The drawing reproduced as cover illustration represents Kristian Jeppesen's proposal for the restoration of the Maussolleion, in particular of the colonnade (PTERON) in which portrait statues of members of the Hecatomnid dynasty said to have been carved by the famous artists Scopas, Bryaxis, Timotheos, and Leochares were exhibited. Drawing by the author, see p. 173, Abb. 5, C.
Third Preliminary Report of The Danish Archaeological Excavations at Panayia Ematousa, Aradippou, Cyprus

By Lone Wriedt Sørensen with contributions by Anne Destrooper-Georgiadès, Rune Frederiksen, Kristina Winther Jacobsen and John Lund

In Cyprus domestic architecture from the Iron Age to the Roman period is fragmentarily documented, even in the city centres. Some evidence has been recovered at Idalion and perhaps at Kition, but otherwise interest has focused on the large Roman villas with impressive mosaics excavated at Paphos and Kourion. The excavations at Panayia Ematousa offer possibilities of gaining information about secondary sites like villages and farmsteads, which are virtually unknown on the island. The fact that this site is not mentioned in the ancient sources suggests that it belongs to one of these categories and as such offers a unique possibility of gaining information concerning both the architectural framework, the daily life and external communication of people living outside the cities.

The site of Panayia Ematousa is located about 5 km north west of the modern village of Aradippou in the Larnaca district between the well-known ancient city centres of Kition and Idalion (Fig. 1). In 1990, a brief survey of the fields on a flat plateau extending southwards from the small church of Panayia Ematousa or Panayia ton Ampelion yielded sherd material ranging from the Archaic to the Roman period and fragments of stone bowls and tools. The finds were lying on the surface of the soil together with a large quantity of field stones, some of which had been worked. Evidently an ancient site was located here.

The following year excavation of 12 trial trenches confirmed that architectural remains were lying just below the surface soil both on top of the hill and on a lower terrace to the south. In some of the trenches sections of walls orientated approximately north-south or east-west appeared, and in others dislocated building material such as large stone slabs and blocks indicated the existence of substantial architecture. Moreover, two small subterranean stone built...
rooms (I and II) were also located on the upper plateau. Full excavations started in 1993, and since then four excavation seasons, each of a month’s duration, have been carried out. The work has been focussed on the upper plateau, which seemed to be the most promising area (Fig. 2).

The results so far obtained suggest that at least two main architectural phases are represented here, which according to the ceramic finds date respectively to the late Classical/Hellenistic and the Late Hellenistic/Early Roman period. However, other finds prove activity on the site in the Archaic period, and a small number of sherds even date back to the Late Bronze Age. The ceramic evidence indicates that the site may have been abandoned from about 150 A.D. to the second half of the 5th c. A.D. but according to the amount of sherd material some re-occupation took place during the 5th to the 7th c. A.D.

The later architectural phase

The architectural remains of the Late Hellenistic/Early Roman period appear to belong to a contiguous complex, perhaps a village (Fig. 3-4). The walls have a standard width of about 0.5 m and are built of irregular courses of two parallel rows of dressed field stones bonded by mortar of mud or large quantities of lime/gypsum (Fig. 5). Some of them were still faced with plaster or thin stone slabs, which apart from having a decorative effect also served to reinforce them. They are nonetheless fragile, and have in some instances disintegrated.

The walls in the central part of the excavated area, in trench 3530-32 and 3630-32, clearly belong to a single building. A series of rooms occupy the space towards the north and along the western side of a long wall running north-south. Most of the rooms are comparatively small, measuring up to 2 x 2 m, but a longer room appeared in the south eastern corner. Here, a stone built platform, or table, measuring about 1 x 2 m was found (Fig. 6). It consists of three parts, a box or bin-like structure made of upright thin slabs towards the south, a stone slab in the centre and a section built of field stones to the north. Ashes found on the central slab show that it was used for fire. We have no evidence of what was kept in the bin, but we assume that some kind of work was carried out here. In one of the small “square” rooms a floor consisting of large stone slabs was found in situ. Dislocated slabs found in some of the other rooms indicate that they were also floored in the same way, at least partly, while the floor in other rooms just consisted of soil, gravel or havara. In the north west corner of the room south of the room paved with slabs was a stone built bench originally covered with slabs and plaster, which may have been used for a variety of purposes (Fig. 7). The area to the south and west of the rooms may have been a courtyard. Against the wall separating it from the larger rectangular room was stone built platform consisting of a semi-circular part with a stone slab beside it. Eight stones, pounders and stones used for smoothing, were lying on the slab, indicating that this was another work area. To the south was a rectangular stone paved area (Fig. 8) and north of it a small circular stone setting which may have been used for supporting a post or a pithos, sherds of which were found near by.

Note 4

Note 5
Sorensen 1996.
Fig. 3. Plan of the main field of excavation. (Anders Jorgensen).
By the end of the 1995 field season it was expected that the 14 m long wall running north-south would represent the eastern limit of the building. However, in 1996 four new trenches, 35-3733 and 3732 were opened to the north and north east and exposed several other small rooms. Some of them seem to belong to the building with the courtyard, but it is premature to define their exact relation to it. However, the long wall evidently continues into trench 3633. Although the walls in the centre of this trench are very damaged, it may be assumed that it continued through the entire trench (Fig. 9). Together with another wall likewise orientated north-south ca 1 m to the west of it, it seems to define a narrow corridor, and a large stone slab lying between them just south of the baulk may have functioned as a threshold. Part of the baulk between this trench and trench 3533 west of it was removed, and it was thereby verified that another, almost square room is located here. The area east of the narrow corridor in trench 3633, which has a slab-built bin sticking out of its north baulk, is apparently part of a larger room, which extends into trench 3733. Here, another passage with a doorway appeared (Fig. 10). The door step consists of a nicely cut block with a socket hole. South of it is a small wall extending eastwards from the west wall of the corridor. Its purpose is not evident and neither is that of a small pit located against the eastern wall and extending almost right across the passage. It continues below the wall and has a diameter of ca 0.5 m. An iron key (Fig. 11) was found in the corridor between the wall corner and a table(?) built of stones with a patch of ashes beside it. It was not possible to determine if the walls continued in the southern part of the trench, but the eastern wall reappeared in trench 3632 to the south, where it cuts through the entire trench and is met by a wall orientated east-west (Fig. 12). Along its western side is a semicircular stone built structure like the one found in the "courtyard" in trench 3631. South of it is a doorway, which consists of an upright thin slab with two steps leading down towards the south. They are likewise made of stone slabs, and a thin, nicely cut stone slab still decorates the eastern side of the doorway. The work carried out in 1996 thus verified that the building complex continues towards the east and the north, but further work is needed in order to decide if we are dealing with architectural remains of one or more buildings.

However, the southern limit of the building has been identified. Here the wall was partly built upon the remains of an earlier and much more substantial wall, but towards the west it consists of a few courses only following the upwards sloping terrain. Slabs, some of which were removed in connection with emptying a pit (P8), may represent the continuation of the wall towards the west, and future research should clarify, if it links up with the wall run-
ning north/north west-south/south west in trench 3431. However, the evidence found in trench 3432 towards the north indicates that the building continued further westward in this area. Only one or two courses of walls are preserved in this part of the excavation, and sections of them have been removed by ploughing. They are built on havara, which appeared just below surface soil, and although this material was used for flooring, the layer is deep in this part of the excavation and
One of the trial trenches excavated in 1991 exposed part of a wall at lower level in trench 3431. Subsequent work revealed that the wall was constructed in an irregular pit (P1) (Fig. 13). The function of the wall is not easy to determine, especially since the part of the pit to the west of the wall primarily contained fragments of kitchen ware and Hellenistic and Early Roman fine ware, whereas the fill east of the wall was characterized by coarse ware and kitchen ware. Two other features appeared in the area south of it, a circular pit (P2) containing material from the Archaic period (Fig. 14), and a box-like structure built of stone slabs. It had been used for fire, but the only finds associated with it were a small black stone and a handle of a Hellenistic goblet. Both the pits and the box were constructed in the havara mentioned above, and since the pits appear to have been made at the same time, it is puzzling that they contain material from different periods. At the moment an unambiguous interpretation is not possible, but a number of Archaic figurines (Fig. 15) found in the circular pit together with the box-like structure, which could have been used as an altar, may together indicate a sacral aspect of the site. The presence of the small church of Panayia Ematousa may support this, but the bulk of the evidence from the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods rather emphasises the profane character of the site.

Small subterranean rooms or cellars are a characteristic architectural feature of the site. So far six have been excavated. Room II (Fig. 16) was discovered in 1991 in trench 3729, and to the east of it another but smaller room III measuring 1.30 x

**Fig. 12.** Trench 3732 door steps from south east.

**Fig. 14.** Fragments of local Archaic pottery from pit 2.

**Fig. 15.** Fragments of Archaic figurines from pit 2.

**Fig. 13.** Trench 3431 with pit 1 and 2 and the bin.
0.80 m, was found aligned with it (Fig. 17). Its north eastern corner is damaged, but the walls of both rooms are constructed of flat stones with the occasional use of larger slabs and blocks. In both rooms the walls rest on bedrock, which seems to have been cut to form a step down into them, but in room III field stones had been placed in the lower area to even out the difference of level (Fig. 18). Room IV appeared in southeastern part of the excavation field, in trench 3529 (Fig. 19). Its walls are constructed like the other two and have a well preserved plaster coating. The best preserved south wall has a 0.40 m high socle of bedrock and stands to a total height of 2.3 m. Perhaps a later re-arrangement had taken place. A smaller room, IVa, measuring 1.20 x 0.80 m with three built steps leading down into it from the east seems to have been built into the original rectangular chamber, the rest of which had been filled in, forming a platform around the new room.

In 1996 two more such rooms were discovered. In the western part of trench 3730, which was partly covered with slabs, a test pit was dug exposing part of a wall running east-west below the northern line of slabs, indicating that yet another room
(V) was located here about 4 m north of room III. The shape appears to be rectangular like the others, but further investigation is required to establish its dimensions. A trial trench, which was opened about 13 m south of the main area of excavation in order to check the condition of the architectural remains in the southern part of the upper plateau revealed room VI. Between two walls, which are orientated north south and constructed in the usual technique, the remains of a large “box” made of stone slabs was found. To the east several slabs appeared. The biggest slab was provided with two large holes, which seem to have been cut intentionally (Fig. 20).

When the slab was removed it appeared that it had formed the ceiling of a semicircular room constructed partly of large field stones and partly of bedrock (Fig. 21). An entrance from the south with two steps formed by the bedrock was flanked by two large irregular blocks. As in the other rooms the fill was unstratified and contained among other things pottery and a counterweight. Although none of the rooms are identical, it seems reasonable to assume that they all served as storage areas or cellars. The same wall construction is seen in room I to V. The shape and construction of room VI varies from the others, but as in room II large blocks flank the entrance and large slabs were used to form the ceiling in both these rooms and in room I. The entrance to room I, on the other hand, resembles a square shaft, and one must assume that the room was reached by a ladder, while built steps led into room IVb.

Apart from pits 1 and 2 mentioned...
above other pits have appeared in different areas. They contained material from different periods, and may have served different purposes. Pit 8 in the baulk between trench 3429 and 3529 contained much the same type of material as pit 2, i.e. fragments of local painted and plain pottery from the Archaic period, and imports from Ionia; part of a boat represents the only figurine in this deposit (Fig. 22). Pit 6 contained among other things stone slabs, fragments of glass, Hellenistic pottery and an iron nail. Pit 7, on the other hand was filled with soil and only a couple of Iron Age sherds. South of it a rounded stone built structure of unknown function was partly excavated (Fig. 23).

The southern part of the excavation

Evidence relating to the predecessor of the “courtyard building” was uncovered by the end of the 1994 season. As mentioned above the south wall of the later building was partly constructed upon an earlier wall, which was built of large regular slabs and blocks. Further cleaning revealed that it was originally provided with a window and a door, which had been blocked (Fig. 24). On the north side, east of room VII, it is joined at a right angle by another wall, which was likewise reused in the later building (Fig. 25). This too is made of large blocks and slabs. It stands 2.7 m high, and so far extends 2.6 m northwards. Together with two walls exposed at a lower level they form a rather small room (VII) mea-
suring 1 x 1.8 m, which was entered through the door in the south wall. The fill in this area contained a large quantity of Hellenistic pottery, in particular from the late 3rd to 2nd c. B.C. In the area west of room VII a curious series of “walls” was reached at a lower level in what appeared to be a large pit (P9) filled with a loose greyish soil. They consist of lines of stones, which either rest on the fill of the pit or on large cut blocks of the same type as those used for the building (Fig. 26). Towards the east another wall consisting of two lines of stones with soil between was constructed on top of the west wall of room VII. The fill of the pit is similar to that found in room VII, and it is possible that the whole area was levelled out in connection with the construction of the later habitation. However, it is difficult to explain the occurrence of the enigmatic walls in the eastern part of pit 9, which give a squatter-like impression and may indeed have been made by squatters, if they were not simply piled up in order to stabilize the fill in the pit. This type of walls is not documented from other habitations, but comparable constructions are known from tombs at Amathus and Marion, where lines of field stones or blocks were used to mark separate burial compartments. The area of pit 9 may of course represent a natural cavity, but it cannot be excluded that it represents a tomb. Further investigation of its extension and the possible northward extension of the building was postponed, because it would necessitate removal of part of the later architecture.

