. 140. Rim (96.3826.B1.10). D 33 cm. Coarse light reddish brown to reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/4-6) with many small to large red and yellowish white inclusions. Similar type: 98.3433.N3.9, 98.3434.1.29, 98.3434.F1.13+ 102, 97.3534.B1.11, 99.3632.NE1.4, 98.3634.WS1.18.

UC50: Large bowls with rolled rims and ribbed exteriors. D 24-35 cm.

Three UC50 fragments were found in contexts with a large amount of Late Roman material (3433.N2), but all parallels found in Cyprus are Archaic. A similar bowl from the necropolis of Salamis appears to be a rare contemporary of UC49.[137] Another similar fragment made of sandy, reddish yellow fabric from deposit G in the Sanctuary of Apollon Hylates at Kourion dates from the CAI period.[138] Some of the Persian bowls from the Hellenistic Level 2 at Tell Keisan have a rolled rim similar to UC50.[139]

122. Fig. 140. Rim (97.3533.N3.24). D 30 cm. Coarse pink fabric (7.5YR 8-7/4) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 7/4). Some tiny white, grey, and red inclusions. Small grits of the same colour especially visible in the surface. Very few larger red grits.

123. Fig. 140. Rim (98.3734.E2.12). D 29.5 cm. Coarse brown fabric (7.5YR 5/4) with yellowish white, grey, and black inclusions and occasional very large red ones up to 1 cm.

124. Fig. 140. Rim (96.3729.N3.24). D 35 cm. Pink core (7.5YR 8-7/4) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 7/4). A few tiny and small white, grey and red inclusions and occasional large red ones. Similar type: 98.3433.N2.20 and 46, 96.3533.1.86, 97.3533.N3.24, 98.3627.2.75.

UC51: Large ring bases with everted flattened rings. Base D 10-22 cm.

A number of large ring bases have been found at Panayia Ematousa. They are listed together in UC51, but they may belong to UC48. The contexts are inconclusive, except for one base from 3734.D2 dated to the period from to the 3rd century to the third quarter of the 1st century BC. At Kition-Bamboula similar ring bases has been dated to the 5th to the early 3rd century BC, and in Syria and Lebanon from 540-300 BC [140].

125. Fig. 140. Base (94.3630.B4.34). D 18 cm. Coarse very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/2). Small grey, white and red inclusions and some thin elongated red ones. Similar type:

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[133] Karageorghis 1970a, 7 nos. 3 and 9, pl. 203, 35 no. 4, pl. 214, 38-9 nos. 5, 7, and 13-14, 41 no. 11, 50 no. 33, pl. 220, 64 no. 7, pl. 225; Karageorghis 1973, 128 no. 209, pls. 51 and 233.

[134] Vandenabeele 1985, 642, fig. 63; Karageorghis 1972, 167 nos. 5-6, fig. 11, 178 no. 6, fig. 21.

[135] Salles 1993c, 202 no. 371, fig. 214; Plat Taylor & Megaw 1980, 193 no. 215, fig. 22.

[136] Briend 1980, pl. 12 nos. 2e, 2j, 2m.

[137] Karageorghis 1970a, 221 no. 348B/1, pl. 200.

[138] Buitron-Oliver 1996b, 49 no. G128, fig. 52.

[139] Briend 1980, pl. 12 nos. 1-2.

[140] Salles 1983, 96, tab. X no. 236, type 2-1; Lehmann 1996, taf. 26 form 168.

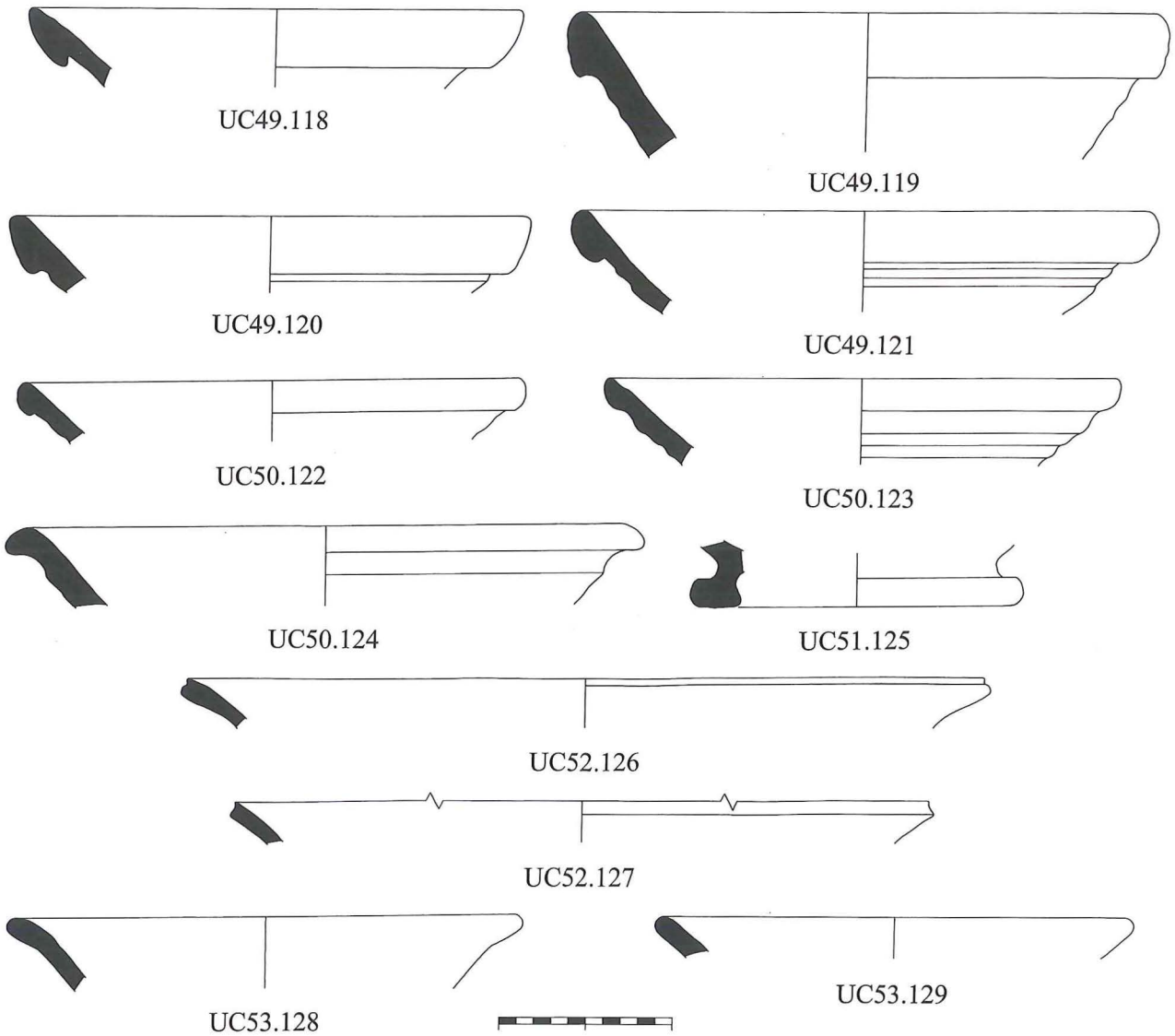

Fig. 140. UC49-53.

95.3531.B1.58, 98.3533.W2.20, 96.3633.B2.12, 98.3634.WS1.22, 98.3734.D2.27.

Other large bowls with everted sides

Only one of the types of other large bowls with everted sides (UC53) has been found in an early context. All the remaining types are post-Classical. The fabric is generally less coarse than the earlier Persian bowls, which may suggest a production refinement rather than a different function.

Catalogue

UC52: Large bowls with elongated rims with central depression. D 40-46 cm.

The contexts prompt a tentative dating of UC52 from the Hellenistic to Late Roman period. A type of basin from Sagalassos has a similar rim.[141]

126. Fig. 140. Rim (96.3533.2.67). D 46 cm. Compact reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6) with a few tiny white and reddish inclusions.

127. Fig. 140. Rim (99.3727.W2.20). D 40 cm. Very pale brown to yellow fabric (10YR 7/4-6) with numerous tiny beige inclusions and haloes and some tiny black and red inclusions.

[141] Degeest 2001, fig. 140 no. 3E100.

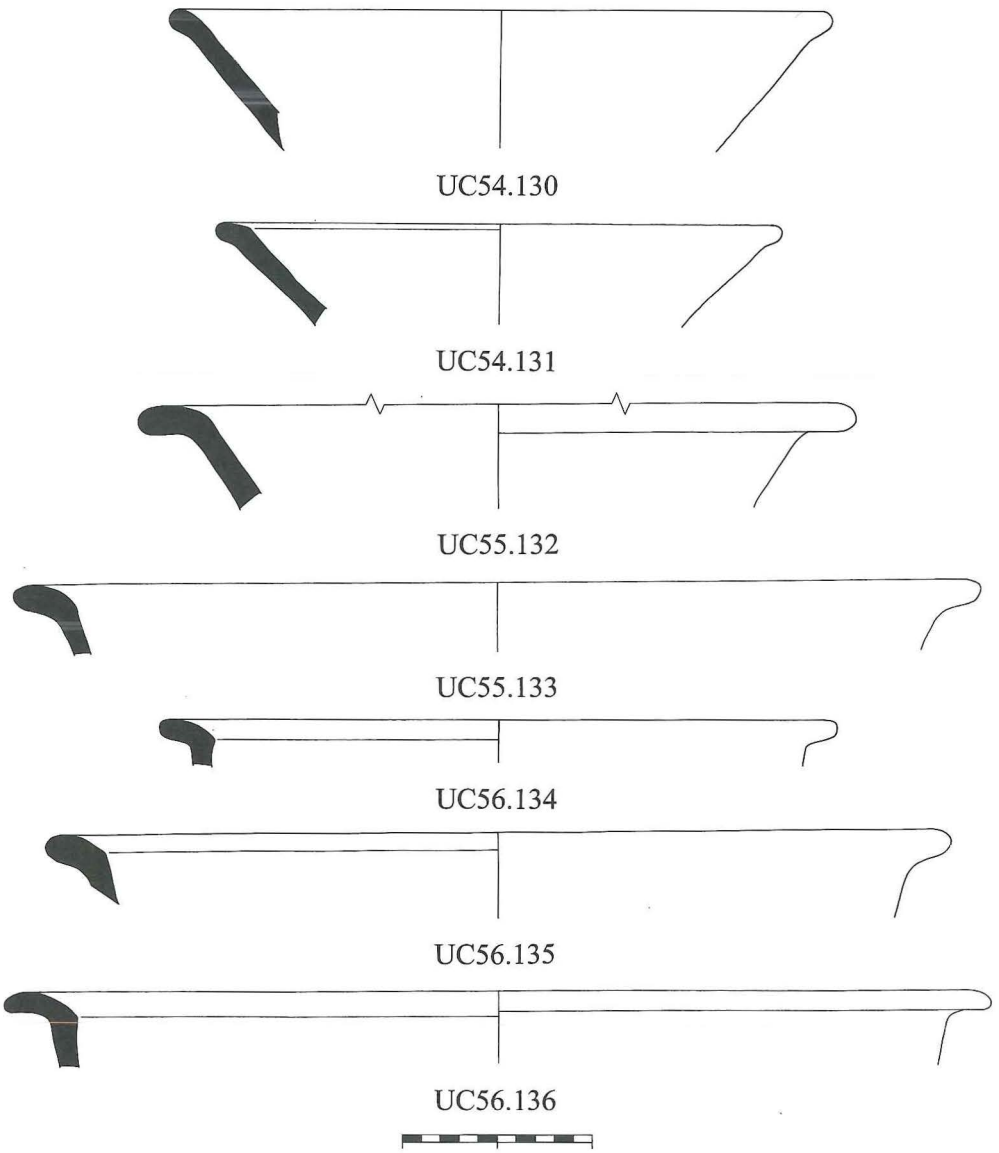

Fig. 141. UC54-56.

UC53: Large bowls with elongated rims. D 27-30 cm.

One of the contexts (3730.B3) suggests an Archaic to Early Classical date for UC53, and it may represent an early form. Similar bowls have come from both the Late Archaic and Hellenistic levels at Tell Keisan.[142]

128. Fig. 140. Rim (96.3730.B3.11). D 30 cm. Relatively coarse pale yellow fabric (5Y 7/3) with numerous tiny beige inclusions and haloes and some tiny black and red inclusions.
129. Fig. 140. Rim (98.3634.WS1.19). D 27 cm. Coarse reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with many small inclusions and a few large ones.

UC54: Large bowls with slightly everted rims. D 21-46 cm.

Two contexts (3630.NW3 and 3632.NB2) date UC54 from the Late Hellenistic to Early Roman periods. A similar but smaller bowl was found at the Hill of the Nymph at Kafizin supporting a Hellenistic date.[143] A similar bowl was found in the

[142] Briend 1980, pl.12 nos. 1h and 1k; Salles 1980, pl. 31 nos. 3-4.
[143] Mitford 1980a, 45 no. 57.

Persian level at Tell Keisan.[144] Another similar bowl from Didyma of local pale brown fabric has been dated to the pre-Hellenistic period.[145]

130. Fig. 141. Rim (97.3534.B1.68+70+74). D app. 35 cm. Reddish yellow core (7.5YR 7/6) with reddish yellow to very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 7/6-10YR 7/4). Some relatively large white inclusions and voids.
131. Fig. 141. Rim (94.3630.NW3.15). D 30 cm. Pale olive fabric (5Y 6/3) with reddish yellow exterior surface (7.5YR 6/6). Numerous tiny beige inclusions and haloes and some black inclusions. Similar type: 98.3434.1.23, 97.3534.B1.71 and 73, 97.3632.NB2.16.

UC55: Large bowls with everted rims with upturned lips and straight sides. D 36-51 cm.

UC55 occurs in contexts dating from the Hellenistic to Early Roman periods. A similar type of bowl was found at Kellia in Egypt dated from the 6th to 7th century AD.[146] The fabric of the bowls from Kellia is grey, covered with a reddish brown slip and clearly different from the fabric of the bowl found at Panayia Ematousa.

132. Fig. 141. Rim and side with handle attachment (93.3629.3.75). D app. 36 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/3) with numerous tiny yellowish white and some red and black inclusions. Pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/2).
133. Fig. 141. Rim (96.3826.A2.195). D 51 cm. Light reddish brown to reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/4-6) with some greyish black and a few whitish inclusions. Similar type: 94.3629.NW3.25, 96.3629.P0.6, 94.3630.B4.37, 98.3826.A3.7.

UC56: Large bowls with everted rims with interior off-set, upturned lips. D 36-52 cm.

Contexts date UC56 to the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods, maybe between the 2nd century BC and the 1st century AD. In Cyprus similar bowls with small horizontal handles have been identified at Agia Napa-Makronisos.[147] Another parallel from Sabratha has been dated to the 1st century BC.[148] However, a basin with a similar type of rim from North Africa is dated at the end of the 4th century AD.[149]

134. Fig. 141. Rim (94.3630.3.76). D 36 cm. Light yellowish brown to brownish yellow fabric (10YR 6/4-6) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8-7/3). Tiny grey inclusions and a few white ones.
135. Fig. 141. Rim (98.3826.A3.5). D 46-50 cm. Pink to reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 8/4-6) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/3). Numerous tiny white, and some red and black inclusions.
136. Fig. 141. Rim (95.3730.B1.154). D 52 cm. Reddish yellow to yellowish red fabric (5YR 6/8-5/6) with a few tiny black, red, and white inclusions. Very pale brown rim (10YR 7/43).

UC57: Large bowls with everted almost horizontal rims and straight sides. D 22-46 cm.

UC57 is found in contexts dated to the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. A similar bowl made of hard red fabric from Kition-Bamboula has been dated from the mid-4th to the early 1st century BC.[150] Shallow lekanai with a similar rim and ring base from the Hill of the Nymph at Kafizin support a Hellenistic date.[151] Another similar bowl on a ring base from Didyma has been dated around 500 BC, while a lekane from the Athenian Agora with a similar overhanging rim has been dated to the last quarter of the 4th century BC.[152] The longevity of the form is demonstrated by the appearance of a similar bowl at the Late Roman site Kellia.[153]

137. Fig. 142. Rim and side (94.3530.2.76). D 46 cm. Reddish yellow core (7.5YR 8/6) pale yellow towards the exterior (2.5Y 8/4) with some small black, red and white inclusions. Pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/3).
138. Fig. 142. Rim (93.3629.2.19+23). D 38 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with tiny yellowish white and some red and black inclusions. Pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/3).
139. Fig. 142. Rim and side (96.3826.A2.135). D 43 cm. Distinctive ware of pink to reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/4-6) with some tiny greyish black and some large red inclusions and tiny voids. Similar type: 91.13.2.24, 95.3429.C1.26, 98.3634.WS1.11b, 96.3732.B2.32+33, 96.3826.A2.134.

UC58: Large bowls with everted horizontal angular rims with broad lips and straight sides. D 37-47 cm.

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[144] Nodet 1980a, 122, pl. 20 no. 16.
[145] Schattner 1996, 182 no. 107, abb. 114.
[146] Egloff 1977, 150 type 280, pl. 80 no. 3.
[147] Hadjisavvas 1997, 135 no. 11, figs. 116-7.
[148] Dore 1989, pl. 175 no. 154:3000.
[149] Bonifay 2004, 263 no. 12, fig. 143.
[150] Salles 1993c, 191 no. 257, fig. 200.
[151] Mitford 1980a, 109-14 nos. 141-5.
[152] Sparkes & Talcott 1970, 213-4, fig. 15 no. 1820; Schattner 1996, 187 no. 119, abb. 115.
[153] Egloff 1977, 150 type 279, pl. 80 no. 1.

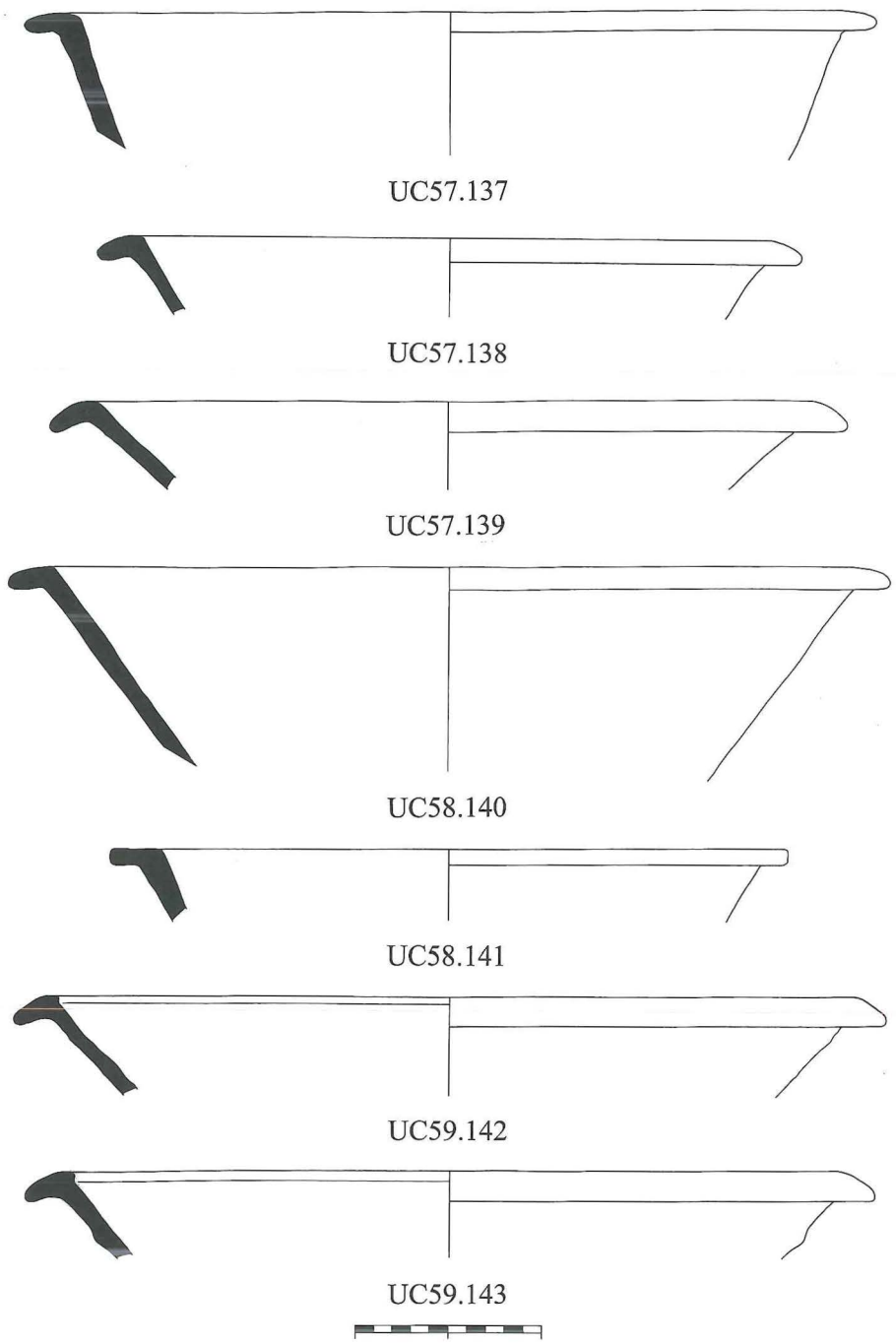

Fig. 142. UC57-UC59.142-143.

One of the contexts of UC58 (3826.A2) indicates a date from the Hellenistic period into the 1st century AD. The closest parallel is a so-called lekanis from Didyma of local pale brown fabric dated to the 6th century BC, but the rim appears to be slightly shorter.[154]

140. Fig. 142. Rim and side (95.3429.C1.29). D 47 cm. Red core (2.5YR 5/6) with light yellowish brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 6/4). Numerous tiny yellowish inclusions, and some white and grey grits.

[154] Schattner 1996, 182 no. 99, abb. 113.

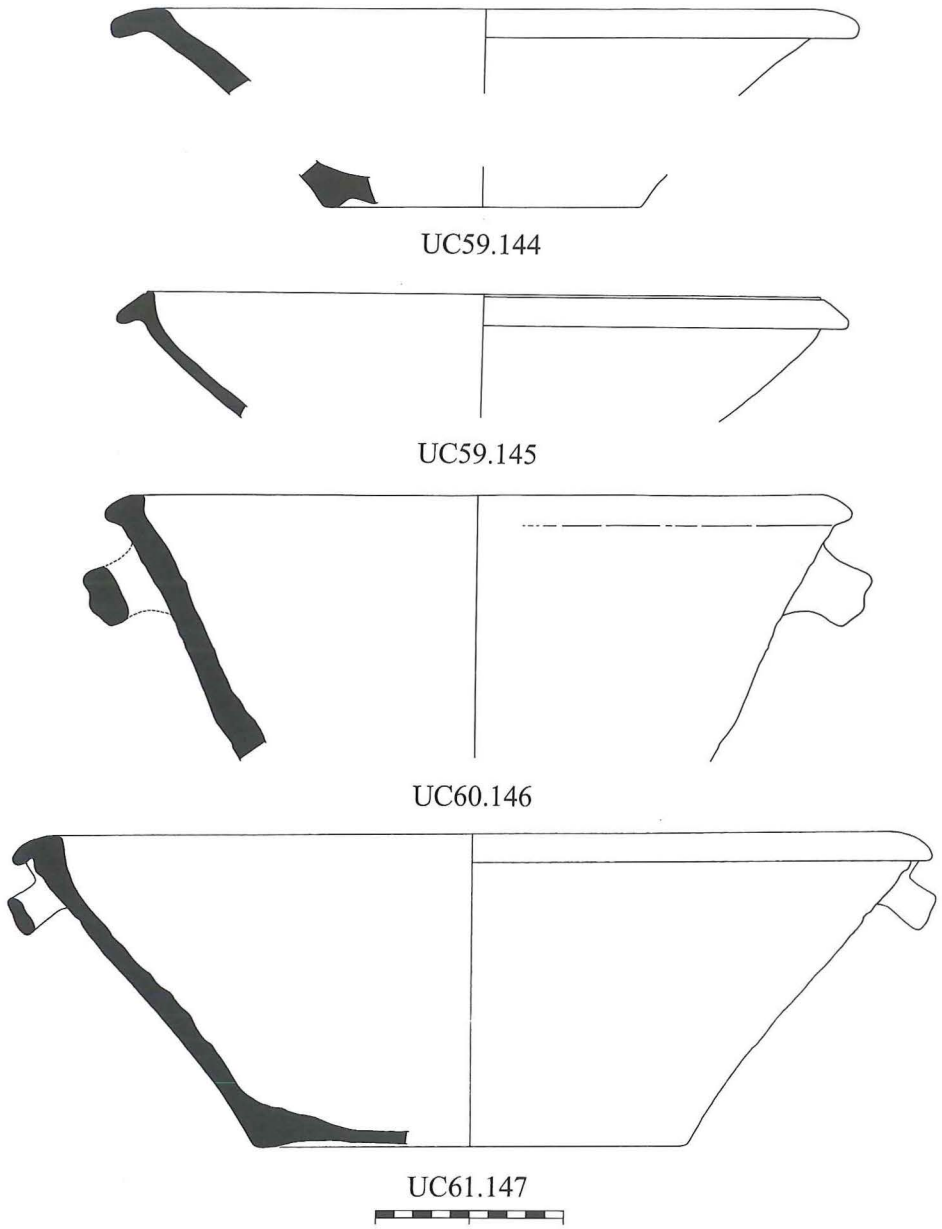

Fig. 143. UC59.144-145 and UC60-61.

141. Fig. 142. Rim and side (96.3826.A2.182). D 37 cm. Well levigated pale yellow fabric (2.5Y 8/2-4) with a few red inclusions.

UC59: Large bowls with interior off-set, overhanging rims and straight sides, small horizontal handles, and flat base rings. D 29-56 cm.

Contexts suggest a date for this type of bowl from the Hellenistic to Late Roman period. The form recalls the Late Roman North Syrian mortaria, a type of vessel previously identified in Cyprus, but the fabric of the Cypriot finds is different.[155]

142. Fig. 142. Rim and side (98.3533.W2.13). D 45 cm. Pale

[155] Hayes 1967b, 337, fig. 3, 345-6.

yellow to yellow fabric (5Y 8/4-6) with numerous tiny beige inclusions and haloes and some tiny black and red inclusions.
143. Fig. 142. Rim and side (98.3434.2.78). D app. 38 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4) with some tiny black and white inclusions. Pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/2).
144. Fig. 143. Rim and base (97.3534.3.63+54). D 40 cm. Base D 17 cm. Yellowish red to reddish yellow fabric (5YR 5-6/6) with numerous tiny yellowish inclusions and a few tiny red and black ones.
145. Fig. 143. Rim and side (93.3729.B3.44). D app. 36 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 8/6) with tiny white, red and black inclusions. Similar type: 93.3629.3.55x, 94.3630.B4.37, 98.3633.WN2.6, 96.3826.C2.43, 99.3830.2.10.

UC60: Large bowl with interior off-set, thickened rims and small horizontal handles.

146. Fig. 143. Rim and side (95.3530.SK.9+11+D2.7+36). D 36-40 cm. Reddish yellow to strong brown fabric (7.5YR 6-5/6) with yellow to reddish yellow interior surface (10YR 7/6-7.5YR 7/6) and very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 7/3-4). Well levigated fabric with a few tiny white and greyish black inclusions.

UC61: Large bowl with hawks-beak rim, straight side, small horizontal handle and flat base.

A bowl similar to the single UC61 fragment described as a basin, has come from deposit H7 at Knossos dated around 400-350 BC.[156] Another similar bowl from Didyma has been dated to the Hellenistic period.[157]

147. Fig. 143. Near complete (94.3631.2.26bis). D 44 cm. Base D 23 cm. Height 16.5 cm. Yellow fabric (10YR 8/6) with some tiny white, black and beige inclusions. Pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/3).

UC62: Large bowls with everted horizontal angular rims with broad lips and curving sides. D 24-44 cm.

A similar bowl made of fine, hard, red fabric with a yellowish slip was found in locus 464 at Kition-Bamboula, a context dated to the end of the 3rd century BC.[158] A series of lekanai from the Athenian Agora, some partly painted, but with a very similar rim have been dated from 600 to 400 BC.[159] The diameter of the bowls from Agora ranges from 40-53 cm.

148. Fig. 144. Rim (95.3629.N1.4). D 27 cm. Compact pink to light reddish brown fabric (5YR 7-6/4) with a few rounded greyish black inclusions.
149. Fig. 144. Rim and side (96.3826.2.7+16+18). D 44 cm. Yellow fabric (10YR 7/6) with many tiny white and some tiny red and black inclusions.
150. Fig. 144. Rim (96.3729.N3.116). D 40 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with numerous voids and small and large white inclusions. Similar type: 97.3432.A1.11.

UC63: Large bowls with a short, horizontal, angular rims and convex sides, small horizontal handles and ring bases. D 26-51 cm.

UC63 is a common type of bowl at Panayia Ematousa. The size varies, but the diameter of the majority of the bowls ranges between 35 and 45 cm. Several of the fragments from Panayia Ematousa were found in contexts dated from the 2nd to 1st centuries BC (3734.D2 and G1). A similar bowl made of beige, sandy fabric with a yellowish slip was found in the Hellenistic layers at Kition-Bamboula.[160] Similar but smaller bowls were found in the Hill of the Nymph at Kafizin supporting a Hellenistic date.[161] A Hellenistic date possibly near the end of the 1st century BC is supported by finds from Knossos and Sabratha.[162] Another similar bowl with a wavy line incised on the rim was found at the Late Roman site of Zygi-Petrini in Cyprus.[163]

151: Fig. 144. Rim and side (97.3632.NB2.14). D 36 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8-7/3) with a few very small grey and occasional reddish brown inclusions and tiny voids.
152. Fig. 144. Rim and side (98.3734.D2.158). D 31 cm. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4) with tiny to small white, reddish brown and dark grey inclusions and a few small voids.
153. Fig. 144. Rim and base (97.3534.3.49+58). D 35 cm. Base D 12 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6) with a few tiny black and occasional large red and white inclusions. Similar type: 98.3433.N2.39, 99.3435.1.61, 94.3630.NW3.12, 94.3630.AW4.24, 99.3633.N3.30, 99.3633.NB1.42, 97.3634.A1.33, 97.3634.C1.134, 98.3727.0.13, 95.3730.S1.17, 96.3733.E3.6, 98.3734.G1.16, 97.3827.B3.5, 99.3927.N2.32.

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[156] Callaghan 1992, 94-5, pl. 77 no. 10.
[157] Wintermeyer 1984, 245 typ SH I3, abb. 8a no. 4.
[158] Salles 1993c, 201 no. 357, fig. 212.
[159] Sparkes & Talcott 1970, 365 nos. 1839-41, fig. 15, pl. 87.
[160] Salles & Rey 1993, 239 no. 427, fig. 221.
[161] Mitford 1980a, 52-3 nos. 66-7, 99 no. 130.
[162] Sackett 1992b, 187 no. 48, pl. 131, Dore 1989, 186 type 185, pl. 49 no. 185:1765.
[163] Manning *et al.* 2000, fig. 13e.

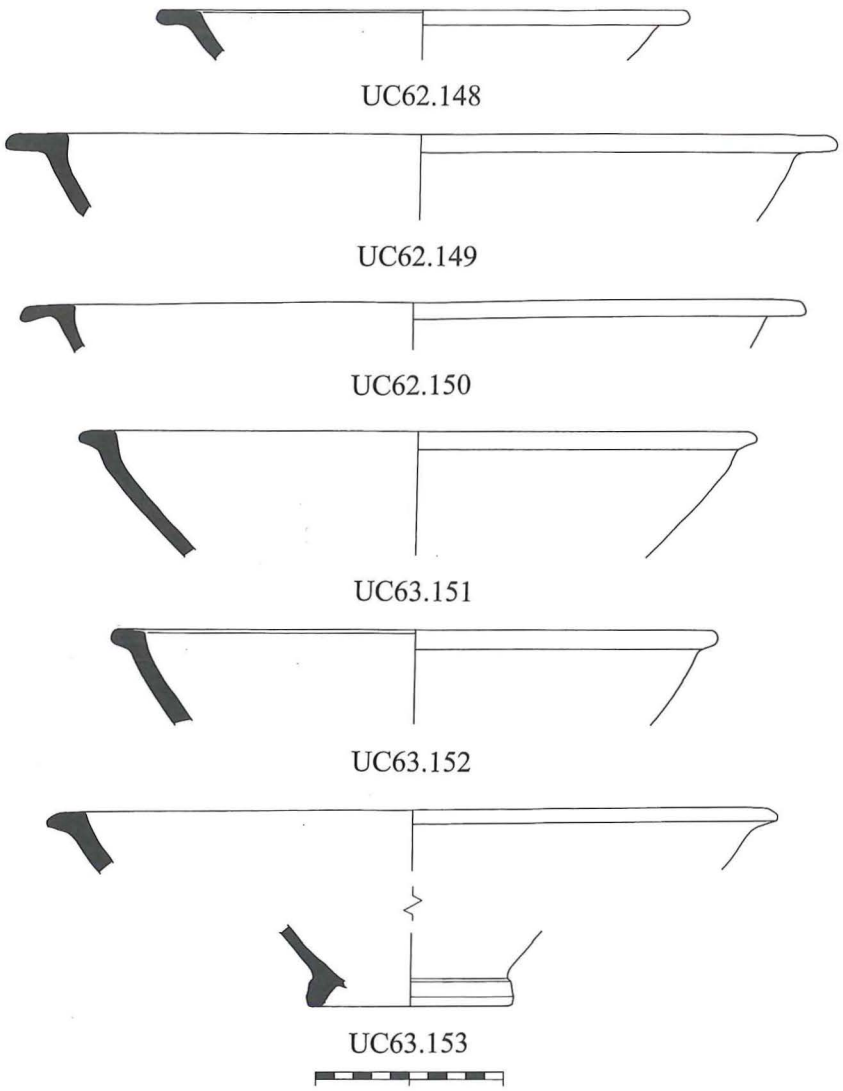

Fig. 144. UC62-63.

UC64: Large bowls with everted bulging rims and straight sides. D 25-50 cm.

UC64 are also very common at Panayia Ematousa. One Hellenistic context (3734.D2) confirms the existence of the form in the second and third quarter of the 1st century BC. Similar bowls were found at the Hill of the Nymph at Kafizin supporting a Hellenistic date.[164] Another somewhat similar type of bowl from the pottery factory at Dhiorios in central northern Cyprus has been dated to the Late Roman period, but the rim on the Dhiorios bowl is upturned, and a Hellenistic date for the fragments from Panayia Ematousa is most likely.[165]

154. Fig. 145. Rim and side (94.3629.NW3.2). D 44 cm. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with some rounded greyish black inclusions and a few larger brownish ones. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 7-8/3).
155. Fig. 145. Rim (98.3734.D2.28). D 50-51 cm. Pale brown to light brownish grey fabric (10YR 6/3-2) with a few reddish and black inclusions.
156. Fig. 145. Rim (96.3732.B1.24+25). D 45-50 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4) with numerous tiny beige inclusions and haloes and some tiny black inclusions.
157. Fig. 145. Rim and base (97.3534.3.44+55+57+66). D app. 50 cm. Base D 27 cm. Pink fabric (7.5YR 8/2) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/3). Numerous

[164] Mitford 1980a, 54 no. 68, 79 no. 107.
[165] Catling 1972, 13 no. P22, fig. 6.

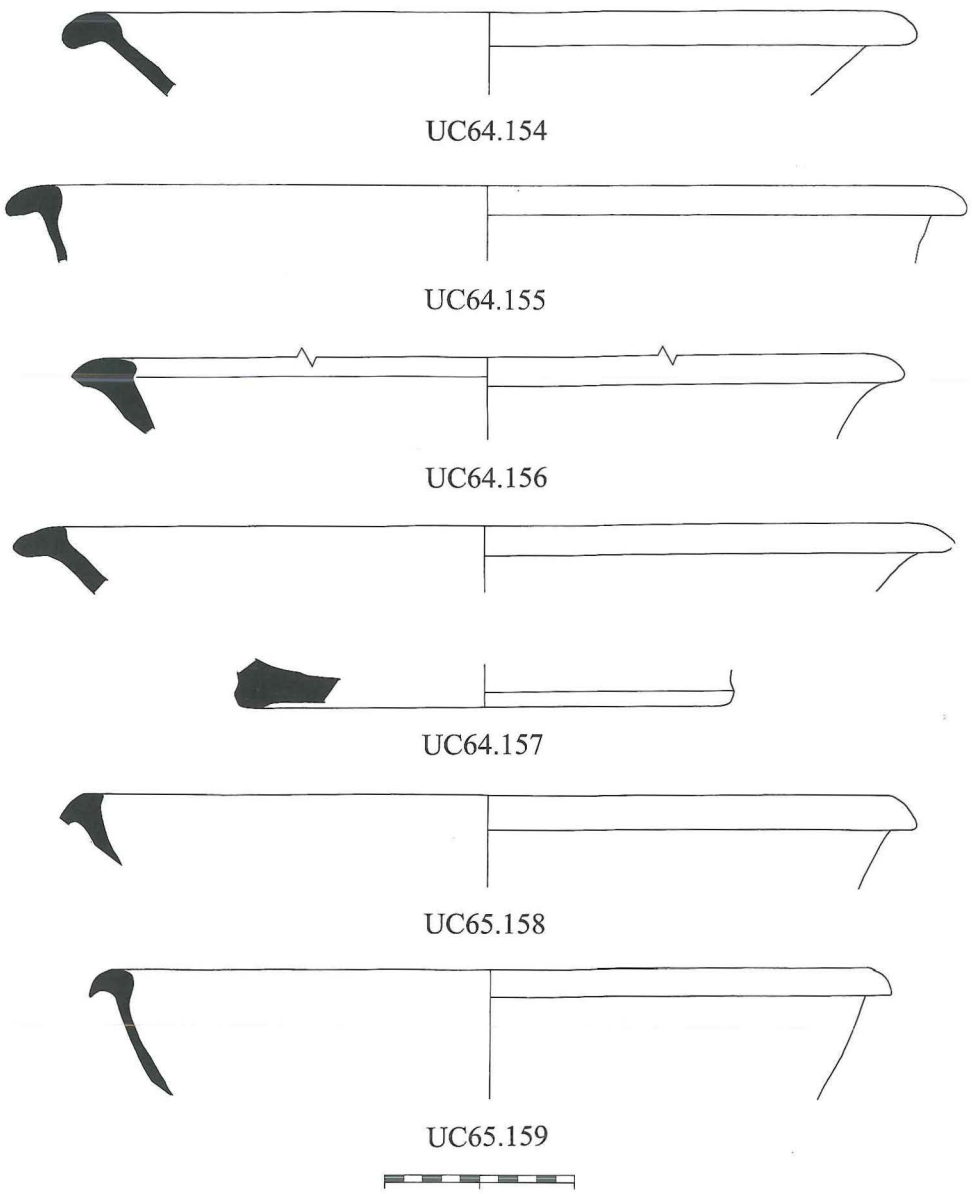

Fig. 145. UC64-65.

tiny beige inclusions and haloes and some tiny black inclusions. Similar type: 98.3534.W3.10, 97.3634.C1.46b, 98.3734.A4.15, 98.3734.A5.10, 98.3734.C2.49, 96.3826.A2. 131-133 and 139, 98.3826.A3.4, 97.3826.B1.11, 97.3827. A3.5 and 46.

UC65: Large bowls with hook-like rims and convex sides, small horizontal handles below the rims. D 20-45 cm.

UC65 appear in contexts with material covering the entire dating range of the site. At the Athenian Agora similar bowls with horizontal handles date from the 5th century BC.[166] Two similar slipped Hellenistic so-called basins have been identified at Knossos, one of porridge fabric.[167]

158. Fig. 145. Rim and side (96.3533.2.4). D 44 cm. Pale yellow fabric (5Y 8/3) with numerous tiny beige inclusions and haloes and some tiny black inclusions.

[166] Sparkes & Talcott 1970, 211, fig. 21 nos. 1762-6 and 1788-1810.

[167] Callaghan 1992, 103, pl. 85 nos. 55 and 57.

159. Fig. 145. Rim and side (97.3734.A3.45). D 42 cm. Pink to reddish yellow core (7.5YR 7/4-6/6) with reddish yellow to yellowish red interior surface (5YR 7-5/6) and very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 7/4). Smoothly fractured fabric with numerous tiny greyish black inclusions and some voids. Similar type: 96.3633.2.21, 99.3633.N2.11, 97.3734.A3.51 and 57.

UC66: Large bowls with in-curved rims and convex sides. D 17-50 cm.

Two sub-types of large bowls with in-curved rims can be distinguished: a-b. UC66a has a slightly thickened rim. The diameter ranges from 23 to 41 cm. The rim on UC66b is over-folded, and the diameter ranges from 17 to 50 cm. A similar Cypriot black gloss bowl from Kition-Bamboula has been dated to the Hellenistic period.[168] However, this type of bowl seems to have been very long-lived. A similar series of shallow Cypriot Red Slip bowls with flat bases or very flat base-ring bases (Hayes form 9A-B) have been dated from 580/600 until the end of 7th century AD.[169]

Sub-type UC66a

160. Fig. 146. Rim (95.3632.H6.3). D 41 cm. Yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/6) with tiny black inclusions.

161. Fig. 146. Rim (99.3435.1.25). D 23 cm. Red to brown core (2.5YR 5/6-7.5YR 5/2) with red interior and exterior surfaces (2.5YR 4/6). Numerous voids and a few small inclusions.

Sub-type UC66b

162. Fig. 146. Rim and side (97.3634.3.6b). D 40-50 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/3) with tiny beige inclusions and reaction rims and tiny black and reddish brown inclusions.

163. Fig. 146. Rim and side (96.3732.C1.7-8). D ? Medium coarse pink fabric (7.5YR 8/4) with voids. Similar type: 95.3532.B3.7.

UC67: Large bowls with interior off-set over folded rims. D 37-46 cm.

One of the UC67 fragments was found in a context (3732.N2) dating from the 2nd to the 1st century BC.

164. Fig. 146. Rim (99.3732.N2.14). D 37 cm. Yellowish red core (5YR 5/6) with light yellowish brown to yellowish red interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 6/4-5YR 5/6). Occasional tiny to small white inclusions.

165. Fig. 146. Rim (96.3733.D2.6). D 46 cm. Well levigated, compact reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7-6/6) with black and white inclusions and voids.

UC68: Large bowls with slightly in-curved rolled rims and convex sides. D 22-46 cm.

In Cyprus similar bowls were found in a survey around Kourion.[170] Other similar bowls dated to the early 2nd century BC at Sabratha are made of a different fabric.[171]

166. Fig. 146. Rim and side (98.3433.N2.26+46). D 33 cm. Very pale brown core (10YR 8-7/4) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5YR 8/2-4). Numerous tiny, rounded, grey and black inclusions.

167. Fig. 146. Rim and base (97.3534.3.56+68). D ? Base D 12 cm. Very pale brown core (10YR 7/3-8/4) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/2-4) Tiny grey inclusions.

168. Fig. 146. Rim (95.3731.1.28). D 46 cm. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with some medium sized white, red and black inclusions. Very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/3). Similar type: 98.3433.1.36, 96.3533.1.5, 94.3629.W1.2.

UC69: Large bowl with everted, horizontal angular rim with ribbed vertical edge of lip.

The context dates the single UC69 fragment to the Hellenistic to Late Roman period. A matt, light red painted so-called lekane from the Claudian deposit C1 at Knossos is of very similar form, but the diameter is only 28 cm and the interior protrusion of the rim is less pronounced.[172] Another bowl of similar profile from Knossos dated to the Neronian period has a diameter of only 18.5 cm.[173] Both the bowls from Knossos have been dated to the Early Roman period, and the find from Panayia Ematousa confirms the date. Another similar bowl of pale yellow fabric was found in the Naukratis area.[174]

169. Fig. 146. Rim (96.3729.N3.12). D app. 50 cm. Pinkish white fabric (2.5YR 8/2) with tiny dark inclusions, small beige ones, and a few large, dark red ones up to 0.2 cm.

UC70: Large bowl with everted, thickened angular rim with two grooves at upper and lower edge.

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[168] Salles 1993c, 202 no. 367, fig. 214.

[169] Hayes 1972, 378, 380, figs. 81-2.

[170] Leonard Jr. 1987, 101-4, fig. 58 nos. c-d.

[171] Dore 1989, 208 type 255, fig. 56 no. 255:3185.

[172] Sackett 1992b, 200, pl. 146 no. 54.

[173] Sackett 1992b, 217 pl. 162 no. 40.

[174] Coulson *et al.* 1996, 66, fig. 34 type E, 111 no. 443.

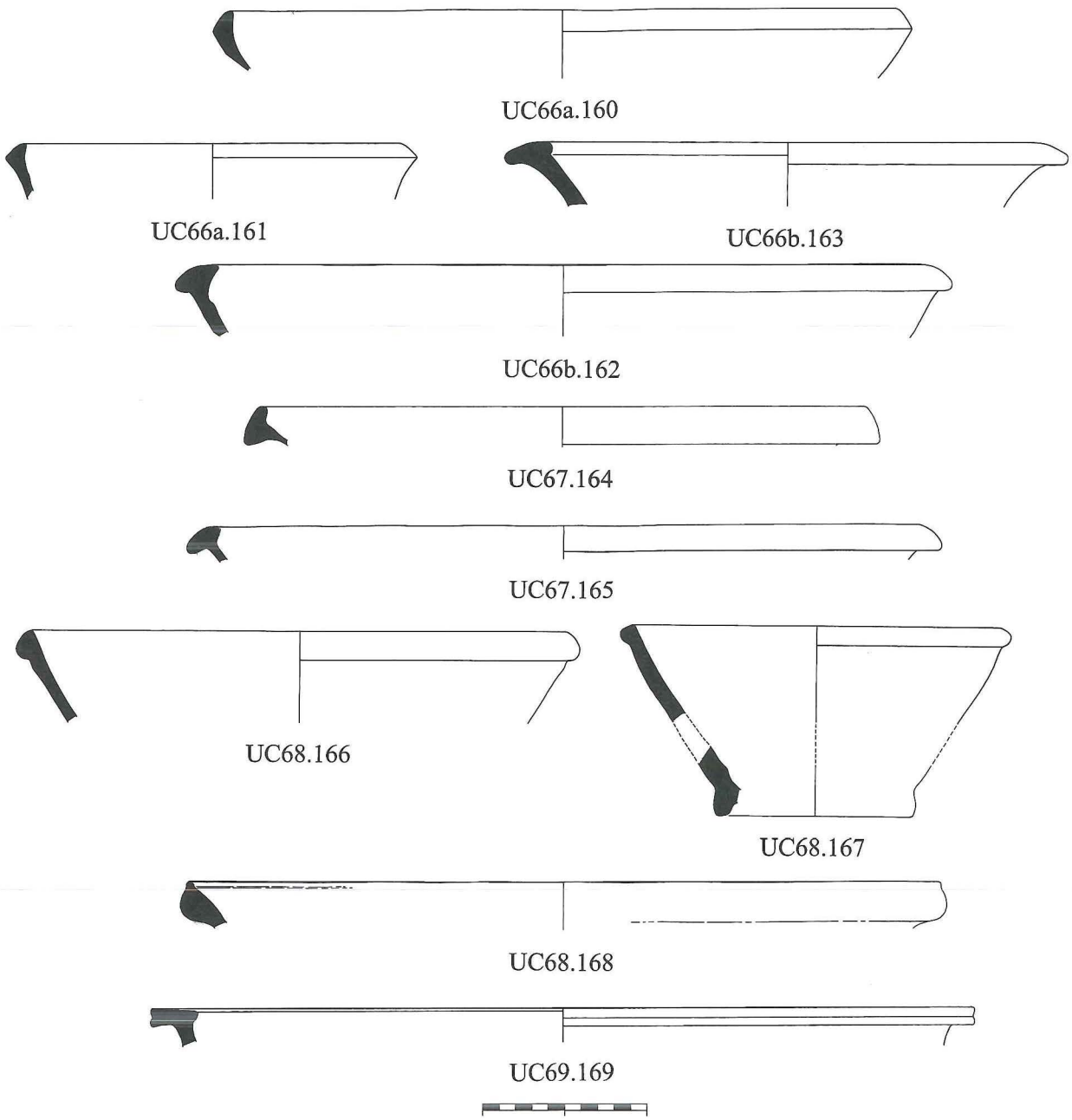

Fig. 146. UC66-69.

Only one fragment of this type of rim has been found at Panayia Ematousa, and the context was primarily Late Roman. Bowls with similar rims have been found at the House of Dionysos at Paphos, where it is especially common in the 2nd century AD, but the rims are thinner, at Dhiorios the Late Roman kiln site, and at Ayia Marina-Mavrovouni, a Late Roman copper smelting site on the northern side of the Troodos mountains.[175] According to Hayes this type of vessel corresponds to vessels common in Crete in the Early to Mid-

[175] Hayes 1991, 66, fig. 24; Catling 1972, 32 no. P324, fig. 20, 38 no. P406, fig. 24; For Mavrovouni see Graham, Jacobsen & Kassianidou, forthcoming.

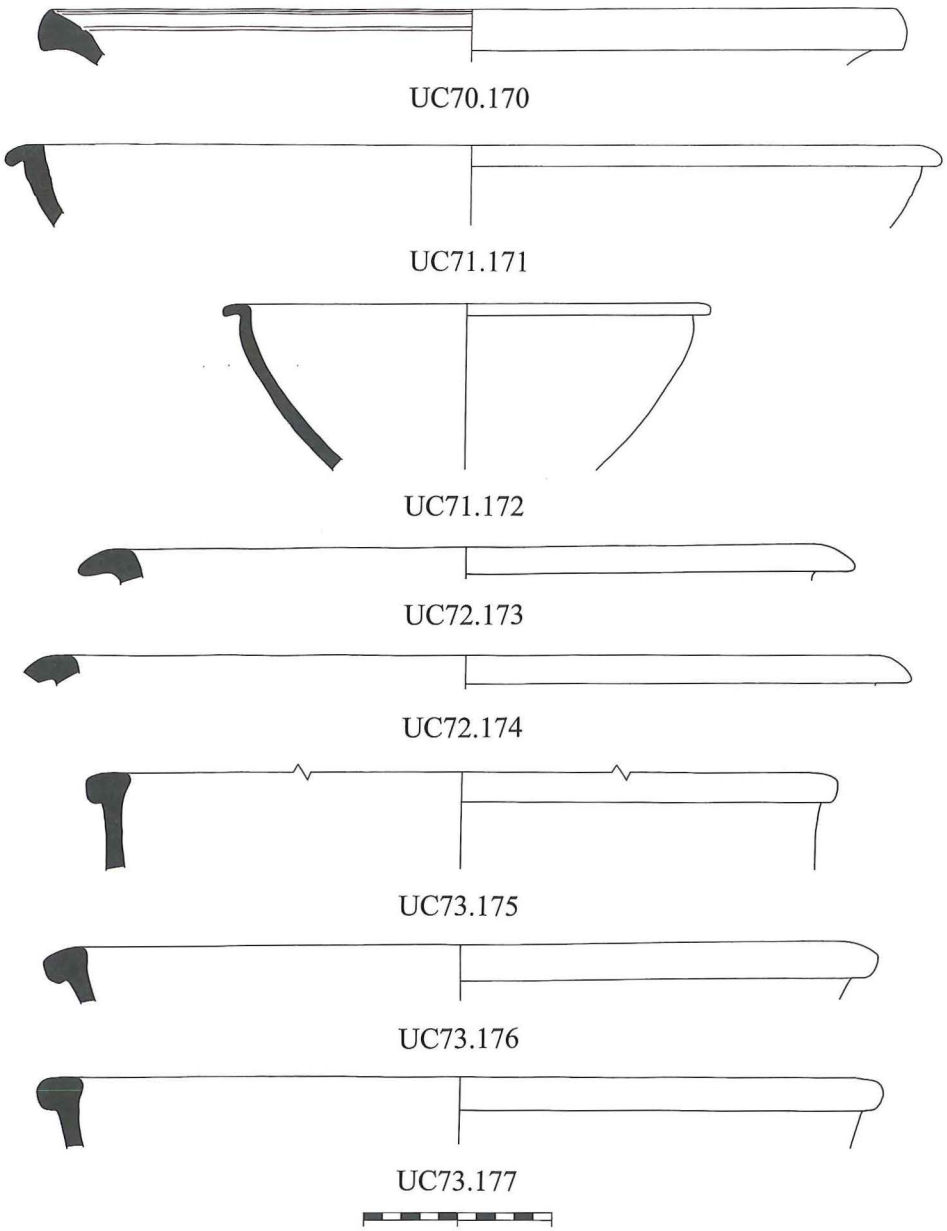

Fig. 147. UC70-73.

Roman period[176]. Some fragments have been found in late contexts, but Hayes argues that some of these are residual.[177] Generally the bowls from Cyprus have everted rims, while the bowls from Knossos have horizontal rims.

170. Fig. 147. Rim (99.3830.1.13). D 45 cm. Yellowish red core (5YR 5-4/6) with reddish yellow to yellowish red interior and exterior surfaces (5YR 5-6/6). Numerous white and dark-red inclusions.

UC71: Large bowls with small hook-like rims. D 31-46 cm.

The contexts date UC71 from the Hellenistic period into the 1st century AD, and one of the fragments has come from the Hellenistic Pit 1.

171. Fig. 147. Rim and side (94.3631.1.2). D 45-46 cm. Light yellowish brown core (10YR 6/4) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 7/3-4). Coarse fabric with red and grey inclusions.

[176] Hayes 1983, 108-9, figs. 15-16.
[177] Johnston 1962, 227-8, fig. 18.

172. Fig. 147. Rim and side (93.3431.4.198). D 31 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6-7.5YR 6/6) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces. Coarse fabric with many tiny white and grey inclusions. Similar type: 94.3630.B4.21, 98.3734.C2.48.

Basins

All the large bowls defined as basins have straight vertical sides. As most diagnostic fragments are rims it is almost impossible to determine the actual depth of the basins, and some of the fragments may equally well belong to straight-sided storage jars similar to UC90. None of the basins seem to pre-date the Hellenistic period, and the form appears to have been introduced during this period. As is the case with to the other large bowls with everted rim the fabric is generally less coarse than the earlier Persian bowls, supporting the suggestion that a refinement of the production took place in this period.

Catalogue

UC72: Large basins with everted almost horizontal rims and flat base rings. D 41-42 cm.

The contexts date UC72 from the Hellenistic period into the 1st century AD. The rim is similar to UC57, which has been dated from the Hellenistic to Early Roman period.

173. Fig. 147. Rim (96.3629.P1.2). D 42 cm. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/8) with a few grey and greyish-black, and light-reflecting inclusions.

174. Fig. 147. Rim and base (97.3734.A3.150). D 41 cm. Base D 25 cm. Light brownish grey core (10YR 6/2) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 7/3). Some small reddish brown and a few black inclusions.

UC73: Large basins with large angular ring rims and straight sides. D 37-45 cm.

UC73 date from the Hellenistic period into the 1st century AD. In Cyprus a similar bowl was found in the Kourion area.[178]

175. Fig. 147. Rim and side (93.3629.4.22). D app 37 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4) with tiny to large reddish brown and some tiny white inclusions.

176. Fig. 147. Rim (94.3630.AW3.7). D 44 cm. Light brown to reddish yellow core (7.5YR 6/4-6) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 7/3). Some tiny and a few larger greyish black inclusions, larger reddish brown ones and a few white inclusions.

177. Fig. 147. Rim and side (96.3732.B2.21a). D 45 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4) with many tiny to large reddish brown and tiny yellowish inclusions. Similar type: 95.3629.0.8, 96.3732.B1.29.

UC74: Large basins with interior off-set everted upturned rims, exterior ridge below rim, small horizontal handles. D 31-37 cm.

A similar basin made of hard, red fabric with a yellowish slip was found in the Hellenistic layers at Kition-Bamboula.[179] Another similar basin made of a coarse red fabric has come from Deposits AA and DD at the Sanctuary of Apollon Hylates at Kourion.[180] The material in Deposit AA has been dated from the 6th or early 5th century to the late 2nd or mid 1st century BC, while the material from deposit DD has been dated from the 4th century BC to the Tiberian period. A Hellenistic date is also suggested by vessels of a similar profile from the Agios Georgios Hill.[181]

178. Fig. 148. Rim, side and handle (95.3730.S1.14). D 37 cm. Gritty light brown to brown fabric (7.5YR 6-5/4) with large rounded, black inclusions and some tiny white ones.

179. Fig. 148. Rim (97.3734.A1.15). D 34 cm. Light reddish brown core (5YR 6/4) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 7/4). Numerous greyish black inclusions of varying sizes and a few whitish and reddish ones. Similar type: 94.3629.W2.8.

UC75: Large basins with flattened everted rims. D 33-37 cm.

The Eastern Sigillata B2 Hayes form 76 basin has a similar rim.[182] This tableware comes in two sizes of which the large (D 16-30 cm) and late form dominate in the period around 100-150 AD. The diameter of the fragments from Panayia Ematousa is greater than that of the large variant of form 76.

180. Fig. 148. Rim and straight side (97.3826.D1.29). D 37 cm. Well levigated yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/6) with numerous tiny greyish black and a few tiny, rounded, white inclusions.

181. Fig. 148. Rim and convex side (94.3632.A1.6+8). D 33 cm. Coarse light brown to reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/4-

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[178] Leonard Jr. 1987, 101, fig. 57 no. O.

[179] Calvet 1993, 75 no. 257, fig. 29.

[180] Oliver Jr. 1996a, 75 no. AA6, fig. 62.

[181] Berlin & Pilacinski 2003, 223 no. 119-20, fig. 7.

[182] Hayes 1985, 68-9, tav. 15 no. 11.

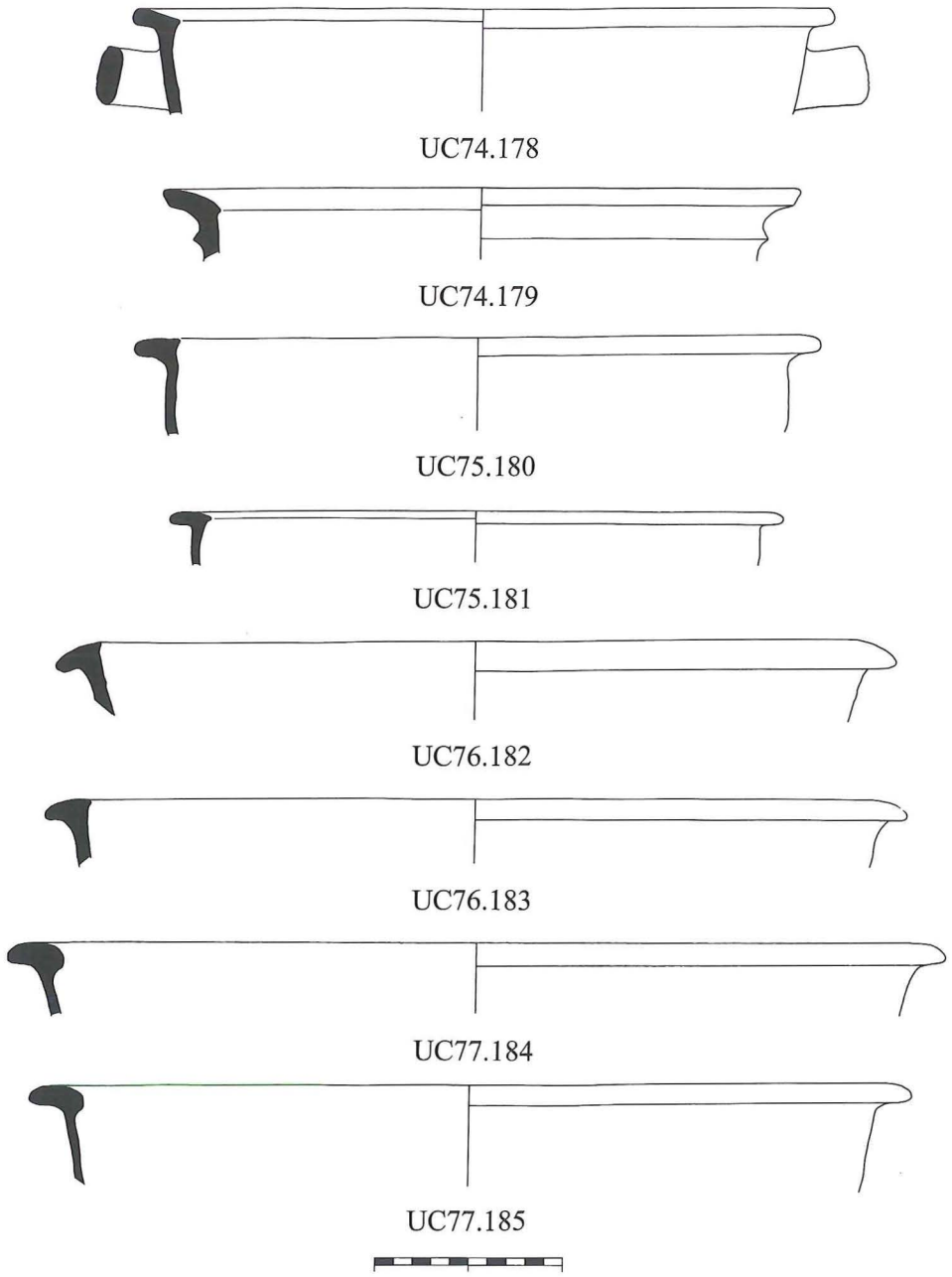

Fig. 148. UC74-77.

6) with relatively many greyish black inclusions of varying sizes and shapes, and many dark ones in the surface.

UC76: Large basins with overhanging, rounded, interior off-set rims and straight sides. D 45-46 cm.

UC76 has been dated pre-100 AD by the contexts. A so-called lekanis from the Athenian Agora with horizontal handles and ring base has a similar rim, the diameter ranging from 35 to 42 cm.[183] According to Sparkes and Talcott the steeper sides appear around the transition to the Hellenistic period around 375-290 BC. A very similar so-called krater from the Persian level at Tell Keisan has been dated to the first half of the 4th century BC, but the sides are more convex.[184]

[183] Sparkes & Talcott 1970, 364 nos. 1818-20, fig. 15, pl. 85.
[184] Nodet 1980a, 122, pl. 20 no. 22.

182. Fig. 148. Rim and side (94.3630.B4.38). D 45 cm. Reddish yellow to strong brown core (7.5YR 6-5/6) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 7/3-4). Tiny, rounded, dark grey inclusions and some white ones.
183. Fig. 148. Rim and side (95.3629.N2.45). D 46 cm. Reddish yellow core (5YR 7/6) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 7/3). Some greyish black inclusions, some tiny whitish ones and oblong voids.

UC77: Large basins with everted, slightly upturned, bulging rims and straight sides. D 47-52 cm.

The contexts date UC77 from the 4th century BC to the 1st century AD. The rim is similar to UC64, which can be dated to the second and third quarter of the 1st century BC.

184. Fig. 148. Rim (97.3734.A3.46). D 50 cm. Well levigated yellowish red to reddish yellow fabric (5YR 5-6/6) with tiny voids. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 7/4).
185. Fig. 148. Rim and side (97.3826.E1.5). D 53 cm. Smoothly fractured light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4) with a few tiny grey and white inclusions, and a few tiny to small white and reddish ones. Similar type: 95.3629.N2.43+46, 44+49, 95.3629.N3.11b.

UC78: Large basins with everted, horizontal angular rims and straight sides. D 30-50 cm.

The contexts date UC78 before 50 AD. A similar basin made of reddish fabric with a yellowish exterior slip was found at Kition-Bamboula in a deposit dated from the middle of the 4th to the end of the 3rd-beginning of the 2nd century BC.[185]

186. Fig. 149. Rim and side (98.3827.W2.11). D 33 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with many small yellowish white and some small red inclusions.
187. Fig. 149. Rim (99.3830.1.12). D 35 cm. Yellowish red core (5YR 4/6) with yellowish red to reddish yellow interior and exterior surfaces (5YR 5-6/6). Some small black inclusions, some tiny yellowish white ones, and some small voids. Similar type: 99.3435.1.2b, 95.3629.M2.11, 94.3631.1.6, 99.3830.1.22, 99.3928.2.49b.

UC79: Large basins with everted rims. D 25-49 cm.

The contexts date UC79 from the Hellenistic period into the 1st century AD.

188. Fig. 149. Rim (96.3826.A1.10). D 25 cm. Light reddish brown (2.5YR 7/4) with relatively large voids and a few black and reddish inclusions.
189. Fig. 149. Rim (96.3533.2.70). D 39 cm. Yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/6) with some rounded greyish black inclusions, a few white ones and a few voids. Reddish yellow interior surface (5YR 7/6- 8). Similar type: 97.3534.A1. 9+15.

UC80: Thick-walled basins with rounded rims and with small horizontal handles on the rims. D 30-38 cm.

190. Fig. 149. Rim, side and handle (94.3630.NW6.7). D 30 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/2-7/3-4) with many tiny, rounded, grey and dark grey inclusions.
191. Fig. 149. Rim (98.3434.B2.35). D 38 cm. Light red core (2.5YR 6/8) with reddish yellow interior surface (5YR 7/8) and pale yellow exterior surface (2.5Y 8/4). Coarse, slightly porous fabric with smaller and larger dark brown and red inclusions.

UC81: Basins with hook-like rims and straight sides. D 33-47 cm.

A similar basin from deposit H32 at Knossos has been dated to the 1st century BC.[186]

192. Fig. 149. Rim and side (96.3729.N1.7). D app. 33 cm. Pink to light reddish brown fabric (2.5YR 8-7/4) with greyish black and reddish inclusions.
193. Fig. 149. Rim (95.3730.S1.15). D 47 cm. Pink core (7.5YR 8/4) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 7/3). Numerous tiny black, red and white inclusions.

UC82: Large deep basins with short, angular upturned rims and handles below the rim. D 39-41 cm.

The contexts at Panayia Ematousa indicate a Late Roman date. Basins found at the Late Roman sites of Kalavasos-Kopetra and Zygi-Petrini have similar rims, but no handles.[187] Another similar basin from Anemurium also dates from the Late Roman period.[188]

194. Fig. 150. Rim (91.13.2.23). D 40 cm. Very pale brown medium coarse fabric (10YR 7/3), pink towards the core (7.5YR 7/4), with white and black inclusions.
195. Fig. 150. Rim and side with handle attachment (94.3630.3.45). D 41 cm. Pink to reddish yellow core (7.5YR 7/4-6) with very pale brown interior and exterior

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[185] Salles 1993c, 191 no. 252, fig. 202.
[186] Callaghan 1992, 122, pl. 101 no. 12.
[187] Personal communications with Dr. Marcus Rautman, University of Missouri for which I am very grateful. Manning *et al.* 2000, fig. 13d
[188] Williams 1989, fig. 44 no. 463.

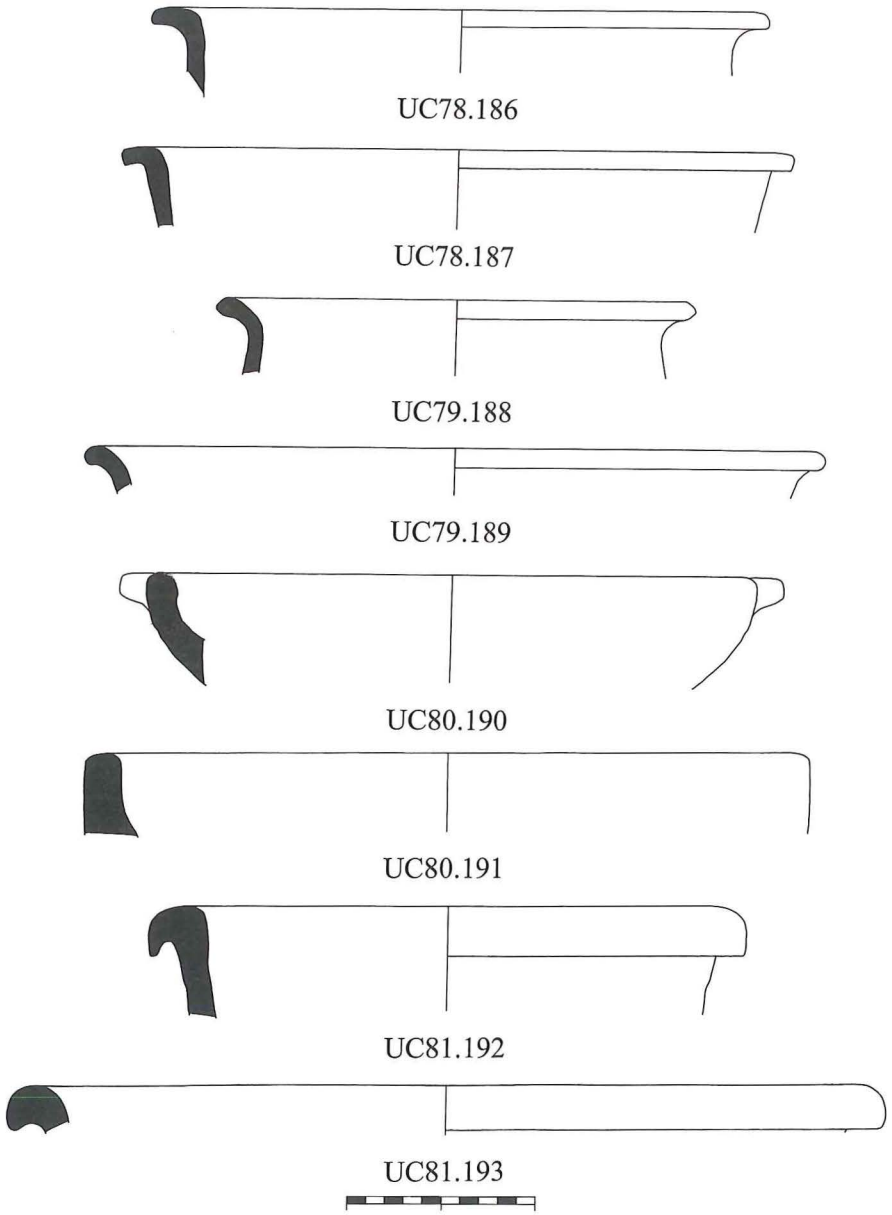

Fig. 149. UC78-81.

surfaces (10YR 8-7/4). Relatively many tiny and larger grey and reddish brown inclusions. Grits up to 3-4 mm. Similar type: 98.3627.1.11, 99.3830.1.14, 99.3830.A1.24.

Jars

The jars have been divided into four types, jars of cooking pot-like shape small, thin-walled jars or amphorae, large storage jars or amphorae, and pithoi.

The first type is difficult to classify as the form recalls a cooking pot, but the many jars of similar type from Salamis appear to have no secondary burn-marks and could have been intended for light storage (see UC83). In later periods, however, the ritual of burial generally appears to involve used as well as unused cooking pots, and this may well be the case in the earlier periods as well.[189] The fabrics

[189] Material to support this argument from Evrychou tomb 5 excavated by Dr. Giorgos Giorgiou of the Department of Antiquities in 2000 awaits publication by the author.

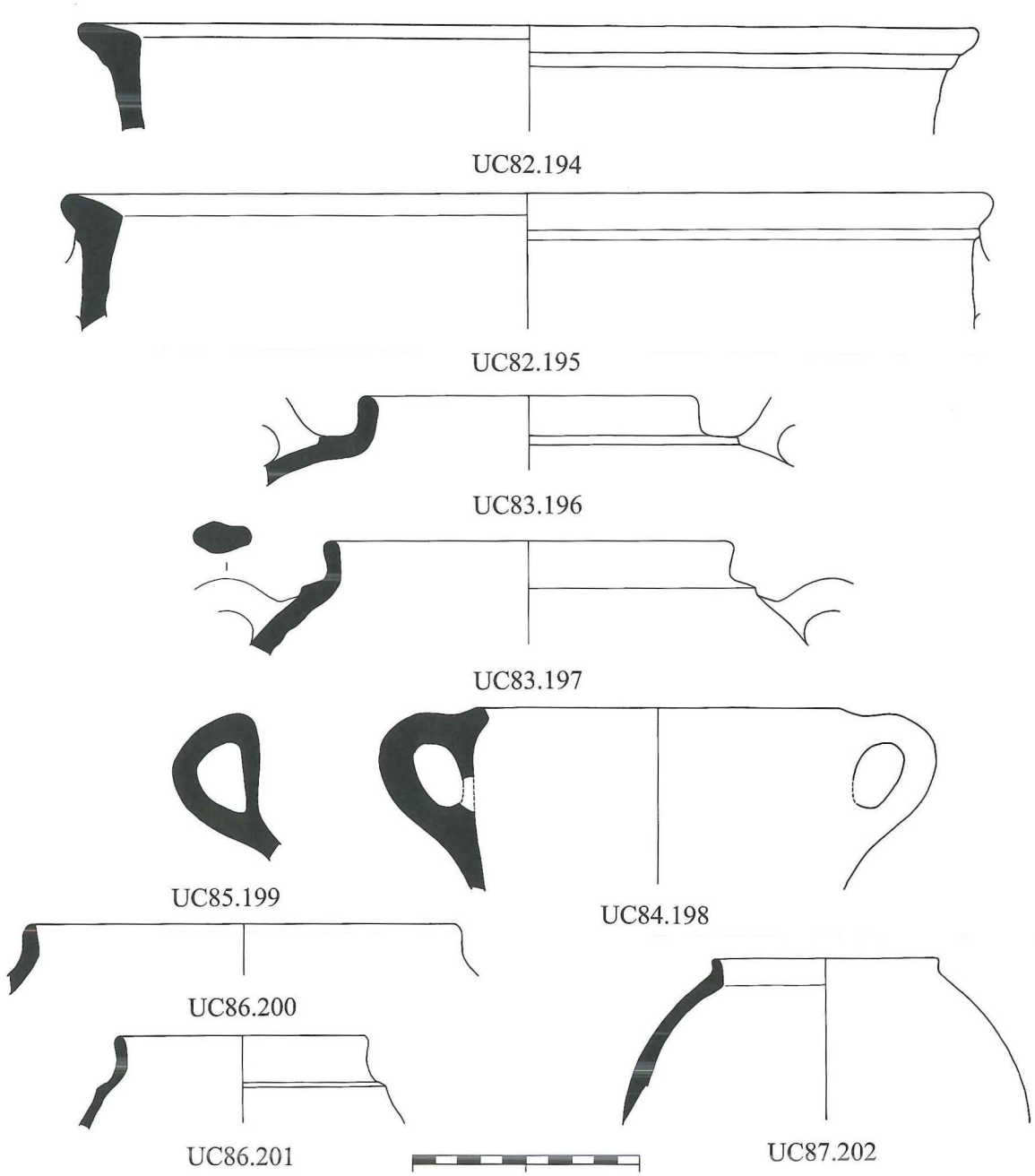

Fig. 150. UC82-87.

and forms suggest that the small thin-walled jars or amphorae were meant for general household activities and the large jars or amphorae were meant for storage. The term pithos is here only used for large, wide-mouthed vessels of a diameter exceeding 30 cm and a wall thickness exceeding 1 cm. Usually the fabric used for pithoi is very coarse.

Few parallels have been identified as very few storage jars have been published at all. They appear in this catalogue in the hope that more material of this type will be published in the future.

Jars of cooking pot shape

Catalogue

UC83: Globular coarse ware jars with straight collar rims and carinated shoulders. D 15-18 cm.

Jars similar to UC83 from Tomb 79 at Salamis

have been dated to the CAI period.[190] Some have a carinated shoulder, others are provided with a higher collar rim and they are often covered with washy, matt brown slip. Similar jars from the dromos of Tomb 3 at Salamis have been dated around 600 BC.[191] The handles on the jars from Salamis are never higher than the rim, which would be the case with the fragments from Panayia Ematousa, where the carination also appears more prominent than on any of the jars from Salamis.[192] It could be that the characteristics of the jars from Panayia Ematousa are later developments. A larger jar from Tomb 73 may be a later development of the CCI period, but the fragments from Panayia Ematousa are obviously more closely related to the Archaic jars.[193] The only parallel at Marion is a White Painted V vessel from Tomb 96 dated to the later part of the CAII period, but the form is clearly related to cooking pots e.g. a pot from Vouni.[194] The absence at Marion and regularity at Salamis suggests a selective distribution.

196. Fig. 150. Rim, shoulder and handle (96.3732.B1.26). D 15 cm. Distinctive pink fabric (7.5YR 8/4) with a light red core (2.5YR 6/6) and some large reddish brown and reddish grey inclusions.

197. Fig. 150. Rim, shoulder and handle (98.3434.2.80). Relatively coarse fabric with reddish yellow core (5YR 6/6) with pink interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 8/4). Numerous fine rounded reddish brown inclusions and tiny white and a few medium to large angular reddish ones.

UC84: Neck-less jar with small ear-handles going from rim to body, slightly convex sides, and plain, slightly inturned rims.

The single UC84 fragment was found in Pit 7 dated to the Archaic to Classical periods. The form is very similar to a so-called cooking-pot from the third burial stratum of Tomb 7 at Amathus dated to the end of the CAI period.[195]

198. Fig. 150. Rim, side and handle (95.3631.I1.12). D 16 cm. Light reddish brown core (5YR 6/3), pink towards the side and interior and exterior surfaces (5YR 7/4-7.5YR 7/4). Medium coarse fabric with some rounded, white, black, and brown inclusions.

UC85: Neck-less jars with small ear-handles going from rim to body, convex sides, and possible everted rims.

According to the contexts UC85 belongs to the Archaic to Classical periods. The form is clearly related to UC84 and to cooking pots.

199. Fig. 150. Rim side and handle (93.3431.3.283). D app. 20 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with a few tiny white, black, and red inclusions. Pale yellow exterior surface (2.5Y 8/2). Similar type: 95.3429.C1.5, 93.3431.3.48, 95.3631.I1.15.

Small jars/amphorae

Catalogue

UC86: Small closed jars with straight rims. D 11-19 cm.

Two of the contexts date UC86 from the Archaic to the Early Classical (Pit 2, 3434.B1).

200. Fig. 150. Rim (98.3434.B1.26). D 19 cm. Light red core (2.5YR 6/6) with reddish yellow interior surface (5YR 6/6) and pink exterior surface (5YR 8/4). Some tiny yellow, white, and black inclusions and some larger red ones.

201. Fig. 150. Rim, ridge marks off the shoulder (98.3826.A3.10). D 11 cm. Reddish yellow core (7.5YR 8/6) with pink interior surface (7.5YR 7/4) and very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8/4). Black, white and grey inclusions. Similar type: 93.3431.3.288, 94.3530.2.149, 95.3531.B2.16.

UC87: Small globular, hole-mouthed jars with straight rims. D 10-16 cm.

One of the contexts dates UC87 from the Archaic to the Early Classical period (Pit 2).

202. Fig. 150. Rim and side (95.3530.SK.24). D 10 cm. Light brown core (7.5YR 6/4) with interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 7-6/4). Numerous tiny greyish black inclusions and a few whitish ones. Similar type: 93.3431.3.103, 93.3729.B5.98, 95.3730.B1.63.

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[190] Karageorghis 1973, 42-58 nos. 372-3, 379, 390, 413-4, 474, 484, 488-90, 492, 496, 499, 501-8, 570-2, 589, 600, 617, 633, 862, 931, 933, 965A-B, 966, p. 117, pls. 50-1 and 230-1.

[191] Karageorghis 1967a, 36-39 nos. 30, 38, 41, 45, 56, 61, 63, 65, 76, 78, 84, 88-9, 121, p. 41 no. f, pl. 42.

[192] Karageorghis 1973, pls. 51 and 230.

[193] Karageorghis 1970a, 114 no. 2, pl. 241.

[194] Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, 449 no. 4, pls. 86 and 121; Gjerstad 1948, fig, 71 no. 6.

[195] Gjerstad 1948, fig. 71 no. 2.

UC88: Hole-mouthed jars with rolled rims, D 15-19 cm.

203. Fig. 151. High rim (93.3729.B5.96). D ? Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/3) with numerous small yellowish white and some red inclusions. Pale yellow exterior surface (2.5Y 8/3). Similar type: 97.3531.W1.17, 96.3733.E3.32.

UC89: Closed jars with everted horizontal rims and convex shoulders. D 12-18 cm.

One of the contexts dates UC89 from the Hellenistic period and into the 1st century AD (3826.A2).

204. Fig. 151. Rim and shoulder (96.3826.2.8). D 13 cm. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4) with small black inclusions, larger reddish ones, a few white ones and voids. Similar type: 94.3530.2.8, 96.3533.1.40, 97.3533.C2.5, 96.3629.P3.73, 96.3826.A2.140.

UC90: Closed jars with everted rims. D 12-40 cm.

The contexts of UC90 suggest a date in the Hellenistic to Early Roman periods. This type of rim is more often associated with cooking ware, but it also appears on globular Plain White VII jugs from Vouni and Marion.[196]

205. Fig. 151. Rim (97.3827.A2.21). D 12 cm. Well levigated very pale brown to white fabric (10YR 8/3-2) with large and small voids and some red inclusions. Similar type: 97.3534.2.28, 97.3632.NB1.14.

Large jars/amphorae

Catalogue

UC91: Jars/amphorae with overfolded rims with grooves on the vertical faces. D 13.5-20 cm.

A somewhat similar type of rim, but of a different fabric, is seen on transport amphorae of the Classical and Hellenistic period at Panayia Ematousa.[197] An unusual Plain White V storage amphora from the necropolis of Salamis has the same type of rim, and other close parallels are larger hydriai from the Athenian Agora dated around 425-400 BC.[198]

206. Fig. 151. Rim and neck (94.3632.A1.20). D 17 cm. Very pale brown core (10YR 7/4) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/3). Many grey and reddish brown inclusions also a few larger reddish brown ones.

207. Fig. 151. Rim (96.3826.D1.6). D 18 cm. Distinctive fabric of pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with numerous rounded greyish black and reddish inclusions and numerous angular yellowish ones. Similar type: 93.3532.1.5, 95.3730.B1.153, 96.3730.C1.19.

UC92: Large jars with wide necks and wide everted rims, D 24-27 cm.

The contexts at Panayia Ematousa prompt a tentative dating in the Hellenistic to the Early Roman period. The mouth is very distinctive being almost trumpet-like in form and the form and size suggest that we are dealing with a very large storage jar. However a similar rim and neck is seen on a so-called krater from the House of Dionysos, Paphos dated to the Roman Imperial period.[199]

208. Fig. 151. Rim and neck (96.3633.2.23). D 27 cm. Medium coarse very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4) with numerous tiny black and grey inclusions, a few red ones and small voids.

209. Fig. 151. Rim and neck (97.3632.NB1.16). D 24 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/3) with numerous tiny black inclusions and small voids. Similar type: 97.3826.D1.37.

UC93: Jars with high straight rims and slanting shoulders. D 10-12 cm.

Two of the contexts date UC93 from the Archaic to the Classical period (Pit 2, 3828.W3). This type of rim also appears on bag-shaped Levantine amphorae from Level 5 at Tell Keisan dated from the second half of the 8th to the beginning of the 7th century BC, but the fabric is different.[200]

210. Fig. 151. Rim, shoulder, and base (93.3431.3.139+200). D 11 cm. Pink fabric (7.5YR 8/4) with a few tiny red, black, and yellowish white inclusions. Exterior white surface (2.5Y 8/2).

211. Fig. 151. Rim (93.3431.3.259). D 10 cm. Pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) with a few tiny black inclusions. Similar type: 95.3529.9.21, 97.3534.3.67, 96.3826.A2.136?, 99.3828.W2.14, 99.3828.W3.4.

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[196] Gjerstad 1948, fig. 70 nos. 12-3.

[197] Jacobsen, PE I, A1.

[198] Karageorghis 1970a, 127 no. 9, pl. 246; Sparkes & Talcott 1970, 348 nos. 1586-8, fig. 13, pl. 70.

[199] Hayes 1991, 67 no. 6, fig. 24 no. 6.

[200] Chambon 1980, pl. 47 no. 7.

