

Proceedings of the Danish Institute at Athens · II

Edited by Søren Dietz & Signe Isager



Aarhus Universitetsforlag
Langelandsgade 177
8200 Århus N

© Copyright The Danish Institute at Athens, Athens 1998

The publication was sponsored by:
The Danish Research Council for the Humanities.
Consul General Gösta Enbom's Foundation.
Konsul Georg Jorck og hustru Emma Jorck's Fond.

Proceedings of the Danish Institute at Athens

General Editor: *Søren Dietz* and *Signe Isager*
Graphic design and Production by: *Freddy Pedersen*

Printed in Denmark on permanent paper

ISBN 87 7288 722 2

Distributed by:
AARHUS UNIVERSITY PRESS
University of Aarhus
DK-8000 Århus C
Fax (+45) 8619 8433

73 Lime Walk
Headington, Oxford OX3 7AD
Fax (+44) 865 750 079

Box 511
Oakvill, Conn. 06779
Fax (+1) 203 945 94 9468

The drawing reproduced as cover illustration represents Kristian Jeppesen's proposal for the restoration of the Maussoleion, 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-Georgiades*, *Rune Frederiksen*, *Kristina Winther Jacobsen* and *John Lund*¹

NOTE 1

The excavations were supported by The University of Copenhagen, The Danish Research Councils and the community of Aradippou. For invaluable help we wish to express our deep gratitude to the mayor of Aradippou, Mr. A. Trattos and his staff, to the Department of Antiquities Cyprus and to Mr. A. Savva, Larnaca District Museum.

NOTE 2

Stager, Walker and Wright 1974; Gaber 1992; Salles and Callot 1993; Gatier 1993.

NOTE 3

Michaelides 1992.

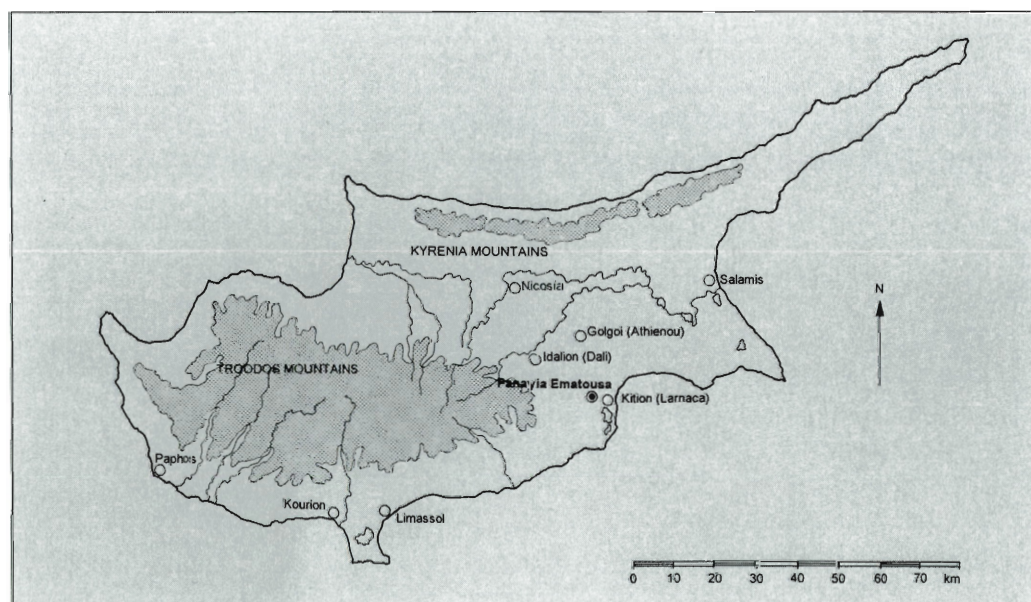
Fig. 1.
The location of Panayia Ematousa and some of the major sites in Cyprus.
(Anders Jørgensen).

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,² but otherwise interest has focused on the large Roman villas with impressive mosaics excavated at Paphos and Kourion.³ 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 cen-

tres 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.⁴

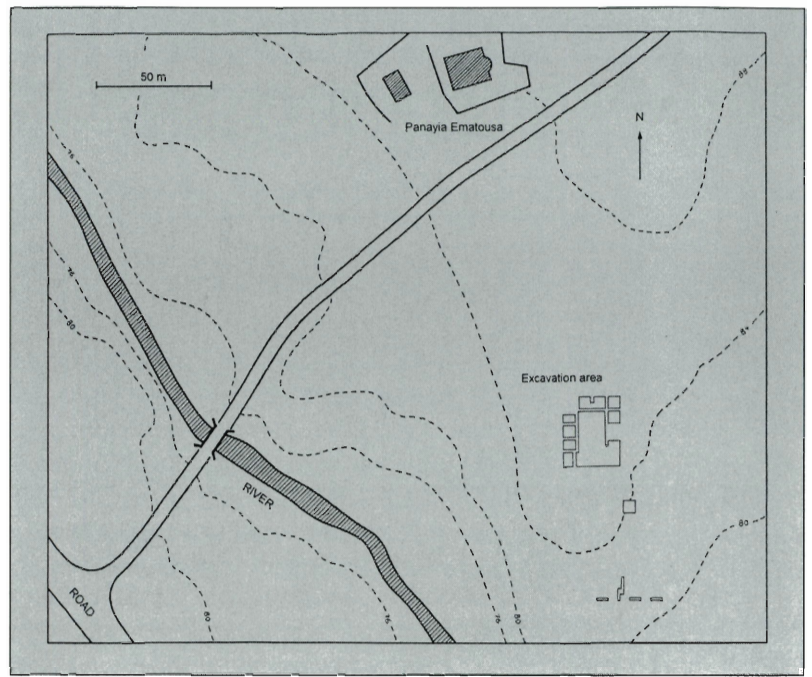
Full excavations started in 1993, and since then four excavation seasons, each of a month's duration, have been carried out. The work has been focussed on the upper plateau, which seemed to be the most promising area (Fig. 2).