The quantity of stones and large slabs in the area immediately south of the wall rendered work difficult, and when the baulk between trench 3529 and 3530 was removed a row of large cut blocks was exposed demonstrating that a monumental building had once occupied the area (Fig. 27). Their present position indicates that they had been placed on top of each other and had tumbled down together, but it was not possible to establish from where they had fallen. When the rest of the baulk was removed, an area covered with large blocks and slabs was exposed, which apparently represents the top of a layer of building debris. The blocks form a comparatively even surface and seem to have been placed there on purpose (Fig. 28). Together with the slabs, which were lying in a much more disorderly fashion up against the wall to the north and another long wall to the south they seem to have formed a paved area in connection with the later building phase. The wall south of it, which runs between room II and IV, was constructed of the same kind of slabs and larger stones. It is aligned with the front of room II and III and cuts across pit 4 and 5. A line of slabs resting on building debris west of pit 4, which meets the wall at a right angle,

Fig. 26.
Walls in pit 9 and blocked window from the north.

NOTE 7
Nikolaou 1985, 259 with further references.
Fig. 27. Row of tumbled blocks from the south.

Fig. 28. Open area between the walls.

NOTE 8
Gaber 1992, 170 fig. 4; Petit 1993, 696; Maier and Wartburg 1985, 113; Maier 1989.

NOTE 9
Gjerstad 1935, 492; Gaber 1992, 175 fig. 3; Maier and Wartburg 1985, fig. 12.

NOTE 10
Maier and Wartburg 1985, 117 fig. 12.

NOTE 11
Mlynarczyk 1990, 196.

NOTE 12
Stager and Walker 1974, 83; Gaber 1994; Christou 1995, 821.

NOTE 13

NOTE 14
Salles and Callot 1993 fig. 2.

NOTE 15
Salles and Callot 1993, 110; Gati 1993, 143.

NOTE 16
Salles and Callot 1993, 110; Gati 1993, 143.

again gives a makeshift impression, but towards the south it is continued by a row of large blocks. In 1993 an extremely hard layer was reached below surface soil south of the wall, which would have required mechanical aid to excavate. However, exposure for some time has softened the layer, and future investigation will, it is hoped, clarify the function of this area.

The function of the structures
At present it is not possible to identify the function of the early architectural structure on the site, but the size of the still standing walls and the quantity of large cut blocks and slabs in the area to the south indicate that it was substantial and comparable with wall structures known at Idalion, Amathus and Palaipaphos, and sometimes referred to as palaces.8

The building technique of the later complex is common in Cyprus, but the permanent stone-built installations, here referred to as benches, bins and tables or platforms, which seem to have been used for working, are not documented elsewhere in the island. The small cellars represent another unusual phenomenon, while pits are common at Idalion and at Palaipaphos.9 Remains of houses dated to the Late Classical period have been excavated at Palaipaphos (Kouklia-Evreti) in the southwestern part of Cyprus, but the published evidence does not allow a detailed comparison.10 Although the knowledge of Hellenistic houses at Paphos is fragmentary, inner courts with cisterns flanked by rooms on three sides and a blank wall along the fourth side are considered established elements by the excavators.11 In the immediate area of Aradippou, at Idalion contemporary evidence is so far slight,12 and the earlier remains of domestic architecture excavated in the Lower City, consisting of small entities separated by streets, provide a different picture from that so far obtained at Panayia Ematousa.13 At Kition the buildings on the Bamboula hill were abandoned by the end of the 3rd or the beginning of the 2nd c. B.C.14 However, the comparatively small, more or less rectangular rooms excavated towards the north on the Bamboula hill do bear some resemblance to the remains excavated at Aradippou.15 According to the French excavators both the northern and the southern building on the Bamboula hill appear to have been used for eating and drinking and may have functioned as banquet halls in connection with a sacred space.16

As mentioned above, it cannot be excluded that the site of Panayia Ematousa contained a religious aspect, but apparently no rumours attracted early excavators, or rather treasure hunters like M. Ohnefalsch-Richter or the Cesnola brothers, who are notorious for their activities in
Cyprus. But the nature of the majority of finds at Panayia Ematousa rather indicates that this was a rural settlement. Several finds attest to the production of olive oil. A roughly triangular counter weight of limestone, 33 cm high, with a perforation at the top basically belonging to type 1a was found ex situ in one of the upper layers of trench 3530 (Fig. 29). Unlike other published weights from Cyprus it is provided with two extra holes, and horizontal grooves on the sides seem to have been used for securing a rope. Since the edge of the upper hole was damaged this may represent a repair. Another weight, 30 cm high, likewise made of a roughly triangular limestone block was simply provided with a groove for a rope around the upper end and would have required little work to produce. Moreover, quite a number of fragments of various types of stone bowls and basins have been found. Some have thick walls and may have been used for the crushing and pressing of olives (Fig. 30-31). Fragments of ceramic containers with holes above the base probably served to separate the water from the oil, and rims of stone bowls with rather steep sides and a diameter of about 40 cm may have been used as settling vats. They appear to be smaller than other vats published from Cyprus, and since the weights are also comparatively small, the items may primarily have been used for production on a limited scale compared with the finds from the installations found at Pasydy and Mair-Kopetra.

Several fragments of lava or basalt have also appeared. They are all flat slabs, one has a rounded outline (Fig. 32), and some of them are provided with grooves on one side, which indicates that they come from mill stones of the so-called frame type. Even though the tools may have reached the site in their present form, fragments of querns prove that grain was also processed at the site, although the objects in their present day shape may have been used for other purposes. The range of stone tools is impressive and comprises hammer stones, pounders, pestles and rubbing stones. Finds of stone and terracotta weights prove that weaving also took place here (Fig. 33), and the amount of kitchenware also seems to emphasise the domestic character of the site. However, apparently the inhabitants primarily used decorated pottery for dining and followed the general developments and trends in the city centres of the island. The variety of local as well as im-


NOTE 18 Hadjisavvas 1992, 60.

NOTE 19 Hadjisavvas 1992, 60.

NOTE 20 Hadjisavvas 1992, fig. 19 a-c; fig. 39-40.

NOTE 21 Hadjisavvas 1992, 75.

NOTE 22 Hadjisavvas 1992, 41 fig. 69.

NOTE 23 Hadjisavvas 1992, 27.

NOTE 24 Sorensen and Gronne 1991, fig. 10, 73.

NOTE 25 Sorensen and Gronne 1991, fig. 10, 73.

NOTE 26 Lund 1996; Lund below.

NOTE 27 Jacobsen below.
ported amphorae\textsuperscript{27} and the glass vessels\textsuperscript{28} likewise compare with finds from the cities. Although iron nails constitute the majority of metal objects found in the excavation, fragments of knives and the key mentioned above have also appeared. The number of coins is not impressive; the majority consists of bronze coins struck in Cyprus, but one of the two silver coins comes from Tyros.\textsuperscript{29} Again the finds by and large reflect the situation at other sites and serve to illustrate the circulation of objects to what may so far be called a secondary site. Moreover, the dating evidence of the various groups of material is mutually compatible, although it should be noticed that only one coin belongs to the Early Roman period.

The finds at Panayia Ematousa suggest that we are dealing with a site with a variety of household activities. According to Hadjisavvas,\textsuperscript{30} evidence of olive oil production in Cyprus is slight from the end of the Late Bronze Age until the Hellenistic period, although the presence of transport amphorae and jars placed in tombs of the Archaic and Classical period may indicate an intensification of production in these periods. Apparently a series of innovations took place during the Hellenistic period, perhaps to meet greater demands, and Hadjisavvas has suggested that sanctuaries were in control of the production.\textsuperscript{31} This may be true in some cases, but the production recently suggested in the sanctuary on the east acropolis of Idalion appears to have been on a limited scale designed only for cult purposes,\textsuperscript{32} and the identification of a press either for wine or oil found in connection with the Hellenistic building on the site of the previous sanctuary of Herakles Melkart on the Bamboula hill at Kiton has been rejected as a result of the new French investigations.\textsuperscript{33} In the Roman period the production is thought to have been based on scattered farmsteads.\textsuperscript{34} Although we have as yet little idea of the size and shape of farmsteads or villages in Cyprus, and it is premature to classify the site of Panayia Ematousa in a specific category, the evidence so far excavated points towards a rural habitation engaged in the production of various types of daily necessities, including olive oil, which may have been traded for other commodities. However, whether this indicates that a shift in the production system of olive oil was taking place already before the Roman period, or if the production pattern was more diverse remains to be seen.

Over the years the area of Aradippou has not attracted much interest from an archaeological point of view. However, recently excavated tombs from the Archaic and Roman periods\textsuperscript{35} demonstrate together with the ongoing excavations at Panayia Ematousa that it is certainly a potential area for archaeological research concerning the economy of Cyprus during the Hellenistic and Roman periods.\textsuperscript{36}
The ceramic finewares from the Late Classical to the Late Antique period found in 1995 and 1996

General discussion

The aim of this contribution is to give a brief overview of the ceramic finewares from the Late Classical to the Late Antique periods found at Aradippou in 1995 and 1996; the amphorae are treated by K.W. Jacobsen below. These categories comprise only part of the ceramic picture. The pottery continuing the local Cypriot traditions in the Late Classical and Hellenistic periods, as well as the cooking and coarse wares will be dealt with in another context.

The finewares found at Aradippou give us an insight into the ceramic spectrum of South Eastern Cyprus from the 3rd c. B.C. to the 7th c. A.D. The French excavations at Kition- Bamboula have yielded plenty of information about the ceramic situation in the region in the Classical and Early Hellenistic periods, but the material from Kition- Bamboula peters off after about 200 B.C., when the sanctuary appears to have been abandoned. By contrast, Aradippou flourished in the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. The combined evidence from Kition- Bamboula and Aradippou, when the material from the latter site has been studied in detail, will provide a basis for elucidating the regional variation of the ceramics of Cyprus in the Hellenistic, Roman and Late Antique periods, by means of a comparison with the corresponding material from the Nea Paphos region in South Western Cyprus.

The ceramic evidence found in 1995 and 1996 corresponded to the pattern established by the excavation seasons in 1991, 1993 and 1994. A few scraps of Attic and Atticizing black-gloss pottery (nos. 1-2) were included in the material, but finewares datable to the 4th c. B.C. were few and far between. Moreover, the Hellenistic material was somewhat more scattered and fragmentary than in the two previous campaigns: find groups comparable to those excavated in 1993 and 1994 were not brought to light. Even so, the number of finds increased through the Hellenistic period, when the so-called Colour Coated wares dominated the scene, especially bowls with incurved rims, fish plates, skyphoi with horizontal handles, and hemispherical bowls (nos. 3-23). Eastern Sigillata A Ware (nos. 24-48), which appeared in the late 2nd c. B.C., became the most popular fine ware in the 1st c. B.C. and A.D., in contrast to what seems to have been the case at Kition- Bamboula, where the ware appears to have been scarce. The kilns producing Eastern Sigillata A were probably located in the Antioch region of Syria, and the presence of the ware at Aradippou testifies to the existence of relations between our site and North Western Syria.

Cypriot Sigillata (nos. 51-67), which was probably manufactured in the area of Nea Paphos in South Western Cyprus, occurred at Aradippou from the 1st c. B.C. onwards, and the ware was especially common in the 1st c. A.D., although less so than Eastern Sigillata A until about A.D. 100, when the situation was briefly reversed. Cypriot Sigillata appears to have gone out of production about the middle of the 2nd c. A.D.

Aradippou was also - no doubt indirectly - in touch with the Western Mediterranean. A handful of Italian-type terra sigillata was excavated at the site in 1993 and 1994, and a few such finds also turned up in 1995 and 1996 (no. 49) together with John Lund
with a body sherd of a thin-walled Italian cup of the so-called “thorn ware” (no. 50).

There seems to be a hiatus in the fine-ware material from between ca A.D. 150 and the 4th c. A.D. - if we disregard the possible presence of an example of African Red Slip Ware form 50, which was especially current in the 3rd c. A.D. However, two early forms of Cypriot Red Slip Ware suggest that the site may have revived in the late 4th c. A.D. (nos. 81-87), somewhat earlier than was suggested on the basis of the ceramic material unearthed in 1993 and 1994. Nonetheless, the bulk of the Late Antique finds dates from the 6th and early 7th c. A.D. Hence, the earliest forms (1 to 3) of Phocaean Red Slip Ware (LRC) are all but absent (nos. 71-80). The Late Antique finewares are dominated by the latter, especially ware Form 10, but African Red Slip Ware of Forms 104 C, 105 and 109 (nos. 68-70) and Egyptian C Ware (nos. 88-89) were also included among the finds.

The examples of form 109 of African Red Slip Ware and of Egyptian C ware are among the most interesting finds from the excavation campaigns in 1995 and 1996. They show that Aradippou was still functioning in the troubled 7th c. A.D, and it will be a goal for the processing of the ceramics of the field season of 1997 to attempt to throw more light on the history of the site at the transition from Late Antiquity to the Early Medieval period.

**Attic and Atticizing black-gloss**

A few sherds among the finds stand out from the Colour-coated wares due to the higher quality of their gloss. No. 1 may be Attic, but no. 2 is presumably a Cypriot product.

**Bowl**


1. Fig. 34. Rim (AR96.37.29.N2.26). D.: 18 cm (?). Very fine, reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few fine yellowish inclusions. Fine black gloss. Cf. Petit 1995, 292 fig. 7.1

**Colour-coated wares**

In 1991, J.W Hayes introduced the term Colour-Coated wares as a name for Cypriot black- and red-slipped products, “which lack a true gloss-coating, but bear a matt or semi-lustrous slip of variable colour.”

In the present context the designation covers several fabrics, including some of those at identified Kition-Bamboula by J.-F. Salles and C. Rey, who use the terms “vernis noir chypriote” and “hellenistique chypriote” for the products in question. The examples found at Aradippou are, indeed, closely related to the corresponding material from Kition-Bamboula, and they continue into the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods, whereas Kition-Bamboula seems to have been more or less abandoned about 200 B.C.