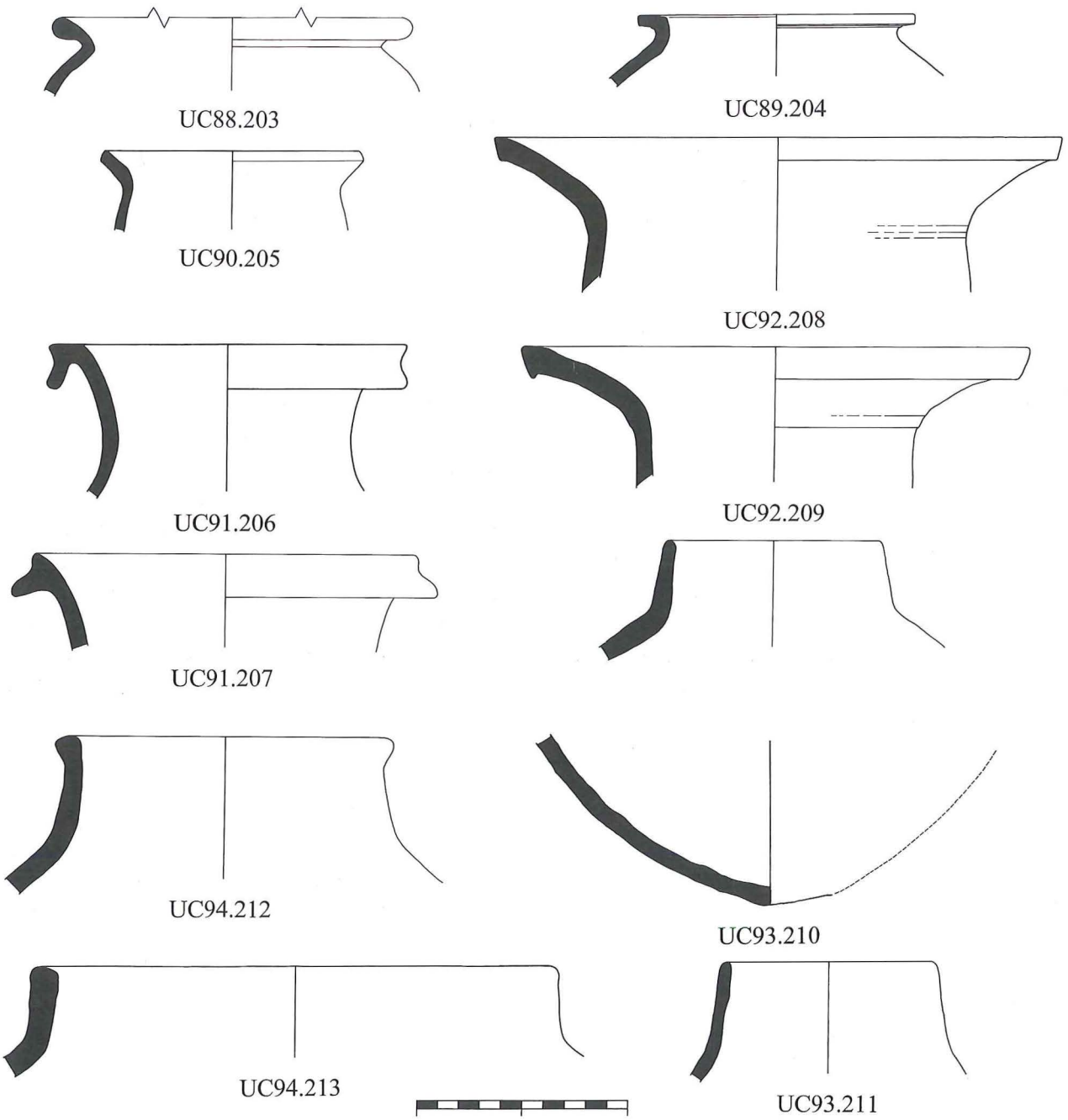

Fig. 151. UC88-94.

UC94: Large jars with tapering necks and rolled rims. D 16-25 cm.

One of the fragments of UC94 comes from the Archaic to Early Classical Pit 8. The form and fabric suggest that we are dealing with a large storage jar.

212. Fig. 151. Rim and neck (95.3629.N5.14). D 16 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (No Munsell). Numerous tiny white and some tiny black and red inclusions.

213. Fig. 151. Rim and neck (98.3734.E1.8). D 25 cm. Very pale brown to pale brown core (10YR 6-7/3) with brown interior surface (7.5YR 5/2) and light brown exterior surface (7.5YR 6/4). Smoothly fractured fabric with pale and dark grey grits and a few reddish brown ones.

UC95: Large jars with bulging necks and vertical handles on the rims. D 15-22 cm.

All the fragments of UC95 were found in the Archaic to Early Classical Pit 8. The form and fabric suggest that we are dealing with some kind of storage vessel, and the presence of handles suggests that the vessel was small enough to be portable.

214. Fig. 152. Upper part (95.3629.N5.63). D 15 cm. Red core (2.5YR 5/8) with reddish brown interior surface (2.5YR 4/4) and weak red exterior surface (2.5YR 4/2). Large rounded inclusions.

215. Fig. 152. Upper part (95.3629.N5.120). D ? Coarse light grey fabric (10YR 7/2) with several large white, grey, brown, red, and black inclusions.

216. Fig. 152. Rim and side (95.3629.N5.119). D 22 cm. Well levigated very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4- 8/3) with large voids and a few large red inclusions.

UC96: Hole-mouthed jar with everted rims and slanting shoulders, a ridge sets off the rim.

The closest parallel is a storage jar from Gezer dated from the beginning of the Iron Age Period up to the 8th century BC.[201]

217. Fig. 152. Rim and shoulder (94.3629.W2.10). D 11 cm. Coarse reddish yellow to strong brown fabric (7.5YR 5-6/6) with several tiny grey, brown, red, and black inclusions. Pink to reddish yellow exterior surface (7.5YR 7/46).

UC97: Hole-mouthed jar with convex side and thickened profiled rim.

A handle-less jar from Tell Mevorakh in Israel, made of pinkish grey fabric and dated to the Persian period is similar to UC97.[202]

218. Fig. 152. Rim and side (98.3627.2.69). Interior D app. 9 cm. Coarse red fabric (10R 5/8) with tiny to small fragments of black and brown inclusions and yellowish white limestone reaction rims. Light red exterior surface (2.5YR 6/6).

UC98: Hole-mouthed jars with thickened, exterior off-set rims.

One of the contexts dates UC98 to the pre-Hellenistic period (3434.F1). The form and fabric indicate some kind of hole-mouthed storage vessel.

219. Fig. 152. Rim (95.3429.C1.7). D 28 cm. Pinkish grey to pink core (7.5YR 6/2-7/4) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5 Y 8/2). Hard fired fabric with numerous white, red and grey inclusions.

220. Fig. 152. Rim (98.3434.F1.15). D ? Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6). No description of the inclusions.

UC99: Hole-mouthed jars with straight sides and short, inverted, thickened rims. D 10-13 cm.

The form and fabric suggest that we are dealing with some kind of storage vessel, though it is a relatively thin-walled type.

221. Fig. 152. Rim and side (95.3530.G1.58). D 13 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/3) with a light yellowish brown core (2.5Y 6/4) and numerous tiny greyish black and reddish brown inclusions.

222. Fig. 152. Rim and side (97.3826.E1.6+7). D 11 cm. Sandy, very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with numerous tiny inclusions and occasionally red ones and voids. Similar type: 94.3729.E4.34.

UC100: Small storage amphorae with horizontal handles.

The fragments belong to well-known Cypriot storage amphorae, very common during the Archaic period, but mostly in the decorated version, which also occurs at Panayia Ematousa. The Iron Age material is generally coarse and gritty. A handle fragment from an amphora of the same type from the sanctuary at Makronisos near Ayia Napa is made of a similar fabric.[203]

223. Handle attachment (99.3733.NA1.39). Coarse gritty reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with numerous tiny to small black, brown and white grits, and light reflecting inclusions.

224. Base (93.3431.3.212). D 14 cm. Light yellowish brown fabric (10YR 6/4) with numerous small yellowish white and black inclusions. Reddish yellow exterior surface (5YR 6/6). Similar type: 93.3431.3.NN, 26, 212, and 267, 99.3435.2.26, 97.3534.1.41, 97.3534.D2.6, 94.3632.B2.14, 96.3730.C1.24, 96.3732.1.13, 96.3733.2.25, 98.3734.A4.34, 96.3826.1.11a.

Pithoi

Unlike the pre-historic period, pithoi of the historical period except for the Late Roman period are not well published.[204] Because of the large size of the pithoi and the size of the fragments it is often impossible to determine the precise inclination of the rims. The size of the pithoi indicates that they were made locally which would suggest

[201] Gitin 1990, pl. 18 no. 3.

[202] Stern 1978, fig. 8 no. 19.

[203] Hadjisavvas 1997, 165 no. 4, fig. 137-8.

[204] Rautman *et al.* 1993, fig. 3; Tomber 2002, fig. 6.7.

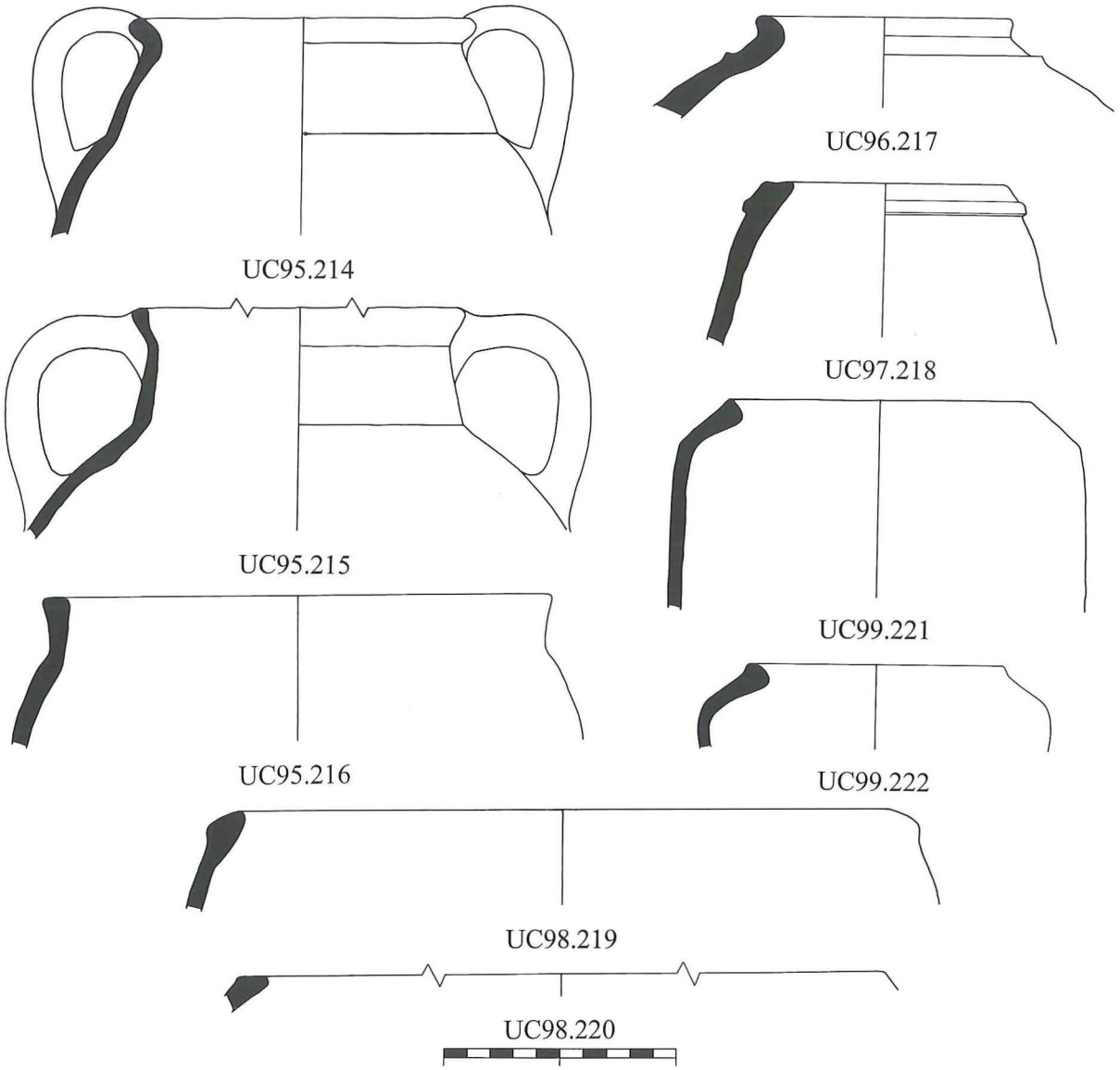

Fig. 152. UC95-99.

a lot of variation within the region. The sizes also indicates that the production of pithoi would require specialised expertise, and according to the ethnographical studies on pottery technology in Cyprus by G. London the large pithoi were made by travelling specialist potters resulting in regional styles.[205] Potters from Kornos worked in eastern Cyprus and potters from the Troodos Mountains worked in western Cyprus. Both production models were possible in Antiquity.

Several of the types of pithoi appearing at Panayia Ematousa also appear in a deposit at Maroni-Petrera dated from the late 4th up to the first half of the 5th century AD.[206]

Catalogue

UC101: Pithoi with everted horizontal triangular rims. D 34-57 cm.

[205] London 1990, 69-79.

[206] Tomber 2002, 47.

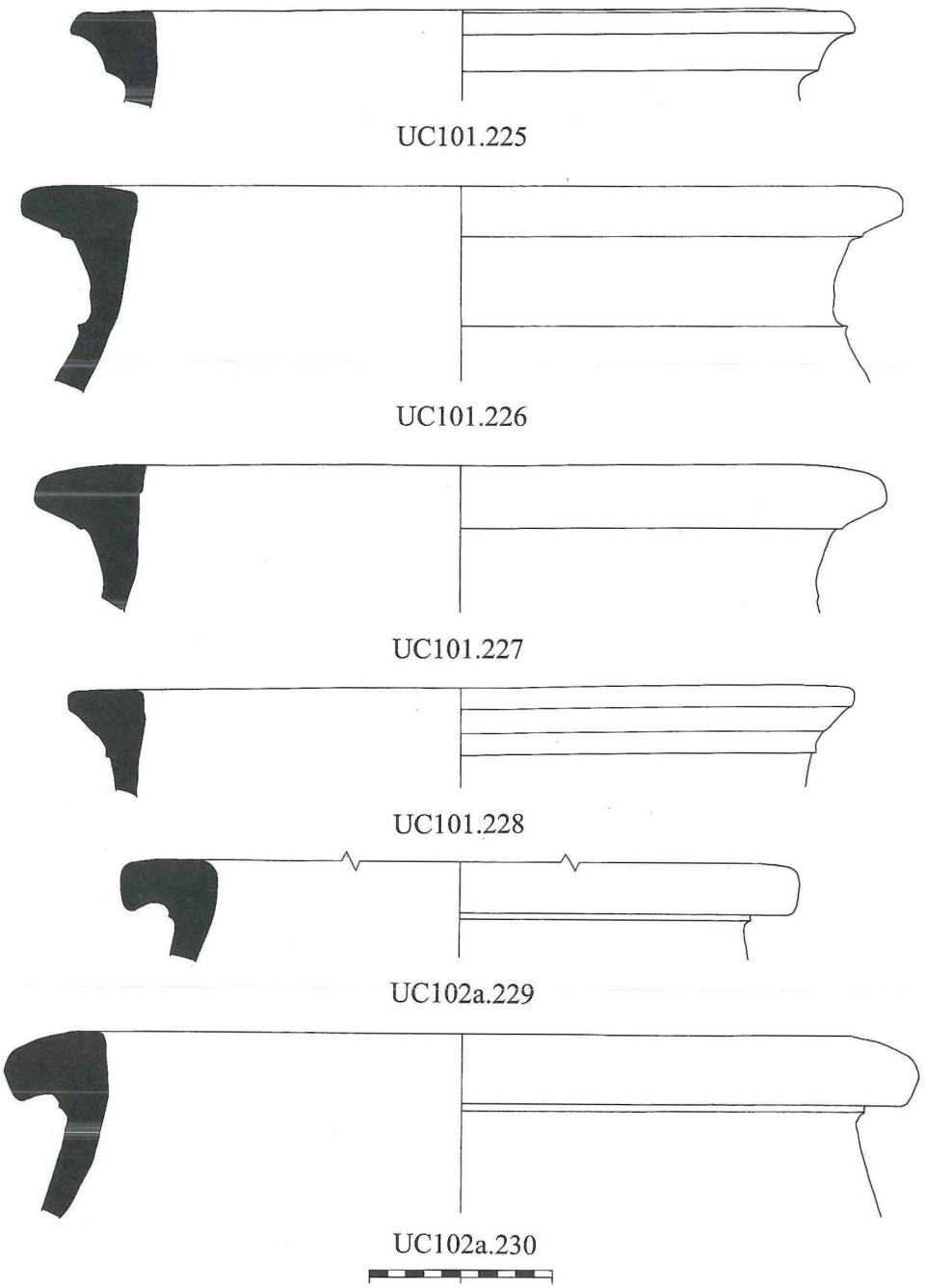

Fig. 153. UC101-102a.

A number of pithoi have everted horizontal triangular rims with a profiled exterior set off from the neck by a rib. UC101 appears almost exclusively in Hellenistic to Early Roman contexts at Panayia Ematousa e.g. in Rooms 4 and 4A.

225. Fig. 153. Rim (94.3729.D5.237). D 42 cm. Relatively coarse red fabric (2.5YR 4/6-8) with white and grey inclusions.

226. Fig. 153. Rim (95.3731.3.30). D 48 cm. Light reddish brown core (5YR 6/3) with pink interior surface (5YR 7/4) and very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 7/3). Some greyish black and a few yellowish white inclusions.

227. Fig. 153. Rim (98.3734.D2.157). D 46 cm. Medium coarse brownish yellow to string brown fabric (10YR 6/6-7.5YR 5/6) with numerous medium sized white inclusions, and some reddish brown ones.

228. Fig. 153. Rim (96.3826.A2.90). D 43 cm. Medium coarse yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/6) with numerous tiny

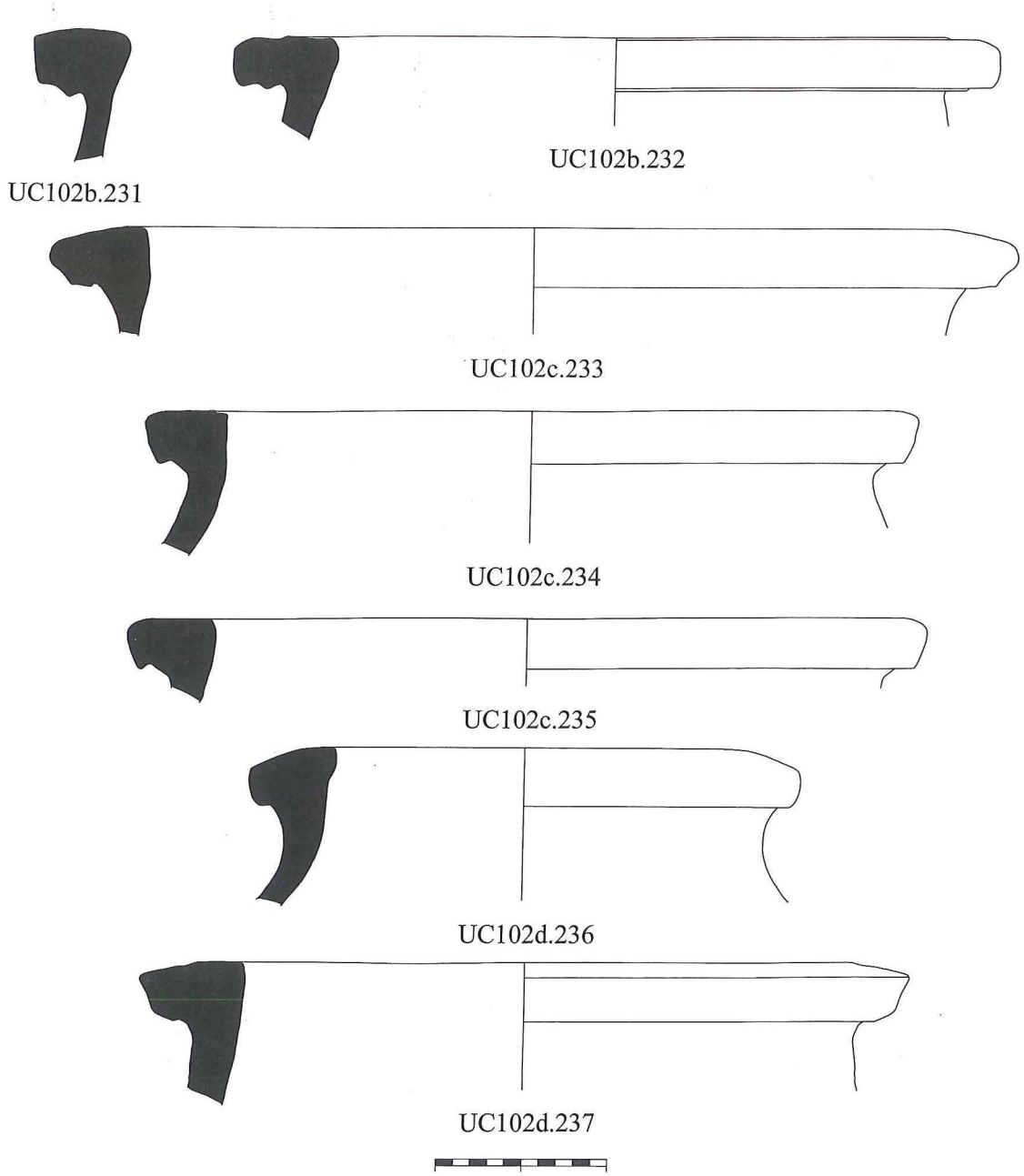

Fig. 154. UC102b-d.

greyish black inclusions, and large yellowish white and reddish grey ones. Similar type: 95.3530.D3.33, 96.3533.1.88, 96.3533.2.45, 97.3534.3.29, 32 and 37-41, 97.3534.B1.7, 98.3627.2.53-55, 99.3627.B1.11+18+19, 93.3629.3.32-33, 94.3630.B4.4, 96.3633.2.26, 96.3633.A1.10, 97.3634.B1.45, 97.3634.C1.195, 98.3634.WS2.20-21, 94.3729.A2.41, 96.3730.A3.15, 99.3730.NA1.43, 98.3734.A4.28, 98.3734.C3.46, 96.3826.C2.5, 99.3829.W2.6.

UC102: Pithoi with everted downturned square rims. D 32-60 cm.

Four sub-types of pithoi with everted rims can be distinguished: with a rib below the rim (a), with a rib on the downside of the rim (b), with a droop on the downside of the rim (c), and with a thickened transition from rim to body (d). At Panayia Ematousa all four sub-types appear in predomi-

nately Hellenistic to Early Roman contexts. A rim similar to UC102b was found in the pre-Phoenician levels at Kition area I.[207]

Sub-type UC102a

229. Fig. 153. Rim (96.3729.N3.80). D 37 cm. No description of the colour. Large red inclusions and vents.

230. Fig. 153. Rim (96.3730.W2.26). D 50 cm. Greyish brown core (10YR 5/2) with dark grey to dark greyish brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 4/1-5/2). Numerous greyish black inclusion from tiny up to 2 mm, a few white inclusions and isolated reddish brown ones. Similar type: 96.3729.N3.80, 95.3730.B1.158-159, 99.3829.1.23.

Sub-type UC102b

231. Fig. 154. Rim (95.3629.N3.10bis/53). D ? Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with pale inclusions.

232. Fig. 154. Rim (98.3827.W2.5). D 45 cm. Coarse pink fabric (7.5YR 8-7/4) with greyish brown to brown interior surface (10YR 5/2-3). Many large red and dark inclusions. Similar type: 98.3734.C2.42.

Sub-type UC102c

233. Fig. 154. Rim (98.3434.2.51). D 56 cm. Gritty brown to dark brown fabric (10YR 3-4/4) with black and white inclusions.

234. Fig. 154. Rim (94.3631.2.23). D 45 cm. Heavy, hard fired pale brown to light yellowish brown fabric (10 YR 6/3-4) with greyish black inclusions of varying sizes.

235. Fig. 154. Rim (94.3631.C3.5). D 47 cm. Brown core (7.5YR 4/4) with very dark grey interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 3/1) Greyish brown inclusions.

Sub-type UC102d

236. Fig. 154. Rim (95.3629.N3.3). D 32 cm. Coarse fabric with strong brown core (7.5YR 5/6) and brown interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 5/4). Numerous white, grey and dark grey inclusions.

237. Fig. 154. Rim (95.3730.B2.48). D 45 cm. Reddish yellow to light red core (7.5YR 6/8-2.5YR 6/8) with reddish brown interior and exterior surfaces (5YR 8/3). Numerous red inclusions up to 1 mm and white inclusions. Similar type: 96.3729.N3.24, 98.3734.E2.13.

UC103: Pithoi with overfolded horizontal rims with triangular sections. D 43-50 cm.

The contexts at Panayia Ematousa indicate a date before 100 BC (Pit 15).

238. Fig. 155. Rim (94.3631.2.24). D 50 cm. Reddish brown core (5YR 4/4) with dark reddish brown interior and exterior surfaces (5YR 3/2). White and greyish white inclusions and some larger greyish red ones up to 1 mm.

239. Fig. 155. Rim (95.3730.A3.4). D 43 cm. Light reddish brown to reddish brown fabric (5YR 6-5/4) with pinkish white exterior surface (7.5YR 8/2). Rounded dark grey and red inclusions. Similar type: 97.3827.E2.5.

UC104: Pithoi with small inturned thickened rims. D 33-50 cm.

Three sub-types of pithoi with inturned thickened rims can be distinguished: Inturned rims with vertical exterior lip, and convex shoulder with vertical handle (a), with overfolded rounded exterior lip (b), and with overfolded, squarish exterior lip (c). Both of the UC104c fragments were found in Hellenistic contexts, one was found in Room 4A (3629.AW5) dated in the Hellenistic period.

A rim somewhat similar to UC104a was found at the Late Roman pottery factory at Dhiorios, but the diameter is larger.[208] According to Catling coil-built pithoi with somewhat similar rims were still made in the villages of Phini and Kornos.[209] The Late Roman site Kalavasos-Kopetra has produced rims similar to both UC104a and UC104b, but with incised wavy decoration.[210] Several rims similar to UC104c were found at Sagalassos.[211]

Sub-type UC104a

240. Fig. 155. Rim, shoulder and handle. Faint traces of wavy combed lines on the rim. (99.3827.NA1.8a-b) D 33 cm. Coarse very pale brown core (10YR 7/4-3) with yellow interior surface (10YR 7/6) and reddish yellow to yellow exterior surface (7.5YR 7/6-10YR 7/6). Small yellowish, white and grey inclusions and some larger grey and light brown ones up to 1 mm.

241. Fig. 155. Rim (99.3829.N3.12). D 36 cm. Medium coarse yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/8) with numerous medium size black, grey, and white inclusions up to 1 mm. Similar type: 98.3434.1.32, 93.3532.1.61, 96.3633.A1.43.

Sub-type UC104b

242. Fig. 155. Rim (98.3634.WS1.6+7). D 44 cm. Medium coarse reddish brown fabric (5YR 5/3-4) with inclusions and traces of secondary burning. Yellowish red exterior surface (5YR 5/6).

243. Fig. 155. Rim (96.3729.N3.29). D 39 cm. Medium coarse reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6) with large red and black inclusions, and some light grey and reddish grey ones up to 2 mm. Similar type: 93.3531.2.25, 98.3627.2.52, 99.3630.1.32, 99.3730.N1.9, 99.3730.N2.25.

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[207] Pilides 1996, fig. 4.

[208] Catling 1972, fig. 33 no. P225.

[209] Catling 1972, 66.

[210] Personal communications with Dr. Marcus Rautman, University of Missouri for which I am very grateful. Rautman *et al.* 1993, 237, fig. 3, no. 19.

[211] Degeest 2001, fig. 130 no. 2G100, fig. 207 no. 5G101.

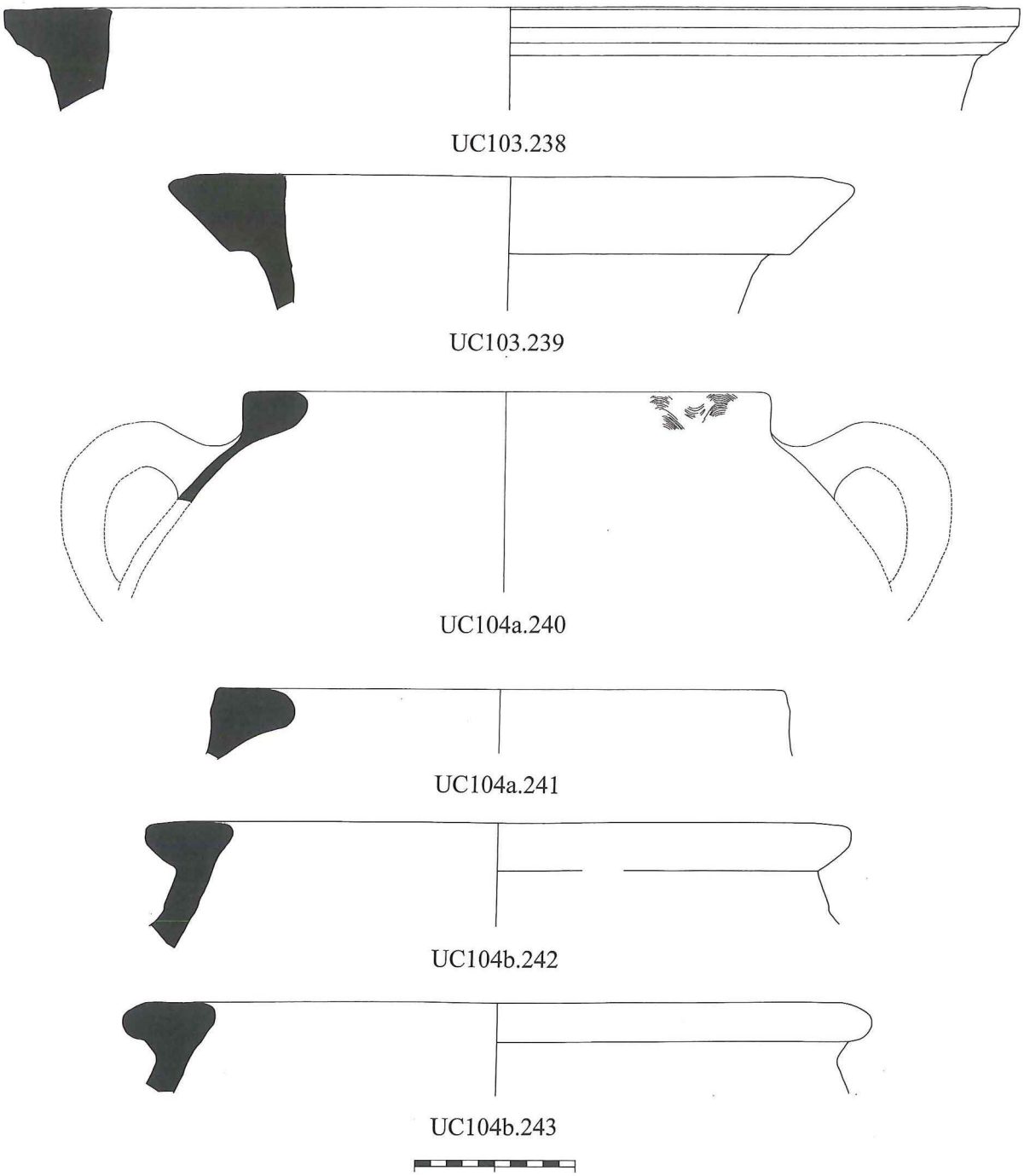

Fig. 155. UC103-104b.

Sub-type UC104c

244. Fig. 156. Rim (94.3629.AW5.10). D 50 cm. Reddish yellow core (7.5YR 7/6) with brown interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 5/4-6). Large white and yellowish inclusions. Grey and reddish inclusions up to 1 mm.

245. Fig. 156. Rim (95.3730.B1.156). D 41 cm. Light red to red core (2.5YR 6-5/8) with light reddish brown interior and exterior surfaces (5YR 6/3-4). Numerous tiny yellowish-white, grey and lime inclusions and some dark grey ones.

UC105: Pithoi with overfolded horizontal rims. D 36-46 cm.

The contexts at Panayia Ematousa indicate a date from the Hellenistic to the Early Roman peri-

od. A Late Roman date cannot be ruled out and a similar fragment from the above mentioned Late Roman deposit at Maroni-Petrera supports this.[212]

246. Fig. 156. Rim (95.3531.B2.93). D 40 cm. Reddish brown to yellowish red core (5YR 4/4-6) with brown interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 4/2). Coarse fabric with many grey, dark grey and larger white inclusions.
247. Fig. 156. Rim (96.3729.N3.27). D 36 cm. Yellowish red to reddish yellow fabric (5YR 5-6/6) with numerous tiny black and white inclusions and voids.
248. Fig. 156. Rim (96.3826.A2.89). D 47 cm. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with small and larger black and white inclusions and voids. Similar type: 96.3629.P4.14, 96.3729.N3.28, 96.3730.W3.24. 96.3732.1.15, 99.3830.3.26, 99.3830.W2. 16.

UC106: Pithoi with thickened rims with vertical profiled exteriors. D 55-58 cm.

The date of contexts of UC106 at Panayia Ematousa is inconclusive, although a date in the Late Roman period appears more likely. A fragment of a very similar pithos rim was found at the Late Roman pottery factory at Dhiorios, although it does not belong to the kiln material.[213] The diameter of the single fragment from Dhiorios is 28 cm and there is no description of the fabric. It is mentioned that "all the material described is plain ...of fabric varying a deal in colour, texture and quality of firing, yet virtually all striving after the light-colour body by the so-called "self-slipping" process".[214] Cesnola recovered part of another pithos of a similar type with a dedicatory inscription to Apollo Hylates under the Temple of Apollo Hylates at Kourion.[215] Fragments of another large pithos from the same context found by McFadden in 1935 were described as "a coarse red Roman ware" a local Kourion fabric according to Soren, though unfortunately the rim is not preserved.[216] The Cesnola fragment and the McFadden fragments do not belong to the same vessel, but the fabric appears to be identical.[217]

The diameter of the Cesnola pithos is app. 65 cm, and the size is much closer to that suggested by the fragments from Panayia Ematousa, but the profile is closer to the fragment from Dhiorios. The occupation at Dhiorios has been dated to the 7th to 8th century AD, but the single sherd may be an intrusion from the Hellenistic to Early Roman occupation of the site.[218] Mitford dated the inscription on the Cesnola pithos around 110 AD, and based on the context Soren suggested a date in the Julio-Claudian period.[219]

249. Fig. 156. Rim (94.3632.B1.4). D above 50 cm. Yellowish red core (5YR 4/6) with reddish brown interior and exterior surfaces (5YR 4/3-4). Many white inclusions a few larger black ones.
250. Fig. 156. Rim (96.3732.A1.36). D 58 cm. Very pale brown interior surface (10YR 7/4) and red exterior surface (2.5YR 4/8). Coarse fabric with large white and yellowish inclusions. Some tiny greyish and black ones and tiny vents. Similar type: 93.3532.1.27, 97.3534.1.43, 97.3827.1.6.

UC107: Pithoi with large inturned thickened rims with profiled exterior D 36-43 cm.

The contexts at Panayia Ematousa indicate a date in the Late Roman period. The form is clearly related to UC106, but much heavier.

251. Fig. 157. Rim with profiled exterior (99.3827.NA1.5-7). D ? Red fabric (2.5YR 4/6) with numerous larger black and brown inclusions. Similar type: 98.3434.2.38, 96.3633.1.39, 96.3733.1.40, 99.3829.N3.11, 99.3830.3.25 and 32.

UC108: Pithoi with overfolded down-turned rims.

The contexts at Panayia Ematousa suggest a date in the Hellenistic to Early Roman period.

252. Fig. 157. Rim (98.3434.2.50). D ? Very dark grey core (5YR 3/1) with reddish brown interior surface (5YR 4/3) and black exterior surface (5YR 2.5/1). Relatively coarse and porous fabric with a few big voids and smaller pale inclusions. Similar type: 95.3729.2.16.

UC109: Pithoi with overfolded rims with squarish sections. Combed decoration below the rims. D 34-52 cm.

The contexts indicate a date in the Hellenistic to Early Roman period, but a Late Roman date can-

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[212] Tomber 2002, fig. 6.7 no. 120.
[213] Catling 1972, 69, fig. 37 no. P447.
[214] Catling 1972, 66.
[215] Soren 1987b, 186-91.
[216] McFadden 1938, 11; Soren 1987b, 187.
[217] Soren 1987b, 189.
[218] Catling 1972, 79-80.
[219] Mitford 1971, 238; Soren 1987b, 190.

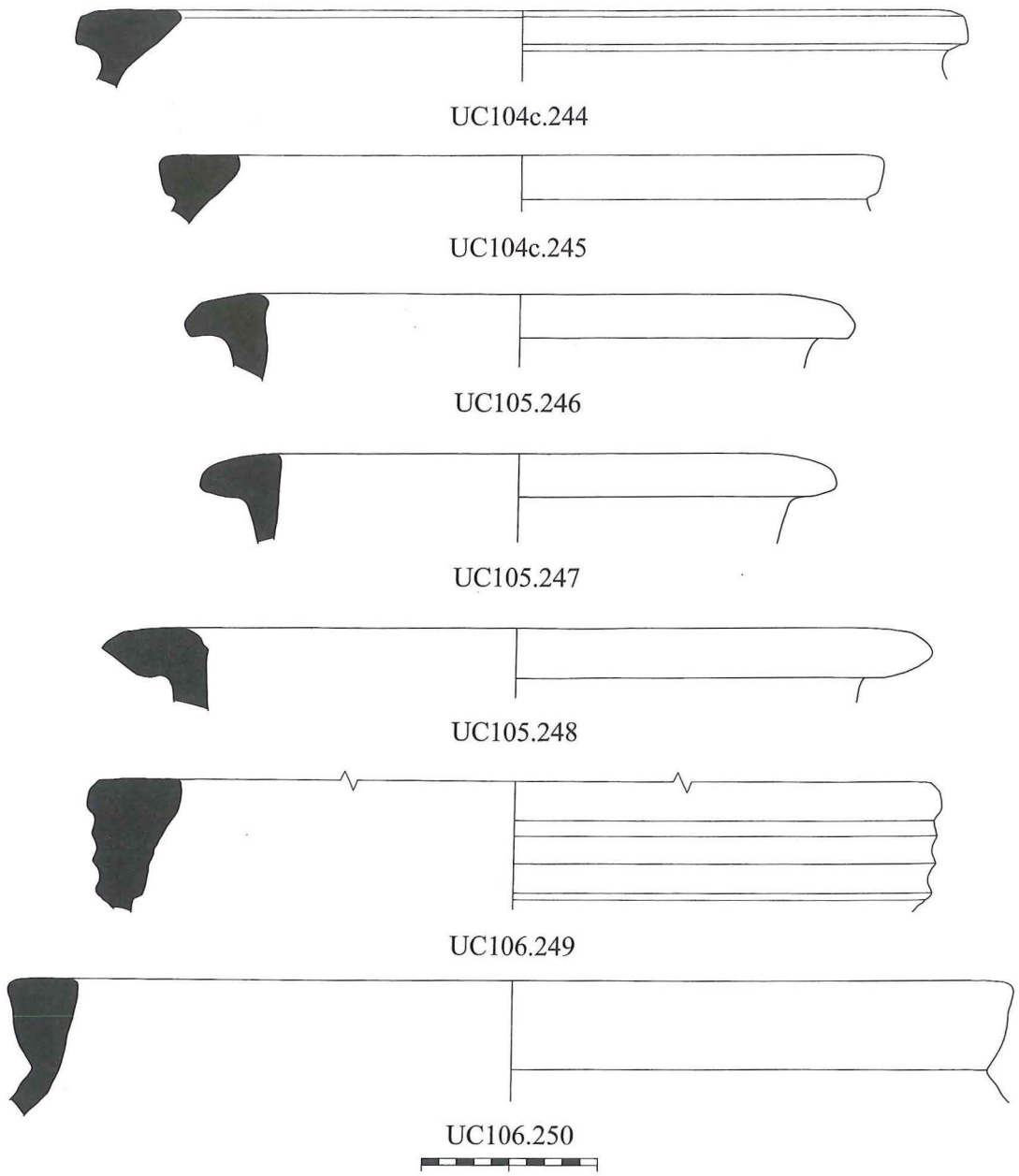

Fig. 156. UC104c-106.

not be ruled out, and combed decoration is very common in the Late Roman period. A somewhat similar fragment was found in a Late Roman deposit at Maroni-Petrera.[220]

253. Fig. 157. Rim (99.3830.3.24). D 38 cm. Pink core (7.5YR 7/3) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 7/4-8/2). Large white inclusions, some smaller red ones, and voids.

254. Fig. 157. Rim (99.3928.2.30). D ? Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7-8) with a few fine to medium greyish black inclusions and occasional medium size reddish brown ones. Similar type: 94.3530.A2.25, 98.3634.WS2.22, 96.3633.B2.11, 93.3729.B3.23, 96.3730.S2.4, 99.3928.2.48b.

UC110: Pithoi with angular thickened rims. D 36-48 cm.

The contexts indicate a date in the Early Roman period. Similar fragments have been found

[220] Tomber 2002, fig. 6.7 no. 119.

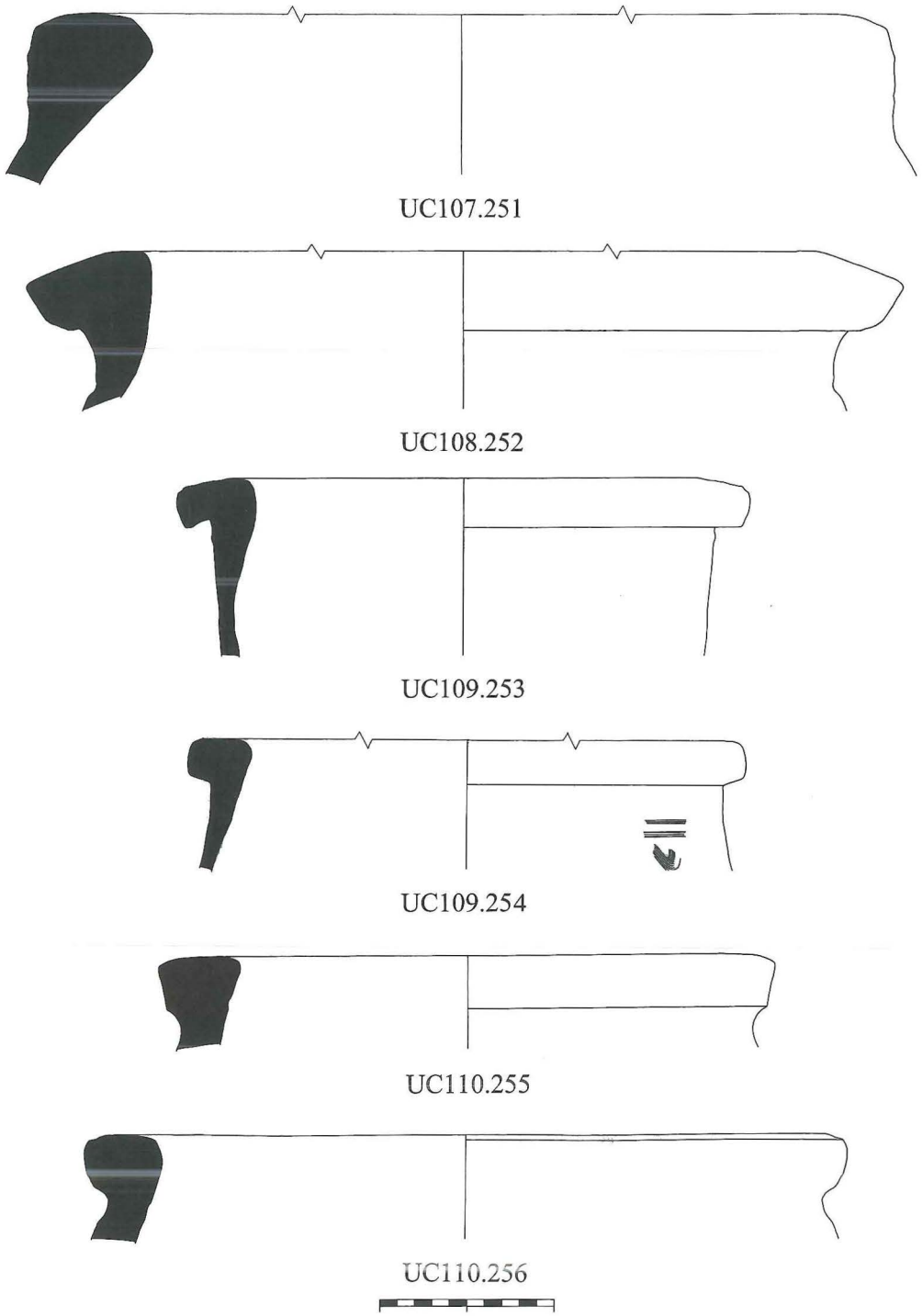

Fig. 157. UC107-110.

in the pre-Phoenician levels at Kition area I,[221] but another was found in the Late Roman deposit at Maroni-Petrera.[222]

255. Fig. 157. Rim (94.3630.Wb.4). D 36 cm. Reddish yellow core (7.5YR 6/6) with reddish yellow to yellowish red (5 YR 6-5/6) interior and exterior surfaces. Tiny dark grey and yellowish white inclusions. Larger red and dark grey ones.

[221] Pilides 1996, fig. 4.

[222] Tomber 2002, fig. 6.7 no. 117.

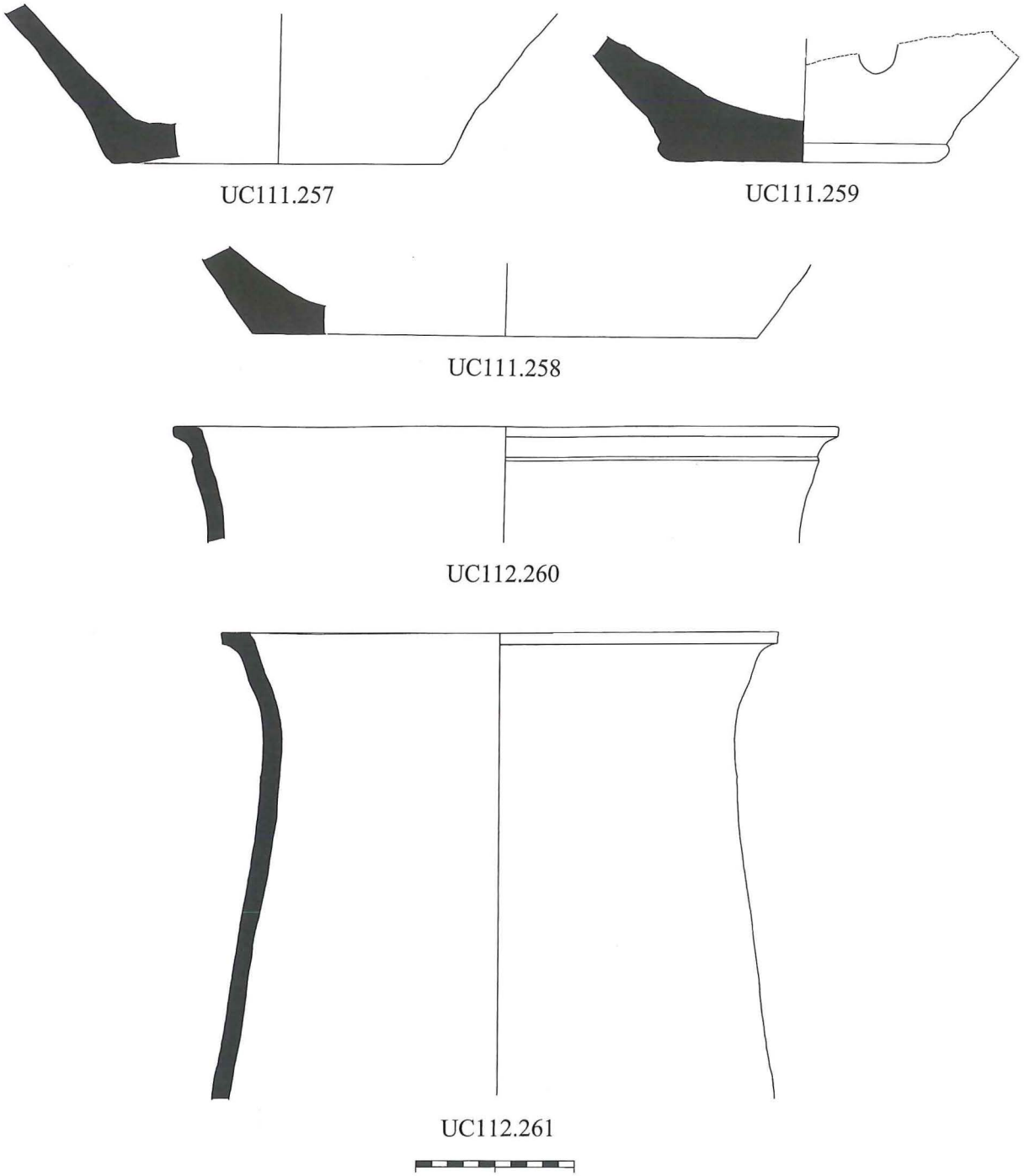

Fig. 158. UC111-112.

256. Fig. 157. Rim (96.3633.W2.9). D 44 cm. Coarse dark greyish brown fabric (10YR 4/2) with numerous large white and red inclusions and grits. Similar type: 95.3429.C1.31, 93.3629.3.110, 95.3731.1.108, 99.3731.W3.4, 96.3732.B2. 32a, 98.3734.C2.43, 99.3830.1.17, 99.3830.W2.11

UC111: Flat pithos bases. D 12-48 cm.
The bases may belong to any of the above types of pithoi.

257. Fig. 158. Base (95.3730.A2.27). D 25 cm. Coarse fabric with greyish-brown core (10YR 5/2) and light reddish

brown interior and exterior surfaces (5YR 6/4). Many dark inclusions up to 1 mm and small lighter ones.
258. Fig. 158. Base (98.3734.E1.9). D 32 cm. Very coarse fabric with pinkish grey core (5YR 7/2) and olive yellow interior surface (5Y 6/6) and olive exterior surface (5Y 5/3). Large white and grey inclusions and many vents.
259. Fig. 158. Base with hole from repair (96.3826.A2.92). D 18 cm. Coarse reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7-6/6) with very large black and greyish-red inclusions. Similar type: 91.4.3.10, 95.3429.C1.32, 95.3530.N0.9b, 95.3531.D2.9, 95.3532.A2.26, 96.3533.2.47, 97.3534.3.33 and 35, 97.3534. B1.119, 98.3627.2.50-51, 99.3627. 2.13, 99.3627.B2.4, 97.3634.C1.61 and 194, 95.3731.3.9, 98.3734.A4.24, 98. 3734.C2.5, 98.3734.D2.152, 96.3826.A2.215-216, 96.3826. C2.61, 99.3830.3.8 and 10, 99.3830.W1.3, 99.3928.2.11.

Beehives

UC112: Large deep jars with a short horizontal, angular rims, exterior groove/ridge under the rim. D 35-40 cm.

Until recent times beehives in Cyprus were horizontal pipes made of terracotta, but unlike the ancient Greek ones the contemporary Cypriot tsiverka have no base.[223] No antique parallels have been identified in Cyprus, but in Attica they are well known from the Classical period onwards,[224] and at Isthmia several types have been identified.[225] Beehives have been found at several ancient sites in Greece dating from the 4th century BC until the 6th century AD, and horizontal terracotta beehives have been documented as far back as the 15th century BC in Egypt.[226] The ancient Greek hives have interior combing, but this is unnecessary and the modern counterparts do not.[227] Only the upper part of the beehive was preserved at Panayia Ematousa and it has no interior combing. Such hives could have been similar to the Greek kalathoi, but it is more likely that they would have been bottomless and cannon-shaped like the Hellenistic hives from Knossos, the Late Roman hives from Corinth, and the modern Cypriot ones.[228] Most of the fragments from Panayia Ematousa probably come from the same drum. One fragment found in the topsoil joins three fragments found somewhat deeper more than 15 meters south supporting a north-south direction of the ploughing that is also visible on the surface.

260. Fig. 158. Rim and side (98.3727.N1.7). D 40 cm. Coarse red fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with light brown interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 6/4). Numerous tiny to small yellowish white inclusions.
261. Fig. 158. Rim and side (93.3729.1.47+99.3732. N2.2+8+10). D 35 cm. Preserved height 29 cm. Coarse yellowish red to greyish brown core (5YR 5/6-10YR 5/2) with yellowish red interior surface (5YR 5/6) and pink exterior surface (7.5YR 6/4). Tiny to larger yellowish white inclusions and large beige and dark red ones up to 4mm, also tiny brown ones. Similar type: 96.3732.B2.20a, 99.3927.A2.26, 99.3927.N2.8

Bases

Bases are difficult to classify meaningfully, but a selection of the variety of bases found at Panayia Ematousa has been chosen from Pits 2 and 8 of the Archaic to Early Classical period and 3431.4, 3734.D2 and 3630.AW7 dated to the Hellenistic period. The main difference is the predominance of flat bases in the Archaic to Early Classical period. Many of the bases of this period probably belong to plates of form UC8 or bowls of form UC25-26. The Hellenistic contexts show a very strong preference for ring bases.

Catalogue

UC113: Flat, thick-walled bases. D 6-16 cm.

262. Fig. 159. Base (93.3431.3.222). D 13 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with very pale brown interior surface (10YR 8/3) and pink exterior surface (7.5YR 8/4). Small and large yellowish white and grey inclusions up to 5 mm.
263. Fig. 159. Base and convex side (95.3629.N5.98). D 6 cm. Plain very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4) with many voids. Similar type: 93.3431.3.41, 190, and 221, 95.3629.N5.32, 59, and 117, 93.3431.4.150.

UC114: Flat thin-walled bases. D 4-11 cm.

264. Fig. 159. Base and convex side (93.3431.3.208). D 8.5 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6) with brownish yellow interior (10YR 6/6) and pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/2). Many small white and yellowish white inclusions and a few black and red ones.

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[223] Ionas 1998, 43.
[224] Jones, Graham & Sackett 1973, 397-403, 448-52; Geroulanos 1973; Lüdorf 1998/99; Rotroff 2001.
[225] Anderson-Stojanović & Ellis Jones 2002.
[226] Crane 1983, 36, 45.
[227] Crane 1983, 47.
[228] Eiring 2001, 129; Crane 1983, 47.

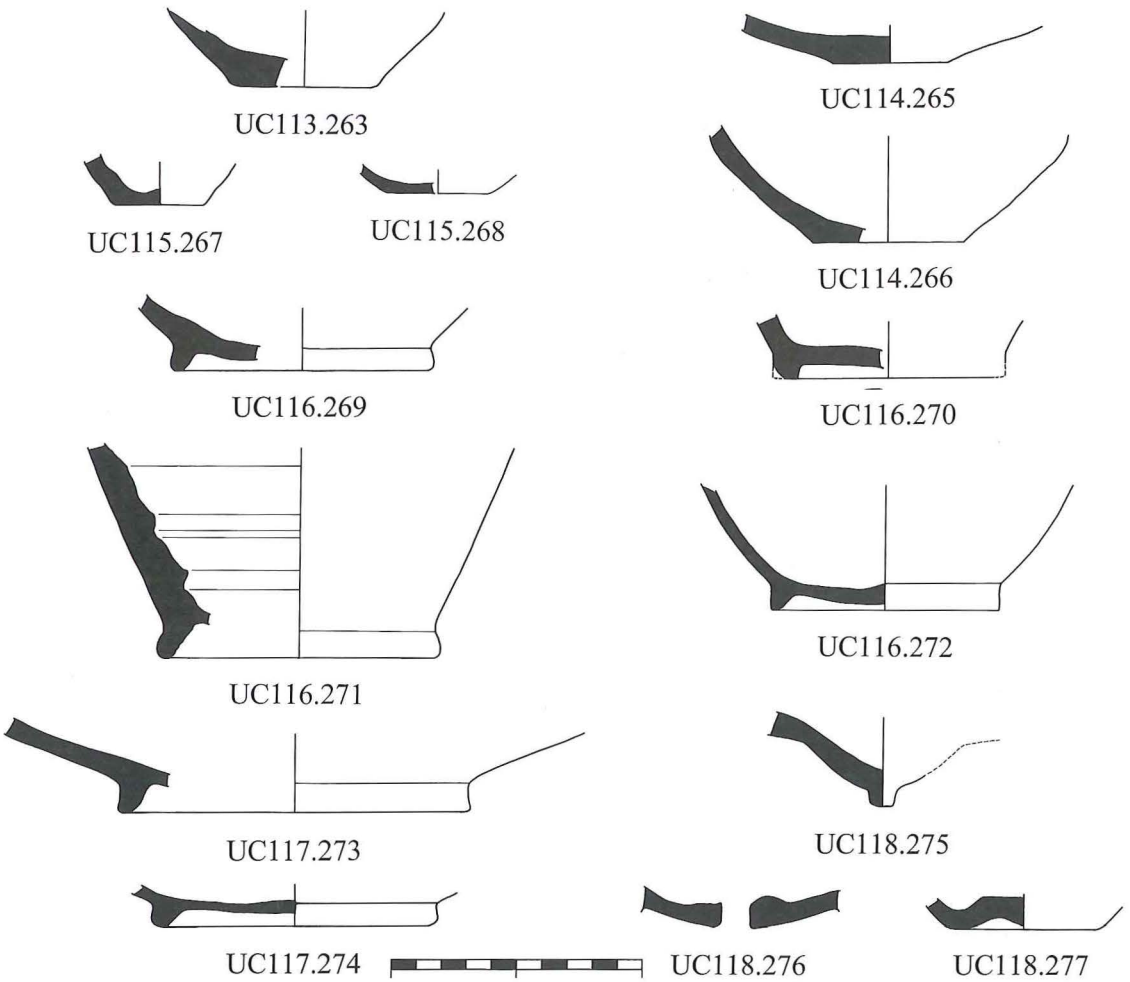

Fig. 159. UC113-118.

265. Fig. 159. Base and convex side (95.3629.N5.96). D 4.5 cm. Pale yellow fabric (2.5YR 8/4) with many tiny beige inclusions.

266. Fig. 159. (96.3629.N5.176). D 6 cm. Plain reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6) with a few white and tiny yellowish black inclusions and large oblong voids. Similar type: 93.3431.3.46, 134, 184, 188-189, 209, 229, 286, 303, and 306, 95.3629.N5.96-97, 99-102, 103, 104-105, 107, 96.3629.N5.77+191, 151-155, 157-159, 161-165, 168-172, 174-176, 184, 93.3431.4.148.

UC115: Flat bases from narrow closed vessels. D 3.5-5 cm.

267. Fig. 159. Base (93.3431.3.185). D 5 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with a few yellowish white inclusions.

268. Fig. 159. Base (94.3630.AW7.184). D 4 cm. Plain pink fabric (5YR 7/3). No description of the inclusions. Similar type: 95.3629.N5.106, 96.3629.N5.156, 160, 166-167, 173, 177, 93.3431.4.148.

UC116: Ring bases from closed vessels. D 7-14.5 cm.

269. Fig. 159. Base (93.3431.3.268). D 11 cm. Gritty pale yellow fabric (5Y 8/2) with numerous small beige inclusions and haloes and some small black ones.

270. Fig. 159. Base (95.3629.N5.121). D app. 8 cm. Pale red core (2.5YR 6/2) and pink interior surface (5YR 8/3) and light red exterior surface (2.5YR 6/6). Plain fabric with many tiny white inclusions.

271. Fig. 159. Base and convex side (94.3630.AW7.225). D 11 cm. Reddish yellow core (7.5YR 6/6) white interior surface (2.5Y 8/1) and pale yellow exterior surface (2.5Y 8/2). Plain fabric with a few large yellowish white inclusions and some tiny reddish ones.

272. Fig. 159. Base and straight side (98.3734.D2.229). D 9 cm. Light reddish brown core (5YR 6/4) with yellow interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8-7/6). Plain fabric with white and reddish brown inclusions of varying sizes, and many tiny voids. Similar type: 93.3431.3.26, 69, 116, 176, 211, 267, 93.3431.4.49 and 153, 94.3630.AW7.12, 222, 224,

and 227, 98.3734.D2.29, 40-42, 54-55, 59, 153, 160, 231, 235.

UC117: Ring bases from open vessels. D 6-16 cm.

273. Fig. 159. Base and side (94.3630.AW7.228). D 14 cm. Plain very pale brown to yellow fabric (10YR 7/4-6) with light-reflecting inclusions, and many tiny dark ones. Very pale brown to pale yellow exterior surface (10YR 8/2-2.5YR 8/2).

274. Fig. 159. Base (98.3734.D2.56). D 11 cm. Plain reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with tiny yellowish white inclusions and occasional greyish black ones. Similar type: 95.3629.N5.38 and 122, 94.3630.AW7.220-221, 223, 226, 229, and 232, 98.3734.D2.30, 155, and 232.

UC118: Others

275. Fig. 159. Ring base with up-curved bottom (96.3629.N5.180). D 13 cm. Reddish yellow core (5YR 6/6) with very pale brown interior surface (10YR 8/2-4) and pink exterior surface (7.5YR 8/4). Plain fabric with numerous tiny rounded yellowish inclusions and voids.

276. Fig. 159. Ring base? with hole in the middle (94.3630.AW7.217). D 8 cm. Plain pink fabric (7.5YR 7-8/4) with red, black, and white inclusions. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8/3).

277. Fig. 159. Base (93.3431.3.145). D 6 cm. Pale yellow fabric (2.5Y 8/4) with a few tiny reddish inclusions. Similar type: 93.3431.3.3, 146-147, and 233.

Counters/stoppers

UC119: Small circular fragments of pottery.

Small fragments of pottery cut to a circular shape have been found almost exclusively in the Late Archaic to Classical Pit 2 with the exception of one from contemporary Pit 8. The diameter ranges between 2 and 3.4 cm and the thickness between 0.4 and 1 cm. Fragments of many different types of utility vessels have been used, cooking, light and heavy utility. So far no tableware examples have been identified. They are usually considered to be counters for board games or stoppers for small jugs. For instance at Knossos similar pieces have come from all levels, and most of them are cut from thick sherds and have a diameter varying from 1.8 to 3.8 cm.[229]

278. Circular body sherd (95.3629.N5.134). D 3.6 cm. Thickness: 0.6 cm. Coarse reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with many tiny light grey and dark grey inclusions.

279. Circular body sherd (93.3431.3.66.1). D 3 cm. Thickness: 0.6 cm. Yellowish red coarse, gritty cooking ware fabric (5YR 5/6) with small to medium sized inclusions.

280. Circular body sherd (93.3431.3.66.2). D 2.9 cm. Thickness: 0.8 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/3) with pale yellow exterior surface (2.5Y 8/2). Similar type: 93.3431.3.66.3-33, 93.3431.4.226.

[229] Sackett & Cocking 1992, 412-3.

Transport amphorae[1]

Kristina Winther Jacobsen

Introduction

Three different types of transport amphorae are each characteristic of three different phases at Panayia Ematousa. The characteristic Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles reaching above the rim of the amphora dominate the Archaic to Classical period (A1). The late Hellenistic to Early Roman period is dominated by the double barrel-handled amphorae (A24), and finally the Late Roman period, the 5th to 7th centuries AD are dominated by the Late Roman 1 amphorae (A6). This pattern suggests that although amphorae from many different places arrived at Panayia Ematousa, especially in the Hellenistic to Early Roman periods, each period seems to have been dominated by one commercial interest. The Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles and (LR1) amphorae were produced in Cyprus, and the fabric of a large group of Koan amphorae suggest a similar provenance (see A24). The small-scale survey in the area has revealed no kiln sites,[2] and the amphorae found at the site most likely reflect consumption rather than local production. Each period of occupation appears to have imported one major commodity. The import is regional from somewhere in Cyprus, and imports from outside the island were never numerous. The Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles could have carried both wine and oil[3] and this is also the case with the Late Roman 1 amphorae,[4] but the Koan amphorae are linked to wine production. Viticulture could have been practiced locally as well as indicated by one of the current names for the area Panayia ton Ampelion, "our Lady of the vines.

The laws of statistics are notoriously difficult to apply to ceramic studies and the methodology has been debated intensely.[5] The methodological problems are very discouraging, but how can you compare "many" to "a lot"? Some numbers are necessary in order to get a more precise view of the distribution of amphorae.[6] The question is what is the best way to quantify amphorae. To begin with they come in very different sizes. A Cypriot amphora with horizontal handles is more than twice as big as a LR1 amphora. An equal number of amphorae would produce very different amounts of individual sherds if we counted all identified fragments of these two types. Also the ribbed body fragments of the LR1 amphorae are easily recognisable while the body fragments of the Cypriot amphora with horizontal handles are difficult to distinguish from local utility ceramics. Another issue is the relationship between size and amount of goods carried. Cypriot amphora with horizontal handles could carry a lot more than the equal number of LR1 amphorae. The logical thing is to count or even better weigh a certain type of diagnostic sherds only. At Panayia Ematousa we counted every single fragment of pottery, but we did not weigh them so in this case weight is not an option. Transport amphorae have only one base, but not all base-types are distinctive and well preserved. LR1 amphorae have thin rounded bases and they are very rarely preserved. The rim is another possibility, but rims of the Cypriot amphora with horizontal handles are difficult to distinguish from utility ceramics. Left are the handles and here the problem is how easily they break. Handles of the double barrel handled amphorae such as Koan and Sub-Koan amphorae tend to

[1] I thank Lone Wriedt Sørensen, Director of the excavations at Panayia Ematousa, for permitting and encouraging me to study and publish this material and providing me with the funding and John Lund, National Museum of Copenhagen, for his guidance and support.

[2] Methenitis, PE I, 426.

[3] Jacobsen 2002.

[4] Empereur & Picon 1989, 242.

[5] E.g. Orton 1993

[6] Jacobsen 2004.

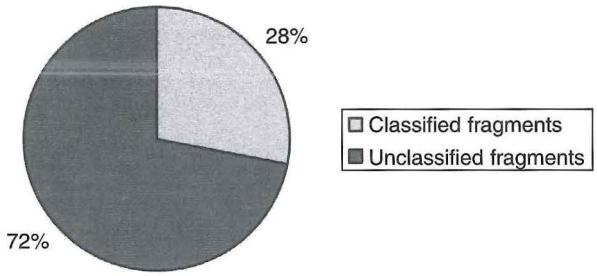

Table 1. Ratio of classified and unclassified fragments of transport amphorae.

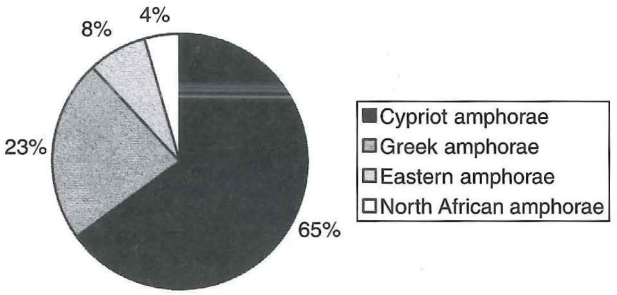

Table 2. Distribution of transport amphorae.

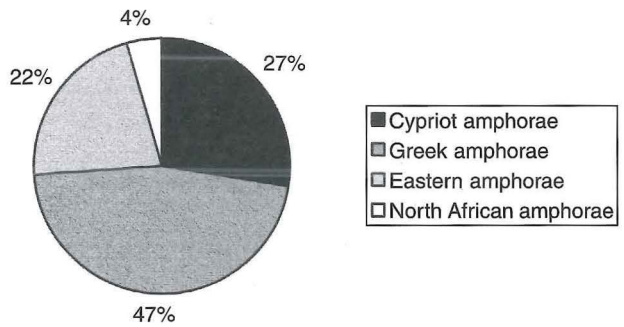

Table 3. Alternative distribution of transport amphorae.

break vertically as well and accordingly produce twice as many individual fragments as other types. Also not all transport amphorae have high handles e.g. the small ear handles of the Levantine and Palestinian bag-shaped amphorae. On the other hand Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles have very large loop-handles. It seems that counting all identified fragments is the only approach that does not exclude material from the quantification.

The first pie chart (Table 1) concerns the percentage of the samples included in the publication. Among the remaining material is no doubt a large amount of unrecognised body fragments of the same types.

The amphorae have been catalogued according to their place of production in Cyprus, the East comprising the Levant and Egypt, the central Mediterranean area comprising Asia Minor and modern Greece, and the west comprising anything west of Crete. Finally a last group comprises unidentified amphorae some of which may in fact be storage rather than transport amphorae. The second chart shows the regional distribution of transport amphorae of known or suggested provenance and the domination of regionally imported amphorae is clear (Table 2).

The LR1 amphorae were both produced in Cyprus and on the north-eastern mainland of the Levantine coast. Due to the great problems distinguishing between the local and imported LR1 amphorae they have all been catalogued with the Cypriot amphorae. The same problem concerns some of the central Mediterranean amphora types found at Panayia Ematousa which were imitated in the east, and it cannot be excluded that some of these amphorae actually belong in the Cypriot or eastern group.[7] The most important of these is the large group of Sub-Koan amphorae. Arguments concerning the individual types can be found in the individual sections (A6 and A24a2-3), but the question can only be decided through extensive chemical analyses. The Sub-Koan and the LR1 amphorae both belong to the top three amphorae at Panayia Ematousa and should one or both be moved to another region, the Sub-Koan amphorae maybe to Crete and the LR1 amphorae to northern Syria, this would affect the result considerably as can be seen on the third chart (Table 3).

An important part of the material of the Late Archaic to Early Classical periods was found in Pits 2 and 8. Pit 2 yielded Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles (A1-1a), bag-shaped Levantine amphorae (A7 and A11) and bobbin-shaped Chian

[7] Empereur & Hesnard 1987, 13-4.

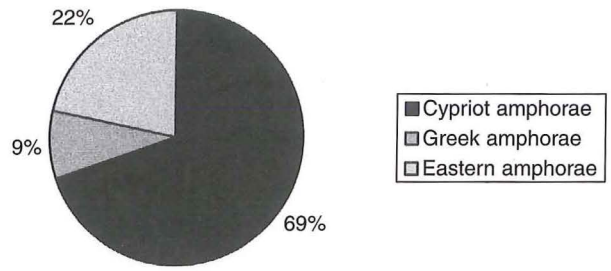

Table 4. Distribution of transport amphorae during the Late Archaic and Early Classical periods.

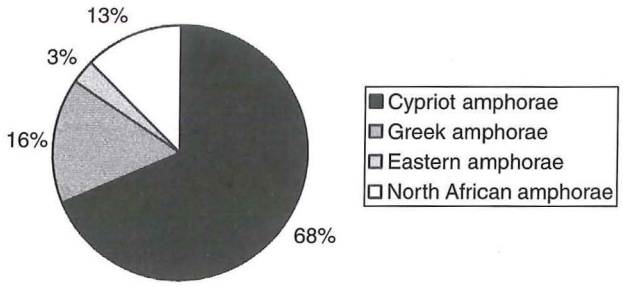

Table 5. Distribution of transport amphorae during the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods.

amphorae (A16a). In Pit 8 was found Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles (A1-1a), bag-shaped Levantine amphorae (A9 and A11), Chian amphorae (A16a), Samian amphorae (A18), and Milesian amphorae (A19). No early settlement sites have been published, and most of the early amphorae we know come from necropoleis such as Marion and Salamis. There Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles were found together with bag-shaped Levantine amphorae, bobbin-shaped Chian and other East Greek amphorae in the Late Archaic to Early Classical periods.[8] The fourth chart shows the regional distribution of amphorae in the Late Archaic to Early Classical period. (Table 4).

Two important contexts of the Hellenistic period are Pit-Room 1A and Room 4A. Stratum in Pit-Room 1A contained Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles (A1 and A1b), Koan and Sub-Koan amphorae (A24a), a possible Rhodian amphora (A22a), and a North African amphora (A27). In Room 4A fragments of Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handle (A1), Koan and Sub-Koan amphorae (A24a), and Rhodian amphorae (A22a) were found. The regional distribution of amphorae in the Late Hellenistic to Early Roman period can be seen on the fifth chart. (Table 5).

In his publication of the Paphos material Hayes mentioned especially the large number of unstamped imitations of Koan amphorae of the late 2nd century BC contexts. The double barrel-handled amphorae originating on Kos (A24) appear very infrequently in Cyprus, but this is most likely due to the tradition of publishing only the stamped Hellenistic amphorae. As a result Rhodian amphorae prevail in all publications of Hellenistic amphorae e.g. Paphos, Kition and Salamis.[9] If the double barrel-handled amphorae found at Panayia Ematousa are in fact a regional import the Rhodian amphorae become the largest group of extra-regional import. In the Hellenistic to Early Roman contexts at Paphos the stamped Rhodian amphorae pre-dominate, but imported amphorae from Knidos, Chios, Kos, North Africa and Egypt are also present.[10] The slightly earlier material from Kition (3rd to 4th centuries BC) originates in Rhodes, Thasos, Knidos, Kos, Pamphylia and the Levant.[11] Apart from Pamphylia these are also the places of origin for the imported material at Panayia Ematousa in the Hellenistic to Early Roman period, but no North African amphorae have been published from Kition yet. Amphora stamps from Salamis originate in Rhodes, Thasos, Knidos, Kos, Chios, Samos, and Korkyra.[12]

The latest amphorae of the Hellenistic to Early Roman group are a handful of fragments of Mid Roman 4 (A5) and Tripolitania III amphorae (A31) both produced from the 2nd century AD. No other identified amphora fragments found at

[8] Gjerstad *et al.* 1935; Karageorghis 1967a; Karageorghis 1970a; Karageorghis 1973.

[9] Sztetyllo 1976; Calvet 1982; Calvet 1972; 1978.

[10] More material from The House of Dionysos awaits publication, but according to J. Hayes (1991, 85) it is predominantly Rhodian. Sztetyllo 1976; Hayes 1991.

[11] Calvet 1982.

[12] Calvet 1972.

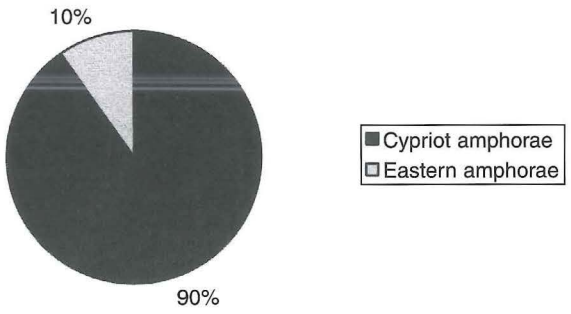

Table 6. Distribution of transport amphorae during the Late Roman period.

Panayia Ematousa were produced into the 3rd century AD.

In the Late Roman period LR1 amphorae dominate large sites such as Salamis and Paphos[13] and they were produced at several centres in Cyprus (A6). As can be seen on chart 6 the world seems to have grown smaller during the Late Roman period and except for one fragment of a Late Roman 2 amphora from the Aegean area it appears that only amphorae from the east, from Palestine and Egypt, arrived at Panayia Ematousa. This pattern is only partly supported by finds from Maroni-Petrera, Kalavasos-Kopetra, Paphos and Salamis and may be an indication of the declining importance of Kition in the Late Roman period.[14] A few fragments of North African origin found at Panayia Ematousa could not be dated securely (A32-33), but the absence of Late Roman 4 amphorae, the most common import at nearby Maroni-Petrera and Kalavasos-Kopetra, is remarkable and may somehow reflect the chronology of the resettlement of the site. Roberta Tomber mentioned the problem of dating small fragments of LR4 amphorae, but suggests a date in 4th to the first half of the 5th century for the LR4 amphorae found at Maroni-Petrera,[15] maybe before the last occupation at Panayia Ematousa. The identified LR1 all belong to the developed form of the second half of the 5th century and later (Table 6).[16]

Comparing the charts of the distribution of amphorae in each of the three phases of occupation several observations can be made. The percentage of Cypriot amphorae appears to be unchanged from the Late Archaic to the Early Roman period. The eastern group dates mainly to the pre-Hellenistic and Late Roman periods. The central Mediterranean group is represented both in the pre-Hellenistic and the Hellenistic period, but in the Late Roman period no amphorae appear to have come from the central Mediterranean area. The western group is by far the smallest, and although several types are represented they always occur in very small numbers. None of the western types are pre-Hellenistic, and this corresponds well with the material from Paphos where no Italian ceramic evidence pre-dates the Late Augustan period.[17]

Cypriot amphorae

The near complete absence of amphora kiln sites in all of Cyprus complicates the attempts to identify the provenance of the amphorae. Several types of amphorae are believed to have been produced in Cyprus. Apart from the indigenous types, local imitations of amphorae such as Levantine bag-shaped-amphorae, Koan amphorae, (MR4) amphorae, and (LR1) amphorae have been suggested.[18] Empereur and Picon mention two amphora kilns at Kourion,[19] but no fragments of the bright red amphorae with the characteristic toe from Kourion have been identified at Panayia Ematousa. This type of amphorae was also produced at Nea Paphos, Salamis and Kition, but the fabrics vary from place to place.[20] It dates from the

[13] I am grateful to Prof. Richard Green for inviting me to study the transport amphorae from the Australian excavations of the Hellenistic theatre at Paphos in 2001. Diederichs 1980, 55-6 nos. 220-54.

[14] Tomber 2002, 52-3, fig. 6.6; Rautman 2000, 323, fig. 3; Diederichs 1980, 55-7. The material from Paphos awaits publication by Anthi Kaldelis and the author.

[15] Tomber 2002, 47.

[16] Arthur & Oren 1998, 203.

[17] Hayes 1991, 51, 181.

[18] Calvet 1986, 506; Hayes 1977, 100; 1991, 90; Lund 2000, 565; Empereur & Picon 1989, 242; Manning *et al.* 2000; Demesticha 2000

[19] Empereur & Picon 1989, 242.

[20] Grace 1979a, 178-9; Calvet 1972, 52-5 nos. 105-10, 57 no. 113; Calvet 1978, 228-9 no. 60; Karageorghis 1973, pl. 287-8 nos. 197, 220 and 45; Masson 1979, 220-2; Calvet 1982, 41-5 nos. 114-27.

end of the 4th century BC maybe until the 2nd century BC, but was most popular in the 4th century, which judging by the ceramic material appears to have been a less intensive period at Panayia Ematousa.

Catalogue

A1: Amphorae with horizontal handles.[21]

The largest group of Cypriot amphorae consists of amphorae with horizontal handles (A1) dated from the 7th until the 4th centuries BC. Apart from Koan amphorae (A23) and LR1 amphorae (A6) this is in fact the largest group of amphorae from the site. Because of the similarity with heavy utility fabrics the diagnostic fragments mainly consist of handle fragments. Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles have been found not only in Pits 2 and 8 dated to the Archaic to Early Classical period, but all over the excavated area from the top soil to the fill of Room 3, 4 and Pit-Room 3. All the handle fragments from Pit 8 have a round section, and none of the handle fragments with oval section were found in Archaic contexts, confirming the later date of this refinement of the form. It is generally agreed that transport amphorae with horizontal handles were not produced in Cyprus after the 4th century BC.[22] While amphorae of the same tradition were produced continuously in the Levant in the Hellenistic period and maybe even as late as the 1st century AD.[23] At Panayia Ematousa parts of at least three amphorae with horizontal handles have been found almost at the bottom of 3630.AW7, in a context dated to the Hellenistic period with a terminus ante quem at the end of the 2nd or beginning of the 1st centuries BC.[24] Further fragments have come from a context containing Hellenistic material with a *terminus ante quem* around 75-25 BC (3734.D2). None of the material from these contexts pre-dates the 3rd century. Chronologically these contexts seem too far removed from the 4th century BC to allow an explanation of the amphorae as reuse, but the depositional history of the contexts may be more complicated.

Petrographic and neutron activation analyses of amphorae with horizontal handles excavated at Tell Keisan in Israel indicate that this type of amphorae was produced in south-eastern Cyprus, in the area around Salamis.[25] A Cypriot origin is supported by other facts, in particular the distribution.[26] Two major groups of fabrics occur at Panayia Ematousa: A coarse fabric (I) made of gritty very pale brown to pale yellow clay with numerous tiny black, white, red and beige inclusions and beige limestone reaction rims (A1.1-2). The second fabric (II) is medium coarse, the colour ranges from very pale brown to reddish yellow, often with a different colour at the core, and with tiny to small black, grey, brown, red, and white inclusions (A1.4-5). Fabric I corresponds well with the description of fabric I from Tell Keisan and fabric II with the description of fabric III,[27] but only chemical analyses can confirm this. A group of fragments from Panayia Ematousa is made of a fabric related to fabric I (fabric Ia) a very characteristic gritty fabric ranging from very pale brown to pale yellow with numerous tiny greyish black grits and beige limestone reaction rims, and a few white inclusions (A1.3). One fragment of fabric Ia from Panayia Ematousa has been thin-sectioned and the same fragment belongs in a group defined by magnetic susceptibility.[28] At least two amphorae of the same type from Marion, dated to the end of the CAII period are made of fabric Ia.[29] Generally the handles with a round section from Panayia Ematousa are made of fabric I, while handles with an oval section are made of fabric II, indicating that the refinement of the shape was accompanied by a refinement of the fabric. Magnetic susceptibility analyses of amphorae with horizontal handles from Panayia Ematousa support

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[21] More fragments were published in Jacobsen 1998, 350-1 nos. 90-4.

[22] Calvet 1986, 507.

[23] Humbert 1991, 586-8; Reynolds 1997-98, 104 no. 253.

[24] Jacobsen 1998, 351.

[25] Courtois 1980, 358-60; Gunnweg & Perlmann 1991, 596-7.

[26] Jacobsen 2002, 175-7.

[27] Humbert 1991, 578-80.

[28] I am very grateful to Dr. Kaare Lund Rasmussen of the Syddanske Universitet for performing and interpreting the analyses of the material from Panayia Ematousa.

[29] Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, 416 no. 80:1, 450 no. 97:4.

the assumption that the discrimination in shape is also a discrimination in fabric. None of the fabric groups comprises of handles with both round and oval sections. All the fragments of fabric Ia from Panayia Ematousa belong to amphorae with handles with a round section (A1a).

Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles appear all over Cyprus in CAII to CCII contexts. In the necropoleis of Salamis and Marion it was deposited together with the Levantine bag-shaped "torpedo" amphorae and East Greek amphorae. Outside Cyprus transport amphorae with horizontal handles have so far been found in most neighbouring areas in the Eastern Mediterranean: South Western Turkey, Western Rhodes, the Levantine coast, and Egypt, though rarely in large numbers.[30]

1. Fig. 160. Thickened rim with concave outer face (99.3435.C1.36+42). D 17.5 cm. Medium coarse, gritty pale yellow fabric (5Y 8/3) with numerous tiny black, beige, and some white inclusions (fabric I).
2. Fig. 160. Thickened rim with concave outer face (98.3734.G1.22). D 18 cm. Coarse, gritty, pale yellow core (5Y 8/3) with light grey interior and exterior surface (5Y 7/2). Numerous tiny black, white, brown, and beige inclusions (fabric I).
3. Fig. 160. Handle (95.3532.A2.68). Coarse, gritty white fabric (10YR 8/1) with numerous tiny greyish black grits and beige limestone reaction rims, and a few white inclusions (fabric Ia).
4. Fig. 160. Thickened rim with concave outer face (96.3733.C2.40). D 17 cm. Medium coarse, pale yellow fabric (2.5Y 8/2-7/4) with grey and white inclusions (fabric II).
5. Fig. 160. Thickened rim with concave outer face (94.3630.AW7.91). D 16 cm. Medium coarse, light grey to very pale brown fabric (5Y 7/2-10YR 7/3) with tiny to small black, grey, brown, red, and white inclusions (fabric II).
6. Fig. 160. Shaved base (94.3630.AW7.235). Pale yellow fabric (2.5Y 8/3) with numerous beige inclusions and haloes.

Similar type: 98.3433.B1.36, 98.3433.C1.25, 98.3433.N1.11, 98.3434.1.33, 98.3434.1.41, 99.3435.C1.36+42, 95.3531.C3.40, 93.3532.1.5, 97.3533.N1.3, 98.3533.W1.4, 97.3534.A1.55, 97.3534.B1.113, 97.3534.D1.61, 98.3534.W2.9, 98.3534.WB2.6, 94.3629.AB3.11, 20, 22, 99.3630.1.8, 94.3630.AW7.AR269, 91, 235, 95.3631.F1.19, 94.3632.B2.9, 97.3634.1.40, 97.3634.2.35, 97.3634.4.7, 97.3634.C1.191, 98.3727.D2.8, 98.3728.1.22, 95.3730.B2.55, 121, 95.3731.3.10, 96.3732.A1.29, 96.3732.B1.3a, 99.3732.NB1.26, 96.3733.1.39, 96.3733.C2.40, 99.3733.WC1.38, 97.3734.1.17, 98.3734.A5.13, 98.3734.C2.58, 98.3734.C3.45, 98.3734.D2.136, 149, 98.3734.E2.22, 98.3734.F1.4, 98.3734.G1.22, 96.3826.1.11b, 98.3826.A3.48, 96.3826.C1.52.

Sub-group A1a: Handles with round section

Similar type: 93.3431.3.217-218, 98.3433.N1.12, 99.3435.1.23, 99.3435.2.30, 93.3532.1.49, 95.3532.A2.68, 96.3533.B1.2, 93.3629.4.38, 95.3629.N5.86, 96.3629.N5.83-86, 94.3629.NW3.6 and 36, 94.3631.2.21, 95.3631.B1.11, 95.3731.1.19, 96.3733.C3.12, 99.3733.NA1.33, 99.3828.N2.6, 99.3928.2.31 and 70.