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 re-enforce 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.⁵ 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.

Fig. 2.
Panayia Ematousa. Excavation field. (Anders Jørgensen).

NOTE 4
Sørensen and Grønne
1992.

NOTE 5
Sørensen 1996.

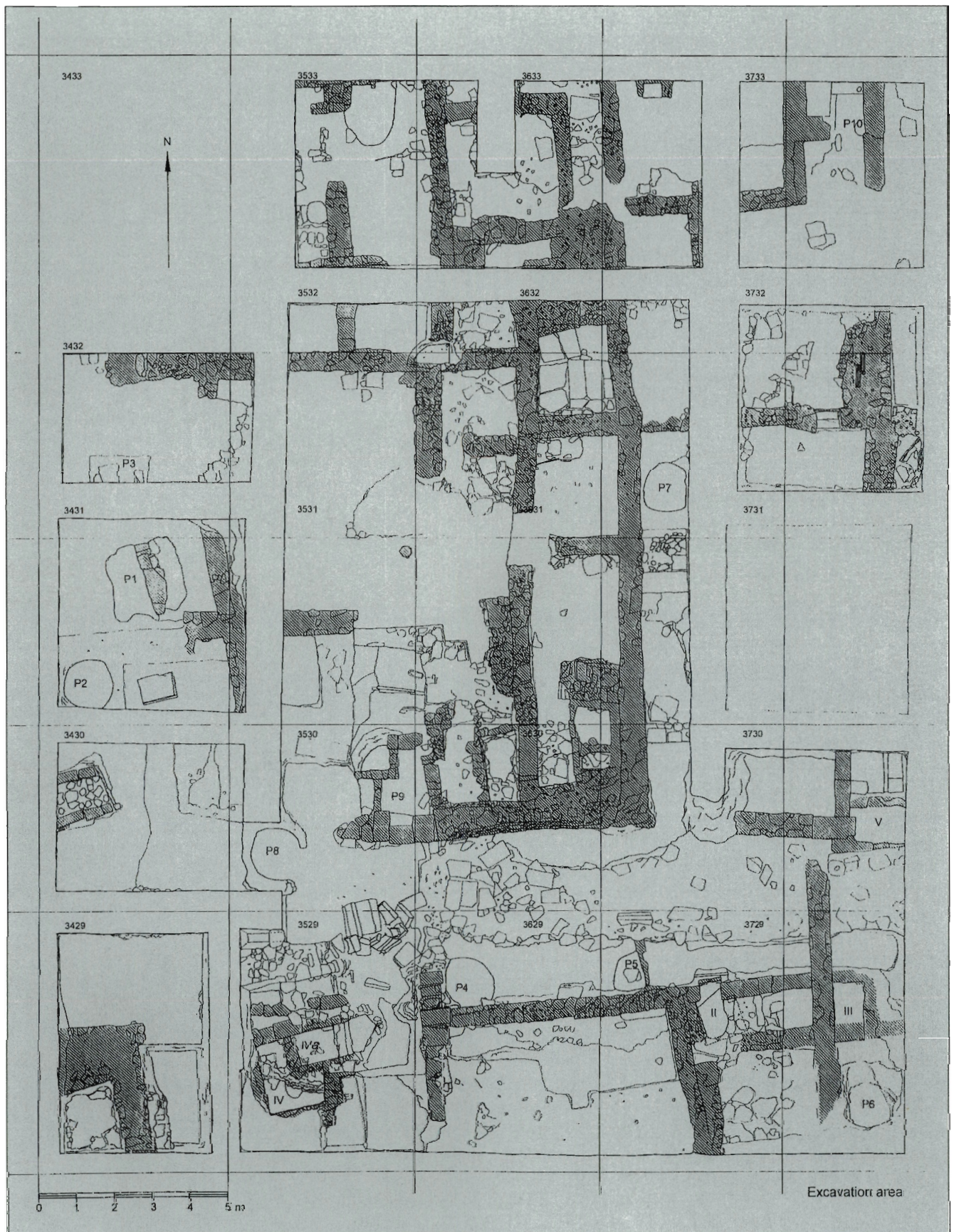


Fig. 3. Plan of the main field of excavation. (Anders Jørgensen).

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



Fig. 4.
The excavation seen from the north.



Fig. 5.
Impression of building stone in mortar.

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-



Fig. 6. "Table" divided into three parts from the east.



Fig. 7. Bench from the south.



Fig. 8. Stone paved area in courtyard from the north.



Fig. 9. Narrow corridor in trench 3633 from the north.



Fig. 10. Trench 3733 with doorway from the north.