The Colour-coated wares from the 1995 and 1996 excavation seasons at Aradippou in 1995 and 1996 comprised most of the fabrics and forms known from the earlier campaigns, including the skyphos with two horizontal handles with a conical base, nos. 17 and 18, which occurred in relatively high numbers in the previous years. Such skyphoi are also documented in the French excavations at Kition-Bamboula and elsewhere in Cyprus; the fact that they are so well represented at Aradippou suggests that they were manufactured somewhere in South Eastern Cyprus, presumably chiefly in the 2nd c. B.C. Nos. 19 and 20 are of a related form, but their low, conical base with a moulding at the transition between the base to the body.

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differs from that of the standard type. Nos. 19 and 20 may represent a late development of the standard form; both were found in layers containing material from the 1st c. A.D., but they may, of course, be residual.

No. 16 is a fragment of a plate with micaceous clay, presumably imported from somewhere in Asia Minor.

Dishes, including fish-plates
Hayes 1991, 27-28 fig. 15; Lund 1996a, 147 nos. 34-36

3. Fig. 34. Rim (AR96.38.26.C2.58). D.: ca. 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).

4. Fig. 34. Rim (AR95.35.31.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).
Cf. Lund 1996a, 147 no. 34 fig. 4.

5. Fig. 34. Rim (AR95.35.32.B1.6). D.: ca. 19-22 cm. Light yellowish brown to very pale brown clay (10YR 6/4-7/3) with some grey inclusions and a few red ones. Dull, greyish-black slip.
Cf. Salles et al. 1993, 192 no. 262 fig. 202 from "les sols 138" which contained material from the middle of the 4th to the late 3rd-early 2nd c. B.C.

6. Fig. 34. Base (AR96.38.26.A2.142). 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.

7. Fig. 34. Base (AR95.35.30.D3.32). D.: 6 cm. Fine, light yellowish brown clay (10YR 6/4) with some fine greyish-black inclusions. Light grey slip (2.5Y 7/2).

8. Fig. 34. Base (AR95.36.30N.11). D.: ca. 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.

9. Fig. 34. Base (AR95.37.30.B1.9B). 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 et al. 1993, 229-230 no. 380 fig. 217 from "le bassin 417" dated to the late 3rd or the early 2nd c. B.C., and 265 no. 489 fig. 227 found in "la citerne 198", which contained material datable from the 4th to the 1st c. B.C.

Bowl with incurved rim

10. Fig. 34. Rim (AR95.36.31.C4.1). D.: 10-11 cm. Fine, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with some grey inclusions. Black slip (7.5YR N2/) on the exterior - dusky red internally (2.5YR 3/2).

11. Fig. 34. Rim (AR95.36.31.H1.19). D.: 9-10 cm. Fine, dark grey clay (5YR 4/1) with a few greyish-black inclusions. Very dark grey slip (2.5YR N3/-). 
Cf. Hayes 1991, 136 no. 57 fig. 49 from a deposit at Nea Paphos with coins of Ptolemy VIII (129(?)-117/6 B.C.).

12. Fig. 34. Rim (AR95.35.30.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.

13. Fig. 34. Rim (AR96.38.26.A2.203 - a number of rim sherds from the same layer may come from the same bowl). D.: ca. 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. Lund 1996a, 147 no. 40 fig. 4.

14. Fig. 34. Base (AR95.35.32.A2.3). D.: ca. 4.4 cm. Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3). Dull, blackish slip on the upper part of the exterior.

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Attic and Atticizing black-gloss pottery; Colour-Coated wares.

15. Fig. 34. Base (AR95.36.30.1). 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).

16. Fig. 34. Base (AR96.36.29.52.11). 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.

Plate
Skyphos with two horizontal handles  
Lund 1996a, 148 nos. 45-46 fig. 4

17. Fig. 34. Rim (AR95.36.30N.2). D.: ca. 8 cm. Fine very pale brown to light yellowish brown clay (10YR 7/4-6/4) with some 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).

18. Fig. 34. Base (AR95.35.30.C4.5). 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 fine greyish-black ones. Dull black slip internally and faint traces of slip on the upper part of the exterior.

19. Fig. 34. Near-complete (AR95.35.30.D3.32). D. of rim: 10 cm.; d. of base: 3.6 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 unslipped part is light red (2.5YR 6/6).

20. Fig. 34. Near-complete, but the handles and part of the side is missing (AR95.35.31.B2.20). D. of rim: ca. 10 cm.; d. of base: 3.7 cm. Fine, compact reddish-yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few fine, greyish-black inclusions. Fine, incised lines on the interior from the rim to the base.

Hemispherical bowl  
Lund 1996a, 148 nos. 47-48 fig. 5

21. Fig. 35. Rim (AR95.37.30.B2.23). D.: 14 cm. Fine light reddish brown to reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4-4/5) 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.

22. Fig. 35. Base (AR95.36.30.N.10). D.: ca. 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).

Jug  
23. Fig. 35. Rim, handle and side (AR96.38.26.C1.24). D. of rim: 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.

Eastern Sigillata A Ware

Eastern Sigillata A first appeared at Aradippou in the late 2nd c. B.C. The number of such finds increased in the 1st c. B.C. and culminated in the second half of the 1st c. A.D. It was the leading fine ware before about A.D. 100; for the next half-century it was surpassed by Cypriot Sigillata.

The following forms were represented in the material found in 1995 and 1996: Form 3 (?), Forms 4 A and B, Form 7 (?), Form 13 A (?), Forms 22 A and B, Form 28, Form 30, Form 33, Form 35, Form 36, Forms 37 A and B, Form 4, Form 50, Form 51 (?), Form 53, Form 58 (?) and a few examples of closed vessels.

It is interesting to compare the chronological distribution of Eastern Sigillata A at Aradippou with that of the Danish survey in the Akamas peninsula in North Western Cyprus. There, the highest number of such finds occurred in the second half of the 1st c. B.C.; a decline set in the first c. A.D. and hardly any examples could be dated to the 2nd c. A.D. Moreover, the material gathered by the Canadian Palaipaphos Survey Project had the same chronological distribution, and this was also the

NOTE 49

NOTE 50
The evidence from the Akamas survey project will be published in detail shortly. I am grateful to J. Fejfer for permission to refer to the material in the present context.
NOTE 51
Lund 1993, 90-96.

NOTE 52
Cf. Hayes 1991, 35. If the number of finds reported by Hayes are representative, then the number of Eastern Sigillata A finds culminated in the first half of the 1st c. A.D.

This supports the notion that the source of Eastern Sigillata A was located closer to South Eastern than to South Western Cyprus, and, indeed, G. Schneider has concluded from X-
ray Fluorescence analysis of the ware that the minerals in the clay suggest that the workshops producing it should most probably be sought in the coastal area between Latakia in Syria and Tarsus in Turkey, i.e. in the wider region of Antioch.

*Form 3 - plate (?)*
Hayes 1985, 14-15: late 2nd and 1st c. B.C.

24. Fig. 35. Base (AR95.37.31.1.7). D.: 17-18 cm. Light red to red clay (2.5YR 6/8 to 5/8) with a few greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8).

*Form 3/4 A - plate*
Hayes 1985, 14-16: late 2nd and the 1st c. B.C.

25. Fig. 35. Base (AR96.38.26.A2.162). 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).

*Form 4 A - plate*
Hayes 1985, 15-16: late 2nd and the 1st c. B.C.

26. Fig. 35. Base (AR96.36.33.B2.25). D.: 18 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few fine white inclusions. Reddish brown gloss (2.5YR 4/4).

*Form 4 B - plate*
Hayes 1985, 15-16: the Augustan period

27. Fig. 35. Rim and base (not joining) (AR95.35.31.B2.21). D. of rim: 20 cm.; d. of base: 13 cm. Fine pink to reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/7-6/7) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Dull dark yellowish brown to red gloss (10R 4/6-4/8).

28. Fig. 35. Rim, side and base (AR96.35.33.B1.1). D. of rim: ca. 26 cm, d. of base: 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. Stamp off-centre: an Isis crown.

*Form 4 A/B - plate*
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Hayes 1985, 15-16: the Augustan period

29. Fig. 35. Rim (AR95.37.31.3.1bis). D.: 17-21 cm. Fine reddish yellow to pink clay (7.5YR 7/6 to 7/4) with a few dark and light inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/6).

30. Fig. 35. Rim (AR96.36.33.1.49). D.: 24 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with a few greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/6).

*Form 22 A - cup*
Hayes 1985, 23-24: late 2nd c. B.C. to A.D. 10

31. Fig. 35. Rim (AR96.36.33.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).

*Form 22 B - cup*
Hayes 1985, 23-24: common in Late Augustan contexts

32. Fig. 35. Near-complete (AR95.36.31.B4.34). D. of rim: 15 cm.; d. of base: 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.

33. Fig. 35. Base (AR95.37.30.B2.101). 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.

*Form 22 A/B - cup*
Hayes 1985, 23-24: late 2nd c. B.C. to A.D. 10

34. Fig. 35. Base (AR96.29.S1.2). D.: ca. 6 cm. Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8).

*Form 28 - plate*
Hayes 1985, 27: probably from ca. 10/1 B.C. to A.D. 15/30

NOTE 53
Schneider 1995, 416.

NOTE 54
According to Berlin 1997, 25 “a combination of petrographic and chemical analyses have demonstrated the ware’s close affinities with Phoenician semi-fine, leading to the still-provisional but reasonable conclusion that it too was a product of the Phoenician coast.” However, the conclusion of the most recent publication of the NAA analyses to which Berlin refers state that “these factors allow us once again to suggest a north Phoenician or Syrian source for ESA,” cf. Slane et al. 1994, 64. K W. Slane now favours a northern Syrian source, while noting that the “Phoenician sites of Tyre or Sidon ... remain possibilities,” cf. Slane 1997, 272.
35. Fig. 35. Rim (AR95.35.30.D3.45). D: 28 cm. Very pale brown fine clay (10YR 8/3-7/4) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8-4/6).

**Form 30 - plate**
Hayes 1985, 28: ca. A.D. 10 to 50

36. Fig. 35. Rim (AR96.36.29.S2.12). 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.

**Form 30-33 - plate**
Hayes 1985, 28-29: the first half of the 1st c. A.D.

37. Fig. 36. Base (AR96.38.26.C2.63). D: 14 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with a few reddish inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 5/6).

**Form 36 - small plate**
Hayes 1985, 30: A.D. 60-100

38. Fig. 36. Base (AR96.37.30.B2.87 and perhaps also A3.12). D: 13 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few white inclusions and voids. Dull red gloss (10R 4/8).

**Form 37 A - plate**
Hayes 1985, 31: from about A.D. 60 to 100

39. Fig. 36. Rim (AR95.36.29.N3.1 and 1 bis). D: ca. 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).

40. Fig. 36. Base (AR96.38.26.A2.206 and 205 (not joining). 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).

**Form 37 B - plate**
Hayes 1985, 31: from about A.D. 60 to 100

41. Fig. 36. Rim (AR96.38.26.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).

**Form 45-46 - cup**
Hayes 1985, 34: ca. A.D. 1/10 to 50/60

42. Fig. 36. Rim (AR96.37.32.B2.1, and probably also 2, 3, 4, 5 and 38). D: 16 cm. Fine pink clay (5YR 8/4-7/4) with a few fine greyish-black inclusions and a few larger red ones. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8).

**Form 47 - cup**
Hayes 1985, 35-36: ca. A.D. 10 to 60/70

43. Fig. 36. Rim (AR96.38.26.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).

44. Fig. 36. Rim (AR95.35.31.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).

45. Fig. 36. Base (AR96.38.26.A2.163). 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).

**Form 45-47 variant - cup**

46. Fig. 36. Rim (AR96.37.32.B2.14A, 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).

**Form 51 - cup (?)**
Hayes 1985, 37: ca. A.D. 70-120

47. Fig. 36. Rim (AR96.38.26.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).

**Form 53 - plate**
Hayes 1985, 38: late 1st to beginning of 2nd c. A.D.
Italian-type sigillata

Italian-type sigillata was relatively scarce in the previous excavation campaigns at Aradippou, and only a few such examples were brought to light in 1995 and 1996: a

NOTE 55

NOTE 56
Lund 1996a, 153.
Eastern Sigillata A ware; Italian-type sigillata; Thorn ware; Cypriot Sigillata.

NOTE 57

NOTE 58

NOTE 59
Lund 1995a, 144 note 56.

NOTE 60
Hayes 1991, 60 no. 3 fig. 22.3 and 126 no. 22 fig. 22.4.

NOTE 61
Jones 1950, 189-190.

NOTE 62

NOTE 63
For the chronological distribution of the finds in 1993 and 1994, cf. Lund 1996a, 153 and Lund forthcoming fig. 2.a. The material unearthed in 1995 and 1996 was exactly similar.

NOTE 64

NOTE 65
Lund, forthcoming.

Thorn ware59

The so-called “thorn ware”, which is thought to be of Italian origin and to date from the second half of the 1st c. B.C. to the early 1st c. A.D., constitutes a particular group within the thin-walled wares. The ware occurs in small quantities at sites in the Aegean and in the Eastern Mediterranean, such as Nea Paphos60 and Tarsus.61

Beaker

50. Fig. 36. Body sherd (AR96.3826.D1.20). Clay red 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 4/8) externally.

Cypriot Sigillata62

In the 1st c. B.C. and A.D. Cypriot Sigillata took a second place to Eastern Sigillata A at Aradippou,63 but the number of occurrences increased steadily through time, reaching a maximum in the second half of the 1st c. A.D. This was followed by a decline in the first half of the 2nd c. A.D.

The following forms were represented in 1995 and 1996: Form P 4B; Form P 10; Form P 11; Form P 12; Forms P 22A and B; Form P 28; Form P 29 as well as a body sherd of a crater of Form P 37/X 38 and a rim fragment of a closed form. The range is more limited than that of the Nea Paphos region,64 which confirms the theory that the source of the ware should be sought in South Western Cyprus – probably in the area of Nea Paphos.65 Certainty will, of course, only be reached when the actual kilns have been discovered.