Sub-group A1b: Handles with oval section.

Similar type: 99.3435.1.24, 94.3530.2.157, 95.3531.D2.6, 95.3532.A2.65 and 89, 95.3532.A3.23, 94.3629.C4.16, 99.3630.2.27, 94.3630.AW0.1 and 2, 94.3630.AW7.AR269, 94.3631.0.1, 96.3633.1.10-12, 96.3633.B2.14, 99.3633.N3.28, 93.3729.B5.49 and 115, 94.3729.D5.260, 94.3729.E4.37, 96.3729.N3.122, 96.3730.C1.25, 99.3730.NW1.1, 96.3730.W2.20, 95.3731.1.19, 95.3731.3.31, 96.3732.B1.2 and 17, 99.3733.NC2.5, 99.3927.1.6, 99.3927.2.17.

A2: Hole-mouthed amphorae with short horizontal shoulders and thickened rims.

The contexts date A2 from the Classical to the Early Roman period. A similar fragment made of sandy, greenish fabric was found at Kition-Bamboula, and is dated to the Hellenistic period.[31] A2.8 is made of a fabric related to fabric I of the Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles.

7. Fig. 160. Rim (96.3629.P3.23). Interior D app. 13 cm. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with a few small black and white inclusions and tiny voids.
8. Fig. 160. Rim (98.3432.N1.24). D 14 cm. Medium coarse pale yellow fabric (5Y 7/3) with numerous fine beige limestone reaction rims and few black and white inclusions. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8/2).

A3: Amphorae with ribbed, vertical handles.[32]

The contexts date A3 in the Hellenistic to Early Roman period. The colour of the fabric ranges from white to pale yellow to very pale brown (5Y 8/1-3-10YR 7/4). One of the fragments (A3.10) is made of a fabric related to fabric I of the Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles. A very similar stamped fragment from Kition-Bamboula of Cypriot origin is dated to the Hellenistic period.[33]

9. Fig. 160. Rim and handle (94.3729.D5.221). D 16-17 cm. Light grey fabric (5Y 7/2) with many tiny and some longer

[30] Alpözen *et al.* 1995, 70-1; Jacopi 1929, pl. IV nos. 77, 121 and 129; Jacopi 1931, pl. VIII nos. 131, 142, 149, 158-60 and 210; Salles 1980, 139; Sagona 1982, 106-7; Stern 1982, 111; Ben-Tor *et al.* 1986, 44 fig. 4 nos. 16-7.

[31] Salles 1993c, 203 no. 373, fig. 216.

[32] Jacobsen 1998, 351-2 no. 95.

[33] Calvet 1993, 72-3 no. 105.

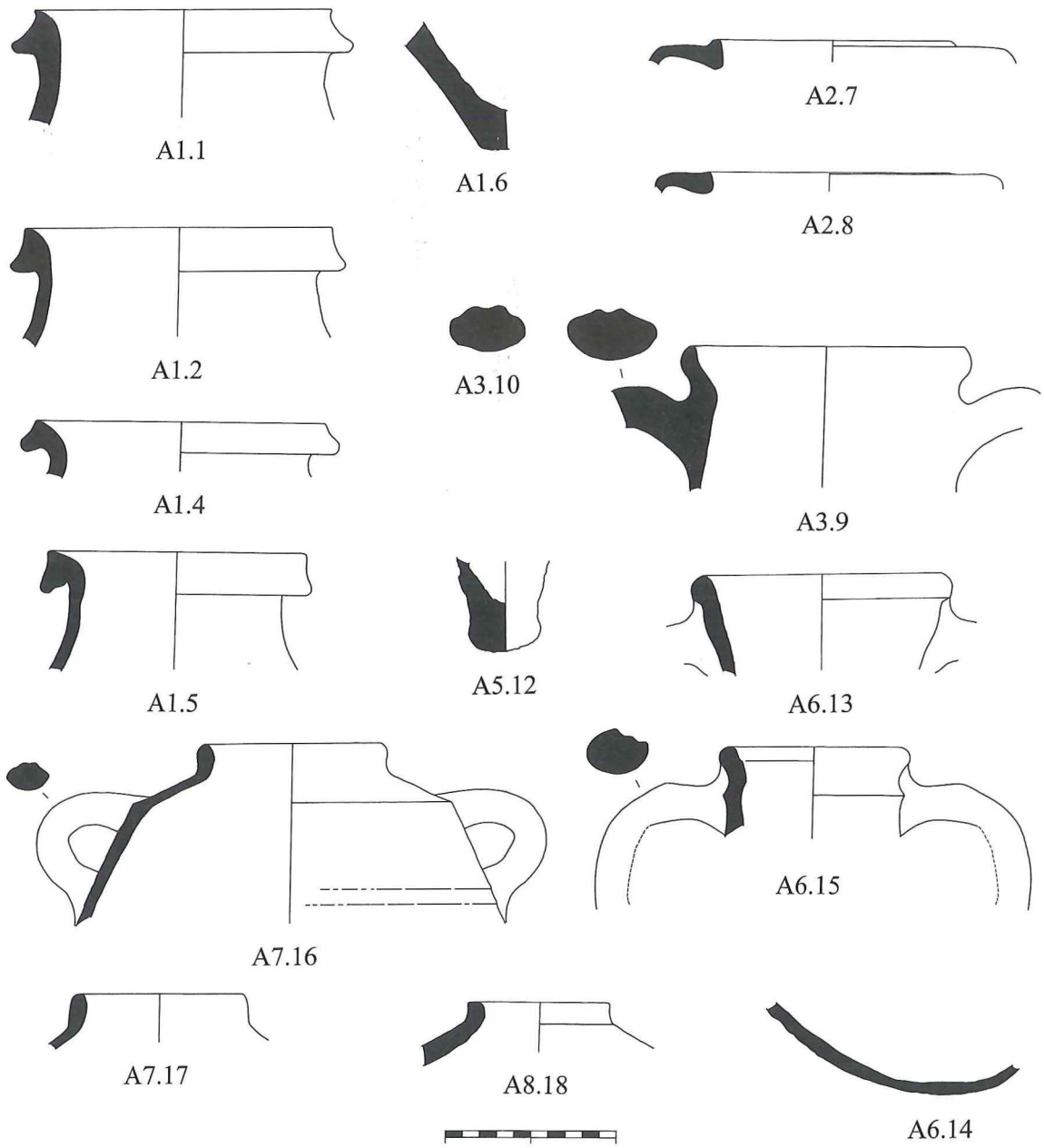

Fig. 160. A1-8.

dark grey inclusions, also tiny to large reddish brown ones up to 2 mm. White exterior surface (5Y 8/1).
10. Fig. 160. Handle (96.3826.A2.194). Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with numerous tiny beige inclusions and black and red ones. Similar type: 98.3627.2.60, 93.3629.3.83, 93.3629.3.207, 94.3630.2.10,96.3733.1.38, 99.3830.B1.6, 99, 3927.N2.24.

A4: Sub-Koan amphorae.

An imitation of the Koan amphorae of the Hellenistic period appear to have been produced in Cyprus as suggested by John Hayes (see A24a2-3), though only petrographic analyses can confirm the provenance of the production.

A5: Mid Roman 4 amphorae.[34]

No other fragments of MR4 amphorae have been found since 1996. The two previously pub-

[34] Jacobsen 1998, 357 nos. 123-4.

lished fragments are both made of gritty reddish fabric with numerous grey and dark grey inclusions. MR4 amphorae were produced at Paphos or in south-western Cyprus.[35] According to the description of the amphorae from Paphos, the fabric varies considerably from that of the fragments from Panayia Ematousa, which must belong to another production centre.[36]

11. Handle (95.3530.D3.14). Gritty red to pinkish white fabric (2.5YR 4/6-7.5YR 8/2) with numerous grey and dark grey inclusions.
12. Fig. 160. Base (95.3731.3.11+177). Fabric, see above.

A6: Late Roman 1 amphorae.[37]

A6 is the widely distributed LR1 amphorae dating from the beginning of the 5th to the middle of the 7th century AD.[38] Fragments of this type represent the largest group of Late Roman amphorae at Panayia Ematousa. The fragments were found in the top layers all over the excavated area and they all belong to the developed form of the second half of the 5th century.[39] The majority is made of the same fabric of compact reddish yellow fabric with numerous greyish black and grey grits, but more fabrics occur.

Many LR1 amphorae have been identified all over Cyprus.[40] LR1 or the smaller variant Late Roman 1a amphorae were produced in Cyprus at Paphos and Zygi-Petrini where kilns have been excavated,[41] and productions have also been suggested at Amathous and Kourion.[42] One of the fabrics at Panayia Ematousa is very similar to the fabric of the amphorae from Kourion and described by D.F. Williams,[43] but the amphorae from Kourion belong to an earlier type dated around 356 AD, while the site of Panayia Ematousa was abandoned until the 5th century AD according to the fine ware analyses. Detailed descriptions of fabrics from Zygi-Petrini, Kalavasos-Kopetra and Maroni-Petrera exist, but comparison is not without difficulty due to the different standards. The description of the fabric of the LR1a amphorae from Zygi-Petrini corresponds well, but here the slip on the surface flakes easily, a characteristic never observed at Panayia Ematousa.[44] Four different fabrics have been identified at Kalavasos-Kopetra, where the LR1 amphorae comprised more than 70% of the total amount of transport amphorae.[45] At Maroni-Petrera Tomber included Rautmans fabric LR1[1] from Kalavasos-Kopetra in her local coarse ware group and though she describes the dominant inclusions as large and black this fabric corresponds well with the most common fabric at Panayia Ematousa e.g. A6.13-15.[46]

Although the fragments from Panayia Ematousa are small some morphological observations can be made. The rim diameter of the LR1 amphorae found at Panayia Ematousa appears be larger than the average diameter of the amphorae produced in Paphos.[47] The diameter of the rim of the amphorae from Panayia Ematousa averages 10-11 cm. Some LR1 amphorae have been found at Zygi-Petrini and these are also described as having a large rim diameter, and the fabric is different from the locally produced LR1a amphorae.[48]

The majority of the handles from Panayia Ematousa are decorated with a twisted asymmetrical double groove with great variation of detail. An amphora with similar handles found in the North Sinai also has a type of rim well known at Panayia Ematousa.[49]

A group of fragments is made of a fabric indistinguisable from the other LR1 amphorae, but the state of preservation is different (A6.15). The fab-

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[35] Hayes 1977, 100; Hayes 1991, 90; Lund forthcoming.
[36] Hayes 1991, 91-2 type III.
[37] More fragments were published in Jacobsen 1998, 359 nos. 127-8.
[38] Riley 1979, 212-6.
[39] cf. n. 14.
[40] e.g. Catling 1972, 71; Touma 1989, 871-3; Rautman & McClellan 1990, 232; Rautman *et al.* 1993, 235; Daszewski 1970, 141, pl. 23 no. 5; Riley 1979, 214; Williams 1987, 237; Diederichs 1980, 55-7 nos. 220-54.
[41] Demesticha & Michalides 2001; Demesticha 2003; Manning *et al.* 2000.
[42] Empereur & Picon 1989, 242; Williams 1987, 237.
[43] Williams 1987, 237.
[44] Manning *et al.* 2000, 245.
[45] Rautman 2000, 321.
[46] Tomber 2002, 43.
[47] Demestica 2000, 549-50.
[48] Manning *et al.* 2000, 251.
[49] Arthur & Oren 1998, fig. 6 no. 5.

ric comes apart in flakes, which could indicate either a different combination of fabric minerals or be caused by post-depositional processes. The group may represent a sub-group of A6 as the rim is slightly everted and ends in a distinctive horizontal ridge. Except for the size this is very similar to LR1 amphorae group A produced in Paphos.[50] Other parallels to the form have been identified in the Late Roman context at Kornos cave and at Kourion.[51] At Kourion the sub-group appears in fabrics IIA and III of this site. Both fabrics from Kourion are comparable to the description of the A6 fabric from Panayia Ematousa, thought they appear to be more fine-grained.[52]

A previously published shoulder fragment carries part of an illegible red dipinto.[53]

13. Fig. 160. Rim and neck (95.3730.B1.139+141). D 15? cm. Compact gritty, reddish yellow core (5YR 6/6) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/3-4). Numerous tiny to small grey and black grits, and some red and white inclusions.

14. Fig. 160. Base (99.3830.4.27). Fabric, see above.

15. Fig. 160. Rim, neck and handle (99.3927.N2. 10+22+25+28) D 11 cm. Fabric, see above. Similar type: 93.3431.1.15, 98.3433.1.13, 98.3433.N1.8, 98.3433.N2.6a, 98.3434.0.22, 23, 98.3434.1.37, 98.3434.F1.10, 99.3435. 1.15, 17, 19, 94.3530.2.27+142, 95.3531.B.3, 93.3532.1.21, 96.3533.0.1, 96.3533.1.65, 73, 75, 96.3533.2.30+34+39, 43, 97.3533.N2.13, 97.3534.1.32, 40, 97.3534.2.39, 94.3631. 2.6, 96.3633.1.5, 7, 21, 77b, 99.3633.N1.10, 97.3634.0.7, 97.3634.1.36+58, 39, 41, 97.3634.2.39, 42, 83, 98.3727.0.9, 98.3727.B1.32, 93.3729.1.46, 93.3729.2.14, 93.3729.B3.5, 7, 95.3730.A2.23+26, 39, 96.3730.C1.2b, 99.3730.NA1.19, 96.3730.S2.9, 95.3731.1.83, 95.3731.2.22, 99.3731.N2.2, 99.3732.W2.10, 96.3733.1.17, 98.3734.1.4, 96.3826.1.3a, 99.3826.2.15, 98.3826.A3.50, 97.3827.B1.1, 97.3827.B2.9, 99.3828.2.27, 99.3828.N2.15, 99.3829.1.17, 99.3829.W2. 10-11, 99.3830.2.8, 99.3830.3.16, 99.3830.4.5, 99.3830. W2.21-22, 33, 99.3830.WA1.15, 99.3927.N2.30, 99.3928. 2.13, 16-17, 33-34, 54, 71-74.

East Mediterranean amphora types

Bag-shaped Levantine amphorae

Neckless bag-shaped Levantine amphorae with small ear-handles are described in various publications as jars or storage jars.[54] This raises the problem of how to distinguish between transport amphorae and storage jars/amphorae. The Levantine amphorae match all the criteria proposed by V. Grave,[55] and later bag-shaped containers such as Palestinian amphorae are considered to be amphorae.[56] There is no reason why the Levantine amphorae should not be considered transport amphorae.

Many bag-shaped amphorae have been found in Cyprus, and it has been suggested that the type was also produced here.[57] More than one fabric is documented at Panayia Ematousa, but an identification of the production centres in Cyprus has proved difficult as no kiln sites have been identified so far.

The chronology of the bag-shaped amphorae is problematic as many of the types appear to be very long-lived, for instance Sagona type 6, which is dated from the end of the 8th until the 4th century BC.[58]

Catalogue

A7: Bag-shaped amphorae with straight thickened rims and ear-handles with two vertical ribs.

The contexts date A7 in the Archaic to Classical period. In Cyprus a possible parallel has come from tomb 9 at Salamis dated to the CAII period.[59] A close parallel, made of pinkish fabric with a whitish surface, has been identified at Tell Mevorakh, dated to the Persian period.[60] Another parallel from Tell Gezer dated to the same period is made of pale yellow fabric.[61]

16. Fig. 160. Rim, shoulder and handle (99.3828. D1.9+10+12). D 11 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with tiny white inclusions and limestone reaction rims.

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[50] Demesticha 2000, fig. 1.
[51] Catling & Dikigoropoulos 1970, fig. 3 no. 9; Leonard Jr. 1987, fig. 58l no. 61b.
[52] Leonard Jr. 1987, 106.
[53] Jacobsen 1998, 359 no. 128.
[54] Grace 1979b; Sagona 1982.
[55] Grace 1979b.
[56] Peacock & Williams 1986, 191.
[57] Calvet 1986, 506.
[58] Sagona 1982, 82.
[59] Karageorghis 1970a, 13 no. 7, pl. 205.
[60] Stern 1978, fig. 6 no. 8.
[61] Gitin 1990, pl. 28B no. 24.

Occasional tiny black and small red inclusions. Uneven white exterior surface (2.5Y 8/2).

17. Fig. 160. Rim, shoulder and handles (93.3431.3. 223+310). D 10 cm. Coarse reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with many small white, grey, and reddish inclusions and large white ones up to 4 mm. Surface not preserved.

A8: Bag-shaped amphora with short up-turned rim.

The single fragment was found in a context containing Archaic to Hellenistic material.

18. Fig. 160. Rim and body (99.3828.D1.19). Interior D 9 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with exterior patches of pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3). Small red, yellowish white, and grey inclusions and occasional large white ones up to 5 mm.

A9: Bag-shaped amphorae with inverted thickened rims, short slanting shoulders and ear-handles.

Several of the A9 fragments were found in the Archaic to Early Classical Pits 8 and 11, and two of the fragments come from contexts containing material dated no later than the Classical period (3432.N1, 3828.C1). A9 is the most common bag-shaped Levantine amphora at Panayia Ematousa. In Cyprus parallels to this type have also been found in Archaic contexts at Marion, Kition and Salamis, and additional pieces are known from the anchorage at Kioni.[62] In the Levant close parallels made of reddish yellow fabric were found in contexts dated from the 9th to the 4th century BC at Sarepta.[63] Other comparable pieces made of reddish yellow to light brown fabric are dated in the 5th to 4th centuries BC at Tell Gezer.[64]

19. Fig. 161. Rim, shoulder and handle (95.3629. N5.17+22+33+35). D 12 cm. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4) with tiny black, grey and larger reddish inclusions, also occasional large white inclusions up to 2 mm.

20. Fig. 161. Rim, shoulder and handle (96.3629.N5.82). D 9.5 cm. Medium coarse reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with red, greyish and black inclusions and occasional large white ones. Pink exterior surface (7.5YR 8/3). Similar type: 93.3431.3.311, 97.3432.A2.19, 98.3432.N1.20, 98.3434.F1. 112, 97.3531.Wpit.7, 95.3629.N5.17+22+33+35, 80, 82, 87, 96.3629.P3.71, 96.3633.1.27, 9X.3828.C1.14, 99.3828. E1.6, 99.3928.2.20.

A10: Bag-shaped amphora with broad inverted thickened rim, short slanting shoulder with sharp carination towards concave upper body.

The single fragment was found in Pit 7 dated to the Archaic to Classical period. A close parallel made of pale brown fabric was found in level 5 at Tell Keisan dated to the 7th century BC.[65] Another somewhat similar amphora in the National Maritime Museum at Haifa dated to the 4th to the 3rd centuries BC underlines the longevity of the type.[66]

21. Fig. 161. Rim and shoulder (95.3631.I1.1). D 9 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/3) with many small to medium white and red inclusions. Pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/3).

A11: Miscellaneous bag-shaped amphorae.

A11 consists of fragments belonging to A8, A9 or A10, but the sizes and type of the fragments prevent a more precise identification. Some of the fragments come from the Archaic Pits 2, 4 and 8 and other Archaic to Classical contexts, but a few of the contexts date as late as the Early Roman period (3734.E2, 3826.C1, 3928.2) while one context appears to be Late Roman (3433.N2).

22. Fig. 161. Slanting shoulder fragment with ear-handle (99.3828.A1.32). Grey to greyish brown core (10YR 5/1-2) with yellowish interior and exterior surface (5YR 5/8). Tiny to small yellowish white and black inclusions and tiny voids. White to light grey exterior surface (10YR 8-7/2).

23. Fig. 161. Thin walled, rounded, slightly pointed base (95.3629.N5.81). Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with tiny greyish white and some large white inclusions up to 4 mm. Similar type: 93.3431.3.NN,181+266+280, 282, 284, 286, 304 and 309, 98.3433.N2.21+29, 97.3533.N3.55, 97. 3534.D1.62, 94.3629.C6.18, 95.3629.N5.32 and 117, 96. 3633.A1.19, 97.3634.C1.7, 97.3634.C1.119, 98.3728.A1.13, 96.3730.C1.22, 98.3734.E2.11, 96.3826.C1.32, 99.3828.A1. 26 and 33, 99.3828.W3.22, 99.3928.2.20.

A12: Hole-mouthed amphorae with horizontal inverted, ribbed rims.

One of the four fragments of this type was

[62] Gjerstad 1948, pl. 44 no. 10, pl. 56 no. 28; Masson & Sznyser 1972, pl. 13 no. 3; Karageorghis 1970a, 42 no. 19, pl. 227, 88 no. 4, pl. 234; Leonard 1995a, 152-3 nos. B3-9 and B7-22-24 and B7-29, fig. 26-7.

[63] Pritchard 1975, fig. 24 nos. 4-5.

[64] Gitin 1990, pl. 28B nos. 17-21.

[65] Chambon 1980, pl. 47 no. 1.

[66] Zemer 1977, 35 no. 29, pl. 9.

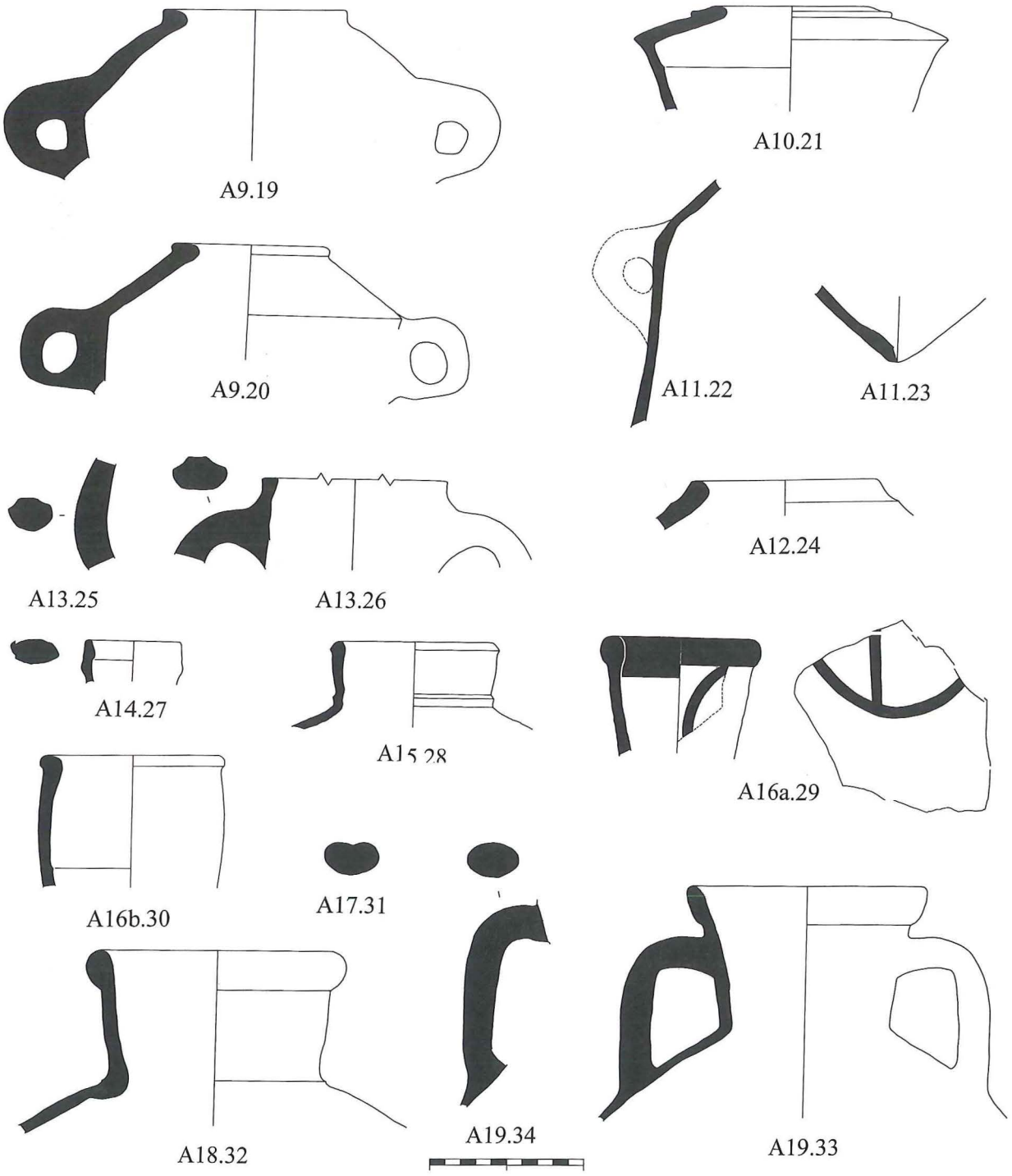

Fig. 161. A9-19.

found together with material predominantly of Late Archaic date (3432.A2). A carrot-shaped amphora with horizontal handles from tumulus 77 at Salamis dated to the 4th century BC has the same type of rim, but unfortunately there is no description of the fabric.[67] The carrot-shaped amphora with horizontal handles is generally considered a

[67] Karageorghis 1973, 186 no. 1108, pl. 287.

Levantine imitation of the Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles.[68] However, similar rims are know from other vessel types as for instance a crater from Dor in Israel,[69] and the fragments from Panayia Ematousa could belong to a different type of vessel.

24. Fig. 161. Rim (94.3729.D5.225+226). Interior D 12 cm. Reddish yellow to strong brown core (5YR 7/6-7.5YR 6-5/6) with pink interior surface (7.5YR 7/3-4) and very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 7/3). Several tiny yellowish and red inclusions and occasional large ones. Similar type: 95.3430.2.21, 97.3432.A2.20.

Other eastern amphora types

The remaining eastern amphorae all belong in the Roman period. The occurrence of Beirut type 3 amphorae (A13) is very interesting because this type of amphora is dated no earlier than the 2nd century AD. The few fragments of Beirut type 3 amphorae belong to the latest material at Panayia Ematousa just before the site was temporarily abandoned.

Amphorae from Egypt are well-known in Cyprus in the Late Roman period, but never in large numbers. The last type from Caesarea is a well-known Late Roman amphora in Cyprus (A15).

Catalogue

A13: Beirut type 3 amphorae.

The contexts of A13 tentatively suggest a date in the Hellenistic to Early Roman period perhaps around AD 50-150. In Cyprus similar amphorae were found in the House of Dionysos at Paphos in contexts dated to the beginning of the 1st century AD and to the late 2nd century AD.[70] The amphorae from the tombs of Amathus are dated to the 3rd century AD, and the type also appears in Kition[71]. Empereur suggested a Cypriot origin, but the studies of P. Reynolds indicate that the type was produced in Beirut.[72] Although the fragments from Panayia Ematousa are small they appear to belong to Beirut type 3, as do the other finds in Cyprus. According to Reynolds production of type 3 did not begin until the 2nd century AD.[73]

25. Fig. 161. Handle (99.3630.1.5). Medium coarse, gritty, reddish brown fabric (5YR 4/3) with tiny to small grey and white grits. Red exterior surface (2.5YR 5/6-8).

26. Fig. 161. Rim and handle (96.3826.A2.193). D app. 10 cm. Medium coarse, gritty red fabric (2.5YR 5/6-8) with small white, red and grey inclusions. Similar type: 98.3432.N1.25, 98.3433.N2.12, 98.3434.1.34, 93.3629.3.180.

A14: Egloff type 175 amphora.

The fragments belong to an Egyptian amphora made of chocolate brown Nile fabric. A close parallel from Kellia is dated to the 6th or more correctly to the 7th century AD.[74] Late Roman Egyptian amphorae of Egloff types 172, 173 and 177 have been found in Cyprus at Kalavasos-Kopetra and Paphos.[75]

27. Fig. 161. Rim and body (97.3734.B1.13+14+16). D 7 cm. Dark brown to reddish brown core (7.5YR 4/4-5YR 4/4) with brown to very dark grey interior and exterior surface (7.5YR 5/4-N3). Small black, white, grey and yellowish inclusions, some up to 4 mm.

A15: Late Roman 5 amphorae.[76]

Two of the fragments were found in Late Roman contexts (3633.N1, 3830.A1). It has been suggested that this type of amphorae was made in Palestine, where they are very common, but Egypt has also been proposed to be the place of origin.[77] They are dated from the 4th to the 7th centuries A.D.[78] Several Palestinian fabrics are known of which a gritty orange fabric, a red fabric and a grey fabric are the most common.[79] The plain reddish yellow fabric from Panayia Ematousa belongs to

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[68] Humbert 1991, 587-90.

[69] Belfer-Cohen *et al.* 1995, 58, fig. 2.5 no. 2.

[70] Hayes 1991, 92 type IV, fig. 70 nos. 14-6.

[71] Empereur *et al.* 1987, 44, pl. 26 no. 3. I am grateful for the reference to this type to Dr. Sandrine Marquie, who is publishing the Kition material.

[72] Reynolds 1997-98, 39-40, 59-63.

[73] Reynolds 1997-98, 61.

[74] Egloff 1977, 110-1, 115, no. 175, pl. 58 no.8.

[75] Rautman 2000, 321; Jacobsen 2004.

[76] Another fragment was published in Jacobsen 1998, 357 no. 126.

[77] Johnson 1986, 589; Empereur & Picon 1989, 243-4.

[78] Empereur & Picon 1998, 78.

[79] Johnson 1986, 590.

the amphorae produced at Caesarea.[80] In Cyprus examples have been registered in the Palaipaphos area, at Amathus, Kalavasos-Kopetra, Paphos, Zygi-Petrini.[81]

28. Fig. 161. Rim and shoulder (99.3733.WA1.5). D 11 cm. Grey core (2.5YR N5) with reddish yellow interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 7/6). Occasional small yellowish and black inclusions. White exterior surface (2.5Y 8/2). Similar type: 98.3434.F1.7, 96.3733.E3.36-37, 96.3733.E4.13, 97.3734.0.23, 97.3534.3.117, 98.3433.N2.6b, 98.3533.W2.9, 98.3533.W2.16, 98.3826.A3.50, 98.3728.2.39, 98.3728.A1.13, 98.3827.W1.2, 99.3733.WA1.5.

Central Mediterranean amphora types

Although several amphorae of Greek types have been identified at Panayia Ematousa, only a small part of the collected material actually originates in Hellas or Asia Minor represented by fragments from Chios, Corinth, Miletos, Samos, Rhodes, Kos, Knidos and possibly Peloponnesos and Thasos. This is in particular the case if the majority of the so-called Sub-Koan amphorae were produced in Cyprus as indicated by the fabric (A24). Rhodian amphorae (A22) appear to be the largest group of imported amphorae, a pattern repeated everywhere in Cyprus, but as mentioned above this distribution pattern may be biased (see introduction). A single rim fragment of the Late Roman 2 amphora has been identified, but was unfortunately miscataloged (cf. A77.151). This Aegean amphora is not a common type among the published material from Cyprus. At Kalavasos-Kopetra LR2 amphorae of the same fabric as the fragment from Panayia Ematousa are present at less than 10%.[82] The material from Panayia Ematousa to some extent corresponds with Greek imports from Kition, where amphorae from Chios, Corinth, Asia Minor, Rhodes, Thasos, Knidos, and Kos have also been identified.[83]

Catalogue

A16: Chian amphorae.[84]

Almost all the fragments of Chian amphorae belong to the early bobbin shaped type with thick cream slip and decoration in red or black (A16a). Most of them were found in Pits 2, 4 and 8 of the Archaic to Early Classical periods. This type of amphora became increasingly slender,[85] but the fragments are too small to reveal typological changes. Chian amphorae were fairly common in Cyprus during the CAII period. They have been identified at Kition, Salamis, Marion, Amathus and Lefkas.[86] According to A.A. Lemos the number of amphorae found in Cyprus indicates trading relations in wine and olive products with Chios in the 6th century BC.[87]

Another fragment (A16b) from a Hellenistic to Early Roman context belongs to the later unpainted type with swollen neck.[88] Similar amphorae were found at Marion, Vouni, and Kition.[89] The closest parallels have come from Miletos dated to the second half of the 6th century BC,[90] and from the terrace fills of the second limestone temple of Aphaia on Aegina in a context with material from the Persian destruction.[91]

Sub-group A16a: Chian Bobbin-shaped amphorae

29. Fig. 161. Rim, neck and handle (93.3431.3.90+213+214). D 16 cm. Light grey fabric (2.5Y 7/2) with reddish yellow interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 7/4). Small white, grey and light reflecting inclusions. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8/3) decorated with red to black lines (10R 4/6-5Y 2.5/1). Similar type: 94.3629.C6.3 96.3629.N5.80 and 91, 96.3730.C1.30, 96.3733.A2.40.

Sub-group A16b: Chian amphora with swollen neck[92]

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[80] Personal communications with Dr. P. Reynolds, American University of Beirut, for which I am very grateful.

[81] Lund 1993, 133; Touma 1989, 873; Rautman 2000, 321, Riley 1979, 214; Manning *et al.*, 2000, 251.

[82] Rautman 2003, 171, table 5.6.

[83] Johnston 1981a; Calvet 1982.

[84] More fragments were published in Jacobsen 1998, 352 nos. 96-7.

[85] Cook & Dupont 1998, fig. 23 no. 1.

[86] Johnston 1981a, 39 nos. 16-23, pl. 27; Calvet & Yon 1977, 18-9 nos. 99-112, pl. 10-1; Gjerstad 1977b, 37 nos. 183-7, pl. 21-2; Thalmann 1977, 73-4 nos. 96-8, pl. 5-6; Karageorghis 1962, 336 no. 8.

[87] Lemos 1991, 207-8.

[88] Cook & Dupont 1998, fig. 23 no. 2.

[89] Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, 255 no. 13, pl. 46; Westholm 1937b, 307 no. 1, pl. 101; Johnston 1981a, 40 nos. 30-3, pl. 27.

[90] Seifert 2000, Abb. 4 no. 3.

[91] Johnston 1990, 38 no. 10.

[92] Jacobsen 1998, 352 no. 98.

30. Fig. 161. Rim and neck (95.3531.D1.31). D 12 cm. Relatively hard-fired fabric with reddish yellow core (5YR 6/6) and white exterior and interior surfaces (2.5YR 8/2). Numerous tiny white and some tiny greyish black inclusions.

A17: Corinthian A amphora?

A small fragment of a vertical handle with an oval cross section and an indication of a central groove is made of a very distinctive fabric with a grey core and orange-red exterior and with many grey and red grits comparable to the material of Corinthian A amphorae.[93] The fabric is well known in Corinth, where it is also used for terracotta sculpture and local coarse ware. According to A.W. Johnston "some Cypriot fabrics are closely akin" to the Corinthian A fabric.[94] Unfortunately A17.31 is too small to give an indication of the original shape to support the identification. Corinthian A amphorae were produced from the end of the 8th century to the end of the 4th century BC.

31. Fig. 161. Handle with vertical groove (95.3531.D2.5-6bis). Greyish core with reddish interior and exterior surfaces (No Munsell). Large angular grey and reddish grits.

A18: Samian amphora.[95]

The single amphora was found in Pit 8 of the Archaic to Early Classical period. An amphora from Salamis dated to the first half of the 6th century BC is very similar to A18.[96] None of the Ionian amphorae from Kition resemble the find from Panayia Ematousa possibly because they are dated to the 5th century BC.[97] According to the typologies of Zeest and Cook & Dupont A18 belongs to the amphorae produced at Samos in the late 7th to the first half of the 6th century BC.[98]

32. Fig. 161. Upper part of amphora with thickened rolled rim and short tapering neck and ridge at neck-shoulder join (95.3629.N5.87). Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with few visible white and reddish brown inclusions. Pink exterior surface (7.5YR 8/4).

A19: Milesian amphorae.[99]

Both amphora and fragment were found in Pit 8 of the Archaic to Early Classical period. An amphora of fabric and form similar to A19 from Salamis was dated to the first half of the 6th century BC.[100] According to the typology of Cook & Dupont A19 originates in Miletos and is dated in the 6th century BC.[101] The fabric is micaceous at Panayia Ematousa, but the type occurs in both micaceous and non-micaceous fabrics.

33. Fig. 161. Upper part of amphora with high, slightly thickened elongated rim, short tapering neck and wide convex shoulder. Horizontal groove under the rim. Handles from neck to shoulder (95.3629.N5.39). D 15.5 cm. Red core (2.5YR 5/8) with and pinkish grey interior surface (7.5YR 6/2) and greyish brown exterior surface (10YR 5/2). Very micaceous fabric with numerous tiny light grey inclusions and occasional large white ones up to 2 mm.

34. Fig. 161. Handle (95.3629.N5.85). Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with a lot of mica and a few small white inclusions. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 6/4).

A20: Amphorae with finger-impression on lower handle-attachment.[102]

A series of high, thin, vertical, softly ribbed or smooth handles have a characteristic pear-shaped finger impression on the lower attachment. They may be divided into three groups: a-c according to fabric. Several of the fragments were found together with material dated to the Hellenistic to Early Roman period. However, one of the contexts contained material no later than the 2nd century BC (3826.2). One vessel has preserved a wide base ring and a broad convex shoulder.[103] A very similar fragment made of buff fabric was found in the sanctuary at Ayia Napa-Makronisos.[104] Amphorae of this type are well known in Greece in the Classical period, and parallels have been found in

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[93] Koehler 1992.

[94] Johnston 1981a, 41.

[95] Previously classified as amphora of Ionian tradition in Jacobsen 1998, 352 no. 100.

[96] Calvet & Yon 1977, 19 no. 116, pl. XI.

[97] Johnston 1981a, 41-2.

[98] Zeest 1960, pl. I no. 3; Cook & Dupont 1998, figs. 23 no. 6.

[99] Previously classified as amphora of Ionian tradition in Jacobsen 1998, 352 no. 99.

[100] Calvet & Yon 1977, 19 no. 117, pl. XI.

[101] Cook & Dupont 1998, figs. 23 nos. 7-9.

[102] More fragments published in Jacobsen 1998, 353 no. 101.

[103] Jacobsen 1998, 353 no. 101.

[104] Hadjisavvas 1997, 169 no. 20, figs. 137 and 139.

the terrace fills of the second limestone temple of Aphaia on Aegina mentioned above.[105] Fragments of the small sub-group A20a are made of micaceous pink to reddish yellow fabric similar to the Samian fabric mentioned by Johnston. Most of the fragments from Panayia Ematousa, sub-group A20b, are made of a medium coarse very pale brown to pale yellow fabric, very similar to the fragment from Makronisos that possibly could originate in Cyprus.

Sub-group A20a: Amphorae with finger-impression fabric a

35. Handle (97.3534.B1.30). Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with a lot of mica and occasional grey and white inclusions. Similar type: 99.3633.N3.26.

Sub-group A20b: Amphorae with finger-impression fabric b

36: Fig. 162. Shoulder with handle attachment (95. 3531.B2.92). Medium coarse very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with tiny black and white inclusions and occasional larger ones. Similar type: 97.3533.N2.11, 97.3534.0.7, 97. 3534.3.97, 96.3629.P4.17, 99.3630.4.5, 98.3633.WN3.10, 97.3634.A1.9, 94.3729.D5.219 and 258, 99.3732.N2.20, 96.3826.B1.37.

Sub-group A20c: Amphorae with finger-impression fabric c

37. Fig. 162. 76 fragments of amphora with high, slightly tapering neck with high irregularly ribbed handles, base ring, convex shoulder with soft bend to the neck (96.3826.B1.47). Reddish yellow to strong brown fabric (7.5YR 6-5/6) with white, red and black inclusions of varying sizes. (Jacobsen 1998, 353 no. 101). Similar type: 99.3826.2.12, 96.3826.B1.6+7+53+54+55+56.

A21: Amphorae with knob bases with ring around and depression at bottom.[106]

A small group of base knobs has a very distinctive shape. One of the fragments was found in a context dated to the 4th century BC to AD 50 (3733.C2). In Cyprus close parallels have been found at Kition and Nea Paphos.[107] At Kition this type of bases is dated before the 4th century BC, but Deshayes dated the bases from Paphos to the end of the 4th century BC.[108] The closest parallels were found at Aegina from the terrace fills of the second limestone temple of Aphaia on Aegina mentioned above.[109]

38. Fig. 162. Base (95.3431.C1.1). Very pale brown core (10YR 7/4) with whitish pink interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 8/2). Some tiny greyish black and large angular inclusions up to 1mm. Similar type: 94.3530.2.70, 96.3733.C2.17, 96.3733.C2.23

A22: Rhodian amphorae.[110]

The Rhodian amphorae have been divided into two groups according to the form. Rhodian amphorae of the Hellenistic period (A22a) are amply attested in Cyprus.[111] Although many of the fragments from Panayia Ematousa appeared in mixed contexts a date to the 2nd and 1st centuries BC may be suggested (3532.2, 3730.B2, 3732.C1, 3734.E2, 3630.AW7, 3733.NC2). Only four partly legible stamps have been identified, three of which have been published previously.[112] The fourth stamp reads EPI IER... There is a Rhodian eponymous by the name Ieron and a different stamp bearing his name has been identified at Salamis.[113]

The peaked handles are a distinctive feature of a variety of transport amphorae dated from the 1st century BC to AD 2nd century.[114] The two fragments from Panayia Ematousa (A22b) belong to the late Rhodian type, which has also been identified at Ayios Ermoyenis at Kourion.[115] The fragments from Panayia Ematousa have a low peak similar to the Rhodian amphorae from tomb 5 at Ayios Ermoyenis dated to the first half of the 1st century AD.[116]

Sub-group A22a: Hellenistic Rhodian amphorae.

39. Handle with partly legible rectangular stamp with letters in three rows beginning EPI IEP... (98.3734.C2.54). Pink

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[105] Johnston 1990, 47-9 nos. 99, 105, 110, fig. 7.

[106] More fragments published in Jacobsen 1998, 353 nos. 102-4.

[107] Johnston 1981a, 43 nos. 60-61; Deshayes 1963, 35 no. 39/P299.

[108] Deshayes 1963, 42.

[109] Johnston 1990, 37-8, nos. 161 and 164.

[110] More fragments published in Jacobsen 1998, 355 nos. 109-12.

[111] Lund 1993, 120.

[112] Jacobsen 1998, 355 nos. 110-2.

[113] Grace & Savvatianou-Petropoulakou 1970, 15 type E 15; Calvet 1972, 38 no. 77.

[114] Riley 1979, 147-8.

[115] Mcfadden 1946, 470-9 nos. 56-63.

[116] Mcfadden 1946, 467.

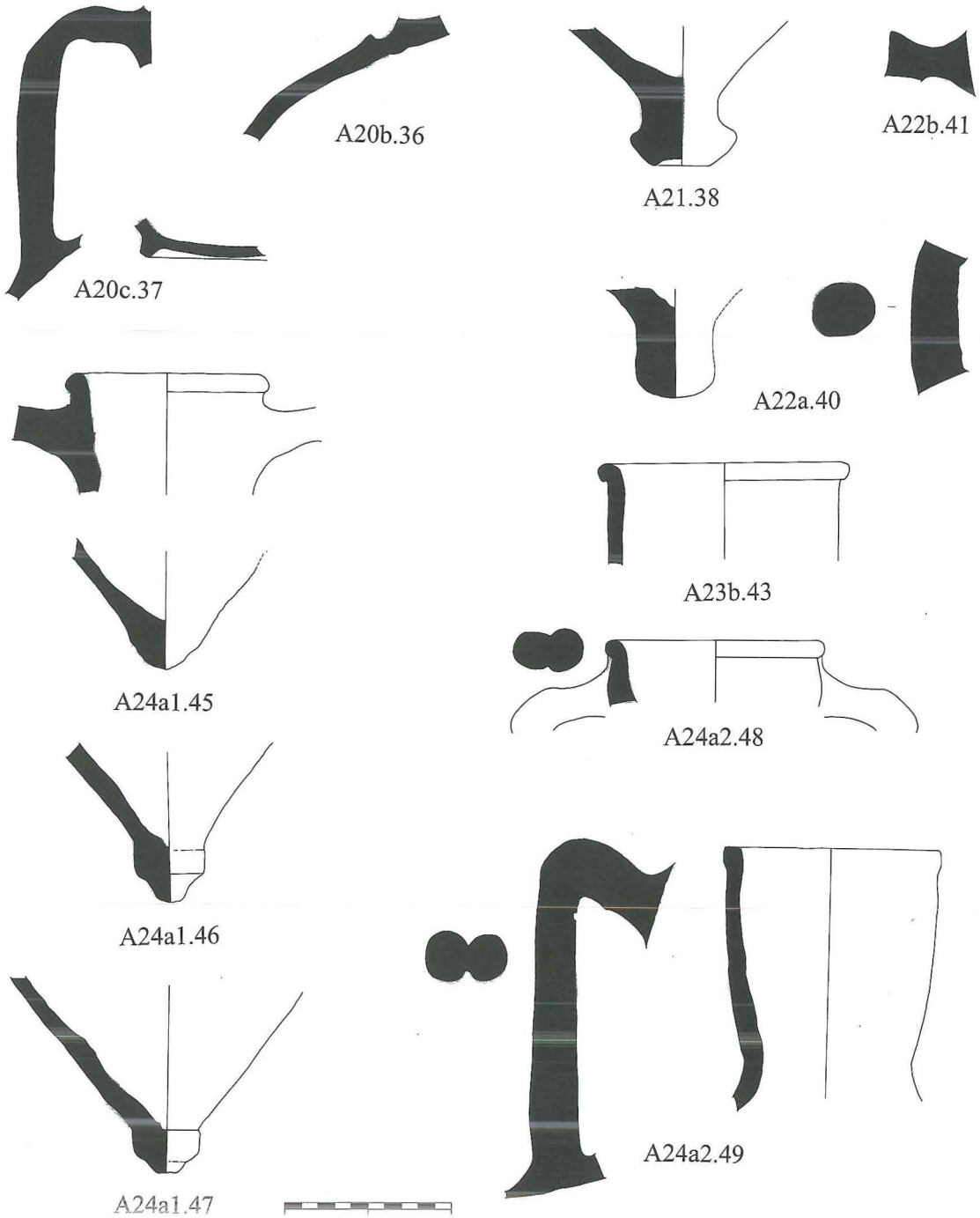

Fig. 162. A20c, A21-23 and A24a1-2.49.

fabric (5YR 8/4) with occasional beige and brownish inclusions. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8/3).

40. Fig. 162. Handle and base (93.3629.3.82+86). Pink to reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/4-6) with tiny black and red inclusions. Pale yellow exterior surface (2.5Y 8/3). Similar type: 94.3530.2.NN, 95.3531.0.15, 93.3532.2.8 and 54, 95.3532.A2.84, 85 and 94, 96.3533.2.1, 97.3534.3.115 and 118, 97.3534.B1.49 and 114, 98.3627.2.59, 94.3629.AW5.16, 94.3630.AW7.219 (illegible stamp), 94.3631.2.13, 95.3632.0.5, 94.3632.2.6, 94.3632.B2.11, 96.3633.2.13, 96.3633.B2.15, 99.3633.N3.23, 97.3634.2.36, 97.3634.C1.46, 99.3727.G1.10, 99.3727.W2.28, 94.3729.D5.247 and 250, 96.3729.N2.44, 95.3730.B2.52 and 53, 96.3732.C1.9, 99.3732.C1.14, 96.3733.D3.70, 99.3733.NC2.6, 97.3734.A3.92+152, 98.3734.C3.42, 98.3734.D2.142 and 226, 98.3734.E2.26 and 27, 96.3826.A2.191 and 198.

Sub-group A22b: Early Roman Rhodian amphorae.

41. Fig. 162. Handle (96.3730.W2.29). Light brown core (7.5YR 6/4) with pink interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 8-7/4). A few tiny greyish black, red and white inclusions. Similar type: 99.3927.2.16+N2.20.

A23: Knidian and Sub-Knidian amphorae.

Close parallels to the sigma-omega stamp (A23a) have been found at Muhaltepe on the Datça peninsula, in Rhodes and on the Athenian Agora.[117] The stamp is short for Sophanes, a name connected with the kiln site of Muhaltepe on the Knidian peninsula dated from the 4th to the beginning of the 3rd century BC.[118] Two fragments of Knidian shape (A23b), but made of micaceous fabric have been identified. One of the fragments was found in Room 4A dated to the Hellenistic period (3629.AW5). Mica is rare in the predominant fabric used for the Knidian amphorae, but micaceous fabrics are known from Knidos also.[119] However, the form was widely imitated.[120]

Sub-group A23a: Knidian amphorae.

42. Handle with a square stamp with the letters SW (93.3532.1.59). Medium coarse reddish yellow to yellowish red fabric (5YR 6-5/6) with tiny black, large light reflecting inclusions and characteristic lime and grit inclusions.

Sub-group A23b: Sub-Knidian amphorae.

43. Fig. 162. Rim (94.3629.A5W.14). D 13 cm. light red to red fabric (2.5YR 6/6-5/8) with pink interior surface (7.5YR 7/4) and very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8/2). Very micaceous fabric with tiny yellowish white and occasional larger red and white inclusions.

44. Base (95.3530.G1.50). Reddish yellow to yellowish red fabric (5YR 6-5/6) with a lot of mica and some tiny grey inclusions.

A24: Koan and Sub-Koan amphorae.[121]

The transport amphora with double-barrelled handles (A24), which originated in Kos, but was widely imitated elsewhere represents the largest documented group of amphorae. The material may be divided into four groups according to shape. Double barrel-handled amphorae of the Hellenistic period (A24a) appear in all Hellenistic contexts (Pit-Rooms 1A and 2 and Pit 14/3734.D2 and 3734.A4-5), except one (3431.4). This might be explained by the fact that the total number of amphora fragments in 3431.4 is relatively low. The finds display a variety of fabrics and the fragments have been divided into five sub-groups a1-a5 accordingly.

Unlike the Koan fabrics described by E. Papuci-Władyka mica has been observed in relatively few of the fragments from Panayia Ematousa making up sub-group a1.[122]

A large group is made of sandy, pale fabric of white, light grey, very pale brown or pale yellow colour (A24a2-3). It is possible that this group was produced in Cyprus, since the fabric appears to be related to Fabric I of the local Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles and other Cypriot utility wares (A1, PW8, 10, 16b, 26, 38, 44, 54, 59, and 64-65). A Cypriot origin is very likely. The group is separated into a2 and a3, though they probably belong in the same group, but the descriptions of sub-group a3 are too superficial to confirm this. This Cypriot imitation may correspond to local 2nd century BC imitations made of a "rather sandy yellow-buff ware" observed at Paphos by J.W. Hayes and E. Papuci-Władyka.[123] Empereur and Picon do not mention a local production of Koan amphorae in Cyprus.[124] The fine wares of the Early Roman period are numerous at Panayia Ematousa,[125] but very few fragments of Koan imitations appear to belong to the well-known Early Roman form (see A24b-c). This suggests that the morphology of the Cypriot imitation was more conservative and the form remained unchanged possibly into the 2nd century AD. Only one base of sub-group a2 has been identified. It has a small solid knob with no profiling (A24a2.50), and the form of the

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[117] Empereur & Tuna 1988, 344, 352 no. 1; Grace 1986, 563 no. 21, 564-5 nos. 24-5. The stamp was previously misclassified as a Zenon-Group stamp (Jacobsen 1998, 356 no. 119).

[118] Empereur & Tuna 1988, 344.

[119] Whitbread 1995, 73-5.

[120] Empereur & Hesnard 1987, 13.

[121] More fragments published in Jacobsen 1998, 356 nos. 113-5.

[122] Papuci-Władyka 1997, 48, 52.

[123] Hayes 1977, 100; Hayes 1991, 85, 86; Papuci-Władyka 2000, 737.

[124] Empereur & Picon 1989, 225-6.

[125] Lund, PE I, Table 1.

Cypriot imitation may be different in detail from the predominant one (see A24a5).

A small group of fragments (A24a4) is made of a coarse fabric very like the fabric of A6, and a similar fragment has been identified at Kourion.[126]

Another large group of fragments is made of pink to reddish-yellow fabric, sometimes covered with a pale brown or pale yellow slip (A24a5). One of the fragments of sub-group a5, which cannot at the moment be ascribed to a specific production centre is stamped with an M or a S (A24a4.53). No parallels have been published, and amphorae of Koan or Sub-Koan type are rarely stamped. J.Y. Empereur has tentatively calculated based on survey material that approximately one out of every 88 Koan amphora was stamped.[127] The material from Panayia Ematousa indicates that the number may be even lower, but there are too many uncertain factors. Amphorae of Koan or Sub-Koan type from some production centres may have been stamped more often than similar amphorae of different provenance. Also from Panayia Ematousa comes a series of base fragments with a plumb body with the small knob base characteristic of the Hellenistic period.[128] This date is supported by the contexts of most of the body and neck fragments, but a few small, solid bases have a knob with a ring around.

A small group of fragments of the later Koan amphora type of the 1st to 2nd century AD were also found (A24b). In the Early Roman period amphorae with double-barrelled handles were the most common wine amphorae in the Mediterranean, occurring from Britain to eastern India.[129] None of the numerous handle fragments from Panayia Ematousa have the high peak distinctive of the contemporary Pseudo-Koan type,[130] but a small group has pinched handles (A24c) as is seen on a series of amphorae dated from the 1st to the 3rd century AD (see A5).

Sub-group A24a1: Hellenistic Koan amphorae.

45. Fig. 162. Rim, handles, body and base (97.3634.E1. 9+41+58+A1.58+C1.132). D app. 15 cm. Reddish brown to red fabric (2.5YR 5/4-6) with mica, tiny white and dark inclusions, and a few large white ones up to 5 mm. Pale yellow exterior surface (2.5Y 8/4).

46. Fig. 162. Base (94.3630.AW7.211). Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with mica and tiny white inclusions. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8/3).

47. Fig. 162. Base (94.3630.AW7.214). Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with mica and tiny white inclusions. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8/3). Similar type: 91.13.2.14, 98.3433.N3.18,95.3531.B2.90, 97.3534.3.101, 93.3629.3.57, 94.3630.AW7.213, 99.3733.WC187, 89, 97.3734.A3.74+ 76, 98.3734.G1.21, 99.3827.N1.2, 99.3830.A1.6.

Sub-group A24a2: Hellenistic Sub-Koan amphorae fabric 1

48. Fig. 162. Rim and handle (98.3434.2.60). D 13 cm. White to very pale brown fabric (2.5Y 8/2-10YR 8/2) with numerous tiny beige limestone reaction rims and tiny greyish black, red and white inclusions.

49. Fig. 162. Rim, handles, shoulder, body and base (99.3633.NB1.22). Sandy, very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/3) with numerous tiny yellowish limestone reaction rims and some tiny quartz. White exterior surface (2.5Y 8/2).

50. Fig. 163. Rim, handles, shoulder, body and base (99.3927.2.19+21+C1.1+5+N2.21). D 11 cm. Sandy, very pale brown to pale yellow fabric (10YR 7/4-5Y 8/2) with many small beige limestone reaction rims and greyish black, reddish brown and white inclusions. Similar type: 98.3434.2.57, 98.3434.D1.7, 99.3435.1.16, 51, 99.3435.C1. 35, 97.3533.N2.9, 14, 97.3533.N3.56-57, 97.3534.2.24, 97.3534.B1.26, 32, 57, 99.3627.B1.16, 93.3629.3.26, 78, 211, 99.3630.1.7, 15, 97.3632.N2.8, 96.3633.1.14, 99.3633. N3.27, 98.3633.WN1.8, 98.3633.WN2.9, 98.3633.WN3.9, 97.3634.1.44, 97.3634.3.6, 97.3634.A1.7, 97.3634.C1.39+

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[126] Leonard Jr. 1987, 106, fig. 61c.

[127] Empereur 1982, 226-7.

[128] Hayes 1991, fig. 31 nos. 1-5.

[129] Peacock & Williams 1986, 106.

[130] There appears to be some confusion as to what is a Sub- or a Pseudo-Koan amphora. V. Grace (1979b, fig. 56-57 and 60) used the term pseudo- to describe "dark-coloured" foreign imitations of Koan amphorae. Peacock & Williams (1986, 107) did not use the term Sub-, but amphorae with peaked bifide/double handles were described as Pseudo-Koan amphorae. Empereur & Picon used the term sub- to describe Dressel 4 amphorae (1989, 225-9). Lund (1993, 123) used the term sub- to describe foreign imitations as such. Papuci-Władyka (1997, 53) describes the entire Late Hellenistic to Early Roman production (Dressel 2-4) as Sub-Koan, but it is not clear whether she believes that Sub-Koan amphorae were also produced in Kos. According to Empereur & Picon (1989, 225 no. 1) they were. I have chosen to combine the terminologies of Peacock & Williams and Lund so that foreign imitations are referred to as Sub-Koan and peak-handled amphorae as Pseudo-Koan. The Early Roman Koan/Dressel 2-4 amphorae are referred to as Late Koan and Late Sub-Koan amphorae according to the provenance of the production.

48+94+102, 42, 104, 108, 188, 97.3634.E1.7, 98.3634.WS2. 23, 98.3727.0.15, 99.3727.W2.16, 96.3729.N2.42, 99.3730. NW2.4, 96.3730.W3.21+22, 99.3732.N2.6, 99.3732.NA1. 48, 99.3732.WA1.13, 99.3733.NA1.34+36, 99.3733.WC1. 69, 97.3734.A3.48, 73, 78+80+151, 97, 122, 98.3734.A4.35, 36, 98.3734.B2.6, 98.3734.C2.53, 98.3826.A3.46, 96.3826. C1.48, 97.3827.A2.12, 99.3827.NB1.2, 99.3829.N1.6, 99. 3927.2.20.

Sub-group A24a3: Hellenistic Sub-Koan amphorae fabric 2

51. Fig. 163. Rim and handle (96.3733.A2.3+4). D 11 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7-8/4) with small black inclusions and voids. Similar type: 98.3433.1.24, 99.3435.C1.7, 94.3530.2.21, 24, 128, 94.3530.C2.41, 52, 95.3530.D3, 15, 75, 77, 95.3530.E1.23.95.3530.F1.87, 90, 95.3530.G1.44+48+53, 97.3530.P9.22, 93.3531.1.19, 93.3531.2.56, 95.3531.B2.10, 88, 95.3531.D1.17, 97.3531.W1.14-15, 93.3532.1.45, 56, 95.3532.A1.5b, 96.3533.1.68, 72, 96.3533.2.15, 87, 97.3534.2.22, 97.3534.3.95, 99.3627.B1.15, 93.3629.1.14, 37, 93.3629. 3.27, 93.3629.4.53, 94.3629.C4.17, 95.3629.N2.40, 96.3629.P3.66, 96.3629.P4.4, 94.3629.W3.4, 94.3630.1.8, 18-20, 94.3630.3.54, 94.3630.AW2.7, 94.3630.AW2.11a, 11b, 94.3630.AW4.31, 94.3630.AW7.216, 95.3631.F1.50, 95.3631.F2.1, 94.3632.1.4, 94.3632.A1.7, 94.3632.B3.3, 94.3632.F3.1, 96.3633.A1.24, 96.3633.B2.13, 99.3633. N3.29, 97.3634.1.60, 97.3634.B1.33, 50, 53, 97.3634. E1.12, 98.3634.WS1.10, 93.3729.1.5+6, 94.3729.A2.71, 94.3729.D5.232, 235, 249, 96.3729.N2.34, 96.3729. N3.120, 95.3729.X.14, 99.3731.W2.13, 99.3732.19, 96.3732.B1.36-37, 96.3733.D2.71, 96.3733.E3.11,97.3734. A3.75, 81, 98.3734.A4.18, 98.3734.C2.51-52, 98.3734. D2.16, 96.3826.1.19, 23, 96.3826.A2.122, 98.3826.A3.35, 96.3826.C2.13, 38, 99.3828.1.14, 99.3927.2.2.

Sub-group A24a4: Hellenistic Sub-Koan amphorae fabric 3

52. Fig. 163. Rim, handle and body (99.3727.W2. 24+29+30+32). D 13 cm. Medium coarse reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6) with white, grey and black grits and occasional small yellowish and red inclusions. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8/4). Similar type: 99.3727.G1.6-9, 96.3732.A1.24+44, 99.3928.2.32.

Sub-group A24a5: Hellenistic Sub-Koan amphorae, other fabrics.

53. Handle with square stamp with M or S on the exterior bend (98.3433.N3.13). Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/3). Few tiny white, red and greyish inclusions.

54. Fig. 163. Base (94.3632.B1.15). Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/3-7/4) with some rounded grey and rounded and angular red inclusions.

55. Fig. 163. Base (93.3729.B5.104). Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6) with grey and white inclusions.

56. Fig. 163. Base (98.3734.A3.8). Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with tiny red, black and brownish inclusions.

57. Fig. 163. Handle (99.3733.WB1.15). Pink core (5YR 7/4) with reddish yellow interior and exterior surfaces (5YR 6/6). Few tiny to small white, black and brownish inclusions. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8/3). Similar type: 96.3XX.B2.5, 94.3430.3.7, 93.3431.1.13-14, 98.3433.1.20, 98.3433.N1.10, 98.3434.2.055+59, 98.3434.F1.108, 99. 3435.1.22, 94.3530.2.109, 140, 145, 94.3530.C2.42-43, 95. 3530.C3.017, 95.3530.D3.13, 95.3531.D2.4b, 97.3531. W1.13, 95.3532.A2.20, 95.3532.A3.22, 96.3533.1.66, 70, 87, 96.3533.2.3+5-8, 21, 98.3533.W1.3, 97.3534.D1.5+29, 98.3534.W2.10, 98.3627.2.57, 94.3629.AW5.9, 94.3629.C4. 18, 96.3629.P3.30, 63, 65, 68, XX.3630.1., 94.3630.1.21, 94.3630.3.28-29, 94.3630.AW3.6, 94.3630.AW4.25, 94. 3630.AW7.99, 94.3630.B4.7, 10, 11, 12, 94.3630.C4.17, 95.3630.N0.18, 94.3631.1.22, 27, 94.3631.2.5, 18, 22, 96.3633.1.2, 4, 96.3633.2.5, 96.3633.A1.31, 96.3633.W1.8, 96.3633.W3.10, 12, 98.3633.WN3.11, 97.3634.1.38, 97. 3634.A1.36, 97.3634.C1.93+100+106+140, 101, 111+124, 114, 137, 179, 182, 99.3727.W1.11, 99.3727.W2.15, 98.3728.1.19, 93.3729.B3.27, 93.3729.B5.105, 94.3729.C1. 202, 94.3729.D5.204, 220, 96.3729.N2.41, 96.3729.N3.121, 95.3730.2.1, 95.3730.B1.146, 95.3730.B2.18, 131, 96.3730. W2.21, 95.3731.1.21, 96.3731.K1.7, 99.3731.W1.6, 96. 3732.B1.3b, 57, 99.3732.NB1.5-8, 96.3733.D2.11, 96.3733. E3.5, 97.3733.N3.3, 99.3733.WA1.2, 97.3734.A1.16, 97. 3734.A3.93-96, 98.3734.A4.42-43, 98.3734.A5.14, 98.3734. C2.55-56, 98.3734.C3.41, 98.3734.D2.14, 19, 141, 148, 98.3734.E2.28-29, 96.3826.1.21, 98.3826.A1.6, 97.3826. A2.3, 96.3826.A2.115, 123, 98.3826.A3.37, 39, 96. 3826.B1.3, 36, 61, 96.3826.C1.25, 30-31, 96.3826.C2.47, 99.3828.1.11, 99.3828.W1.5, 99.3829.1.21, 99.3830.3.29, 99.3927.A2.32.

Sub-group A24b: Early Roman Sub-Koan amphorae.

58. Fig. 163. Neck and handle (97.3534.3.110+104). Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with small dark grey, light grey, brown and red particles and a few large ones. Similar type: 98.3434.2.83, 96.3733.C2.22.

Sub-group A24c: Sub-Koan amphorae with pinched handles.

59. Fig. 163. Handle (94.3430.1.8). White to pale yellow fabric (10YR 8/2-2.5Y 8/3) with tiny black and grey inclusions. Similar type: 97.3534.3.113, 94.3630.2.22, 98.3734.C3.43

Other micaceous fabrics

A small group of unidentified fragments are made of fabrics containing a dominant amount of mica. The group comprises several types of amphorae. Gold mica is most common, but silver mica also occurs. Unfortunately it is often difficult to distinguish between the two in the field. A small group of fragments (A25) is made of a fabric, which corresponds well with the description of the Thasian

fabric.[131] However, the handles appear to be too short for the Thasian amphora, and the fabric appears to be related to another group of fragments with thick, rounded handles (A26).

Catalogue

A25: Thasian amphora?

60. Handle attachment (96.3733.A2.43). Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with a lot of golden mica and a few visible tiny grey inclusions. Similar type: 98.3434.F1.82, 96.3633.E1.13, 96.3633.E2.4

A26: Amphorae with almond-shaped rim and thick, rounded handles.

61. Fig. 163. Rim and handle (97.3533.N3.16+20). D 15 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with mica and tiny red, light brown and grey inclusions. Very pale brown exterior slip (10YR 8/3).

62. Body fragment with hole from repair (99.3733.WC1.88). Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 8/6) with mica, tiny white inclusions and occasional tiny red ones. Very pale brown exterior slip (10YR 7/4). Similar type: 93.3431.3.308, 99.3435.1.20, 99.3633.NB1.10, 99.3633.N3.50, 99.3731.ND1.1, 99.3732.NA1.8.

West Mediterranean amphora types

Western amphora types are not common in Cyprus and the eastern Mediterranean basin, but a number of western amphorae have been identified at Panayia Ematousa mostly dated to the Late Hellenistic and the Early Roman period. The range of material arriving in Cyprus in this period compared to earlier and later periods suggests that international contacts were culminating. There is very little material of the Mid Roman period at Panayia Ematousa, but the material from the Late Roman period suggests a much smaller range of types.

North African amphorae

Only a small number of North African amphorae has been identified, but several types are represented. A28-33 are made of the characteristic North African fabric 2.1/Central Tunisian Ware or related fabrics described by Peacock as brick red fabric (2.5YR 6-5/6) often with a dark brown (2.5YR 4/2) outer zone and with an abundance of limestone grains.[132] The fabric is hard with a hackly fracture and occasionally covered by a white outer skin (5Y 8/3) resulting from the use of seawater. Riley observed two main Tripolitanian fabrics: The first made of very hard red to grey fabric with large quantities of tiny, white limestone grits, while the other is less gritty.[133] Both fabrics are covered with a greenish cream wash. North African amphorae in Cyprus have been found in the area of Palaipaphos and at Paphos.[134] Tripolitanian amphorae are widely distributed in the Eastern Mediterranean and they are generally believed to have contained olive oil.[135]

Catalogue

A27: Benghazi Hellenistic 2 amphora?

The single fragment was found in a context dated at the latest around 75-25 BC. It probably belongs to Benghazi type H2 dated in the Hellenistic period.[136] This type of amphora is rare even in Benghazi, where it was produced. The fabric is very distinctive including fragments of whitish shell. Other similar fragments from Sabratha are made of either hard light red or of pinkish white to reddish grey fabric.[137] At Sabratha the form is dated from the mid-2nd to late 4th century AD.

63. Fig. 163. Rim and neck (94.3630.AW7.218). D 11.5-12 cm. Dark grey to weak red core (2.5YR N4-4/2) with red interior and exterior surfaces (2.5YR 5/6-8). Tiny white and a few large white inclusions, and a few light reflecting ones.

A28: Benghazi Hellenistic 12-13 amphorae.

Although none of the fragments were found in Hellenistic contexts, two of the contexts contained material dated no earlier than the Hellenistic peri-

[131] Whitbread 1995, 171-4.
[132] Peacock 1984, 14.
[133] Riley 1979, 164.
[134] Lund 1993, 129-30; Hayes 1991, 90 nos. 14-6.
[135] Riley 1979, 164, fig. 22.
[136] Riley 1979, 122, fig. 68.
[137] Keay 1989, 57 sub-group 34u, fig. 15 no. 263.

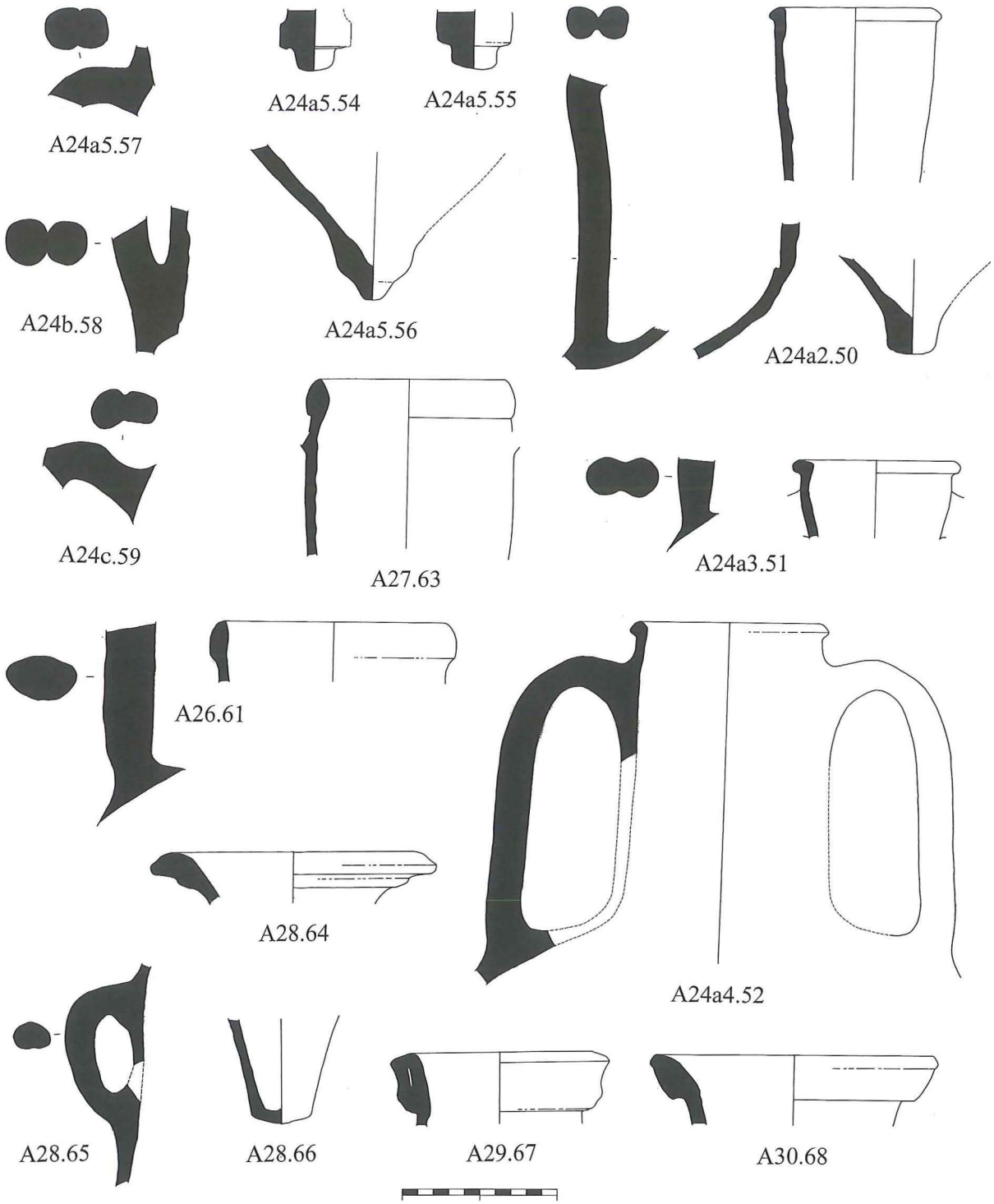

Fig. 163. A24a2.50, A24a3-5, A24b, A26-30.

od. A28 belongs to the Hellenistic Benghazi type H12-13.[138] Other parallels come from the excavations of the British Mission at Carthage, and from Sabratha dated between the 2nd century BC and the Augustan period.[139] The type is related to the

[138] Riley 1979, 137-8, figs. 70-1.

[139] Peacock 1994, 48 nos. 23-6, fig. 3.3; Keay 1989, 34-5 type 9L, fig. 10 nos. 178-9, 80; Fulford 1986, 183 no. 83, fig. 86.

Tripolitanian types (see A29-32), and Keay described the material as moderately rough, light red, hard fabric with a creme surface, moderately dull glassy quartz, rare grey grits and sparse mica flecks.[140]

64. Fig. 163. Rim (98.3434.D1.13). D 17 cm. Gritty light red to brown core (2.5YR 5/8-7.5YR 5/2) with very pale brown to pink interior and exterior surface (10YR 8/3-7.5YR 8/4). Numerous tiny yellowish limestone reaction rims. Some larger white inclusions and tiny transparent and milky quartz inclusions.

65. Fig. 163. Handle (97.3634.C1.103+143). Medium gritty, light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with small white and pale grey inclusions, tiny yellowish white limestone reaction rims, a few tiny dark light reflecting inclusions, and large voids. Pale yellow exterior surface (2.5YR 8/2)

66. Fig. 163. Base (97.3634.E1.11). Gritty light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with numerous tiny yellowish limestone reaction rims, some larger white limestone ones. Some tiny transparent and milky quartz grits. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8/3). Similar type: 95.3531.B2.91, 97.3534.B1.53, 98.3633.N3.51, 99.3830.1.25, 97.3634.C1.165.

A29: Benghazi Early Roman 11A amphora.

A single fragment of this type was found in a context dated at the latest around 100 AD. A29 belongs to Benghazi type ER11A of the Early Roman period/Sabratha type 16/Peacock & Williams class 36.[141] A similar amphora has previously been found in the House of Dionysos at Nea Paphos in a context dated in the first half of the 2nd century AD and in the Palaipaphos area.[142] The type had long duration, and many kiln-sites dated to the 1st to 4th century AD have been located in Tripolitania.[143]

67. Fig. 163. Rim (94.3629.C4.4). D 14 cm. Red to brown fabric (10R 5/8-7.5YR 5/3-4) with relatively many tiny light reflecting inclusions and numerous larger white and yellowish white ones. Grey to dark grey exterior surface (10YR 5/1-7.5YR 4/1).

A30: Benghazi Early Roman 11B amphora.

A single fragment of this type was found in a context dated no later than 1st century AD. The type is related to A29 in sharing the same fabric and origin.[144] The fragment is identical to one from Sabratha dated from the first half of the 2nd century BC to the 1st century AD, and another close parallel was found at Carthage.[145]

68. Fig. 163. Rim (97.3534.A1.26). D 16.5 cm. Red core (2.5YR 5/6-8) pinkish grey towards the sides (5YR 7/2) with many limestone reaction rims and some small white inclusions. Pinkish white exterior surface (7.5YR 8/2).

A31: Tripolitania type III/Peacock & Williams class 37B amphora.

The contexts of A31 tentatively suggest a date in the Hellenistic to Early Roman periods, no later than 150 AD, while the type is generally dated to the 2nd to the 4th century AD.[146] It is mainly distributed in the western Mediterranean and is believed to have contained olive oil.[147] A31 is related to A29-30 in sharing the same origin and fabric.[148]

69. Fig. 164. Neck and handle (97.3634.B1.34). Relatively coarse gritty light red to red core (2.5YR 6-5/6) with weak red interior and exterior surfaces (2.5YR 5/2). Numerous tiny yellowish limestone reaction rims and some transparent quartz inclusions. Light grey exterior surface (10YR 7/2). Similar type: 99.3435.A2.7, 99.3633.NB1.46.

A32: Amphora with a long, narrow, hollow base with hollow knob.

Two similar fragments were found in the area of Kourion, and the Late Roman phase at Ayios Philon.[149] The fragment from Kourion is not described in detail, and the fabric of the piece from Ayios Philon is different. Another parallel was found at Carthage, but the shape widens much faster towards the body than the fragments from

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[140] Keay 1989, 35, 80 no. 5a.

[141] Riley 1979, 166-8, fig. 77-8; Keay 1989, 40-3 type 16, fig. 12 no. 206; Fulford 1986, 185 no. 90, fig. 86; Peacock & Williams 1989, 166-8 class 36.

[142] Hayes 1977, 99, fig. 6 no. 9; Hayes 1991, 90 no. 15, fig. 39; Lund 1993, 128-9.

[143] Peacock & Williams 1989, 166-8 class 36; Panella 1973, 566-7.

[144] Riley 1979, 164-8, fig. 78.

[145] Keay 1989, 29 type 7L, fig. 9 no. 137, 35; Fulford 1986, 185 no. 89 and nos. 84-8, fig. 86.

[146] Panella 1973, 564-71; Peacock & Williams 1989, 169-170.

[147] Peacock & Williams 1989, 169.

[148] Riley 1979, 164-6.

[149] Leonard Jr. 1987, fig. 63 no. F; Plat Taylor & Megaw 1981, 240 no. 428, fig. 56.

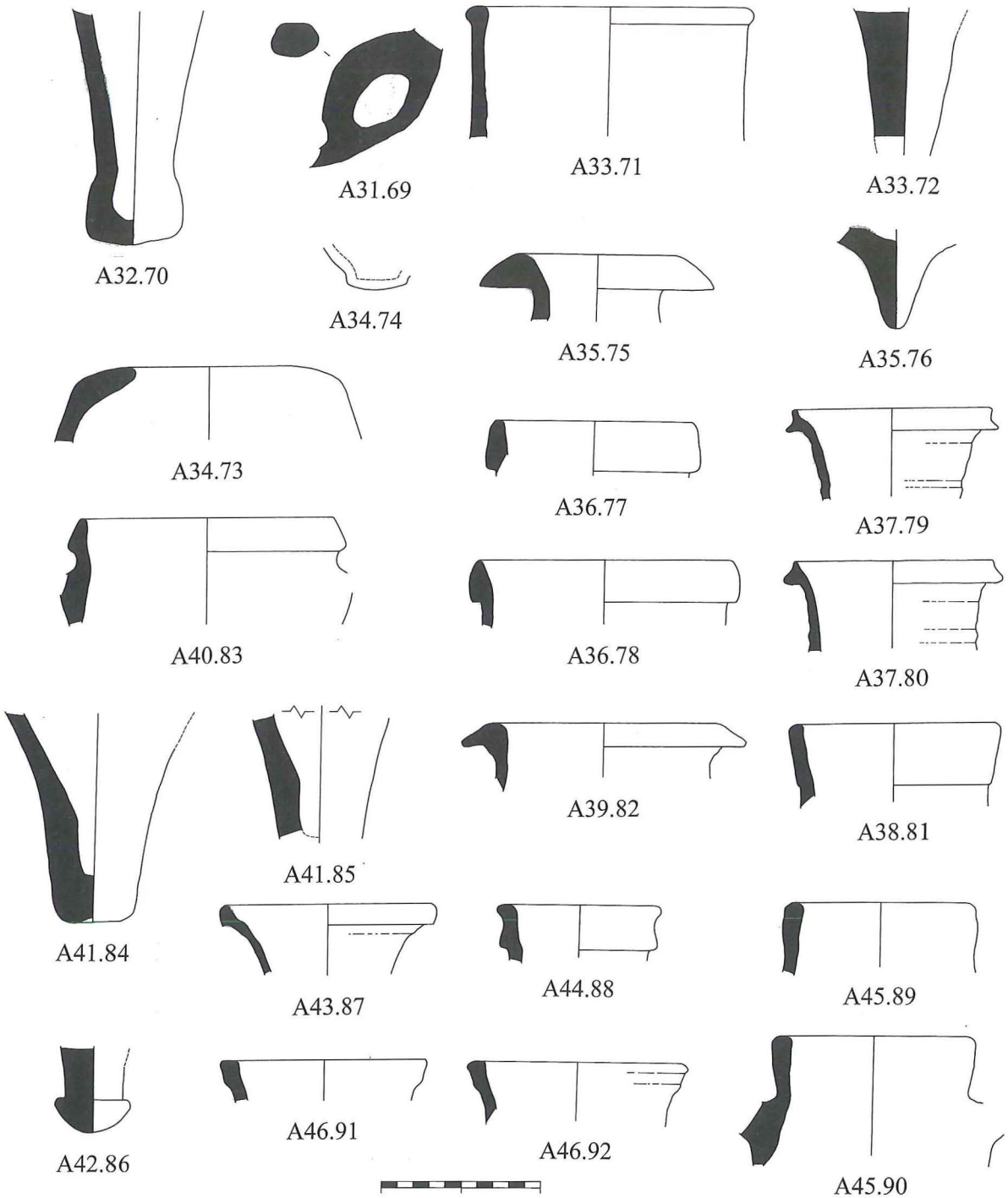

Fig. 164. A31-46.

Panayia Ematousa.[150] Another somewhat similar base with a less pronounced knob was found at Sabratha.[151] The Sabratha fragment belongs to a type, which was made in several different North African fabrics.[152]

70. Fig. 164. Base (94.3632.A2.1). Gritty dark red core (10R 5/6) with dark greyish brown interior and exterior surfaces (5Y 7/3). Numerous tiny to small limestone reaction rims

[150] Peacock 1994, 52 no. 68, fig. 3 no. 4.

[151] Keay 1989, 66 subtype 37p, fig. 16 no. 9.

[152] Keay 1989, 80.

and tiny transparent to milky quartz inclusions. Occasional small dark red iron ore inclusions. Pale yellow exterior surface (10YR 4/2). Similar type: 97.3432.0.7, 98.3627.2.86, 94.3729.A2.69, 95.3730.2.28, 96.3826.B1.57

A33: Miscellaneous fragments.

A33 is made of fabric similar to A32. The fragments were found in contexts covering the entire dating range of Panayia Ematousa, but two of the contexts (3432.A1 and 3734.A3) tentatively suggest a date in the 6th and 7th centuries AD.

71. Fig. 164. Rolled rim (98.3432.NS.12+96.3533.2.2). D 18 cm. Gritty red core (2.5YR 5/8-10YR 5/8) with pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/2). Numerous tiny white inclusions and limestone reaction rims.

72. Fig. 164. Solid pointed base (99.3627.B1.24). Fabric (see above). Similar type: 93.3629.3.109, 96.3729.N3.9, 97.3432.A1.8, 97.3734.A3.184.

Other western types

Apart from the North African types very few transport amphorae originate in the western Mediterranean basin. The forms of A34 and A38-39 were first produced in Spain, but the production of similar amphorae spread to North Africa.

Catalogue

A34: Benghazi Hellenistic 10 amphorae.

One of the fragments was found in a context (3730.C1) dated no later than 100 BC. Amphorae similar to A34 was found in the Porticello shipwreck made of unslipped hard red or grey fabric.[153] The Porticello wreck is dated around 415-385 BC. The type was produced from the 4th to the beginning of the 2nd century BC, and it is a type with many variants.[154] Similar fragments from Sabratha are made of several different North African fabrics.[155] The debris associated with similar amphorae found at Corinth was proved by analyses to be fish, but it could not be pinpointed to this particular type of amphorae as the context comprised of other types of transport amphorae as well.[156] It has been suggested that the amphorae from the Porticello wreck possibly carried salted fish from Punic Spain.[157]

73. Fig. 164. Rim (98.3727.B1.9+11). Interior D 10 cm. Light red to reddish yellow core (7.5YR 6/6-5YR 7/6) with very pale brown interior and exterior surface (10YR 7/4-8/2). Tiny dark and some small white inclusions, and a few large, pale grey ones.

74. Fig. 164. Base (96.3730.C1.28). Fabric (see above). Similar type: 99.3927.N2.2.

A35: Greco-Italic amphorae.

A35 belong to the Greco-Italic amphorae reflecting the pan-Hellenic character of the 4th to 2nd centuries BC.[158] Greco-Italic amphorae were originally identified as a western Mediterranean product, but Greek inscriptions suggest a larger production area. The very heavy overfolded rim with triangular cross-section is characteristic of all the variants. The fragments from Panayia Ematousa are made of plain fabric and possibly belong to type a, which is known in the eastern Mediterranean area from the beginning of the 3rd to the beginning of the 2nd century BC.[159] Analyses of the content of Greco-Italic amphorae from the shipwreck at Capistello near Lipari indicate that this type carried both wine and oil.[160]

75. Fig. 164. Rim (98.3727.D2.12). D16 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with tiny to occasional large red, white and black inclusions.

76. Fig. 164. Base (93.3629.3.107). Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with lime, mica and greyish black inclusions. Exterior surface white (2.5Y 8/2). Similar type: 93.3531.1.44, 98.3433.N3.26, 96.3733.B2.8.

A36: Dressel 1a amphorae?

One of the contexts tentatively dates A36 from the 1st century AD until 150. This type of amphorae was produced in central and southern Italy from the third quarter of the 2nd until the first half of the 1st century BC. During the republican period the Dressel I amphora was the most common amphora type in the Western Mediterranean,

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[153] Eiseman & Ridgway 1987, 42-8.

[154] Riley 1979, 136; Keay 1989, 12 sub-group 3a, fig. 3 no. 28; 65 sub-group 37d, fig. 16 no. 290.

[155] Fulford 1986, 183 no. 77, fig. 86.

[156] Williams II 1979, 114-8, 117.

[157] Eiseman & Ridgway 1987, 48.

[158] Peacock & Williams 1986, 84-5.

[159] Will 1982, 341-2, pl. 85:a-b.