Fig. 11. Iron key found in trench 3733.

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



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



Fig. 13. Trench 3431 with pit 1 and 2 and the bin.



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



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

probably represents a natural deposit.

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).⁶ The function of the wall is not asy 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

NOTE 6
Sørensen 1996.



Fig. 16. Room II from the north.



Fig. 17. Room III and II from north east.



Fig. 18. Room III from the north.



Fig. 19. Room IV from the north.

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



Fig. 20. Stone slab with two holes covering part of room VI from the south.



Fig. 22. Part of terracotta boat from pit 8.



Fig. 21. Room VI from the south.

(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

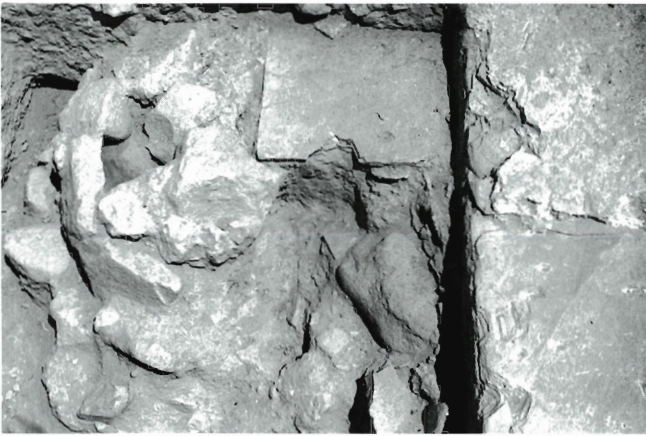


Fig. 23. Semicircular stone structure in trench 3631.



Fig. 24. Wall of earlier structure with blocked door and window from the north.



Fig. 25. Upper part of large wall during excavation. From the west.

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.⁷ 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 Warburg 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

Gaber 1992, 174 fig. 3.

NOTE 14

Salles and Callot 1993, 109; Gatiers 1993, 142.

NOTE 15

Salles and Callot 1993 fig. 2.

NOTE 16

Salles and Callot 1993, 110; Gatiers 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.¹⁷ 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 1a¹⁸ was found *ex situ* in one of the upper layers of trench 3530 (Fig. 29). Unlike other published weights from Cyprus¹⁹ 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).²⁰ Fragments of ceramic containers with holes above the base probably served to separate the water from the oil,²¹ and rims of stone bowls with rather steep sides and a diameter of about 40 cm may have been used as settling vats.²² 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 Mari-Kopetra.²³

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.²⁴ 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,²⁵ pounders, pestles and rubbing stones. Finds of stone and terracotta weights prove that



Fig. 29.
Counterweight.

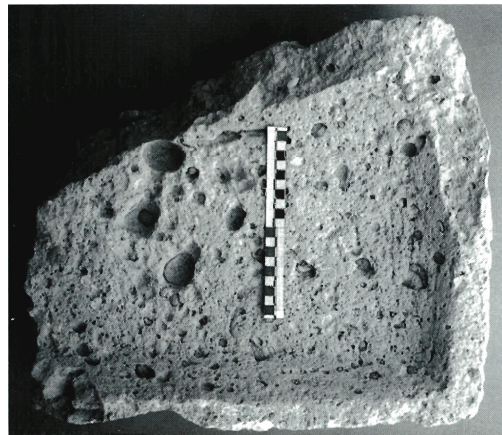


Fig. 30.
Fragment of large stone basin.

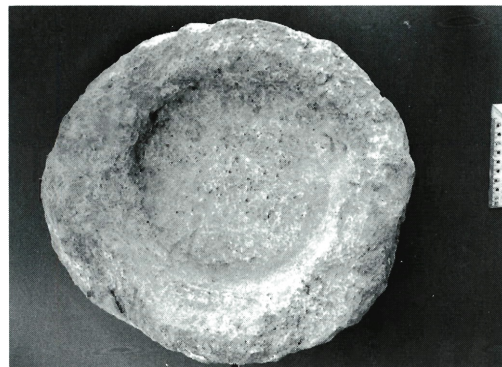


Fig. 31. Press bed? of stone.

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.²⁶ The variety of local as well as im-

NOTE 17
Masson and Hermary
1988, 3; Goring 1988.

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
Stern 1978, 24 pl. 44, 5.

NOTE 25
Sørensen and Grønne
1991, fig. 10, 73.

NOTE 26
Lund 1996; Lund below.

NOTE 27
Jacobsen below.

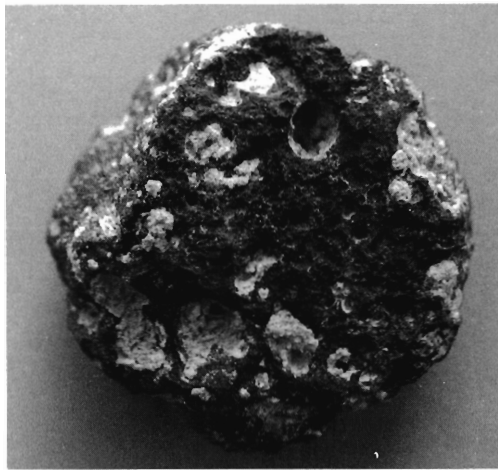


Fig. 32. Tool of lava or basalt.