Form P 4 B - shallow dish
Hayes 1985, 81: about early to mid 1st c. A.D.

51. Fig. 36. Rim and side (AR96.35.33.1.15). D: ca. 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.

Form P 10 - small dish
Hayes 1985, 82: early to mid 1st c. A.D.

52. Fig. 36. Rim, side and base (AR96.37.22.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).

Form P 10/P 11 - small dish
53. Fig. 36. Rim and side (AR96.36.33.B2.23). D: 13 cm. Fine red clay (2.5YR 6/6-6/8) with a few fine white and greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8). Might come from the same dish as 53.

Cypriot Sigillata62

In the 1st c. B.C. and A.D. Cypriot Sigillata took a second place to Eastern Sigillata A at Aradippou,63 but the number of occurrences increased steadily through time, reaching a maximum in the second half of the 1st c. A.D. This was followed by a decline in the first half of the 2nd c. A.D.

The following forms were represented in 1995 and 1996: Form P 4B; Form P 10; Form P 11; Form P 12; Forms P 22A and B; Form P 28; Form P 29 as well as a body sherd of a crater of Form P 37/X 38 and a rim fragment of a closed form. The range is more limited than that of the Nea Paphos region,64 which confirms the theory that the source of the ware should be sought in South Western Cyprus – probably in the area of Nea Paphos.65 Certainty will, of course, only be reached when the actual kilns have been discovered.

Form P 10 - small dish
Hayes 1985, 82: early to mid 1st c. A.D.

52. Fig. 36. Rim, side and base (AR96.37.22.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).

Form P 10/P 11 - small dish
53. Fig. 36. Rim and side (AR96.36.33.B2.23). D: 13 cm. Fine red clay (2.5YR 6/6-6/8) with a few fine white and greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 4/8). Might come from the same dish as 53.

Form P 11 - dish
Hayes 1985, 82-83: second half of 1st c. to first half of 2nd c. A.D.

55. Fig. 37. Rim (AR95.3530.D3-6bis).
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.

56. Fig. 37. Rim, side and base (AR95.35.31.D37). D. of rim: 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.

57. Fig. 37. Rim (AR96.35.33.1.12+20). D.: 24 cm. Fine, compact red clay (2.5YR 5/8). Red gloss (2.5YR 5/8-4/8).

58. Fig. 37. Base (AR95.35.30N.1bis). D.: 9 cm. Light red clay (10R 6/8) with several fine greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (10R 5/6).

Form P 12 - dish
Hayes 1985, 83: second half of 1st to first half of 2nd c.A.D.

59. Fig. 37. Rim, side and base (AR96.35.33.2.83). D. of rim: 22 cm. Fine, reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8) with a few voids, as well as greyish black and fine white inclusions.


Form P 22 A - bowl
Hayes 1985, 84-85: late 1st c. B.C. to about A.D. 50

61. Fig. 37. Base (AR96.36.33.1.50). D.: 16 cm. Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with a few fine white inclusions. Red gloss (2.5YR 5/8).

Form P 22 B - bowl
Hayes 1985, 84-85: 1st c. A.D.

62. Fig. 37. Rim (AR96.38.26.C2.54). D.: 15.5 cm. Light red to red clay (2.5YR 6/6-5/6) with a few fine yellowish inclusions and voids. Red gloss (2.5YR 5/6-5/8), on tip of the rim fired weak red (2.5YR 5/2).


It is possible that nos. 62 and 63 were originally part of the same bowl.

Form P 22 B - bowl
Hayes 1985, 84-85: late 1st c. A.D. to the Trajanic period

64. Fig. 37. Rim (AR95.36.31.G1.2). D.: 10-11 cm. Fine yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8) with a few find dark grey and white inclusions. Yellowish red gloss (2.5YR 4/6), polished on the exterior.

Form P 28 - carinated bowl
Hayes 1985, 85-86: 1st c. A.D.

65. Fig. 37. Near complete (AR95.36.31.B2.22). D. of rim: 9.1 cm.; d. of base: 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; yellowish red (5YR 5/6-5/8) on the interior.

66. Fig. 37. Rim and side (AR96.3826.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.

Form P 29 - hemispherical bowl
Hayes 1985, 86: first half of 2nd c. A.D.

67. Fig. 37. Rim (AR96.37.32B.2.13A). D.: ca. 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).

African Red Slip Ware

As in the previous campaigns, finds of African Red Slip Ware were not particularly numerous. A scrap of a rim may be of Form 50 from the 3rd or the 4th c. A.D. 67

NOTE 66

NOTE 67
AR96.38.26.1.33; for the date see Lund 1995b, 490-491.

NOTE 68
Lund 1993, 105-107 fig. 6; the highest number of occurrences of African Red Slip Ware in the Danish Akamas project occurred in the 3rd and 4th c. A.D.

NOTE 69
but the diagnostic forms were otherwise all datable to the 6th and 7th c. A.D. Interestingly, the import pattern of African Red Slip Ware shows considerable regional variation even within Cyprus, for in the Palaipaphos Survey Project the number of such finds culminated in the 4th c. A.D.68 However, other sites in the Eastern Mediterranean - such as Argos and Anemurium - saw an increase in the importation of African Red Slip Ware in the 6th c. A.D.69

Form 104 C - large dish/bowl (?)
Hayes 1972, 160-166: ca. A.D. 550 to 625
68. Fig. 37. Rim (AR95.36.31.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) Form 105 - large plate Hayes 1972, 166-169: ca. A.D. 580/600 to 660

69. Fig. 37. Rim (AR96.36.33.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). Form 109 - dish Hayes 1972, 172: ca. 580/600 to mid 7th c. A.D.

70. Fig. 38. Rim and side (AR95.37.30.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).

**Phocaean Red Slip Ware (LRC)**

Phocaean Red Slip Ware was produced in the area of ancient Phocaea in Northwestern Asia Minor between the 4th and the 7th c. A.D. This ware occurred regularly in the uppermost layers at Aradippou in 1995 and 1996. Remarkably, Form 3 was all but absent: the finds were otherwise all fragments of dishes of Form 10. This pattern is strikingly different from that generally encountered elsewhere in Cyprus, for instance in the Palaipaphos Survey71 and in the Danish Akamas project.72 The near-absence of Form 3 strongly suggests that the 6th and the first half of the 7th c. A.D. was the most intensive period of Late Antique use of Aradippou.

Form 3 H - dish/bowl (?) Hayes 1972, 329-338: late 6th c. A.D.


72. Fig. 38. Rim (AR95.35.31.B1.17). D: 27 cm. Clay yellowish red (5YR 5/8) with a few fine grey and yellowish inclusions. Red slip (10R 5/8). Form 10 A/B - dish/bowl Hayes 1972, 343-346: late 6th to early 7th c. A.D.

73. Fig. 38. Rim (AR95.37.31.1.35). D: 28 cm. Reddish yellow 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. Form 10 A/B - dish/bowl Hayes 1972, 343-346: late 6th to early 7th c. A.D.

74. Fig. 38. Rim (AR96.35.33.1.22). 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).

**Phocaean Red Slip Ware (LRC)**

Phocaean Red Slip Ware was produced in the area of ancient Phocaea in Northwestern Asia Minor between the 4th and the 7th c. A.D. This ware occurred regularly in the uppermost layers at Aradippou in 1995 and 1996. Remarkably, Form 3 was all but absent: the finds were otherwise all fragments of dishes of Form 10. This pattern is strikingly different from that generally encountered elsewhere in Cyprus, for instance in the Palaipaphos Survey71 and in the Danish Akamas project.72 The near-absence of Form 3 strongly suggests that the 6th and the first half of the 7th c. A.D. was the most intensive period of Late Antique use of Aradippou.

Form 3 H - dish/bowl (?) Hayes 1972, 329-338: late 6th c. A.D.

71. Fig. 38. Rim (AR96.38.26.C1.8). D: uncertain. Fine, red clay (2.5YR 5/8).

75. Fig. 38. Rim (AR96.35.33.2.89). D: 24 cm. Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with fine voids and many yellowish inclusions. Form 10 C - dish/bowl Hayes 1972, 343-346: early to mid 7th c. A.D.

76. Fig. 38. Rim (AR96.35.33.1.14). D: 27-28 cm. Red clay (2.5YR 5/8-4/8) with a few tiny grey and numerous yellowish inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8 to 5/8).

77. Fig. 38. Rim (AR 96.36.33.1.55). D: ca. 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).

**Form 10 A-C - dish/bowl** Hayes 1972, 343-346: late 6th to mid 7th c. A.D.

78. Fig. 38. Base (AR96.36.33.1.45). D: ca.
9 cm. Reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4) with yellowish-white inclusions.

79. Fig. 38. Base (AR96.35.33.s.4). D.: ca. 11 cm. Yellowish red clay 5YR 5/6 with a number of fine white inclusions.

80. Fig. 38. Base (AR.96.35.33.2.86). 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.
Cypriot Red Slip Ware

Cypriot Red Slip Ware was all but absent from the ceramic material found in 1993 and 1994, but the excavation campaigns in 1995 and 1996 yielded a certain amount of such finds, although the ware was less common in the Late Antique horizon than Phocaean Red Slip Ware (LRC).

The Cypriot Red Slip material includes Form 1, which is commonly dated from the late 4th c. to the third quarter of the 5th c. A.D., and perhaps also an example of an early variant of Form 9, recently defined by H. Meyza, who dates it to the second half of the 4th c. or the early 5th c. A.D.

M.L. Rautman and his collaborators have carried out Neutron Activation Analyses of Cypriot Red Slip Ware, which provide a clue to the whereabouts of the kilns producing the ware; the results suggested that the most likely source of clay was either an area between Nea Paphos and Polis in Western Cyprus or the Cape Greco region of Eastern Cyprus. The poor showing of the ware at Aradippou is an argument in favour of locating its source in Western Cyprus. It has subsequently emerged that Cypriot Red Slip Ware is better represented at Perge in Pamphylia and at other coastal sites in Southern Asia Minor than was previously thought, and N. Atik recently suggested that Cypriot Red Slip Ware was actually manufactured in the vicinity of Perge. A de-centralized production in a geographical area stretching from Western Cyprus to Pamphylia is possible, but it is probably best to withhold judgment until more material from Southern Asia Minor has been published, and scientific analyses of clay of specimens found in this region have been carried out.

Form 1 - dish

Hayes 1972, 372-373: late 4th c. to about third quarter of 5th c. A.D.

81. Fig. 38. Rim (AR.96.35.33.1.27). D.: 21 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6-6/8); slip completely worn off.

Form 2 - dish

Hayes 1972, 373-376: main period within the late 5th and early 6th c. A.D.

82. Fig. 39. Rim (AR.96.36.33.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 outside.

Form K 1, an early variant of Form 9 - dish

Meyza, forthcoming; second half of 4th c. or beginning of 5th c. A.D.

83. Fig. 39. Rim (AR.96.35.33.2.87). D.: ca. 25 cm. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with several fine greyish-black inclusions. Traces of a reddish brown slip (5YR 4/4).

Form 9 A - dish

Hayes 1972, 379-382: ca. A.D. 550-600

84. Fig. 39. Rim (AR.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.

Form 9 B - dish

Hayes 1972, 379-382: ca. 580/600 to the end of the 7th c. A.D.

85. Fig. 39. Rim (AR.96.35.33.1.24). D.: ca. 18 cm. Compact, red clay (10R 5/6) with numerous fine white inclusions. Rouletting on the exterior.

Cf. McClellan and Rautman 1994, 303 no. 30 fig. 10.

86. Fig. 39. Base (AR95.37.31.1.34). 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.

Form 10 - basin

Hayes 1972, 382-383: about the middle of the 7th c. A.D.

87. Fig. 39. Base (AR.95.37.31.1.34). 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.


Meyza, forthcoming.

Rautman et al. 1993.

Cf. Lund 1996a, 155.

87. Fig. 39. Rim (AR95.37.31.3.25). D.: ca. 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).

**Egyptian C**

A few fragments of bowls found in 1995 have been classified as Egyptian C, although no mica was observed in the clay of the Aradippou specimens. Hence it is possible that we are dealing with a Cypriot (?) version of the ware, which is occasionally seen in the island in 7th c. A.D. contexts; the date is consistent with the fact that no. 86 was found in a layer containing a fragment of an African Red Slip bowl of form 109, which is datable to the 7th c. A.D. The source of Egyptian C has not yet been pinpointed.
Hayes 1972 fig. 89.a - dish
Hayes 1972, 400 fig. 89.a: ca. A.D. 580/600 to 660

89. Fig. 39. Rim - top damaged (AR95.37.30.A2.28). D.: ca. 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.

Unclassified form

89. Fig. 39. Rim (AR95.37.31.1.39+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).
Transport amphorae found 1993-1996

By Kristina Winther Jacobsen

Most of the identifiable transport amphorae found during the excavations at Aradippou were produced in the Eastern Mediterranean area. Two main periods are represented. The first period ranges from Cypro Archaic II to the early Roman period, from the 6th c. B.C. to the 1st c. A.D., and is represented by nos. 90-124. The second period dates from the 4th, possibly the 5th c. to the middle of the 7th c. A.D. and is represented by nos. 125-128. So far amphorae of the 2nd to 3rd and possibly 4th c. A.D. are virtually undocumented at Aradippou.

Fragments of transport amphorae have appeared all over the excavated area, but finds of the Archaic period were also made in pit 4 and 8. The finds are generally too fragmentary to show the detailed development of individual types.