[160] Frey *et al.* 1978, 289.

but it was relatively rare in the Eastern Mediterranean.[161] A36 probably belongs to the subgroup Dressel 1A, and so far two fragments have been found at Panayia Ematousa, and another fragment in the Palaipaphos area.[162] A Dressel 1A amphora very similar to one of the fragments from Panayia Ematousa (97.3634.C1.193) was found at Sabratha, but it is made of a hard, rough, reddish yellow to red fabric.[163]

77. Fig. 164. Rim (93.3629.3.102). D 13 cm. Reddish yellow core (5YR 7/6) with Pale yellow interior and exterior surfaces (2.5Y 8/2). Numerous tiny white and some black and red inclusions.

78. Fig. 164. Rim (98.3434.2.37). D app. 16 cm. Pink to reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/4-6) with a few tiny white and black inclusions. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8/3).

Amphorae of unidentified provenance

A series of fragments of amphorae have parallels of unidentified provenance. Almost all these amphora types are dated in the Hellenistic to Early Roman period, when the range of material arriving in Cyprus compared to earlier and later periods suggest a culmination in international contacts.

Catalogue

A37: Thin-walled amphorae with thickened rims with a concave exterior profile.

Similar thin-walled amphorae of red fabric from Paphos and Ayia Napa-Makronisos have been dated to the 1st century BC.[164]

79. Fig. 164. Rim (99.3829.W2.4). D 12.5 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8) with some tiny whitish lime reaction rims and some tiny black and small to large brown inclusions. Very pale brown to pink exterior surface (10YR 8/4-7.5YR 7/4).

80. Fig. 164. Rim (99.3728.W1.7). D 12.5 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8) with some tiny whitish limestone reaction rims and some tiny black and small to large brown inclusions.

A38: Amphora with high collared everted rim.

The single A38 fragment may be dated in the Hellenistic period according to the context. The closest parallel is a Spanish amphora type dated at the end of the 1st century BC. [165] A fragment from Sabratha is made of light brown gritty fabric with sub-rounded inclusions and light yellow surface. However, the rim is somewhat more everted making the diameter larger.

81. Fig. 164. Rim (99.3727.G1.12). D 13 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with numerous tiny to small yellowish white inclusions and limestone reaction rims.

A39: Amphora with bulging overfolded rim.

A similar rim fragment from Benghazi is dated in the Early Roman period.[166]

82. Fig. 164. Rim (99.3732.NA1.7). D 18 cm. Sandy, very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4) with mica and a few tiny black and white inclusions and voids up to 6 mm.

A40: Amphora with longish triangular rims.

A close parallel has come from Kition-Bamboula, from locus 427 dated to the 4th century BC.[167] The amphora from Kition is of Cypriot provenance made of coarse brick red fabric with a whitish slip, D 10.5 cm. The fragment from Panayia Ematousa is made of red but not coarse fabric and must belong to a different production tentatively dated to the Hellenistic to Early Roman periods according to the context.

83. Fig. 164. Rim (96.3633.2.11). D 18 cm. Well levigated red fabric (10R 5/8) with small black and some white inclusions.

A41: Amphorae with thick-walled, narrow, shaved bases.

The Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles have shaved bases, but the fabrics are different. Though the bases appear to be identical one was found in a late Hellenistic context (3630.AW7) and one in a Late Roman context.

84. Fig. 164. Base (94.3630.AW7.231). Reddish yellow core (5YR 6/6) with pinkish white interior surface (7.5YR 8/2)

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[161] Keay 1989, 36, fig. 11 nos. 184-7; Riley 1979, 134-5.
[162] Lund 1993, 122-3.
[163] Keay 1989, 36, fig. 11 no. 185.
[164] Hayes 1991, 122, pl. IV no.7, fig. 45 no. 7; Hadjisavvas 1997, 90 no. 6, fig. 75-6.
[165] Fulford 1986, 186 no. 101, fig. 86.
[166] Riley 1979, fig. 76 no. 144.
[167] Salles 1993d, 270-1 no. 374, fig. 215.

and pink exterior surface (7.5YR 7/4). Tiny yellowish and small black and red inclusions.

85. Fig. 164. Base (99.3730.NA1.17). Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6-7.5YR 7/6) with tiny to large red inclusions, and tiny to small white and grey ones. Tiny to small voids.

A42: Amphora with knob bases with everted ring around.

A similar base found during the survey around Naukratis is dated to the first quarter of the 1st century BC based on similarities with an amphora from deposit N20: 4 at the Athenian Agora.[168]

86. Fig. 164. Base (96.3732.1.22). Compact light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with some light reflecting inclusions.

A43: Benghazi Late Roman 8b amphora?

A43 was first published as a large spatheion dated from the late 4th to the 5th and even 6th century AD because of close parallels from Isola di Migliarino and Vada on the Tyrrenian coast of Italy, but the context suggests a date in the Early Roman period.[169]

87. Fig. 164. Rim (95.3530.G1.56). D 13 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4-8/3) with few visible inclusions.

A44: Keay's Late Roman amphora type XIXb?

A44 is very similar to fragments found during the survey around the Sanctuary of Apollon at Kourion in 1980 and another fragment from the 7th century AD cave deposit at Kornos cave deposit.[170] Other pieces with similar profiles are T/1/55 from the Palaeochristian cemetery of Saint Fructuoso and T/6/602 from Torre de Audiencia at Tarragona in Spain.[171] The Spanish amphorae are made of hard dull orange to brown/buff fabric with hackley fracture. The type was produced from the late 3rd to the middle of the 5th century AD in Catalania and in southern Spain in the 4th or 5th century AD.[172] A very similar rim and neck fragment belonging to a miscellaneous group of local North African fabrics is dated in the Mid Roman period at Benghazi.[173] The concave exterior profile is probably a practical feature to fasten the cord securing a covering of cloth or skin over the mouth of the vessel.

88. Fig. 164. Rim (95.3631.H.20). D 10.5 cm. Yellowish red to light red fabric (5YR 4/6-2.5YR 6/6) with numerous tiny grey and greyish black inclusions, and a few large grey ones.

Unidentified amphorae

Apart from well-known fabrics it is very difficult to distinguish between transport amphorae and household storage amphorae, when the material is reduced to small fragments and many of the unidentified amphorae listed here may as well belong to the latter group.

Catalogue

A45-71 may be dated to the Hellenistic to Early Roman period according to the contexts. Some of the fragments of A52 may belong to amphorae with double-barrelled handles originating in Kos (see A24). Most of the A71 fragments of Button-toed amphorae were found in the fill of Pit-Room 2 dated to the Hellenistic period at the latest around 75-25 BC. The contexts date A72 in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. A73-75 are dated before the Late Roman period. The contexts tentatively date A76 in the Late Roman period. A76 is somewhat similar to the Late Roman 10 amphorae, but the fabric fits the general description very poorly. According to J. Riley Late Roman 10 amphorae are made of an instantly recognisable highly micaceous reddish brown fabric (2.5YR 4/4-5YR 4/4) with a soapy feel.[174] A77.151 is a LR2 rim fragment, but was unfortunately miscataloged at an early stage.[175] None of the A77.150 or A78-89 fragments comes from the Archaic or Hellenistic contexts.

A45: Amphorae with straight to slightly inverted thickened rims with rounded top, handles below rim.

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[168] Coulson *et al.* 1996, 54, fig. 27 type I.

[169] Pasquinucci 1986, 625 fig. 2 nos. 12-3.

[170] Leonard Jr. 1987, 101-4, 106, fig. 58 no. 1, fig. 61:b; Catling & Dikigoropoulos 1970, 48, 57, fig. 3 no. 9.

[171] Keay 1984, figs. 63 and 64.

[172] Keay 1984, 156-68.

[173] Riley 1979, 210, fig. 89 no. 317.

[174] Riley 1979, 183, 229-30.

[175] See page 315.

89. Fig. 164. Straight rim (98.3434.2.54). D 12 cm. Medium coarse pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with tiny to small white, red, brown, and grey inclusions. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8/2).
90. Fig. 164. Slightly inverted rim (97.3534.3.81). D 13 cm. Micaceous very pale brown to yellow clay (10YR 7/4-6) with some tiny dark grey inclusions. Some dark red inclusions from tiny to 2 mm. A few light grey and white ones. Similar type: 98.3434.2.28, 97.3534.D1.63, 99.3727.G1.16, 97.3734.0.11.

A46: Amphorae with a short angular slightly everted rims.

91. Fig. 164. Rim with concave outer face (98.3734.A4.45). D 14.5 cm. Pink fabric (5YR 7/3) with tiny dark grey and red inclusions.
92. Fig. 164. Rim (97.3534.0.11). D 14 cm. Relatively coarse pink to reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/4-6) with tiny dark grey and some white inclusions also some red ones. Similar type: 99.3828.1.39.

A47: Amphorae with everted rims.

93. Fig. 165. Rim (95.3532.A2.51). D 12 cm. Well levigated very pale brown fabric (10YR 87/4) with dark inclusions.
94. Fig. 165. Rim (97.3534.3.83). D 13 cm. Sandy very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with a few visible dark inclusions. Similar type: 97.3634.4.8.

A48: Amphorae with short everted rims and straight necks.

95. Fig. 165. Rim and neck (94.3632.B3.4). D 12 cm. Pale yellow fabric (5Y 8/2) with greyish black inclusions and some reddish brown ones.
96. Fig. 165. Rim and neck (98.3826.A1.7). D 14-15 cm. Medium coarse very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with some tiny black and occasional angular red and white inclusions, also a few voids. Similar type: 98.3434.1.28+36, 93.3531.1.41, 95.3631.E1.22, 98.3728.2.32, 97.3826.B1.15.

A49: Amphorae with overfolded rims with rounded top.

97. Fig. 165. Rim (98.3433.N3.15). D 13 cm. Sandy pink fabric (5YR 7/4) with few visible inclusions.
98. Fig. 165. Rim (96.3531.D4.7). D 10 cm. Medium coarse reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with tiny greyish black and a few larger reddish brown inclusions and voids. Very pale brown interior surface (10YR 8/3).
99. Fig. 165. Rim (98.3634.WS1.15). D 12 cm. Pink core (7.5YR 7/4) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/2). Several grey and reddish inclusions.
100. Fig. 165. Rim and neck (93.3729.B5.9). D 14.5 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with small to large reddish brown and yellowish white inclusions. Similar type: 93.3431.4.36, X01, and 200, 93.3531.1.29, 95.3531.B2.3, 95.3532.B2.11, 97.3533.N3.19, 97.3534.3.80, 97.3534.A1.17, 96.3826.A2.117+118+121+126+196, 97.3827.A1.29.

A50: Amphorae with everted, overfolded rims with pointed top.

101. Fig. 165. Rim (94.3430.3.2). D 17 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with relatively many tiny rounded black inclusions.
102. Fig. 165. Rim (98.3433.N2.33). D 15.5 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with tiny white and some tiny black and red inclusions
103. Fig. 165. Rim (98.3434.D1.8). D 16 cm. Medium coarse pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with tiny yellowish white inclusions and a few brown and red ones and large white limestone reaction rims. Similar type: 98.3433.N2.34, 98.3434.1.25, 99.3435.1.49, 98.3534.W3.9, 98.3534.W4.7, 95.3629.N4.16, 94.3630.3.46, 99.3630.4.6, 98.3633.NW2.8 and 20, 99.3732.NB1.14, 96.3733.E3.17, 98.3826.A3.36, 96.3826.C1.47, 99.3828.1.12.

A51: Amphora with rolled rim, straight neck and vertical handles below the rim.

104. Fig. 165. Rim, neck and handle (95.3532.A3.13). D 12 cm. Well levigated fabric with light brown core (7.5YR 6/4) and with reddish yellow interior surface (7.5YR 6/6) and very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 7/4). A few white, red, and, reddish brown inclusions.

A52: Amphorae with short rolled rims and straight necks.

105. Fig. 165. Rim and neck (98.3734.D2.22). D 11 cm. Medium coarse red fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with dominantly white inclusions, and some greyish brown ones.
106. Fig. 165. Rim and neck (98.3734.D2.62). D 10 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with many tiny to small white inclusions, but also some greyish ones, and some small voids. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 7/4).
107. Fig. 165. Rim and neck (98.3734.D2.163). D 12 cm. Dark grey fabric (10YR 4/1) with many greyish white and reddish brown inclusions of varying sizes, and a few large voids. Similar type: 98.3433.N3.17, 95.3532.A3.12 and 26, 98.3627.2.14 and 16, 93.3629.3.124, 170, 93.3629.4.41, 95.3631.D1.1, 97.3632.2.11, 96.3633.A1.23, 99.3633.NB1.30, 97.3634.A1.39+40, 97.3634.C1.53, 93.3729.2.11, 96.3729.N3.118, 95.3730.B1.115 and 150, 99.3732.NB1.10, 99.3733.WA1.7, 97.3734.A3.61, 98.3734.B2.5, 98.3734.E2.25, 98.3826.A3.41, 99.3828.1.38.

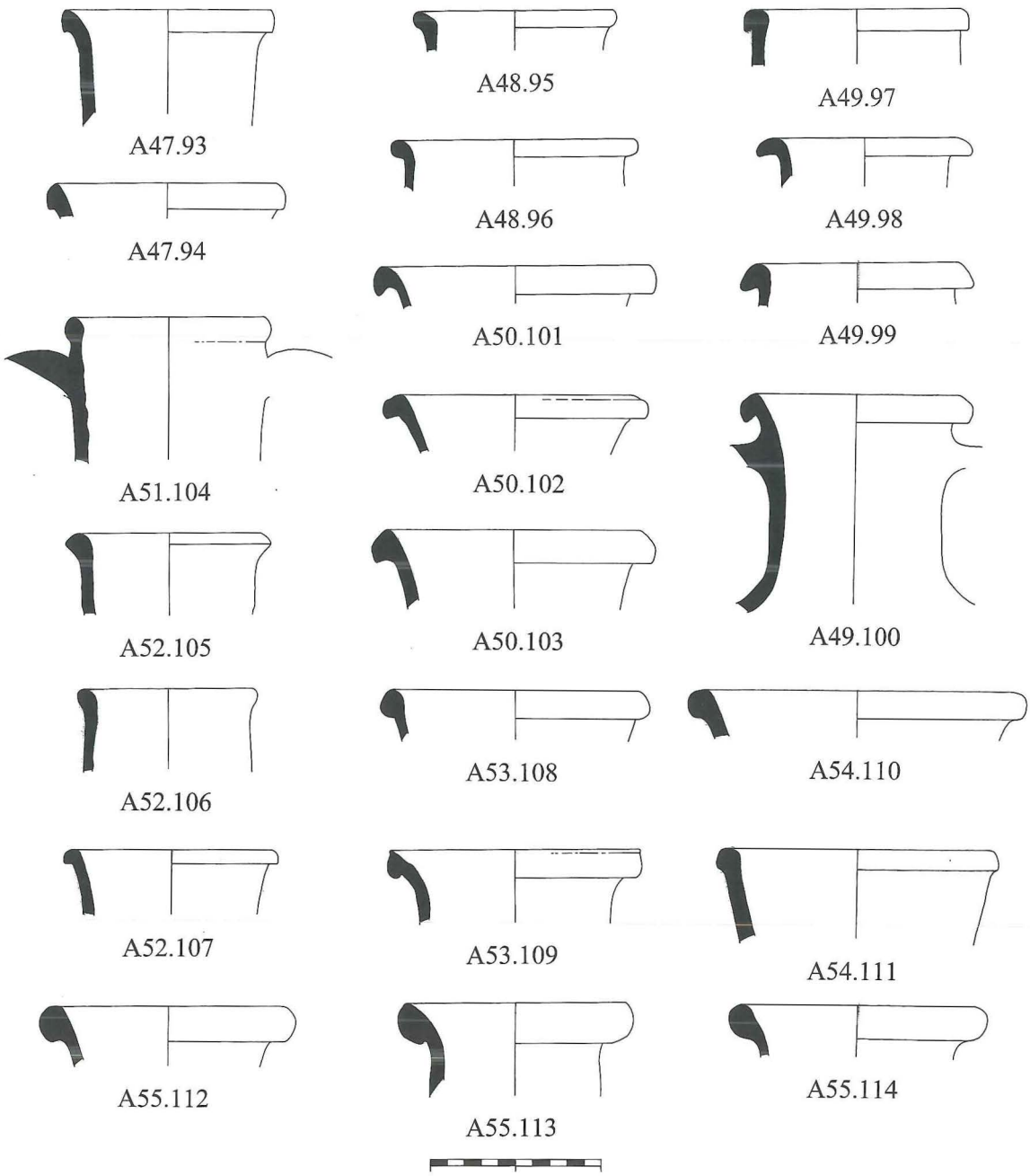

Fig. 165. A47-55.

A53: Amphorae with rolled rims.

108. Fig. 165. Rim (91.13.2.21). D 16 cm. Pale yellow fabric (2.5Y 8/3) with many tiny black and red inclusions.
109. Fig. 165. Rim (94.3630.AW7.206+7). D 15 cm. Pink core (7.5YR 7/4) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/3). Reddish and black inclusions. Similar type: 93.3531.1.15, 95.3631.H0.16, 94.3729.D5.271, 96.3732.B1.32+33.

A54: Amphorae with tapering necks with rolled rims.

110. Fig. 165. Rim (98.3433.N2.7). D 20 cm. Medium coarse light red core (2.5YR 6/6) with pink interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 7/4). Tiny to small yellowish beige and red inclusions and tiny white ones.
111. Fig. 165. Rim and neck (97.3634.C1.178). D 16 cm. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with numerous tiny yellow inclusions. Similar type: 99.3829.1.15.

A55: Amphorae with everted rolled rims.

112. Fig. 165. Rim (95.3530.D3.79). D 14 cm. Light brown to pink fabric (7.5YR 6-7/4) with some greyish inclusions.
113. Fig. 165. Rim (94.3729.D5.255). D 15 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with tiny grey and a few reddish brown inclusions. Pale yellow exterior surface (2.5Y 87/4).

114. Fig. 165. Rim (95.3531.B2.78). D 14 cm. Pink core (7.5YR 7/4) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/2-3). Some greyish black and a few light reflecting inclusions. Similar type: 98.3434.2.29, 93.3532.1.34, 98.3627.2.68, 93.3629.3.101, 93.3629.4.43, 96.3629.P2.20, 95.3631.H1.11, 95.3630.N0.15, 98.3634.WS1.16, 93.3729.B5.99, 94.3729.D5.23, 96.3729.N3.22, 96.3733.C2.41, 99.3733.NA1.28, 97.3734.A3.178, 98.3734.A4.13, 98.3734.C3.48, 98.3826.A3.42, 96.3826.B1.11, 99.3829.W2.5.

A56: Amphorae with large rolled rims and straight necks.

115. Fig. 166. Rim and neck (96.3633.B1.9). D 10 cm. Well levigated light red fabric (10R 6/6) with small white and grey inclusions.
116. Fig. 166. Rim and neck (97.3634.D1.128). D 15 cm. No description of the fabric. Similar type: 98.3434.1.38, 97.3534.3.87, 99.3633.NA1.4, 97.3634.C1.138, 96.3729.1.2, 95.3730.B2.92, 96.3730.W2.17, 96.3733.1.12, 96.3733.C2.19, 97.3826.1.9, 96.3826.1.14, 99.3928.2.14.

A57: Amphorae with elongated thickened rims.

117. Fig. 166. Rim (97.3634.2.C1). D 9 cm. No description of the fabric.
118. Fig. 166. Rim (98.3434.2.79). D 16.5 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4) with numerous limestone reaction rims, and some tiny to small white, red and black inclusions. Similar type: 91.13.2.3, 97.3634.C1.28, 98.3734.E2.23.

A58: Amphorae with large elongated, thickened rims.

119. Fig. 166. Rim (93.3531.1.14). D 14 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5 YR 8/6) with many tiny black and red inclusions. Pale yellow exterior surface (2.5Y 8/3).
120. Fig. 166. Rim (98.3434.2.77). D 17 cm. Relatively coarse red fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with tiny white limestone reaction rims, some greyish black inclusions and a few larger reddish black ones. Pinkish grey exterior surface (7.5YR 7/2). Similar type: 91.13.2.25, 97.3534.3.94+108, 99.3733.WB1.12, 98.3734.B3.6.

A59: Amphorae with everted, interior off-set, thickened rims.

121. Fig. 166. Rim (94.3630.AW7.210). D 13 cm. Yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/8) with red and white inclusions. Pinkish white interior surface (7.5YR 8/2).
122. Fig. 166. Rim (97.3634.C1.198). D 15 cm. Medium coarse very pale brown fabric (10YR 8-7/3) with small reddish brown and black inclusions and occasional voids.
123. Fig. 166. (98.3734.E2.30). D 18 cm. White core (2.5YR 8/2) with pinkish white interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 8/2). Tiny reddish inclusions and limestone reaction rims. Similar type: 98.3433.N3.11, 97.3533.N3.17, 98.3627.1.10, 93.3629.3.202, 95.3629.N2.47, 97.3734.A3.106, 98.3734.C3.9, 96.3826.A2.137, 99.3927.N2.26.

A60: Amphora with interior off-set, thickened rims.

124. Fig. 166. Rim (96.3826.A2.130). D 14 cm. Medium coarse reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with tiny white and grey inclusions, also a few red, black and beige ones, and a few larger beige inclusions up to 03 cm. Red exterior surface (2.5YR 4/8).

A61: Amphorae with large thickened rims.

125. Fig. 166. Rim (97.3634.C1.97+135). D 10-11 cm. Sandy, very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/3-4) with tiny white inclusions.
126. Fig. 166. Rim (99.3829.1.13). D 16-17 cm. Pink core (7.5YR 7-8/4) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 7/3). Numerous greyish black inclusions and some larger brown and reddish ones. Similar type: 97.3634.C1.6, 95.3730.A2.49. Similar type: 97.3634.C1.6, 95.3730.A2.49.

A62: Amphora with slim neck and high everted thickened rim.

127. Fig. 166. Rim and neck (98.3734.A4.33). D 9 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4) with tiny voids and tiny white, red, and black inclusions.

A63: Amphorae with angular thickened rims and vertical handles below.

128. Fig. 166. Rim and handle (96.3629.P3.17). D 10 cm. No description of the fabric. Similar type: 93.3629.2.17, 98.3734.C3.5.

A64: Wide-bellied amphora with short-stemmed foot.

129. Fig. 166. Base (98.3734.A3.7). Pink to pinkish grey fabric (5YR 7/3-7.5YR 7/2) with tiny white and reddish brown inclusions. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8/3).

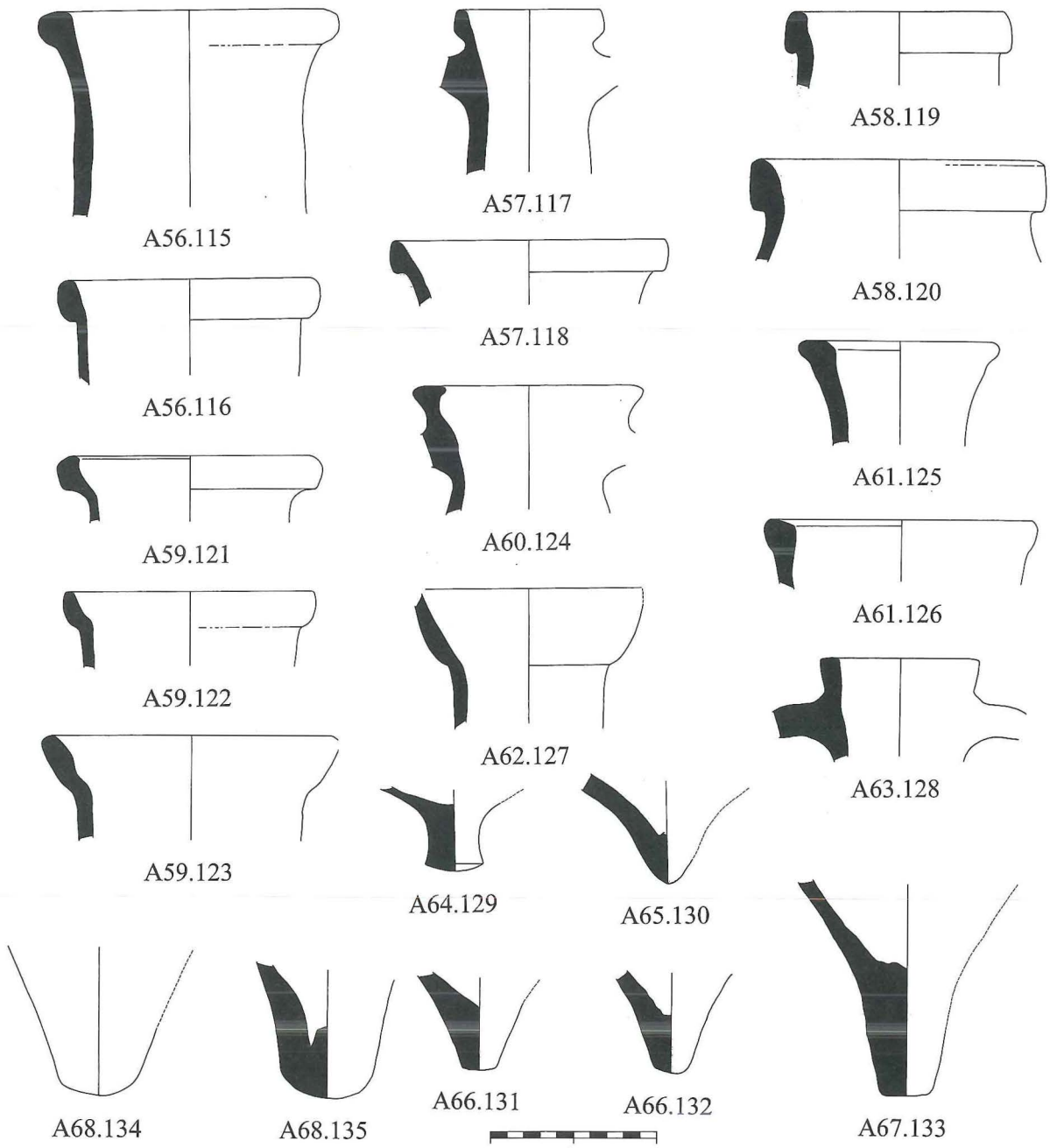

Fig. 166. A56-68.

A65: Amphorae with V-shaped bases.

130. Fig. 166. Base (98.3734.D2.137). Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with a few visible tiny grey and red inclusions. Similar type: 93.3729.B5.103, 96.3732.B1.13, 97.3734. A3.99.

A66: Amphorae with V-shaped bases with solid toe.

131. Fig. 166. Base (94.3632.B2.17). Pale yellow fabric (2.5Y 8/4) with black and light brown inclusions.

132. Fig. 166. Base (97.3826.N1.7). Pale yellow fabric (2.5Y 8/3) with numerous tiny beige inclusions and haloes and some tiny black inclusions. Similar type: 99.3435.2.45, 95.3532.A3.82, 99.3633.2.7, 94.3729.C6.24, 98.3734.D2.15, 97.3826.B1.213,

A67: Amphorae with large solid knob bases.

133. Fig. 166. Base (99.3733.WC1.16). Reddish yellow fab-

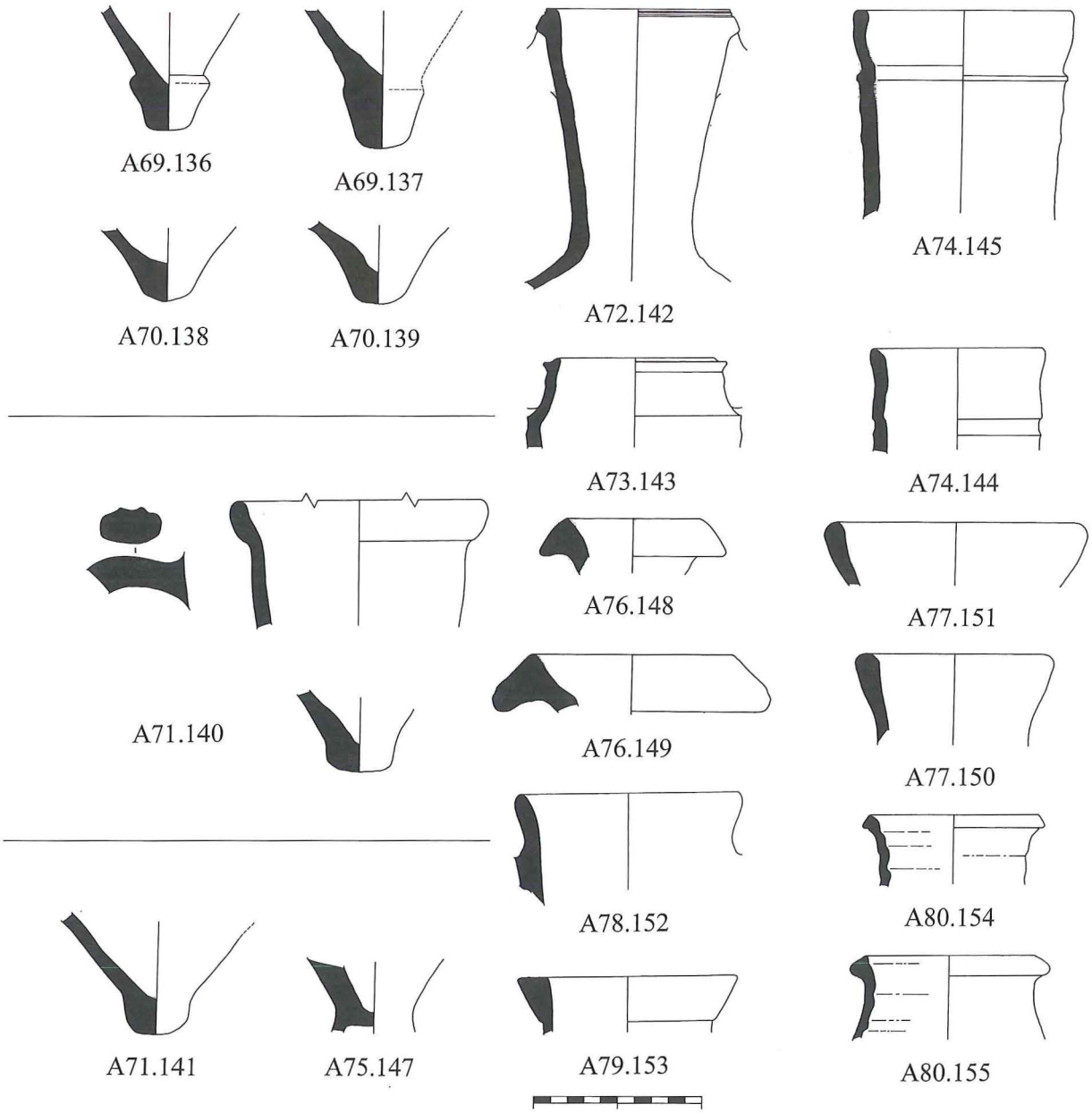

Fig. 167. A69-80.

ric (5YR 7-6/6) with longish voids up to 1 cm and many tiny pale brown inclusions and some black, white, and red ones. Similar type: 96.3533.2.106, 94.3629.C4.19.

A68: Amphorae with U-shaped bases.

134. Fig. 166. Base with remains of a hole from a repair (94.3632.B1.20). Light grey fabric (10YR 7/2-2.5Y 7/2) with relatively many dark grey inclusions and a few brown ones of varying sizes.

135. Fig. 166. Base (97.3826.D1.30). Sandy very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/3) with numerous tiny beige inclusions and a few red, brown and black ones. Similar type: 96.3732.B1.15, 97.3734.A3.146, 99.3927.N2.23.

A69: Amphorae with knob bases with everted ring around.

136. Fig. 167. Base (94.3630.AW7.212). Yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/8) with beige, red and grey inclusions. Pink exterior surface (7.5YR 8/4).

137. Fig. 167. Base (95.3531.B1.73). Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6) with numerous rounded reddish-grey and dark-grey inclusions. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR

8/3-4). Similar type: 93.3431.4.145, 97.3634.C1.139, 99.3727.W2.26, 96.3733.C2.20, 98.3733.D2.143, 96.3826. C2.46.

A70: Amphorae with wide V-shaped bases.

138. Fig. 167. Base (95.3530.G1.52). Sandy fabric with pink core (7.5YR 8/4) and very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/2-4). Some dark and a few white inclusions.
139. Fig. 167. Base (97.3634.C1.35). Sandy very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with a few red and black inclusions. Similar type: 98.3433.N3.14, 98.3627.2.67+22, 95.3631.H1. 24, 97.3634.C1.117.

A71: Amphorae with everted rims with rounded lip, ribbed handles and button toes.

140. Fig. 167. Rim, handle and base (98.3734.D2.20). D ? Pale brown fabric (10R 6/3) with tiny beige limestone reaction rims, also some grey and reddish inclusions
141. Fig. 167. Base (98.3734.D2.146). D ? Pink to very pale brown fabric (5YR 7/4-10YR 7/3) with white, brownish black and reddish brown inclusions of varying size, also a few reddish brown ones up to 2 mm. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8/2). Similar type: 95.3531.C3.38, 94.3632. 2.7, 98.3734.D2.18, 26, and 139, 99.3828.1.36.

A72: Amphorae with profiled, triangular rims.

142. Fig. 167. Rim (95.3530.D3.80). D 13 cm. Coarse fabric with a light red to red core (2.5YR 6-5/6), reddish brown towards the exterior (5YR 5/4) and pink interior and exterior surface (5YR 7/4). Numerous rounded dark grey inclusions and a few white ones. Also many characteristic angular grey inclusions up to 3 mm, and grey grits. Similar type: 95.3530.F1.88, 96.3730.S2.5.

A73: Amphora with high inverted, exterior off-set rim with groove.

143. Fig. 167. Rim (97.3534.A1.27). D 11 cm. Light yellowish brown fabric (10YR 6/4) with a few tiny white and red inclusions.

A74: Amphorae with high interior and exterior off-set rims.

144. Fig. 167. Rim with pointed top (95.3629.N5.13). D 10 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4). No description of the inclusions.
145. Fig. 167. Rim with rounded top (95.3629.N3.13). D 14.5 cm. Light reddish brown to light red core (2.5YR 6/4-6) with very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 7/4). Some grey and dark-grey inclusions. Similar type: 98.3734.A5.8.

A75: Late Roman 10 amphorae?

146. Irregularly corrugated body (97.3534.1.35). Coarse very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/3-4) with tiny multi-coloured inclusions and a few large white ones. Reddish yellow exterior surface (5YR 6/8).
147. Fig. 167. Hollow tubular base (97.3432.A2.22). Coarse fabric with grey core (7.5YR N6) and reddish yellow interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 6/6-5YR 6/6). Numerous large white, grey and reddish brown grits. Similar type: 98.3633.NW2.16.

A76: Amphorae with large thickened overfolded rims.

148. Fig. 167. Rim (97.3534.B1.50). D 8 cm. Pale yellow fabric (2.5Y 8/2) with numerous beige limestone reaction rims and some tiny greyish black and red inclusions.
149. Fig. 167. Rim (93.3629.2.26). D 12 cm. Red fabric (2.5YR 5-4/8) with light reflecting, grey and yellowish white inclusions and a few large grits.

A77: Amphorae with everted thickened rims with rounded lip.

150. Fig. 167. Rim (97.3534.B1.51). Interior D 10 cm. No description of the colour of the fabric. Some large reddish brown inclusions up to 2 mm and some white and grey inclusions.
151[176]. Fig. 167. Rim (98.3534.W3.11). D 15 cm. Relatively coarse fabric with pink core (7.5YR 8/4) and very pale brown interior and exterior surfaces (10YR 8/2). Tiny to small greyish black, red and brown inclusions, tiny white ones and lots of mica.

A78: Amphora with straight neck with slightly everted rim with rounded top.

152. Fig. 167. Rim and neck (98.3728.1.24). D 13.5 cm. Medium coarse very pale brown to light yellowish brown fabric (10YR 7-6/4) with beige limestone reaction rims, and tiny black and reddish beige inclusions. Pale yellow exterior surface (5Y 8/2).

A79: Amphora with large triangular rim with horizontal top.

153. Fig. 167. Rim (97.3634.2.40). D 13 cm. Light reddish brown to reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/4-6) with a few yellowish white inclusions.

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[176] Cf. page 315.

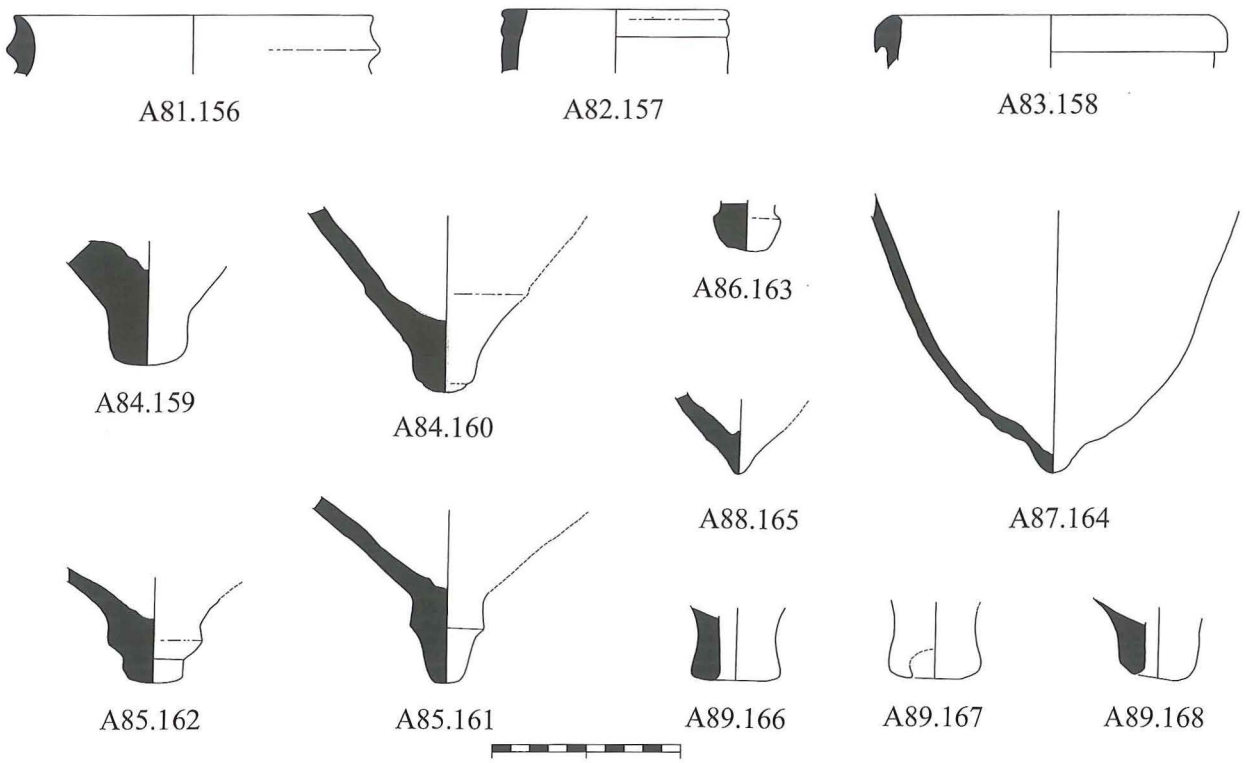

Fig. 168. A81-89.

A80: Amphorae with concave necks with rolled rims and ribbed interior.

154. Fig. 167. Rim and neck (96.3633.1.25). D 10 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with tiny light reflecting inclusions and some tiny yellowish white inclusions. Pale yellow exterior surface (2.5Y 8/2).

155. Fig. 167. Rim and neck (93.3729.B3.2). D 12 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with tiny to small yellowish white and some tiny red and small black ones.

A81: Amphora with everted thickened rim with concave outer face.

156. Fig. 168. Rim (96.3733.D3.63). D 18-19 cm. Dark reddish grey core (2.5YR 4/1) with light red interior and exterior surfaces (2.5YR 6/6). Some tiny grey and a few white inclusions.

A82: Amphora with short angular rim with concave outer face.

157. Fig. 168. Rim (99.3728.2.33). D 13 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6-8) with a little mica, and tiny to small red, white and black inclusions.

A83: Amphora with hook-like rim.

158. Fig. 168. Rim (96.3729.N3.20). D 17 cm. Well levigated pink fabric (5YR 7/4) with numerous tiny white inclusions and some larger multi-coloured grits.

A84: Amphorae with solid knob bases.

159. Fig. 168. Base (94.3629.AB3.18). Pink to reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7-6/6-5YR 7/4-6) with some dark grey and numerous yellowish particles

160. Fig. 168. Base (95.3429.C1.23+24). Red core (2.5YR 4/6) with light brown to brown interior and exterior surfaces (7.5YR 6-5/4) Distinctive ware with numerous greyish black and some yellowish grey inclusions. Similar type: 95.3429.C1.22, 94.3630.AW4.2, 94.3630.B4.22, 95.3631.H.27, 94.3729.D5.118

A85: Amphorae with knob bases with ring around.

161. Fig. 168. Base (96.3826.B1.8). Light yellowish brown to olive yellow fabric (2.5Y 6-7/4) with beige, red, and black inclusions and voids of varying sizes. Very pale brown exterior surface (10YR 8-7/4).

162. Fig. 168. Base (99.3733.NA1.35). Sandy, very pale brown to yellow fabric (10YR 8/4-6) with a few tiny black inclusions. Similar type: 94.3629.AV5.15, 96.3732.B1.14, 96.3826.B1.39.

A86: Amphorae with small knob bases.

163. Fig. 168. Base (96.3633.1.80). Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4) with tiny dark inclusions. Similar type: 94.3631.1.23, 98.3826.A3.51.

A87: Amphora with corrugated ovoid body and small hollow knob base.

164. Fig. 168. Base and body (94.3530.C2.AR267). Red to dark reddish grey fabric (2.5YR 4/8-10R 4/1) with grey to dark grey interior surface (5Y 4/1-5YR 4/1). No description of the inclusions.

A88: Amphorae with small hollow knob bases.

165. Fig. 168. Base (96.3633.1.3). Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/3) with tiny greyish inclusions. Reddish yellow exterior surface (7.5YR 7/6). Similar type: 97.3534.B1.79.

A89: Amphorae with hollow short stemmed bases.

166. Fig. 168. Base (98.3433.B1.19). Gritty, coarse reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with tiny to large red inclusions Also numerous rounded white inclusions.

167. Fig. 168. Base (97.3634.C1.130). Brown fabric (7.5YR 5/2-4) with tiny grey and white inclusions and some large ones.

168. Fig. 168. Base (99.3733.NA1.27). Coarse pink to light brown fabric (7.5YR 7-6/4) with numerous long angular white and brown inclusions up to 1 mm.

Small finds & survey project

The lamps

Trine Wismann

Introduction

The lamps found at Panayia Ematousa represent three main categories.[1] I: open wheel-made lamps, II: closed wheel-made lamps and III: mould-made lamps. All the lamps belong to types common in Cyprus. The typology established by Vessberg in 1953 is followed, combined with classifications suggested by other scholars.[2]

As the lamps belong to well known types, references are mostly restricted to parallels with a known provenance, which may provide information concerning date and possible place of manufacture, while the bulk of Cypriot lamps in museum collections are often unaccompanied by such information.

Altogether, some 200 fragments were found. 11 lamps are more or less complete, and 81 fragments are preserved well enough be classified. They were found almost all over the excavation, but in particular in Pit I, Pit-room 2, Unit 13, Unit 19, 52, and in and around Pit-room 1B, whereas only three fragments were discovered in the south-eastern part of the excavation in Unit 59 to 78.

The lamps span the period of the 6th century BC to the early 7th century AD. The saucer shaped lamp (L1) is significant for the early period at Panayia Ematousa, but a hiatus seems to follow from the late 5th to the early 4th century BC. However, keeping in mind the difficulties concerned with dating this lamp type, the possibility cannot be excluded that some of the fragments actually belong to this period, although no contexts seem to support this.

L2.4-7 represent Attic and Atticizing lamps of Howland Type 25 dating from the 4th to the 3rd century BC.[3] A large group consists of wheel-made lamps dating from the late 4th into the 1st century BC. The majority of these lamps are provided with a rounded profile and belong to the late 3rd to the 1st century BC, and thus overlap with the use of mould-made lamps at the site. The fabric of this type indicates that the whole group was manufactured locally in Cyprus. According to Oziol the type with a biconical profile was first imported to Cyprus by the beginning of the 3rd century BC from Rhodes, not from mainland Greece.[4] As none of the lamps found at Panayia Ematousa closely parallels lamps from Rhodes,[5] this may support the impression that the lamps were actually produced in Cyprus.

The Hellenistic mould-made lamps form a small group. Most of them date from the 2nd to the 1st century BC and are contemporaneous with the wheel-made lamps. Some of them, L8.21 and L8a.24, were probably made in Cyprus, but the rest is manufactured in a grey fabric with a dark grey to almost black slip. It has been suggested that this fabric was typical of the coastal regions of Phoenicia and Asia Minor, where mould-made lamps in particular were produced in a grey fabric covered with a dark slip.[6] It is therefore possible that from the 2nd to 1st century BC this type of lamp was actually imported to Cyprus.

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[1] Photos and drawings mainly by Trine Wismann, some by John Lund. Following Bailey (1988), the term left and right are used, as spectator's left and right when placing the lamp with the nozzle pointing downwards. Special abbreviations used: D: diameter of base. D(R): diameter of the shoulder/discus or seldom filling hole. Fabric is briefly described (Bailey 1988, ix). The term "used" is used if there are traces of secondary fire at the tip of the nozzle.

[2] Bailey 1988; Hayes 1980c; Howland 1958; Loeschcke 1919; Młynarczyk 1978; Młynarczyk 1997; Oziol 1993b; Oziol 1995.

[3] Howland 1958, 99-100.

[4] Oziol 1993b, 19.

[5] Blinkenberg 1931.

[6] Oziol 1993b, 28; Młynarczyk 1997, 25.

The largest group of lamps found at Panayia Ematousa belongs to Loeschcke Type IV-V/ Vessberg Type 10 (L10-12) dated to the 1st century AD. They are all made of a light brown to reddish-yellow fabric and have a more or less blurred decoration on the discus, all factors pointing to a local Cypriot production. Only L12.40 may be an Italian import. The ease with which Italian prototypes could be copied made it very simple to produce locally. Another hiatus may be noticed at the site from the end of the 2nd to the 4th century AD as no lamps of the Vessberg Types 13 to 17 have so far appeared.[7]

Only a few fragments represent the period from the 4th to the late 6th century AD. All the fragments are un-slipped and made of light brown clay. Almost as an intrusion at the site only one fragment, L13.42, corresponding to Vessberg Type 18, belongs to the 4th century AD. Vessberg Type 19 and 20 dated from the 5th to the 6th century AD are represented by L14.43-45. Vessberg Type 20 (L15) is represented by a larger number, and lamps with identical decoration have primarily been found in Cyprus and in Syria indicating a close connection between the areas. Unfortunately the place of manufacture has not yet been located, but most of the lamps are made of a buff/beige fabric, a clay type known all over Cyprus.

Parallels for the lamps have been found all over the island. The saucer-shaped lamps L1.1-2 and L2-5 and L7 of Vessberg Types 2 and 3, the Hellenistic mould made lamps, L8.21 and 23, and the Roman lamps are probably of Cypriot make. Generally speaking, parallels to the lamps from Panayia Ematousa have been found primarily in the south eastern part of Cyprus, in particular in Salamis and at Kition-Bamboula. Among the finds from Nea Paphos, published by Młynarczyk, the only fabric described is a pale pinkish-grey clay for the locally made saucer-shaped lamps,[8] a fabric not at all similar to any represented by the lamps found at Panayia Ematousa.

It is worth mentioning, that lamps in Panayia Ematousa do not have much in common with lamps from Alexandria or Rhodes,[9] and nothing at all with lamps from Crete.[10]

I: Open wheel-made lamps

L1: saucer-shaped

This type of lamp is also called Cocked Hat,[11] lampes tournées ouvertes[12] and Open Wheel-made. In addition, the lamps are also called Phoenician as the type was produced in Phoenicia and at Carthage from the 7th to the 2nd century BC.[13] As the name indicates the lamp is basically a plate with the sides pinched together to form one or more small supports for the wick. It may be either hand- or wheel-made. But it is almost impossible to distinguish between a hand-made and a wheel-made lamp if only the spout is preserved, as the spout is always hand-made. Often only the spout makes it possible to distinguish between a plain ware plate and a saucer-shaped lamp, and more lamps may therefore have been found as plates are common at Panayia Ematousa.[14] This lamp type is well documented in Cyprus from the MBA to the 3rd century BC.[15] Although a chronological development of the type has been suggested,[16] the find contexts seem to be the safest way to date them.[17]

The saucer-shaped type is represented by half a lamp and 14 fragments (11 % of the total number of lamps). The fragments are generally too small to estimate size and shape, but it may be concluded that they were made of 3 different fabrics, cf. L1.1-3. According to Oziol the fabrics represented by L1.1-2 were produced at the same centres that produced the Plain White ware,[18] but a more specific source of the fragments from Panayia

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[7] I can neither confirm nor deny that Vessberg Type 12 is represented in the excavation.
[8] Młynarczyk 1978, 236.
[9] Młynarczyk 1997; Blinkenberg 1931.
[10] Catling & Catling 1992.
[11] Bailey 1965, 23.
[12] Oziol & Pouilloux 1969, 16.
[13] Młynarczyk 1978, 236.
[14] See Jacobsen in PE I, UC7-8.
[15] Młynarczyk 1978, 236; Oziol 1993b, 4.
[16] Oziol 1993b, 11; Vessberg 1953, 117-8.
[17] Bailey 1975, 207.
[18] Oziol 1993b, 11.

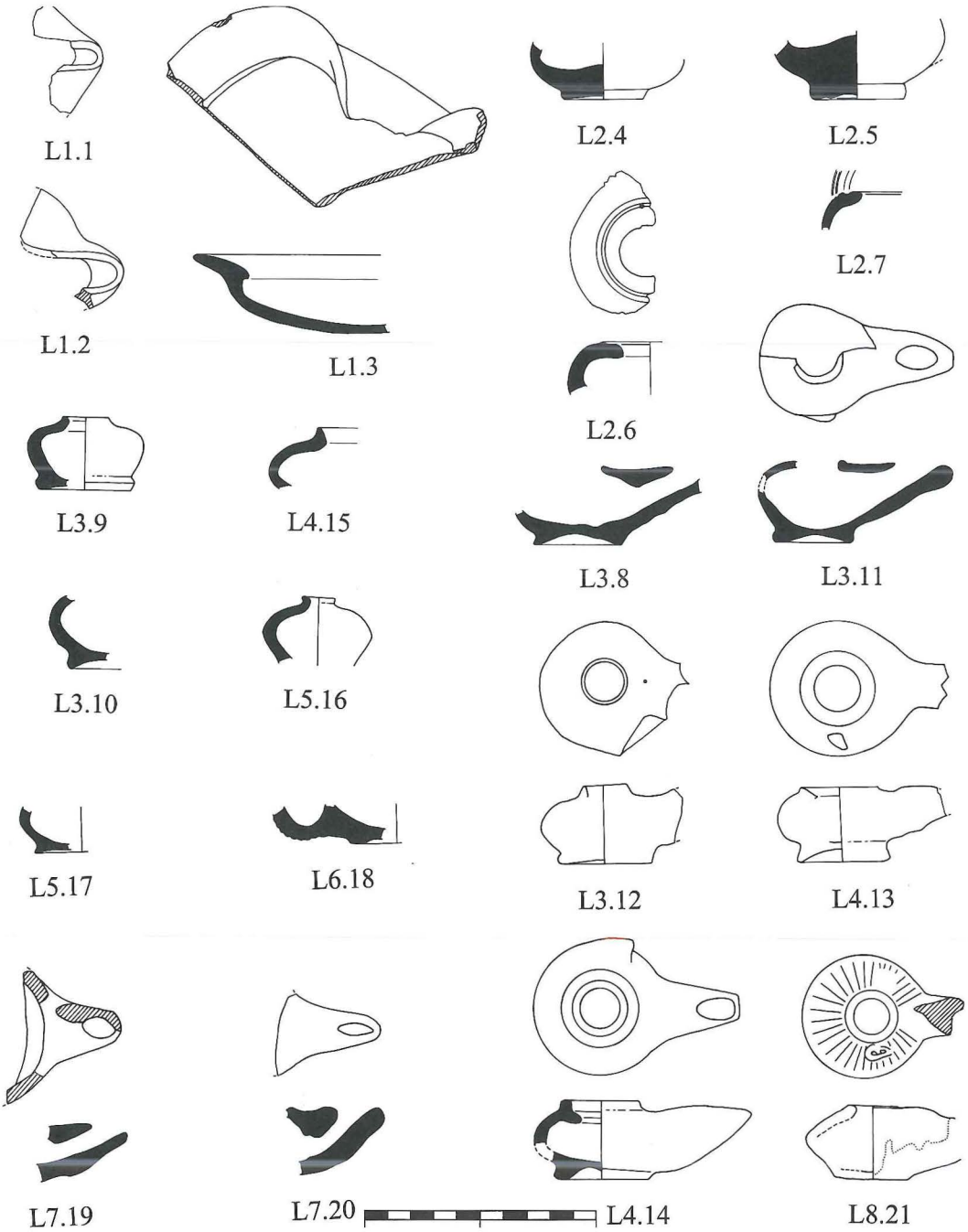

Fig. 169. L1-7 and 8.21.

Ematousa cannot be pinpointed without further analysis of the fabrics. The form seems to have been in use at the site primarily in the Archaic to Early Classical period, but may have continued into the Early Hellenistic period.

L1.1 is made of very sandy, soft and fine clay with a few white, greyish-black and brown inclusions.[19] Lamps of this fabric are generally small and thin-walled and their surface is washed or smoothed producing a lighter surface. They have been found in the same areas around Units 4,7,8 and Units 60 and 63, in particular togeth-

[19] A fabric very similar to other fragments from the site (cf. Jacobsen in PE I, 244).

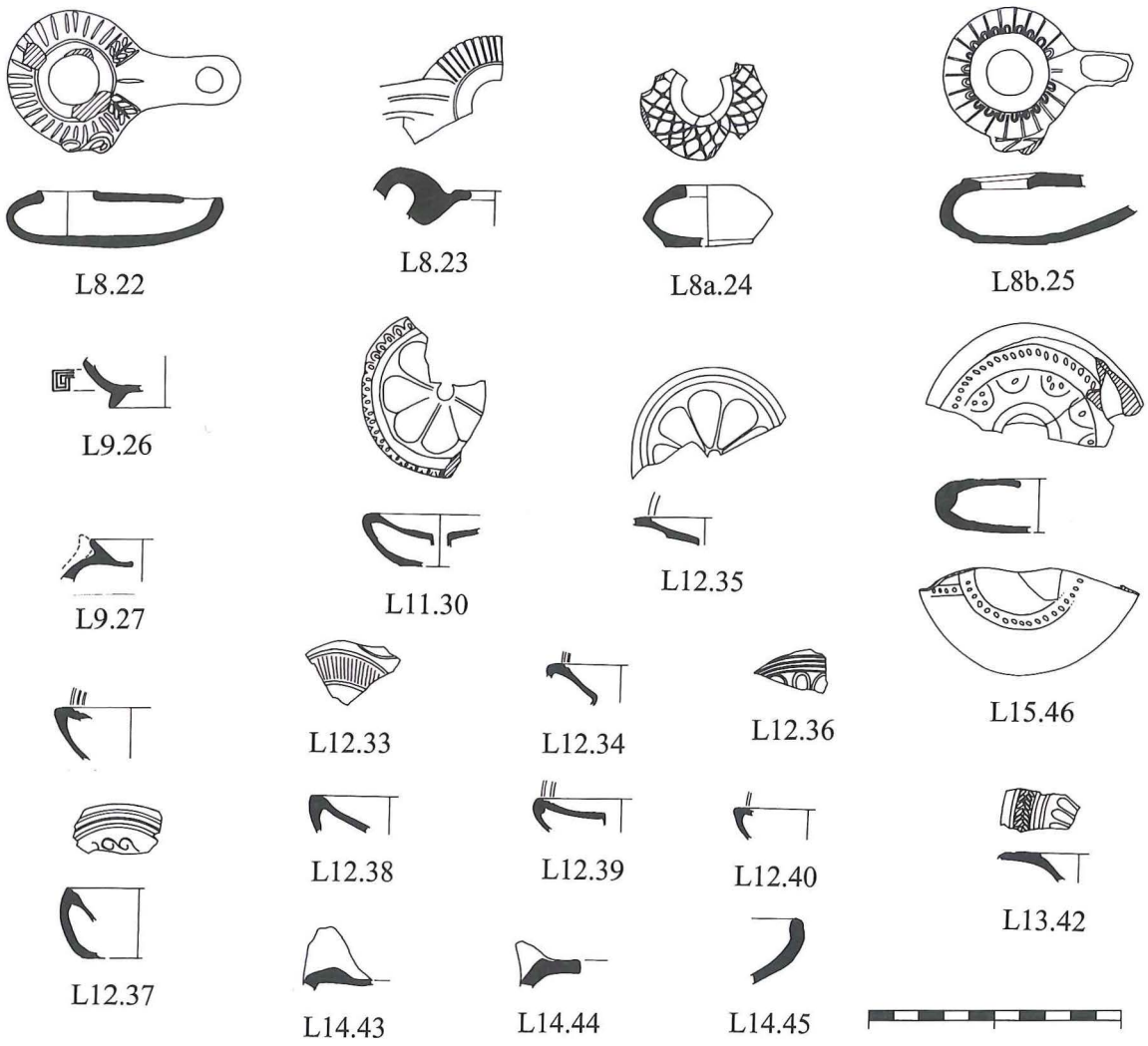

Fig. 170. L8.22-23, L8a-b and L9-15.

er with Iron Age pottery. L1.2 is made of harder, more compact clay with slightly more inclusions. Fragments of this fabric were mostly found in Pit 8, which also contained Iron Age pottery.[20] L1.3 is made of a coarse rather hard clay of a brick-red colour. It is the largest lamp from the excavation and has a flat base with a broad rim. The spout is narrow and small. Again fragments of this fabric were mostly found in Pit 8, and another fragment comes from Pit 1, which also contained Iron Age material. Similar types were found at Salamis, Marion and another very similar lamp is in the Pierides collection in Larnaca.[21] These lamps were probably imported from Phoenicia, although Oziol has suggested that they are closely connected to the local Black-on-Red ware.[22]

1. Fig. 169. Spout pinched close together (97.3534. D2.12+20). Plain, soft, sandy very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4-7.5YR 7/6) with fine white, brown and darker inclusions and oblong voids. Smoothened/ washed to a lighter colour than fabric. Used. Same type: 97.3534.D1.34, 97. 3534.D2.16, 11, 98.3434.B1.5, 22, 99.3728.W2.5b, 98.3728. B1.24, 98.3434.E1.17.

2. Figs. 169 and 171. Spout (95.3629.N5.8) Plain, hard beige

[20] Sørensen 1998, 327; Jacobsen 1998, 349.

[21] Oziol 1977, pl. 1, no. 7; Nicolaou 1964, T131, 179 no. 6, pl. XVIII no. 8; Oziol 1993b, 12 no. 2.

[22] Oziol 1993b, 12. According to Oziol the red fabric is characteristic of the CA period, see also no. 2.

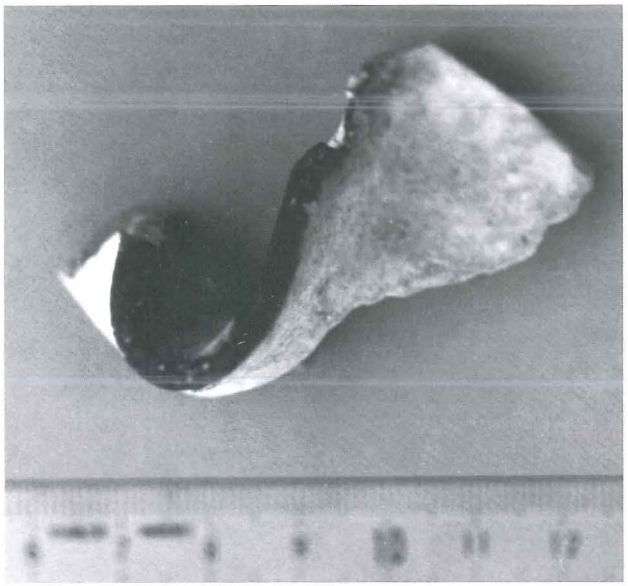

Fig. 171. L1.2.

fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with few large white and dark-brown inclusions and many tiny white and dark-brown ones, also narrow oblong voids. Coated with a very pale brown slip (wash), lighter that fabric (10YR 8/4). Used. Same type: 96.3639.N5.118, 98.3432.N2.13.

3. Figs. 169 and 172. Half a lamp (93.3431.3.265) L 14.0 cm. H 3.42 cm. Coarse, red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with white, brown and dark-brown inclusions in varying sizes and oblong voids. Lighter red (2.5YR 5/6) on surface with polishing marks interior. Same type: 95.3629.N5.15, 96.3629.N5.15.

II: Closed wheel-made lamps

The lamps of this group constitute one fifth of the total number of lamps found in the excavation. 20 of them are well enough preserved to allow a specific classification. Most of the fragments, L2-5, belongs to Vessberg Types 2 and 3.[23] The only difference between type 2 and 3 is the side knob, which is added to type 3. Vessberg's classification is rather broad, and in the following text the lamps have been subdivided according to the development suggested by Oziol.[24] The earliest, L2, corresponds to Howland Type 25 with a globular rounded profile, and are still closely related to lamps from the Greek mainland. In time the lamps turn narrower and taller, and the shape becomes more pear-like, but is still rounded as in L3.8-11. The filling hole has a small edge and develops into a chimney as in L3.12.

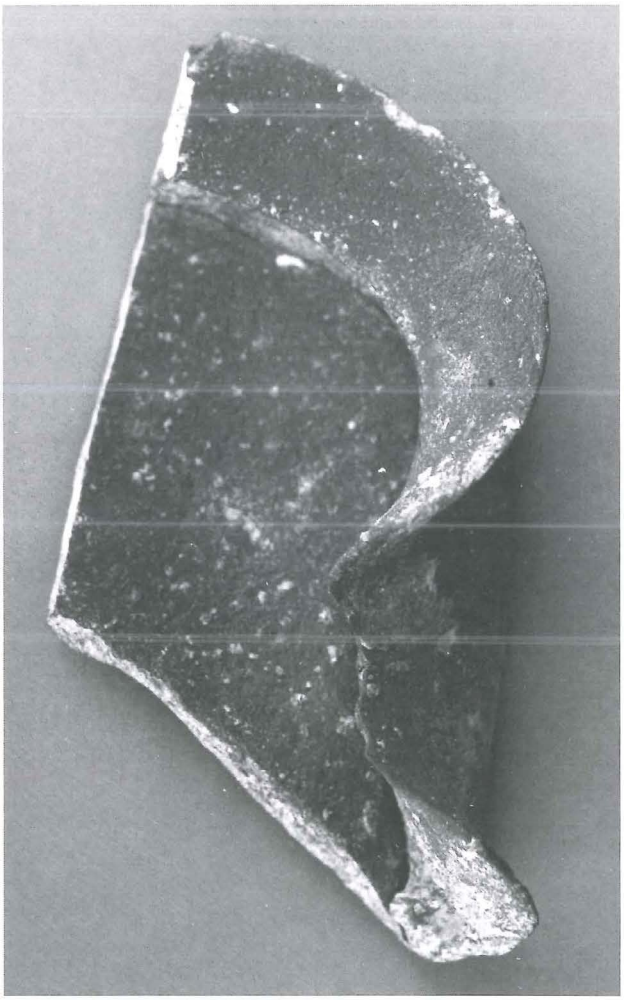

Fig. 172. L1.3.

Lamps with a biconical profile imitating contemporary metal lamps were introduced by the end of the 3rd century BC.[25] In the following the lamps are catalogued as Howland Type 32 with a biconical profile. However, they are divided into two groups, because some of them are not provided with the depression around the filling hole, which is usually a characteristic trait of this type.[26] Lamps with the biconical profile have a small raised edge around the filling hole as in L5.16-17, but the lamps with a depression have a rounded profile as L4.13-15. It should also be noticed that lamps with a biconical profile with a very sharp

[23] Vessberg 1953, 118.
[24] Oziol 1993b, 17-19; Oziol 1995, 240-3.
[25] Oziol 1993b, 19.
[26] See Oziol 1993b, 24-5 nos.16-21.

edge do not appear at Panayia Ematousa.[27] The last fragment, L6.18, may be a 'Cnidian' lamp.

Fragments of this group have been found in most parts of the excavation, except for the southern part of the area, in Units 59 to 78, where only L3.11 was discovered. L2.6 was found in Pit I in a 3rd to 1st century BC context. L3.8-9, L3.12, L4.13 and L5.17 were found together with L8a.24 in Pit-room 2, where they seem to have been dumped together with material dating from the last quarter of the 4th century to about 50 BC.[28] L3.10 and L7.19 were found in Pit-room 1B together with three other Hellenistic wheel-made lamp fragments in a layer dated from the 3rd to 2nd century BC. [29] This suggests that the type was in use at Panayia Ematousa from some time during the Hellenistic period until the 1st century BC.

In Pit-room 2 six wheel-made and one mould-made lamp, L9.27, were found together, and the same combination is seen in unit 55F. This suggests that both wheel-made and mould-made lamps were used simultaneously at Panayia Ematousa, at least for some time. This is consistent with finds from a tomb at Pomos in Cyprus dated to the 2nd to 1st century BC where a wheel-made and mould-made lamp were found together.[30]

Except for L2.4, two fabrics predominate among these Hellenistic fragments. L2.7, L3.8, L3.10 and L4.13-15 are made of a light pale brown/beige fabric often a little sandy, soft with inclusions poorly sorted. The other fabric, which was used for L3.9, L3.11-12, is fine reddish-brown, compact and hard with a few greyish-black and white inclusions. As both fabrics were found in Pit-room 2, they seem to be more or less contemporary, and the different clay types rather indicate that at least two different production centres supplied Panayia Ematousa during the Hellenistic Period.

The lamps are decorated with a slip, which is unevenly applied on the outside and trails down on the inside near the filling and wick hole. It is often worn and tends to flake off. The colour ranges from orange red via dark brown to almost black. A side knob, always on the left side, is seen in L3.8, L3.11-12 and L4.13-14. None of the side knobs are pierced, which is an early feature.[31] L2.6 and L3.12 are provided with an air hole on top of the lamp.

L2: Howland Type 25

L2.4-5 belong to Howland Type 25 A. These lamps have a globular profile with a heavy raised base, which rises internally. The depression for the nozzle attachment is seen on the inside of L2.4. L2.6-7 are shoulder fragments with grooves near the filling hole, similar to Howland Type 25.[32] L2.6 has an air hole on the upper part.

L2.4 was found in Unit 41 in a stratified layer dated to 4th century BC, which supports the date of this lamp. The fabric and gloss of L2.4 point to a possible Attic origin.[33] L2.6 was found in Pit 1 together with material from the 3rd century to the 1st century BC. Parallels to L2.5 are known from Kition-Bamboula,[34] and lamps similar to L2.6 were found in Salamis and in Kition.[35] Another lamp from Salamis is closely related to L2.7.[36] The pale brown fabric of L2.5-7 indicates that they are local imitations of the Attic type. Similar imitations found at Kition-Bamboula are dated to the end of the second quarter of the 4th to the second quarter of 3rd century BC,[37] corresponding to the date proposed for the lamps from Salamis.[38] According to Howland this type was produced and copied widely during the period from the 4th century to

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[27] See also Oziol 1993b, 24 nos. 16-19.

[28] Another wheel-made lamp fragment 98.3734.D2.222 was also found in Pit-room 2.

[29] 94.3630.AW7.AR.314, 329 and 337.

[30] Karageorghis 1969b, 482.

[31] Bailey 1975, 14, 208.

[32] The little that remains of cat.nos. 6 and 7 makes it impossible to suggest a more precise classification, but they may belong to Howland Type 25 A Prime.

[33] Oziol 1983, 51 no.148. The fabric of lamp cat.no. 148 is described by Oziol as of a possible Attic origin (1983, 50 no. 10).

[34] Oziol 1977, 37 no. 57; Oziol 1983, 50 no. 143, fig. 21.

[35] Oziol & Pouilloux 1969, 37 no. 44; Oziol 1983, 51 no. 148.

[36] Bailey 1975, 227 no. Q497.

[37] Oziol 1983, 50-1.

[38] Oziol & Pouilloux 1969, 17-8.



Fig. 173. L2.4.



Fig. 174. L3.9.



Fig. 175. L3.10.

the middle or perhaps end of the 3rd century BC.[39]

4. Figs. 169 and 173. Base (99.3732.NB2.2). D 3.3 cm. Fine, compact reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6) with occasional fine black and white inclusions. Good quality black gloss interior, seems to flake off. Exterior is perhaps polished/ coated with a buff slip.

5. Fig. 169. Base (95.3530.D3.2). D 4.0 cm. W 7.5 cm. H 3.5 cm. Fine, hard, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3) with black tiny inclusions. Good quality black gloss with a metallic sheen interior, also remains exterior and below base, very worn.

6. Fig. 169. Upper part. One groove near filling hole (93.3431.5.3). H 2.5 cm. D 6.0 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with few light-reflecting and black inclusions. Red slip interior (10R4/8) and traces of dull reddish-brown slip exterior (5YR 4/3). Air hole on upper part.

7. Fig. 169. Shoulder (97.3534.A1.30). Fine soft yellowish-brown clay (10YR 5/4) with few fine brown and white inclusions and fine oblong voids. Traces of matt greyish-black slip both inside and outside, underneath slip clay is 'polished'. Near filling hole are two grooves.

L3: Rounded profile

L3.8-12 have a rounded profile and a small raised edge around the filling hole. The base of L3.9 and L3.12 is raised, while the base of L3.8 and L3.11 is slightly concave. The size is almost the same with a height of app. 3.1-3.5 cm. and the diameter of the base is app. 3.0 cm. These lamps were found in Pit-room 1A and Pit-Room 2, supporting a date in the period from the 3rd to the 2nd centuries BC. L3.12 has an air hole on the upper part of the lamp. L3.8 and L3.11-12 are provided with a side knob on the left side. Lamps similar to L3.8-11 are known from Soli, the region of Kythrea, and Nea Paphos.[40] Vessberg and Oziol date the form to the period from the 2nd to the 1st centuries BC, but the finds from Nea Paphos are dated to the period from the 3rd to the 2nd centuries BC.[41] L3.12 is similar to a lamp found at Marion, Evrychou-Phoenikas and a lamp in the Pierides collection in Larnaca, dated to the CH II period.[42]

8. Fig. 169. Intact except end of nozzle and upper rear part (98.3734.D2.220). H 3.43 cm. L 8.66 cm. Light brown fine, soft clay (7.5YR 6/4). Greyish-black slip exterior. Side knob on left side. Worn.

9. Figs. 169 and 174. Rear part (98.3734.D2.219). H 3.1 cm. Fine light reddish-brown fabric (5YR 6/4-6) with few black and white inclusions. Matt reddish-brown slip exterior and below base (2.5YR 4/4).

10. Figs. 169 and 175. Base and side (94.3630.AW7.AR337). D 3.5 cm. H 3.2 cm. Soft, sandy reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with many fine yellowish-white and few larger reddish-brown inclusions. Matt reddish slip exterior and below base (10R 5/6-2.5YR 5/6). Similar type: 94.3630.NW6.AR312

11. Fig. 169. Intact except one fragment of shoulder. Short nozzle with large wick hole (99.3927.A2.14). H 3.2 cm. L 8.3 cm. D 3.4 cm. Fine hard compact reddish-yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with some fine dark inclusions. Matt slip exterior and below base turning from a black to a reddish-brown

[39] Howland 1958, 67-8; Barr 1996, 167.

[40] Vessberg 1953, pl. 1 no. 9; Westholm 1936, 223-4; Oziol 1977, 43 nos. 81-4; Młynarczyk 1978, 248 no. 20.

[41] Vessberg 1953, 118; Oziol 1977, 42-4; M?ynarczyk 1978, 248.

[42] Vessberg 1953, pl. I no. 10; Nicolaou 1984, pl. LVI no. 118; Oziol 1993b, 24 no. 15.

colour. Side knob on left side. Worn. Similar type: 98.3734.D2.225, 99.3435.B1.66, 96.

12. Fig. 169. Intact except nozzle. Filling hole goes up in a chimney (98.3734.D2.221). H 3.5 cm. W 5.5 cm. Fine reddish-brown fabric (5YR 5/3) with few black and greyish inclusions. Air hole in centre of lamp towards nozzle. Side knob on left side.

L4: Howland 32/Broneer Type XI

Three lamps belong to this group.[43] The type has a raised concave base, rounded profile, a small circular depression framed by a raised edge near the filling hole and a broad nozzle. L4.14 has a slightly smaller depression compared with L4.13. According to Howland the depression around the filling hole is the beginning of what becomes the discus on later Roman lamps. One lamp, L4.14, was found in Pit 1 in a 3rd century context, and L4.12 was found in Pit-room 2. Lamps similar to L4.13 are known from Salamis, where they are dated to the period from the 2nd to 1st centuries BC, and another close parallel was found in Soli.[44] According to the depression of L4.14 it must be slightly earlier than L4.13, and a comparison with lamps from the agora in Athens indicates a date to the period from the end of the 3rd to the 2nd century BC.[45]

13. Fig. 169. Intact except for end of nozzle (98.3734.D2.223). H 3.2 cm. D 4.0 cm. L 7.3 cm.Fine pale brown fabric (10YR 6/3). Reddish-brown slip (5YR 4/2).

14. Fig. 169. Almost intact (93.3431.4.45). Granular pale yellow clay (2.5YR 7/4) with a few fine black and some larger black inclusions. Traces of a dark reddish-brown slip interior and exterior (5YR 3/2). Worn.

15. Fig. 169. Upper part (94.3530.2.AR339) D 3.0 cm. H 2.6 cm. Fine pinkish clay (7.5YR 8-7/4) with many fine yellowish-white and a few dark inclusions. Traces of a reddish-brown to a yellowish-red slip exterior (5YR 4/4-6).

L5: Biconical profile

The filling hole of L5 is slightly raised. L5.17 was found in Pit-room 2 (see above). According to Oziol, this type was introduced in Greece by the end of the 3rd century BC, and at the same time they were imported and subsequently imitated in Cyprus, where the type was used up to the end of the Hellenistic period.[46] L5.16 is made of the characteristic light brown clay and is probably of Cypriot make. Lamps with the same shape were found at Kition-Bamboula, but the fabric is different.[47]

16. Fig. 169. Side fragment (98.3734.G1.17). Pale brown sandy fabric (10YR 6/3) with fine white and black inclusions and also few larger brown-grey ones. Matt, worn dark slip exterior.

17. Fig. 169. Base and side (98.3734.D2.224). D 4.0 cm. H 2.0 cm. Slight sandy reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few fine greyish-black and some fine white inclusions. Covered with a fine red to reddish-brown slip (5YR 5/8-3/3) with remains interior.

L6: Cnidian?

This wheel-made lamp fragment has a slightly raised concave base and a handle attachment decorated with ribs. No exact parallels have been published,[48] but it may be compared with two fragments of "Cnidian" lamps from Nea Paphos dated to the 2nd century BC. The fabric of L6.18 differs by being yellowish-brown instead of greyish, which is characteristic of "Cnidian" lamps.[49] A lamp in the Nicosia Museum also has the same profile though the handle decoration differs and the lamp is mould-made. Oziol dates the lamp to the 2nd century BC.[50]

18. Figs. 169 and 176. Fragment of base and handle (94.3729.D5.AR147). D 4.0 cm. Compact light yellowish-brown fabric (2.5Y 6/3) with some fine yellowish inclusions. Matt black slip exterior and below base.

L7: Miscellaneous

These fragments also belong to Hellenistic lamps, but their fragmented state prevents a precise classification. L7.19 is a rather broad lamp with a diameter around 6.0 cm. The normal diameter of

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[43] Howland 1958, 99-100; Broneer 1930, 58.

[44] Oziol 1977, 42 no.78; Vessberg 1953, pl. I no. 12.

[45] Howland 1958, 99-100.

[46] Oziol 1993b, 19.

[47] Oziol 1993a, 308 no. 689.

[48] Unfortunately many publications reproduce the lamps seen from above rather than in profile, which does not reveal how the handle is attached to the lamp. This makes it very difficult to compare handles.

[49] Młynarczyk 1978, 240-1 nos. 21 and 29.

[50] Oziol 1977, 61 no. 142.



Fig. 176. L6.18.



Fig. 177. L8.21.



Fig. 178. L8.22.

Hellenistic lamps is app. 5.0 cm. L7.20 has a fine black micaceous slip very similar to the so-called Ephesus lamps (cf. L9.26-27), but the fabric rather looks Cypriot. The nozzle form of L7.20 is very similar to both lamps of the rounded and the biconical type.

19. Fig. 169. Short nozzle with small wick hole and part of body (99.3630.5.5) W 6.0 cm. Fine soft light greenish clay (2.5Y 8/2) with few fine black inclusions. Worn, matt black slip exterior

20. Fig. 169. Nozzle (99.3633.NB1.29). Fine compact light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4) with white, brown and grey inclusions of varying sizes. Matt, rather thick metallic dark grey slip, containing mica.

III: Mould-made lamps

Hellenistic lamps

Altogether 15 pieces belong to this type. One is intact, and five are almost intact. They were primarily found around Room 3[51] and in and around Pit-room 1B[52] and in Pit 1, in contexts dated to the Hellenistic period/3rd-2nd centuries BC. Another fragment, L9.27, was discovered in Pit-room 2, which according to John Lund can be dated from early Hellenistic to 100-50 BC on the basis of the other fine wares from Pit-room 2.

They belong either to Vessberg Type 5a (L8) or the so-called Ephesus type (L9). Vessberg Type 5a is here subdivided into two types, one with a scale-pattern like L8a.24 and another with an ovolus-pattern like L8b.25, which do not seem to be well documented in Cyprus. The other types represented here basically confirm what is already known about Hellenistic mould-made lamps from Cyprus, where they have been documented at Salamis, Kition, Soli, Kition-Bamboula and Nea Paphos.[53] Two fabrics predominate among the mould-made lamps. One is reddish-yellow (beige) and is always covered with a reddish-yellow to brown slip like L8.21 and L8a.24. This fabric may represent a local Cypriot production.[54] The other is grey and is always covered with a grey to a black slip like L8.22-23 and L8b.25. It has been suggested that lamps made of this fabric were manufactured outside the island, probably in the coastal region of Phoenicia.[55]

[51] L8.23 and 93.3729.B6.7.

[52] L6.18-19 and 95.3530.F169.

[53] Oziol & Pouilloux 1969, 51-2; Vessberg 1953, 116 type 5a and 7; Oziol 1993a, 302-4, Młynarczyk 1978, 246-52 nos. 29-42.

[54] Oziol 1993b, 28.

[55] See n. 6.

L8: Vessberg Type 5a

L8 are biconical lamps with a flat base marked by a groove and rib decoration on the shoulder.[56] The filling hole is framed by a circular moulding. L8.21 has a very worn head of a lion on the left side and a side knob on the right, which was probably originally shaped like an S. Parallels found in Nea Paphos are dated to the period from the end of the 3rd into the 2nd century BC.[57] L8.22 also has an S-shaped side knob on the left side and towards the nozzle the shoulder pattern ends in a herringbone. It is similar to lamps from Salamis and Delos, dated to the period from the middle of the 2nd to the middle of the 1st century BC.[58] The fabric and ribbed shoulder decoration of L8.22-23 may indicate that they were imported to Cyprus from Asia Minor. According to Oziol the lamps with ribs made of the grey fabric were imported to Cyprus from about the end of 2nd century BC.[59] Several variants are known from Ephesus, Tarsus, Antioch, Hama, Tel Dor and Jebel Khalid. The lamps from Jebel Khalid are dated to 200-50 BC, and the lamps from Tel Dor are dated to the 2nd century BC onwards.[60]

21. Figs. 169 and 177. Complete except nozzle. Rib-pattern on shoulders (94.3630.AW7.AR327). H 3.2 cm. W 5.3 cm. L 6.6 cm. Fine, sandy, soft pinkish fabric (7.5YR 8-7/4). Yellowish-red slip on upper part (5YR 5/8-4/6). Side knob on right side. Lion's head on left side-very blurred.

22. Figs. 170 and 178. Complete (94.3630.AW7.AR326) H 2.2 cm. L 8.7 cm. W 5.1 cm. Dark grey fabric (2.5YR 4-5/1) with many fine dark inclusions. Dark grey slip (5YR 5/1-4/1). Small groove on nozzle. Side knob in shape of an S.

23. Fig. 170. Fragment of shoulder and handle (94.3530.2.AR340). Compact grey fabric (7.5YR 5/1) with fine black and reddish-brown inclusions. Matt black slip exterior. Rib-pattern on shoulders. Small loop-handle with a groove on the outside.

L8a: Scale-patterned

L8a.24 has a flat base, biconical profile and the filling hole is framed by a circular moulding. The shoulder is decorated with a scale-pattern or layers of leaves. The type is known from Idalion and Nea Paphos, but it has not appeared outside Cyprus.[61] Lamps decorated with variants of this pattern have been found on Delos, the so-called "Lampes grises avec un poucier d'un 'S'".[62] The clay of the fragment from Panayia Ematousa is reddish-yellow and it is very likely a Cypriot product. The fragment in Nea Paphos is dated to the third quarter of the 2nd century BC.[63] The date of the lamp is probably somewhere from the 2nd to 1st centuries BC like the lamps of Vessberg Type 5a.

24. Fig. 170. Upper part (99.3733.NA1.18+19). B. 3.1 cm. W 5.1 cm. H 2.5 cm. Fine reddish-yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with fine white inclusions. Red slip on upper part and traces on the inside and below base. Scale-pattern in relief on shoulders. Same type: 91.9.2.37. [64]

L8b: Ovolus-patterned

L8b has the same form as lamps of the scale-pattern type. The lamp is decorated with an ovolus pattern with a small groove in between each ovolus, and it has a blurred handle-knob. The lamp was found in Pit 1 in a 3rd to 2nd century context. Parallels to this type are known from Larnaca,[65] and similar lamps have been discovered on Delos and in Antioch. They belong to Bruneau's group, "Lampes grises avec un poucier d'un 'S'": decor VII and Waagé Type 13d. The lamps from Delos and Antioch are dated to the period from the second half of the 2nd to the second half of the 1st century BC, and according to Bruneau they were not produced on Delos, but probably in Asia Minor.[66]

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[56] Vessberg 1953, 116. Vessberg type 5a corresponds to Młynarczyk's Type A-Prime (1997, 22-2) and Bruneau's group Lampes grises avec un poucier d'un 'S (1963, 81-8).

[57] Młynarczyk 1978, 241.

[58] Oziol & Pouilloux 1969, 14 no. 104; Bruneau 1963, pl. 20 no. 3928.

[59] Oziol 1993a, 304.

[60] Goldman & Jones 1950, 89 Group V, 102; Waagé 1941, 59 Type 13c; Christensen 1986, 34-5; Jackson 2000, 14 n. 18; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995, 238 no. 112 type 12.

[61] Karageorghis 1964b, 80 T3, burial II, no. 2; Młynarczyk 1978, 250 no. 35. Młynarczyk described the decoration as a "lattice-pattern'. The lamp fragment is covered with a black slip.

[62] Bruneau 1963, 82-3.

[63] Młynarczyk 1978, 251.

[64] For photo see Sørensen 1996, 201 no. 69, pl. LVI no. 2, though incorrectly attributed.

[65] Oziol 1977, 55 no. 116.

[66] Bruneau 1963, 81-3, no. 4084; Waagé 1941, 39.



Fig. 179. L9.26.

25. Fig. 170. Intact except tip of nozzle. Shoulder decorated with ovolus and side knob on left side (93.3431.4.46.AR76). D ? W 7.9 cm. H 2.6 cm. Fine grey clay (2.5YRN5/) with tiny light-reflecting particles and some red and dark grey ones. Very dark to almost black slip exterior.

L9: Vessberg Type 7/Ephesus Type

Three small fragments belong to the so-called Ephesus type,[67] which corresponds to Howland Type 49A. It is characterised by the holes on the discus, the grey micaceous fabric, and the handle and shoulder decoration, but the size of the fragments does not allow more detailed comparisons. According to Howland, this type was probably first produced in Asia Minor during the last quarter of the 2nd century BC, and the production continued into the beginning of the 1st century AD, a date that is supported by Bruneau. L9.26 has a raised edge around the filling hole, which according to Howland may indicate an early date.[68] L9.27 was found in Pit-room 2. This may indicate that the fragment should be dated to around 125-50 BC.

The three fragments from Panayia Ematousa are interesting because altogether few fragments have been reported from the large centres in Cyprus. They have been found at Kition,[69] Kourion, Salamis, Nea Paphos[70] and Nicosia[71], but primarily along the south coast of Cyprus.