Fig. 33. Weight of stone.

ported amphorae²⁷ and the glass vessels²⁸ 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 Tyrus.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,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.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,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 Kition has been rejected as a result of the new French investigations.³³ In the Roman period the production is thought to have been based on scattered farmsteads.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 periods³⁵ 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.³⁶

NOTE 28
Frederiksen below.

NOTE 29
Destrooper-Georgiades below.

NOTE 30
Hadjisavvas 1996, 133.

NOTE 31
Hadjisavvas 1992a.

NOTE 32
Christou 1995, 822.

NOTE 33
Gjerstad 1937, 25; Salles and Callot 1993, 190.

NOTE 34
Hadjisavvas 1992a, 241; 1996, 135.

NOTE 35
Papageorghiou 1990, 942.

NOTE 36
Michaelides 1996.

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.³⁷ 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.³⁸

The ceramic evidence found in 1995 and 1996 corresponded to the pattern established by the excavation seasons in 1991, 1993 and 1994.³⁹

A few scraps of Attic and Atticizing black-gloss⁴⁰ pottery (nos. 1-2) were inclu-

ded 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.⁴¹ 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

by John Lund

NOTE 37
Salles *et al.* 1993, 349; Salles 1995.

NOTE 38
Hayes 1991; Malfitana 1992; Pafumi 1992; Lund 1993; Malfitana 1993; Pafumi 1993; Malfitana 1994; Pafumi 1994; Papuci-Władyka, E. 1995; Oliveri *et al.* 1996; Giudice *et al.* 1996.

NOTE 39
Sørensen and Grønne 1992; Lund 1996a.

NOTE 40
For the terminology see Hayes 1984, 1-3 and 92.

NOTE 41
Cf. Lund 1996a, 144-147.

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 fineware 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 1994.⁴² 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.⁴³

Attic and Atticizing black-gloss⁴⁴

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

Jehasse 1978, 46–53 form 13 (F.21): the 4th and the 3rd c. B.C.

1. Fig. 34. Rim (AR96.58.26.2.43). D.: 18 cm (?). Relatively fine, yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6) with a few greyish-black inclu-

sions. Good quality black gloss. Cf. Petit 1995, 292 fig. 7.1

Bowl

Jehasse 1978, 57–65 form 15 (F.21/27): the 3rd c. B.C.

2. 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. Burkhalter 1987, 372 no. 72 fig. 9.

Colour-coated wares⁴⁵

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.⁴⁶ 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.⁴⁷

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.⁴⁸ 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

NOTE 42
Lund 1996a, 145.

NOTE 43
Cf. Hayes 1980b; Lund 1993, 142–143; Papageorgiou 1993; Bekker-Nielsen *et al.* 1995, 24–25; Fejfer and Hayes 1995.

NOTE 44
Cf. Jehasse 1978; Lund 1993, 80–82; Salles *et al.* 1993, 167; Petit 1995.

NOTE 45
Hayes 1991, 23–31; Pafumi 1992 and 1993; Lund 1993, 84–89; Salles *et al.* 1993 *passim*; Pafumi 1994; Petit 1995; Papuci-Władyka 1995, 44–54 and 246–247; Oliveri *et al.* 1996.

NOTE 46
Salles *et al.* 1993, 167–168.

NOTE 47
Salles *et al.* 1993, 349 note 10; a certain number of later finds were published in Salles 1995.

NOTE 48
Lund 1996a, 148 nos. 45–46 and the references there cited, to which may be added Vessberg and Westholm 1956, 64 fig. 27.16 and Salles 1995, 400 fig. 2 nos. 201 and 202. An Eastern Cypriot source was tentatively suggested by Hayes 1991, 151 ad no. 23; they were not produced in Kition itself, according to Salles 1995, 400.

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

Hayes 1991, 26–27 fig. 14; Salles *et al.* 1993, 230–231 and Papuci-Władyka 1995, 51–52

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.