Two deposits are of special interest, pit 8 and room VII. Pit 8 was filled with local as well as imported pottery from the Levant and Ionia, nos. 90, 96, 99-100, 106-107, 130. The transport amphorae from this deposit date to the Cypro-Archaic II to Cypro-Classical I periods, the 6th to 5th c. B.C. All the fragments of Cypriot amphorae from this pit belong to the type with heavy horizontal handles with a round section. Unfortunately only the bottom of Pit 4 was preserved as it had been destroyed by a later wall, but it contained some of the same Cypro Archaic II to Cypro Classical I types. The lower fill of Room VII contained a large amount of fine ware dated to the 3rd and 2nd c. B.C., and transport amphorae from this deposit belong mainly to the double barreled type with plumb body of the Hellenistic period, but Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles, nos. 91 and 93, were also found here.

The amphorae are discussed in chronological order, starting with the local types, and the material presented here consists of a selection of mainly diagnostic amphora sherds.

Transport amphorae

Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles

Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles are very common at Aradippou. The material mainly consists of handle fragments, which belong to two distinctive groups, with either a round or elongated oval section. The predominant fabric is gritty very pale brown to pale yellow with greyish black, reddish brown and often white inclusions. This fabric is well known in Cyprus, for instance from local coarse ware. Related to this fabric is a group of fragments made of gritty very pale brown to pale yellow clay with greyish black, reddish brown, white and distinctive beige inclusions. This fabric is well known in Cyprus, for instance from local coarse ware. Related to this fabric is a group of fragments made of gritty very pale brown to pale yellow clay with greyish black, reddish brown, white and distinctive beige inclusions. No. 90. At least two amphorae found at Marion, which are dated to the end of the Cypro-Archaic II period, are made of this very distinctive fabric. Most of the fragments from Aradippou of this type of clay belong to amphorae with handles with a round section, which is an early feature.

Other fragments of the same type as for instance no. 94, which are made of a finer and smoother reddish clay with many tiny inclusions, may not be of Cypriot origin. The clay may be paralleled by two stamped handles found at Salamis, which are described as variations of red covered with a slip. The “slip” observed on the inside of nos. 91 and 93 is also seen on amphorae
Fig. 40. Transport amphorae. (Lars Jørgensen).
found in the Levant, and as suggested by Humbert it may be a deposit of the lime added to wine in order to prevent it from fermenting.87

It is generally agreed that this type of amphora was not produced in Cyprus after the 4th c. B.C., but a series of amphorae of the same tradition was produced in the Levant from the 5th c. into the Hellenistic period.88 At Aradippou the two largest fragments, nos. 91 and 93, have been found in the lowest fill of Room VII together with fine ware dated to the 3rd and 2nd c. B.C., and it seems unlikely that they are an intrusion. Both are made of the gritty pale clay with greyish black and reddish brown inclusions typical of Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles and other Cypriot coarse ware. The shape of no. 91 is very similar to Gjerstad's type VI-VII89 dated to 475-325 B.C., but the section of the handles from Aradippou is ovoid and is probably flat where the handles bend as can be seen illustrated by no. 92. This feature is typical of amphorae with horizontal handles produced in the Levant90, but as the clays of nos. 91 and 93 seem to be Cypriot, it may also be a late feature of the Cypriot production, since the amphorae were found in a Hellenistic context. It is, of course, possible that the amphorae in question remained in use for a rather long period of time, but although the Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles are thick walled, they tend to be very fragile in the area around the handle attachments because of their heavy weight. Repairs as seen on no. 90 are rare, and the fact that none of the different types of amphorae with horizontal handles appear together in tombs, except in the dromos fill also seems to speak against a long life span.91

90. Fig. 40, 43. Handle (AR96.3629.N5.86). Round section with two holes from repair on the attachment. Distinctive gritty very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3) with numerous tiny greyish black, reddish brown and characteristic beige inclusions. White surface (2.5Y 8/2).

91. Fig 40. 13 fragments.

(CAR94.3630.AW7.AR268). Upper half of amphora with neck, shoulder and body forming a soft double curve. Upward everted overturned sloping rim with exterior shallow horizontal groove. Horizontal handles with oval section. D.: 15 cm. Rib indicate the neck-shoulder join. Medium coarse pinkish grey to pink to light grey clay (7.5YR 7/4-2.5Y 7/2) with many tiny greyish black and reddish brown inclusions. White surface (2.5YR 8/2). A thin pink layer (5YR 8/3) covers the interior.

92. Fig. 40. Handle (AR94.3630.WAB.2). Oval section. Pale yellow clay (2.5Y 7/2-4) with some rounded greyish black and black inclusions.

93. 21 body fragments (AR94.3630.AW7.AR269). Medium coarse very pale brown to yellow clay (10YR 7/4-6) with many tiny greyish black and reddish brown inclusions. White surface (2.5Y 8/2). A thin pink layer (5YR 8/3) covers the interior.

94. Handle (AR95.3532.A2.65). Oval section. Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with numerous black, brown, red and some white inclusions. At least 32 other fragments belong to this type.

Cypriot amphorae with vertical handles

This is a small group compared to the Cypriot transport amphorae with horizontal handles, and none of the fragments from Aradippou are stamped. The fabric ranges from pale yellow to reddish yellow clay (2.5Y 8/4 - 7.5YR 7/6) with tiny grey, black, and white inclusions. A close parallel to no. 95 was found at Kition Bamboula.92 In Cyprus the production of transport amphorae of the Greek type with vertical handles began at the end of the 4th c. B.C., and production centres have been identified at Kourion, Paphos, Salamis, and probably also at Kition,93 but at the mo-
ment it is not possible to draw any conclusions as to where the fragments found at Aradippou were produced.

95. Fig. 40. Rim-handle (AR94.3729.D5.221). Everted rim with high thick double ribbed handle. D.: 16-17 cm. Light grey clay (5Y 7/2) with many tiny and some longer dark grey inclusions, also tiny to large reddish brown ones up to 2 mm. White surface (5Y 8/1). At least 10 other fragments belong to this type.

**Imported transport amphorae**

**Chian amphorae**

The comparatively small group of Chian transport amphorae consists of 5 fragments of the bobbin shaped type with thick cream slip and decoration in red lines, nos. 96-97, and one fragment, no. 98, which belongs to the later type with swollen neck and a thin white slip. The older type is quite common in Cyprus in the Cypro Archaic II period and has been found at Kition, Salamis, Marion, Amathus and Lefkas. The later type is known from Marion, Vouni and Kition, but the closest parallel has come from the terrace fills of the second limestone temple of Aphaia on Aegina in context with Athenian material from the Persian destruction.

96. Fig. 44. Three body fragments (AR96.3629.N5.91). Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). Surface covered with thick very pale brown slip (10YR 8/2) decorated with reddish yellow horizontal lines (5YR 6/8).

97. Fig. 40. Slender handle (AR94.3629.C6.3). Coarse light yellowish brown to light brown clay (10YR 6/4-7, 5YR 6/4) with many inclusions of irregular sizes, white, grey, greyish black and black up to 1 mm. Covered with thick white to pale yellow slip (2.5YR 8/1-3) decorated with a vertical reddish brown line (5YR 4/4).

98. Fig. 40. Rim-neck (AR95.3531.D1.31). Slightly swollen neck with thickened flattened rim. D.: 12 cm. Relatively hard fired reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with some tiny greyish black and numerous white inclusions. White exterior and interior slip (2.5Y 8/2). At least four other fragments belong to this type.

**Amphorae of Ionian tradition**

A few fragments of large amphorae with a short neck and broad shoulders of the so called Ionian tradition and dated to the Archaic period were found at Aradippou. They are made of relatively fine very micaceous clay with few visible inclusions. Close parallels to nos. 99 and 100 have been found at Salamis, and other parallels have been identified in 5th c. B.C. tombs at Marion and at Kition Kathari. They were possibly made in Samos, and other close parallels have been found in the terrace fill of the second limestone temple of Aphaia on Aegina in context with Athenian material from the Persian destruction.

99. Fig. 40. Rim-shoulder (AR95.3629.N5.39). High, slightly thickened rim, short tapering neck and wide convex shoulder. Horizontal groove under the rim. Handles from neck to shoulder. Very micaceous clay with red core (2.5YR 5/8) and with numerous tiny light grey inclusions and occasional large white ones up to 2 mm. Greyish brown surface (10YR 5/2) and pinkish grey interior (7.5YR 6/2).

100. Fig. 40. Rim-shoulder (AR95.3629.N5.87). Thickened rim and short tapering neck and ridge at neck-shoulder join. Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with few visible white and reddish brown inclusions. Pink surface (7.5YR 8/4). At least four other fragments belong to this type.

**NOTE 94**


**NOTE 95**


**NOTE 96**

Johnston 1990, cat. no. 10.

**NOTE 97**

Calvet and Yon 1977, cat. nos. 113-123.

**NOTE 98**

Calvet and Yon 1977, cat. nos. 117 and 115.

**NOTE 99**


**NOTE 100**

Amphorae of the Classical period (a)

A number of high, thin vertical irregularly ribbed handles have a characteristic finger impression on the lower attachment. Their clay is relatively fine, mostly very pale brown (10YR 7/3), sometimes reddish yellow or with a reddish yellow core (7.5YR 6/6). 76 small fragments belong to the same vessel, no. 101, which has a wide base ring and a broad convex shoulder. Amphorae of this shape and with finger marks on the lower attachment are well known in Greece in the Classical period, and parallels have been found in the terrace fills of the second limestone temple of Aphaia on Aegina mentioned above.101

101. Fig. 40. 76 fragments (AR96.3826.B1.47). High slightly tapering neck with high irregularly ribbed handles, base ring, convex shoulder with soft bend to the neck, finger impression on the exterior of the lower handle attachment. Reddish yellow to strong brown clay (7.5YR 6-5/6) with white, red and black inclusions of varying sizes.

At least six other fragments belong to this type.

Amphorae of the Classical period (b)

A small group of base knobs has a very distinctive shape, which is best described as a base ring turned into a knob. Close parallels have been found at Kiton Kathari, Nea Paphos and Aegina.102 The finds from Aegina were associated with the material mentioned in connection with nos. 100 and 101 above,103 but Deshayes dated this type of amphora to the end of the 4th c. B.C.

102. Fig. 41. Base (AR95.3431.C1.1). Knob base with low ring and depression at bottom. Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with some tiny greyish black inclusions and a few large angular ones up to 1 mm.

103. Fig. 41. Base (AR96.3733.C2.17). Knob base with irregular central depression at bottom. Light red to red clay (2.5YR 5-6/6) white tiny grey and white inclusions.

Corinthian A amphorae

Only one fragment of a Corinthian A amphora has so far been documented at Aradippou, and unfortunately the fragment is too small to allow a precise classification. The fabric is very characteristic with a grey core and orange-red exterior and it is full of grey and red pebbles.104 This fabric is well known at Corinth, where it was also used for terracotta sculptures and local coarse wares. Corinthian A amphorae were produced from the end of the 8th c. to the end of the 4th c. B.C.

104. Fig. 41. Base (AR95.3531.D2.5-6b). Shallowly grooved handle. Clay with a grey core and orange-red exterior with many angular grey and red pebbles.

Phoenician amphorae

Many Phoenician amphorae have been found in Cyprus. They belong to either a long and slim type or a short and wider type. The latter seems to have been the most popular.105 Most of the fragments of Phoenician type amphorae found at Aradippou are very small, but nos. 106 and 107 are closely comparable to finds from Sarepta.106 In Cyprus parallels to this type have also been found at Marion, Kiton and Salamis,107 but all amphorae found in Cyprus are provided with a straight vertical rim and belong to Sagona’s Type 7, which was produced in the Cypro Archaic II and Cypro Classical I periods.108 A parallel to no. 108, which was found in a
Fig. 41. Transport amphorae. (Lars Jorgensen).
tomb at Marion dated to the Cypro-archaic II period belongs to Sagona’s type 6 dated to the Persian period. Sagona accepted Gjerstad’s dates for the Marion amphorae, but Zemer dated a similar amphora in the National Maritime at Museum Haifa to the 4th to 3rd c. B.C.

Phoenician type amphorae were also produced in Cyprus, and more than one fabric is documented at Aradippou, but an identification of the production centres in Cyprus has proved difficult.

106. Fig. 41. Rim-shoulder (AR95.3629.N5.17+22+33+35). Inverted thickened rim with vertical loop handle. D.: 12 cm. Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4) with tiny black, grey and larger reddish inclusions, also occasional large white inclusions up to 2 mm.

107. Fig. 41. Rim-shoulder (AR96.3629.N5.82). Inverted thickened rim with vertical loop handle. D.: 7 cm. Medium coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with red, greyish and black inclusions and occasional large white ones. Pink surface (7.5YR 8/3).

108. Fig. 41. Rim-shoulder (AR95.3631.11.1). Inverted thickened rim. D.: 9 cm. Coarse Pink to pinkish grey clay (7.5YR 8/4-7/2) with white and reddish brown inclusions and occasional large dark red inclusions up to 5 mm. Pale yellow surface (2.5Y 8/4). At least 13 other fragments belong to this type.

109. Fig. 41. Rim-handle (AR96.3733.D3.70). Thickened rim with stamped arched handle. Stamp unreadable. D.: 11 cm. Compact reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with few visible tiny inclusions.

110. Fig. 41. Handle (AR93.3532.2.54). Handle stamped EPI AGH/IPPOY. Compact light reddish brown to reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/4-5YR 7/6) with some black and red inclusions and occasional lime ones. Very pale brown surface (10YR 8/3-4).

111. Fig. 41. Handle (AR95.3531.A2.84). Handle stamped with MEN_NOY/KIOY. Compact pink to reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/4-6) with tiny rounded greyish black and some reddish inclusions. Pink surface (7.5YR 7/4).

112. Fig. 41. Handle (AR96.3826.A2.191). Handle stamped with EXEB_L_/AGPIANOY. Compact light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with few visible tiny inclusions. Very pale brown surface (10YR 8/4). At least 19 other fragments belong to this type.