26. Figs. 170 and 179. Upper part (98.3433.A1.22). Grey micaceous fabric (10YR6/1) with many fine yellowish-white and black inclusions. Dark grey metallic slip (2.5Y5/0) also micaceous (silver mica). Biconical profile with a collar around a flat area with filling hole in middle. Filling hole framed by a small edge. Part of a drain hole is preserved. Shoulders are decorated with a lozenge.

27. Fig. 170. Fragment of upper part (98.3734.D2.94). Fabric, slip and description like no. 26. Handle attachment from a vertical ring handle applied at the rear. The shoulder is decorated with triangular leaves radiating from the collar. Similar: 93.3729.B6.7, but a cable-pattern on shoulder.

Early to mid-Roman lamps

About 50% of the total amount of fragments belong to the so-called volute lamps of Loeschcke type IV[72] and V[73], but apparently both Loeschcke Type I and Broneer Type XXI are not documented. Loeschcke Type I, corresponding to Vessberg Type 10 a, is provided with a triangular nozzle,[74] but only rounded nozzles were found at Panayia Ematousa.[75] The absence of this type from the record is perhaps not surprising considering its general low frequency in Cyprus. It is not documented in Salamis or at Kition-Bamboula,[76] but a few are known from other sites and Bailey only

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[67] Also corresponding to Delos Groupe V (Bruneau 1963, 53, 72-3, cat.nos. 2952-3022), Vessberg Type 7 (1953, 116) Tarsus Type VI (imported) & Type IX (imitation) (Goldman & Jones 1950, 89-92), and Antioch Type 19c (Waagé 1941, 61).

[68] Howland 1958, 166; Bruneau 1963, XXIV.

[69] According to Vessberg among the many lamps found by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition only one lamp from Kition can be classified as this type (Vessberg 1953, 126 cf Gjerstad *et al.* 1937, 51 no. 559).

[70] Oziol 993b, 27 n. 7; Oziol 1993a, 303 nos. 696-9; McFadden 1946, 468 nos. 5-6; Oziol & Pouilloux 1969, 52 no. 109; Młynarczyk 1978, 251 no. 38.

[71] Oziol 1977, nos. 134-40. All without provenance.

[72] Loeschcke type IV corresponds to Vessberg type 10 (1953, 117) and Bailey's Italian type B (1980, 153).

[73] Loeschcke 1919, 225-32.

[74] Vessberg 1953, 116.

[75] Small fragments with rounded nozzle, which are not included in the catalogue: 99.3630.2.36, 96.3732.B2.10, 95.3530.F1.121. 94.3630.NW6.AR313.

[76] Oziol & Pouilloux 1969,18-19; Oziol 1993a, 304-5. Though at Kition-Bamboula two Loeschcke Type IV lamps were found (Oziol 1993a, nos. 715-16).

lists six Cypriot lamps of this type in his large catalogue of lamps in the British Museum.[77] No fragments with remains of handle and no handles belonging to Vessberg Types 11 and 11a were found at Panayia Ematousa.[78]

In most cases only part of the discus or the base of lamps belonging to Loeschcke Type IV or V are preserved at Panayia Ematousa, which reduces the chances of a specific classification. Only one fragment, L10.28, belongs for certain to Loeschcke Type IV,[79] and L11.29-30 belong to Loeschcke Type V, which is characterised by less distinct volutes.[80] The very small fragments, L12.31-41 may belong to either type. In Cyprus this type is found all over the island, and according to Bailey the uniformity of the fabric and the slip indicates they were produced in a single workshop or in a series of closely related workshops.[81] There is no reason to suggest that any of the lamps from Panayia Ematousa were imported from outside the island, except for L12.40, which has a different slip. It is thick and of a good quality similar to contemporary Italian volute lamps, and it is possible that L12.40 is actually an Italian import. [82]

L12.42 with shoulder and discus decoration, but without a slip belongs to Vessberg Type 18/Broneer Type XXVII.

The fragments have been found throughout the entire excavation site except for the southern part around Unit 58-78, where only one fragment, L12.35, appeared in Unit 75. Concentrations appeared in specific units. In Unit 19 five fragments including L12.31 were excavated, in Unit 54 L11.29 and four more fragments were found. In and around Pit-room 1B 13 fragments including L10.28, L12.32-33 and L12.39-41 were found together with two Hellenistic mould-made fragments.[83]

Two fabrics predominate among the Early- to Mid-Roman lamps at Panayia Ematousa.

One is fine reddish-yellow showing a variety of slightly darker and lighter nuances. It contains fine white inclusions and sometimes also dark grey to black ones. Voids are seldom seen, but when they occur they are very tiny, narrow and oblong as L11.30, L12.31-32, L12.35-36, L12.38 and L12.41.

The other fabric is slightly coarser and contains small yellowish white and darker grey inclusions and also many fine black ones and a few narrow oblong voids. It seems slightly darker than the other fabric, but the colour differences are probably caused by firing, cf. L11.29, L12.31, L12.33 and L12.37. Both fabrics are definitely Cypriot.
The slip is in general very worn, and it is often unevenly applied. The colour ranges from a bright red via brown to an almost blackened colour. L12.40 differs from the rest by having a very thick bright light red slip, and perhaps it is an import from Italy.[84]

The discus decoration is preserved on about 20 of the fragments. A rosette, mostly with eight petals, is seen on several pieces like L11, L12.35-36, but other motifs are also represented. L10.28 has a rosette with sixteen petals, L12.31 a myrtle-wreath, L12.33 radiating fluting, L12.34 a palmette, L12.32 bands of rays surrounded by a myrtle-wreath, L12.37 a running dog and L12.42 bands of tongues. The blurred decoration of L12.38 and L12.40 cannot be identified. L11.30 and L12.42 are the only pieces with a shoulder decoration. The motifs are all well documented in Cyprus,[85] but apparently the combination of ovolus on the shoulder and a rosette on the discus on L11.30 is unusual.

Several small base fragments found in the excavation are not included in the catalogue.[86] They are characterised by having a small groove near the base, being very thin-walled and having a diameter of app. 4.0 cm like L11.30 and L12.41.

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[77] Bailey 1988, 301 no. Q2358-63.
[78] Vessberg 1953, 116.
[79] Loeschcke 1919, 225-8.
[80] Loeschcke 1919, 228-32.
[81] Bailey 1988, 294.
[82] Oziol 1977, 78.
[83] Fragments mentioned in n. 52, 76 and 88.
[84] Oziol 1977, 78.
[85] Oziol 1977; Bailey 1965 ; Bailey 1988.
[86] For example 94.3631.2.AR249, 95.3530.F1.11, 96.3826.2.42, 96.3633.1.59, 97.3534.A1.31+32.

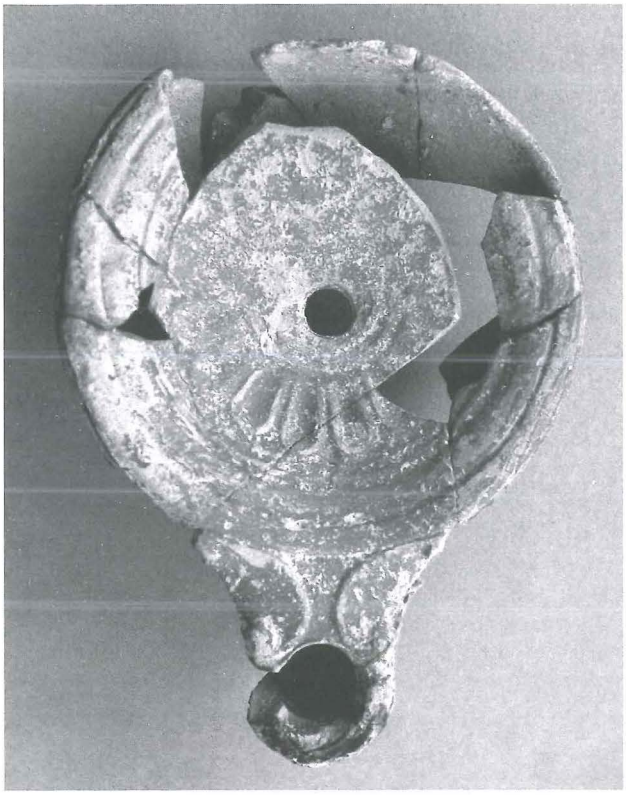

Fig. 180. L10.28.



Fig. 181. L11.29.

L10: Loeschcke Type IV

L10 is mould-made lamp, very thin-walled with a concave discus and a short round nozzle with volutes. It is a rather large lamp decorated with tongues on the discus. There is a small groove near the base. A similar decoration is seen on lamps in Nicosia and in the British Museum.[87] According to Bailey this type was manufactured from about the middle of the 1st century AD to the end of the century. The same date has been proposed for similar lamps from Amathus and Salamis.[88]

28. Fig. 180. Near complete. Discus decorated with tongues, very blurred towards end. Two grooves on shoulder (95.3530.D3.34). H 2.1 cm. Rim D 7.0 cm. L 9.6 cm. Sandy, very fine light brown (2.5YR6/4-6) clay with few small white inclusions. Matt red to weak red slip (10 R 4/8-4).

L11: Loeschcke Type V

Two mould-made lamps with a rounded nozzle belong to this type. The volutes are less distinct than on the previous type. As L11.29 lacks shoulder decoration and handle, it probably belongs among the early Cypriot lamps of Loeschcke Type V and should be dated about AD 50-100. A lamp from Salamis or Kurion is similar.[89] L11.30 with ovolus on the shoulder and a rosette on the discus has no close parallels from Cyprus. It may be compared with a lamp found at Makronisos, although the discus is decorated with a myrtle wreath.[90] The presence of the shoulder decoration indicates that it is slightly later than 29. According to Bailey, lamps of Loeschcke Type V should be dated between AD 50 and 150.[91]

29. Fig. 181. Half a lamp. Discus decorated with rosette, 8 petals (93.3629.4.2). D 5.6 cm. Compact hard very pale brown clay (10YR7/4) with few small dark grey inclusions. Matt dark reddish-brown slip (5YR3/3).

30. Fig. 170. Three fragment discus, base and nozzle. Discus decorated with rosette and ovoles on shoulder

[87] Oziol 1977, 47; Bailey 1988, 301 no. Q2368.

[88] Bailey 1988, 294; Abadie-Reynal 1987, 57; Oziol & Poilloux 1969, 18-9.

[89] Bailey 1988, 296 no. Q2454.

[90] Hadjisavvas 1997, 77 T6 no. 7.

[91] Bailey 1988, 296.



Fig. 182. L12.32.



Fig. 183. L12.34.



Fig. 184. L12.35.

(99.3435.A2.4). D 5.0-6.0 cm. Base D app. 4.0 cm. H 2.5 cm. Fine hard, compact reddish-yellow (5YR7-6/6) clay with fine black and white inclusions. Blackened reddish slip (5YR4/3-5/8). Worn.

L12: Loeschcke Type IV or V

The group consists of discus fragments with preserved decoration, which cannot be classified as either Loeschcke Type IV or V. On L12.37 there are tiny dots on the shoulder, by the grooves. These dots appear if the lamp was made in a gypsum mould. The fragment has also very sharp edges, which may have been caused by retouching after the lamp was removed from the mould. L12.32 may be compared with lamps found at Salamis and at Eurychou-Phoenikas,[92] and L12.33 may be compared with lamps found at Salamis or Kourion, at Tamassos, at Makronisos and at Salamis.[93] L12.34 is similar to fragments found at Idalion, at Salamis and at Kition.[94] The rosette on L12.35-36 is a very popular discus decoration on Cypriot lamps. The type is known from Soli, Salamis, Amathus and Eurychou-Phoenikas.[95] Similar lamps with a plain discus like L12.39 have been found at Salamis.[96] They are all dated to the first century AD into the second century, ca. AD 40-150.[97]

31. Fig. 170. Discus fragment decorated with myrtle wreath (95.3531.B2.95). D 6.0 cm. Fine compact pale-brown clay (10YR 6/3-4) with few white small inclusions. Fine dark grey slip (10YR 3/1-2). Same type: 95.3631.B4.5, 98.3634.WS1.35.

32. Fig. 182. Discus fragment decorated with band bound by myrtle wreath (95.3530.D3.36). D 7.0 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with small white and greyish-black inclusions. Matt light red slip (2.5YR 6/8).

33. Fig. 170. Discus fragment decorated with radiating fluting (95.3530.D3.19). D 5-6 cm. Hard, compact light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4). Thick dark red slip (2.5YR 3/2-4). Same type: 95.3530.C3.10b, 95.3530.D3.64, 96.3633.A1.42

34. Figs. 170 and 183. Discus fragment decorated with a palmette (95.3530.C3.1). Rim D app. 6 cm. Hard, fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with many fine white inclusions. Worn light brown slip (7.5YR 6/4).

35. Figs. 170 and 184. Discus fragment decorated with a rosette with 8 petals (94.3629.AW5.AR363). Rim D 5.6 cm. Compact, hard very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with a few dark grey inclusions. Matt very dark reddish brown slip (5YR 3/3). Same type: 95.3530.D2.18, 97.3827.D1.13.

36. Fig. 170. Discus fragment decorated with rosette with 8

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[92] Bailey 1988, 306 no. Q2444; Nicolau 1984, pl. LIII no. 149.

[93] Bailey 1988, 305 no. Q2436; Hayes 1980c, 311; Hadjisavvas 1997, 101 T10 no.16; Oziol & Pouilloux 1969, 116.

[94] Bailey 1988, 305 no. Q2435; Oziol & Pouilloux 1969, 115; Vessberg 1953, 121, K.555, pl. II no. 5

[95] Gjerstad *et al.* 1937, 498 no. 375, 499 no. 400; Oziol & Pouilloux 1969, 53 no. 113; Abadie-Reynal 1987, pl. XXIX no. 4; Nicolaou 1984, pl. L. no. 41

[96] Oziol & Pouilloux 1969, 110.

[97] Bailey 1988, 294-96; Oziol 1993b, 39-47.

petals (95.3429.0.18). Rim D 5-6 cm. Compact, hard reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/8-6) with many fine with and dark inclusions and a few larger reddish ones. Matt reddish-yellow to almost black slip (5YR 6/8-3/1). Small dots on the groove.

37. Fig. 170. Side and part of concave discus decorated with a 'running dog' (98.3634.WS1.34). Rim D 5-6 cm. H 2.5 cm. Fine light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4) with many fine white and greyish-black inclusions. Matt reddish-brown to dull black slip (2.5YR 5/1-5YR 1/3). Signs of retouching on grooves on discus.

38. Fig. 170. Shoulder and discus with unknown decoration (99.3633.N3.14). Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6-6/4) with some white inclusions. Worn light red to reddish-brown slip (2.5YR 6/8-4/4), some spots without slip.

39. Fig. 170. Plain discus and shoulder fragment. Two grooves on shoulder (95.3530.D3.1). Rim D 5.0 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with few dark inclusions. Matt grey to weak red slip (5YR 3/1-10R 4/3). Similar type: 98.3433.2.36.

40. Fig. 170. Discus and shoulder fragment. Discus very blurred. Bird? (98.3433.A1.35+88+89). Fine light red clay (2.5YR 5/8) with many small white inclusions. Thick, good quality red slip (2.5YR 5/8).

41. Fig. 185. Front part of lamp with nozzle, part of discus and rear missing (95.3530.D3.33bis). Rim D app. 6 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with few dark inclusions. Matt weak red to red slip (10YR 4/3-2.5YR 5/6). Filling hole decentred. Worn.

L13: Vessberg Type 18/Broneer Type XXVII

One fragment belongs to this type. Only part of the discus with a herringbone pattern remains. Few good parallels to this kind of decoration have been published. In Cyprus a fragment in Paphos is dated to the 4th century AD.[98] According to Bailey the Cypriot copies of Broneer Type XXVII probably date from the end of the 2nd century AD, and may even have been made as late as the 4th century AD, particularly if the shoulder pattern has degenerated into a herringbone wreath.[99] Another fragment from Ephesus is dated to the period from the 2nd to the 3rd century AD. This fragment was classified to Broneer Type XXVII and considered a Corinthian product by the excavators.[100] L13.42 is not made of Corinthian clay, and following the date of the Paphian lamp a date in the 4th century AD is suggested.

42. Figs. 170 and 186. Discus and shoulder (96.3826.1.35). Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3) with a few reddish-brown and greyish-black inclusions. Shoulder decorated with a herringbone pattern. Tongue pattern on discus.

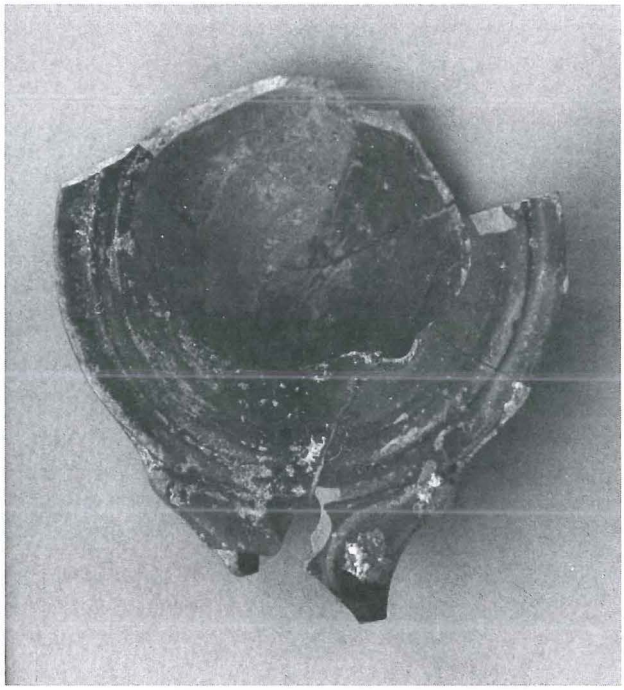

Fig. 185. L12.41.

Late Roman and Byzantine lamps

Only a few Late Roman and Byzantine lamps were found in the excavation, but it must be taken into consideration that if part of the nozzle and/or filling hole is not preserved the fragments are easily mistaken for "utility" ware because they are unslipped and have rather blurred decoration. They are generally made of light brown to reddish-yellow clay.

L14: Vessberg Type 19

This type is a small, elongated lamp with a small triangular solid handle. It is mould-made, and made of either compact, hard light brown clay like L14.44 or softer reddish-yellow clay like L14.43 and 45. The filling hole is framed by a small raised

[98] Giudice *et al.* 1998, 201, fig. 2 no. B6.
[99] Bailey 1988, 299.
[100] Gassner 1997, no. 818.



Fig. 186. L13.42.

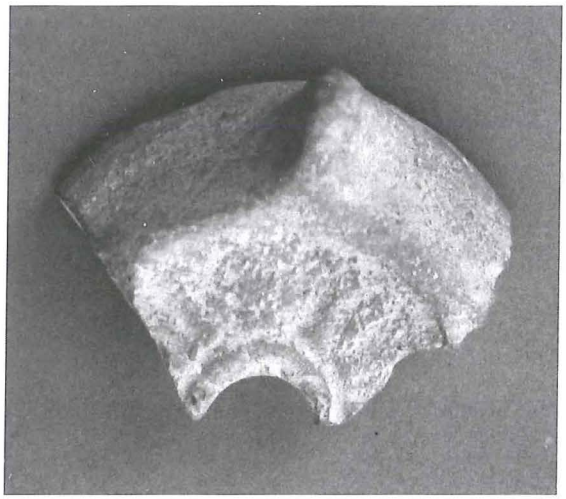

Fig. 187. L14.44.



Fig. 188. L15.46.

edge. L14.43 is decorated with a stamped or impressed decoration consisting of two small circles near the handle and a groove running from the handle towards the filling hole. L14.44 has a rib decoration on the discus. The three fragments were found in the surface soil. Oziol has proposed a more detailed classification of this type. L14.43 belongs to her first series, and L14.44 belongs to her third series.[101] However, the decoration of L14.44 is moulded, while the decoration of Oziol Series 3 is impressed. Parallels to L14.43 from Salamis have been dated to the 5th century AD based on the finds in Tomb 50.[102]

43. Fig. 170. Handle and discus fragment with impressed decoration near handle consisting of small circles and a rope-pattern (96.3533.1.31). D 7-10 cm. Fine soft reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with fine white inclusions very homogeneous distributed in clay.

44. Figs. 170 and 187. Handle and discus with moulded rib decoration on discus (96.3633.1.62). Compact, hard light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4) with fine white and black inclusions.

45. Fig. 170. Nozzle and side (97.3634.2.16). Fine soft reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8) with fine white and fewer black inclusions.

L15: Vessberg Type 20

The latest lamps belong to Vessberg Type 20, Dobbins Type 9 form 3 and Waagé type 49d.[103] They are mould-made, made of fine clay, and the colour ranges from a light brown to a reddish-yellow. They bear an incised geometric pattern on top and under the base, and variations of the decoration are seen in particular under the base. Only one type of decoration is seen on the fragments from Panayia Ematousa. Only L15.46 was found in a Late Roman context.

In Cyprus the type is known from excavations at Salamis,[104] from the site of Gouppes at Paphos,[105] from Agios Philon,[106] and from Topju Kien, Dhiorios and Ayia Kepir.[107] Outside Cyprus the type is well known in Syria, particularly in Antioch[108] but also at Ras Ibn Hani[109], Dibsi Faraj and Misis.[110]

Hayes and Dobbins proposed that these types were made in Syria,[111] while Oziol, supported by Bailey considers them Cypriot products.[112] Oziol

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[101] Vessberg 1953, 117; Oziol 1977, 255, fig. 12.

[102] Oziol 1993b, 69; Karageorghis 1967a, pl. CVL nos. 35 and 55.

[103] Vessberg 1953, 117; Daszewski 1979, 230-3; Waagé 1941, 66.

[104] Oziol & Pouilloux 1969, 113 nos. 472-3.

[105] Symenoglou 1975, pl. IV fig. 1 bottom right.

[106] Plat Taylor & Megaw 1980, pl. XXVII no. 6 and 13; Plat Taylor & Megaw 1981, 225 no. 1.

[107] Privitera 2000, 280 no. F5; Oziol 1977, 280-3 nos. 842-3, 845, 848, 851, 858-9, 861.

[108] Waagé 1941, fig. 79 nos. 141-2.

[109] Bounni *et al.* 1979, 286, figs. 52 and 53.

[110] Dobbins 1979, 231 nos. 144-5.

[111] Hayes 1980c, 84 nos.347 and 348, pl. 41; Dobbins 1979, 230.

[112] Oziol 1977, 399; Bailey 1988, 283.

dated the type between the 5th and the 6th century AD, and Hayes and Dobbins to the 6th century AD.[113]

Almost circular shape with nozzle almost absorbed within the body. The diameter varies between 8 and 8.5 cm and height around 2.0 cm.

46. Figs. 170 and 188. One half. Decorated on the top near the shoulder with two concentric circles with dots in between. Then half-circles with either one or three dots inside, then a small groove near filling hole. The half-circles with the filling hole in the middle form a sun. Below the lamp is decorated with two concentric circles with dots in between, and two parallel lines also with dots, going from wick hole to rear end (98.3727.C1.4). D 8.4 cm. H 2.1 cm. Fine, hard, compact reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with some fine white and few dark inclusions. Remains of secondary fire near probable nozzle (nozzle not preserved) Same type: 95.3631.H1.7, 96.3533.1.90, 97.3634.2.78, 97.3634.2.81, 99.3830.4.13.

Addendum

S. Bezzola, *Lucerne fitttili dagli scavi di Palaepaphos* (Ausgrabungen in Alt-Paphos auf Cypern, Band 5) 2004 was published after this paper went to press. Unfortunately it therefore was not possible to take this important publication into account.

[113] Oziol 1980, 398; Hayes 1980c, 84; Dobbins 1979, 230.

Terracotta figurines

Lone Wriedt Sørensen

Only a small number of fragmentary and rather worn terracotta figurines were found during the excavation. Most of the fragments belong to solid handmade figures, while a few are hollow or mould-made with flattened back. They all seem to belong to the Archaic period. Most of them were found in pits together with other Iron Age material, and whatever their original purpose they seem to have been disposed of intentionally. The majority had been dumped in Pit 2, the boat in Pit 8, a male head was found in the topmost layer of Pit 14. Two fragments in Unit 3, a bull's head and a muzzle were found in connection with Pit 11 in Unit 8.

They are made of comparatively fine clay, which is mostly fired to a pink or reddish-yellow colour, while a few are of a more brownish or whitish colour. Some of them may represent the same production, but the small number and the general bad preservation makes it impossible to decide, and the variety of types present does not suggest any particular interpretation. Most of the handmade fragments are parts of animals. The bodies and legs are impossible to identify more precisely, but the pinched manes of F1.3, F1.12-13 indicate they are horses. F1.4 looks like a dog,[1] and F1.8 is perhaps a bull.[2] F1.10 is the tail of a bird belonging either to a type described by Monloup as "colombe en vol" or to groups described as birds with open wings supported by short legs or cylindrical stands.[3] F1.1-2 are male heads. F1.1 with a beard may have worn a pointed cap[4] as does F1.2, which is rather small like some of the figures from Salamis.[5] F1.14 shows the torso of a figure holding the hands towards the breast. This is a common gesture of female figures, but usually the breasts are modelled.[6] F1.15 is a fragment of a hollow bull,[7] and the muzzle found the same place may belong to a similar bull. F1.17 is part of a small boat, probably a fishing boat.[8]

The fragments of mould-made figures with flattened back probably all represent females, but they are made in different moulds. They represent well-known types. They are standing with arms along the sides, and F2.20 holds a disc-shaped object, which is usually interpreted as a tympanon.[9]



Fig. 189. F.1.1.

F1: Handmade figurines

1. Fig. 189. Male head with beard (97.3734.A3.AR543). H 5 cm. Strong brown clay (7.5YR 5/6) with tiny voids, small black, red and white inclusions.
2. Fig. 190. Male head with cap (93.3431.3.AR11). H 5.9 cm. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4). White paint ? Pinched nose.

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[1] Cf. Karageorghis 1996, pl. XXVI.
[2] Cf. Karageorghis 1996, pl. XIX no. 3.
[3] Monloup 1984, 91, pl. 20; Karageorghis 1996, 49.
[4] Cf. for instance Monloup 1984, pl. 223-4.
[5] Monloup 1984, pl. 23, 439-57.
[6] Karageorghis 1998, pl. XIV no. 2.
[7] Karageorghis 1996, pl. XVI no. 16.
[8] Cf. also Hadjisavvas 1995, 94 fig. 9; Karageorghis 1996, 75 considers this type a merchant ship.
[9] For references cf. Sørensen 1991, 232, note 49.

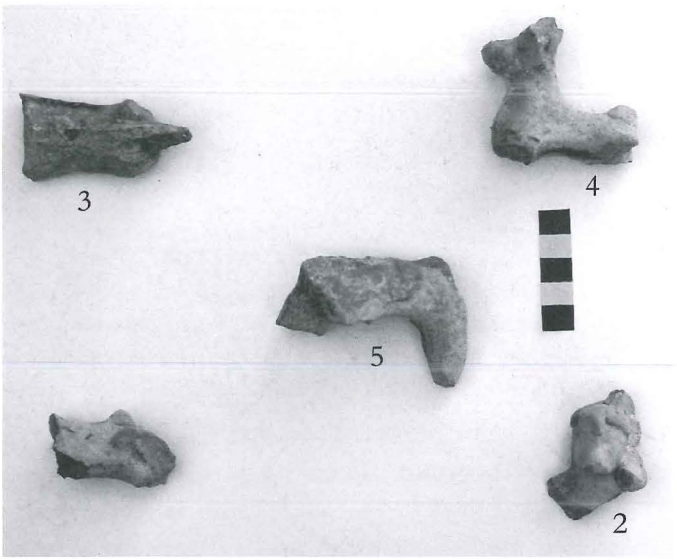

Fig. 190 F1.2-5.

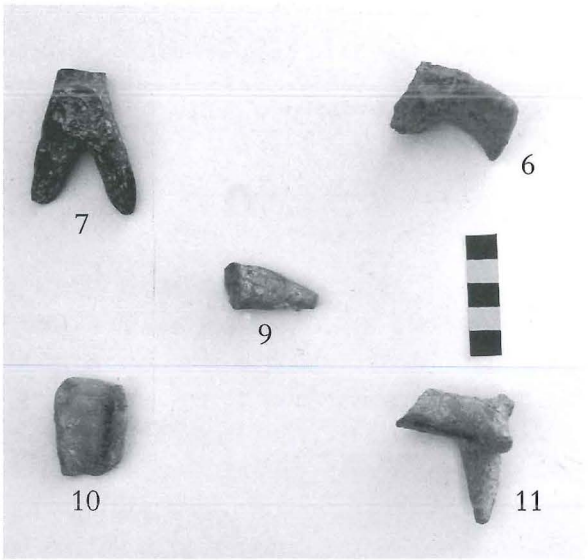

Fig. 191. F1.6- 7, 9-11.



Fig. 192. F1.12-13.



Fig. 193. F1.14.

3. Fig. 190. horse's head (93.3431.3.AR7). L 6.8 cm. Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4).
4. Fig. 190. Dog? (93.3431.3.AR6). L 7 cm. Legs missing. Pink clay and traces of red paint.
5. Fig. 190. Horse body with one leg (93.3431.3.AR8). Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with few grey inclusions.
6. Fig. 191. horse's head (93.3431.3.AR9). Pinkish-white clay (7.5YR 8/2) with white inclusions.
7. Fig. 191. Animal legs (93.3431.3.AR12). H 6.4 cm. Brown clay (7.5YR 5/4) with few red and white inclusions.
8. Bull's head (93.3629.3.AR16). H 3.5 cm. Reddish-yellow clay with tiny light reflecting inclusions.
9. Fig. 191. Animal leg (93.3431.3.AR14). H 4 cm. Reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Similar type: 99.3435.A2.AR794.
10. Fig. 191. Bird tail (93.3431.3.AR13). W 4.5 cm. Pink clay (5YR 8/3) with traces of light red paint (2.5YR 6/6).
11. Fig. 191. Animal body and hind leg (93.3431.3.AR17). H 5 cm. Pink clay (5YR 8/3) with red and black inclusions and traces of dark grey paint (5YR 4/1).
12. Fig. 192. horse's head with pellets for eyes (98.3434.F1.AR704). H 4.5 cm. Plain very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3) with yellowish-red core (5YR 5/6).
13. Fig. 192. horse's head with pinched mane and pellets for eyes (98.3434.F1.AR675). H 6.5 cm. Plain very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3) with yellowish-red core (5YR 5/6).
14. Fig. 193. Torso of figure holding hands towards the breast (98.3434.F1.AR703). H 5 cm. Plain very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with reddish-yellow core (7.5YR 6/6) and few inclusions. Similar: AR 540 (96.3826.D1) but probably held an animal in front of the body.
15. Fig. 194. Head of bull (97.3534.D1.AR620). Two joining fragments. 6.5 cm from neck to muzzle. Reddish-yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with few large dark brown and small white inclusions. Traces of red line (2.5YR 5/8) from ear to neck.
16. Fig. 194. Muzzle of animal (97.3533.N3.AR544). H 3.5 cm. Reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with pink core (7.5YR



Fig. 194. F1.15-16.



Fig. 195. F1.17.

17. Fig. 195. Part of boat (95.3629.N5.53). L 6 cm. Fine reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6).



Fig. 196. F2.

8/4), small voids and black and red inclusions. Traces of red paint (7.5R 4/8) in the mouth.

F2: Flat mould-made figurines

These were all found in Pit 2.

18. Fig. 196. Standing female with arms along the sides (93.3431.3.AR2). H 9.3 cm. Lower part missing. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with few red and white inclusions.

19. Fig. 196. Standing female with arms along the sides (93.3431.3.AR3). H 7.5 cm. Head and lower part missing. Pink clay (7.5YR 8/4).

20. Fig. 196. Standing female holding a disc-shaped object towards the body (93.3431.3.AR1). H 13 cm. Head missing. Pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with white and occasional large black inclusions. Traces of weak red paint (10R 4/4). She wears a long dress with traces of red paint.

21. Fig. 196. Standing female with arms along the sides (93.3431.3.AR15). H 8.7 cm. Lower part missing. Pink clay (7.5YR 8/4).

22. Fig. 196. Lower part of standing person (93.3431.3.AR5). H 7 cm. Reddish-yellow clay (5YR6/6) and traces of red paint (2.5YR 4/6).

Roof tiles from the excavation and survey

Peter Rose

During the excavations at Panayia Ematousa and the Aradippou Survey Project, part of at least 191 pan tiles and 3 cover tiles were found. This discrepancy may partly be caused by the difficulty of distinguishing fragments of cover tiles from those of drainpipes or amphorae. Lack of nail holes or any other type of attachments on the fragments found so far indicates that the pan tiles were held in place by their own weight. No decorated fragments were identified.

All of the tile fragments found on the site belong to the same late Hellenistic/early Roman type, which is closely related to Type X pan tiles from the Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates at Kourion.[1] Apart from a slight variation in size (<1 cm) there are few differences between the pan tiles found at Kourion and those found at Panayia Ematousa. However, there is a notable difference between the cover tiles, as the fragments found at Panayia Ematousa tend to be more rounded or U-shaped than those found at Kourion. They also lack any traces of the abrupt ridge, or step, that is found at the upper end of cover tiles from Kourion. However, as D. Soren rightly states, the function of this ridge in practice is very doubtful, and it may therefore have been omitted in connection with the cover tiles used at Panayia Ematousa.[2]

Another closely related type of pan tile is the one found during the excavations at Kition-Bamboula.[3] Again, the size varies slightly (<1 cm), but the main difference here is the lack of a 90° turn at the bottom end for directing the rain towards the centre of the tile. However, this feature is not an essential part of the tile, judging by the relatively few examples found with this device at other sites. The cover tiles from Kition-Bamboula and Kourion also seem to have been more pentagonal than those found at Panayia Ematousa.

T1: Pan tiles

Although no complete pan tile has as yet been found at either Panayia Ematousa or during the survey, the relatively small variation in shape and size of those tiles that have been found indicates a standardisation in the production form, which allows us to establish the original shape and dimensions.

The typical fabric varies from very pale brown (10YR 7/4) to reddish brown (5YR 5/6), with a yellow (10YR 7/6) to dark grey (5YR 4/1) exterior colour. The firing is homogeneous and rather hard, but the presence of small vents and many white and grey inclusions makes the tiles less compact.

The pan tiles are rectangular and have an estimated size of approximately 65 x 50 cm, with a thickness of 1.8-2.3 cm. A variation of <1 cm is crucial here for the roof to be functional.[4] The long sides are provided with raised edges 4-4.5 cm high and 2.5-4.5 cm wide, running from end to end. Along the upper part a small rounded ridge connects the outer squared edges across the tile's surface. This ridge is estimated as running 2-2.5 cm from the top of the tile and to have a height of 2.3-2.8 cm and a width of app. 2 cm. At the bottom end the square raised edges turn 90° along the corner, presumably to run for an additional few centimetres before tapering off into the upper surface. Sometimes the turn is in the form of triangular wedges and sometimes it is more abrupt. This feature would generally direct the rain towards the centre of the tile.

Compared to similar Roman tiles, the lower end of the pan tiles would also have a heavy trian-

[1] Huffstot 1987, 263-99.
[2] Huffstot 1987, 277.
[3] Callot 1983,107-12.
[4] Henrickson & Blackman 1999, 310.

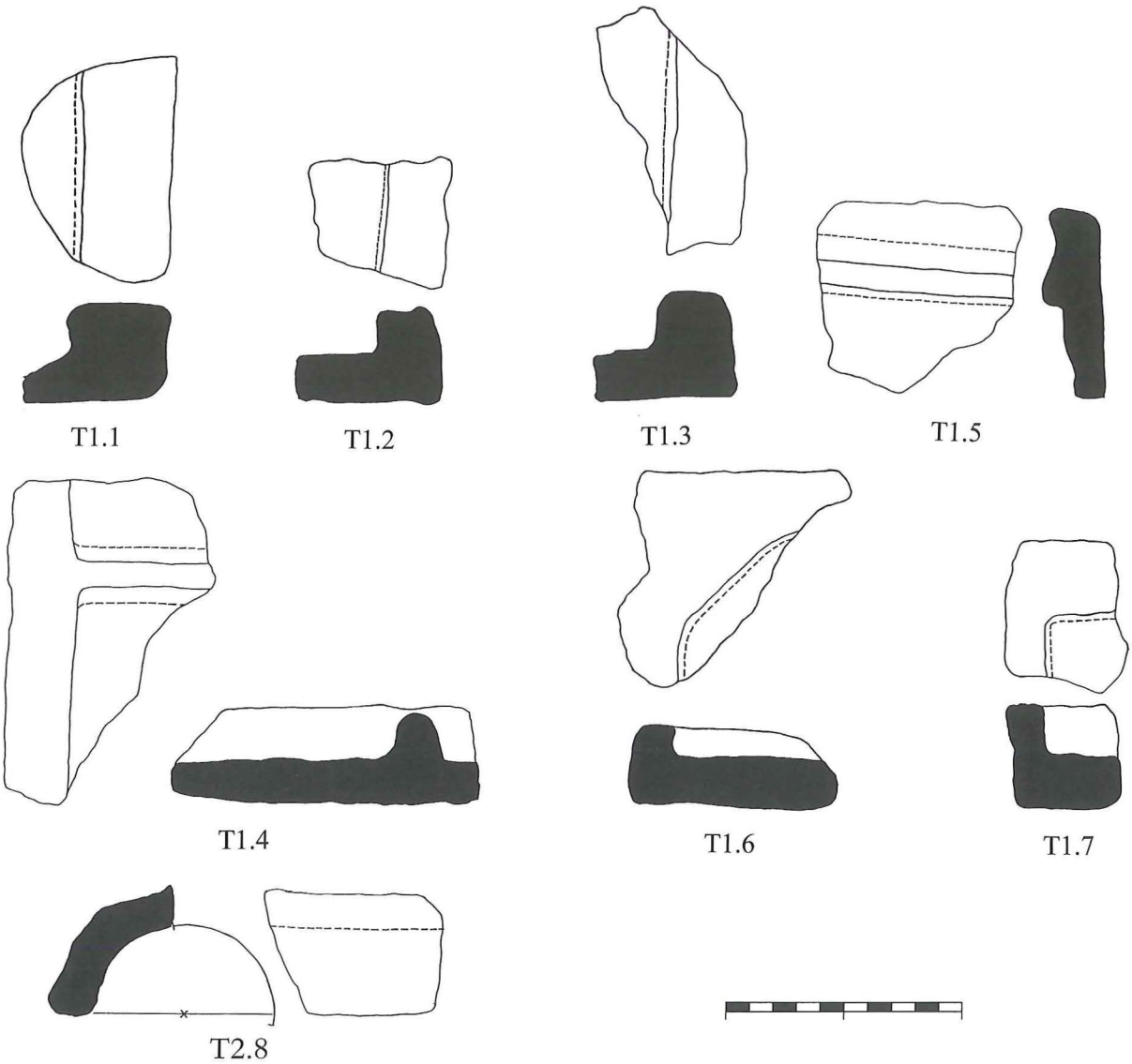

Fig. 197. T1-2.

gular cross-section attached to the underside, with the point set at the lowest end of the tile.[5] However, in order for the tile to be hooked firmly in place over the ridge of the tile below, the cross-section had to be cut back at the corners.

1. Fig. 197. Raised edge of pan tile (T00C01). T 1.8 cm. H 4.1 cm. W 4.2 cm. Reddish brown fabric (5YR 5/6) of coarse, porous clay with many small greenish inclusions. Numerous tiny pale, dark reddish to dark reddish brown and grey to dark grey inclusions. Some large to pebble-sized pale buff and brown inclusions. Dark grey exterior clay (5YR 4/1). Signs of secondary burning.

2. Fig. 197. Raised edge of pan tile (T00C02). T 2 cm. H 4.1 cm. W ca. 2.7 cm. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with some small to large (3 mm.) oblong inclusions and medium to large dark reddish brown inclusions. Very pale brown clay exterior (10YR 8/4).

3. Fig. 197. Raised edge of pan tile (T00C03). T 2.1 cm. H 4.5 cm. W 3.2 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6) with tiny voids. Many tiny creamy white, buff, orange-red and grey to dark grey inclusions. Light brown clay exterior (7.5YR 6/4).

4. Fig. 197. Upper left edge of pan tile with rounded ridge (T00C04). Edge T 1.8 cm. H 4 cm. W 2.8 cm. Ridge H 1.8 cm. W 2.2 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with some tiny to small voids. Many tiny buff, grey and reddish

[5] Henrickson & Blackman 1999, 311.

brown inclusions. A few large dark grey inclusions. Pink clay exterior (7.5YR 8/4).

5. Fig. 197. Rounded ridge from upper section of pan tile. (T00C05). T 1.8 cm. H 2.3 cm. W 2 cm. Yellow fabric (10YR 8/6) with some small to large angular voids. Many tiny to small buff and grey inclusions. Yellow clay exterior (10YR 7/6).

6. Fig. 197. Lower left corner of pan tile (T00C06). T 2 cm. H 4.3 cm. W 2.5 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6) with very tiny to small voids. Some very tiny reddish and buff inclusions. Reddish yellow clay exterior (7.5YR 7/4).

7. Fig. 197. Lower left corner of pan tile (T00C07). T 2.3 cm. H 4.3 cm. W 3.2 cm. Reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/6) with few tiny voids. Many very tiny white inclusions, a few tiny to small grey and some medium to large reddish brown inclusions. Reddish yellow clay exterior (5YR 6/6).

T2: Cover tiles

The fabric colour of the cover tiles that have been found is typically reddish yellow, but has some variation (7.5YR 7/6 - 5YR 7/6). The exterior colour ranges from red (2.5YR 4/6) to reddish yellow (5YR 7/6). The firing is homogeneous but with many small inclusions and lime particles, particularly on the inside. This may indicate the use of lime mortar for securing the cover tiles in place.

The tiles are elongated, U-shaped or pipe-like with a diameter of approximately 7 cm at the upper end and 13 cm at the lower end. The thickness varies from 2 to 2.5 cm. Their length is estimated to somewhere between 60-65 cm, based on the length of the pan tiles. The interior height of the curve gradually increases from the upper end toward the lower end in order to fit over the cover tile below.

8. Fig. 197. Upper end of cover tile (97.3734.B1.19). T 2 cm. D app. 7.5 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with small voids. Many small inclusions and lime particles. Red (2.5YR 4/6) to strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay exterior.

9. Fig. 197. Lower end of cover tile (97.3734.B1.20). T 2.5 cm. D app. 13 cm. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with small voids. Many small inclusions and lime particles. Reddish yellow clay exterior (5YR 7/6).

The glass

Rune Frederiksen

More than a thousand pieces of glass were found at Panayia Ematousa.[1] But as to be expected from a habitation site, a large number of these are too fragmentary to allow specific classification.[2] However, one small flask (G3.69) survived intact, and altogether 110 fragments could be classified. Chronologically they span from the 2nd century BC to the 7th century AD, but there is a clear numerical predominance of the thin blown quality characteristic of the Imperial period. The majority of the fragments have been found in the upper layers of the excavation, corresponding to the later architectural phases of the Imperial period.

The glass from Panayia Ematousa reflects the major trends in types and forms in the wide chronological span between Hellenistic and Byzantine times and corresponds well to the identification of the site as a villa or hamlet: the object types are for everyday use.[3] Open shapes used as tablewares for food and drink dominate, as well as objects used for personal care. First and foremost the finds relate to glass found elsewhere in Cyprus and in the Eastern Mediterranean.

It is interesting, but not at all surprising, that people living in the countryside obtained and used more or less the same products as people living in large towns. But here we must remember that Kition, a large metropolis as it was, was within walking distance of Panayia Ematousa. Glass was a very cheap product at least after the new blowing technique was introduced all over the Empire, which happened shortly after the invention or adoption of the technique around the middle of the 1st century BC. The glass found at Panayia Ematousa represents primarily mass-produced wares, and together with finds of local Cypriot manufacture it reflects contact with the outside world, probably via nearby Kition.

Cast glass

G1: Bowls

The site has produced types well-known in the Hellenistic East as well as a few typical Early Roman pieces. Some 24 fragments of Hellenistic cast monochrome bowls represent the earliest type of glassware identified in a noteworthy quantity, G1a-b.[4] Bowls with grooves, G1a, slightly outnumber un-grooved ones, G1b, and colours are highly varied, e.g. amber, colourless, dark blue, light green, purple and olive brown. However, greyish is the most frequent colour. The grooves are usually set close to the rim, and if a fragment is broken off close to the rim, it is of course impossible to determine whether it derives from a grooved or an un-grooved bowl. Such fragments, however, are rare in our material.[5] Exact parallels showing both the same shapes and grooving are not easily found, but bowls with either similar shape or grooving are found elsewhere in Cyprus[6] and beyond the island e.g. at Carthage,[7] Jerusalem[8] and of course at Tel Anafa, where the class apparently originated and where it has been found in

[1] For earlier comments on cat.nos. 1, 6, 25, 32-33, 38-40 and 69-70 see Frederiksen 1998.

[2] Cf. e.g. Jennings 1997-98, 111, commenting on this situation in the Souk area in Beirut.

[3] Accordingly, many parallels were found in habitation quarters of ancient Beirut, in the Souk Area, see Jennings 1997-98. For the habitation areas in Carthage, "Quartier Magon" see Fünfschilling 1999, 435.

[4] Grose 1979 on the class in general.

[5] Ariel 1990, 150 discusses this problem in connection with the material found at Jerusalem.

[6] Grose 1986, 187 with references; Lightfoot 1993, 22.

[7] Fünfschilling 1999, Abb. 3-4.

[8] Ariel 1990, fig. 27.

abundance.[9] Some fragments probably belong to "group A" and "D" from Tel Anafa, but because of the great variety in shape, diameter, grooving and colour, only a few exact parallels are proposed.[10]

Grose, commenting upon the monochrome cast class found at Kourion,[11] posited that its occurrence is only natural considering the short distance between the island and the Phoenician coast from where it derived, but bowls of this class have indeed been found almost everywhere in the Empire.[12] The type is considered to be the first glassware to be widely used as tableware,[13] and this corresponds with its occurrence in a habitation phase dated between 125 BC and AD 60 when the type seems to have flourished. The fragments occur in various contexts in the excavation, but G1a.11 and G1b.20-22 were found inthe fill of Pit-room 2 dated to the third quarter of the first century BC.[14]

Five fragments of Ribbed Bowls were found (G1c). G1c.28 (Fig. 198) may be identified as a mid-Hellenistic cast monochrome Syro-Palestinian fluted bowl, but it is very abraded. It was found together with pottery dating from the late 2nd century BC to AD 10.[15] G1c.29 (Fig. 198) is a fragment of a very fine ribbed bowl with distinct internal grooves. The profile is more shallow and curved than usual, but it corresponds with the general class of ribbed bowls typical for late Hellenistic and Early Roman Imperial times.[16] So do G1c.25-27. Rim G1c.25 compares with Isings' Form 3a, while the depth corresponds with his Form 3b,[17] both called Pillar Moulded Bowls. The profile is very characteristic, but it has not been possible to find exact parallels so far, although it may be compared with a bowl from Tille on the Euphrates.[18] G1c.26-27 belong to ribbed bowls of a slightly different type like the one found near the Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates at Kourion, which is dated to the last decades of the 1st century BC or the beginning of the 1st century AD.[19]

G1a: Grooved bowls

1.[20] Rim (95.3531.D1.35). One interior horizontal groove below edge of rim. D app. 20 cm. MT 0.4 cm. Dark blue.
2. Rim (95.3629.N6.10). One interior horizontal groove below edge of rim. D ? MT 0.32 cm. Brown.
3. Rim (94.3630.B4.AR156). Two interior horizontal grooves below edge of rim. D app. 14 cm. MT 0.45 cm. Olive-green.
4. Rim (94.3631.1.AR364a). D app. 15 cm. MT 0.4 cm. Amber-coloured.
5. Rim (97.3634.A1.59). Two interior horizontal grooves below rim. D 17 cm. MT 0.5 cm. Dark yellow-brown (10YR 3/4).
6.[21] Rim (94.3729.C6.AR131). One interior horizontal groove below edge of rim. D app. 15 cm. MT 0.3 cm. Colourless.
7. Rim (95.3731.3.20). One interior horizontal groove below edge of rim. D app. 15 cm. MT 0.4 cm. Light grey (5Y 7/1).
8. (95.3731.3.21). From the same bowl as/or from another identical with G1a.7.
9. Rim (96.3733.A3.15). Three interior horizontal grooves below edge of rim. D app. 15 cm. MT 0.65 cm. Dark green/honey coloured.
10. Body sherd (96.3733.E3.38). Two interior grooves. MT 0.4 cm. Honey coloured.
11. Fig. 198. Rim (98.3734.D2.248). Two interior horizontal grooves below rim. D ? MT 0.5 cm. Olive brown.

G1b: Monochrome cast bowls

12. Fig. 198. Rim (98.3433.F1.10). D 16.5 cm. MT 0.4 cm. Greenish grey (5G 5/1).
13. Fig. 198. Rim (99.3435.B1.72). D 6 cm. MT 0.4 cm. Purple.
14. Rim (93.3531.1.11). D ? MT 0.4 cm. Dark blue.
15. Fig. 198. Rim (97.3534.B1.96). D 15 cm. MT 0.67 cm. Olive brown (2.5Y 4/4).
16. Rim (99.3633N.A1.10). D app. 20 cm. MT 0.5 cm. Pale green (5G 6/2).
17. Rim (94.3729.C6.AR171). D app. 12 cm. MT 0.4 cm. Amber-coloured.
18. Rim (94.3729.C6.AR172). D app. 10 cm. MT 0.4 cm. Colourless.
19. Rim (94.3729.C6.AR174). D app. 16 cm. MT 0.3 cm. Colourless with a tinge of green.
20. Fig. 198. Rim (98.3734.D2.241). D 16 cm. MT 0.65 cm. Dark grey (5Y 4/3-4/4).

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[9] Weinberg 1970; Weinberg 1973; Grose 1986, 187-8.
[10] Frederiksen 1998, 360.
[11] Grose 1986, 188.
[12] Grose 1986, 187; Lightfoot 1993, 22.
[13] Grose 1979, 54.
[14] Sørensen in PE I, 135.
[15] Sørensen in PE I, 129.
[16] Isings 1957, 17-20; Lightfoot 1993, 27.
[17] Isings 1957, 18-19.
[18] Lightfoot 1993, 22-38, especially 27-37, fig. 44 no. 5.
[19] Grose 1986, 188 no. 4, pl. XXXIX no. 1.
[20] Cf n. 1.
[21] Cf n. 1.

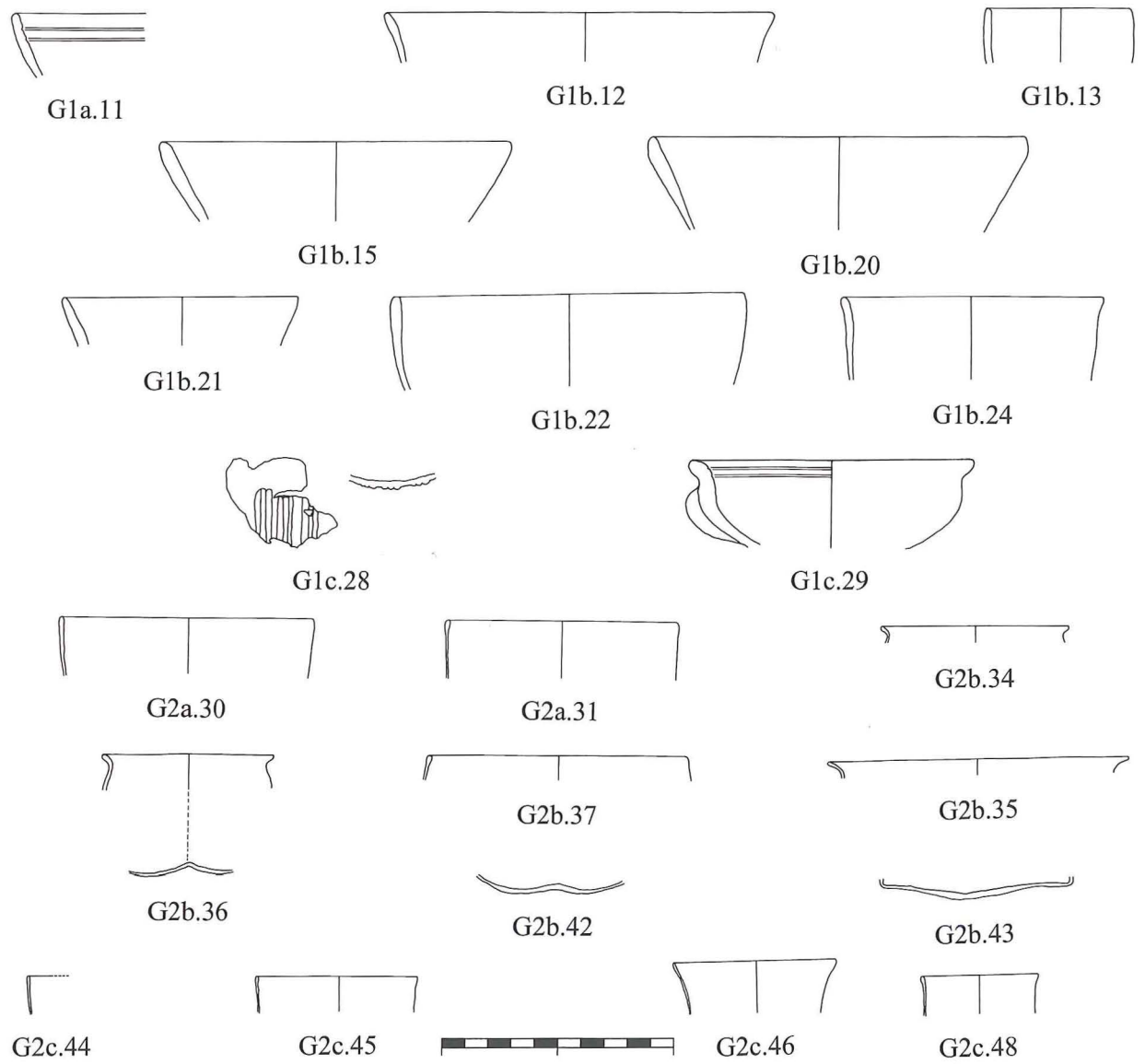

Fig. 198. G1 and G2a-c. Drawing: Rune Fredriksen.

21. Fig. 198. Rim (98.3734.D2.243). D 10 cm. MT 0.5 cm. Dark grey (5Y 4/4).
22. Fig. 198. Rim (98.3734.D2.252). D 15 cm. MT 0.55 cm. Grey (5Y 5/6).
23. Rim (99.3927.A2.15). D app. 15 cm. MT 0.5 cm. Light green.
24. Fig. 198. Rim (99.3927.N2.36). D 11 cm. MT 0.35 cm. Reddish yellow-brown (7.5YR 5/8-6/8).

G1c: Ribbed bowls

25.[22] Rim (94.3629.AW5.AR118). D 9 cm. Pale green.
26. Body fragment near base (95.3629.N3.27). T 0.3 cm. T at ribs 0.6 cm. Pale green (5G 7/2).
27. Body fragment (96.3629.S2.23). T 0.3 cm. T at ribs 0.5 cm. Light blue.
28. Fig. 198. Rim (94.3631.B3.AR354). T 0.2-0.3 cm. Pale green. Perhaps of the type "Mid Hellenistic monochrome Syro-Palestinian Fluted bowl" dated 150 BC to early 1st century BC.[23]
29. Fig. 198. Rim (97.3534.1.79). Shallow bowl with large ribs and two incised internal grooves near rim. D 12 cm. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 - 4/11).[24]

Blown glass

Most fragments derive from forms belonging to the well-known free-blown Roman glass with no

[22] Cf n. 1.
[23] Grose 1989, 194, cat. 211.
[24] Cf. Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, 209 no. 33 (not identical).

ornamentation except for occasional incisions, pinching and applied coloured glass. Most of the fragments are light green, the predominant colour of Cypriot blown glass,[25] but also colourless, blue, light bluish and greyish nuances are observed. The fragments represent at least five basic forms, of open shapes for everyday use as table-ware and small containers for cosmetics, dating from early Imperial times and well into early Byzantine times.

G2: Beakers/cups

Numerous fragments of many kinds of beakers were found. The cylindrical shapes with rounded slightly in-curved or vertical rims,[26] as well as shapes belonging to the sack-shaped class are typical.[27] The sack-shaped fragments are not strictly identical in shape and thickness. G2b.35 is of an extremely fine and thin fabric, while G2b.40, is decorated with two sets of five finely incised horizontal lines definitely wheel-made. Both the cylindrical and sack-shaped types are described by Vessberg as typical for Cyprus and considered products of the island, a suggestion, which seems reasonable.[28] On the other hand both types are common all over the Empire, and the issue cannot be settled, if at all, before a glass-factory with deposits in Cyprus is actually found, or perhaps until more extensive analyses are carried out. Both types originated in the 1st century AD, and continued in the 2nd, but the cylindrical type is still found in the 3rd century AD.[29] As to the function of beakers of the cylindrical type Vessberg argued that they were not used as drinking vessels, because of their often rough and unpolished rims. He therefore suggested that they were used as containers for unguents and cosmetics. This interpretation of function was greatly inspired by Vessberg's own suggestion that the type was often lidded.[30]

Conical beakers (G2c) constitute a third category, which may be compared with vessels found at Carthage, although exact parallels are wanting. A larger number of rims and bases undoubtedly derive from decorated beakers, but the state of preservation does not allow us to suggest the exact type of decoration which was often made on the side of the vessels. One fragment, G2d.55 is decorated with incised lines, and a few fragments with pinching. G2d.58-59 probably belong to jars rather than beakers. Although this type of pinching is not common, it is known from Cypriot and Near Eastern contexts dating from the 3rd to the 7th century AD.[31]

G2a: Cylindrical-shaped beakers

30. Fig. 198. Rim (98.3433.A1.39). D 11 cm. T 0.1-0.2 cm. Light bluish-grey (5B 7/1).

31. Fig. 198. Rim (98.3433.A1.40). D 10 cm. MT 0.3 cm. Light greenish-grey (5 GY 7/1).32

32.33 Rim (95.3530.F1.179). D 8 cm. MT 0.1 cm. Colourless.

33.34 Rim (95.3530.F1.181). D 8 cm. MT 0.1 cm. Colourless.

G2b: Sack-shaped beakers

34. Fig. 198. Rim (98.3432.N2.17). D 8 cm. MT 0.2 cm. Yellow (5Y 7/6).

35. Fig. 198. Rim (98.3433.2.55). D 13 cm. T 0.2 cm. Light greenish-grey (5 GY 7/1).

36. Fig. 198. Rim & base (98.3433.A1.9). D 7cm. MT 0.2 cm. Light greenish-grey (5G 7/1).

37. Fig. 198. Rim (94.3530.2.AR353). D 11 cm. MT 0.1 cm. Pale green.[35]

38.[36] Rim (94.3530.C2.AR347). D 8 cm. MT 0.2 cm. Pale green.

39.[37] Rim (94.3530.C2.AR350). D 7.5 cm. MT 0.2 cm. Pale green.

40.[38] Rim (94.3530.C2.AR351). Two rows of 5 finely incised lines externally. D 7.5 cm. MT 0.2 cm. Pale green.

41. Rim (95.3530.C4.37). D 7 cm. MT 0.2 cm. Light greenish-grey (5G 7/1).

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[25] E.g. Vessberg 1952, 131-2.

[26] Vessberg 1952, 120, AI possibly of the undecorated category a.

[27] Vessberg 1952. 121, A2 a.

[28] Vessberg 1952. 119. On local glass production in general see Vessberg & Westholm 1956, 194-5.

[29] Vessberg 1952, 118-20; Grose 1986, 188-9.

[30] Vessberg & Westholm 1956, 198ff.; Cf. Grose 1986, 189.

[31] Vessberg 1952, 145-6, Jar AI pl. IV no. 22; Weinberg 1988, 82, cf. 82 nos. 370-1.

[32] Cf. Fünfschilling 1999, Abb. 9 no. 252.

[33] Cf n. 1.

[34] Cf n. 1.

[35] Cf. Fünfschilling 1999, Abb. 9 no. 251.

[36] Cf n. 1.

[37] Cf n. 1.

[38] Cf n. 1.

42. Fig. 198. Base. (98.3734.C3.50). D ? MT 0.2 cm. Colourless.[39]
43. Fig. 198. Base (99.3730.NA1.46). W 8.5 cm. MT 0.3 cm. Colourless.[40]

G2c: Conical beakers

44. Fig. 198. Rim (98.3432.N3.18). Light greenish-grey (5 BG 7/1).[41]
45. Fig. 198. Rim (96.3533.2.116). D 7 cm. T 0.5 cm. Light green. Same as G2c.44.
46. Fig. 198. Rim (99.3730.NA1.48). D 7 cm. T. 0.1 cm. Light greenish-grey (5 GY 7/1).[42]
47. Rim (99.3830.2.13). D 6.5 cm. T 1.3 cm. Colourless.[43]
48. Fig. 198. Rim (99.3927.N2.38 & 39). D 5 cm. T 0.05 cm. Light blue.[44]

G2d: Other beakers and jars

49. Fig. 199. Base (95.3530.E1.43). W 4.5 cm. MT 0.2 cm. Light greenish-grey (5BG 7/1).[45]
50. Fig. 199. Base (95.3530.F1.178). D ? MT 0.2 cm. Colourless.[46]
51. Base (94.3530.2C.AR204). MT 0.45 cm. Light blue.[47]
52. Base (95.3530.E1.47). MT 0.3 cm. Colourless.[48]
53. Fig. 199. Base (96.3629.P3.20). W 6.2 cm. MT 0.3 cm. Light green.[49]
54. Base (96.3826.A2.226). MT 0.4 cm. Light green. Same as G2d.53.
55. Base and body (97.3530.P9.27). Two incised lines on shoulder. MT 0.3 cm. Light greenish grey (5GY 7/1). Same as G2d.53.
56. Base (94.3530.C2.AR349). MT 0.15 cm. Colourless.[50]
57. Fig. 199. Base of beaker (?) with folded tubular ring (95.3530.F1.176). D 4 cm. Colourless.
58. Fig. 199. Body of jar (?) with pinching (96.3633.1.83). T 0.1 cm. Colourless.
59. Fig. 199. Body of jar (?) with pinching (97.3734.1.28). T 0.2 cm. Light blue-grey (5B 7/1).

G3: Unguentaria & other flasks

A number of flask fragments were found. G3.69, an intact small thin-walled flask, is identical with Vessberg's Flask AIa with spherical or depressed spherical body and folded rim. The type dates from the beginning of the invention of glass blowing and onwards, and is very common in Cyprus.[51] G3.60 is an almost complete lip, which probably belongs to the same type, while other fragments like G3.68-70 rather belong to Vessberg's Flask AIII with pear-shaped body dating to the beginning of the Imperial period.[52]

An unguentarium (G3.62) is almost identical to one in the Royal Ontario Museum dated to the late 1st century AD and represents a type known elsewhere in Cyprus.[53]

60: Folded rim-fragment of flask? (94.3530.C2.AR348). Lip D 1.7 cm. T app. 0.1 cm. Pale green.
61. Neck of flask (95.3530.F1.173). D 1.2 cm. T 0.1 cm. Colourless.
62. Fig. 199. Rim of unguentarium (98.3434.1.44). D 3 cm. Light greenish-grey (5BG 7/1).[54]
63. Fig. 199. Rim (95.3530.F1.177). D 3 cm. Light olive/bottle-green.[55]
64. Body to neck (95.3530.F1.171). Neck D 1.5 cm. T 0.2 cm. Colourless.
65. Fig. 199. Rim of flask (94.3630.3.AR201). D 4.7 cm. Light green.
66. Base of unguentarium (93.3729.B4.30). D 2.2 cm. T 0.4 cm. Colourless.
67. Base of unguentarium (96.3729.N3.127). T 0.2 cm. Light blue.
68. Fig. 199. Body to neck of flask (99.3730.NA1.45). Upper D 1.8 cm. T 0.1 cm. Greenish grey (5GY 6/1).[56]
69.[57] (96.3731.B4.3.AR526). Flask with folded rim and depressed spherical body. H 4.4 cm. Lip D 1.25 cm. Max. W 2.1 cm. MT 0.3 cm. Light blue.
70.[58] Flask? (96.3826.A2.224). Large neck-to-body fragment of Pear-shaped vessel. Neck W 1.2 cm. MT 0.2 cm. Light green.

G4: Stemmed cups/wine glasses

A number of fragments of various types of stemmed glass confirm continued activity at

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[39] As Vessberg 1952, AII a pl. III no. 12.
[40] As Vessberg 1952, AII a pl. III no. 13.
[41] Similar to Fünfschilling 1999, Abb. 8 no. 222.
[42] Similar to Fünfschilling 1999, Abb. 9 no. 247.
[43] Similar to Fünfschilling 1999, Abb. 8 no. 220.
[44] Similar to Fünfschilling 1999, Abb. 8 no. 222.
[45] As Fünfschilling 1999, Abb. 19 no. 726.
[46] Cf. Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, 633 pl. LXXXVIII no. 10.
[47] Similar to Fünfschilling 1999, Abb. 12 no. 388.
[48] Similar to Fünfschilling 1999, Abb. 12 no. 388.
[49] Cf. Fünfschilling 1999, Abb. 19 no. 719.
[50] Similar to Fünfschilling 1999, Abb. 12 no. 397.
[51] Vessberg 1952, 131-2.
[52] Vessberg 1952, 131, 134.
[53] Hayes 1975, 125 with references.
[54] Close to Hayes 1975, fig. 14 no. 486.
[55] Probably belongs to Hayes Unguentaria class 1 (1975, 123ff).
[56] Possibly Vessberg 1952, AIII.a pl. VII no. 23.
[57] Cf n. 1.
[58] Cf n. 1.

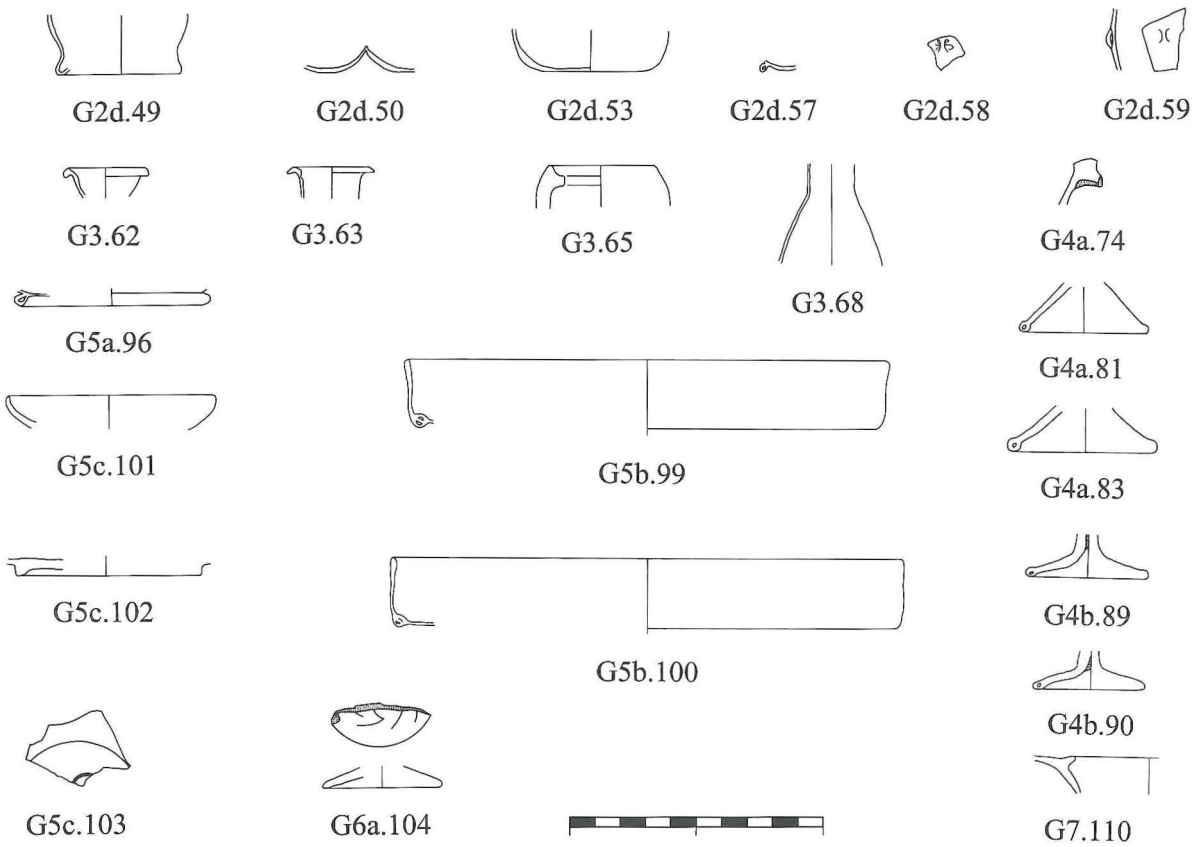

Fig. 199. G2d and G3-7. Drawing: Rune Fredriksen.

Panayia Ematousa in Late Roman and Early Byzantine times. It is noteworthy that the fragments are just as often colourless or bluish as light green. When Isings' publication appeared in 1957 this shape with a bluish colour was not documented in Cyprus, whereas both the green and blue were common at other sites, e.g. Rome.[59] The stemmed cup is a very common type in Late Roman and Byzantine contexts and the variations in shape and colour are many. However, the fragments found at Panayia Ematousa belong to two basic types. Both have circular folded feet, but the stem of the high conical type as G4a.71-86,[60] is straight up to the solid point which meets the bottom of the beaker. The stem of the other type is either concave up to the solid point, or has an inward bend like nos. G4b.87-92.[61] The concave type[62] is known from the Late Roman period, from about AD 450 to 650 and is often found at church and town sites in the Eastern Mediterranean.[63] In Cyprus parallels have been found at Ayios Philon, Salamis[64] and at Saranda Kolones at Paphos and Soloi.[65] It cannot be excluded, though, that some fragments listed as this type below, such as G4c.93, may rather belong to the type with a flat folded foot. This latter type apparently dates slightly later than the concave type, perhaps towards the end of the 7th century AD. Parallels in Cyprus are known

[59] Isings 1957, 139-40.

[60] Almost identical with a shape found at Ayios Philon (Plat Taylor & Megaw 1981, 226-7, fig. 46 no. 27).

[61] Isings 1957, form 111; Vessberg 1952, 124, pl. IV no. 17. A good example from Jerusalem, see Ariel 1990, fig. 32 no. Gl.74.

[62] Frederiksen 1998, 363 described as the type with a conical base.

[63] Young 1993, 40. The type is also common in Egypt, while it apparently does not exist in Italic glass, see Vessberg 1952, 124.

[64] For Ayios Philon see supra n. 50. For Salamis see Chavane 1975, 57-9, 59 no. 156, 60 no. 161, 61 no. 163, 62 nos. 165-6, pls. 18 and 63.

[65] Young 1993, 41 n. 13 with references.

from e.g. Kourion[66] and Saranda Kolones.[67] At Dhiorios it was noted that in comparison to the occurrence of ceramic drinking vessels of the 7th century AD, the quantity of this type of glass was impressive, and it was also proposed that the glass cups were local products.[68] The lack of pottery drinking vessels is hardly surprising, however, since drinking cups were not part of the Late Roman ceramic production, presumably because they had been ousted by drinking vessels of other materials, notably glass[69] or metal.

G4a: High conical foot

71. Base (93.3532.1.12 & 13). D 4 cm. Pale green (5G 6/2).
72. Base (93.3729.B2.8). D 5 cm. Light green.
73. Base (93.3729.B3.21). D app. 4 cm. Green.
74. Fig. 199. Base (95.3730.1.6). D 3.5 cm. Pale green (5G 7/2).
75. Base (95.3730.2.14). D app. 4 cm. Light blue.
76. Base (95.3730.A1.11). D app. 4 cm. Light green.
77. Base (95.3730.A1.12). D ? Light green.
78. Base (95.3730.A1.40). D app. 4 cm. Pale green.
79. Base (95.3730.A2.5). D app. 4 cm. Pale green (5G 6/2).
80. Base (97.3634.2.86). D 7 cm. Greenish grey (5G 6/1).
81. Fig. 199. Base (99.3730.NA1.39). D 5 cm. Pale turquoise.
82. Base (96.3826.2.18). D 4.5 cm. Pale green (5G 6/2).
83. Fig. 199. Base (99.3732.W2.16). D 5.5 cm. Light greenish-grey (5BG 7/1).
84. Base (99.3830.3.35). D 5 cm. Light greenish-grey (5G 7/1 - 5BG 7/1).
85. Base (99.3830.A1.35). D 5.5 cm. Light greenish-grey (5GY 7/1 - 5GY 6/1).
86. Base (99.3830.A1.38). D 4.5 cm. Light greenish-grey (5G 7/1-6/1).

G4b: Bent or conical foot

87. Base (98.3433.1.60). D 3.4 cm. Light greenish-grey (5G 7/1).
88. Base (95.3730.A2.35). D app. 4.5 cm. Pale green.
89. Fig. 199. Base (99.3828.A1.12). D 5 cm. Light greenish-grey (5G 7/1).
90. Fig. 199. Base (99.3828.3.17). D 4.5 cm. Light blue.
91. Base (99.3830.A1.36). D 4 cm. Dark grey (2.5Y 6/4).
92. Base (99.3830.B2.5). D 3.4 cm. Pale green (5G 6/2).

G4c: Flat folded foot

93. Base (95.3531.1.12). D app. 4 cm. Light greenish grey (5G 7/1).

G4d: Lamp/stemmed goblet

94. Base (99.3435.1.41). D 3 cm.[70]

G5: Plates

Despite the fact that some profiles of plates are well preserved and very characteristic, it has not been possible to find exact parallels. However, dishes dated by Whitehouse to the 1st century AD are close to two fine fragments of shallow plates with a double-folded base, G5b.99-100 (Fig. 199). More distantly related parallels to fragments of plates with tubular base-ring are known from Cyprus as well as Carthage. Another fragment from Carthage tentatively dated to the Early Imperial times is similar to the plate with the solid base-ring, G5c.102.[71]

G5a: Plates with tubular base-ring

95. Base (94.3631.2.AR291). D 14 cm. Colourless.[72]
96. Fig. 199. Base (96.3533.2.126). D 7 cm. Honey-coloured.[73]
97. Base (96.3533.2.128). D 10 cm. Honey-coloured. Same as G5a.96.
98. Base (96.3826.A2.222). D ? Light blue. Same as G5a.96.

G5b: Shallow plates with double-folded base

99. Fig. 199. Base to rim (94.3530.2.AR160). D 19 cm. Pale green.[74]
100. Fig. 199. Base to rim (95.3530.F1.174). D 20 cm. Pale green. Same as G5b.99.

G5c: Other plates

101. Fig. 199. Rim of small plate (94.3530.C2.AR346). D 8 cm. MT 0.3 cm. Light turquoise.
102. Fig. 199. Solid base ring (94.3729.D5.AR188). D 7 cm. Bluish.[75]
103. Fig. 199. Base with circular coloured decoration (99.3732N.B1.29). T 0.05-0.1 cm. Light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6). Decoration: greyish-blue.

G6: Pyxides

Two bases of pyxides with applied flat base-plates, G6b.106-107 may be compared to Vessberg's Pyxis BII,[76] while another two fragments,

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[66] Young 1993, 41. The parallel here was found with a coin of Justinian II (AD 685-695).
[67] Megaw 1971, 131-2 fig. 5, 146.
[68] Catling 1972, 77-8; Young 1993, 41.
[69] Cf. Hayes 1972, 425; Lund 1996b, 110.
[70] Similar to Fünfschilling 1999, Abb. 20 no. 767.
[71] Fünfschilling 1999, 452.
[72] Similar to Fünfschilling 1999, Abb. 7, no. 155.
[73] Cf. Vessberg 1952, 113 B1a, pl. I nos. 3-7.
[74] Similar to Whitehouse 1997, nos. 77-78.
[75] Similar to Fünfschilling 1999, Abb. 5 no. 103.
[76] Vessberg 1952, 147 pl. IX nos. 40-1.

G6a.104-105 probably belong to lids from pyxides.

G6a: Lids (?)

104. Fig. 199. Lid. Incised decoration, perhaps letters on upper surface (96.3633.1.84). D 4.5 cm. Light green.

105. Fig. 199. Lid (94.3729.A2.AR98). H 1.2 cm. Transparent/pale-green.

G6b: Bases

106. Base (95.3530.D3.76). D 4.6 cm. Light green.

107. Base (95.3530.E1.46). D 3.5 cm. Light blue.

G7: Other Glass objects

Some pieces derive from rods or needles,[77] while one fragment is clearly from a small ladle.[78] It is impossible to date these fragments more precisely than the Roman period or later.

108. Rod or needle (95.3429.C1.22b). L 3.7 cm. T 0.5 cm. Transparent.

109. Rod or needle (98.3433.C1.15). T 0.5 cm. Deep turquoise.

110. Fig. 199. Ladle (96.3533.1.108). D 6 cm. Light greenish blue.

[77] Vessberg 1952, pl. X no. 18.

[78] Vessberg 1952, pl. II no. 21.

The coins[1]

Anne Destrooper-Georgiades

Chronology, provenance and denomination of the coins.

From 1991 to 1999, 57 coins were found in the Danish excavations at Panayia Ematousa, Aradippou. Table 1 shows that although the sample is small, these coins provide a good representation of the numismatic evidence that might be expected. My first report, which examined 35 coins, established the broader picture. Three final seasons of excavations yielding an additional 22 coins did not bring major changes, but tended to confirm the previous evidence and to complete the picture where gaps had existed.[2]

Of the 57 coins, 54 are more or less identifiable. 53 of the identified coins are dated between the end of the Classical and the very Early Roman period (26 BC). They are distributed evenly over this period of about 350 years, without showing any obvious peak, but the number of coins increases between 138/7 and 26 BC (26 coins). It should be noted that the coins of this later phase are better identified and dated. Also during this period, more coins seem to have been struck in the island, and this may have stimulated the use and circulation of coins as such. 14 Ptolemaic coins are dated to the early period, between 300 and 146 BC, eight other Ptolemaic coins could not be precisely dated and the five oldest coins are dated to the pre-Ptolemaic period, between 362 and 312 BC. (Table 1 and 2)

At least 37 of the 54 identified coins (68.52%) were struck in Cyprus or bear a Cypriot countermark. In fact, all the coins dated between 138/7 and 26 BC were struck in Cyprus, probably in Paphos, where a workshop for casting Ptolemaic coin-flans in bronze has been discovered. No other Ptolemaic mints have yet been located on the island, though silver coins also bear the mint marks of Kition and Salamis, and bronze coins of the first Ptolemies are also attributed to these mints.

It is not yet certain if the first Ptolemaic bronze coins from Panayia Ematousa were struck in Egypt and/or in Cyprus.[3]

Among the other Ptolemaic coins, two remarkable tetradrachms of Ptolemy II were certainly struck in Tyre. Other Ptolemaic coins may also have been struck in Phoenicia or in Alexandria. The presence of two coins from Tyre is perhaps not so surprising. Panayia Ematousa is close to Kition, which had been a colony of Tyre since the 9th century BC, and contacts between Kition and Tyre probably continued into early Ptolemaic times. Elsewhere in Cyprus no similar silver coins are attested, but in Kourion bronze coins, also struck in Tyre and attributed to Ptolemy II, do appear in the record.[4]

The oldest coins found at Panayia Ematousa date from between 362 and 312 BC, i.e. before the Lagids took possesion of Cyprus, and they were all struck in Kition. This was not only the closest mint, about six kms away, but at that time, the area was part of the kingdom of Kition.

The denomination of the coins varies. There are three silver coins, all tetradrachms, and 54 coins (94.74%) are bronzes. One very large bronze was found, weighing 89 g, and measuring 45 mm in diameter, plus a range of smaller bronzes, measuring a little more than 10 mm to 30 mm and weigh-

[1] I wish to thank Professor L. Wriedt Sørensen, for entrusting me with the study of the coins, A. Georgiades for treating the coins, R.C. Anderson for helping with the English text. This manuscript was delivered in 1999.

[2] For the 35 coins which were found between 1991 and 1996, see Destrooper-Georgiades 1998.

[3] Davesne & Lemaire 1996, 72.

[4] Cox 1959, 11 nos 73-76, 5 coins. No such coins have been found in the House of Dionysos in Paphos.

ing up to 23 grams, but some weigh only a little over one gram. These small coins, which were all struck in Cyprus, circulated more than the larger denominations as they were used in local, everyday small exchanges, and because of their lower value they were more frequently lost. As only one of the three valuable silver coins and most of the bronzes found in the excavation was struck in Cyprus it seems that people coming from abroad did not bring much small change with them. They probably brought coins of higher value, while the natives tended to use local small coins.

It is interesting to speculate on the two silver tetradrachms of Ptolemy II, which are otherwise not attested in major excavations in Cyprus. They were struck in the same year, in 256/5 BC, under the same magistrate.[5] Svoronos suggested that no coins were struck in Cyprus after 266 BC and that in the following years, the coins struck by Ptolemy II in Phoenicia were sent to Cyprus. Davesne has rejected this theory. He attributes Ptolemaic coins struck until 259/8 BC, and probably even until 249/8 BC to Cyprus,[6] and thus the Tyrian coins should not be the only ones available in the island. The year when the coins were struck, Ptolemy II and Antiochos II were at war for the possession of parts of Asia Minor and of Syria (Second Syrian war, 261-255/53 BC). Unfortunately, poor documentation of this period makes the reconstitution of the military operations impossible,[7] but it is unlikely that Cyprus did not play a role in these events. Cyprus was a Ptolemaic possession, and we know that an army and a naval force were installed on the island, either for defence or as a staging point. During the first Syrian War (274-271 BC) and probably again during the third Syrian War (246-241 BC)[8] it must have been used as a maritime base against the Seleucids. It seems likely that the coins reflect the conflict and intervention in Syria during the second Syrian War. Soldiers may have brought the coins from Tyre with them back to Cyprus.[9] It is also possible that traders carried them from Tyre to Cyprus, although there is apparently no documentation about traders from Tyre in the region of Kition during this period.[10] Of course it may be a coincidence that these two almost identical coins have appeared at the same locality, and hopefully, future finds will provide us with more information about these coins. In any case, together with similar coins struck the same year and under the same magistrate and found for instance in the Gülnar hoard in Cilicia they demonstrate that such silver coins of Tyre did circulate outside Phoenicia.[11]

Catalogue

C1: Pumiathon, King of Kition (362/1-312 BC).

Four bronzes of Pumiathon listed under C1 are the oldest coins found at Panayia Ematousa.
They represent his usual types, a lion walking left on the obverse, a horse standing left on the reverse. The symbols on the obverse, a ram's head left above the lion, and on the reverse, a star above the horse and the sign of Tanit in the field left, are mostly corroded.[12]

1. Fig. 200. (94.3632.B2.AR219) bronze, 3.270 g, 6h.[13] Similar type: (94.3630.AW7.AR276) bronze, 2.878 g, -h., very corroded, obverse illegible, (95.3531.B2.AR374) bronze, 3.104 g, 12h, and (96.3733.F1.AR520) bronze, 4.015 g, 6h, very corroded.

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[5] See below, 371, AR.96.477 and AR.97.542.

[6] Svoronos 1908, IV, col. 102; Davesne and Le Rider 1989, 290, 293.

[7] Will 1979, 235, 239; Heinen 1984, 413; Augé 2000, 63 n. 14; the poor documentation is probably the reason why Mehl 1995a, 118-9, does not analyse this episode.

[8] Mehl 1995a, 118-9; Mehl 1995b, 29.

[9] Davesne 1999, 124. The dated coins of Ptolemy II struck after 274/3 BC in Tyre and in Sidon may have been struck to pay the army too, especially at the beginning of the period cf. Davesne 2000, 11, 15.

[10] Mehl 1995b, esp. 33 and 43.

[11] Davesne & Le Rider 1989, 193 nos. 4405-4406, 4414, 4418 with letter A between the legs of the eagle alike AR.96.477, nos. 4413, 4415/6, with the monogram HP like AR.97.542. (this latter variant is also known from the Sidon hoard IGCH 1586, Seyrig 1973, no. 40, 113 coin 21).

[12] Destrooper-Georgiades 1998, 365 and n. 171, 94.3632.B2.AR219 and 95.3531.B2.AR374, fig. 47.1 and 2.

[13] Abbreviations used in the catalogue: g: gram. h. refers to the axis of the coin.

C2: Alexander III (336-323 BC)

On the bronze coin, C2.2, the head of Herakles in profile to left, wearing a lion's skin, may barely be detected on the obverse, a club and a bow in its case on the reverse. The corroded condition of the coin makes it impossible to distinguish any symbol on the reverse, so the identification of the mint and of the precise date that this coin of Alexander the Great was struck remains unknown.[14]

2. Fig. 200. (98.3734.1.AR664) bronze, 6.393 g, 12h.

C3: Ptolemaic coins (312-30 BC)

The more than 40 Ptolemaic coins form the largest group of coins found at Panayia Ematousa. Except for three silver coins all are made of bronze. On the reverse, they show one or two eagles standing left on a thunderbolt, and they bear the inscription ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ on the left upwards, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on the right downward. On the obverse, the head of Zeus Ammon in profile looking right figures on most bronzes. Exceptionally, the head of Alexander, of Arsinoë III or of Ptolemy I are seen, also in profile to the right. These last types occur also on the silver or gold coins.