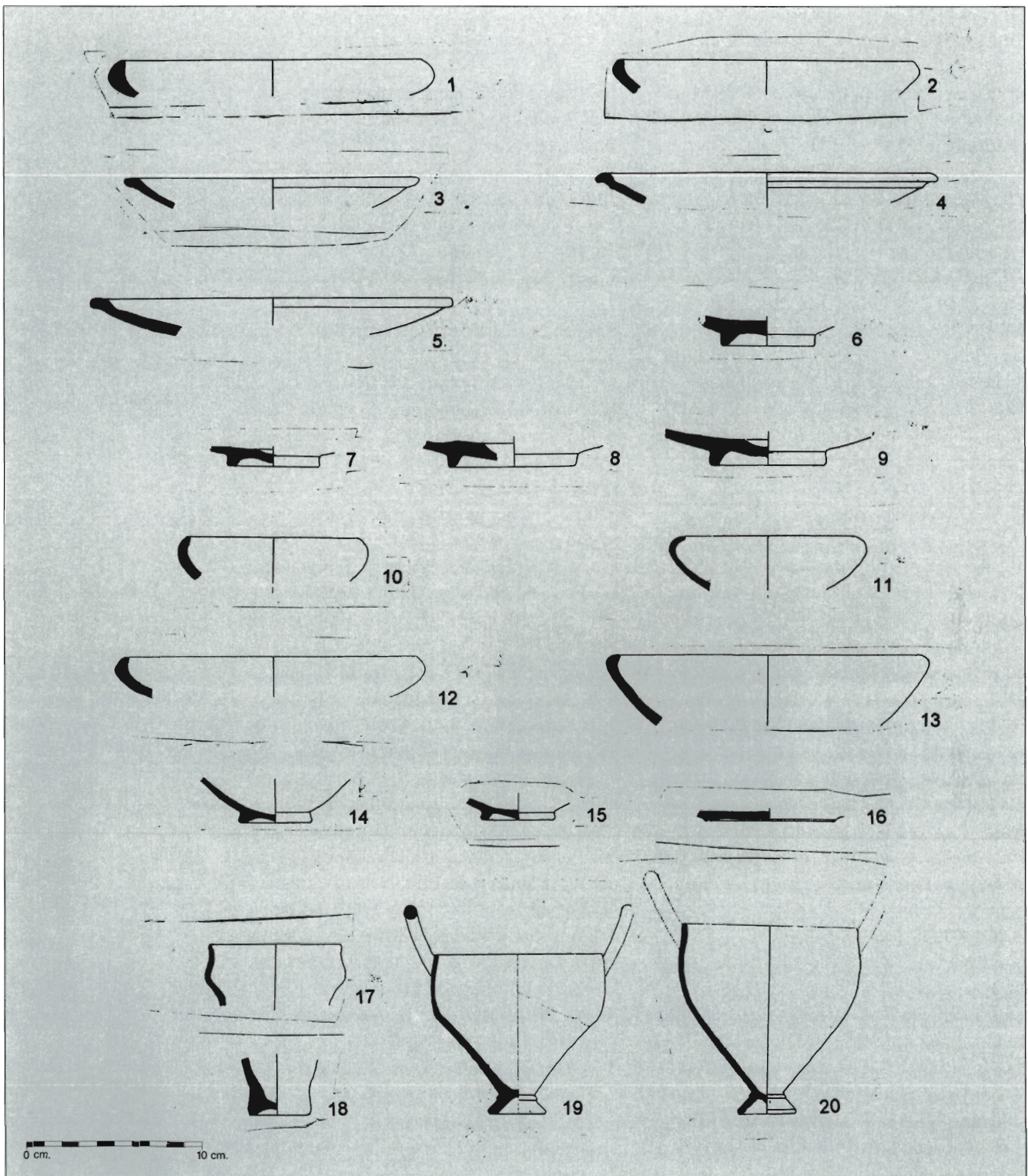


Fig. 34.
Attic and Attizising black-
gloss pottery; Colour-Coated
wares.

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).

Plate

16. Fig. 34. Base (AR96.36.29.S2.11). 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.

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 6/4–5/4) with fine yellow inclusions and a few larger grey ones. Dull red slip (10R 5/6–5/8) near the rim, and reddish yellow to dark grey (5YR 4/3–4/1) below.

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 Ware⁴⁹

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.

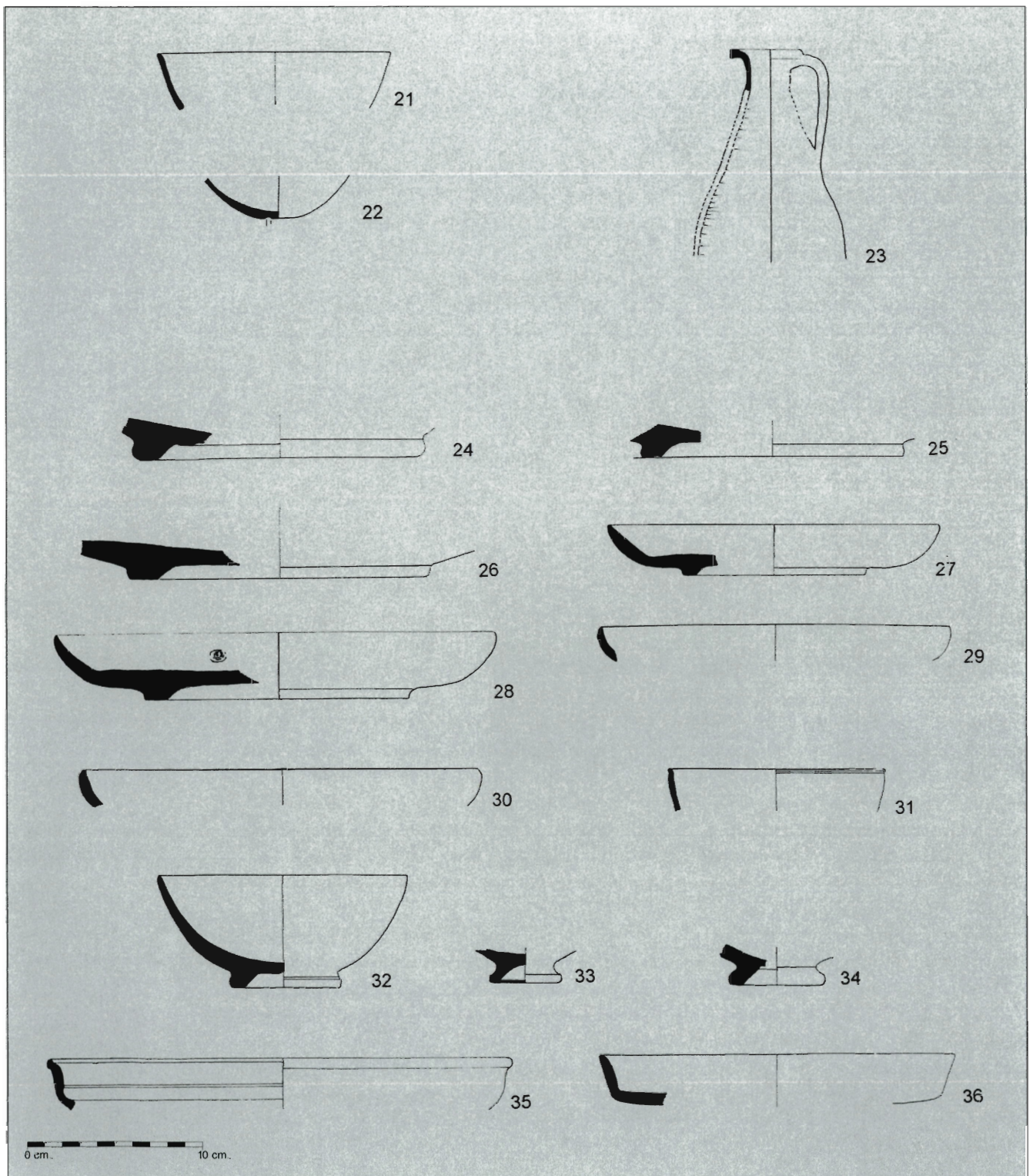
It is interesting to compare the chronological distribution of Eastern Sigillata A at Aradippou with that of the Danish survey in the Akamas peninsula in North Western Cyprus.⁵⁰ There, the highest number of such finds occurred in the second half of the 1st c. B.C.; a decline set in the first c. A.D. 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,⁵¹ and this was also the