Koan and Sub-Koan amphorae

The type of amphora with double barrelled handles, which originated in Cos, but was widely imitated elsewhere represents the largest documented group of amphorae found at Aradippou. The finds display a large variety of clays. A large group is made of a gritty very pale brown to pale yellow clay (10YR 8/3-2Y 7/4) with greyish black and reddish brown inclusions. It is possible that this group was produced in Cyprus, since the fabric is very close to that of the local Cypriot amphorae with horizontal handles and other Cypriot coarse wares (see nos. 91-93).
Another large group is made of reddish yellow to light brown clay (5YR 6/6-7.5YR 6/4), and a third made of yellowish red to pink clay (5YR 5/6-8/3) is also common. The base fragments found at Aradippou indicate that they had a plumb body characteristic of the Hellenistic period, but none of the numerous handle fragments have the high peak distinctive of the Pseudo-Koan type of the 1st to 2nd c. A.D.

113. Fig. 41. Rim-handle (AR93.3531.2.56). Thickened flattened rim with double handle. D.?. Pale yellow clay (2.5Y 7/4) with reddish brown and black inclusions.

114. Rim-handle (AR96. 3533.2.3+5+8). 32 fragments. Thickened upwards everting rim with double handle. D.: 13 cm. Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3-4) with redish brown inclusions. Pink surface (5YR 7/3-4).

115. Fig. 41. Rim-handle (AR94.3629.C4.17). Upward everting flattened rim with double handle. D.: 12 cm. Distinctive very pale brown to light yellowish brown clay (10YR 7-6/4) with many tiny and some larger greyish black inclusions. Also some white and reddish brown ones. White to very pale brown surface (10YR 8/2-3).

116. Fig. 42. Base (AR95.3629.AW7.214). Small knobbled base with ring around. Red clay (2.5YR 5/8) with tiny pale inclusions. White surface (10YR 8/2). Numerous other fragments belong to this type.

**Pseudo-Knidian/Zenon group amphorae**

Three interesting fragments of Knidian shape, but made of micaceous clay have so far been found at Aradippou, no. 119 having a stamped sigma-omega. The fabric of Knidian amphorae is normally not micaceous, but the form was widely imitated.

117. Fig. 42. Rim (AR94.3629.A5W.14). Thickened slightly upwards everting rim. D.: 13 cm. Very micaceous light red to red clay (2.5YR 6/6-5/8) with tiny yellowish white and occasional larger red and white inclusions. White surface (10YR 8/2) and pink interior (7.5YR 7/4).

118. Base (AR95.3530.G1.50). Pointed base with ring around. Very micaceous reddish yellow to yellowish red clay (5YR 6/5-6/6) with some tiny grey inclusions.

119. Fig. 42. Handle (AR93.3532.1.59). Square stamp with the letters sigma and omega. Medium coarse reddish yellow to yellowish red clay (5YR 6-5/6) with tiny black, large light reflecting inclusions and characteristic lime and grit inclusions.

**Hellenistic Amphora 2, Benghazi**

An interesting fragment of a neck may belong to this rare North African type, which previously has not been documented in Cyprus.

120. Fig. 42. Rim (AR94.3630.AW7.218). Thickened almond-shaped rim on high slightly swelling neck. D.: 11.5-12 cm. Red clay (2.5YR 5/6-8) with dark grey to weak red core (2.5YR N4-4/2) tiny white and a few large white inclusions, also a few light reflecting inclusions.

**Note 118**
Empereur and Hesnard 1987, Figs. 19-20.

**Note 119**
Riley 1979, 128.

**Note 120**
Empereur and Hesnard 1987, 13.

**Note 121**
Grace 1986, cat. nos. 21, 24-25.

**Note 122**

**Note 123**
Grace 1986, cat. no. 24, 551.

**Note 124**
Grace 1986, 560.

**Note 125**
Riley 1979, 122.
**Dressel 1A Amphora**

So far only one fragment of the Dressel 1A type has been identified at Aradippou. The type is dated from the third quarter of the 2nd c. to the first half of the 1st c. B.C. It is rather rare in the Eastern Mediterranean, but another fragment has been identified in the Palaipaphos survey.127

121. Fig. 42. Rim (AR93.3629.3.102). High thickened rim. D: 14 cm. Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with rounded black and white inclusions up to 1 mm, also a few ceramic inclusions and oblong green ones. Light brown to brown surface (7.5YR 6-5/4) with black inclusions visible.

**Early Roman amphora 3, Benghazi**

One fragment of a horned handle has been found. This distinctive feature belongs to a variety of amphorae including the late Rhodian type dated mainly to the 1st centuries B.C. and A.D. Amphorae of this type have also been found at Kourion. The fragment from Aradippou has a low peak and is therefore probably early.129

122. Fig. 42. Horned handle (AR96.3730.V2.29). Compact reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/4) with some tiny greyish black and occasional red inclusions. Pink surface (7.5YR 8-7/4).

**Mid Roman 4 amphorae**

One, possibly two fragments may belong to Mid Roman 4 amphorae, also called amphorae with pinched handles. Both fragments are made of gritty red clay (2.5YR 4/6) with numerous grey and dark grey particles. The type was produced from the 1st c. to the end of the 3rd c. A.D. It is quite common in Cyprus, and it has been suggested that the type was produced in southwestern Cyprus among other places.132

123. Pinched handle (AR95.3530.D3.14). Gritty red (2.5YR 4/6) with numerous grey and dark grey inclusions.

124. Fig. 42. Knobbed base (AR95.3731.3.11). Gritty pinkish white clay (7.5YR 8/2) with numerous grey and dark grey inclusions.

**Spatheion**

A single rim fragment may belong to the large type of spatheia dated from the late 4th to the 5th and even 6th c. A.D. Close parallels to the fragment from Aradippou have come from Isola di Migliarino and Vada on the Tyrrhenian coast of Italy. Spatheia have a widespread occurrence in the Mediterranean area but have not been documented previously in Cyprus.133

125. Fig. 42. Everted thickened rim (AR95.3530.G1.56). D: 13 cm. Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with some tiny greyish black inclusions.

**Palestinian amphorae**

This bag-shaped type of amphora which dates from the 5th to the 6th c. A.D. is common in Palestine which together with Egypt has been suggested to be the place of origin. The distribution is fairly wide and includes both the Eastern and the Western Mediterranean. In Cyprus examples have been recorded at Amathous, in the Palaipaphos area and at Paphos.135

126. Fig. 42. Rim (AR96.3733.E4.13). High vertical carinated rim. D: ca. 10 cm. Fine yellow to pale yellow clay (2.5Y 7/6-5Y 8/3) with very dark grey to dark grey core (2.5Y N3-4) and tiny black and white inclusions. Pink to light reddish brown to pinkish white interior and exterior slip (5YR 7-6/4-7.5YR 8/2). Two other fragments possibly from the same vessel belong to this type.
Fig. 42. Transport amphorae (Lars Jorgensen).
Late Roman 1 amphorae

This widely distributed type, which dates from the early 5th to the middle of the 7th Century A.D. is the best represented Late Roman African amphora type at Aradippou. Most of fragments were found in the top layers of trench 3533 and 3730. The fabric is compact sandy pinkish to light brown with numerous tiny greyish black and grey inclusions and seems to be of the so-called “normal” ware. In Cyprus plenty of BII amphorae and a kiln have documented a production site at Paphos, and variants of the type were produced at Amathous and Kourion, but it is not possible to decide if the fragments from Aradippou belong to the local type. On the shoulder fragment no. 128 is part of a characteristic red dipinto.

127. Fig. 42, 45. Rim-handle (AR95.3730.22.23+26). Four fragments. Stumpy irregularly grooved handle and thickened rim. D.: 11 cm. Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with numerous rounded greyish black inclusion.

128. (AR95.3731.2.22). Shoulder fragment with red dipinto (10R 4/6). Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with many tiny dark grey and reddish brown ones.

At least 28 more fragments belong to this type.

Unassigned Amphora type

A small group of fragments of a very distinctive fabric and shape has found no parallels so far. Unfortunately only base and body fragments have been recovered and none of them in sealed contexts.

129. Fig. 42. Base (AR94.3632.2A.1). Long narrow hollow base with hollow knob. Gritty dusky red to red clay (2.5YR 4/4-5/6) with many tiny white inclusions. White to pale yellow exterior slip (2.5Y 8/1-2).

At least three other fragments belong to this type.

Graffito

The lower attachment of a vertical handle has been engraved with two short horizontal lines before or after firing. Engravings on amphora handles are well known in Cyprus and are normally interpreted as Cypro-Minoan.

130. Fig. 42. Handle (AR96.3629.N5.88). Fragment of vertical handle with two horizontal lines engraved after the firing. Medium coarse clay with dark grey core (2.5YR N4) and with small yellowish, red and some light reflecting inclusions. Red interior (2.5YR 5-4/8) and light reddish brown slipped surface (5YR 6/4).
The glass – A preliminary report

So far the excavations have brought to light one whole glass flask, and more than two hundred glass fragments. Although the average fragment size is very small it is possible to classify some of them. Bowls, beakers and cups predominate among the identifiable shapes, and taken as a whole the finds may be compared with glass found elsewhere in Cyprus and in the Eastern Mediterranean, but also with material found elsewhere in the Roman empire. The earliest fragments belong to the Hellenistic period, while the latest pieces date to the late Roman/Byzantine period, but most of the fragments are of the thin blown quality characteristic of the Imperial period. Generally speaking, the majority of fragments have been found in the upper layers of the excavation associated with the later architectural phase, but their distribution was not limited to particular areas or rooms.

Cast glass

Bowls

13 diagnostic fragments, nos. 131-143, belong to a well-known type, which has been divided into chronological groups by Grose on the basis of its vast occurrence at Tel Anafa in Upper Galilee, where it was probably produced. Four or perhaps five fragments of grooved bowls, nos. 131-135, probably belong to cast bowls of group A from the same site, where they are dated to ca 125 to 95 B.C. The colour is olive-brown, like dark honey or amber. The rim diameter varies from 9 to 15 cm, and the interior is provided with one to three grooves below the rim. The other eight fragments, nos. 136-143, may also belong to group A. However, they vary more with regard to shape and diameter, and the colour is dark blue or colourless, and should perhaps be compared with the later type D linear-cut bowls dating from ca 30 B.C. to 60 A.D.

The cast bowl has been found elsewhere in Cyprus, and considering the proximity and close economic ties between Cyprus and the Phoenician coast, we should not be surprised to find it in Cyprus, as noted by Grose commenting upon its occurrence at Kourion. But it is not exclusively an eastern type, for it has been found almost everywhere in the Empire. The type is thought to be the first glassware to be used frequently as tableware. This fits well with its occurrence in a habitation phase dated between 125 B.C. and 60 A.D where the type seems to have flourished the most.


By

Rune Frederiksen

NOTE 141

NOTE 142
Close to the shape of Grose 1986, 188, cat. nos. 1-2.

NOTE 143
Grose 1979, 54 and 57; idem 1986, 187.

NOTE 144
Grose 1979, 56 and 63-65; idem 1986 188.

NOTE 145
Grose 1986, 187 with references n. 5; Lightfoot 1993, 22.

NOTE 146
Grose 1986, 188.

NOTE 147
Grose 1986, 187; Lightfoot 1993, 22.

136. Fig. 46. Rim (AR95.3531.D1.35). Grooved bowl. One interior horizontal groove below edge of rim. Dark blue glass. D.: ca 20 cm. Max. th.: 0,4 cm.


138. Fig. 46. Rim (AR94.3729.C6. AR131). Grooved bowl. One interior horizontal groove below edge of rim. Colourless glass. D.: ca 15 cm. Max. th.: 0,3 cm.


141. Rim (AR.95.3731.3.20). Two fragments of grooved bowl. One interior horizontal groove below edge of rim. Colour 5Y 7/1. D.: ca 15 cm. Max. th.: 0,4 cm.

142. (AR95.3731.3.21). From the same bowl as/or from another identical with cat. 141.


Blown Glass

Most of the glass fragments found at Panayia Ematousa belong to the well-known free-blown quality with practically no ornamentation. The colour variation is slight, from light green or blue to colourless. They correspond in all respects to the general characteristics of Roman glass found in Cyprus.\textsuperscript{148} The fragments represent at least four basic forms, all known as typical table-ware forms and storage-vessels for cosmetics.

Flasks

The flask is represented by one complete piece and two fragments, nos. 144-146. No. 144 is a typical thin-walled flask identical with Vessberg Flask A1a with spherical or depressed spherical body and folded rim, which is very common in Cyprus and dates from the beginning of the time of the invention of glass-blowing and onwards.\textsuperscript{149} No. 145 is an almost complete lip, which probably belongs to the same type, while no. 146 compares with a flask type with pear-shaped body, dated to the beginning of the Imperial period.\textsuperscript{150} The contexts of nos. 145 and 146 are no later than the middle of the 2nd c. A.D.

144. Fig. 46. (AR96.3731.B4.3. AR526). Flask with folded rim and depressed spherical body. Light blue glass. H. 4,4 cm, D.: of lip 1,25 cm. Max. W. 2,1 cm. Max. th.: 0,3 cm.


146. Fig. 46. (AR96.3826.A2.224). Large neck-to-body fragment of flask? Pear-shaped. Light green glass. W. of neck 1,2 cm. Max. th.: 0,2 cm.