The small bronze coin, C3.3, appears to be a variant, which is otherwise unpublished.[15] It represents on the obverse the head of Ptolemy I, on the reverse a standing eagle with open wings and in the field left the monogram ⊢Ρ. Similar bronzes, a little heavier, are known but the symbols on the reverse differ, showing a dolphin's head downwards, and sometimes additionally the Greek letter Σ.[16] Some of these are illegible.[17] These coin types have been attributed to the mint of Alexandria and dated to 305/4-285/4 BC,[18] during the reign of Ptolemy I or less convincingly to Cyrenaica, at the beginning of the reign of Ptolemy II.[19]

The monogram ⊢Ρ is present on similar reverses of larger bronze denominations and also on silver coins. The obverse of these bronzes shows the head of Alexander with a diadem in his long hair and with the horn of Ammon or he is clad in an elephant's skin. The head of Ptolemy I figures on the silver coins. All of these bronze and silver coins are attributed to the mint of Alexandria and they have been dated between 300 and 295 BC.[20] This bronze coin from Panayia Ematousa corresponds with the Ptolemaic monetary system proposed by A. Davesne. It should be seen as a contemporary small bronze denomination of the series indicated with the same monogram.[21]

3. Fig. 200. (97.3734.A3.AR631) bronze, 2.178 g, 12h.

C4: Ptolemy II Philadelphos (285/4-247/6 BC)

Davesne's recent studies of the bronzes of the earlier Ptolemies have confirmed the dating of bronze coins like C4.4 to between 275 and 270/266 BC. C4.4 represents on the obverse the head of Alexander in profile looking right clad in an elephant's skin, on the reverse an eagle with open wings standing left on a thunderbolt; in the field left the monogram Σ above a shield. Other symbols or letters may have existed beneath or between the legs of the eagle but they are illegible due to the corrosion on the lower part of the coin. The coin was probably minted in Cyprus or perhaps in Alexandria.[22] On the reverse, a trident countermark is stamped on the wing. This countermark is attributed to Cyprus because it is mostly seen on coins discovered on the island.[23] This interesting mark,

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[14] Price 1991, 32 third group.

[15] A similar bronze is in a private collection.

[16] Hill 1904, 39 no. 31; Svoronos 1904, II, no. 216, III, pl. VIII.17.

[17] Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990, 11 no. 33.

[18] Svoronos 1904, I, col. ριδ' –ριε', IV, col. 51; Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990, 11 no. 33, 108.

[19] Poole 1883, xxxii and 39.

[20] Davesne & Lemaire 1996, 73-5; for the bronzes: Hill 1904, 8 nos. 71-2 attributed to Cyprus; Svoronos 1904, II no. 239 and nos. 237-238, III pl. VIII.15-16 and 13-14 attributed to Egypt.

[21] Davesne & Lemaire 1996, 74 n. 49.

[22] Davesne & Lemaire 1996, 74. See Destrooper-Georgiades 1998, 366 and n. 174-5.

[23] Gitler 1996, 341 no.4 attributes the trident countermark to Beirut. He follows Svoronos 1904, II, 59 no. 381β, but since Svoronos' publication many countermarked coins have been published. Most of them were found in Cyprus except for the bronze coin of Ptolemy II found in Jerusalem, which Gitler has published. For some bronzes found in Samaria, coins of Ptolemy II – and III ? cf. Reisner, Fischer & Lyon

the significance of which is not clear, is not well dated, but it must be later than 266 BC.[24]

A larger bronze, C4.5, represents on the obverse the diademed head of Zeus Ammon looking right, on the reverse the same eagle type discussed above. This coin, too, is very corroded, so no monogram or letter can be distinguished under the shield or between the legs of the eagle. Again, the deeply cut trident countermark is clear on the reverse, adding more weight to the hypothesis that its origin is Cypriot, the coin itself perhaps also. As with C2.2, the smaller bronze with the head of Alexander, the proposed date for this coin is between 275 and 270/66 BC.

C4.6 is a very corroded bronze coin, which was struck a little earlier, in 282/1 BC, in Cyprus, perhaps in Salamis as suggested by Davesne. The head of Alexander clad in an elephant's skin may be distinguished on the obverse, the eagle with open wings on the reverse and in the field left the monogram ⅄, above letters, probably EY.[25]

C4.7 is a bronze, which also has the head of Alexander with an elephant's skin in profile to the right on its obverse; on its reverse an eagle with closed wings standing left on a thunderbolt, in the field left an ear of corn with the letters ΔΙ placed above.[26] It was probably struck under Ptolemy II, before 272 BC (?),[27] perhaps in Phoenicia.[28] This coin seems to be the first example that has been found in Cyprus, though a coin of the larger denomination, representing on the obverse the diademed head of Zeus Ammon, bears on its reverse exactly the same type, letters and symbol plus the trident countermark attributed to Cyprus.[29] Of course a countermark does not prove that a coin was originally struck in Cyprus and thirteen other examples of this bronze series, comprising two denominations, are listed by Svoronos, but given no provenance.[30] It therefore remains uncertain, where this series was minted.

Two remarkable silver tetradrachms of Ptolemy II, listed under C4.8, were found in the excavation. On the obverse the diademed head of Ptolemy I is depicted, wearing an aegis, on the reverse an eagle with closed wings standing left on a thunderbolt and the legend ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. Additional symbols, letters and monograms on the reverse indicate that both coins were struck in Tyre. In particular the symbol of the club surmounted by the monogram ⅄ stands for Tyre, and the numeral Λ (30), for the 30th regnal year of the king, i.e. 256/5 BC. Two other monograms, ⅄ on the first and the monogram ⅄ under the date plus between the eagle's legs an A on the second, probably refer to magistrates though the exact meaning of these marks remains unclear.[31]

4. Fig. 200. (94.3630.AW7.AR273) bronze, 6.900 g, 12h.
5. Fig. 200. (97.3734.A3.AR633) bronze,12.599 g, 12h.
6. Fig. 200. (98.3434.B1.AR693) bronze, 5.047 g, 1h.
7. Fig. 200. (98.3633.NW2.AR725) bronze, 6.884 g, pierced, 12h.
8. Fig. 200. (97.3632.N2.AR542) silver, 12.698 g, 12h. Similar type: (96.3633.1.AR477) silver, 12.775 g, 12h.

1924, 256 nos. 31-3, pl. 60. 25, 24, 29 respectively. The coins described in Kirman 1957, 50 and 65 no. 2 are not illustrated, and it is therefore not clear if the countermark is the same. For 13 large bronzes of Ptolemy II from Ras Ibn Hani cf. Augé 2000, 63, and for one found in Egypt cf. Davesne & Le Rider 1989, 147-8 and n. 28. See now also Schulze 2001 and 2004.

[24] Augé 2000, 63 and n. 16; Destrooper-Georgiades 1998, 366 and n. 175. See also Lichocka 1997.

[25] Davesne & Lemaire 1996, 70 nos. 93-156, 71, 73-5.

[26] Poole 1883, xliii.52 no. 54, pl. X: 8; Svoronos 1904, II, 60 no. 382, III, pl. XI no. 21; Kromann & Mørkholm 1977, no. 99.

[27] Davesne 1998a, 51. His table of bronzes of the first four Ptolemies does not refer to a denomination with these types. The coin is dated to before 272 BC by Svoronos 1904, I, col. ρμγ' - ρμη'; IV, col. 82/83; to the reign of Ptolemy II (285-245 BC) in Kromann & Mørkholm 1977, and to the reign of Ptolemy III (245-222 BC) in Poole 1883.

[28] Poole in Poole 1883, but Svoronos and Mørkholm in SNG Cop attribute the coin type to an unidentified mint in Egypt. It is noteworthy that the letters ΔΙ are found beneath the monogram ⅄ on silver tetradrachms, which Svoronos 1904, II, 58 no. 373 attributes to Alexandria, before 272 BC. Davesne & Le Rider 1989, 213, 293 attribute them with reservations to Paphos between 285/4 and 275/4 BC and Hazzard 1998, 25 n.1 is sceptical about the attribution.

[29] Svoronos 1904, II, 59 no. 381β.

[30] Svoronos 1904, II, nos. 381 and 382.

[31] Svoronos 1904, II, 99 nos. 657 and 659; Destrooper-Georgiades 1998, 365/6 and n. 173.



Fig. 200. C1-C7.14.

C5: Ptolemy IV Philopator (222/1-204/3 BC).

No coins of Ptolemy III Evergetes I (247/6-222/1 BC) were found although his coins circulated in Cyprus and some were even struck on the island.[32] The four coins of Ptolemy IV are all small bronzes, representing on the obverse the head of Arsinoë III in profile to right, wearing a stephane. On the reverse, three of the coins, listed under C5.9, depict a double (?) cornucopia.[33] On C5.10 an eagle is shown in profile to left, wings closed, standing on the exergue line:[34] The first series is very common in Cyprus, the second is less common, and no other example is provided with a known provenance. It seems reasonable to attribute both series to Cyprus, probably to Paphos.[35]

9. Fig. 200. (95.3531.C3.AR372) bronze, 1.418 g, 12h. Similar type: (95.3530.E1.AR375) bronze, 1.825 g, 12h and (96.3633.B2.AR487) bronze, 1.418 g, 9h.
10. Fig. 200. (97.3530.P9.AR591) bronze, 1.299 g, 12h.

C6: Ptolemy VI Philometor (180-146/5 BC)

No coins of Ptolemy V Epiphanes (205/4-181 BC) were found, but his coins are rarely found in Cyprus and were probably not struck here.[36] C6.11 is probably among the coins which may be attributed to Ptolemy VI. It is an extremely large bronze coin, representing on the obverse the head of Zeus Ammon in profile looking right, on the reverse an eagle with closed wings standing left on a thunderbolt. Because of the poor condition of the coin, no details, symbols, letters or stylistic characteristics may be distinguished on the reverse. General characteristics suggest that it was probably struck in Alexandria during Ptolemy's period as sole ruler, between 173 and 146 BC.[37]

C6.12, another large bronze is very legible. It bears the usual types of the Ptolemaic bronzes. The symbol of the crested helmet is clearly distinguishable in the left field of the reverse. This coin type is dated to between 180 and 170/69 BC by Nicolaou, who on the basis of stylistic characteristics attributes it to Egypt. Others attribute it to Cyprus.[38] The good condition of this coin, plus its provenance and that of similar coins found in Cyprus, in Kourion (2) and in Paphos (1), perhaps support the latter suggestion.

11. Fig. 200. (97.3734.A3.AR630) bronze, 89.430 g, 12h. Very corroded, circular drilling in the centre.
12. Fig. 200. (98.3734.A4.AR721) bronze, 18.953 g, 12h. Central drilling.

C7: Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II (170-164/3, 146/5-117/6).

C7.13 is attributed to Ptolemy VIII. On the reverse, in front of the eagle, in the field left and above the lotus bud, the numeral for the regnal year ΛΓ (33) may be distinguished, which corresponds to the year 138/7 BC. Its style and fabric suggest a Cypriot mint, probably Paphos.[39]

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[32] Cox 1959, 11-2, 101, nos. 80-4, seven coins; Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990, 14-15 nos. 56-59, four coins.

[33] Destrooper-Georgiades 1998, 366 and n. 176.

[34] Svoronos 1904, II, 187 no. 1162, III, pl. XXXIX: 11-2, I, col. σʟγ-σʟδ, and translation in IV, col. 216-217; Regling 1908, col. 483; Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990, 24-5, 110, nos. 159-169, 11 coins. On the bronze found at Panayia Ematousa, the sceptre on the shoulder, if any, is out of flan. This type is not listed in Poole 1883, Kromann & Mørkholm 1977, or by Cox 1959.

[35] Svoronos 1908, IV, col. 217; Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990, 110.

[36] Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990, 25 nos. 170-3, 110, four coins, not struck in Cyprus; Cox 1959, 12, 103 nos. 87-9 attributes eight coins to a Cypriot mint of Ptolemy V, but Svoronos 1904, II, nos. 841-3 and 1407-8, attributes similar coins to Ptolemy II and/or to Ptolemy VI, and Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990, 13, 109 nos. 47-55 to the mint of Alexandria (?) of Ptolemy II.

[37] Cf. Poole 1883, 87 no. 91, pl. XX: 8; Svoronos 1904, II, 230 no. 1403, 231 no. 1412, III, pl. LVII.18; *Idem* 1908 IV, 284/5; Regling 1908, col. 491/2; cf. Cox 1959, 13 nos. 91-2; note this denomination in Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990.

[38] Poole 1883, 82 nos. 23-4 attributed to Ptolemy VI Philometor and Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II during the co-regency between 170 and 164/3 BC; Svoronos 1904, II, 264 no. 1635, III, pl. LIV. 18-19; I, col. υβ'-υγ', translation in Svronos 1908, IV, col. 315/6 attributed to Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II, after 129 BC; Regling 1908, col.497 expresses his doubts about the attribution to Ptolemy VIII; cf. Cox 1959, 14 no. 108, two coins attributed to a Cypriot mint of Ptolemy VIII; Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990, 26, 111 no. 178, attribution to Ptolemy VI or beginning of the reign of Ptolemy VIII.

[39] Destrooper-Georgiades 1998, 366-7 and n. 177.

A series of six smaller coins listed under C7.14 should probably be attributed to the same king rather than to Ptolemy VI Philometor (180-145 BC). They exhibit the same Ptolemaic bronze characteristics and a small symbol of a lotus bud in the left field of the reverse, but without a date. It is known that this type of coin was struck in Paphos, but the worn and/or corroded condition of most of them makes it impossible to determine a specific date. However, it seems very likely that many of them were struck between 129 and 117/116 BC.[40]

Due to its style, it is possible to also attribute C7.15 to Ptolemy VIII rather than to his successor, Ptolemy IX Soter II. The two eagles depicted on the reverse are usually to be understood as an allusion to a co-regency. This should be the co-regency of Ptolemy VI and Ptolemy VIII (170-163 BC) because the style of the coins of the next co-regency, of Ptolemy IX with Cleopatra III (117/6-107/6 BC), is different.[41] Left of the eagles, the double cornucopia is barely visible.

13. Fig. 200. (94.3629.NW3.AR106) bronze, 8.950 g, 12h.
14. Fig. 200. (93.3531.2.AR56) bronze, 2.888 g, 12h. Similar type: (95.3631.B4.AR369) 4.787 g, 12h, (93.3431.4.AR58) bronze 1.599 g, 12h. Casting sprue partly preserved. (94.3630.AW7.AR258) bronze, 1.224 g, 12h, (96.3826.C2.AR501) bronze, 2.575 g, 11h, (96.3733.C3.AR522) bronze, 1.720 g, 12h.
15. Fig. 201. (97.3534.A1.AR546) bronze 22.479 g, 12h. Central drilling.

C8: Ptolemy IX Soter II (117/6-107/6-80 BC)

Three large bronzes may be attributed to the co-regency of Ptolemy IX with Cleopatra III, between 117/6 and 107/6 BC. On the reverse, on the left of the two eagles, these coins bear rarely attested symbols and letters: on C8.16 a large K, on C8.17 a star above the Greek letter Σ, while the symbols or letters on the third coin are indistinguishable due to corrosion.[42] The significance of the letters and symbols on this coin type are not yet well understood. They probably indicate the issue or even the die of the coin series. All of these coins were struck in Cyprus, in Paphos.

Smaller denominations bearing the same types, C8.18-19, were also struck in Paphos, probably during the same period. The symbol in front of the two eagles on C8.18a, a cornucopia if there is any, is worn.[43]

C8.20 is a silver tetradrachm of Ptolemy IX and dates to his sole reign (107/6 – 80 BC), to his regnal year 18 (100/99 BC) indicated by LIH on the reverse, in front of the eagle. The style and the Greek letters ΠΑ behind the eagle are indicative that the coin was struck in the mint of Paphos.[44]

16. Fig. 201. (96.3733.F1.AR521) bronze, 13.782 g, 11h.
17. Fig. 201. (96.3733.C2.AR527) bronze 15.931 g, 12h. Similar type: (98.3433.F1.AR692) bronze 13.518 g, 12h.
18. Fig. 201. (99.3435.C1.AR787) bronze, 5.337 g, 12h. Corroded.
19. (AR91.2) bronze, 6,488 g, 12h. Part of casting sprue preserved, corroded.
20. Fig. 201. (AR91.1) silver 13.556 g, 12h.

C9: Ptolemy X Alexander I (114/3-88 BC).

C9.21 is a rare bronze coin of Ptolemy X, Alexander I, King of Cyprus between 114/3 and

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[40] Destrooper-Georgiades 1998, 367 and n. 178.

[41] See below AR96.521, AR96.527, AR98.692; Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990, 112 accepts the theory that two eagles indicate a joint reign, but the bronzes attributed by her, *idem*, 29, 111 nos. 196/7, to the co-regency of Ptolemy VI and Ptolemy VIII bear only one eagle. From its illustration it is possible to attribute the coin in Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990 no. 306 to the same class as the Aradippou coin; see also Svoronos 1904, II, 234 no. 1424, III, pl. XLVIII. 10, I, col.τοε'-τοζ' (375-77) = translation in Svoronos 1908, IV, col. 290-2; Regling 1908, col. 492/3; Kromann & Mørkholm 1977, 307-9; Martini 1989, nos. 334-46; Hazzard 1995, 114 C1107, fig. 140; Cox 1959, 13 no. 97, smaller denomination, coins attributed to Ptolemy VI in co-regency with Ptolemy VIII, struck in Egypt, in Alexandria, but Cox attributes them to Cyprus. Poole, Poole 1883, lxxviii, 106 nos. 24-35, pl. XXVI 8 attributes this coin type to Ptolemy IX Soter II in Egypt or Cyprus.

[42] Destrooper-Georgiades 1998, 367 and n. 179.

[43] Destrooper-Georgiades 1998, 367 and n. 180; according to Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990, 112/3 this series may have been struck until 80 BC, when Ptolemy IX Soter II was King of Egypt and Cyprus; see recently Gitler & Kushnir-Stein 1994-99, 49-50, who date the coins before 103 BC and hesitate to attribute them to Ptolemy IX Soter II or before 105 BC to Ptolemy X Alexander I.

[44] Destrooper-Georgiades 1998, 367 and n. 181.



Fig. 201. C7.15-C14.

107/6 BC. It was struck in Paphos. Indeed, Cyprus is the only place where such coins have been found, and this coin confirms that they were struck here. On the obverse, in the field right, on the eye, the nose and the mouth of Zeus Ammon, are traces of the broken die with which the coin was struck. On the reverse, in the field left, in front of the eagle, a cap (of the Dioscouroi) with strings is shown.[45]

Three small bronzes were probably also struck by the same king in the same mint and in the same period. C9.22 shows on the reverse a very faint lotus bud, while on C9.23, this symbol, if any, is worn away. Similarly, on C9.24, a very small almost illegible and corroded bronze coin, if it indeed belongs to this class.[46]

21. Fig. 201. (98.3433.B1.AR673) bronze, 5.880 g, 12h. Corroded.
22. Fig. 201. (96.3733.C3.AR523) bronze, 2.380 g, 12h.
23. (97.3534.A1.AR545) bronze, 1.396 g, 12h. Worn and corroded.
24. (97.3534.A1.AR547) bronze, 0.953 g, 12h. Surface layer partly chipped off and corroded.

C10: Ptolemy King of Cyprus (80-58 BC).

Coins of Ptolemy King of Cyprus are common in Cyprus. They were struck in Paphos, and four examples were found in the excavation. On C10.25, though nearly completely worn, a large cornucopia may be seen in the left field, in front of the standing eagle.[47] Coins showing on the reverse a large aphlaston as symbol are more frequently found and indeed two, listed under C10.26, also turned up.[48] Finally, on the reverse of C10.27 the eagle carries a palm branch and in the field left, the large monogram of Cyprus, ⋈, is present.[49]

25. (95.3531.C3.AR370) bronze, 4.708 g, 12h.
26. Fig. 201. (99.3631.B4.AR750) bronze, 6.179 g, 12h. Similar type: (98.3727.B2.AR677) bronze, 8.425 g, 12h. Corroded.
27. Fig. 201. (98.3433.F1.AR722) bronze, 4.359 g, 12h.

C11: Cleopatra VII (47-30 BC).

C11.28-29 are three large bronzes, which were struck in Paphos during the co-regency of Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XV (47-44 B.C.). On the reverse, in the left field, in front of the two eagles (suggesting the co-regency), the headdress of Isis is represented.[50] This is a very common type in Cyprus as their presence in the major sites of this period shows.[51]

A small bronze, C11.29, was struck in Paphos, probably during the sole reign of Cleopatra (44-30

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[45] Cox 1959, 15, 106 no. 119, four coins of this denomination and one coin of a smaller denomination; Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990, 48, 113 nos. 376-80, five coins of this denomination and two coins, *Idem* nos. 381-2, of a smaller denomination. This type is not attested elsewhere. Svoronos 1904, II, no.1696, III pl. LVIII. 15, refers to one single large bronze, weighing 20.30 g, which has a similar symbol on the reverse, but in front of two eagles.

[46] Destrooper-Georgiades 1998, 367 and n. 182; AR96.523 = fig.47. 14 but illustrated under no. 15.

[47] Svoronos 1904, II, no.1814, III, pl. LIX: 28, I, col. υλ' (430), translation in Svoronos 1908, IV, col. 342/3 attributed to Ptolemy IX Soter II, or to Ptolemy X Alexander I; Regling 1908, col. 506/7; Cox 1959, 16, 107 no. 121, four coins attributed to Ptolemy XIII Neos Dionysos; Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990, 51, 113 nos. 400-5, six coins; not referred to in Destrooper-Georgiades 1998.

[48] Poole 1883, lxxxii, 120, nos. 48-51; Svoronos 1904, 295 no.1813, III, pl. LIX: 27 attributed to Ptolemy X Alexander I [114-88] but I, col.υλ' [430] = translation in Svoronos 1908, IV, col. 342/3 rather attributed to Ptolemy IX Soter II, King of Cyprus between 104-88 BC, than to Ptolemy X Alexander I and later; Regling 1908, IV, col. 506/7, attributed to Ptolemy X Alexander I, struck in Cyprus; Kromann & Mørkholm 1977, no. 676 and Martini 1989, nos. 522-5 attributed to Cyprus, end of the 2nd, beginning of the 1st century BC; Cox 1959, 15, 107 no. 120 ten coins attributed to Ptolemy XIII Neos Dionysos, 80-58 BC; Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990, 51-53, 113 nos. 406-418, 13 coins.

[49] Poole 1883, lxxxi-lxxxii, 120 nos 52-53, pl.XXX: 3; Svoronos 1904, II, 312 no.1875, III, pl.LXII.27 and Regling 1908, col.509 (attributed to Cleopatra VII, Ptolemy XIV, XV, XVI, 51-30 BC); Martini 1989, no.526 (dated to the end of the 2nd, beginning of the 1st Cent. BC; Cox 1959, 16, 107 no.124 (5 coins, attributed to Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XIV, XV, XVI, 51-30); Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990, 53-54, 113/4 nos 419-24.

[50] Destrooper-Georgiades 1998, 368 and n. 183; AR95.378 = fig.47.15, but illustrated under no.14.

[51] Kourion: Cox 1959, 16, 107 no. 122, 18 coins; Paphos, The House of Dionysos: Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990, 54-7, 114-5 nos. 425-461, 37 coins; Amathus: Nicolaou 1991, 185 no. 58; Yeronisos: C.92.02, C.93.01, C.93.04, C.93.06, C.94.01, C.94.02, C.96.01, C.96.02, 8 coins; Athienou-Malloura: AAP-AM 109, 580, 750, 751, four coins, and also in other excavations in Cyprus.

BC). It depicts on the obverse the usual head of Zeus Ammon wearing a laurel wreath, on the reverse an unusual type for Ptolemaic coinage, Zeus, standing facing on base line, head turned left, holding a sceptre in his left hand, two ears of corn on a single stalk in his outstretched right.[52] This type was also a very popular coin-type in Cyprus.[53]

28. Fig. 201. (95.3429.A1.AR378) bronze, 7.651 g, 12h. Casting sprue partly preserved, worn. Similar type: (94.3729.C6.AR128) bronze, 4.609 g, 12h, and (99.3733. WB1.AR775) bronze, 4.381 g, 12h, very worn.
29. Fig. 201. (95.3429.A1.AR376) bronze, 2.888 g, 12h.

C12: Eight unidentifiable corroded Hellenistic coins.

From their fabric we suggest that a few additional coins should be dated to the Hellenistic, probably Ptolemaic period. The large coins are listed under C12.30 and the smaller ones under C12.31. On some the head of Zeus Ammon is slightly visible, others are completely illegible, due to their corrosion.

30. (96.3733.D2.AR529) bronze, 9.528 g, 21 mm, similar (98.3633.WN2.AR726) bronze, 8.164g, 20 mm.
31. (93.3531.2.AR55) bronze, 7.253 g, 15 mm. Part of casting sprue preserved, (93.3531.2.AR54) bronze, 2.607 g, 14mm, (94.3630.AW7.AR274) bronze, 2.955 g, 14 mm, (95.3630.AW7.AR275) bronze, 2.154 g, 13 mm, (95.3531 .C3.AR371) bronze, 4.977 g, 13 mm, (98.3433.A1.AR662) bronze, 1.936 g, 16 mm.

C13: One early bronze coin of Augustus (26 BC).

A single large Roman coin, dated to 26 BC, in the beginning of the reign of Augustus (27 BC-AD 14), has been identified. It represents on the obverse the bare head of Augustus to right and around it the legend IMP.CAES.DIVI. (FAVGVSTVS). On the reverse Nike advancing left, holding a wreath in her outstretched right hand, a palm-branch in her left, and around the legend [COS].OCTAVO.DESIG.[IX]. This coin was struck in Cyprus, probably in Paphos.[54]

32. Fig. 201. (95.3631.E1.AR377) bronze, 5.079 g, 12h.

C14: An unusual imitation of a half follis of Heraclius of 625/6 A.D.

C14.33 is an imitation of a Byzantine bronze coin. It imitates a half follis of Heraclius, struck in Thessalonica in his regnal year 17(?) corresponding to AD 625/6. On the obverse two figures are shown, Heraclius bearded and Heraclius Constantine right, standing facing, wearing long robes, a crown with cross, holding an orb with a cross in their right hand, left hanging down, on the reverse a large XX for the value of 20 nummi, on the right the regnal year X/C/I (?), 17 (?), and in the exergue the mint, ΘEC.[55] This specimen appears to be unique.

33. Fig. 201. (95.3532.0.AR373) bronze, 2.240 g, 6h.

C15: Three unidentifiable, very corroded bronzes.

Finally, three small coins are so corroded that not even the fabric may be determined. C15.34 is the largest, and C15.35-36 are smaller. The aspect of this latter points perhaps to the Late Roman period, from the 5th to the beginning of the 6th century AD.

34. (94.3630.AW7.AR225) bronze, 2.810 g. In two pieces.
35. (94.3630.AW7.AR254) bronze. Small illegible fragments.
36. (99.3828.D1.AR767) bronze, 0.580 g. Completely corroded and illegible.

Coin circulation during the Hellenistic period in different sites on Cyprus

Most of the coin types discovered in the excavation, their chronology, provenance and denomi-

[52] Destrooper-Georgiades 1998, 368 and n. 184.
[53] Kourion: Cox 1959, 16 no. 128, 21 coins; House of Dionysos: Michaelidou-Nicolaou 1990, 58-62 nos. 469-509, 41 coins; Polish Excavations at Paphos: Lichocka 1985, 328, six coins; Athienou-Malloura: 1993, AAP-AM 723, T.28, one coin; Yeronisos: C.93.02 and C.93.03, and in other excavations in Cyprus.
[54] Destrooper-Georgiades 1998, 368 and n. 185, 372 fig. 47.17.
[55] Destrooper-Georgiades 1998, 368 and n. 186, 372 fig. 47.18; Id., 1997-1999, 39-40.

nation, have also been found elsewhere in Cyprus.[56] They do not differ much from those circulating in the two major published Hellenistic sites of the island, the Kourion excavations by the Pennsylvania University Museum and the House of Dionysos at Paphos excavated by the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus.[57] (Table 3)

Assuredly, each site has its own characteristics during the Ptolemaic period. For instance, the mint for bronze coins located in Paphos may explain the larger number of small local coins found there. For example the distinctive coins of Ptolemy IV bearing the bust of Arsinoë were minted and are mostly found in Paphos. In the House of Dionysos 110 (22.59%) of the 487 identified Ptolemaic coins dated between 300 and 30 BC belong to this type, but this is true of only 4 (10.26%) of the 39 coins found at Panayia Ematousa and 33 (11.34%) of the 291 coins found in Kourion. (Table 4).

On the other hand, the equally distinctive coins of Cleopatra VII, which were also struck in Paphos, between 47 and 30 BC,[58] are only slightly more numerous in the House of Dionysos, where 85 pieces (17.46%) were found. 48 (16.49%) were found at Kourion, but only 4 (10.26%) at Panayia Ematousa. (Table 4).

If we rely solely on the numismatic evidence, it would appear that the area of the House of Dionysos was not yet substantially developed at the beginning of the Ptolemaic period. Only 32 coins (6.57%) of the early Ptolemaic period, of the reigns of Ptolemy I and II, dated between 300 and 245 BC, were found here. At Kourion the numismatic material from this period is much more prominent, totalling 75 coins (25.77%) and indeed also at Panayia Ematousa, where 7 coins (17.95%) belong to this period.[59] (Table 4).

Coin circulation in the area of Kition from the end of the Classical to the beginning of the Roman period.

It is interesting to compare the coins found in the excavation with those from other and larger sites in the region, from Kition[60] and inland Idalion, which like Panayia Ematousa remained in the possession of Kition in early Ptolemaic times.[61] Together they help to form a picture of the coin circulation in the area dominated by Kition. Based upon the finds from Kition-Bamboula it appears that the coin circulation is different from that at Panayia Ematousa, although the coins found at both places cover almost the same period, from late Classical to the beginning of the Roman period.

The coins found at Kition-Bamboula are more numerous in the early Hellenistic period. 21 of a total of 42 identified coins (50.00%) date from the first reign of Ptolemy I in Cyprus, from 312/10 BC until about the end of the reign of Ptolemy III in 221 BC. The later coins dating from the reign of Ptolemy IV from 221 BC until the Early Roman period are much better represented at Panayia Ematousa than at Kition-Bamboula. At Panayia Ematousa 33 (73.33%) of the 45 identified coins, while only nine (21.43%) of the 42 identified coins from Kition-Bamboula belong to this period. (Table 5). Nevertheless, here they are more or less evenly spread over this later period unlike at Panayia Ematousa, where a peak may be observed in the later period, between the end of the 2nd century and 58 BC. No coins of the Early Roman period, dated after 20 AD were found at either site (Table 6).

The excavations give us some indications why

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[56] Destrooper-Georgiades 1998, 370.

[57] Destrooper-Georgiades 1998, 369-71 and n.188-203. Since 1996, the surprising lack of coins of Ptolemy King of Cyprus at Panayia Ematousa has been been filled in with four coins. But coins of Ptolemy III or of Ptolemy V, which are more rarely found in Cyprus, are still absent at Panayia Ematousa.

[58] I include in this series the coins representing Zeus standing en face: see supra, 378 and n. 52.

[59] Because many Ptolemaic coins are not yet well identified (see supra 369 and n. 3), I have compared periods when the numismatic evidence is numerous and easily identifiable in the different publications.

[60] Callot 1993; only the coins of "Bamboula" are discussed, found by the Mission Archéologique Française de Kition-Bamboula and by the Swedish Cyprus Excavations. The coins found at Kition-Kathari have been published by O. Callot in Karagheorgis 2006, 304-45.

[61] Watkin 1988, 252, 256-8 and 269-70 referring also to a different opinion of Mitford.

these differences exist. The area of Kition-Bamboula underwent several changes after 320/10 BC, and the site was once more restructured about 290/80 BC. It probably continued to be a sacral area, but the new or modified structures were built on a smaller scale, and from about 200 BC the area of Bamboula was nearly abandoned.[62] The architectural remains and archaeological stratigraphy illustrate the sequence of development. The coins and the amphora stamps, the two kinds of object which may be dated with any precision, reflect this evolution and place this sequence into its chronological framework.[63]

At Idalion, which was part of the kingdom of Kition from about 450 BC, coins were found in sacral and industrial as well as domestic contexts. Though the site is more distant from Kition (about 23 kms), the chronological distribution pattern of the coins found there is closer to that at Kition than that observed at Panayia Ematousa. Here I am taking into consideration the 90 coins, which are contemporary with those found at Panayia Ematousa, i.e. dating from the end of the Classical to the end of the Hellenistic period. These 90 coins form 77.59% of the 116 total number of identified coins. Of the remaining 26 coins, five (4.31%) date from the Classical period, 11 (9.48%) from the Roman and 10 (8.62%) from later periods until the reign of Henri II in 1310-1324 AD. The more recent coins are distributed sporadically over about 14 centuries. (Table 7)

Of the 90 coins, those found in the excavations of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition and the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus are dated to the period from the end of the Classical to the beginning of the Hellenistic period. The coins found in the two consecutive American expeditions at Idalion are distributed over a period from 360 to 30 BC.[64] 88 of these 90 coins are fairly well dated.[65] It is remarkable that in all four excavations at Idalion, the number of Hellenistic coins becomes gradually less frequent over time. Indeed, 45 (51.14%) of the 88 identified coins belong to the 65 years between 360 and 295 BC. 16 coins (18.18%) belong to the next 50 years, between 295 and 245 BC, and 11 coins (12.50%) date from the following 45 years, between 245 and 200 BC. Only nine coins (10.23%) belong to the years from 200 to 50 BC. Another small group of seven coins (7.95%), which were struck in the last short period of 17 years from 47 to 30 BC, represent a slight increase. It should be noted though that five of them are small coins. (Table 8)

Thus, during a period of almost two centuries, between 200 and 30 BC, coins became quite rare, only 16 in number or 18.18% of a total of 88 late Classical to Hellenistic coins, while exactly the same number of coins date from the 50 years between 295 and 245 BC. At Kition-Bamboula the coins of the 2nd and 1st century BC are also quite rare, as only 5 coins (12.50%) of a total of 40 late Classical and Hellenistic coins were found. At Panayia Ematousa a different pattern emerges. The late coins become much more numerous, as 28 (63.64%) of a total of 44 coins date to this period.

At Kition-Bamboula the coins dating from the late Classical and early Hellenistic period are quite numerous during the whole period from 360 to 245 BC. 18 coins (45%) date from between 360 and 295 BC and 15 coins (37.5%) date from between 295 and 245 BC. At Idalion, on the other hand, 45 coins (51.14%) belong to the end of the Classical and the very beginning of the Hellenistic period, from 360 to 295 BC. In the following years during the reigns of the first two Ptolemies from 295 to 245 BC the number drops to 16 (18.18%). So even these two sites do not seem to have exactly the same evolution within this period, and later there are other, but less

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[62] Salles & Callot 1993, 108-9, 348/9.

[63] Salles 1993, 31.

[64] 13 coins found by the Swedish Cyprus Excavations have been published in Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, 475-557, and 60 of the 68 found in the American excavations between 1970 and 1977 are identified in Nicolaou 1989. 31 more coins have been found in the American excavation between 1991 and 1998 under the direction of P. Gaber and 12 in the excavations of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus under the direction of M. Hadjicosti. I thank the excavators for entrusting me with the study of these coins.

[65] Only two Ptolemaic coins found in the American excavations between 1970 and 1977 could not be precisely dated, cf. Nicolaou 1989, nos. 47 and 48.

important, discrepancies between the sites.[66] (Table 8)

It is interesting to note that among the Hellenistic coins, one from Euboia was found at Kition, and a coin from Paros and one from Phaselis were found at Idalion, while only Ptolemaic coins are recorded at Panayia Ematousa.

Particularities of the numismatic evidence at Panayia Ematousa.

From the numismatic evidence at our disposal, it is clear that Panayia Ematousa, though it is quite close to the centre of Kition, had a distinctive numismatic evolution during the Hellenistic period, while the coin circulation in the centre of Idalion is more similar to that of Kition. Furthermore, the coins do not particularly support a suggestion which is based on other excavated material, that Panayia Ematousa was a point of contact between Kition and Idalion from the end of the Classical to the Hellenistic period.[67] There is no break in the Hellenistic numismatic evidence at Panayia Ematousa, and the evidence is much more in keeping with the pattern noticed in Kourion and in the House of Dionysos at Paphos.

The phases of its history and the nature of a settlement may help explain the differences in the pattern of coin finds. So far, the function of the architectural remains at Panayia Ematousa is not clearly identified.[68] Some of the structures of the early phase were initially compared with those of "palaces" like the ones found in Idalion, Amathus and Palaipaphos, but during the Early Roman period it seems to have been a rural settlement. At Panayia Ematousa a sacral aspect is not documented unlike at Kition-Bamboula, which was an important sacral area until it was greatly diminished in the 3rd century BC when some other small structures were added followed by its near abandonment about 200 BC.

The coins, which form only a small part of the finds documenting the life at Panayia Ematousa and other sites during the Hellenistic period, have their own characteristics. The small bronze coins had only a local distribution. Unfortunately, their mints are not easily identified; this is particularly the case in the early Ptolemaic period. Ptolemaic coins of higher value circulated all over the Ptolemaic kingdom, but in contrast to the other Hellenistic dynasts, the Ptolemies created a closed monetary system based on their own lighter weight system. This measure prevented coins struck outside the kingdom from circulating within the kingdom and particularly prevented the Ptolemaic coins from circulating abroad.[69]

We must always be very cautious when attempting to draw conclusions about lifestyle and economic activity based on scanty numismatic evidence, derived from different and not always well understood sites. The absence of Roman coins, issued by official authorities, in contrast to other material of the Roman period at Panayia Ematousa, such as ceramics made in private enterprises, may serve as an example for caution. The lack of coins of this period may not only be explained by the different monetary policy in this period as the numismatic evidence in other sites like Kourion or Paphos show. Nevertheless, we may conclude that according to the numismatic material available from Panayia Ematousa, activities seem to have been continuous throughout the Hellenistic period.

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[66] Between 47 and 30 BC coins are a little better represented at Idalion than at Kition. At Idalion seven coins (7.95%) of the 88 coins dated between 360 and 30 BC belong to this period, and at Kition only one coin (2.50%) of the 40 coins dates to 47-30 BC.

[67] Hadjisavvas 1999, 610.

[68] Sørensen 1998, 329.

[69] Le Rider 1986, 30-1, 39-48; Hazzard 1995, 75.

Table 1: Number of coins found at Panayia Ematousa in chronological order.

Authority/date	Coins found in 1991-1996 and charact.	Coins found in 1997-1999 and charact.	Total number of coins	Mint	Denom./ weight
Pumiathon 362-312	4	-	4	Kition	AE3g
Alexander 333-323	-	1	1	?	AE6g
Ptolemy I 305-275/4					
300-295	-	1Ⱶ	1	Alexandria?	AE2g
Ptolemy II 285/4-247/6	3	3	6		
282/1	1 ΣA?	-	1	Salamis	AE5g
275-70/65	1 ΣI, CTMK	1 CTMK	2	Cyprus?	AE7g
Bef.265?	-	1cornΔI/CTMK	1	Phoen?Cyprus?	AE7g
256/5	1 AR4dr	1AR4dr	2	Tyre	AR4dr
Ptolemy III 247/6-222/1	-	-	-	-	-
Ptolemy IV 222/1-204/3	3	1	4		
	3Ars./corn.	1 Ars./eagle	4	CY	AE2g
Ptolemy V 204/3-181/0	-	-	-	-	-
Ptolemy VI 180-146/5	-	2	2		
180-70/69	-	1 helmet	1	CY?	AE19g
173-146?	-	1 illegible	1	?	AE89g
Ptolemy VIII 170-64, 146-117	7	1	8		
170-163?	-	1 2 eagles	1	?	AE23g
138/7	1 lotus	-	1	CY	AE9g
129-117/6	6 lotus	-	6	CY	AE2g* 3g5g
Ptolemy IX 117/6-80	4	2	6		
117/6-107/6	2 2 eagels/K,Σ	1	3	Paphos	AE15g
117/6-107/6	1 2 eagles/il.	1 corn.	2	Paphos	AE6g
100/99	1 AR4dr	-	1	Paphos	AR4dr
Ptolemy X 114/3-88	1	3	4		
114/3-107/6	-	1 capDiosc.	1	Paphos	AE6g
114/3-107/6 ?	1 illegible	2 lotus ?	3	Paphos	AE2-1g
Ptolemy of Cyprus 80-58	1	3	4	CY	
80-58	1 corn.	2 aphlaston		CY	AE5-8g
		1 monogram		CY	AE5g
Cleopatra 47-30	3	1	4		
47-44	2 Isisheaddr.	1 Isisheaddr.	3	CY	AE6g
44-30	1 Zeus Sal.	-	1	CY	AE3g
Hellenistic unidentified	5	3	8	-	9, 8, 7, 6, 3*g
Augustus 27 B.C.-14 A.D.	1	-	1		
26 B.C.	1	-	1	CY Paphos	AE5g
Byz.imitation after 625/6 AD	1	-	1	?	AE2g
Unidentified	2	1	3	-	AE3, 1g
Total number of coins	35	22	57		

- Characteristic types and symbols on the Ptolemaic coins and approximate weights are mentioned in the appropriate columns.
- In bold are mentioned the total number of coins of each king.- CTMK stands for the trident countermark.

Table 2: Chronological periods of the 54 identified coins from Panayia Ematousa.

Period	Date	Number of coins	Number of years
End of Classical period	362-312	5	50
Beginning of Ptolemaic period	300-146	14	150
End of Ptolemaic P. + Augustus	138/7-26	26	110
Ptolemaic of unidentified period	-	8	-
Byzantine period	7th AD	1	-
Total of coins		54	

Table 3: Distribution of Ptolemaic coins dated between 300 and 30 BC from the excavations at the House of Dionysos at Paphos, Kourion, Panayia Ematousa, Kition-Bamboula and Idalion.

Kings	Period	Years	Paphos		Kourion		Panayia Em		Kition		Idalion	
			N	% /487	N	% /291	N	% /39	N	% /21	N	%/41
Ptol. I-III	300-221	80	36	7.39	82	28.18	7	17.95	15	71.43	19	46.34
Ptol.IV	221-204	15	110	22.59	33	11.34	4	10.26	2	9.52	7	17.07
Ptol.V,VI,VIII	204-146	50	40	8.21	46	15.81	3	7.69	1	4.76	3	7.32
Ptol.VIII	146-117	30	100	20.53	25	8.59	7	17.95	-		1	2.44
Ptol.IX,X, Ptol.CY	117-58	55	116	23.82	57	19.59	14	35.89	2	9.52	4	9.76
Cleopatra VII	47-30	17	85	17.46	48	16.49	4	10.26	1	4.76	7	7.32

- N number of coins
- % percentage on total number of identified Ptolemaic coins
- Kourion: Included are the coins found during the excavations of the Pennsylvania Museum.

Abbreviations used in Table 1 (p. 382)

4dr	tetradrachme
Ars	Arsinoe
CapDiosc	Dioscouri
charact.	charcteristics
corn	cornocupia
headdr	headdress
sal	Salaminios

Table 4: Distribution of the coins of Ptolemy I & II, Arsinoë III and Cleopatra VII in different sites of Cyprus.

Period	Findplace	Number of coins	Total of Ptolemaic coins 300-30 BC	%
Ptolemy I and II	House of Dionysos	32	487	6.57
(300-245)	Kourion	75	291	25.77
	Panayia Ematousa	7	39	17.95
Arsinoë III	House of Dionysos	110	487	22.59
(217-204)	Kourion	33	291	11.34
	Panayia Ematousa	4	39	10.26
Cleopatra VII	House of Dionysos	85	487	17.46
(48-30)	Kourion	48	291	16.49
	Panayia Ematousa	4	39	10.26

Table 5: Chronological distribution of coins dated between 362 BC and AD 20 found at Kition-Bamboula and at Panayia Ematousa.

Period	Years	Kition		Panayia Ematousa	
		N	%/42	N	%/45
362-312	50	12	28.57	5	11.11
312-221	90	21	50.00	7	15.56
Total of above 362-221	*140*	*33*	*78.57*	*12*	*26.67*
221 BC-20 AD	240	9	21.43	33	73.33

- N number of coins
- % percentage on the total of identified coins dated between 362 BC and AD 20.

Table 6: Chronological distribution of Ptolemaic coins dated between 300 and 30 BC found at Kition-Bamboula and at Panayia Ematousa.

Kings	Date	Years	Kition		Panayia Ematousa	
			N	%/21	N	%/39
Ptol. I-III	300-221	80	15	71.43	7	17.95
Ptol.IV	221-204	15	2	9.52	4	10.26
Ptol.V,VI,VIII	204-146	50	1	4.76	3	7.69
Ptol.VIII	146-117	30	-	-	7	17.95
Ptol.IX,X,Pt.CY	117-58	55	2	9.52	14	35.89
Cleopatra VII	47-30	17	1	4.76	4	10.26

- N number of coins
- % percentage on the total of identified Ptolemaic coins dated between 300 and 30 BC.

Table 7: Chronological distribution of the identified coins found at Idalion.

Excavation	Total of coins	5th cent.	End Class-Hellenistic	Rom	End Byz+MA
SCE	13	4	8	1	-
American 1	60	1	42	7	10
American 2	31	-	28	3	-
Dep. Ant. Cyprus	12	-	12	-	-
Total of coins	116	5	90	11	10
%		4.31%	77.59%	9.48%	8.62%

- American 1: Coins of the American excavation between 1970 and 1977, see Nicolaou 1989.
- American 2: Coins of the American excavation between 1991 and 1998, unpublished.
- Dep. Ant. Cyprus: Coins of the excavation of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus between 1991 and 1998, unpublished.

Table 8: Chronological distribution of the late Classical and identified Hellenistic coins at Idalion, Kition-Bamboula and Panayia Ematousa.

	BC	360-295		295-245		245-200		200-50		47-30	
		65 years		50 years		45 years		150 year		17 years	
	Total N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Idalion, SCE	8	6		2		-		-		-	
Idalion, Americ.1	40	20		-		9		7		4	
Idalion, Americ.2	28	10		11		2		2		3	
Idalion, D.Ant.CY	12	9		3		-		-		-	
TTL Idalion	88	45	51.14	16	18.18	11	12.50	9	10.23	7	7.95
Kition	40	18	45.00	15	37.50	2	5.00	4	10.00	1	2.50
Panayia Ematousa	44	5	11.37	7	15.91	4	9.09	24	54.54	4	9.09

Metal objects and other small finds

Anne Sofie Hjermov

Iron knives

Fragments of altogether ten iron knives were found.[1] They represent different types, but most of them correspond with types known from the CG to the CC period,[2] and the same types are known from Greece. A number of blades from Olynthus may be compared with the blades from Panayia Ematousa,[3] and one knife from Corinth probably belongs to the same type as M2.3.[4] A sickle blade from Knossos dated as late as the Trajanic period may be compared with M3.6.[5] The knives found at Panayia Ematousa offer no surprises compared to already published material from the island, but they support the impression already indicated by previous finds that the same types continued to be used over a long period of time. This is emphasised by the fact that knives very similar to Gjerstad's type 1b and 2a already appeared during the Late Bronze Age.[6] From the start they were produced in bronze as well as iron, and it is highly likely that the inhabitants of Cyprus were the first to make what Snodgrass calls "utilitarian artefacts" in iron.[7]

M1: Gjerstad Type 1a

The two fragments probably belong to Gjerstad's type 1a, a slender knife with a straight cutting edge and convex back, which was common in Cyprus from the CGI to CC II period.[8] A knife from Skales, dated to the CG to CA period[9] and a knife from the CAI warrior grave at Mari may be compared with M1.1,[10] but a knife from Salamis dated to the 4th century BC shows that the type continued into the Classical period.[11] No corresponding knives were published from the Hellenistic layers of near by Kition-Bamboula.[12]

1. Fig. 202. Three non-joining fragments with a clear indication of back edge and cutting edge. The two edges run parallel (94.3630.AW7.AR134). L 15 cm. W near hilt 2.48 cm.
2. Fragment of blade. It is difficult to determine cutting edge and back edge. The point is intact, placed perpendicular to middle of hilt (99.3733.NC2.AR813). L 4.85 cm. W 2.85 cm.



Fig. 202. M1.1 (B).

M2: Gjerstad Type 1b/2a

Three fragments belong to knives with a curving blade having a convex back and concave cutting edge.[13] Type 2a has a wider blade than 1b, and is dated to the peiod from the CGI to CAII, while Type 1b is dated to the CAI to CCII periods.[14] Knives of Type 4 from the Late Bronze Age, going back to LCIII B, may be considered possible forerunners of these knives.[15] The fragmentary state of

[1] Only the most important specimens are included in the catalogue.

[2] Gjerstad 1948, 134, 213. A typology for knives from the Hellenistic and Roman period has not been proposed.

[3] Robinson 1941, 337 no. 1601 and 339 no. 1609 are similar to M1.1. No. 1625 resembles M3.6.

[4] Davidson 1952, 199 no. 1511.

[5] Branigan 1992, 372 no. M359.

[6] Karageorghis 1983a, 57.

[7] Sheratt 1994, 60.

[8] Gjerstad 1948, 213.

[9] Karageorghis 1983a, T63, 151 no. 51.

[10] Hadjicosti 1997, 259 no. 23.

[11] Chavane 1975, 37 no.106.

[12] Salles 1993a.

[13] Gjerstad 1948, 134, 213. The terminology was not proposed by Åström as indicated by Macdonald 1992. Most of the knives are mere scraps of blades which make a distinction between Gjerstad Type 1b and 2a very difficult. The terminological descriptions proposed by Macdonald are applied here.

[14] Gjerstad 1948, 213.

[15] Åström 1972, fig 60 no. 4; Gjerstad 1948, fig. 21 nos. 1b, 2a.



Fig. 203. M2.3 (B).



Fig. 204. M2.5.



Fig. 205. M3.6.

the finds makes it difficult to assign them to either Type 1b or 2a with certainty, but M2.4 probably represents Type 1b, while M2.3 and 5 rather belong to Type 2a. Knives of Type 1b and 2a are also best represented among the finds from Amathus.[16] One knife from tomb 220 is comparable to M2.4,[17] and another dated to the CA period is close to M2.5.[18] Another three knives dated to the CGIII to CAII period are similar to M2.3.[19] Good parallels are also seen among the many knives found at Palaipaphos Skales, where at least three specimens dated to the CG to CA periods are similar to M2.3,[20] and another knife is close to M2.4.[21] Another two knives found in the Archaic precinct of the Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates at Kourion are also comparable with M2.3.[22]

3. Fig. 203. Two joining fragments, convex backed knife (95.3629.N3.AR416). L 15.66 cm. W near hilt app. 2.00 cm.
4. Fragment of blade of convex backed knife, point intact (99.3927.A2.AR814). L 7.59 cm. W 1.67 cm.
5. Fig. 204. Fragment of blade of convex backed knife, point missing, the blade tapers inwards near point (96.3730.B2,AR417). L 6.46 cm. W 2.4 cm.

M3: Gjerstad Type 2b

An almost intact blade is very close to Gjerstad's Type 2b, which is a fairly broad leaf-shaped and curved blade, a type known from CA contexts. A single specimen from the Skales necropolis is similar to this knife.[23]

6. Fig. 205. Two joining fragments, point missing. The edges run parallel. A break at one end seems so clean that it might be the joining for the hilt. The back edge is remarkably thicker than the cutting edge. Part of the blade near the point has convex back and concave cutting edge (95.3731.3.AR415). L 16.30 cm. W 2.7 cm.

Bronze arrowhead

M4: Gjerstad Type 3

The only bronze arrowhead found is a three-edged convex sided arrowhead with interior socket,[24] which became popular in the CAII period and continued to be used in the CC period.[25] In Cyprus similar arrowheads are best represented at Palaipaphos, where altogether 52 pieces were found.[26] Most of them were retrieved from the mound, which was built during the Persian siege and thus provides a terminus ante quem of 498 BC. The Archaic votive deposit at the Sanctuary of Apollo at Kourion also contained eleven three-edged arrowheads, dated to the same time,[27] while none of the bronze arrowheads found at

[16] Macdonald 1992, 48.
[17] Macdonald 1992, T220, 56 no. 66.1. The tomb, not the knife, is dated to the Cypro-Archaic to the Roman periods.
[18] Macdonald 1992, T243, 60 no. 47.2.
[19] Macdonald 1992, T311, 63 no. 15, T378, 69 no. 27; Karageorghis 1987a, fig. 155 was found with White Painted IV pottery.
[20] Karageorghis 1983a, T48, 54 no. 2, T49, 60 no. 12 and T54, 99 no. 1.
[21] Karageorghis 1983a,T52, 90 no. 1a.
[22] Oliver Jr. 1996b, 159 nos.131-2.
[23] Karageorghis 1983a, T80, 253 no. 44.
[24] Gjerstad 1948, 138-40 with further references.
[25] Gjerstad 1948, 214.
[26] Erdmann 1977, 9.
[27] Oliver Jr. 1996b, 161 nos. 176-87. It compares with Snodgrass' Type 3b3 (1964, 153).

Amathus[28] and in the Sanctuary of Athena at Vouni belong to this type.[29] In Greece three edged arrowheads from Thermopylae and the North Slope of the Acropolis at Athens are dated to the end of the Persian invasion,[30] and so are similar specimens from Corinth, Olynthus, Olympia[31] and at Lindos on Rhodes.[32]

Although widespread in mainland Greece, the Greek colonies, and Cyprus it is generally agreed that the type is of neither Greek nor Cypriot origin.[33] It is rather believed to have spread westwards from the Near East with the Persians.[34] Similar arrowheads were found at Tell Defenneh in Egypt, believed by Petrie to be a Greek garrison.[35] If these arrowheads were actually used by the Greeks, they may antedate the finds from both Greece and Cyprus and thereby weaken the theory of a Persian origin. However, as the Persians subsequently took over the fort, the arrowheads may just as well have been introduced by them.[36] This may actually be supported by the fact that an arrowhead from Ras Shamra is dated to the Persian period,[37] and that another arrowhead from Tall Sukas dated to 925-720 BC may represent a possible forerunner.[38] Although it is tempting to connect the arrowhead from Panayia Ematousa with the Persian incursion on the island, a similar arrowhead from Tell Kaisan dated to the Hellenistic period demonstrates the continued use of this type and represents a warning against drawing such a conclusion.

A survey of the material from the Swedish Cyprus Expedition confirms that apart from the siege mound, arrowheads have also been found in sanctuaries, dwellings and tombs. Surprisingly, the number of arrowheads found in Cypriot tombs is very small when compared to other weapons. An examination of the tombs in Cyprus shows, that as regards tools and weapons, knives and spearheads are much more common than arrowheads.[39] Furthermore, when arrowheads are found in tombs, they usually appear in groups of two or even up to 15 specimens.[40] Even though the position of the different grave goods is not reported in the publications examined, it is possible that in cases where several arrowheads occur with one burial, they were gathered in a small bag or a quiver.

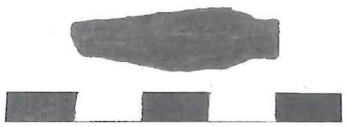

Fig. 206. M4.7.

7. Fig. 206. Almost intact, only point missing. Three edged with cast socket almost interior (96.3633.1.AR475). L 3.03 cm.

Nails

Iron nails

The 50 more or less intact iron nails can be divided into eight groups according to the material and the section and size of the shaft and the head. The Swedish Cyprus Expedition offers no classification system,[41] but, for instance, the typology proposed for the nails found at the Greek sanctuary at Kommos clearly shows that several types were used over a long time span.[42]

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[28] Macdonald 1992, 50-1.

[29] Gjerstad *et al.*1937, 105, 110-1.

[30] Broneer 1935, 115 fig. 4; Broneer 1933, fig.13e. According to Walter (1940, 200) the latest sherds in the context date to the beginning of the 5th century BC.

[31] Davidson 1952, 200 nos. 1517-8; Robinson 1941, 397; Baitinger 1999, 128. According to Baitinger (2001, 17-25) about 50 three edged arrowheads from Olympia belong to the time of the Persian invasion; Cf. also Furtwängler 1890, taf. LXIV no. 1083.

[32] Blinkenberg 1931, 196 no. 608.

[33] Robinson 1941, 398; Macdonald 1992, 51; Gjerstad 1948, 376; Baitinger 1999, 129-30 with further references; Baitinger 2001, 17-25.

[34] Gjerstad 1948, 376, Baitinger 1999, 129-30.

[35] Petrie 1888, 47-52, 77, pl. XXXIX no. 9.

[36] Petrie 1888, 52.

[37] Stucky 1983, 72 no. 17.

[38] Buhl 1983, 69 type E. The socket is exterior and more pronounced than on no. 6.

[39] According to the publication of the Swedish Cyprus Excavations app. 65 knives and app. 30 arrowheads were found in tombs, see Gjerstad *et al.* 1935; Karageorghis 1983a.

[40] See for example Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, T7, 30-45, (two iron arrowheads), T13, 79-83, (15 bronze arrowheads), T44, 303-8, (6 iron and 7 bronze arrowheads).

[41] Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, 577; Gjerstad 1948, 136.

[42] Shaw 2000, 373.



Fig. 207. M6.9.



Fig. 208. M12.15

M5: Angular iron nails with a large head and shaft.

This type may be compared with two specimens from Salamis dated to the 1st century BC,[43] and nails from Kommos and Olynthus, both dated to the Classical period.[44]

8. Intact, shaft bent, disc-shaped head (99.3727.W2.AR774). L 7.49 cm. W 0.89 cm. Head D 2.43 cm. Similar type: 99.3828.W2.AR800, 94.3630.AW7.AR136, 98.3734.D2.AR711, 97.3827.A3.AR626, 96.3732.B1.AR519, 96.3633.W3.AR492, 95.3530.G1.AR398, 94.3630.AW7.AR263, 94.3629.AB3.AR212, 94.3729.D6.AR294.

M6: Angular nails with a large head and a thin shaft.

This type of nail is comparable to a specimen from Olynthus,[45] but also to an Early Roman nail from Kommos.[46]

9. Fig. 207. Almost intact. Point missing. Shaft bent below the disc-shaped head (95.3530.G1.AR400). L 8.13 cm. Head D 2.04 x 1.66 cm. Similar type: 96.3732.B1.AR518.

M7: Angular nails with a small head and a large shaft.

This type is best represented at Panayia Ematousa where altogether 14 pieces were found. The type is also common at other places in Cyprus, at Palaipaphos, Kition-Bamboula, Marion, Amathus, and Salamis, where they have been dated to the time of the Persian invasion to the Hellenistic period.[47]

10. Three fragments of shaft and head, near-circular dome-shaped head (98.3633.WN2.AR729). Total L 7.63 cm. Head D 1.59 cm. Similar type: 94.3729.C6.AR127, 98.3533.W2.AR723, 97.3634.B2.AR627, 95.3631.B4.AR397, 96.3733.D2.AR535, 98.98.3434.A1.AR653, 94.3729.C6.AR155, 95.3629.N3.AR391, 95.3631.H1.AR392, 95.3531.2.AR393, 95.3530.D2.AR394, 98.3534.W1.AR710, 98.3734.A4.AR709.

M8: Angular nails with a small head and a thin shaft.

This type and M9 are both documented at Olynthus.[48]

11. Head and upper part of shaft. Disc-shaped head (96.3633.2.AR480). L 2.06 cm. Head D 0.96 cm. Similar type: 96.3633.B1.AR483.

M9: Round nails with a large head and shaft.

See M8.

12. Three non-joining fragments, oval dome-shaped head (94.3630.3.AR345). Total L 5.32 cm. Head D 2.53 x 1.91 cm. Similar type: 97.3827.C3.AR646, 95.3531.2.AR389, 97.3634.B2.AR635, 98.3727.C2.AR674.

M10: Round nails with a small head and a large shaft.

Similar nails are known from Salamis and Olynthus and may also be compared with an Early Roman nail from Kommos.[49]

13. Three non-joining fragments of nail. Oval disc-shaped head (98.3434.B1.AR697). Total L 8.21 cm. Head D 1.9 x 1.57 cm. Similar type: 95.3531.C3.AR395, 95.3530.F1.AR411.

M11: Round nail with a small head and thin shaft. A nail from the 1st to 2nd century BC from Kommos is similar.[50]

14. Head and upper part of shaft. Oval disc-shaped head

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[43] Chavane 1975, 70 no. 192-3.

[44] Shaw 2000, 381 Type 2, no. 24, pl. 5.38; Robinson 1941, 323 no.1486.

[45] Robinson 1941, 324 no. 1490.

[46] Shaw 2000, 377 Type 1, no. 15, pl. 5.38.

[47] Erdmann 1977, 54 no. 488; Salles & Chavane 1993, 334 no.791; Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, T9, 208 no. 18; Chavane 1990, 38 no. 318.3; *Idem* 1975, 70 no. 196d.

[48] Robinson 1941, 327 no. 1531 and 323 no. 1486 respectively.

[49] Chavane 1975, 70 no.196a-e; Robinson 1941, 327 no. 1529; Shaw 2000, 377 Type 1, no. Mi107, pl. 5.34.

[50] Shaw 2000, 381 Type 2, no. Mi100, pl. 5.34.

(98.3734.D2.AR691). L 2.65 cm. Head D 1.64 x 1.18 cm. Similar type: 94.3630.AW7.AR277, 95.3530.F1.AR412, 95.3530.D3.AR453.

M12: Shaft round in section. Round flat head.

15. Fig. 208. Head and upper part of shaft. Head is of the type, which looks like the shaft is bent (95.3631.H1.AR403). L 2.45 cm. Head D 1.57 x 0.87 cm.

Bronze nails

Compared to the number of iron nails, relatively few bronze nails were found, but they are generally much better preserved than the iron nails. The bronze nails are classified according to the shape of the section of the shaft, which is angular or round. Close parallels to nails with an angular shaft were found in the Classical and Hellenistic tombs from Marion and some have also appeared at Kition-Bamboula.[51] Similar nails from Olynthus and Kommos date from the Classical and Hellenistic periods respectively.[52] The round nails are also comparable to nails from Kition-Bamboula and Salamis where they are dated to the Hellenistic period,[53] and turning to the Greek Mainland, Corinth also offers a Hellenistic example.[54] Furthermore, an Archaic nail found at Lindos on Rhodes shows that the shape was in continuous use from the Archaic period.[55]

Catalogue

M13: Shaft angular in section.

16. Fig. 209a. Intact. Shaft slightly bent near point. Circular disc-shaped head, slightly convex at top (94.3630.AW7.AR252). L 6.93 cm. Head D 1.29 cm.

17. Fragment of shaft, both point and head missing (97.3827.A2.AR541). L 4.43 cm.

M14: Shaft round in section.

18. Fig. 209b. Almost intact, point missing. Near-circular disc-shaped head (96.3633.1.AR476). L 2.48 cm. Head D 1.02 cm.

19. Fig. 209b. Bent shaft of nail, point and head missing (96.3633.E1.AR486). L 2.73 cm.

Miscellaneous metal finds

This group comprises various types of objects including a saw blade, keys, household utensils, adornments and architectural fixtures.

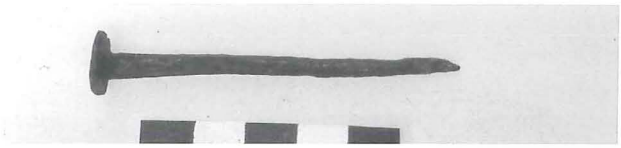

Fig. 209a M13.16 (B).

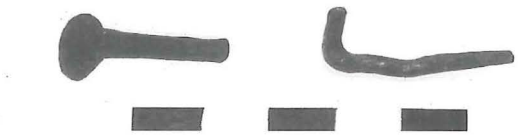

Fig. 209b. M14.18 (left)-19 (right).

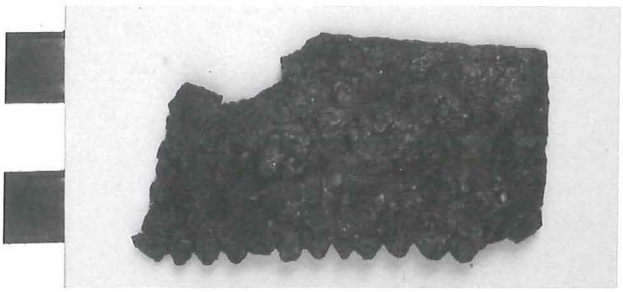

Fig. 210. M15.20.

M15: Saw blade.

A single fragment of an iron saw blade has close parallels from a tomb in the Skales cemetery and from the Sanctuary at Kommos.[56] The size of the blade may indicate that it was used for cutting smaller items.

20. Fig. 210. Fragment with 11 teeth fairly well preserved (97.3827.C3.AR645). L 5.7 cm. H 3.33 cm. T 0.26 cm.

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[51] Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, T16, 230 no. 32, T22, 243 no. 10; Salles & Chavane 1993, 334 no. 782.

[52] Robinson 1941, 312 no.1377; Shaw 2000, 381 Type 3, no. 37, pl.5.33.

[53] Salles & Chavane 1993, 334 no.775; Chavane 1975, 69 no.185 dated to the 2nd century BC.

[54] Davidson 1952, 141 no. 1028.

[55] Blinkenberg 1931,203 no. 628.

[56] Karageorghis 1983a, T83, 285 no. 71; Shaw & Harlan 2000, 367 no. 37.

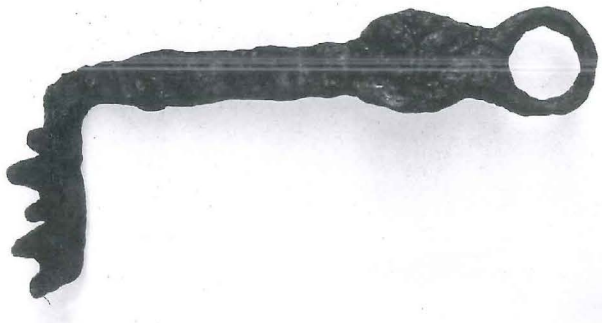
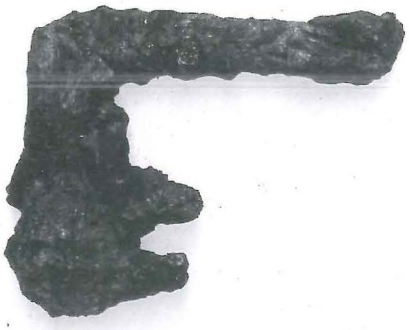


Fig. 211a. M16.21.



Fig, 211b. M16.22.

M16: Keys.

M16.21 may be compared with the so-called Laconian type of key, the only difference being that this specimen has five, not three teeth characteristic of the Laconian type.[57] It is widely accepted that this type of key was common during the Roman period, but the finds from Olynthus prove that they were also used before 348 BC.[58] This has let to speculation about the origin of the type, and Egypt seems a likely candidate.[59] On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that an iron key from Kalapodi in Phokis from the 8th century BC indicates that it may as well have developed in Greece.[60] Apparently the type was not widespread in Cyprus. M16.22 is different. It is only provided with two teeth, which do not project at a right angle. The key is rather L-shaped, and has no obvious parallels in or outside of Cyprus.

21. Figs. 211a. A long shaft which terminates in a ring. On the upper part of the shaft there is a circular disc attached on one side. The shaft is angular. The five teeth project at right angles. The teeth are staggered and blunt (96.3733. C3.AR537). Teeth section L 4.87 cm. Shaft W 1.16 x 0.64 cm. Teeth L 2.46 cm. Inner D of hole 2.14 cm. Attached disc W 2.40 cm.

22. Fig. 211b. Almost intact, some of the shaft might be missing, but I think it is ment to have only two teeth. The shaft is angular and the teeth seem blunt (95.3530.A3.AR414). Shaft W 1.21 cm. Shaft T 0.86 cm. Teeth-section L 6.44 cm. Teeth L 3.71 cm. Teeth section W 2.24 cm. Teeth section T 1.26 cm.

M17: Household articles.

The finds comprise fragments of two bowls, one iron and one bronze, a lid and a handle knob. The bowl, M17.23, has part of the body preserved. Nonetheless, a close Archaic parallel was found at Isthmia.[61] The bronze lid M17.24 is intact with a preserved handle knob, while M17.25 looks very much like the handle knob on the bronze lid, and may have served the same purpose, but another similar knob from Olynthus has been interpreted as a bronze boss.[62]

23. Fig. 212. Nine very thin sheets of iron, three are rim fragments (94.3530.2.AR200). Largest L 6.21 cm. Largest H 2.95 cm. T 0.1 cm.

24. Figs. 213-4. Intact circular bronze lid with round handle knob similar to M17.25. The lid has a depressed rim. The lid might have been convex but it is to dented to determine. The handle knob is fastened to the lid with a bronze nail or rivet. The head of the nail/rivet is slightly convex (97.3734.A3.AR615). D app. 14.70 cm. T 0.29 cm

25. Fig. 215. Bronze handle knob. The knob has a raised edge and grooves. Small circular hole in the middle of the knob for insertion of a nail (96.3533.2.AR451). D 4.08 cm. T 0.12 cm.

26. Fig. 216. Fragment of bronze band, maybe an out-curving rim for a bowl (98.3827.W2.AR708). L 21.00 cm. T 0.18 cm.

M18: Adornments.

A few fragments may belong to needles and fibulae. All the needles are made of bronze and form a homogeneous group according to shape and thickness. They are round slender pins with a round

[57] Robinson 1941, 508 no. 2578. Cf. p. 505 for a description of use of this kind of key.

[58] Robinson 1941, 7.

[59] Petrie 1974, pl. LXXVI nos. 156-8.

[60] Felsch *et al.* 1980, 96 fig. 85.

[61] Raubitschek 1998, 16 no. 45.

[62] Robinson 1941, 260 no. 1142.

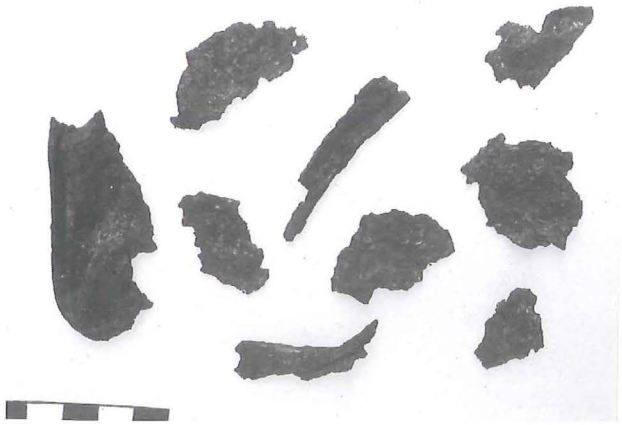


Fig. 212. M17.23.



Fig. 213. M17.24.

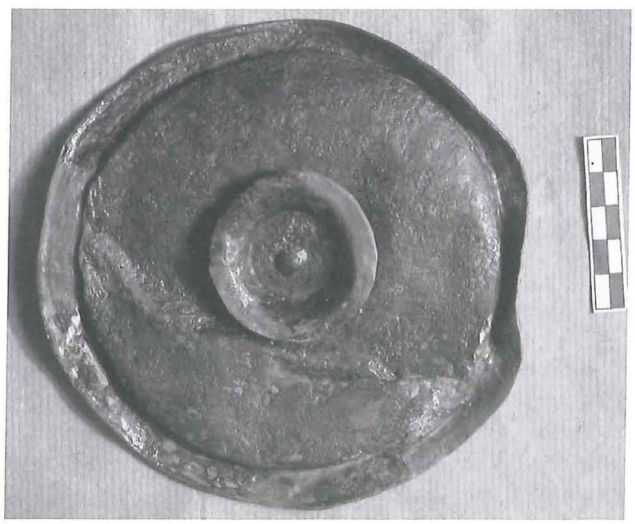


Fig. 214. M17.24.



Fig. 215. M17.25.



Fig. 216. M17.26.



Fig. 217. M18.27.

section. M18.27 has a long oval eye. Needles vary only a little over time and represent another example of non-developing objects.[63]

Three fragments may belong to fibulae, but they are too small to allow for specific classifications.[64] Two are made of bronze and one of iron. M18.31-32 seem to belong to a well-known type, while M18.33, a fragment of a plain bow, is apparently less common.

27. Fig. 217. Intact bronze needle. Rounded pin and oval eye (94.3631.2.AR289). Pin near point W 0.21 cm. Near eye D 0.37 x 0.47cm.

28. Part of pin and point of bronze needle (98.3434.B1.AR698). Same as M18.27.

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[63] For similar needles of different dates see for instance Karageorghis 1983a, T63, 151 no. 57; Salles & Chavane 1993, 333 no. 771; Raubitschek 1998, 117 no. 417; Buhl 1983, 71 no. 389.

[64] For typologies of fibulae see Blinkenberg 1926; Birmingham 1963; Sapouna-Sakellarakis 1978; Caner 1983.



Fig. 218. M18.33.



Fig. 219. M19.34.



Fig. 220. M20.36 (B).



Fig. 221. M20.37.



Fig. 222b. M21.40.

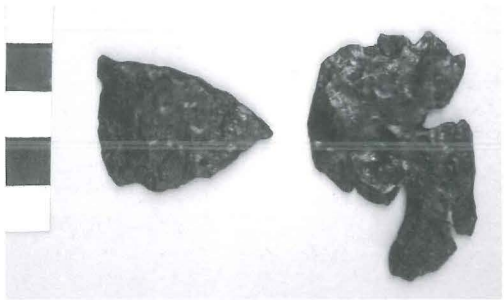

Fig. 222c. M21.41.



Fig. 222a. M21.38.

29. Part of pin of bronze needle (95.3530.F1.AR455). Same as M18.27.
30. Part of pin of bronze needle (98.3433.F1.AR705).
31. Shaft of bronze fibula? (99.3630.X.AR763). L 4.79 cm.
32. Fragment of shaft of bronze fibula? (99.3828.E2.AR771). L 1.18 cm. W 0.41 cm.
33. Fig. 218. Fragment of iron fibula? At one end the shaft is angular and then suddenly flaring into a thin flat shaft. Between the two different parts of the object the shaft contracts (97.3432.A1.AR647). L 8.53 cm.

M19: Tweezers.

Two pairs of tweezers were found. One is made of iron and one of bronze. The iron tweezers may belong to the type with loop-shaped top, known in Cyprus, Greece and the Levant from the Late Bronze Age onwards.[65] The bronze tweezers with an open spring also belong to a type which goes back to the Late Bronze Age.[66]

34. Fig. 219. Five fragments of iron tweezers. Two fragments are joining. The upper joining of the tweezer may be intact (94.3630.AW7.AR96).
35. Fragment of bronze tweezers (98.3433.2.AR658). L 4.31 cm. W 0.89 cm. T 0.26 cm.

M20: Rings.

Two small plain bronze rings may have had a utilitarian function or served as personal adornment. M20.36 is round in section while M20.37 is angular, and both types are known from various contexts: graves, dwellings, and sanctuaries.[67]

36. Fig. 220. Intact, angular in section (95.3631.B4.AR454). D 1.39 cm.
37. Fig. 221. Intact, round in section (99.3435.C1.AR790). D 1.58 cm.

M21: Plaques and tubes.

M21.38-40 are rectangular and oval plaques, which may have functioned as fixtures for furniture or boxes. Similar plaques have been found in

[65] Åström 1972, 485; Daniel 1937, 79; Chavane 1975, 35 no. 103; Robinson 1941, 356 no. 1717; Buhl 1983, 75 no. 432.
[66] Åström 1972, 485.
[67] Salles & Chavane 1993, 333 no. 767; Chavane 1975, 149 no. 427; Robinson 1941, 229 no. 817. Some of these rings are definitely attachments, since they were found together with for instance cotter pins, Dabney 2000, 348 no. 37.



Fig. 223. M21.42.

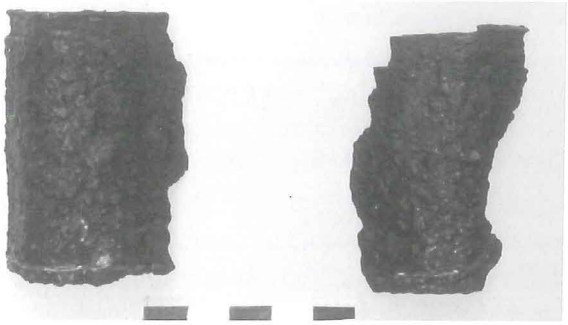

Fig. 224. M21.43.

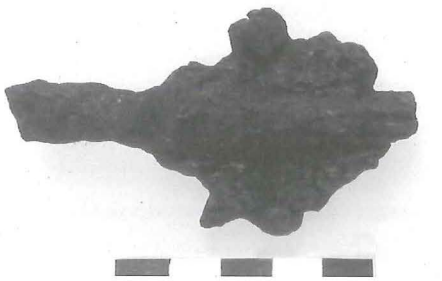

Fig. 225a. M22.44 (B).



Fig. 225b. M22.47.

other places,[68] but their precise function is difficult to determine. The rectangular plaque, M21.42, on the other hand, is more than 0.6 cm thick and is therefore likely to have functioned as a re-inforcement for something, maybe a door or a container. The two small fragments of an iron tube obviously belong together, since both are made of two superimposed plaques, and may very well have served as a fitting.

38. Fig. 208. Fragment of rectangular flat iron plaque with a hole, curving (95.3630.N1.AR408). H 3.08 cm. W 2.39 cm. T 0.23 cm.

39. Two joining pieces of bronze plaques with three holes (99.3927.C1. AR798). H 3.3 cm. W 3.1 cm. T 0.27 cm.

40. Fig. 208. Fragment of oval iron plaque with four holes (95.3731.1.AR406). H 4.61 cm. W 7.34 cm. T 0.13 cm.

41. Fig. 222. Fragment of iron plaque (96.3733.1.AR525). H 3.97 cm. W 5.24 cm. T 0.22 cm.

42. Fig. 223. Almost rectangular fixture of iron with three holes (93.3531.2.AR50). H 11.5 cm. W 3.1 cm. T 0.6 cm.

43. Fig. 224. Two fragments of iron tube. Each fragment consists of two intentionally superimposed plates (94.3530.A2.221). H 6.05 cm. T 0.20 cm.

M22: Unidentified metal objects.

6 metal objects are not readily identifiable. M22.44 may be an unfinished iron tube with slag adhering to the sides, but it may just as well be a corroded early arrowhead. M22.45 is either an iron pin of a fibula or a hook, while M22.46-47 may be iron hinges. M22.48-49 may be fixtures.

44. Fig. 225a. Very corroded iron object. Central part is a long tube, hollow at one end. Part of the object has pieces of iron slag attached (96.3533.A1.AR461). Tube W 1.08 cm. Slag W 4.17 cm.

45. Iron pin for a fibula or a hook? The shaft is angular in section with a long flat "head" (99.3828.D1.AR772). L 4.66 cm.

46. Two fragments, most probably fittings for furniture or architecture. Both fragments have a tube-like structure on the upper side and traces of nails. They may belong together (97.3530.P9.AR592). Frg.1: 5.26 x 0.39 cm. Frg 2: 2.9 x 2.24 x 0.36 cm.

47. Fig. 225b. Fragment of unidentified iron object. A flat plate attached to a bent circular shaft. Maybe a head of some kind of weapon (95.3530.D3.AR409). Maybe similar to M22.46. Plate L 3.38 cm. H 4.38 cm.

48. Intact bronze fixture? Flat on one side (the side which is supposed to be put against some other material) and slightly curving on the other. With an angular hole in each end, which must be for nails or spikes (98.3433.2.AR659). L 3.93 cm. W 1.30 cm. T 0.47 cm.

49. (98.3433.A1.AR702). Same as M22.48. L 3.71 cm. W 1.11 cm. T 0.40 cm.

[68] See for example Raubitschek 1998, 136 no. 485A from an Archaic to Classical context. Robinson 1941, 301 no. 1310 is very close to no. 39.

Loom-weights

The seven terracotta loom-weights represent variations of two of the well-known types, the pyramidal and the discoid types, while the third common type, the conical loom-weight, is absent. Both the four pyramidal and the three discoid weights are made of relatively coarse clay, and none of them are decorated.[69]

While the shape of the pyramidal loom-weights ranges from very slender to rather clumsy, the three discoid weights are quite uniform with a suspension hole in the centre. Two of them, M24.54-55, were found together, but as the weights were found with material dating from the Iron Age to the Roman period a more precise date based upon the context cannot be proposed.

Similar loom-weights have been published from Cyprus as well as the Greek Mainland and the Near East. In Cyprus similar weights derive from a probable CA context at Soli,[70] but the closest parallels to both the pyramidal and the discoid weights from Panayia Ematousa are from nearby Idalion.[71] However, as regards the chronology, they are unfortunately not very helpful as it is not immediately clear which contexts they belong to. A pyramidal weight from Kition-Bamboula dated to the Classical period is very similar to no. 51,[72] and a weight with a pointed top found in a 2nd century BC context at Salamis is close to M23.50.[73] A discoid weight from the necropolis at Palaipaphos-Skales dated to the period from the CGIII to CAI period resembles M24.54-55,[74] and another parallel from Kaloriziki is dated to the CAI period.[75] However, according to Salles a similar object from Kition-Bamboula is a peson or a bouchon[76] and so the possibility cannot be excluded that they all had a similar function.

It is interesting to note that altogether few pyramidal and the discoid weights have been published from Cyprus. This may be due either to publication strategies or to the fact that weights apparently played an insignificant role in tomb- and sanctuary contexts, which represent the majority of find contexts for the periods in question. A survey of published material shows that quite a few weights found outside of Cyprus are similar to the known Cypriot types. In Athens about 120 pyramidal loom-weights were excavated alone at the Pnyx. [77] The earliest datable specimens belong to the 7th Cent. BC, but the majority have been dated to the Classical period, and some of these in particular are similar to the material from Panayia Ematousa.[78] According to the proposed development for the Athenian finds, M23.53 would represent a relatively late example of the pyramidal type.[79]

The same typological picture emerges from the study of several hundred pyramidal weights found at Olynthus.[80] Here the earliest weights are the finest, and they all date to the period from the end of the 5th century to 348 BC. At Corinth no pyramidal loom-weights seem to belong to the Hellenistic period.[81] A small number seem later than the 4th century BC, and they are all larger than the ones from Panayia Ematousa, while the pyramidal weights of Type B 3 and B 7 from Laconia in particular are comparable with the weights from Panayia Ematousa.[82] As at Panayia Ematousa, pyramidal and discoid loom-weights are present from the Graeco-Roman period at Knossos, and the conical weight is absent.[83]
On the Levantine coast, the excavation at Tall Sukas has produced similar loom-weights. Two

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[69] For a description of the different types see: Davidson 1952, 146.

[70] Gjerstad *et al.* 1937, 412 nos.119-20.

[71] Gjerstad *et al.* 1935, 585.

[72] Salles & Chavane 1993, 339 no. 847, but unlike this weight no. 51 has a large hole in the center of the base. According to Davidson & Thompson 1943, 72 this is not an unusual feature of pyramidal weights. Most likely the hole was made by insertion of a spike, which supported the weight during the firing process.

[73] Chavane 1975, 87 no. 261.

[74] Karageorghis 1983a, T54, 103 no. 74, T75, 208 no. 74.

[75] Benson *et al.* 1973, 127 no. K 1157.

[76] Salles & Chavane 1993, 339 no. 845.

[77] Davidson & Thompson 1943, 73.

[78] Davidson & Thompson 1943, 81 nos. 28-30 look like M23.50. 80 no. 4 is close to M23.51-52.

[79] Davidson & Thompson 1943, 73-4.

[80] Robinson 1930, 118.

[81] Davidson 1952, 162.

[82] Overbeek 1996, 188.

[83] Sackett & Cocking 1992, 399-400, pl. 333-34.



Fig. 226. M23.51.



Fig. 227. M23.52.

pieces are close to M23.53 and M24.56 respectively.[84] No.700 at Tall Sukas with an unfinished hole for insertion of the thread is apparently not considered a loom-weight, but may be so after all.[85] The excavations at Tarsus have revealed the same variety of types,[86] and twenty-two mould-made discoid weights from Hama are provided with a centrally placed hole.[87] Apparently the discoid weight with a central perforation was not common in Cyprus, where a disc provided with a pair of suspension holes placed off-centre seems to be the prevailing variant from the Archaic to the Hellenistic periods.[88] However, since both discs with a central perforation and discs with a pair of suspension holes are represented in the region around Panayia Ematousa, it is unlikely that the weight with the central perforation is a local variant. In mainland Greece the weight with a central suspension hole appears to be absent from the records.