Fig. 35.
Colour-Coated wares;
Eastern Sigillata A ware.

NOTE 49
Hayes 1985, 9–48 and 1991, 32–36. Cf. Lund 1995a, 136–137 and 1996b, 114 note 2; Römer 1995, 351–353; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995, 218–221 and Slane 1997, 269–346. For the distribution in Cyprus cf. Lund 1993, 92 to which may be added Malfitana 1992, 229–231, *idem* 1993, 297–299 and

1994, 245–249; Giudice *et al.* 1996, 212–216; Lund 1996a, 151–153.

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.

case with the evidence from the House of Dionysos in Nea Paphos.⁵² 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,⁵³ i.e. in the wider region of Antioch.⁵⁴

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 7/4-7/6) 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

338

Hayes 1985, 15-16: late 2nd C to the late 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 5/8-4/8).

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).

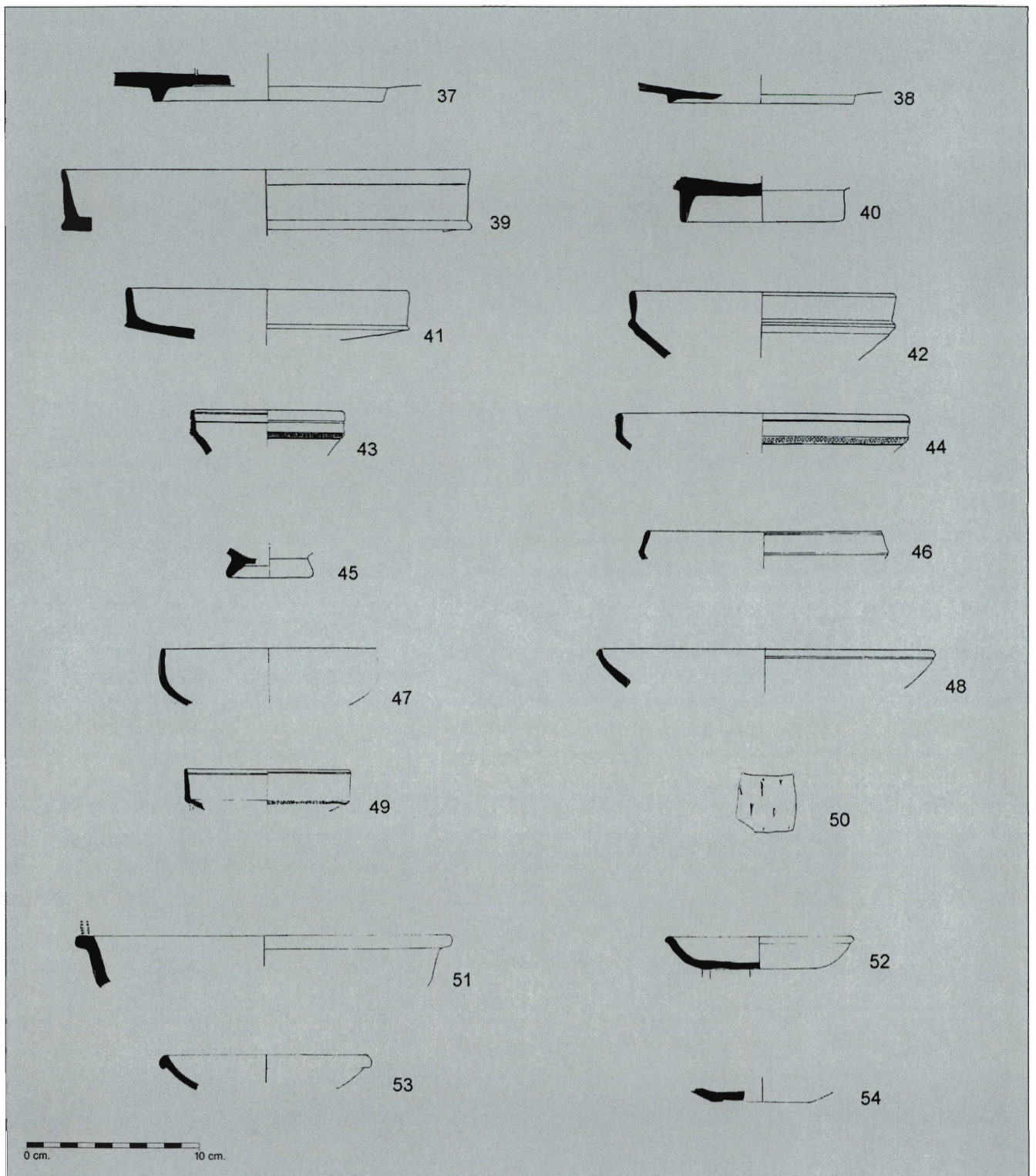
Form 51 - cup (?)