Ribbed bowl

Three fragments, nos. 147-149 belong to ribbed bowls typical of the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman times\textsuperscript{151}. The shape of the rim, no. 147, is basically comparable with Isings Form 3a while the depth corresponds with his Form 3b\textsuperscript{152}, both called Pillar Moulded Bowls. The profile is very characteristic, but it is difficult to find exact parallels. However, it seems to be close to a bowl shown by Lightfoot\textsuperscript{153}. The two other fragments, nos. 148-149, which are body-fragments, are from a vessel of a
slightly different type like the ribbed bowl found near the temple of Apollo Hylates at Kourion, dated to the last decades of the 1st c. B.C. or the beginning of the 1st c. A.D.\textsuperscript{154}

147. Fig. 46. Rim (AR.94.3629.AV5. AR.118). Pale green glass. D.: 9 cm.

148. Body fragment near base (AR.95.3629.N3.27). Colour 5G 7/2. Th.: 0,3 cm. Th.: at ribs 0,6 cm.

149. Body fragment (AR.96.3629.S2.23). Light blue glass. Th.: 0,3 cm. Th.: at ribs 0,5 cm.

\textbf{Beakers/cups}

16 rim fragments of beakers or cups of a very thin and good blown quality were found.\textsuperscript{155} Six of them, nos. 150 to 155, may be attributed to two different types. Nos. 150 to 153 belong to sack-shaped beakers.\textsuperscript{156} They are not strictly identical in shape and thickness. No. 151 is of an extremely fine and thin fabric and no. 152 is decorated with two sets of five finely incised horizontal lines, definitely wheel-made. The type is often seen in Cyprus and elsewhere in the Roman empire from the middle of the 1st c. to the beginning of the 2nd c. A.D.\textsuperscript{157}

\lagen{154}Grose 1986, 188 cat. no. 4, pl. XXXIX:1.

\lagen{155}Some of the 19 base fragments found during the four seasons probably also belong to beakers of the above mentioned types. None of them are preserved well enough to identify an exact shape, but they are either provided with tubular base-ring or simply with a flat or a concave bottom.

\lagen{156}Vessberg 1952, 121 type All.

\lagen{157}Vessberg 1956, 139, 198, fig. 44: 9-12; Grose 1986, 189, cat. nos. 8-9.
The second type, documented by nos. 154 to 155, is cylindrical with rounded, slightly incurved rim, which is found in Cyprus in contexts from the end of the 1st c. A.D. to the Antonine and the Severan periods.

The function of this type of beakers has been discussed. Vessberg argued that they could not have been used as drinking vessels because of their often rough and unpolished rims, and suggested they were used as containers for unguents and cosmetics. This identification fits his suggestion that the type were often lidded.

150. Fig. 46. Rim (AR94.3530.C2. AR347). Sack-shaped beaker. Pale green glass. D.: 8 cm. Max. th.: 0,2 cm.

151. Fig. 46. Rim (AR94.3530.C2. AR350). Sack-shaped beaker. Pale green glass. D.: 7,5 cm. Max. th.: 0,2 cm.

152. Fig. 46. Rim (AR94.3530.C2. AR351). Sack-shaped beaker. Two rows of 5 finely incised lines externally. Pale green glass. D.: 7,5 cm. Max. th.: 0,2 cm.


154. Fig. 46. Rim (AR95.3530.F1.179). Two Fragments of cylindrical beaker with rounded rim. Colourless glass. D.: 8 cm. Max. th.: 0,1 cm.

155. Fig. 46. Rim (AR95.3530.F1.181). Fragment of cylindrical beaker with rounded rim. Colourless glass. D.: 8 cm. Max. th.: 0,1 cm.

Stemmed cups/wine glasses

At least seven fragments, nos. 156 to 162, are circular folded feet from stemmed cups, but it is impossible to classify all of them precisely at the time being. Nos. 156–160 belong to beakers of the high conical type, while no. 161 belongs to the type with a conical base known from the Late Roman period, about A.D. 450 to 650, which is often found at church and town sites in the Eastern Mediterranean. In Cyprus parallels from the 7th c. have been found at Ayios Philon, Salamis and at Saranda Kolones at Paphos and Soloi. One fragment, no. 162, belongs to the flat folded type, which apparently dates slightly later than the conical type, perhaps towards the end of the 7th c. Parallels in Cyprus are known from for instance Kourion and Saranda Kolones. At Dhiorios it was noted that in comparison with the occurrence of ceramic drinking vessels of the 7th c., the quantity of this type of glass was impressive, and it was proposed that the glass cups were made on the island. However, the lack of drinking vessels of pottery is hardly surprising, 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.


Conclusions

The preliminary analysis has shown that glass objects represented at Panayia Ematousa can be dated from the 2nd c. B.C. to the 7th c. A.D. Hence the majority of finds date to the same phases as most of the pottery finds. The shapes of the Hellenistic and the Roman periods are characteristic for domestic contexts not only in Cyprus, but in all of the Eastern Mediterranean, and illustrates that people living outside the main cities of the island also obtained this type of items.
Preliminary report on the coins found in the Danish excavations at Aradippou, 1991–1996

By Anne Destrooper-Georgiades

GENERAL PICTURE OF THE COIN FINDS

During the archaeological soundings in 1991 and the excavations from 1993 to 1996, a total of 35 coins were found at Panayia Ematousa, Aradippou. All except two are bronze coins. These two are silver issues which date to the Ptolemaic period in common with 27 or more bronzes. Of these Ptolemaic coins about 20 were struck during the second half of the 2nd c.B.C. and a few at the beginning of the second part of the 1st c.B.C. Of the remaining coins two or more date to the end of the Classical period, one to the beginning of the Roman period and one to the Byzantine period. A few coins are too corroded to identify positively.

All the identified coins were struck in Cyprus except for two, a Ptolemaic silver coin which was struck in Tyre and the one Byzantine bronze which was perhaps struck in Thessalonica.

Various values are represented shown by the differing metals and diameters, ranging from c. 0.5 to c. 2.0 cm. No denomination is preponderant.

As with other coins from archaeological contexts, many of the bronze coins are in poor condition because they were much worn during antiquity and/or they have become badly corroded while buried. Hence, the impossibility of identifying with accuracy all of the coins.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMPORTANT TYPES.

BRONZES OF PUMIATHON
(king of Kition: 362–312 B.C.)

Two bronze coins, AR.94.219 (3.270g), Fig. 47, 1, and AR.95.374 (3.104g), Fig. 47, 2, represent a lion walking left on the obverse, a horse standing left on the reverse; on the first coin a ram’s head is seen above the lion, on the second a star is above the horse and probably the sign of Tanit in front of it. These coins have recently been reattributed to king Pumiation of Kition (362–312 B.C.), because most have been found in close association with Kition. It has been demonstrated that during the classical period tiny silver coins and bronzes did not circulate far from the places where they were minted and the coins found at Aradippou support this suggestion.

Several varieties of the type have been recorded. The type found at Aradippou is the most common with both animals facing to the left. The symbols, while difficult to discern because of the corroded condition of the coins, seem to be the usual ones.

PTOLEMAIC COINS

The Ptolemaic coins usually figure on the reverse an eagle standing left on a thunderbolt between the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ right downwards and ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ left upwards. On the obverse the diademed head of Ptolemy I is in profile looking right on the silver coins, the diademed head of Zeus Ammon also in profile to the right on the bronze coins.

ONE SILVER AND ONE BRONZE COIN OF PTOLEMY II PHILADELPHOS
(285/4–247/6 B.C.)

The silver coin AR.96.477, a tetradrachm
weighing 12,775g, Fig. 47, 3, bears the usual Ptolemaic types but on the reverse the legend ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ running right downwards, ΠΙΤΟΛΑΜΑΙΟΥ left upwards; in the field left is a club and above it the monogram of Tyre ρ, in the field right the Greek letter Λ, and below it the monogram ρ; between the eagle’s legs the letter Λ may be distinguished. This coin was struck in Tyre as the symbols of the mint are the club of Herakles and the monogram ρ. It can be attributed to Ptolemy II Philadelphos in the year Α, his 30th regnal year, in 256/5 B.C., during the magistrature of an official whose name is indicated by his monogram Λ. The meaning of the letter Λ between the legs of the eagle remains unclear.

The bronze coin AR.94.273 (6,900g), Fig. 47, 4, was also struck during the reign of Ptolemy II Philadelphos. On the obverse the head of Alexander wearing an elephant’s scalp is depicted in profile looking right, very corroded and therefore difficult to recognize. On the reverse is an eagle with open wings; in the field left an oval shield is shown and above it the sign ρ, perhaps a magistrate’s mark; other signs in the field or between the eagle’s legs are difficult to distinguish because of wear and corrosion. On the eagle’s left wing is a countermark in the form of a trident, deeply struck into the coin.

The type, the style and the marks on the reverse point to a Cypriot mint. The 12 o’clock die position of the coin (meaning that the obverse die was put in the same orientation as the reverse die) is a characteristic in Cypriot Hellenistic numismatics which strengthens its Cypriot attribution. The coin may be dated to after 285 B.C.; the trident countermark, also attributed to Cyprus, was added later.

Ptolemy IV Philopator (222/1-204/3 B.C.)

Three tiny bronze coins, AR.95.372, Fig. 47, 5, AR.95.375 and AR.96.487, all quite worn, weighing respectively 1,418, 2,294 and 1,825g, bear types which differ from the traditional ones mentioned above: on the obverse a female head in profile to the right wearing stephane, necklace and earring; on the reverse a double (?) cornucopiae bound with a fillet between the usual inscription, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ right downwards and ΠΙΤΟΛΑΜΑΙΟΥ left upwards. These coins are attributed to Ptolemy Philopator and represent his wife Arsinoë III. They are found in large number in Cyprus where they must have been struck.

Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II (170-164/3 and 146/5-117/6 B.C.)

The bronze coin AR.94.106, weighing 8,950g, Fig. 47, 6, and bearing the usual Ptolemaic types, can be dated precisely because the regnal year of the king, Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II, is written on the reverse in front of the usual standing eagle and...
above the symbol of a lotus bud. It was struck in the year LAr (33) which corresponds to 138/7 B.C. Its style and fabric suggest a Cypriot mint, probably Paphos.\(^\text{177}\)

Four smaller bronze coins, AR, 93.56 (2.888g), Fig. 47, 7, AR, 93.58 (1.559g), Fig. 47, 8, AR, 96.501 (2.575g), Fig. 47, 9, and AR, 96.522 (1.720g), bear the same lotus symbol but no date. Criteria of style and fabric indicate a Cypriot mint of Ptolemy VI Philometor and/or of Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II. These small coins are difficult to distinguish and the worn condition of some of them makes this still more difficult.\(^\text{178}\)

### Ptolemy IX Soter II (117/6-114/3 and 107/6-80 B.C.)

Two large bronzes found at Aradippou are rarely attested. Both represent on the reverse two standing eagles, suggesting a co-regency, probably of Ptolemy IX Soter II with Cleopatra III who reigned in Cyprus from 117/6 to 114 B.C. On AR, 96.521 (13.782g), Fig. 47, 10, a large K is shown in front of the eagles, on AR, 96.527 (15.931g), Fig. 47, 11, the letter Σ under a star. These marks, which are not fully understood, designate perhaps the issue or the die of the coin series or something else.\(^\text{179}\) A smaller bronze, AR, 91.2 (6.488g), Fig. 47, 12, may perhaps be attributed to the same king, though the reverse is very worn making its symbol, if any, completely illegible. The style of this coin is slightly different so perhaps it is a little later. Nicolaou suggests that these coins should be attributed to Ptolemy IX Soter II, king of Cyprus and Egypt (88-80 B.C.).\(^\text{180}\)

A silver tetradrachm (AR, 91.1, 13.556g), Fig. 47, 13, attributed to the time of the sole reign of Ptolemy IX Soter II (107/6-80 B.C.), is dated on the reverse to his regnal year LIH (18) which is 100/99 B.C. The mint-mark ΠIA, written to the right of the eagle shows it was struck in the mint at Paphos.\(^\text{181}\)

### Ptolemy X Alexander I (114/3-107/6 B.C.)

A small bronze AR, 96.523 (2.380g), Fig. 47, 14, which should be attributed by the style of the Zeus Ammon head to Ptolemy X Alexander I, king in Cyprus during the period 114/3-107/6 B.C., shows a very faint lotus bud in front of the eagle. Up to the present this symbol has not been recorded often on coins of this series.\(^\text{182}\)
Cleopatra VII (c. 51 (47)-30 B.C.)

Two large bronze coins, AR.94.128 (4,609g) and AR. 95.378 (7,651g), Fig. 47, 15, depicting two eagles on the reverse, refer to the co-regency in Cyprus of Cleopatra VII with her brother Ptolemy XV Philopator (47-44 B.C.). The head-dress of Isis in front of the eagles is a characteristic symbol on coins of Paphos struck in this period.¹⁸³

A small bronze coin, AR.95.376 (2,888g), Fig. 47, 16, shows on the reverse Zeus standing facing, his head turned to left, holding a sceptre in his left hand, two ears of corn on stalks in his outstretched right. This coin type is different from the usual Ptolemaic types and has been dated to 44-30 B.C. It can be attributed to Paphos on stylistic and iconographic grounds and also because of the provenance of other coins.¹⁸⁴

Augustus (27 B.C.-14 A.D.)

Only one Roman coin, AR.95.377 (5,079g), Fig. 47, 17, could be identified. It is a large bronze, struck in Cyprus and dated to very early in the period, to 26 B.C. On the obverse the bare head of Augustus is represented in profile looking right; around, starting above right are traces of the inscription IMP [CAE]S DIVI F (AVGVSTVS). On the reverse Nike is advancing left, holding a wreath in her outstretched right arm, a palm-branch in her left, and the inscription around from above right [COS]. OCTAVO. DESIG. [IX].¹⁸⁵

Heraclius (610-641 A.D.)

One Byzantine coin, AR.95.373 (2,240g), Fig. 47, 18, could be identified, a bronze half follis of Heraclius, as is indicated on the reverse by the Roman numerals XX: 20 nummi. On the obverse two figures are shown standing facing, Heraclius on the left and Heraclius Constantine on the right, both wearing long robes (chlamys), a crown with cross, holding an orb with cross in the right hand. On the reverse, to the right of the value indication, is the regnal year X\V/ = 17 (625/6 A.D.) and below is the mint-mark ΘEC for Thessalonica. The roughly cut edges and the surfaces of the coin show clearly that it was overstruck on a larger coin which cannot be identified.