The relatively small number of loom-weights found at Panayia Ematousa does not allow for a discussion concerning typological development, but some preliminary considerations are worth mentioning. Though the weights found in Cyprus correspond to the Greek types and their chronology, the distribution of the types appears to be different. The conical type, which was popular in Greece, is not well documented in Cyprus and the Levant, while the discoid weight with a central suspension hole well known from Cyprus and the Levant, on the other hand, is not seen on the Greek mainland. The pyramidal type is represented both in Cyprus, Greece, and the Levant. This survey has shown that all three main types are contemporaneous, but it also indicates that the types had different distribution patterns.[89]

M23: Undecorated pyramidal clay loom-weight with flat top.

50. Four sides of unequal width sloping towards a flat bottom with rounded corners. (94.3632.G3.AR198). H 4.75 cm. Base W 3.65 x 3.25 cm. Top W 1.99 x 1.5 cm. Granular pink to strong brown clay (7.5YR 7-6/4 - 6-5/6) with some tiny grey and greyish-black inclusions.

51. Fig. 226. Four sides of equal width sloping towards a flat bottom. Circular hole in the middle of the bottom (95.3631.I1.AR420). H 5.83 cm. Base W 3.86 cm. Top W 2.07 cm.

52. Fig. 227. Four sides of equal width sloping towards the bottom (96.3826.B1.AR500). H 6.23 cm. Base W 3.75 cm. Coarse hard red to light yellowish brown clay (10YR 6/4 - 2.5YR 5/8) with many black and white pebbles. Many medium white, greyish-black, and a few red inclusions. No voids.

53. Four sides of equal width. The bottom is missing. Worn on one side (99.3435.C1.AR792). Preserved H 7.34 cm. W 4.35 cm. Coarse pink, light brown to grey clay (7.5YR 6-7/4

[84] Buhl 1983, 97-9.
[85] Buhl 1983, 107.
[86] Goldman 1950, 394-6.
[87] Ploug 1985, 233.
[88] See for example Salles & Chavane 1993, 339 no. 846; Chavane 1975, 80.
[89] Davidson & Thompson 1943, 73.

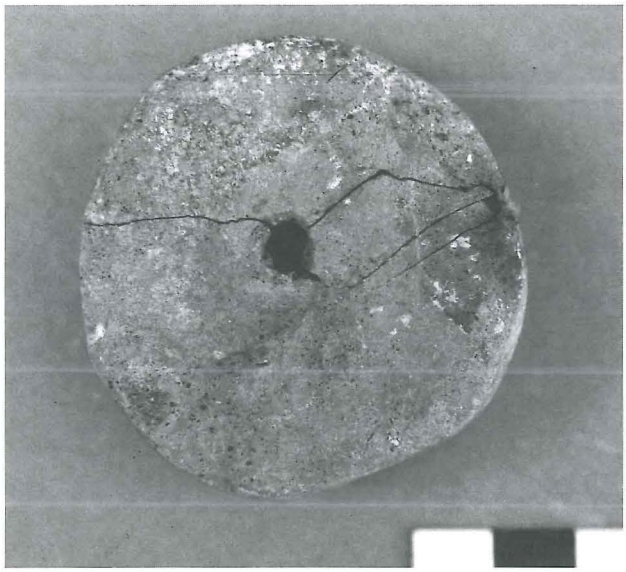

Fig. 228. M24.56.

- 6/1) with oblong voids and reddish, reddish-brown, brown, and white inclusions in varying sizes up to 2 mm.

M24: Undecorated discoid clay loom-weight with a hole in the center.

54. (99.3927.A1.AR805). H 3.43 cm. D 8.06 cm. Plain reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6) with a few large dark inclusions and a few fine dark ones.

55. (99.3927.A1.AR806). Same as M24.54. H 3.1 cm. D 7.7 cm. Hard coarse light brownish grey to greyish brown clay (2.5Y 6-5/2.) with some white, black, and red pebbles and small black and reddish inclusions.

56. Fig. 228. (98.3434.B1.AR700). H 2.41 cm. D 5.19 cm. Plain very pale brown to greyish brown clay (10YR 7-6/4 - 5/2) with large voids.

M25: Discoid limestone weight.

57. (96.3826.1.AR513). H 2.73 cm. D 10.65 cm.

58. Two joining fragments (98.3827.W2.AR730). H 3.2 cm. D 10.85 cm.

59. The hole is not pierced all the way through the weight (94.3629.AB3.AR151). H 3.93 cm. D 8.67 x 7.54 cm.

Spindle whorls

Altogether 6 spindle whorls were found. Five are made of stone, and one of clay. They all belong to well-known types. The whorls *per se* are not datable, and only M27.64 was found in a context firmly dated to the period from the 6th to 5th century BC.[90]

According to Gjerstad three main types were current in Cyprus during the CG to CC period: button-shaped, conical, and biconical whorls.[91] Unfortunately none of the specimens found at Panayia Ematousa compare with these, but rather they correspond with the categories proposed by Crewe based on prehistoric finds:[92] conical or truncated conical, spherical, and flat cylindrical spindle whorls. M26.60 is very close to a spindle whorl found in the Hellenistic layers at Kition-Bamboula.[93] A large number of spindle whorls dating from the CG to the Hellenistic period were found at Salamis, and several are comparable to the spindle whorls from Panayia Ematousa.[94] It is interesting to note that a possible Bronze Age whorl from the Palaipaphos-Skales cemetery is similar to M28.65, in particular,[95] a whorl typical of the LCIII and CGI period is close to M26.60, and a CGIII specimen is very similar to M26.61.[96] This demonstrates that the whorls represent what may be termed non-developing objects. Among the finds from Greece a spindle whorl from Corinth is almost identical to M26.62,[97] and several Archaic pieces found on the Acropolis of Lindos on Rhodes are close parallels to M26.63 and M28.65.[98] No spindle whorls have been published from Athens, and interestingly, not a single piece has been published from Olynthus, where so many loom-weights were found. None of the spindle whorls from the Graeco-Roman period at Knossos are similar to our specimens.[99] A large number of similar spindle whorls have been found at sites along the Levantine coast, in particular at Tell Keisan and Ras Shamra, where they have been dated from the 6th century BC to the Hellenistic period.[100]

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[90] Sørensen *et al.* 1998, 327 Pit 8; Jacobsen 1998, 349.

[91] Gjerstad 1948, 175, fig. 39.

[92] Crewe 1998, 5, 21-2.

[93] Salles & Chavane 1993, 338 no. 835.

[94] Chavane 1975, 95 no. 282 and 297 may be compared with M26.62 and M28.65.

[95] Karageorghis 1983a, T62, 136 no. 2.

[96] Karageorghis 1983a, T67, 166 no. 117, T86, 307 no. 76.

[97] Davidson 1952, 176 no. 1221, pl. 78.

[98] Blinkenberg 1931, 137.

[99] Sackett & Cocking 1992, 399-401.

[100] Nodet 1980b, 316 nos. 1-10, nos.16-26 and no. 32; Stucky 1983, 102 no. 16.

It is often problematical to identify spindle whorls, as they are often interpreted as buttons and vice versa. According to Crewe a set of criteria, such as the location of the hole, its size and how worn it is, may be used to distinguish between them. Apparently the position of the hole is essential to the function of the spindle whorl, and the diameter of the hole should be no less than four mm and no more than 10 mm.[101] The relation between the diameter of the hole and the size of the object is also an indicator of function. A small hole in a relatively large object indicates that it is rather a button or some kind of pendant.[102] Furthermore, spindle whorls and buttons wear differently. The hole of a spindle whorl wears to a concave shape, whereas the hole in a button has straight sides.[103] According to these criteria M26.60 and M28.65 should rather be identified as buttons or pendants.

Spindle whorls were often deposited in graves and occur in great number in publications from Cyprus.[104] If the tombs published by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition are representative of the general Cypriot find pattern, it appears that spindle whorls were deposited in one third of the tombs dating from the EC to CGII, and it seems that they were particularly common in EC tombs.[105] In contrast, only six of app. 160 tombs from the CGIII to the Hellenistic period contained spindle whorls.[106] Usually spindle whorls are considered objects belonging to the female sphere, and they are therefore often used as a sex identification of the buried person.

Furthermore it is interesting to note that in Cyprus the whorls are found together with tools and weapons particularly in EC tombs, but also during the MC period, while the combination is not attested to in CG to Hellenistic contexts.[107]

M26: Conical or truncated conical spindle whorls.

60. Black hemispherical stone spindle whorl, circular in section (94.3629.AB3.AR152). H 1.30 cm. D 3.0 cm.

61. Fig. 229. Black convex stone spindle whorl, circular in section (95.3731.2.AR426). H 0.77 cm. D 3.40 cm.

62. Soft limestone spindle whorl, circular in section (98.3434.F1.AR701). H 2.67 cm. D 3.39 cm.

63. Clay spindle whorl, circular in section (99.3435.2.AR773). H 1.22 cm. D 2.89 cm.



Fig. 229. M26.61.

M27: Flat cylindrical spindle whorl.

64. Limestone spindle whorl, circular in section (96.3629.N5.AR468). H 0.46 cm. D 4.20 cm.

M28: Spherical spindle whorl.

65. Dark grey stone spindle whorl, circular in section (97.3534.A1.AR565). H 1.66 cm. D 3.29 cm.

Beads

21 beads are made of glass, while the remaining are made of stone, bone, and faience. Most of the beads are circular.[108] They belong to two main classes, perforated and non-perforated beads, each with additional sub-classes. In the following Beck's classification system has been applied. Although

[101] Crewe 1998, 9, 11-3. This should eliminate a number of objects as whorls.

[102] Crewe 1998, 14.

[103] Crewe 1998, 11-3

[104] Crewe 1998, 36. According to Webb (1992, 88-90) spindle whorls and knives are the most common items found in Early and Middle Cypriot tombs.

[105] Based upon a survey of app. 100 tombs, Gjerstad *et al.* 1934.

[106] The six tombs are all dated to the Cypro-Archaic I period.

[107] Out of a total of 100 tombs, the association of spindle whorls and male objects are seen in app. 15 tombs. 14 of these are dated in the Early-Cypriot periods, see Gjerstad *et al.* 1934, 33-276; Gjerstad *et al.* 1935; Gjerstad *et al.* 1937; 299-339.

[108] Beck 1928, 5.

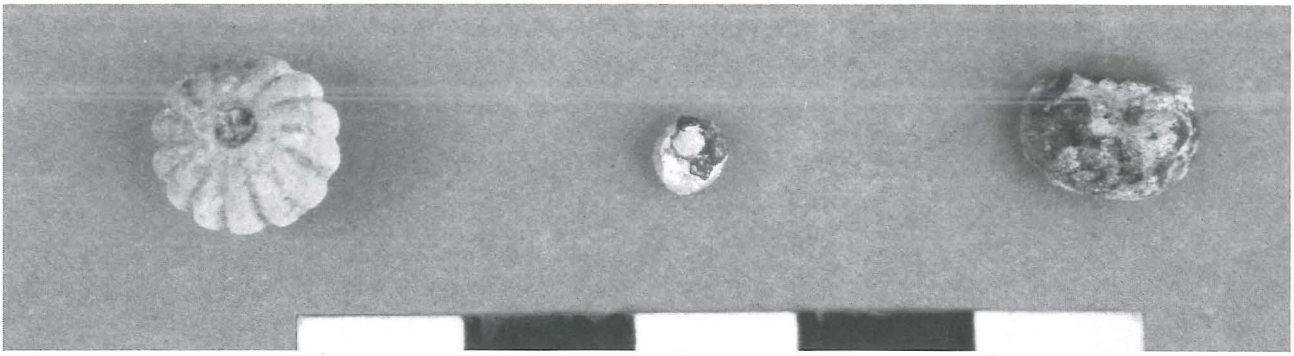

Fig. 230. M30.88, 84 and 77.

old, it still offers the most comprehensive study of the subject.[109]

M29: Non-perforated.[110]

Except for M29.66 the non-perforated beads represent a uniform group. They are short convex cones like Beck's Group I.B.1.c.[111] Although they do not correspond to Gjerstad's typology for the CG to the Hellenistic period,[112] similar beads have been found in Cyprus. A Hellenistic paste glass bead from Salamis is similar to the non-perforated beads from Panayia Ematousa[113] as are four non-dated beads from Amathus also classified as Beck's Group I.B or I.C.[114] A few comparable specimens from Corinth are dated to the Late Roman to Byzantine periods.[115] Perhaps three inlays for finger rings from the Levantine coast are comparable, but the dating of the inlays is uncertain.[116]

66. Short convex cone. ? black stone bead (98.3633.WN2.AR727). H 0.85 cm. D 2.15 cm. Cf. Beck Group I.C.1.a.
67. Short convex cone (94.3629.AB3.AR210). H 0.7 cm. D 1.4 cm. Blue glass. Cf. Beck Group I.B.1.c.
68. Short convex cone (94.3729.C6.AR317). H 0,7 cm. D 1.4 cm. Light green glass. Cf. Beck Group I.B.1.c.
69. Short convex cone (95.3531.C3.AR379). H 0.69 cm. D 1.50 x 1.16 cm. Blue glass. Cf. Beck Group I.B.1.c.
70. Short convex cone (95.3730.B2.AR381). H 0.68 cm. D 1.34 cm. Pale green glass. Cf. Beck Group I.B.1.c .
71. Short convex cone (95.3631.B4.AR383). H 0.65 cm. D 1.4 cm. Dark blue glass. Cf. Beck Group I.B.1.c.
72. Short convex cone (95.3530.D2.AR384). H 0.57 cm. D 1.25 x 1.01 cm. Dark blue glass. Cf. Beck Group I.B.1.c.
73. Short convex cone (95.3531.C3.AR385). H 0.60 cm. D 1.14 cm. Deep purple glass. Cf. Beck Group I.B.1.c.
74. Short convex cone (97.3734.A3.AR632). H 0.57 cm. D 0.97 cm. Light blue glass. Cf. Beck Group I.B.1.c.
75. Short convex cone (97.3734.A3.AR651). H 0.65 cm. D 1.29 cm. Pale green glass. Cf. Beck Group I.B.1.c.

M30: Perforated.

The perforated beads correspond to a number of subgroups of Beck's Group I consisting of short beads of varying size and shape (Group I.B), standard beads (Group I.C) and long beads (Group I.D).

Generally the short beads[117] offer no surprises compared with finds published from other places, But M30.79 stands out for its decoration. It is a short convex cone of black stone decorated with white thin trailed lines. Another bead, M30.76, is a tiny black specimen of an oblate, comparable to an Archaic bead found at Kommos.[118] The size of the three beads of Group I.C is uniform.[119] M30.82, a circular dark blue bead, is similar to a

[109] Beck 1928, 5.
[110] References to Beck's specific subgroups are entered in the catalogue.
[111] Beck 1928, 5, pl. II, III.
[112] Gjerstad 1948, 174.
[113] Chavane 1975, 156 no. 447.
[114] Laffineur 1992, 18-9 Group g.
[115] Davidson 1952, 290-1 nos. 2395 and 2399.
[116] Ploug 1985, 245.
[117] According to Beck 1928, 6 a short bead has a length, which is more than one-third and less than nine-tenths the diameter.
[118] Dabney 2000, 344 no. 6, pl. 5.4.
[119] A standard bead has a length, which is more than nine-tenth and less than one and one-tenth time the diameter (Beck 1928, 6).

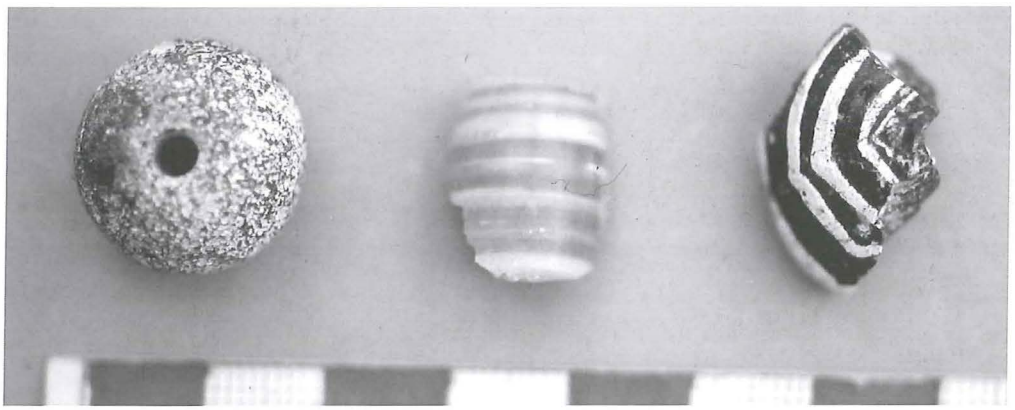

Fig. 231. M30.79, 85 and 82.

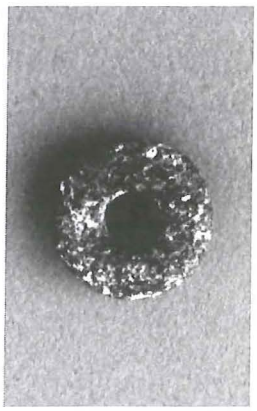

Fig. 232. M30.80 (B).

bead from Salamis dated to the 1st to 3rd century AD.[120] Finally, the long beads of Group I.D are represented by two specimens.[121] M30.85 is a very beautiful reddish-orange long barrel bead. M30.87 is a tiny blue bead comparable to a specimen from Salamis dated to the 7th century AD, and four similar beads from Corinth also dated in the Late Roman or early Byzantine period.[122] M30.87 is a "wire-drawn" bead, and may be compared with a Byzantine bead found at Corinth.[123]

76. Black glass bead with traces of a white line around the belly. Near-spherical (95.3532.B1.AR380). H 0.37 cm. D 0.51 cm. Cf. Beck Group I.B.1.a.

77. Fig. 230a. Half a round green glass bead with a yellow flower with a black centre (98.3434.B1.AR699). D 0.9 cm. Cf. Beck Group I.B.1.a.

78. Dark blue conical glass bead, pierced (97.3534.D1.AR548). H 0.65 cm. D 0.69 cm. Cf. Beck Group I.B.1.c

79. Fig. 231a. Fragment of black glass bead with white stripes, flattened sphere, circular in section (99.3435.B1.AR753). H 1.38 cm. Cf. Beck Group I.B.1.c.

80. Fig. 232. Greenish stone bead, flattened sphere, circular in section, pierced (95.3531.B2.AR386). H 0.69 cm. D 1.78 cm. Cf. Beck Group I.B.1.d.

81. Deep sea blue to dark blue glass bead, pierced, double-cone (95.3731.3.AR382). H 0.42 cm. D 0.68 cm. Cf. Beck Group I.B.2.e.

82. Fig. 231b. Deep blue glass bead, spherical, pierced (99.3828.A1.AR776). H 1.53 cm. D 1.88 cm. Cf. Beck Group I.C.1.a.

83. Greenish stone bead, pierced, double-cone (95.3631.H1.AR387). H 1.56 cm. D 1.98 cm. Cf. Beck Group I.C.1.e.

84. Fig. 230b. Green glass bead, spherical (98.3434.G1.AR707). H 0.33 cm. D 0.42 cm. Cf. Beck Group I.C.1.e.

85. Fig. 231c. Fragment of a reddish-orange glass bead, bulging cylinder. Pierced in length. Horizontal white lines of unequal width (99.3435.B1.AR759). H 1.7 cm. D 0.69 cm. Cf. Beck Group I.D.1.b.

86. Cylindar glass bead, consisting of dark blue and matt white stripes, pierced. Wire-drawn bead? (96.3733. C2.AR539). H 1.29 cm. D 0.61 cm. Cf. Beck Group I.D.2.b.

87. Slightly cylindrical and pierced longitudinally (94.3630.AW7.AR262). H 0.8 cm., W 0.6 cm. Blue paste. Cf. Beck Group I.D.2.b.

M31: Beck Group XXIII.A.3.e.[124]

This single melon-shaped bead has close parallels both in Cyprus and the Greek mainland, where they have been found in contexts ranging from the 7th century BC to the Hadrianic period. Similar beads from Salamis and Corinth are dated to the Early Roman period.[125] Another parallel from Knossos is also attributed to the Roman period, while a bead placed as an offering in Temple A at Kommos proves that this type was used already in the 7th century BC.[126]

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[120] Chavane 1975, 156 no. 448.

[121] A long bead has a length, which is more than one and one-tenth times the diameter (Beck 1928, 6).

[122] Chavane 1975, 159 no. 460; Davidson 1952, 291 nos. 2406-9.

[123] Davidson 1952, 294 no. 2481.

[124] So-called notched and gadrooned beads and pendants, cf. Beck 1928, 24.

[125] Chavane 1975, 159 no. 459; Davidson 1952, 291 no. 2418.

[126] Sackett & Cocking 1992, 413-4 no. V6; Dabney 2000, 348 no. 35, pl. 5 no. 4.

88. Fig. 230c. Turquoise pierced faience bead, melon-shaped (98.3432.N1.AR706). H 0.91 cm. D 1.1 cm.

M32: Beck Group XXVII.
Beads and Pendants representing or made of Complete Shells.[127]

89. Pierced sea snail bead (97.3534.D1.AR622). Cf. Beck Group XXVII.

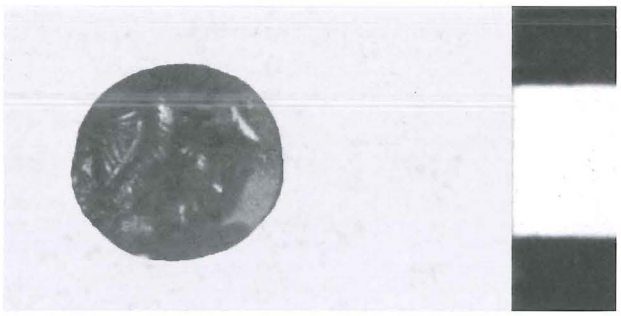

Fig. 233. M33.90.

Gemstone

M33: Hallyosite?

This gem shows a female head in profile rendered in Archaistic style. Gemstones were mostly used as inlays in jewellery or as amulets, and depictions of heads became popular in the Hellenistic and, in particular, in the Roman Imperial period.[128] Although no striking parallels have been published, it may be compared with two gems, both in German collections and both considered Early Roman products. The gem from the collections at Augst[129] is dated to the 1st century AD and the gem from Braunschweig is dated to the 1st to 2nd century AD.[130]

As the technique is very much the same, the figured relief style of Arretine pottery is invaluable for dating Early Roman Imperial gems.[131] The coiffure, the facial characteristics and the technique of the female head from Panayia Ematousa is reproduced on a fragment of a bowl in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.[132] Furthermore, Campana reliefs likewise dated to the period from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD show a similar technique and style.[133] A relief in Berlin offers a ready comparison as regards the coiffure,[134] and another Archaistic relief in Copenhagen, the so-called Aigisthos relief, dated to the second half of the 1st century BC, represents another good parallel.[135] Based upon available evidence from gems, Arretine pottery and terracotta reliefs, a date for the gem in the 1st century BC seems reasonable.

90. Fig. 233. Intact orange (hallyosite?) oval gemstone with female head in profile facing left. The nose is straight and the chin is pointed. The mouth is straight with tight lips and the eye is formed as an open triangle with the upper eyelid overlapping the lower. The hair, indicated by incised lines, is combed from the top of head and downwards, ending in a roll. Over this roll is a ribbon. A lock of hair has escaped, falling down the back of the relatively long neck (98.3433.2.AR660). D 1.33 cm. T 0.48 cm.

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[127] Beck 1928, 28.
[128] Richter 1968, 1-25; Richter 1971, 1-9.
[129] Steiger 1966, 37 no. 17.
[130] Zazoff 1970, 45 no. 148.
[131] Boardman 1968, 24-25.
[132] Chase *et al.* 1975, 62 no. 41.
[133] Borbein 1968, 29-42.
[134] Borbein 1968, taf. 44 no. 2.
[135] Moltesen *et al.* 1996, 218 no. I.N. 1623.

The ground stone industry

Lena K. Jacobsen

Approximately 400 stone artefacts were found during the excavation at Panayia Ematousa. They comprise hand tools, basins and bowls and miscellaneous objects.[1] Hand tools together with querns and mortars represent 39% of the stone material, and different types of basins and bowls, which were probably not used as querns and mortars amount to 34%. The group of miscellaneous objects including cups, lids, weights, gaming pieces, objects with holes, slabs, slab anvils/moulds with multiple depressions and pivot bases, figurines and tripod legs represents only 15% of the Total number of the stone material. The remaining 12% consist of fragments, which are too small to classify. The stone objects were found over almost all the site. Their find contexts may date from the Iron Age to the 7th century AD, but according to the associated ceramic evidence most of the ground stone implements - i.e. hand tools and querns and mortars - date from the Hellenistic to Early Roman period.

The geology of the area of Panayia Ematousa is characterised by hard and soft limestone, and the soft-layered whitish-creamy rock gypsum is available in the area west of the site, where old quarries are situated. These sedimentary rocks were used for the majority of the objects, but igneous rocks, which are not found naturally in the area were also used.

Generally speaking, stone tools and basins from the historical periods have received little attention, and few finds have so far been published.[2] This may be due to the fact that few other excavated localities in Cyprus represent rural sites such as villages or farmsteads, where these types of objects in particular may be found.[3] As a result comparative material is mainly available from prehistoric sites in Cyprus and elsewhere in the Mediterranean area,[4] where different typologies have been established.

In the following the typology for ground stone implements established by Blitzer on the basis of Bronze Age tools found at Kommos on Crete has been applied.[5] Her typology of hand tools differs from typologies established in Cyprus and elsewhere, but she provides very distinct and comprehensible descriptions of the various types. Furthermore her classifications are based on form and wear, rather than the traditional approach, classifying them according to type, e.g. pestles, grinders etc.[6] Since many of the tools probably had a multiple function it is indeed difficult to assign them to a specific group. Larger implements such as querns and mortars are comparable with Blitzer's Types 17 and 18. Basins and bowls comply with her Type 19,[7] but here they are subdivided into two main groups according to shape, and a few sub groups are added.

The following definitions of the condition and size of the tools proposed by Blitzer are applied.[8] The condition is divided into four categories. 1) complete, the object is 100% preserved; 2) intact, 75% of the object is preserved; 3) incomplete, at least 50% of the object is preserved; 4) fragment, less than 50% of the object is preserved. The fol-

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[1] In the catalogue examples of the different types are selected for description, but the total number of each type is listed.

[2] E.g. at Salamis (Chavane 1975).

[3] Sørensen *et al.* 1998, 319. Fejfer 1995, 73-86; Rautman 2000.

[4] Swiny 1986, 1-65; Elliot 1985, 70-93; Mogelonsky 1996.

[5] Blitzer 1995, 403-538.

[6] Swiny 1986; Elliott 1985.

[7] Blitzer 1995, 484.

[8] Blitzer 1995, 417. The following abbreviations have been used: D: diameter; MPD: maximum preserved diameter; MPH: maximum preserved height; MPL: maximum preserved length; MPT: maximum preserved thickness; MPW: maximum preserved width; Wt: weight.

lowing terms of size are used: 1) boulder, minimum 25.6 cm.; 2) cobble, 6.4 - 25.6 cm. and 3) pebble, 0.4 - 6.4 cm.

Smaller groups of objects, S5 and S7, represent tools used for metal working. S4 may also have been used for working metal or perhaps bone and wood, while hammer-like tools of Type S8 may have served as chopping or digging tools or for processing food or raw materials. Handstones, S6, similar to Blitzer's Type 7 used for crushing, grinding, pounding and pulverising organic material represent the largest single group found in the excavation, and as Types S1, S2 and S3 probably served the same function, food processing seems to have been an important activity at the site. Most of these tools were probably used in connection with querns and mortars like S9 and S10. Only a small number of querns and mortars was found, but some of the basins may have served a similar function. It seems likely that olive oil production, and perhaps also wine production formed part of the subsistence economy. This is supported by the presence of a crushing basin, S12e.63, for olive oil extraction, which is similar to the one found at Moagroulli-Kaminia.[9] Several weights, a quern of lava, S9.30, and a settling vat, S13g.80, may also have been used in connection with olive oil extraction. According to Hadjisavvas olive oil production was directly associated with sanctuaries during the Classical, Hellenistic and Medieval periods, while the production took place at scattered farmsteads during the Roman period.[10] However, based upon the stone objects so far retrieved during the excavation little evidence points towards cult activities, as only a few items such as the two limestone heads, S13k.82 and 83, and the cup/chalice, S13a.66, may have been used in connection with cult practice.

According to the present analysis main activities on the site focused on food production, but further investigations are needed in order to decide if the production was only for personal consumption.[11]

Hand tools

The tools are classified according to their presumed function, but they are subdivided according to form and wear. Ground stones are defined by being made of a rock raw material that has been crushed, abraded and pecked during manufacture and through use. Not all the types defined by Blitzer were found at the site. Those that were include the subsistence-related Types S1, S2, S3, S6 and S10 (Blitzer Types 1, 2, 3, 7 and 18) and ground stone implements serving a specific purpose S4, S5, S7, S8 and S9 (Blitzer Types 5, 6, 9, 11 and 17).[12] The majority of tools are cobble-sized. S6 together with S1, S2 and S3, which were used as all-purpose household implements represent the largest group. They were used for food processing activities such as crushing, pulverising and pounding and would typically have been used in connection with mortars, querns and basins.[13] Implements with a special purpose include whetstones, S4, and tools used for hammering or for metalworking, S7. Tools listed under S5 were used for working hard raw material and a small number of items were probably used as chopping and digging tools. As different rock types were used, it may be assumed that the material was chosen according to the function of the tool. Apart from local limestone and sandstone igneous rocks including lava are represented.

S1: Implements with pecked and battered ends. Blitzer Type 1

Most of the tools are cobble-sized, while only a few are pebble-sized. The shape is usually ovoid, oblong and round, and according to the preserved finds a dark grey fine-grained rock was preferably used for this type of tool, although a few limestone specimens indicate that this was not always the case. The majority seems to date from the Hellenistic to the Early Roman period.

1. Cobble, oval, complete (98.3434.F1.AR743). L 8.5 cm. W 7 cm. MT 4 cm. Dark grey rock containing 50% dark min-

[9] Hadjisavvas 1992, 12, fig. 15.

[10] Hadjisavvas 1992, 83.

[11] Cf. Sørensen 1998, 330 for preliminary comments.

[12] Blitzer 1995, 425-87. For a short description of the different types of tools see summary on p. 523-5.

[13] Blitzer 1995, 425-6, 523.



Fig. 234. S2.4.

erals and 50% white needle shaped minerals. Pecking at one end. Very smooth on one side.
2. Fig. 236. Cobble, oblong and rounded, complete (97.3734.1.AR587). L 9.6 cm. W 7 cm. MT 4.2 cm. Creamy white sedimentary rock, limestone. Worn in one end.
3. Cobble, round and smooth, complete (94.3631.2.AR284). L 7.4 cm. W 6.6 cm. MT 4.6 cm. Reddish-brown fine grained rock. Pecking at two opposite ends. Similar type: 94.3431.6.AR281, 95.3530.F1.AR444, 95.3531.B2.AR434, 95.3531.D1.34, 95.3532.A2.AR437, 97.3534.A1.AR564, 94.3630.AW7.AR248, 96.3633.D1.AR484, 94.3729.D5.AR307, 99.3828.E1.AR765, 99.3830.A1.AR755.
Total number: 14.

S2: Implements with pecked circumferences and one or two abraded faces. Blitzer Type 2

Tools of this type are rounded ovoid and rounded oblong and differ from Type 1 primarily by being round and flat and having many degrees of pecking and grinding on the circumference or intermittently on the circumference. Most of them are cobble-sized, but a few are pebble-sized. Most of the tools are made of quartzite rocks, and many of them are dark grey in colour. Most of them were found in contexts dating from the 2nd century BC to the 7th century AD. S2.6 was found in Pit 8 dating from the 6th to 5th century BC.

4. Figs. 234 and 236. Cobble, round and flat, complete (98.3433.E1.AR683). D 9 cm. MT 4 cm. Whitish-grey rock with quartz minerals. Small depression at center on both sides.
5. Fig. 236. Cobble, rounded to ovoid, complete (98.3433.E1.AR682). L 6.7 cm. W 5.2 cm. MT 4.2 cm. Dark grey rock. Softer around the edges. In the centre is a rough area.
6. Cobble, flat, complete (96.3629.N5.AR465). L 12 cm. W 7.7 cm. MT 2.8 cm. Light grey rock containing quartz. Traces of wear in the centre of both sides.
7. Cobble, rounded, complete (94.3632.F3.AR229). L 9.3 cm. W 10.8 cm. MT 4.3 cm. Dark grey hard rock.Traces of wear on one of the flat sides.
8. Cobble, oblong and ovoid, complete (99.3830.A1.AR752). L 10 cm. W 7.1 cm. MT 4.8 cm. Light greyish-black rock with about 50% quartz. Marks of grinding on one side. Similar type: 98.3433.A1.AR742, 95.3530.F1.AR428, 97.3534.3.AR551, 94.3629.AB3.AR214, 94.3629.AB3.AR150, 94.3630.3.AR176, 94.3630.AW3.AR199, 95.3631.B4.AR433, 95.3631.I1.AR443, 95.3631.B4.AR439, 97.3634.C1.AR619, 96.3733.D3.AR515, 97.3734.1.AR607. Total number: 18.

S3: Triangular/trapezoidal cobble hand tool with three pecked margins. Blitzer Type 3

Implements of this type are usually of cobble size, but some of the tools found at Panayia Ematousa are also pebble-sized. The rock types used include quartzite and volcanic rocks and different sedimentary rocks, such as lime- and sandstone. Many of the rocks are light to dark grey in colour. Most of the tools were found in contexts of the 2nd century BC to the 7th century AD.

9. Fig. 236. Cobble, triangular, complete (97.3533.N2.AR571). L 6.5 cm. W 5 cm. A sandy fine grained grey rock.
10. Pebble, triangular, complete (99.3828.E1.AR764). L 5 cm. W 5.8 cm. MT 5.3 cm. Dark red hard vulcanic rock with vents. Two flat sides. Similar type: 98.3434.2.AR654, 94.3530.C2.AR285, 94.3530.2.AR239, 97.3534.A1.AR566, 97.3534.1.AR561, 94.3630.AW7.AR311, 94.3729.D5.AR306, 97.3734.A3.AR608, 96.3826.A2.AR497, 99.3827.N2.AR777, 98.3827.W2.AR733. Total number: 13.

S4: Whetstones and abrading stones. Blitzer Type 5

Tools of this type occur in pebble and cobble size and are usually flat. The whetstones are made



Fig. 235. S6.18 (B).

of gypsum, limestone and a hard grey igneous rock. The tools made of gypsum, however, would break easily because of the softness of the material, and it is therefore doubtful if they actually functioned as whetstones. Gypsum occurs naturally layered and could thus easily form small flat fragments. The tools were used for sharpening and abrading metal objects or perhaps objects of bone and wood.[14]

The date of the contexts ranges from the 6th century BC to the 1st century AD. S4.11 and no. 95.3629.N5.AR440 were found in Pit 8, no. 94.3729.C6.AR320 in Pit 6 and S4.13 in Room 4A.

11. Fig. 236. Cobble, round, complete (96.3629.N5.AR466). L 8.8 cm. W 6.9 cm. MT 1.7 cm. Hard dark rock.
12. Cobble, squarish, incomplete (94.3630.AW7.AR271). L 8.6 cm. W 7.4 cm. MT 1.8 cm. Creamy white gypsum. Flat stone slab with cutting marks along one edge.
13. Pebble, trapezoid, complete (?) (98.3734.D2.AR687). L 6 cm. W 6 cm. MT 3.4 cm. Grey rock with a white layer on three sides. Abraded to a high polish on all surfaces. Abrasion lines are visible. Similar type: 95.3629.N5.AR440, 95.3631.C4.5, 94.3729. C6.AR320. Total number: 6.

S5: Rounded cobbles with abraded facets and pecked faces and margins. Blitzer Type 6

According to Blitzer this type was only found in cobble size at Kommos, but two pieces of pebble size were also found at Panayia Ematousa.[15] The tools were used for flaking or grinding hard raw material or functioned as support and pressure in connection with metal working.[16] These tools were probably used as supports, wedges, bases or perhaps in association with drilling. The hardness of the rock supports this interpretation. The tools are made of light grey and brown igneous rock containing quartz. The tools were found together with material dating from the Iron Age to the 7th century AD. Most of them are found in a mixed context from the Iron Age to the Early Roman period, but a few were associated with pottery dating from the time of Augustus to the 1st century AD. S5.15 was found in Pit 8 and no. 94.3629.Ab3.AR213 was found in Room 4.

14. Pebble, rounded, complete (95.3531.B2.AR441). L 4.8 cm. W 5.3 cm. MT 2.2 cm. The rock type has not been determined. Smoothed.
15. Fig. 236. Pebble, rounded, complete (96.3629.N5.AR467). L 4.3 cm. W 3.8 cm. MT 3 cm. Whitish-grey rock. Similar type: 98.3434.B2.AR740, 97.3534.D1.AR628, 97.3534.B1.AR559, 94.3629.AB3.AR213, 97.3826.B1.AR624, 96.3826.1.AR508, 96.3826.1.AR509. Total number: 9.

S6: Handstones. Blitzer Type 7

Flat oblong, rounded and cylindrical cobbles represent the majority of this group of tools. Only one piece is pebble-sized and another is boulder-sized. They were used for grinding and pulverising food on querns. The rock types used range from sedimentary rocks, such as lime- and sandstone, to fine grained igneous rocks and lava.

Some of them are only found in the context of 6th to 7th century material, and others are found in

[14] Blitzer 1995, 441-2, 524.
[15] Blitzer 1995, 448.
[16] Blitzer 1995, 448, 524.

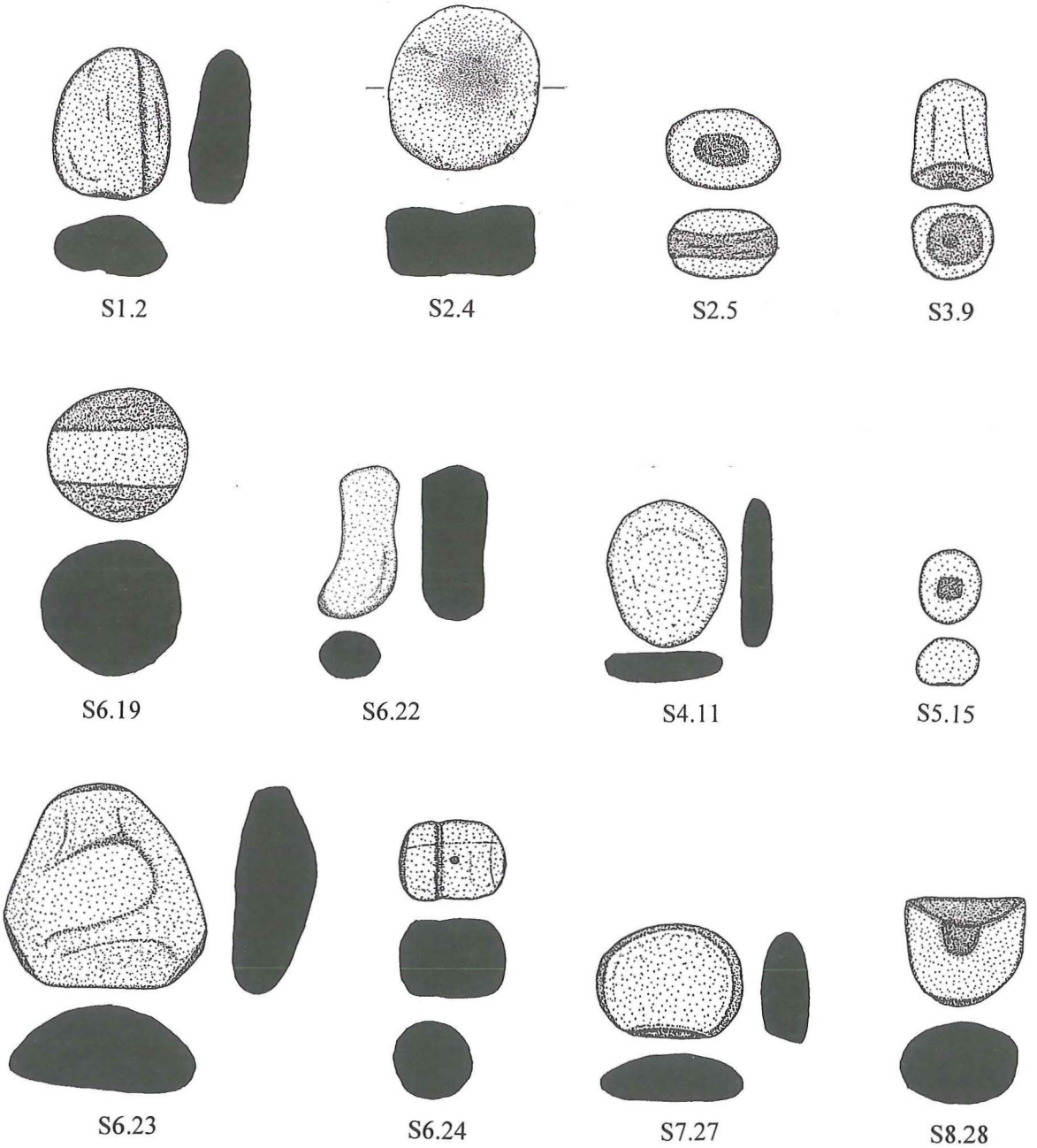

Fig. 236. S1-8 (L.K. Jacobsen and A. Jørgensen).

contexts dating from the late 1st century BC to the 1st century AD. No. 94.3729.C6.AR319 was found in Pit 6, no. 95.3629.N5.AR436 in Pit 8 and S6.21 in Room 4A.

16. Cobble, oblong and oval, complete (95.3531. B2.AR431). L 13 cm. W 7.4 cm. MT 5.2 cm. Limestone containing mainly quartz and a few dark minerals. One side is smooth. Cutting marks in one end.

17. Cobble, oblong, spherical, complete/incomplete (97.3534.B1.AR560). D 7.6-8.2, L 22 cm. Pointed small hole in the centre. Yellowish-white rock. Limestone.

18. Fig. 235. Cobble, saddle-shaped, complete (97.3534.3.AR556). L 15.5 cm. W ? MT ? Dark grey rock, fine grained.

19. Fig. 236. Cobble, almost spherical, complete (97.3534.3.AR553). D 8.8 cm. Surface eroded, but traces of wear around the sides. Smooth band around the centre. Coarse grained grey rock with black minerals. Contains over 50% quartz.

20. Cobble, oblong, intact (?) (99.3627.2.AR754). L 20 cm. W 7.5 cm. MT 5 cm. Light whitish sedimentary rock, perhaps limestone. Rounded ends. One side is smooth.

21. Cobble, saddle-shaped, intact (94.3629.AW5.AR138). L

11.5 cm. W 11.2 cm. MT 3.2 cm. Flat and smooth on one side. Greyish rock with quartz (50%) and dark minerals.

22. Fig. 236. Cobble, L-shaped, complete (97.3634.0.AR576). L 9 cm. W 3.1 cm. MT 3.7 cm. Yellowish-white metamorphic rock. Marble.

23. Fig. 236. Cobble, triangular to saddle-like-shaped, complete (97.3734.A3.AR590). L 12.6 cm. W 11.2 cm. MT 5 cm. A dark grey finegrained rock. It has three sides with traces of wear.

24. Fig. 236. Cobble, cylindrical, complete (99.3927.2.AR811). L 6.4 cm. D 4.6 cm. Greyish rock with black and white minerals. Tool with a groove and a little hole. Similar type: 98.AR737, 98.3433.E1.AR669, 98.3434.B1.AR668, 99.3435.A2.AR804, 95.3531.B2.AR432, 95.3531.B2.AR438, 95.3531.B2.AR442, 96.3533.A1.AR495, 98.3534.W4.AR741, 97.3534.3.AR554, 95.3629.N5.AR436, 96.3633.W2.AR489, 97.3634.A1.AR577, 97.3634.C1.AR617, 97.3634.0.AR600, 97.3634.0.AR601, 97.3634.C1.AR603, 97.3634.4.AR605, 96.3633.W3.AR491, 99.3727.W1.AR788, 96.3729.N3.AR458, 94.3729.C6.AR319, 96.3733.C2.AR499, 96.3733.C3.AR494, 96.3826.A2.AR496, 97.3826.B1.AR612, 97.3826.B1.AR613, 97.3826.D1.AR638, 98.3433.E1.AR684, 95.3631.I1.AR445, 99.3828.D1.AR766, 99.3828.D1.AR778, 99.3828.W2.AR802. Total number: 40.

S7: Implements with ground ends. Blitzer Type 9

The tools are characterised by having one or both ends ground into a convex, concave or a flat surface. They are cobble-sized and almond-shaped, rounded or trapezoidal, and are essential implements for metalworking.[17] The rock types used are sedimentary, limestone and chert, and igneous rocks. The tools made of limestone were probably only used for light hammering, whereas the ones of the harder igneous rock and chert were able to withstand more force for example in the context of hammering a sheet of metal. This type was primarily found in Iron Age contexts, but S6.25 and no. 97.3432.A2.AR574 were found together with 1st century AD material and S7.27 with pottery dating from the time of Augustus.

25. Cobble, almond-shaped, intact (97.3432.A2.AR575). L 12 cm. W 7 cm. MT 2.9 cm. Whitish rock with a black mineral. Chert.

26. Cobble, triangular-trapezoidal, intact (94.3530.2.AR238). L 3.9 cm. W 7.2 cm. MT 4.2 cm. Blueish-grey rock.

27. Fig. 236. Cobble, flat on one side, complete (97.3534.D1.AR625). L 6.8 cm. W 8.8 cm. MT 2.9 cm. Blackish-grey finegrained vulcanic rock with quartz minerals. Similar type: 97.3432.A2.AR574, 97.3531.W2.AR570. Total number: 5.

S8: Large scale severed cobbles or boulders. Blitzer Type 11

These oblong and rounded cobbles are hammer-like tools with one percussion-used end, where almost half of the original cobble has been removed. They may have served as chopping or digging tools, or more likely as tools for processing food or raw materials, perhaps used together with flat stone slabs.[18] At Panayia Ematousa only dark igneous rock is used for this type of tool, and all three pieces found so far appeared in contexts dated to the Hellenistic to Early Roman periods. No. 94.3629.AW5.AR140 was found in Room 4A.

28. Fig. 236. Cobble, semi-oval, intact (94.3630.AW7.AR272). L 7.1 cm. W 7.2 cm. MT 4.8 cm. Greyish-blue rock with black and white needle-shaped minerals. The white minerals are probably plagioclases. Cutting marks are seen in the centre and one end is worn. Similar type: 94.3629.AW5.AR140, 96.3826.A2.AR506. Total number: 3

S9: Querns. Blitzer Type 17

This term covers large-scale implements. Except for one piece only minor fragments have been found. All objects of this type are made of lava, which has a very rough surface appropriate for crushing foods and raw materials, especially grains, but also olives. Querns were used as bases for hand stones, S6, and other crushing implements.[19] One example, S9.30, (Fig.14) belongs to a rectangular type of quern known from the Kyrenia wreck.[20] The querns on board the wreck consist of two parts and are inscribed with Greek letters, however none of the items from Panayia Ematousa have inscriptions. The base of the quern is flat with parallel grooves. Many of the smaller fragments, which were probably used as hand tools, are pro-

[17] Blitzer 1995, 458-9.

[18] Blitzer 1995, 463-4, 524.

[19] Blitzer 1995, 479.

[20] Karageorghis 1970b, 291-3; Katzev 1993; Katzev & Katzev 1985, 163-74.



Fig. 237. S9.30.

vided with similar grooves, indicating that they are fragments of such querns. They were found in contexts ranging from the Iron Age to the 7th century AD. S9.30 was found in a 5th to 7th century AD context.[21]

29. Cobble-size, rounded, fragment (97.3634.C1.AR602). L 12.8 cm. W 7.5 cm. Dark-greyish igneous rock containing quartz and dark minerals. Interior wall is sloping.

30. Figs. 237 and 238. Cobble, rectangular, incomplete (98.3827.W2.AR732). L 21 cm. W 15 cm. MPH 9.7 cm. Lava with large vents. Grooves on the backside of the quern. Exterior walls are straight and forms a rectangular shape. Interior walls are sloping. Similar type: 96.AR503, 98.3434.2.AR681, 94.3629.NW3.AR103, 97.3634.B1.AR606, 96.3733.D3.AR528, 99.3830.3.AR781. Total number: 8

S10: Mortars. Blitzer Type 18

Compared to basins only a few mortars have been found. Mortars are smaller than the basins and have percussion marks on the interior side. They are rounded or triangular in shape, and they are usually made of the local creamy white limestone. This type is recorded at Alambra.[22] Perhaps S10.31 is a settling vat like S13h.80, but the depression seems too shallow. The mortars were found in contexts ranging from the Hellenistic period to the 1st century AD.

31. Rounded with two edges, complete (98.3433.B1.AR744). L 22 cm. W 15 cm. MT 8.6 cm. Whitish creamy sedimentary rock. Fragment of stone with circular depression. Depth of impression: 1.1 cm.

32. Fig. 238. Triangular-rounded, complete (95.3731.C1.AR446). Mortar, L 13.1 cm. W 13 cm. MPH 5.1 cm. Depth of impression: 1.8 cm. White and creamy sedimentary rock. Limestone. Round base with a rough surface.

33. Triangular, complete (95.3530.D3.AR447). Mortar, MPD 29 x 27 x 28 cm. MPH 7.8 cm. Whitish creamy limestone. Similar type: 99.3927.N2.AR807, 97.3530.P9.AR636, 95.3731.D1.AR448, 98.3734.F1.AR717, 94.3629.C4.AR108, 97.3634.C1.AR650. Total number: 9.

S11: Weights

The weights are primarily characterised by holes or channels pecked or drilled into one or more surfaces. The number of stone weights is slightly larger than that of terracotta weights.[23] The weights correspond to Blitzer's Types 12B, 12C and 16A and to a variant which is not included in Blitzer's typology.[24] Three flat, rounded triangular weight cobbles, which were intentionally perforated in the centre, S11a.34-35, may be compared with Blitzer's Type 12B. They are all made of sedimentary rock, and the perforation for the suspension holes is pecked or drilled. Similar pieces are sometimes referred to as suspension weights and loom weights, and terracotta weights of the same type also appeared in the excavation.[25] Flat intentionally perforated cobbles, S12c.36-38, correspond to Blitzer's Type 12C, and water-worn cobbles and boulders with naturally formed grooves probably collected from the river, S11c.39-44, compare with Blitzer's Type 16A.[26] Most of them are made of local sedimentary rock, but igneous rock was also used. The total of six pieces are quite different in shape. They are saddle-shaped, squarish or irregular. S12a.49 is similar to a boulder-sized weight found at Maroni dating from Early Roman to Early Byzantine time.[27] S11c.43, which is the only example of boulder size from the excavation

[21] Querns and mortars are known from early Bronze Age sites to the Hellenistic and Roman sites in Cyprus, cf. Mogelonsky 1996, 143-77; Elliott 1985, 87, 92, 185-6, 193; Chavane 1975.

[22] Alambra: Mogelonsky 1996, 170; Hadjisavvas 1992, 80.

[23] See Hjermov in PEI, M23-24.

[24] Blitzer 1995, 469-70 and 475-7.

[25] See Hjermov in PEI, M23-5.

[26] Blitzer 1995, 475.

[27] Hadjisavvas 1992, 68, fig.127. He refers to it as Type 1b.

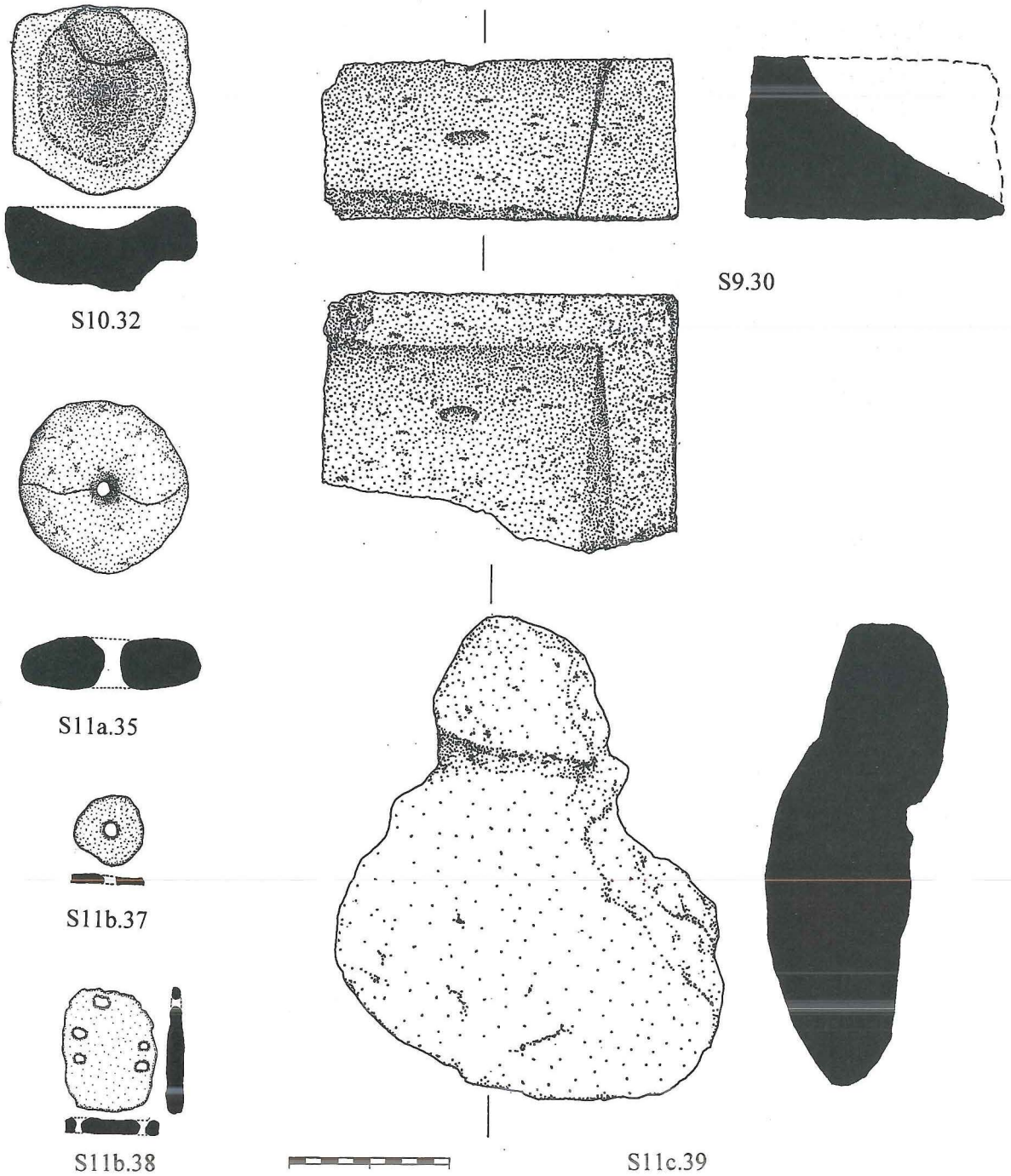

Fig. 238. S9-10 and S11a-c39 (L.K. Jacobsen and A. Jørgensen).

and similar pieces found at Salamis[28] may have functioned as anchors or counterweights.[29] Today the river west of the excavation is dried up, but it is likely that it was once used for small boats. S11c.40 was found in a context dated to the second half of the 1st century, and S11c.43 was found together with pottery dating from the 1st century BC to AD 10. S11d.45-46 are larger weights of boulder size, which do not fit into Blitzer's typology.

[28] Chavane 1975, 111, esp. no. 356; Frost 1970, 19, fig. III. 2.

[29] Coleman *et al.* 1996, 169. For examples in Bronze Age Cyprus see McCaslin 1980, 21-30.



Fig. 239. S11a.35.

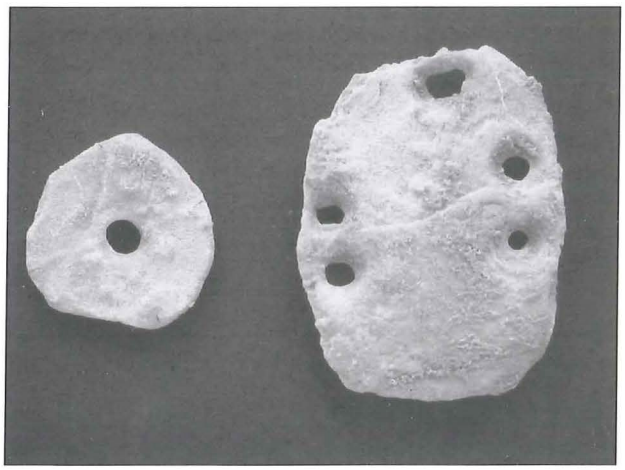

Fig. 240a-b. S11b.37-38.

S11a: Intentionally perforated, water worn cobbles: suspension weights. Blitzer Type 12B.

34. Cobble, thick and squarish, intact (98.3534.W2.AR735). L 9.3 cm. MT 6.1 cm. W 6 cm. Sandy white sedimentary rock.with many voids. Cutting marks inside the hole.

35. Figs. 238 and 239. Cobble, round, complete (98.3827.W2.AR730). MPD 11 cm. D of suspension hole: 1.7 cm. MT 3.2 cm. Limestone. Two joining fragments. Similar type: 96.3826.1.AR513, 94.3629.AB3.AR151, 94. 3530.2.AR126. Total number: 5.

S11b: Intentionally perforated, sandy limestone slabs and cobbles, suspension weights. Blitzer Type 12C.

36. Cobble, flat and uneven, intact (?) (97.3533.N2.AR569). MT 1.9 cm. MPH 9.5 cm. Gypsum. Drilled hole in the middle.

37. Figs. 238 and 240a. Pebble, round, intact (96.3629.N5. AR468). MPD. 4.2 cm. MT 0.5 cm. Gypsum. Very flat with a central perforation.

38. Figs. 238 and 240b. Cobble, rectangular with rounded edges, intact (?) (96.3629.N5.AR469). L 7.5 cm. MT 0.8 cm. W 5.8 cm. Thickness: 0.2-0.9 cm. Gypsum. Five holes placed near the edge. Similar type: 94.3630.AW7.AR278; 94.3630.AW7.AR261, 97.3632.B2.AR582. Total number: 6.

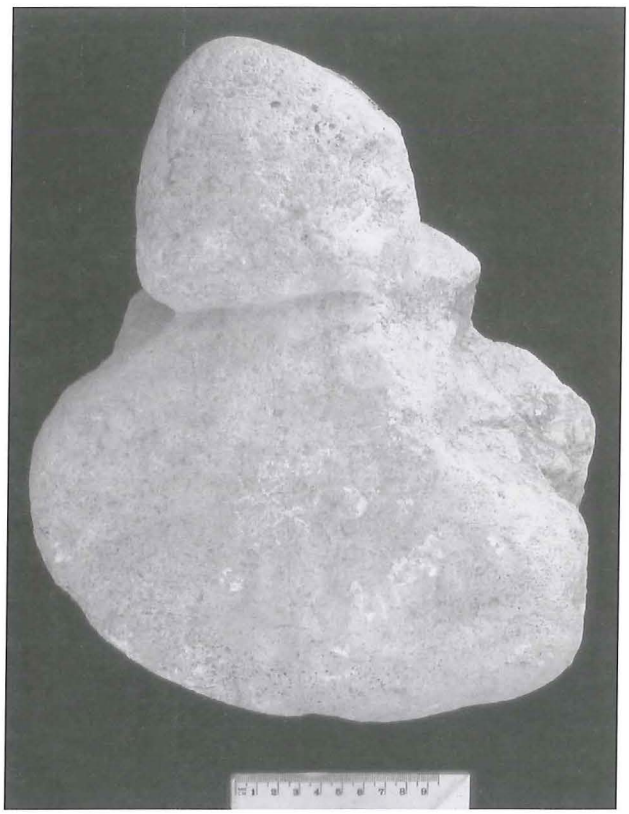

Fig. 241. S11c.39.

S11c: Differentially weathered pebbles and cobbles: suspension weights, other purposes. Blitzer Type 16A.

39. Figs. 238 and 241. Cobble, saddle-like, complete (96.3532. AR449). MPL. 24 cm. MT 9.7 cm. W 29 cm.

40. Fig. 242. Cobble, irregular, incomplete (97.3634.C1.604). L 10 cm. W 7 cm. A greyish-black vulcanic rock. Marks from a rope (?).

41. Saddle-shaped cobble, intact (98.3727.A1.AR678). L 15 cm. W 12 cm. MT 5.2. cm. Fine grained white sedimentary rock. Limestone. Perhaps a fragment of a counter weight.

42. Cobble, irregular, fragment (99.3828.2.AR757). Wt. 1.9 kg. D of suspension hole: 1.3 cm. L 20 cm. W 9.6 cm. Yellow-reddish stone with rough surface. Uneven rounded rock with a almost preserved hole.

43. Boulder, squarish, intact (99.3927.A2.AR789). L 32 cm. W 27 cm. MT 12.2 cm. Sedimentary rock. Large part of stone weight. Hollowed in middle. Problably a counter weight or ancor.

44. Cobble, irregular, intact ? (94.3630.AW4.AR234). L 21.5 cm. W 16 cm. MT 5.5 cm. Limestone. The object has two holes. Total number: 6.

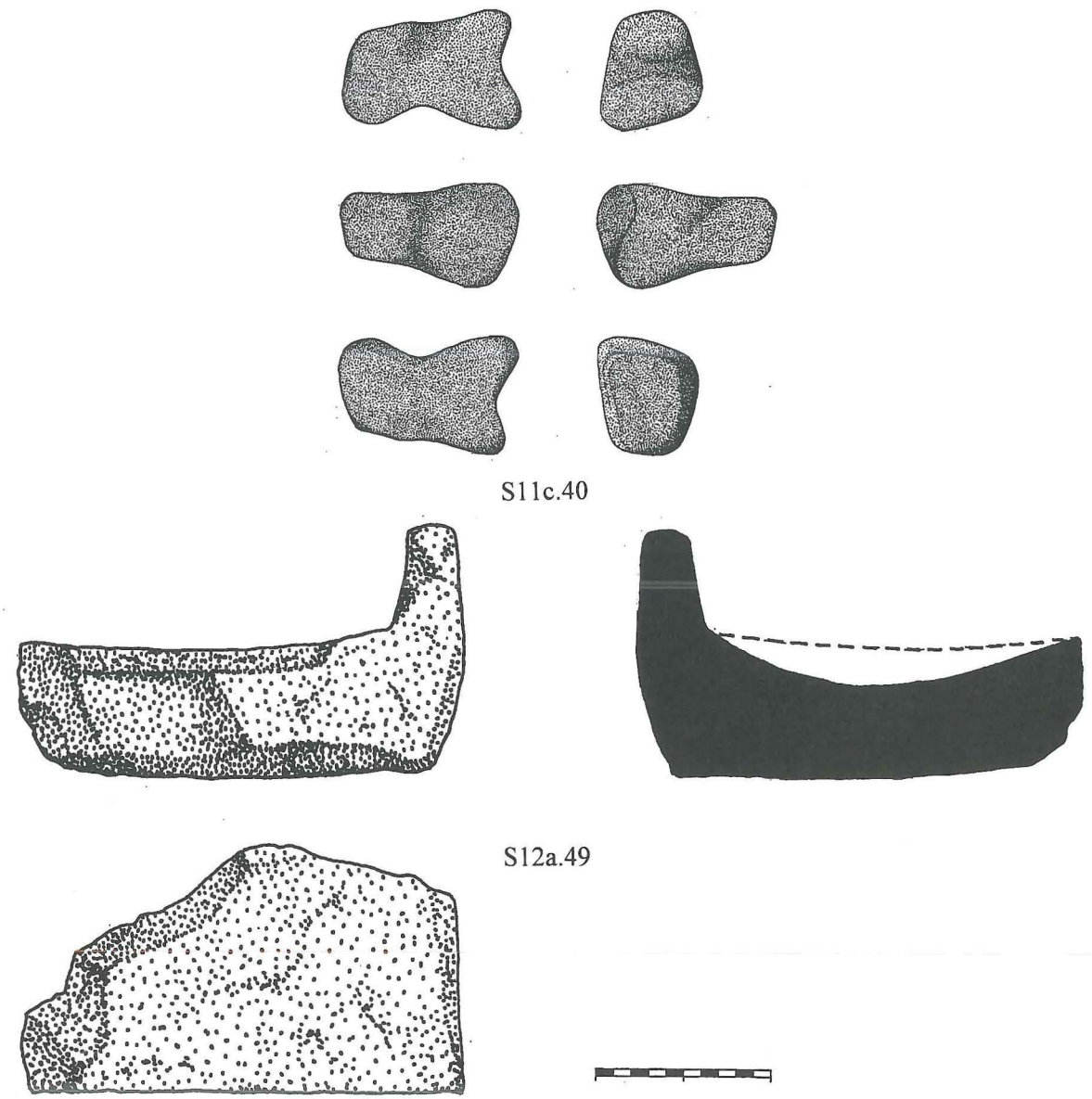

Fig. 242. S11c.40 and S12a.49 (L.K. Jacobsen and A. Jørgensen).



Fig. 243. S11d.45 (B).

S11d: Boulder-sized Type.
45. Figs. 243 and 244. Boulder shape, complete (96.AR471). MPD (top) 26 cm. L 21 cm. Creamy white hard sedimentary rock.
46. Boulder, rectangular, intact (?) (98.3734.G1.AR746). L 70 cm. W 20 cm. MT 15 cm. Soft white sedimentary rock. Gypsum (?). Total number: 2.

S12: Basins and bowls

Fragments of rectangular and round basins constitute the largest group of stone objects found during the excavation. Basins served not only as containers, but the rectangular basins with thick walls

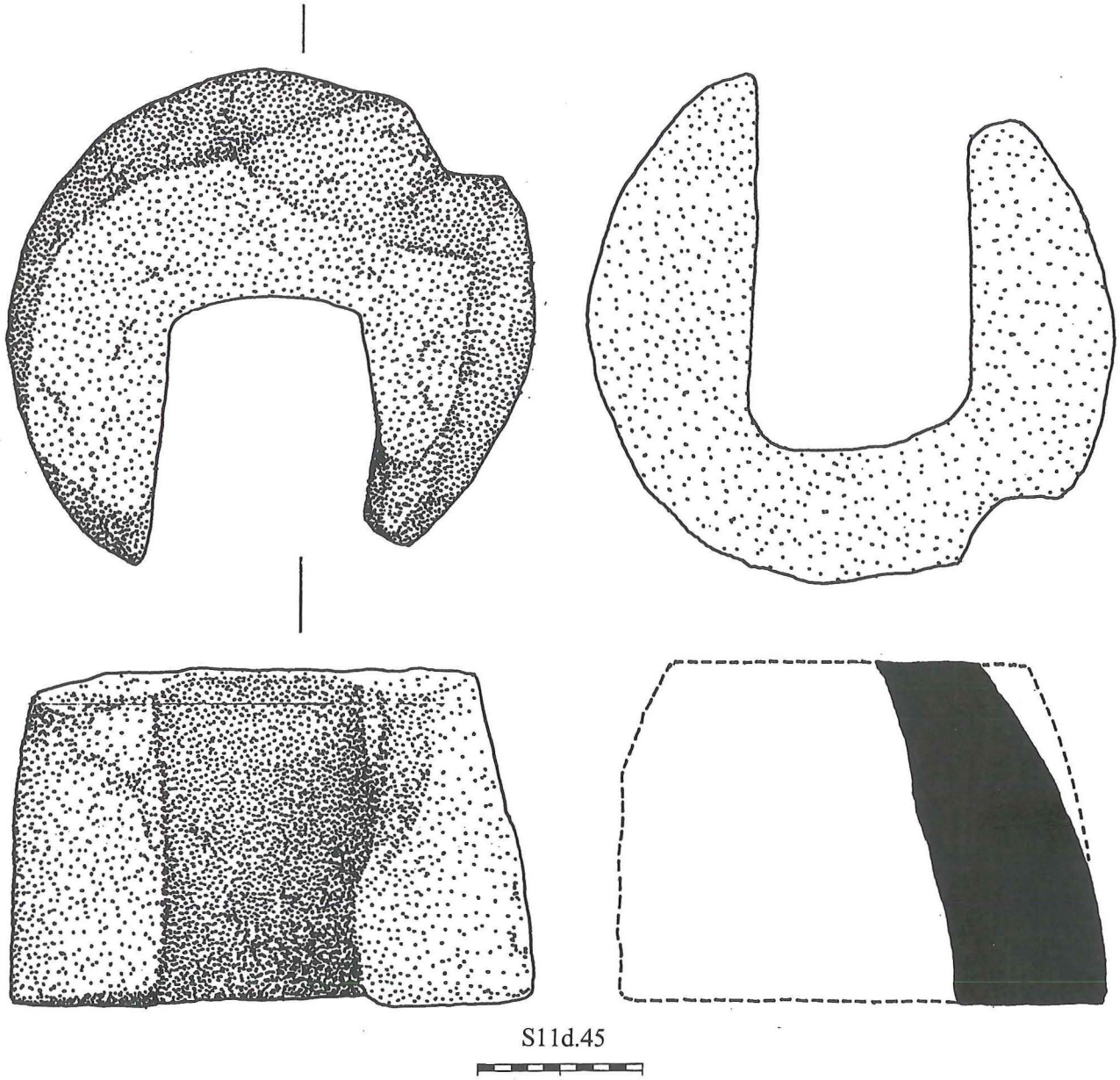

Fig. 244. S11d.45 (A. Jørgensen).

in particular were probably also used as press beds as seen elsewhere in Cyprus.[30] The rectangular type predominates. Many of the rectangular basins have walls which are more than 5 cm and up to 25 cm thick like S12c.53-54, but smaller basins with thinner walls like S12b.52 were also found. Most of the basins of this shape are of local limestone or sandstone.

Circular and rounded basins constitute different sub-types. S12d.55-57 are thin-walled, S12e.58-59 are provided with a ring base, S12f.60-61 with square knob handles and S12g.62-65 exhibit a mixture of the above-mentioned traits. Only S12g.62 has a hole in the centre of the basin. This piece is interesting because it is very similar to a crushing basin for olive oil extraction found at Moagroulli-Kaminia.[31] Most of the basins are made of local creamy white limestone.

Circular basins with ring bases and squarish

[30] Hadjisavvas 1992, 21-59, esp. 55-9, figs. 100, 101, 105: 13.

[31] Hadjisavvas 1992, 12, fig. 15.

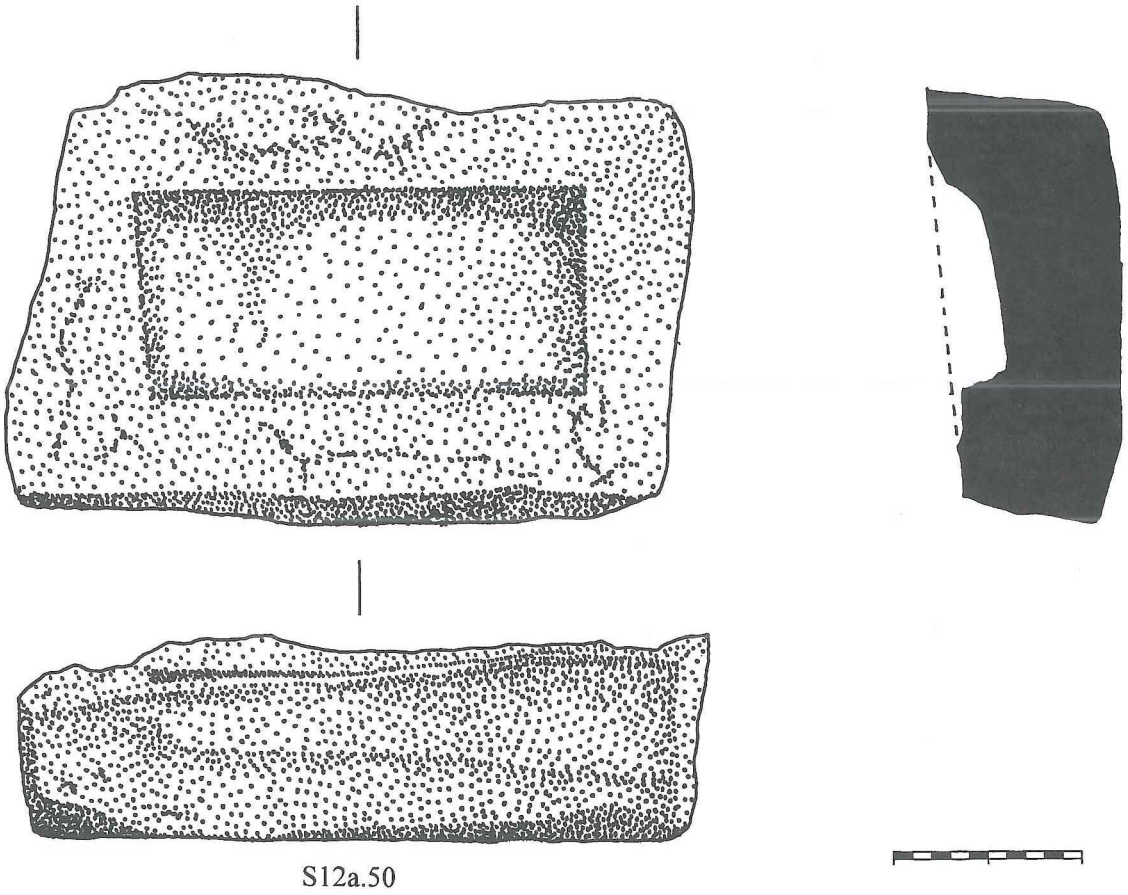

Fig. 245. S12a.50 (A. Jørgensen).

knob handles are known from Salamis.[32] They are made of marble, and their quality and state of preservation are much better than the pieces from Panayia Ematousa.

The rounded thin-walled basins have a wall of approx. 2-4 cm width, although others are broader and some have a ring foot.

S12a. Rectangular basins.

47. Base fragment (97.3826.D1.AR639). MT 5.4 cm. MPH 16 cm. W 40 cm. White, creamy and hard sedimentary rock.

48. Rim-base fragment (96.3729.N3.AR459). L 18.5 cm. MT 10 cm. White, creamy sedimentary rock.

49. Fig. 242. Rim-base fragment (97.3530.W1.AR585). L 26.8 cm. W 14 cm. MT 6.8 cm. Limestone. The interior of base is broken. Perhaps part of the rim is preserved.

50. Fig. 245. Base, intact (97.3827.B2.AR643). L 21 cm. MPH 9.1 cm. W 34 cm. MT 7.2 cm. White and creamy sedimentary rock. Bottom of base is reddish.

51. Base fragment. Thin-walled with ring base. (97.3734.A3.AR586). L 56 cm. W 24 cm. MT 7.4 cm. Limestone. Similar type: 97.3634.B1.AR580, 97.3432.A2.AR573, 96.3533.2.AR453, 97.3534.2.AR562, 94.3629.AW5.AR123, 94.3629.AW5.137, 94.3630.A4.228, 99.3630.1.AR758, 94.3631.2.AR287, 96.3826.C2.AR464, 96.3730.W1.AR514, 96.3826.A2.505, 97.3734.A3.588, 97.3826.D1.AR642, 97.3826.D1.AR640, 97.3827.D2.AR593, 97.3827.A3.AR647, 99.3830.W2.AR816, 99.3829.N3.AR671, 98.3534.W2.747, 98.3634.WS1.AR739, 96, 95.3629.N5.159, 97.3534.2.AR562. Total number: 28.

S12b: Rectangular, thin-walled.

52. Fig. 246. Rim-base, trapezoidal, intact (97.3530.P9.AR584). L 34 cm. MPH 13 cm. W of base 10.5 cm. White, creamy and hard sedimentary rock. Limestone. Most of the rim is broken off. Similar type: 94.3630.AW7.AR244, 94.3632.B1.AR169, 94.3629.C4.AR107, 97.3530.W0.AR585, 97.3534.D1.AR552, 97.3632.NB2.AR581, 94.3530.2.AR193, 94.3530.2.AR232, 96.3533.2.AR452, 97.3632.B1.AR583, 96.3633.2.AR479, 97.3534.B1.557, 97.3634.B1.580.Total number: 14.

S12c: Rectangular, with broad rim.

53. Fig. 246. Rim-base, incomplete (98.3728.2.AR661). L 44.2 cm. W 32 cm. MT 10.4 cm. Fine grained white sandy

[32] Chavane 1975.

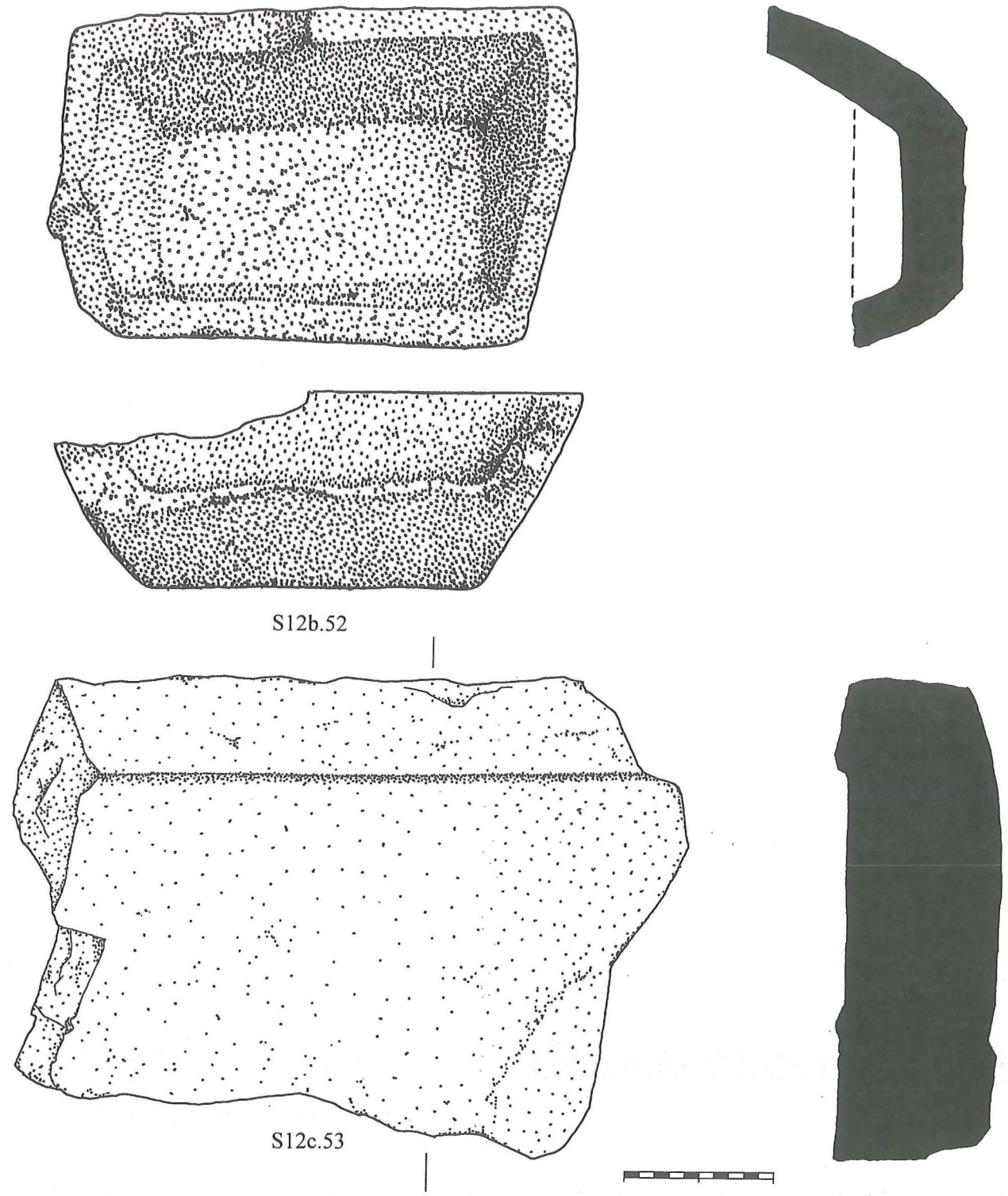

Fig. 246. S12b.52 and S12c.53 (A. Jørgensen).

rock. Four joining fragments. Basin type, with app. 6 cm. thick vertical rim.

54. Rim-base fragment (97.3827.A1.AR641). L 40 cm. MPH 12.3 cm. W 36 cm. MT of rim 18 cm. White and creamy sedimentary rock. Fragment of a large stone basin with a very broad rim. Interior of basin is rounded. Similar type: 98.3728.2.AR689, 98.3728.2.AR686, 94.3530.2. AR190, 96.3533.2.AR456, 98.3728.2.AR719, 98.3728.2.

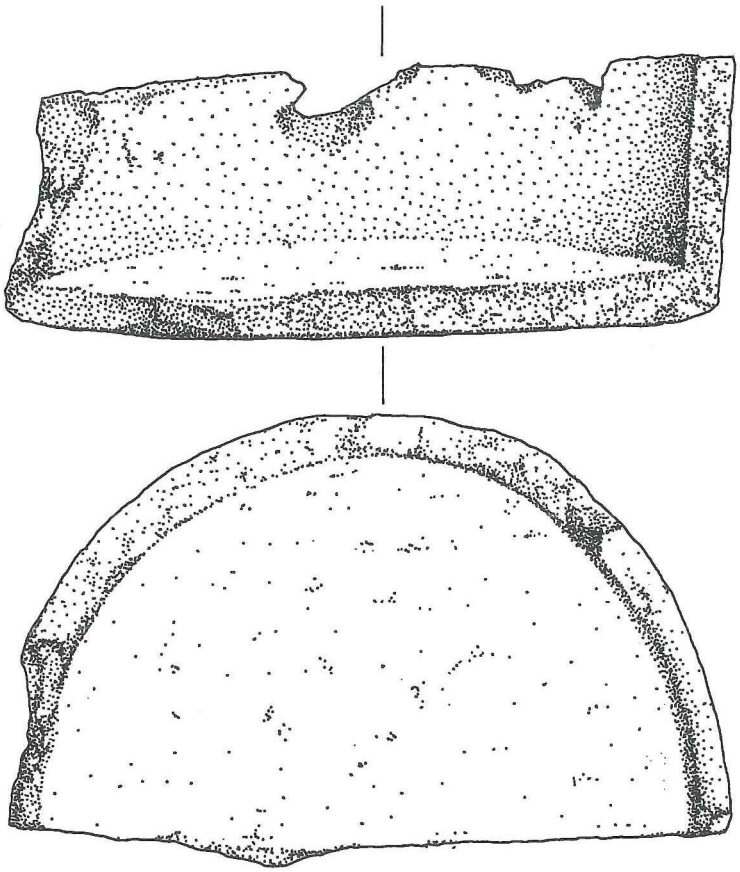



Fig. 247. S12d.55.

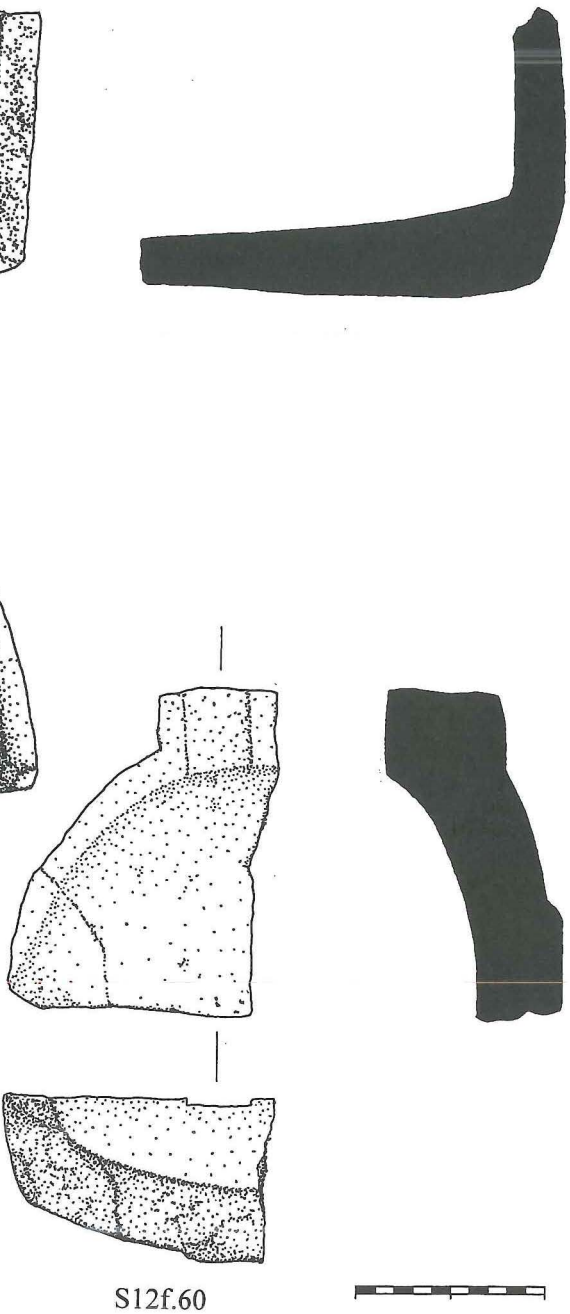

Fig. 248. S12d.55 and S12f.60 (A. Jørgensen).