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.



48. Fig. 36. Rim (AR96.36.29.P3.11). D.: 20-21 cm. Pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with a few greyish-black inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8).

Italian-type sigillata⁵⁵

Italian-type sigillata was relatively scarce in the previous excavation campaigns at Aradippou,⁵⁶ and only a few such examples were brought to light in 1995 and 1996: a

NOTE 55
Cf. Ettliger *et al.* 1990; Slane 1997, 379.

NOTE 56
Lund 1996a, 153.

Fig. 36.
Eastern Sigillata A ware;
Italian-type sigillata;
Thorn ware; Cypriot Sigillata.

NOTE 57
Salles 1995, 406-407 nos.
11-17 figs- 5-6.

NOTE 58
Cf. Lund 1993, 97-99 to
which may be added Mal-
fitana 1992, 235-237 and
1993, 301-302; Giudice *et al.*
1996, 216.

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
Hayes 1985, 79-91 and
1991, 32-36. Cf. further
Daszewski, W.-A. 1995;
Meyza *et al.* 1995; Lund
1995a, 138-139 and
1996b, 114 note 7; Slane
1997, 375-378; Lund, *forth-*
coming. For the distribu-
tion in Cyprus cf. Lund
1993, 101 to which may
be added and Malfitana
1992, 233-235, *idem* 1993,
299-301 and 1994, 249-
251; Giudice *et al.* 1996,
218-226; Lund 1996a,
153-154.

NOTE 63
For the chronological di-
stribution 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 si-
milar.

NOTE 64
Hayes 1991 and Lund
1993, 100.

NOTE 65
Lund, *forthcoming.*

fragment of a dish base of *Conspectus*
form 18.1, two non-joining rim sherds of
a cup of *Conspectus* form 26.1, and two
nondescript body sherds. The ware is som-
ewhat better represented in the coastal
centres such as Nea Paphos and Amathous,
and a few examples have been published
from the French excavations at Kition-
Bamboula,⁵⁷ but Italian-type *sigillata* was
not all that common in Early Roman Cy-
prus.⁵⁸

*Conspectus form 26.1 - carinated cylindrical
cup*

Ettlinger *et al.* 1990, 98-99: first half of 1st
c. A.D.

49. Fig. 36. Rim (AR 96.3826.C2.10 and
74). D.: 10 cm. Fine, light reddish brown to
reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/4-6/6); red
slip (2.5YR 4/8) on exterior and interior.

Thorn ware⁵⁹

The so-called "thorn ware", which is tho-
ught 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 Mediterran-
ean, 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
4/6) 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 occur-
rences increased steadily through time,
reaching a maximum in the second half of
the 1st c. A.D. This was followed by a de-
cline 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 Pap-
hos region,⁶⁴ which confirms the theory
that the source of the ware should be sou-
ght 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 fi-
red, 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. of rim: 11.5 cm.
Fine, compact, reddish yellow clay (5YR
6/6-6/8) with a few fine greyish-black in-
clusions. 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-
dish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few
fine white and greyish-black inclusions.

54. Fig. 36. Base (AR96.36.33.B2.24). D.:
ca. 7 cm. Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with
a few fine dark grey and yellowish 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.D.37). 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.

60. Fig. 37. Rim, side and base (AR96.38.26.C1.12 and 16). D. of rim: 25 cm. Fine, light red to red clay (10R 6/6-5/8) with a few fine greyish black inclusions. Red gloss (10R 4/8).

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 A - bowl

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

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).

63. Fig. 37. Base (AR96.38.26.C1.62). D.: 6 cm. Red clay (10R 5/8) with a few fine white inclusions and voids. Red gloss (10R 5/6).

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 fine 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 (AR95.35.31.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 (AR96.38.26.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 Ware⁶⁶

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

Hayes 1972 and 1980a; Mackensen 1993; Lund 1995a, 139-141 and 1995b; Slane 1997, 382. For occurrences of the ware in Cyprus see Lund 1993, 106 to which may be added Malfitana 1992, 237; *idem* 1993, 302 and 1994, 251, Giudice et al. 1996, 226-227, and Lund 1996a, 154.