In my experience, the obverse type of this coin is usually paired with a reverse showing the value with the Greek numeral K instead of the Roman numeral XX. Also, the coins struck in the year 17 in Thessalonica normally show three figures facing, a taller one standing between two shorter and not just two figures as are clearly shown here. The taller figure Heraclius on the left is clearly confined by a thick beaded border. This apparently unpublished issue would justify further research.¹⁸⁶

Relevance of the coin finds for the monetary circulation in Cyprus

Despite the small number of coins found up to now at Aradippou, they give a fair

NOTE 183


NOTE 184

Babelon 1898, 205 nos. 4838-4839, not dated; BMC Cyprus, lxxxii (2), not dated; Cox 1959, 107, dated to ca. 2nd c. B.C., probably during the reign of Ptolemy V Epiphanes (205-4-181/O B.C.); Licchoka 1985, dated to ca. the 1st c. B.C.; Nicolaou 1990, 58, 115-116, dated to the later reign of Cleopatra (?).

NOTE 185

RPC I, 576, 578 no. 3905; perhaps struck in Salamis; similar to BMC Cyprus, cxix-cxx, 73 no. 1, pl. XIV.1, dated to 27 B.C., struck in Paphos (?).

NOTE 186

Sear 1987, 177 nos. 828-31; one of the rare follis varieties struck in the year 20 and which represents the two standing figures but Heraclius is in military dress, was found in Kyrenia in Cyprus: Morrison 1970, 288 no. 10/10 and n.; MIR III, 232 no. 222; three-quarter follis with the same types and struck in the same year are also rarely attested: DO II.1, 314 no. 152; MIR III, 232 no. 224. I wish to thank Dr. V. Penna for discussing this coin with me. Dr. D.M. Metcalf and H. Potter suggested that this coin may be an Arab imitation. To both my sincere thanks.
idea of coin circulation in the past. Mainly bronze coins are present which, because they had a low value and were most frequently in everyday use, were more frequently lost. Such coins were struck in local mints and their circulation usually did not spread far beyond the region of their issue.

Aradippou being incorporated in the kingdom of Kition, the two bronze coins which date to the end of the classical period are not surprisingly of the local king.187

During later periods, when the Cypriote city-kingdoms ceased to exist and Cyprus became part of the geographically larger political units of the Ptolemies, Romans and Byzantines, coins struck in various imperial mints which include those in Cyprus circulated together all over the island. Some Cypriot mints probably ceased or functioned intermittently during these periods as, for instance, no bronze coins minted with certainty in Kition have yet been identified, while silver coins of the Ptolemaic period are attested.

Comparing proportionally the Hellenistic coins found at Aradippou with the coins of the same period found by the two major published excavations in Cyprus, the House of Dionysos at Paphos and in the American excavations at Kourion,188 it is noteworthy that the coins found in all three of these excavations were almost all struck in Cypriote mints.189 Only one Ptolemaic coin found at Aradippou was struck abroad, the 12,775g silver coin from Tyre. Coins from the same mint and of the same king, Ptolemy II Philadelphus, have been found at Kourion but unlike the silver coin of Aradippou, these are bronzes.190

The distribution of the coins over the several Ptolemaic reigns shows striking parallels. Only a few coins struck during the reigns of Ptolemy III Euergetes (247/6-222/1 B.C.) and Ptolemy V Epiphanes (205/4-181/0 B.C.) have been found in the two major excavations,191 and though sample at Aradippou is small it is not surprising that no coins of these periods have been found. Similarly, the numerous coins dated to the reigns of Ptolemy IV Philopator (222/1-204/3 B.C.) and of Cleopatra VII (48/7-30 B.C.) found in Paphos and Kourion are also found in Aradippou.192

Proportionally roughly equivalent in the three excavations is the number of coins dated to the period of Ptolemy IX Soter II (117/6-80 B.C.) and Ptolemy X Alexander I (114/3-107/6 B.C.),193 of the reigns of Ptolemy VI Philometor (180-146/5 B.C.) and Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II (170-164/4 and 146/5-117/6 B.C.) - I consider the coins of the two reigns together because they are frequently difficult to distinguish.194

Less numerous in the major excavations are the coins of Ptolemy I Soter (311-306/5 and king 305-275/4 B.C.), of Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285/4-247/6 B.C.) and of Ptolemy king of Cyprus (80-58 B.C.), whereas at Aradippou only coins of Ptolemy II have been found. No coins of Ptolemy I or of Ptolemy king of Cyprus have been found unless they are among
those that have not been identified. Ex-
cept for these last instances, the quantity of
coins for each Ptolemaic king is proportion-
ally very similar in the three excavations.

Most of the coin types discovered at
Aradippou have also been found at Kour-
ion, at Paphos and elsewhere in Cyprus,
for example bronze coins of Ptolemy II
Philadelphos which represent on the re-
verse an oval shield and various symbols in
front of the eagle,196 small coins of Pto-
lemy IV Philopator representing Arsinoë
III,197 dated coins of Ptolemy VIII Everge-
tes II198 or his small bronzes with a lotus as
symbol in the field of the reverse,199 coins
of Cleopatra VII bearing Isis’ head-dress as
a symbol200 and small bronzes showing a
standing Zeus.201 But two of the Aradip-
pou coins of Ptolemy IX Soter II are ra-
rely attested; other coin types of this king
have frequently been found in the is-
land.202

Coins contemporary with Roman and
Byzantine coins discovered at Aradippou
also appear frequently elsewhere in Cy-
prus, in excavations and as isolated finds.
The Augustan type is well attested in the
island but the Heraclean variety is very
unusual.203

These preliminary results of course need
confirmation. A larger sample of coin finds
from Aradippou may then be compared to
the analysis of the coin finds in the nearby
city of Kition204 and elsewhere to deter-
mine similarities and differences in the
coin circulation in the city, in the coun-
tryside, and in different regions.205

The results of the coin study should also
be compared with the studies of other ar-
tefacts found at Aradippou to determine
the extent to which they also support the
hypothesis that Aradippou had its most
flourishing period in the second half of
the 2nd c.B.C. and again at the very end of
the Ptolemaic and the very beginning
of the Roman period, as the present numis-
matic evidence would indicate.
NOTE 195

NOTE 196
The same variety of the Philadelphos bronze coin of Arabidippou may have been found at Kourion: Cox 1959, 10 nos. 67-8 (2 coins), similar ones at Paphos: Nicolaou 1990, 11 nos. 34-36 (3 ex.), 108 (with other letters or monograms above and below the shield and between the legs of the eagle).

NOTE 197
See above n. 174.

NOTE 198
Dated coins of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II found at Kourion: Cox 1959, 14 nos. 101-105, 104 (11 ex. from different years); at Paphos: Nicolaou 1990, 30-31 nos. 198-208, 112 (11 ex., 2 ex., nos. 203-204, with the same date).

NOTE 199
Small coins of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II (Ptolemy VI Philometor) with a lotus bud as symbol found at Kourion: Cox 1959, 13 no. 96 (18 ex.), 104 (attributed to Ptolemy VI, struck in Paphos ca. 173-146 B.C., and 14 no. 107 (8 ex.), 104 (attributed to Ptolemy VIII, struck in Paphos ca. 139-130 B.C.; at Paphos: Nicolaou 1990, 27-29 nos. 180-195 (16 ex. attributed to Ptolemy VI) and 32-40 nos. 213-308 (106 ex. attributed to Ptolemy VIII after 129 B.C. [?]); 111-112; also at Soli, Temple B: SCE III, 505 no. 486.

NOTE 200
Coins of Cleopatra VII with Isis head-dress as a symbol found at Kourion: Cox 1959, 16 no. 122, 107 (18 ex.); at Paphos: Nicolaou 1990, 54 nos. 425-461, 114-115 (37 ex.); also at Idalion: Nicolaou 1989, 452 n. 42, and T.14/1: personal information; at Athienou-Malloura (2 or 3 ex.): AAP-AM 250 (?), 580, 751: personal information; (Nicolaou 1993, hoard PHH 134, 13-14 nos. 35-42 (8 ex.)); at Yeroupoli: C.92.2; C.93.01; C.93.04; C.92.06; C.94.01; C.94.02 (6 ex.): personal information; at Eurychou: Nicolaou 1984, 240 nos. 29, 30 (?), 246-247 nos. 178, 179 (?). Note 20 (4 ex.); at Kyra: Nicolaou 1963, 38 no. 109.

NOTE 201
Small bronze coins representing a standing Zeus found at Kourion: Cox 1959, 16, 107/8 no. 128 (21 ex.); Nicolaou 1990, 116; Basilia, D.O. (1 ex.), Pennsylvania University (1 ex.); Department of Antiquities of Cyprus nos. 118, 1053 (2 ex.): personal information; at Paphos: Nicolaou 1990, 58-62 nos. 469-509 (41 ex.), 116; Lichocka 1984, 308: 9 ex.; also at Idalion: Nicolaou 1989, nos. 45, 46, 49 (3 ex.); at Athienou-Malloura AAP-AM 723, T.28 (1 ex.): personal information; at Salamis: Helly 1973, 16 no. 41 = 208 no. 16; Salamis, excavations of the Institut Fernand Courby, nos. 849, 4626 (in total 3 ex.); at Amathus, LM 1471/2, II 873/1991 (1 ex.): personal information; at Yeronisos, C.93.02, C.93.03 (2 ex.): personal information; at Marsinith, temple area: SCE III, 380-381 no. 1105, Destrooper-Georgiades 1985, 104-105, n. 75, pl. XIX.58; unprovenanced in Cyprus: Babelon 1898, 205, nos. 4838-4839; BMC Cyprus, lxxxi (2): several ex.

NOTE 202
The same variety as AR. 96.527 is, as far as I know, only attested at Paphos: see above n. 9; not exactly the same variety as AR. 96.521 has been found at Kourion or at Paphos, but worn coins of the same type found at Paphos bear perhaps the letter K: Nicolaou 1990, 40-43 nos. 309-323; for different varieties of coins of Ptolemy IX Soter II at Kourion, see n. 23.

NOTE 203
Coins of Augustus representing Nike, without distinction of style and/or mint place as suggested in RPC I, 578, found at Kourion: Cox 1959, 17, 108 no. 129 (1 ex.); at Paphos: Nicolaou 1990, 63, 116 nos. 510-511 (2 ex.), attributed to Paphos; at Kition-Bamboula: Callot 1993, 56 no. 30; Eurychou, Nicolaou 1984, 247 no. 182; at Kyra: Nicolaou 1963, 38 no. 110; in Cyprus: BMC Cyprus, 73 no. 1, cxx and n. 1 (4 ex.); several types of Heraclia, struck in various mints in excavations and isolated stray finds in Cyprus (no systematic inventory has yet been made), e.g. at Salamis: RDAC 1975, 137 (several); Karageorghis 1978, 11 no. 1, 18 no. 8; at Agios Philon: RDAC 1981, 216, 228 nos. 14-18 (5 ex.); at Maroni Petreia: RDAC 1994, 364/5 (8 ex.); at Amathus (area of the church of Aghios Tychonas and of the large basilica near the sea, excavations of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus): personal information; at Kourion: Cox 1959, 80-81, nos. 709-720 (37 ex.); about 60 in the excavations by the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus: personal information; at Paphos: Nicolaou 1990, 92-93 nos. 648-649, 194-199 nos. 61-84; 208 nos. 7 and 209 nos. 3-4 (29 ex.); at Soloi, temple area at Chloades: SCE III, 497 no. 531.

NOTE 204
Only a few coin finds at Kition-Bamboula have yet been published in SCE III 1937 and in Callot 1983, 1993.

NOTE 205
Regional differences may be observed in the coin circulation at Kourion and at Paphos; the coin representation at Kourion includes more coins of the beginning of the Ptolemaic period, at Paphos from the reign of Ptolemy IV Philopator and later, a fact that is definitely linked to the history of each place.
Fig. 47.
1: AR94.219, bronze coin of Pumiathon king of Kition.
2: AR95.374, bronze coin of Pumiathon king of Kition.
3: AR96.477, silver tetradrachm of Ptolemy II Philadelphos struck in Tyre.
4: AR94.273, bronze coin of Ptolemy II Philadelphos.
5: AR95.372, bronze coin of Ptolemy IV Philopator for Arsinoë III.
6: AR94.106, bronze coin of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II dated to 138/7 B.C.
7: AR93.56, bronze coin of Ptolemy VI Philometor or Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II.
8: AR93.58, bronze coin of Ptolemy VI Philometor or Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II.
9: AR96.501, bronze coin of Ptolemy VI Philometor or Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II.
10: AR96.521, bronze coin of Ptolemy IX Soter II.
11: AR96.527, bronze coin of Ptolemy IX Soter II.
12: AR91.2, bronze coin of Ptolemy IX Soter II.
13: AR91.1, silver coin of Ptolemy IX Soter II.
14: AR96.523, bronze coin of Ptolemy X Alexander I.
15: AR95.378, bronze coin of Cleopatra VII in corregency with Ptolemy XVI Caesar.
16: AR95.376, bronze coin of Cleopatra VII.
17: AR95.377, bronze coin of Augustus.
18: AR95.373, bronze coin of Heraclius.
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Storage Jars in Ancient Seatrade, Haifa.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ArchCy</td>
<td>Archaeologia Cypria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMC Cyprus</td>
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</tr>
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<td>CCEC</td>
<td>Cahiers du Centre d’Etudes chypriotes</td>
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<td>MIB III</td>
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                      | seum. vol. 34. Cyprus. Copenhagen 1956                                                        |
| SNG Cop, Ptolemies  | Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals in the Danish National Mu-
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                      | lemaei. Milan 1989                                                                            |
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