AR718, 99.3828.N2.AR817, 98.3728.2.AR688, 97.3827.B2.AR643, 98.3728.2.AR689, 98.3728.2.AR686, 96.3532.2.AR457. Total number: 14.

S12d: Round thin-walled basins.

55. Figs. 247 and 248. Rim-base, intact (98.3727.B1.AR685). D 38 cm. MT 2.1 cm. MPH 13.4 cm. White and creamy sedimentary rock.

56. Base of oval to triangular basin, intact (?) (97.3634.C1.AR616). D 21 cm. MT 2.5 cm. White creamy sedimentary rock. Stone basin with an almost round base (oval). The interior wall is smoothed; exterior wall is less smoothed.

57. Rim-base fragment (98.3434.1.AR670). D 36 cm. W 10 cm. L 17 cm. Fine grained sandy rock. Interior of the basin is smoothed. Similar type: 98.3734.F1.AR714, 96.3730.C1.AR502, 97.3534.B1.AR558, 98.3634.WS2.AR738, 97.

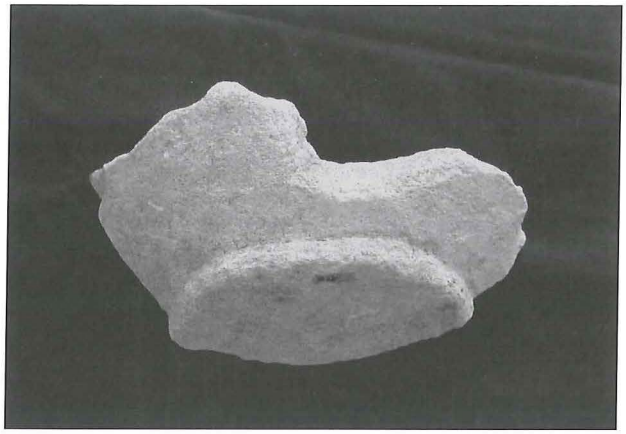

Fig. 249. S12e.58.

3827.A2.AR596, 99.3633.N3.AR762, 94.3632.G3.AR195, 98.3728.B1.AR685. Total number: 11.

S12e: Rounded with ring base.

58. Fig. 249. Rim-base fragment (94.3630.AW4.AR230). Thin-walled. D 17 cm. MPH 7.7 cm. Int. partly damaged. The rim of vessel is irregular.

59. Base fragment with small ring base. (97.3634.C1.AR618). D 4.5 cm. Similar type: 94.3630.AW7.AR266 and AR247, 97.3634.B1.AR578. Total number: 5.

S12f: Round with knob handle.

60. Fig. 248. Rim-base with ring-base (98.3734.A4.AR671). Two joining fragments. D 35 cm. W 15 cm. L 18 cm. White and creamy sedimentary rock. Part of rim with a square knob handle and part of base.

61. Rim-base with two knob handles, complete (99.3633.NB1.AR782). D 41 cm. Limestone. Similar type:

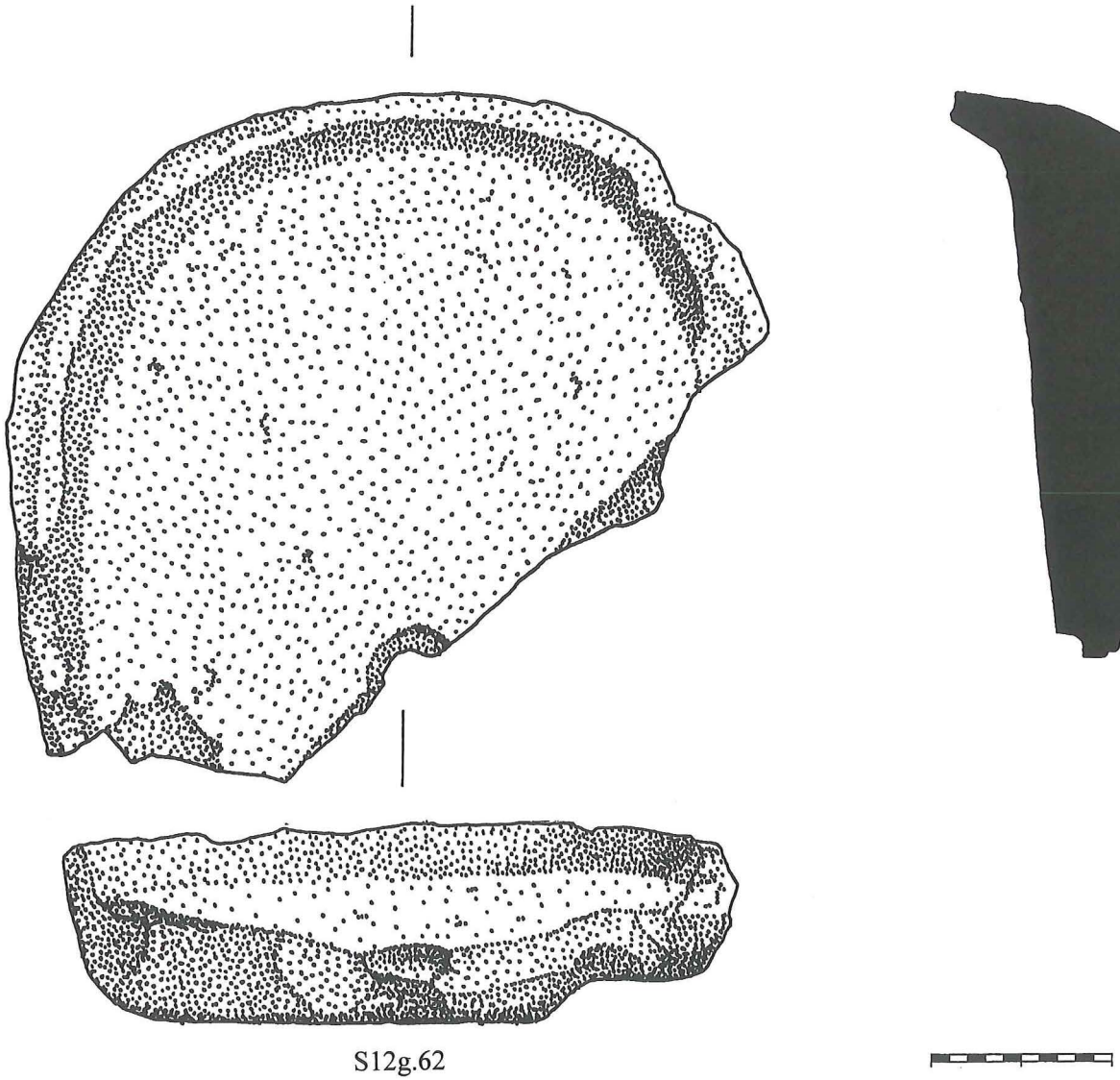

Fig. 250. S12g.62 (A. Jørgensen).

97.3827.2.AR611, 99.3828.2.AR751, 94.3630.WB4.AR242, 94.3630.AW4.AR241, 98.3633.WN3.AR715, 99.3732.NA1.AR793, 99.3732.A1.AR803. Total number: 9.

S12g: Circular and rounded.

62. Fig. 250. Base, intact (?) (97.3827.A2.AR597). Oval basin with hole in the centre. MPD 30 cm. MPD of hole 2.5 cm. L 36 cm. W 24 cm. White and creamy hard sedimentary rock. Interior of base is smoothed. Exterior of the basin is reddish in colour.

63. Fig. 254. Rim-base, complete (96.AR472). Round. D 24 cm. Limestone. Two joining fragments.

64. Base, rounded, fragment (95.3532.B1.9). L 22 cm. W 19 cm. MT 7.4 cm. Limestone. Rounded stone with cuttings in the centre of one side.

65. Rim-base, rounded, fragment (97.3734.0.AR589). D 24 cm. MPH 8.5 cm. White creamy sedimentary rock with red patches on the outside – perhaps traces of paint. Rim of a rounded stone basin, however, the base seems to be square in shape. The exterior is roughly worked. Similar type: 99.3827.NB1.AR780, 94.3629.C4.AR88, 96.3533.2.AR454, 99.3829.W1.AR815, 98.3534.W4.AR720, 97.3827.C1.AR595, 96.3732.A1.AR512, 97.3432.A2.AR572, 98.3627.2.AR731, 99.3928.2.AR679, 98.3434.2.AR676, 99.3627.B1.AR756, 94.3629.AW5.AR121, 99.3728.W2.AR796, 97.3827.D2.AR594, 94.3629.NW3.AR90, 94.3729.C6.AR318, 94.3630.AW7.AR246, 97.3634.B1.AR579. Total number: 24.

S13: Miscellaneous objects

This group comprises an assortment of types, each of which are only represented by one or a few examples. A cup/chalice, lids, weights, gaming pieces, objects with holes, slabs, pivot bases, figurines and a tripod leg. The cup/chalice, S13a.66, is made of local limestone and is decorated with well-preserved red lines on the in- and outside. The cup was found on the floor slabs in unit 59 together with pottery from the Hellenistic to the Roman period. Similar pieces from Salamis dated to the same period are considered cult objects.[33]

Three types of lids are represented. Lids with a knob handle, round flat slabs - jar covers and jar stoppers. Except for one example made of alabaster, lids with a knob handle are made of limestone. They were found in contexts dating from the Hellenistic period to the 1st century AD. S13b.67 was recovered from Room 4A. Jar covers, S13c.69-70, which are primarily made of sedimentary rock, are similar to lids found at Alambra and Episkopi-Phaneromeni.[34] They also correspond to Blitzer's Type 15, which includes discs, balance weights, counters and lids,[35] and the possibility cannot be excluded that they actually functioned as weights. Jar stoppers, S13d.71-72 comprise uneven cobbles with knobs and flat circular pieces with a hole in the centre. The latter may also have served as weights. They are made of limestone and igneous rocks. Only five stone spindle whorls were found. They are treated together with the terracotta loom weights and spindle whorls.[36]

Three flat pieces may have been used as weights or perhaps rather as gaming stones like the ones from Salamis dated to the Hellenistic period. [37] Some of the pieces from Salamis bear incised decoration consisting of concentric circles or incised parallel lines, but none of them is identical to the incision of S13e.75.[38]

A series of circular stones with different types of holes are made of the local fine-grained sedimentary rock. The function of these objects is not immediately clear, but they may have been used in connection with olive oil production. They are comparable with stone blocks and slabs with holes, which according to Hadjisavvas functioned for instance as weights in connection with olive oil extraction,[39] and perhaps the two cylindrical drums with small rectangular slots listed under S13f.76 were also used in connection with an olive oil press.[40]

S13g.79 is a slab with three circular holes. It may be compared with Blitzer's Type 20B, slab anvils/moulds with multiple depressions.[41] The function is more specific than that of mortars, either for fine grinding or perhaps for shaping or moulding another raw material. Similar pieces from Kommos are believed to have been used in

[33] Chavane 1975, pl. 67 nos. 379-89.
[34] Coleman *et al.* 1996, 172; Swiny 1986, 25, fig. 29.
[35] Blitzer 1995, 473-4.
[36] See Hjermov in PEI, M23-28.
[37] Chavane 1975, 190-1 nos. 561-77.
[38] Chavane 1975, 190-1 nos. 563, 565.
[39] Hadjisavvas 1992, 60-73, figs. 140-2.
[40] Hadjisavvas 1992, 119. A similar piece is exhibited in the Archaeological Museum in Larnaca.
[41] Blitzer 1995, 485-6.



Fig. 251. S13a.66.



Fig. 252. S13a.66.

connection with metalworking.[42] S13g.79 has three circular holes and is of local sedimentary rock. Since the object has three holes instead of depressions it may be interpreted as Type 20D. However, pivot bases do not usually have three holes. The interpretation of this object is therefore dubious.

S13h.80, which was found in a context of the 1st to 2nd century AD may be a settling vat, where according to Hadjisavvas the fresh olive oil was left in order for impurities to settle.[43]

S13i.81, which is originally a tripod leg, was probably used as a tool like similar tripod legs from, for instance, Salamis. The Salamis pieces are dated to the Roman period and are referred to as thumb and finger pestles.[44]

Only two small limestone heads were found. S13k.82 is a strange piece. The holes on top of the head and at the base of the neck indicate that it was inserted into something else. It is tempting to regard it as a modern fabrication, but other small sculptures from, for instance, Kazaphani are equally crudely made,[45] and another crudely carved head now in Sydney is described as having been attached to another object.[46] Furthermore the head was found in the fill of Room 4 without later intrusions. S13k.83 was found in a field between the excavation and the church. The facial features are badly worn, but the way the hair covers the ears may be compared with representations of beardless males dated to the Ptolemaic period.[47]

S13a: Cup/Chalice.

66. Figs. 251, 252 and 254. Complete (98.3627.2.AR724). Exterior D of rim: 7.4 cm. Exterior D of base: 9.2 cm. MPH 8.2 cm. Fine grained yellow sedimentary rock. There are cutting marks on the bottom of the base. Decoration: Red cross with a red sphere in the centre of the cup, faint traces of red paint on the rim, on the "shoulder" and the base.

S13b: Lids with knob handle.

67. Fig. 253 and 254. Round, intact (98.3734.D2.AR716). D

[42] Blitzer 1995, 485.

[43] Hadjisavvas 1992, 79-80; esp. no. MM979.

[44] Chavane 1975, 24 and n. 1.

[45] Karageorghis 1978b, pls. XXV, 185 and XXVI, 16 and 68.

[46] Webb 2001, no. 370.

[47] Karageorghis 1979, pl. XXXIX, 5 and 46.



Fig. 251. S13a.66.

8.7 cm. MT 6.1 cm. Limestone. Similar type: 96.3733.D3.AR516, 96.3732.A1.AR511, 96.3629.N5.AR470.
68. Knob of lid (94.3630.AW7.AR328). MPH 1.7 cm. Sedimentary rock, alabaster.

S13c: Round flat slab/jar cover.

69. Complete (94.3629.AB3.AR150). D 8.3 cm. MT 2.4 cm. Sedimentary rock. Date context: Chamber IV: 3rd to 2nd century BC. Similar type: (94.3629.AB3.AR214).
70. Fig. 254. Complete (95.3530.F1.AR428). D 8.3 cm. MT 0.8 cm. Whitish creamy sedimentary rock. Round thin limestone slab.

S13d: Jar stopper.

71. Fig. 254. Uneven, complete (96.3733.D2.AR510). L 8.4

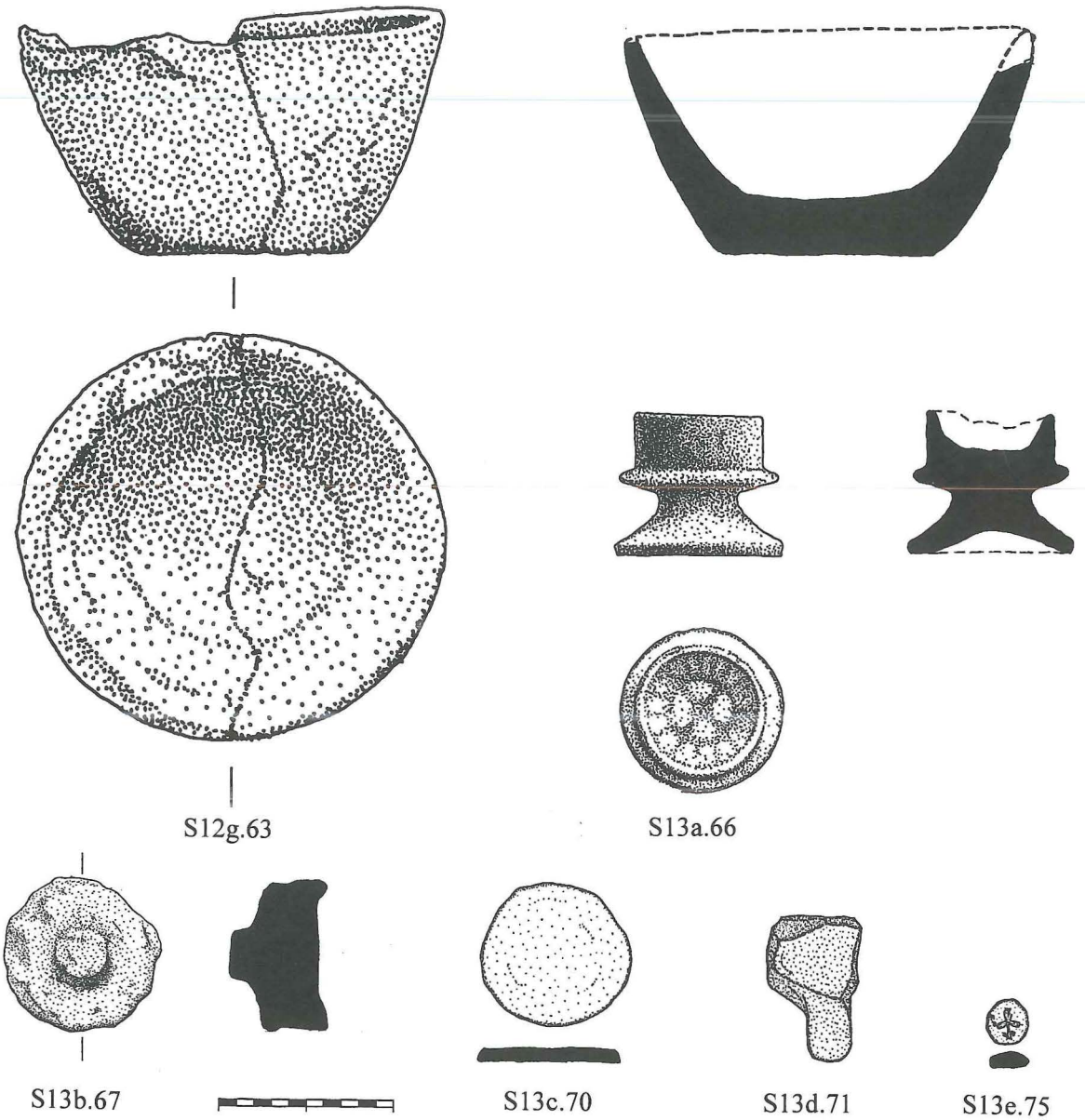

Fig. 254. S12g.63 and S13a-e (L.K. Jacobsen and A. Jørgensen).



Fig. 255. S13f.77.

cm. W 5.2 cm. This lid is a smoothed uneven rock with a shape as a fist with the kind of a knob, just like thumb pointing downwards, which seems to have been put with the knob downwards in a jar. Dark heavy igneous fine grained rock.
72. Circular with hole/break at the centre, complete (?) (98.3434.B1.AR695). D 3.8 cm. MPH 2.1 cm. Soft white rock. Total number of lids: 10.

S13e: Gaming pieces.

73. Pebble, almost spherical (98.3434.B1.AR694). D 1.6 cm. Greyish-black rock with a whitish ore.
74. Pebble, almost spherical (99.3628.1.AR760). D 3 cm. Whitish creamy sedimentary rock. Weight or game piece (?).
75. Fig. 254. Pebble, flat and round, complete (96.3633.2.AR478). D 2.5 cm. MT 0.9 cm. A flat round piece with an incised decoration consisting of a leaf or some kind of a tree with four round depressions around it; three on the right side of the leaf and one on the left side. Total number: 3.



Fig. 256. S13k.82 (B).

S13f: Objects with holes.

76. Fig. 259. Boulder, cylindrical, fragment (98.3434. 2.AR672). Two joining fragments. W 36 cm. L 19 cm. Fine grained white sedimetary rock. Two joining fragments of a semi-circular stone with four small rectangular holes.
77. Fig. 255. Boulder, cylindrical, intact (?).(98.3727. B1.AR656). MT 12 cm. W 17 cm. L 31 cm. Fine grained white sedimentary rock. Fragment of a semi-circular stone with four small rectangular holes. Maximum preserved depth of holes: 5.2 cm.
78. Boulder, flat and cylindrical, fragment (94.3530. 2.AR144). W 28 cm. L 29 cm. Limestone. Two holes. There seems to have been several holes; perhaps five or six. Similar type: 99.3732.NA1.AR818. Total number: 4.

S13g: Slab anvils/moulds with multiple depressions. Blitzer Type 20B.

79. Fig. 259. Boulder, trapezoidal, intact (94.3530.2.AR189). L 37.2 cm. W 29.6 cm. MT 2.4 cm. Local sedimentary rock. Three holes.

S13h: Settling vat.

80. Fig. 259. Base, Cobble, squarish with hole, intact. (94.3530.C2.AR233). MPD of hole (top) 10 x 10.5 cm. MPD of hole (bottom) 3 x 4 cm. L 19.4 cm. W 17.8 cm. MT 6.4 cm.

S13i: Leg of tripod.

81. Fig. 259. Leg of tripod (97.3534.E1.AR614). L-shaped. L 7 cm. Dark grey limestone. Traces of fire on inside. Similar type: 97.3634.B1.AR648.

S13k: Figurines.

82. Fig. 256. Head (94.3629.Ab3.AR149). MPH 6.7 cm. Limestone. Crude work, flat back and top of head and neck. Drilled eyes, two large ears and incised straight mouth. Two holes on top of head and one at the base of the neck.



Fig. 257. S13k.83.

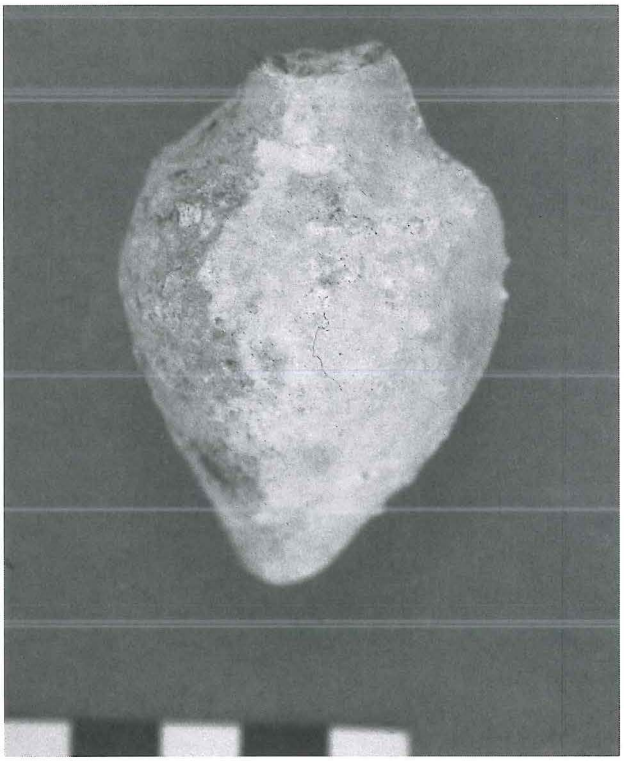

Fig. 258. S13l.84.

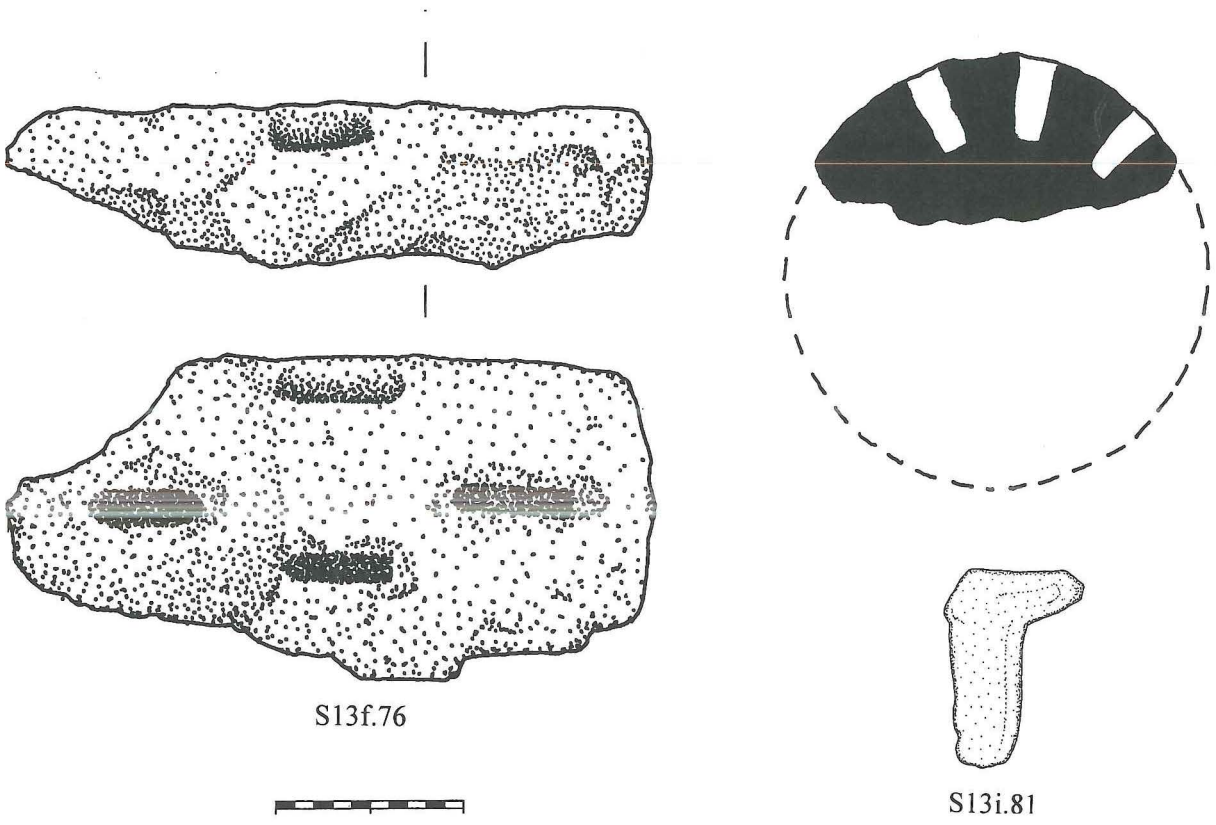

Fig. 259a. S13f and i (L.K. Jacobsen and A. Jørgensen).

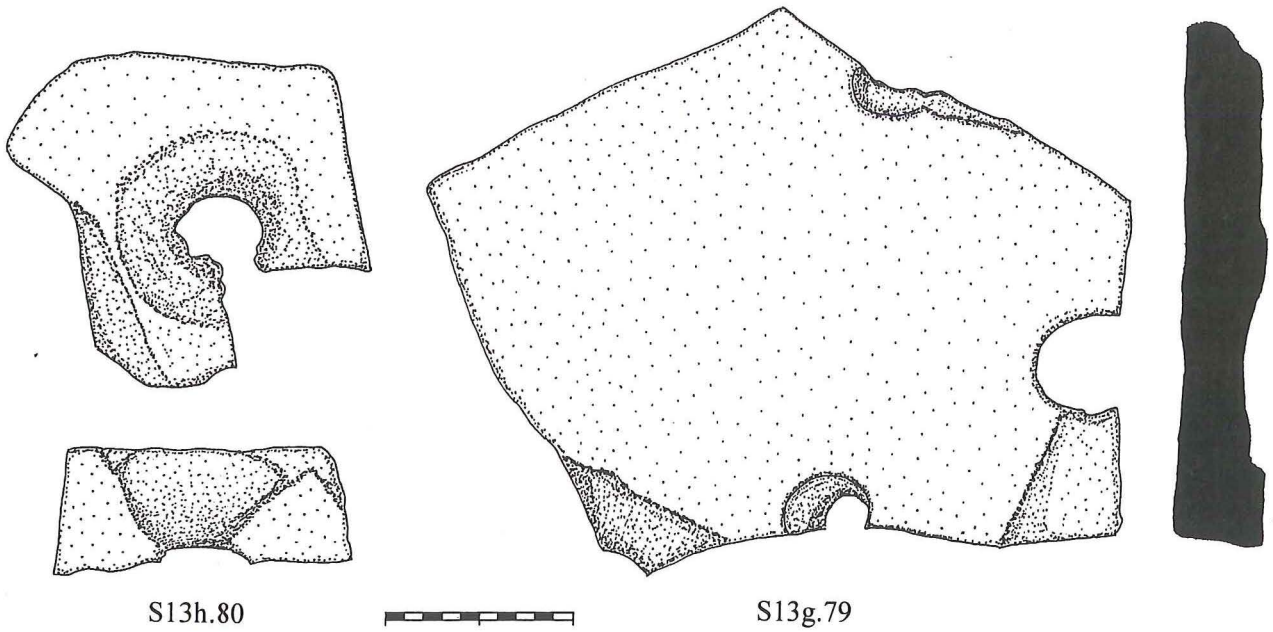

Fig. 259b. S13h and g (L.K. Jacobsen and A. Jørgensen).

83. Fig. 257. Male head (95.AR427). MPH 7 cm. Limestone. The surface is worn. The hair is parted on top of the head and covers the ears. He has a heavy chin and carries a wreath or a fillet around the head. Total number: 2.

S13l: Unguentarium.

84. Fig. 258. Egg-shaped body (98.3434.B1.AR98.696). H 6.3 cm. Alabaster. Very worn surface.

The Aradippou survey project

Constantinos Methenitis

1. Background

The Aradippou survey project[1]

In July and August 2000, a team of five students from the Department of Archaeology and Ethnology, University of Copenhagen, conducted a two-week survey campaign[2] in the immediate vicinity of the excavation of the Panayia Ematousa excavation.

The aim of the Aradippou Survey project was to conduct an intensive survey of the area surrounding the excavation, in order to (a) try to establish the boundaries of the excavated habitation, (b) compare data from the surrounding landscape with the results obtained from the excavation and (c) identify any other areas of human occupation.

Survey methods of the Aradippou survey 2000 campaign[3]

The area surrounding the excavation was divided into six units, designated by capital letters. Each unit measures approximately 800 x 1200m, i.e. slightly less than 1 km².[4] We initially operated with units A through F, of which only unit C, comprising the excavation, came into use. The units were subdivided into sections (designated numerically) following terrain features. Sections were numbered in the order in which they were surveyed. Thus, C3 was the third section to be surveyed within unit C. The area surveyed consists of four sections, C1-4 (Fig. 260). Each section was in turn divided into transects, which were our smallest geographical measure for recording finds. The transects were laid out within an alphanumerical coordinate system (e.g. transect C3.6K). The coordinate grid was oriented to fit each individual section as well as possible.

Early in the planning process it was decided that this would be a relatively intensive survey, as mentioned above. We decided on an ideal transect size of 5×25m, which would provide an adequately detailed image of the relatively small area to be surveyed while still retaining a manageable size. Individual transects were occasionally smaller than this, where they were cut off by section borders.

Visibility.

Visibility throughout the survey area was relatively good – stubble fields with a few olive trees, crossed by rubble-strewn field boundaries. Vegetation was somewhat more dense in transect groups C3.16-20.B and C3.11-15L, while the ground was hardly visible in transect groups

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[1] The survey was planned by Niels-Peter Granzow Busch, Peter Rose and the present author, who had all participated in earlier excavation campaigns at Panayia Ematousa and were very interested in exploring the surrounding area. For the actual fieldwork we were joined by fellow students Rikke Christoffersen and Anne Sofie Hjermov, whose help proved invaluable. Kristina Winther Jacobsen and John Lund kindly assisted in identifying part of the survey material. The project itself was made possible through the support of Lone Wriedt Sørensen, director of the excavation at Panayia Ematousa, whom I would additionally like to thank for the opportunity to publish the survey results, as well as for permission to use excavated material for the case study included as part 3.

[2] Lack of financial support limited the period of field work to two weeks, which in turn greatly reduced the area covered during the survey. Fortunately, Lone Wriedt Sørensen and the Department of Antiquities at the National Museum in Copenhagen were kind enough to provide us with basic field equipment.

[3] The basic methodology was adapted from the Segermes Valley survey in Tunisia (Sørensen in Dietz, Sebäi & Ben Hassen 1995).

[4] Each unit corresponds to one of the 1:2500 plot maps kindly provided for us by the Municipality of Aradippou.

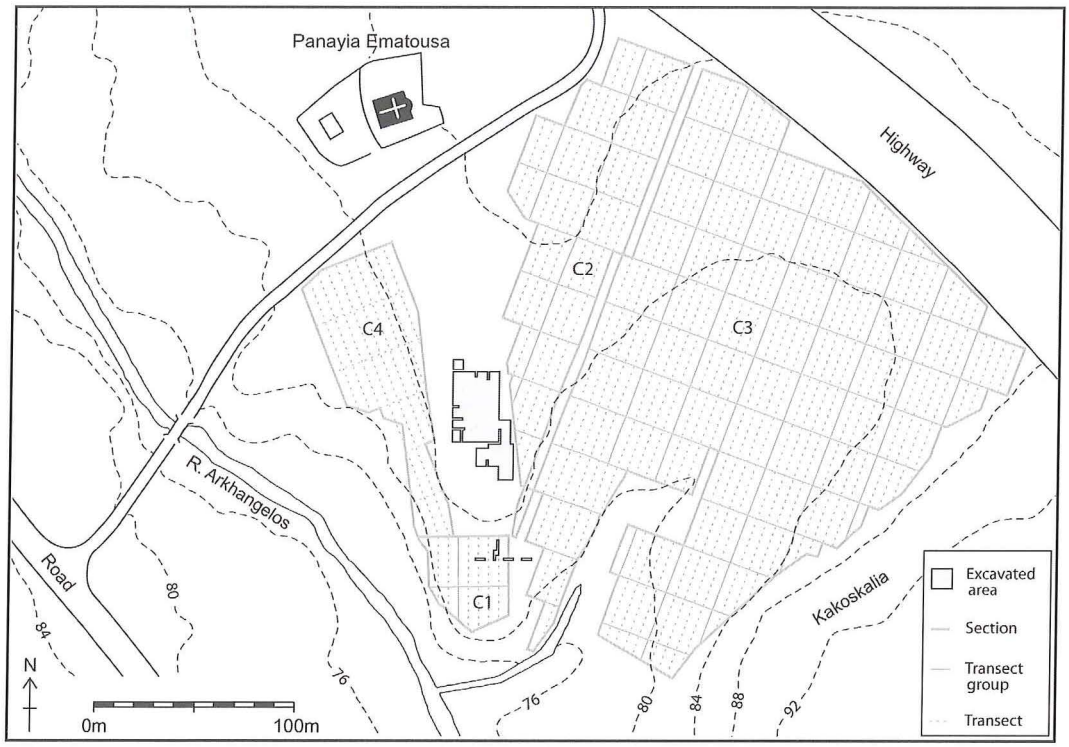

Fig. 260. Map of the area surrounding the excavation site at Panayia Ematousa, showing the layout of the survey grid .(C. Methenitis).

C3.16-20G and C3.16-20H. Following the completion of the fieldwork, it was estimated that variation in visibility was not a decisive factor in interpreting the scatter of finds. Accordingly, no attempt has been made to calibrate our results by a visibility factor.[5]

Under the prevailing conditions it was possible for a field walker to register about 1.5 m to each side (about 1 m when ducking under low olive trees), resulting in a coverage of approximately 60% of each transect when walking through it in a straight line. Originally, survey work was scheduled to begin at 6 a.m., but it was soon discovered that the early morning light made it very difficult to distinguish sherds of paler clay types from the pieces of yellowish stone found in the fields, forcing us to delay actual surveying until 7 a.m.

Sample collection and recording strategy.

All diagnostic sherds, including rims, bases, handles, distinctive body sherds and all slipped and/or painted sherds, were collected and recorded. The recording procedure for the survey finds was identical to the one employed in the excavations, with one exception: all slipped body sherds were recorded individually.[6] Clay descriptions and Munsell colour descriptions were each done by a single team member, in order to increase the homogeneity of the registration work.

The purpose of collecting diagnostic sherds was primarily to establish the basic chronology of occupation in the area, and to compare it with that of the excavation. The exact find spot of each sherd was less important than the types of pottery present. For this reason, while sherds were counted separately for each transect in order to provide the most detailed sherd scatter map possible, the finds were grouped for clusters of up to five tran-

[5] The transect groups with reduced visibility were situated in areas which generally had very few finds, even where visibility was good. In addition, since the team had no means of calculating objective visibility factors, any attempt at calibration would yield only doubtful benefit. In the case of the Aradippou Survey project, walker-to-walker variation in the amount of pottery recorded is likely to have had more impact than variation in visibility on the sherd scatter map.

[6] Including clay description and Munsell colour codes of fabric and surface/slip, as well as measurements of fabric thickness.

sects, i.e. an area of 25×25m (Fig. 260).[7] This procedure saved valuable time, both in the field and during registration, without significant loss of information.
Our limited time forced us to employ a different collection strategy for section C4, which was surveyed on the last day of fieldwork. Here, only exceptionally well-preserved diagnostic sherds, or sherds of hitherto unrecorded types, were collected. As such, the material collected in C4 cannot be used for statistical purposes.

2. Results

Aims and results of the survey – an overview
The survey area is defined by the River Arkhangelos to the southwest, the hill of Kakoskalia to the southeast, the Larnaca - Nicosia highway to the northeast, and the small road servicing the church of Panayia Ematousa to the northwest (Fig. 260). Two parts of this area were not surveyed. The first is the strip between the excavation site itself and the church, whose surface record has been contaminated by the dumping of excavated earth and perhaps by accidental spills from the countless trays of pottery carried over this area during the preceding excavation campaigns. The other lies between section C4 and the river, and was left out solely because of the time restrictions which also forced the limited sherd collection in C4.

The resulting lack of data from these two areas means that the results obtained during the 2000 campaign were not sufficient to determine the north and west boundaries of the excavated habitation with any degree of certainty. To the south the habitation extends onto the lower plateau, section C1, as documented during the 1991 trial excavations.[8] It is unclear whether it continues on the other side of the Arkhangelos offshoot cutting into section C3. The eastern extent of the habitation can be discerned relatively clearly, with the scatter of pottery suggesting that the habitation extended perhaps as much as 80m in this direction (Fig. 261). At present it is unclear whether the habitation actually continues uninterrupted, or whether there is a break between the excavation site and a separate structure or cluster of structures.

No structures were recorded within the survey area. However, many of the field boundaries in the area contained a considerable number of stones similar to those employed in the excavated structures, including a few large blocks worked to a rectangular shape. The latter were found on the border between the excavation area and transect groups C2.1-3I and C2.1J.

The finds

The vast majority of the survey finds consisted of poorly preserved pottery. Though rather less varied, both as regards wares and individual forms,[9] these corresponded very well with the finds from the excavation, corroborating the general chronology of activity in the area. As in the excavation, the finds from the survey can be broadly divided into three main periods: Iron Age (IA), Hellenistic/Early Roman (H/ER) and Late Roman (LR).[10]

The fine wares recovered during the survey represent all the types common in the excavated material, with only a few forms previously unknown at the site. The 'new' forms all fall well within the chronology established for the habitation. As was to be expected from surface material, pottery from the latest, i.e. Late Roman period of occupation, was much more prominent than in the excavation. The Late Roman survey ceramics yielded the only real surprise compared with their excavated contemporaries, with Cypriot Red Slip Ware almost as common as Phocaean Red Slip Ware and African Red Slip Ware practically absent.[11]

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[7] Along the western border of section C3, five groups (C3.0-5E-H and C3.1-6J) contain 6 transects each, with a single instance of 8 transects within a single group (C3.0-7I).
[8] Sørensen & Grønne 1992.
[9] Considering the far larger amount of excavated material, this was hardly surprising.
[10] Lund in PE I, 184-186; Sørensen in PE I, 51.
[11] In Area A, discussed below, the differences were even more marked.

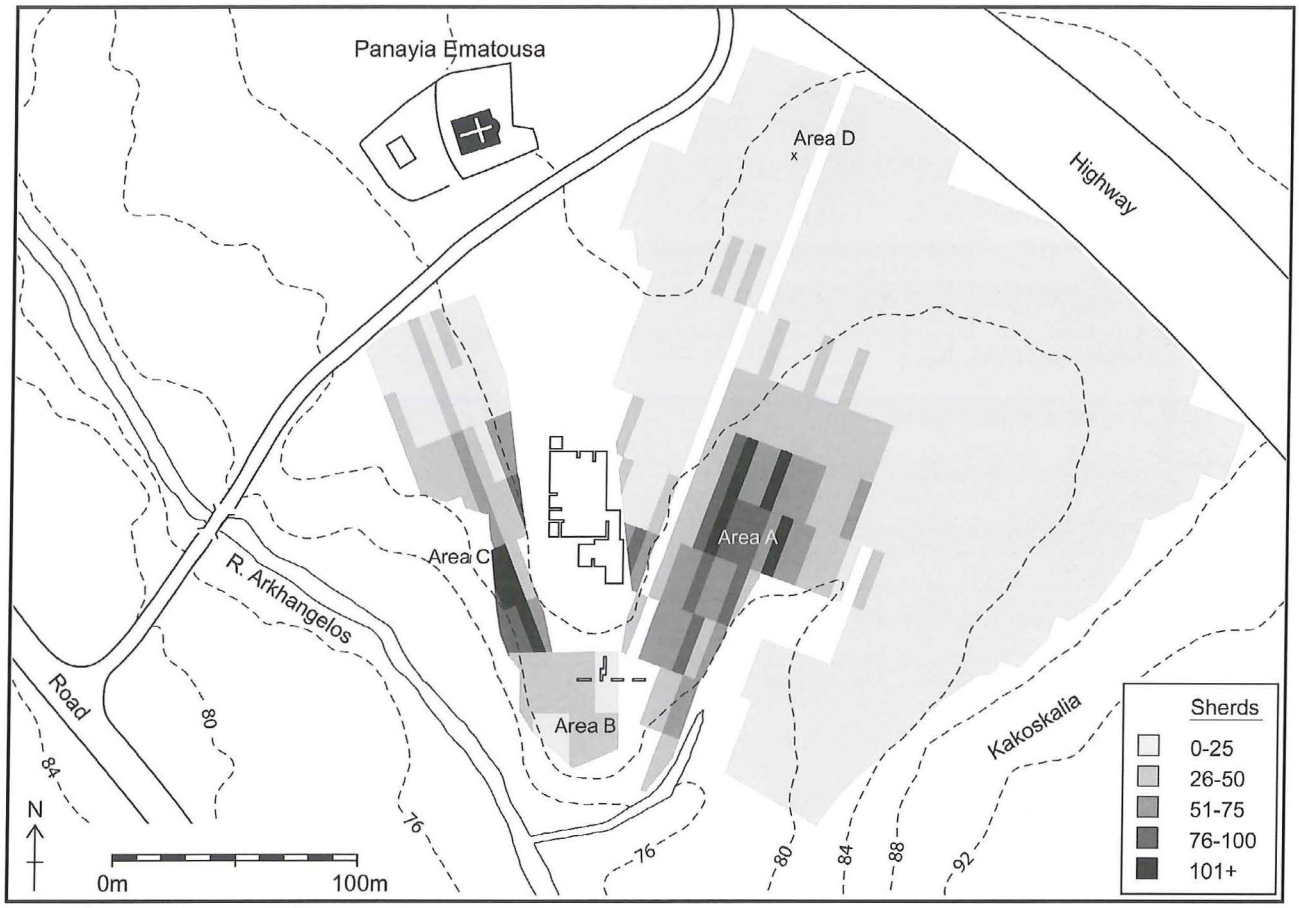

Fig. 261. Sherd scatter map (C. Methenitis).

No lamp fragments were recognized among the collected artefacts. However, fragments of the characteristic saucer-shaped type,[12] without preserved nozzle, may easily have been confused with plain ware plates. In addition to the ceramics, a very modest amount of Late Roman glass and a few fragments of stone basins and grinding stones were found. As with the pottery, these belong to types known from the excavation. Three pieces of iron slag were collected in the northern part of the survey area. These, along with the relatively few pieces from the excavated habitation,[13] suggest at least a minimal amount of iron smelting at the site.

The sherd scatter map[14] (Fig. 261)

A look at the sherd scatter map shows that most of the survey area, including almost all of section C2, the northern and eastern parts of C3 and northern C4, displays an even, relatively low sherd count. C1 and central C4 have a slightly higher count, and the extreme south end of C2, the southwest

[12] Wisman in PE I, L1.1-3.

[13] Hjermov in PE I, M22.

[14] The sherd scatter map is graded according to total sherd count per transect rather than sherd count per m^2. At first glance the second option seems more precise, appearing to compensate for non-standard transect sizes. This would indeed work well for transects with the standard width of 5 m and reduced length. In transects narrower than 5 m, the field walker is able to cover a larger percentage of the surface than usual – this factor must then also be taken into consideration. Since non-standard transects rarely follow right angles, exact measurements would be needed for each of them. The calculations necessary to compensate for all atypical factors would be far too cumbersome to be worth the effort for the purposes of this project. A map displaying sherd count per m^2 would in any case differ minimally from the one shown: only five transects (C1.9A, C2.2I, C4.3-4D and C4.5E) would be affected, each increasing by one category.

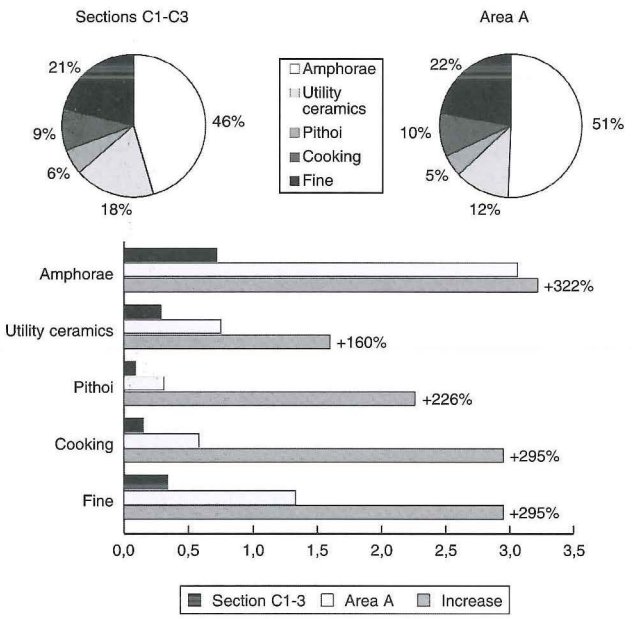

Table 1. Pottery charts: Sections C1-3 and Area A (C. Methenitis).

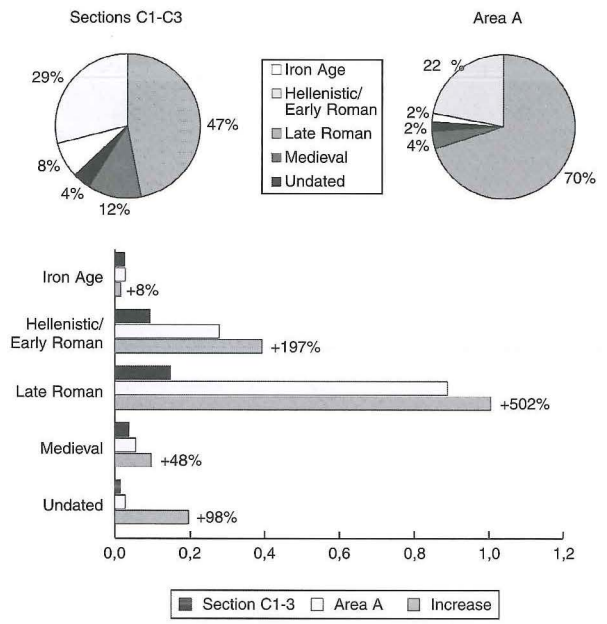

Table 2. Fine ware charts: Sections C1-3 and Area A (C. Methenitis).

quarter of C3 and southern C4 all show high concentrations of sherds.

Four areas, labelled Area A-D, were determined to be of particular interest, and will be treated in detail below.

Of the area surveyed, only Area A (the southern tip of C2 and the south-western part of C3) shows clear surface signs of occupation in antiquity, even though at least part of Area C (C1) was certainly occupied. Area B (central and south C4) may have been occupied, but further fieldwork is needed in order to determine this.

Area A

The sherd count in Area A is markedly higher than in the surrounding area. Unlike southern Area C, below, Area A was almost certainly occupied in antiquity. The exact nature of this occupation is elusive and must await excavation to be determined. While it is tempting to attempt an interpretation based on statistical comparisons of the various find groups, we will refrain from doing so. Quantification of pottery is unreliable at best,[15] even more so when dealing with limited amounts of surface material.

What may be observed is that all ceramic groups are present in increased amounts in Area A compared to the average for sections C1-3. (Table 1). At +322% transport amphorae show the most marked increase, closely followed by fine and cooking wares (both at +295%). Table 1, Figs 263-4 clearly show Area A as the centre of amphora-related activity, the concentration of amphora sherds decreasing gradually with distance.

While the type of occupation cannot be determined, its chronology can be gauged to some extent by the finds. The ceramic fine wares are by a wide margin the most suitable group for this purpose, as most of them can be easily identified even in the highly fragmentary state typical of survey finds. Just over 95% of the collected fine ware sherds turned out to be at least roughly datable. Most of the fine wares from the survey fitted into the chronology established for the excavated habitation, with only a handful of glazed medieval and later sherds. Table 2 compares the average number of diagnostic fine ware sherds per transect for sections C1-3 and Area A.

[15] Orton 1993 for a review of attempts at pottery quantification.

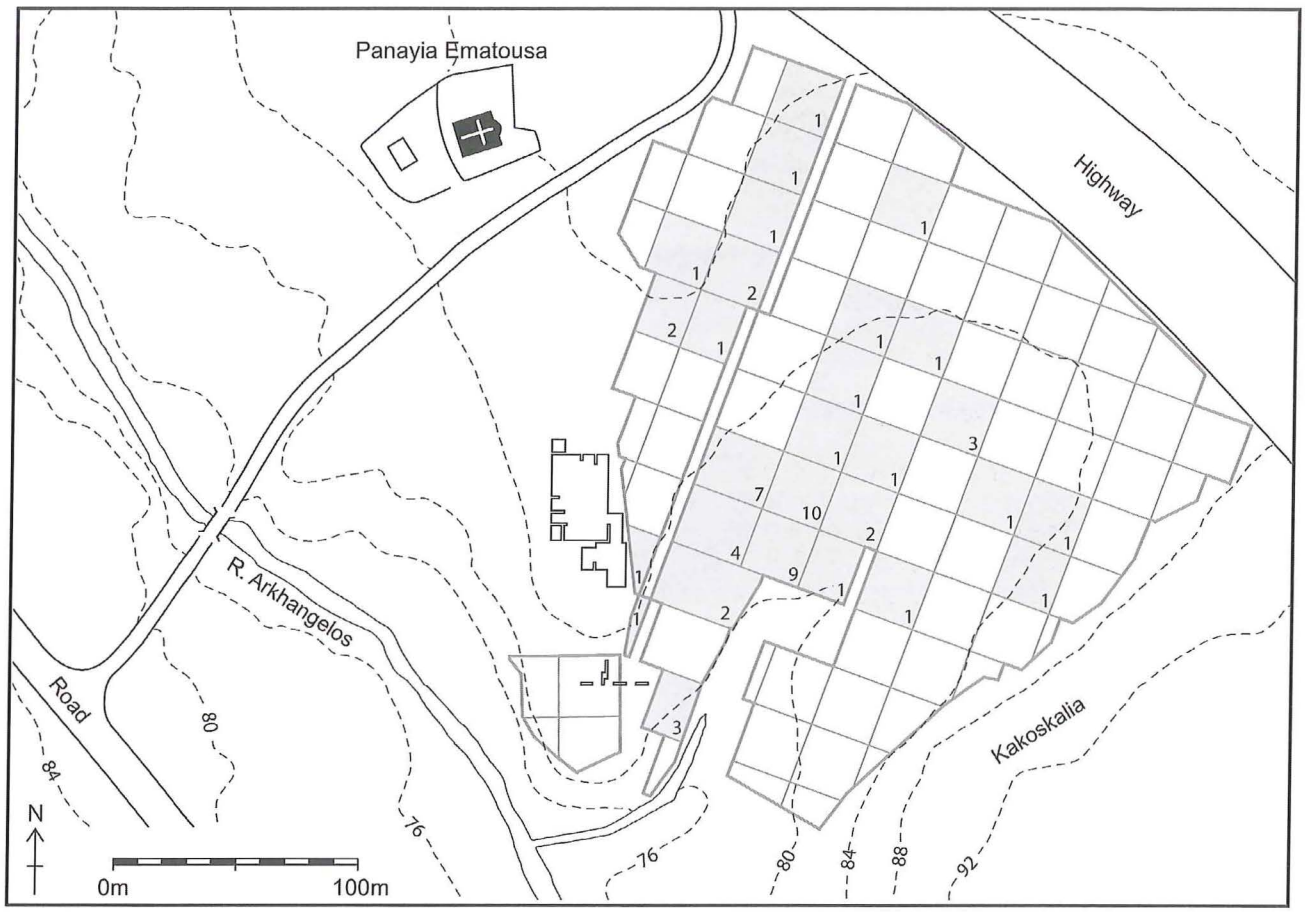

Fig. 262. Distribution of Late Roman fine ware sherds (C. Methenitis).

Of the transport amphorae, the second best ceramic group for dating purposes from the survey, only approximately 30% were even broadly datable. The remaining 70% of the sherds collected were mostly short handle fragments with a more or less oval section, and could not be identified with the resources available to us.

Fine ware datable to the IA period, very infrequently encountered in the survey, was represented in Area A only by a Black on Red bowl. This can hardly be considered indicative of occupation in this period, but the possibility should not be entirely discounted, as shown in part 3 below.

While H/ER fine wares are not found in great amounts in Area A, their frequency here is tripled compared to sections C1-3 (Table 2). The distribution of amphorae dated to this period (Fig. 263), almost exclusively in or just north of Area A, also supports a H/ER phase of occupation, though nowhere near as strongly as in the following period.

The LR period is by far the best represented among the fine wares, which are six times as frequent in Area A as in the general survey area (Table 2). Distribution maps of LR fine wares and transport amphorae both point to Area A as the centre of activity in this period (Figs. 262 and 264). Additionally, all glass recorded during the survey was found in or immediately adjacent to Area A. The few diagnostic fragments were of Late Roman date.[16] In the opinion of the present author it is virtually certain (as certain as possible without conducting actual excavations) that Area A was occupied in Late Roman times.

The Late Roman fine wares identified in Area A correspond to the wares from the excavated habitation, except for the lack of Egyptian C ware.

[16] Fredriksen in PE I, G4a: a stemmed cup/wine glass with high, conical foot.

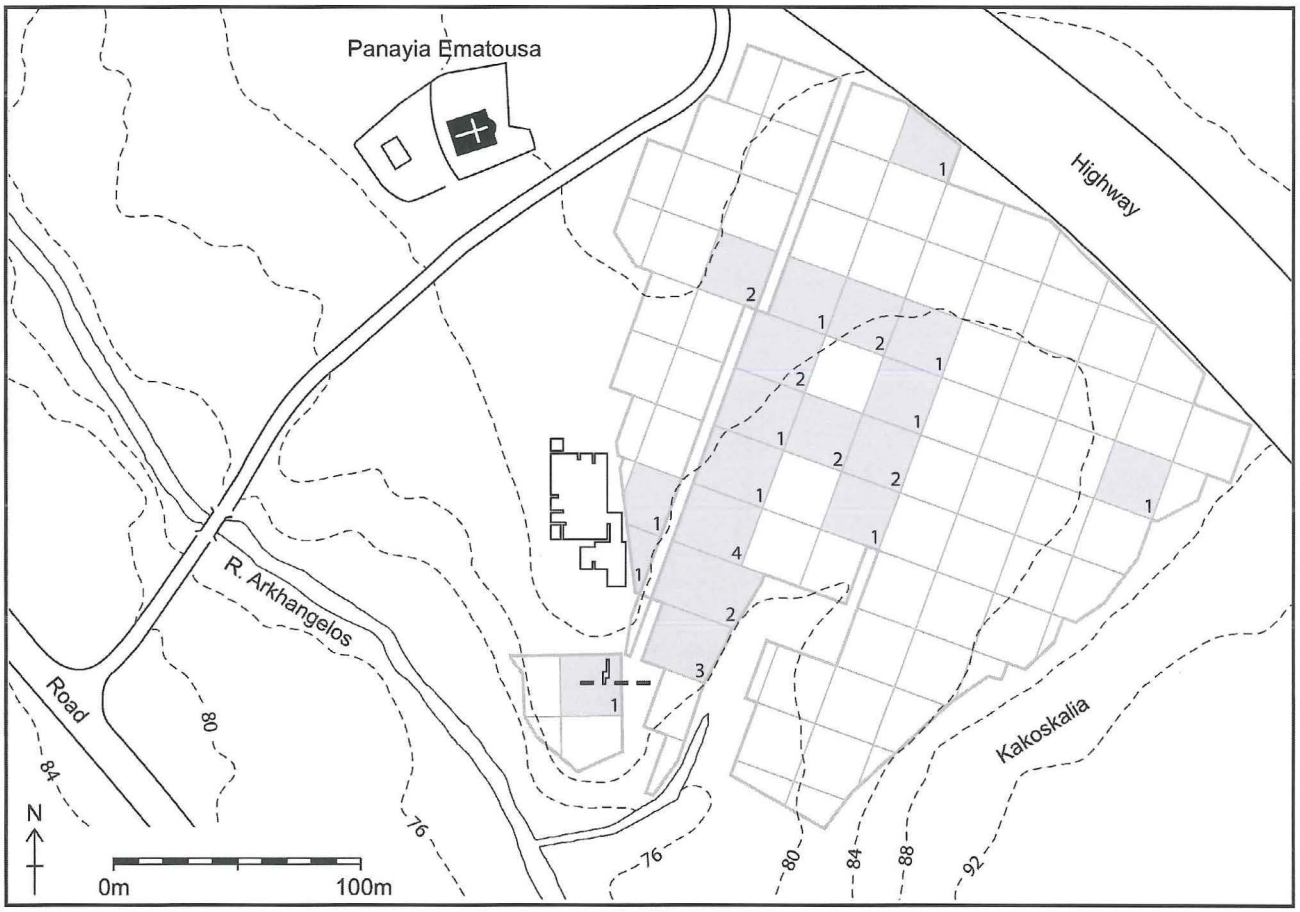

Fig. 263. Distribution of Hellenistic/Early Roman amphora sherds (C. Methenitis).

However, their composition is radically different (Table 3). Cypriot Red Slip Ware (CRSW) was the dominant LR ware in Area A, with Phocaean Red Slip Ware (PRSW) constituting the only other major ware. African Red Slip Ware (ARSW) was found only in insignificant amounts. In contrast to this, the most important LR ware in the excavated material was PRSW, with CRSW and ARSW found in much smaller, approximately equal amounts. The excavation also yielded a modest amount of Egyptian C ware. This difference may be an accident of preservation/recovery, and it should be noted that the total number of LR sherds from Area A is small enough for even a few sherds to have a significant impact on the statistics. This is yet another point that could be clarified through excavation.

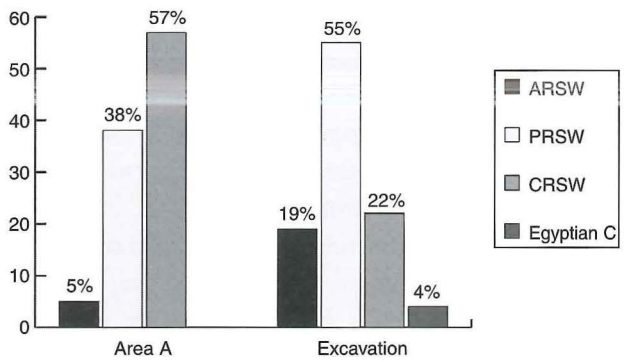

Table 3. Comparison of the composition of Late Roman fine wares from Area A and the excavation (C. Methenitis).

Differences between Area A and the excavation have also been noted in the composition of individual forms within the wares. 38% of the PRSW sherds collected in Area A belong to Form 3, while the remaining 62% belong to Form 10. This deviates from what was observed in the excavated material, where Form 3 and Form 10 constituted

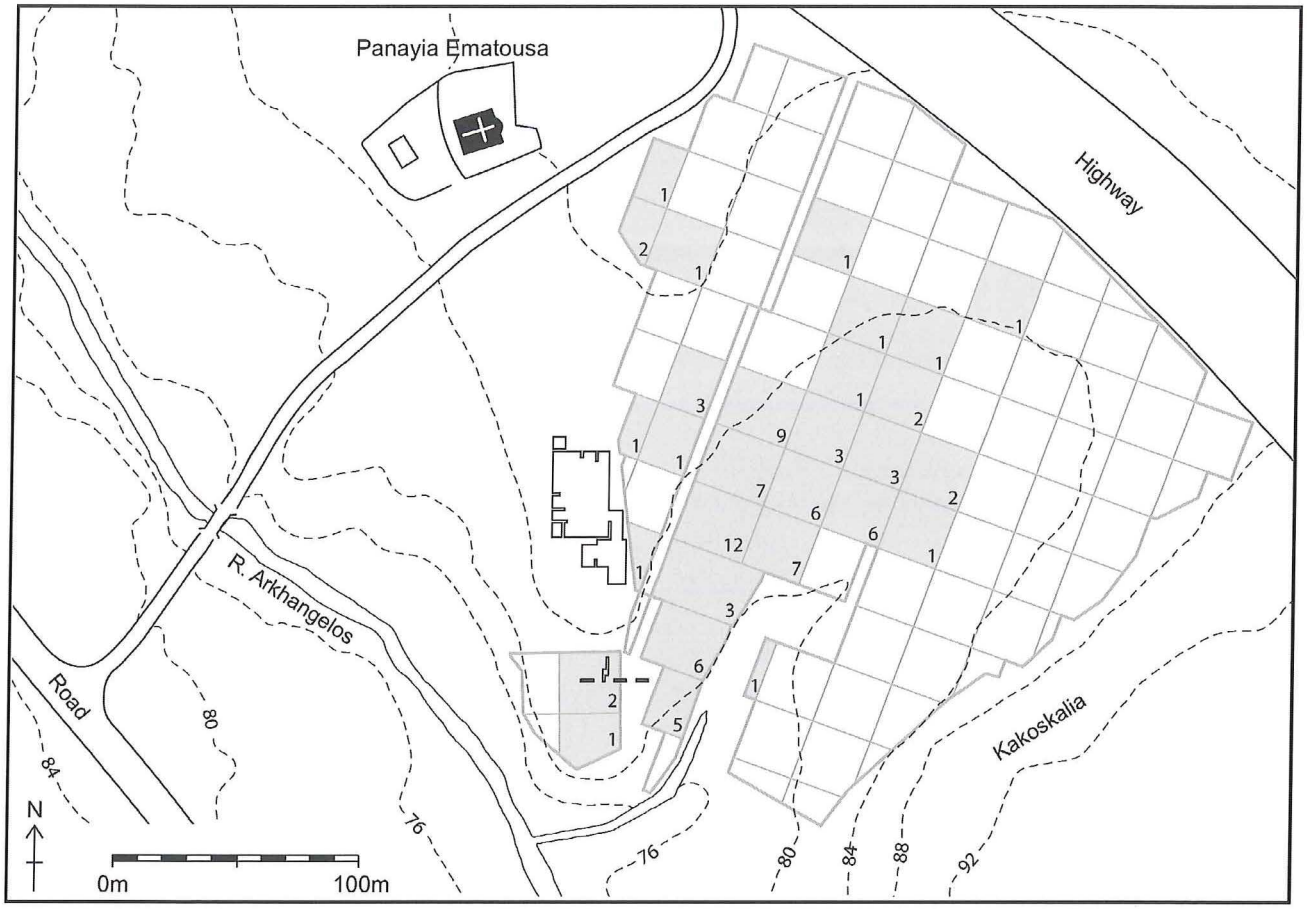

Fig. 264. Distribution of Late Roman amphora sherds (C. Methenitis).

18% and 75% of PRSW.[17] All but one of the Form 3 sherds collected during the survey belong to subform 3 F,[18] dated to the mid 6th century AD, i.e. immediately before the beginning of Form 10. No CRSW earlier than Form 9 A (ca. AD 550-600) was identified among the survey finds. The earliest CRSW and PRSW forms from the Area A are thus contemporary, and suggest the second half of the 6th century AD as the probable date of reoccupation of this area. There is no trace here of the earlier (c. AD 350-550) finds documented in the excavation.

Like the excavated habitation, Area A appears to have been finally abandoned around the middle of the 7th century AD, with only sporadic finds of medieval Sgraffito ware and late 20th century Coca Cola cans to mark the passing of later centuries.

Area B

Area B consists of section C1, the small plateau to the immediate south of the excavation area, where several trial trenches were dug in 1991.[19] This section was the first to be surveyed. As the surface had been disturbed by the AR91 campaign, it was treated as a practice area - geographically very limited and suitable for familiarising the team members with the necessary field techniques.

The sherd count here was consistently somewhat higher than the general background count of the survey area, which is not surprising considering that sections of walls were uncovered here during the trial excavations. The few datable sherds of fineware collected were colour-coated ware, which corresponds with the supposed

[17] Lund in PE I, 223-224.

[18] The last Form 3 sherd could not be assigned to a specific subform, but is compatible with Form 3F.

[19] Sørensen & Grønne 1992, 185-8. The trial trenches in C1 were nos. 2, 2A, 4, 7 and 8.

Hellenistic date of the excavated structures.[20] The amphora material was more plentiful and diverse, with a chronological range from late Iron Age to Late Roman. Utility ceramics and cooking wares were also present in small amounts, together with the only fragments of stone basins found within the survey area.

Area C

Area C, constituting the central and southern part of section C4, showed an above-average number of sherds, increasing at the southern end to the highest levels recorded anywhere in the survey area. Unfortunately this section was not surveyed thoroughly, as noted above, and the following should be regarded as preliminary work. Detailed treatment must await further fieldwork.

In contrast to Area A, the very high concentration of sherds at the south end of Area C should probably not be explained as a result of direct occupation in antiquity. Several factors support this. First, even though there was a very high sherd count in that area, almost all the sherds here were very small. Second, the number of diagnostic sherds detected continued to be very low, rather than increasing proportionately with the number of sherds. Third, the ground here slopes sharply down from the excavated plateau to the east.

Throughout the excavation campaigns, earth removed from the site has been deposited along the western edge of the plateau, i.e. the eastern edge of Area C. Minute sherds will still have been present in the (unscreened) deposited earth, and material removed during the annual, pre-excavation cleaning of the site also ended up here. In the opinion of the present writer, what we have in southern Area C is a concentration of sherds washed down from the plateau by the rain. This would explain the average size of the sherds, as well as the absence of diagnostics.

The rather less conspicuous concentration in the northwest part of Area C is most likely of greater actual significance. The sherd count here was comparable to that in area B, which was certainly occupied. Also, in contrast to the cramped, sloping southern end of Area C, the ground here is almost flat, with ample space for building between the excavated plateau and the river. It is unfortunate that time did not allow for systematic collection of diagnostic sherds from this section, nor for its extension to the river.

Area D

The fourth area of interest is a looted chamber tomb, the so-called "Queen's Tomb", probably of Hellenistic date.[21] Another chamber tomb was found just to the northwest of the survey area during the construction of the highway. This second tomb is situated on the northern side of the highway, a short distance in the direction towards Nicosia. It might be rewarding to apply geophysical survey methods to the area, in order to determine whether these two tombs were isolated monuments or formed part of a larger necropolis. In any case, the "Queen's Tomb" must surely lie beyond the limits of the contemporary habitation, and should mark the maximum possible northern extent of the Hellenistic phase of occupation.

3. The relationship between surface finds and excavated material

In order to ascertain the value of the material collected during the survey, it is necessary to examine the relationship between surface finds and material from the strata below. Ideally, the validity of surface finds should be tested by actual excavations in the survey area. Trial excavations were beyond the scope of the 2000 campaign, but the scatter of finds may be compared with observations from the excavated area.

For the purposes of the present case study, five sample trenches from the excavation area were chosen. Ideally the samples should have a scatter pattern matching that of Area A, i.e. with a marked predominance of Late Roman wares and limited Hellenistic/Early Roman finds. The number of Iron Age sherds should be minimal.

[20] Based on the fine ware evidence, the structures appear to be of Hellenistic date. Sørensen & Grønne 1992, 185.

[21] A.M. Carstens, personal communication.

	3433	3434	3534	3633N	3830
Surface/ topsoil	LR, some H/ER	LR some H/ER, *one* IA	LR, few H/ER	LR	LR, few H/ER
Lower strata	IA to ER some LR	IA to ER, few LR	IA to LR	H/ER, few IA and LR	LR, some H/ER, few IA

Table 4. Case study: Relation of surface finds to excavated material (C. Methenitis).

Unfortunately, surface finds were not recorded for all trenches.[22] Among those for which such records exist, only trench 3434, in the NE corner of the excavation area, has a scatter pattern resembling that of Area A. Though material from the LR period is well represented, a disproportionately large amount of earlier material is also present.
Stratum 1 (topsoil) finds have been recorded for all trenches. As the topsoil in the area has been regularly turned by ploughing, it is reasonable to assume that the finds in this layer are similar to those on the surface. Four trenches with suitable topsoil finds were found, bringing the number of sample transects selected up to five.

The table in Table 4 compares the finds from the surface and topsoil strata of the five trenches chosen for this study with those from the lower strata. The surface and topsoil finds from trenches 3433 and 3434 are particularly good matches for the surface of Area A.

Only in trench 3830 are the surface/topsoil finds indicative of the material found below. In the remaining four samples significant amounts of IA or H/ER material are found in the lower strata. For example, in trench 3434 only a single IA sherd was collected on the surface, while none were identified in the topsoil. However, strata 2 and G1 displayed primarily H/ER finds, while the remaining strata have been dated to the Iron Age.

The immediate conclusion from this is that there is no guarantee of surface finds being representative of the archaeological material below. For the Aradippou Survey project, this implies that there is no way to be certain that Area A was occupied only in Hellenistic/Early Roman and Late Roman times, even though the bulk of the material collected here belongs to these periods, with very few earlier finds. Only actual excavation of the area will reveal whether that is the case. Also, if surface finds do not necessarily reflect what exists below, there might well be parts of the survey area with no surface finds of note, yet with a substantial archaeological record.

It is impossible to avoid a certain degree of randomness in a case study of this sort, based on a relatively small number of test samples with a distinctive pattern of surface finds. A more complete picture, representative of all the periods of occupation of the area, would be gained by analysing all the available material from the excavation area – a task best left to the excavators.

Catalogue of the surface finds

The survey produced very little material of types not already documented at the site through excavation. The greater exposure of the survey finds since their original deposition means that they are also generally rather less well preserved. This catalogue should be regarded as an appendix to the catalogues of excavated finds elsewhere in the present volume. The relation of survey material groups to excavation catalogues is as follows:

X1: IA
X2: FW
X3: UC
X4: A

X1: Painted Iron Age pottery

1. Fig. 265. Rim of Black on Red II (IV) bowl (C3.0-7I.29). D 25 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with a few small to medium voids and a few very fine, light-reflecting

[22] Sørensen in PE I, 46.

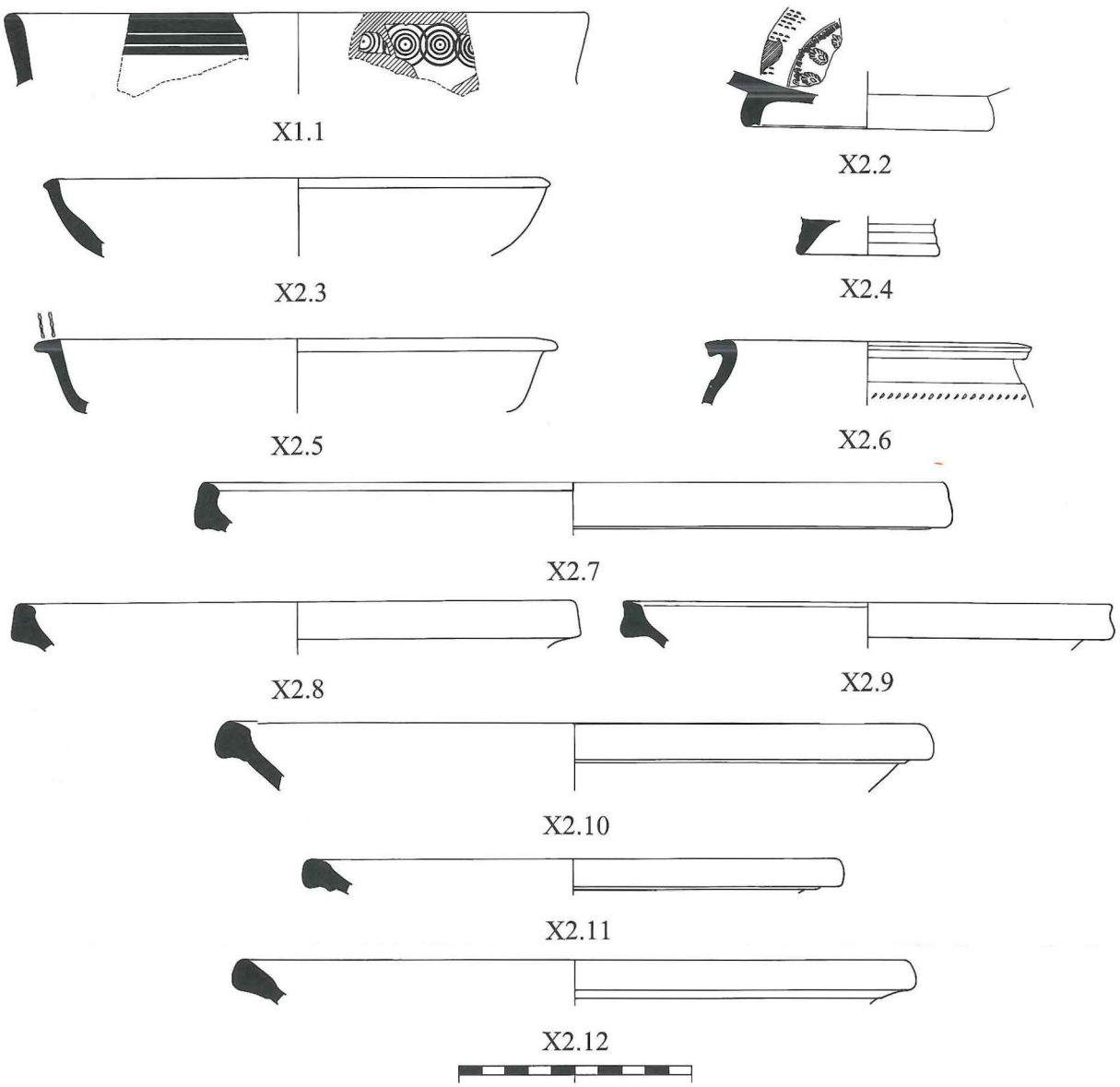

Fig. 265. X1 and X2.2-12 (C. Methenitis).

inclusions. Reddish brown to red slip (2.5YR 4/4-5/6), dark reddish grey paint (5YR 4/2). Three bands on the interior, band of overlapping sets of concentric circles on the exterior. Cf. Gjerstad 1948, fig.XXXVII no.18b (form).

X2: Ceramic Fine Wares from the 4th century to the 7th century AD

Black Gloss: Atticizing (Lund in PE I, FW2)

Bowl - Jehasse 1978, 46-57 Form 13/14 (F.21/22)

2. Fig. 265. Base of Atticizing black-gloss bowl with convex basering (C4.13). D 10,5 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6) with a few very tiny voids and abundant very fine whitish inclusions. Glossy black slip (2.5Y N3/) except on the resting surface. Stamped palmettes, obolos band and three bands of rouletting on the interior. Cf. Sparkes and Talcott 1970, fig. 8 no. 837 (form); Jehasse 1981, pl. LII no.17 (decoration).

Eastern Sigillata A (Lund in PE I, FW11)

ESA Form 12 "piatto a fondo piano" (Hayes 1985, 19-20).

3. Fig. 265. Rim (C4.10). D 21 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6). Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Cf. Waagé 1948, pl. IV no.143f.

ESA Form 48 "Coppa emisferica su piede con modanature esterne" (Hayes 1985, 36).

4. Fig. 265. Base (C3.6-10G.36). D 6 cm. Fine reddish yel-

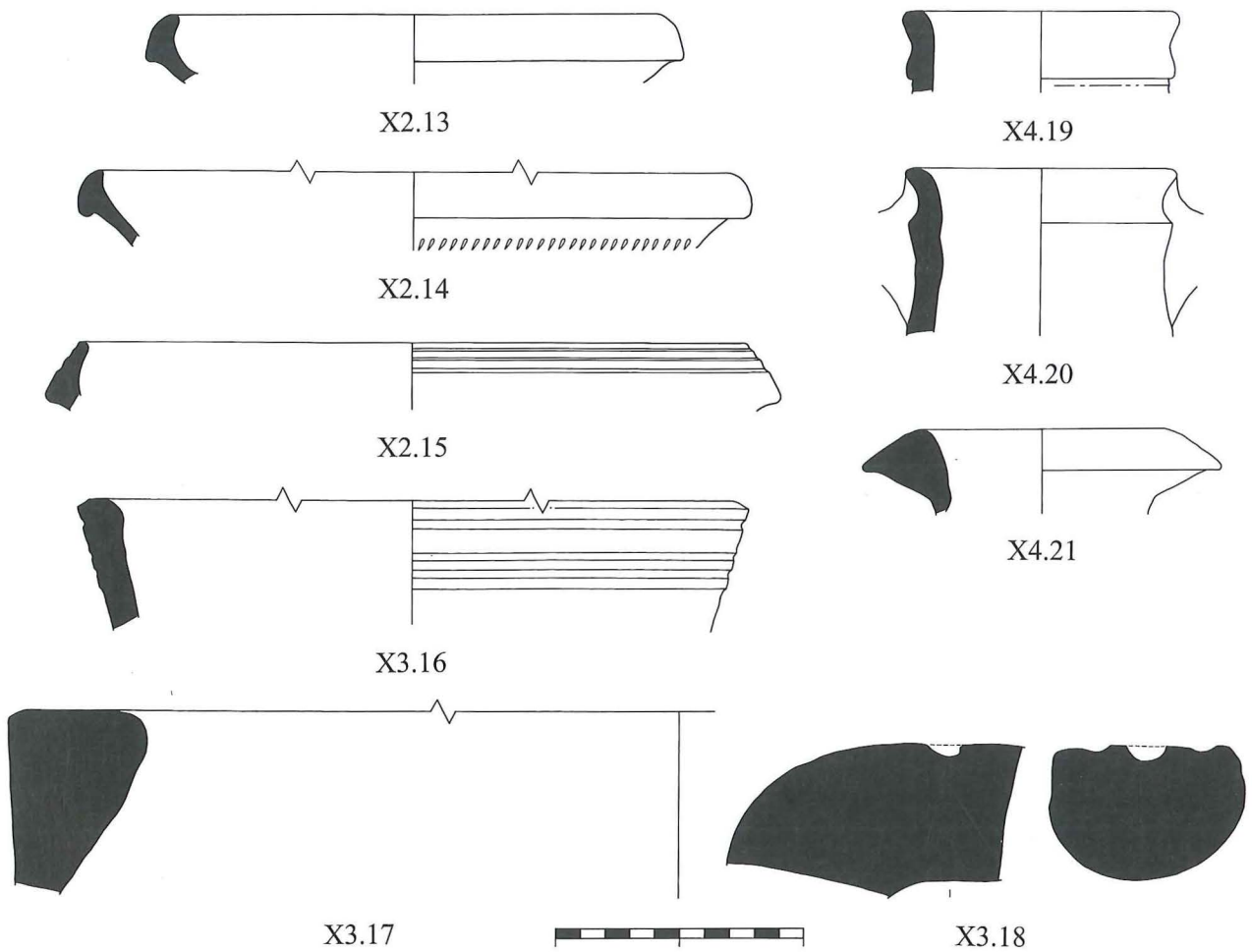

Fig. 266. X2.13-15 and X3-4 (C. Methenitis).

low clay (5YR 6/6) with a few tiny voids. No slip preserved. Cf. Lund 1993a, 95 no.C-125, fig.43.

Cypriot Sigillata (Lund in PE I, FW13)

CSI Form P 4 B "Piatto poco profondo con un piccolo orlo piano, generalmente decorato a rotella nella parte superiore" (Hayes 1985, 81)

5. Fig. 265. Rim (C3.3-6K.18). D 22.5 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8) with a few very tiny voids. Red slip (10R 5/8 - 2.5YR 5/8). Rouletting on top of the rim. Cf. Lund 1993a, 102 no. C-158, fig.44.

CSI Form P 40 "Catino/cratere, normalmente grande con alta pancia rotondeggiante e ampio orlo ricurvo verso il basso" – small version (Hayes 1985, 88).

6. Fig. 265. Rim (C2.6-10C.5). D 14 cm. Fine strong brown clay (7.5YR 5/6) with some very tiny voids and a few oblong ones up to 2 mm. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6) on the interior, brown slip (7.5YR 4/4) on the exterior and top of the rim. Rouletting on the exterior. Secondary firing. Cf. Hayes 1991, 202 no. 3, fig.69:7.

Phocaean Red Slip Ware (Lund in PE I, FW16)

PRSW Form 3F – dish/bowl

7. Fig. 265. Rim (C3.11-15D.15). D 32 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8) with many very fine whitish inclusions. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/8).

8. Fig. 265. Rim (C3.6-10G.27). D 24 cm. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8) with many tiny voids and whitish inclusions. Dull red slip (2.5YR 5/6). Poorly smoothed surface. Similar form: C3.6-10H.6 Cf. Jones 1950, fig. 208:O; Giudice *et al.* 2000, 274 no. B32, fig. 6.

9. Fig. 265. Rim (C2.5-8E.4). D 21 cm. Fine yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6) with a few tiny voids and very few very fine creamy white and grey inclusions. Red slip (10R 5/6-5/8). Cf. Leonard 1987, fig.65:i.

PRSW Form 10A - dish/bowl

10. Fig. 265. Rim (C3.11-15G.16). D 30 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8) with many tiny grey and some tiny white inclusions. Light red slip (10R 6/6). Cf. Hayes 1972, 343 no.10A:2, fig.71.

PRSW Form 10B - dish/bowl

11. Fig. 265. Rim (C3.6-10G.30). D 23 cm. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with numerous very fine white inclusions. Dull red slip (2.5YR 5/6).

PRSW Form 10C - dish/bowl

12. Fig. 265. Rim (C3.6-10B.5). D 29 cm. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8) with some very fine voids and whitish inclusions. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/6).

Cypriot Red Slip Ware (Lund in PE I, FW17)

CRS Form 9 B - dish

13. Fig. 266. Rim (C2.1-5A.3). D 20 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with very few tiny voids. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/6). Similar form: C3.11-15G.15

14. Fig. 266. Rim (C2.5-8E.3). D ? Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR6/6). Poorly preserved yellowish red to red slip (2.5YR 5/6-5YR 5/6). Rouletting on the exterior.

CRS Form 9 C - dish

15. Fig. 266. Rim (C3.11-15G.14). D 27 cm. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with a few tiny to small voids. Red slip (10R 4/6) on the interior. No slip preserved on the exterior.

X3: Utility ceramics

Basin (?) with ribbed rim exterior.

16. Fig. 266. Rim (C3.11-15E.11). D 26 cm? Yellow fabric (10YR 7/6) with numerous tiny dark grey and dark reddish brown inclusions and small voids, and some small to medium white and reddish brown inclusions. Very pale brown interior surface (10YR 8/4) and pale yellow exterior surface (2.5Y 8/4). The diameter is probably incorrect. Cf. Catling 1972, 10, fig. 6, P288.

Pithos with large inturned thickened rim (similar to UC107, but with smooth rim exterior).

17. Fig. 266. Rim (C3.6-10F.23). D over 50 cm. Red fabric (5YR 6/8) with yellowish red to reddish yellow surface (5YR 5/6-6/6). No description of the clay. Similar type: C1.1-5A.3, C1.6-8B.2.

Large handle.

18. Fig. 266. Handle (C3.0-5H.11). W 7.8 cm. T 5.5 cm. Coarse reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with many small to medium voids and abundant small to large creamy white, pale grey to grey, pinkish, dark reddish and clear inclusions. Very pale brown surface (10YR 8/4). Two wide grooves lengthwise on the exterior. A deep finger impression, with a clearly visible mark from the fingernail, has been made on the exterior.

X4: Transport amphorae

Late Roman 1 Amphorae (Jacobsen in PE I, A6).

19. Fig. 266. Rim (C3.16-20C.2). D 11 cm. Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6) with abundant small buff and grey inclusions. Very pale brown to pink interior and exterior surface (10YR 8/3-7.5YR 8/4).

20. Fig. 266. Rim with handle attachment (C3.3-6K.10). D 11 cm. Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6) with many small grey and dark reddish brown inclusions. Pink interior and exterior surface (7.5YR 7/4-8/4).

Amphora with bulging overfolded rim (Jacobsen in PE I, A39).

21. Fig. 266. Rim (C2.1-4F.8). D 14.5 cm. Relatively fine brown clay (7.5YR 5/2) with a few small black inclusions and voids. Pinkish grey interior surface (7.5YR 6/2) and brown exterior surface (7.5YR 5/4)