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

Cf. Abadie-Reynal 1989, 154 fig. 16 and Lund 1995a, 140 pl. 11.4, based on Williams 1989.

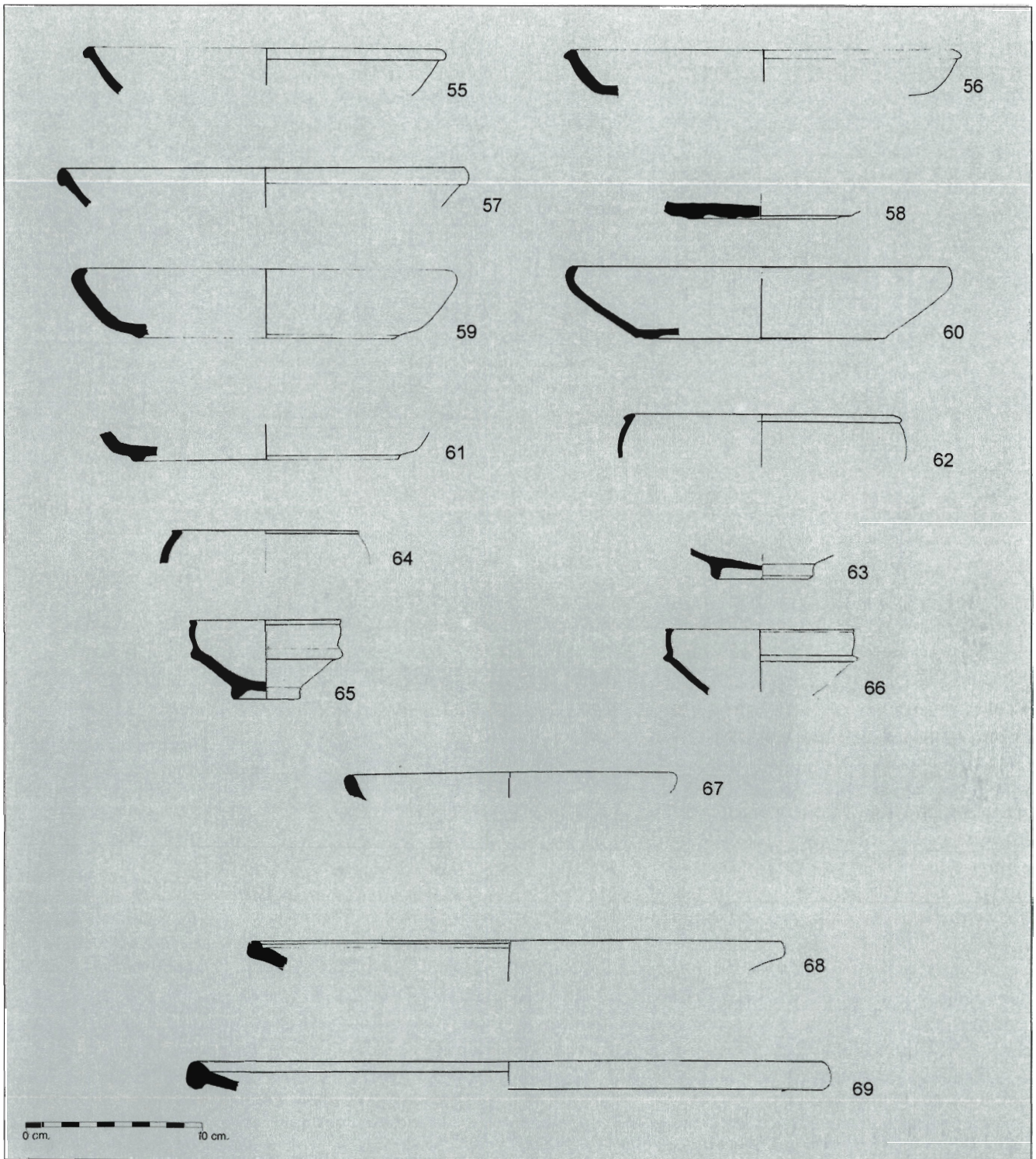


Fig. 37.
Cypriot Sigillata; African Red
Slip ware.

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)⁷⁰

Phocaean Red Slip Ware was produced in the area of ancient Phocaea in North-western 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 (?)⁷³

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).

Light red to red slip 2.5YR 6/8-5/8.

Form 10 A - dish/bowl

Hayes 1972, 343-346: late 6th to early 7th 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).

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).

Form 10 C - dish/bowl

Hayes 1972, 343-346: early to mid 7th c. A.D.

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.

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.

NOTE 70

Hayes 1972, 323-370 and 1980a, 525-527; Lund 1995a, 141-142 and 1996b, 114 note 14. For the distribution in Cyprus see Lund 1993, 108 to which can be added Malfitana 1993, 302-303, *idem* 1994, 251-253, Giudice *et al.* 1996, 228-229, and Lund 1996a, 154-155.

NOTE 71

Lund 1993, 107-111.

NOTE 72

The Phocaean Red Slip Ware found in the Akamas project will be published by L.E. Vaag, who is currently preparing a re-classification of the ware.

NOTE 73

The present writer did not see this fragment but relies on the description and drawing made by the registrar.

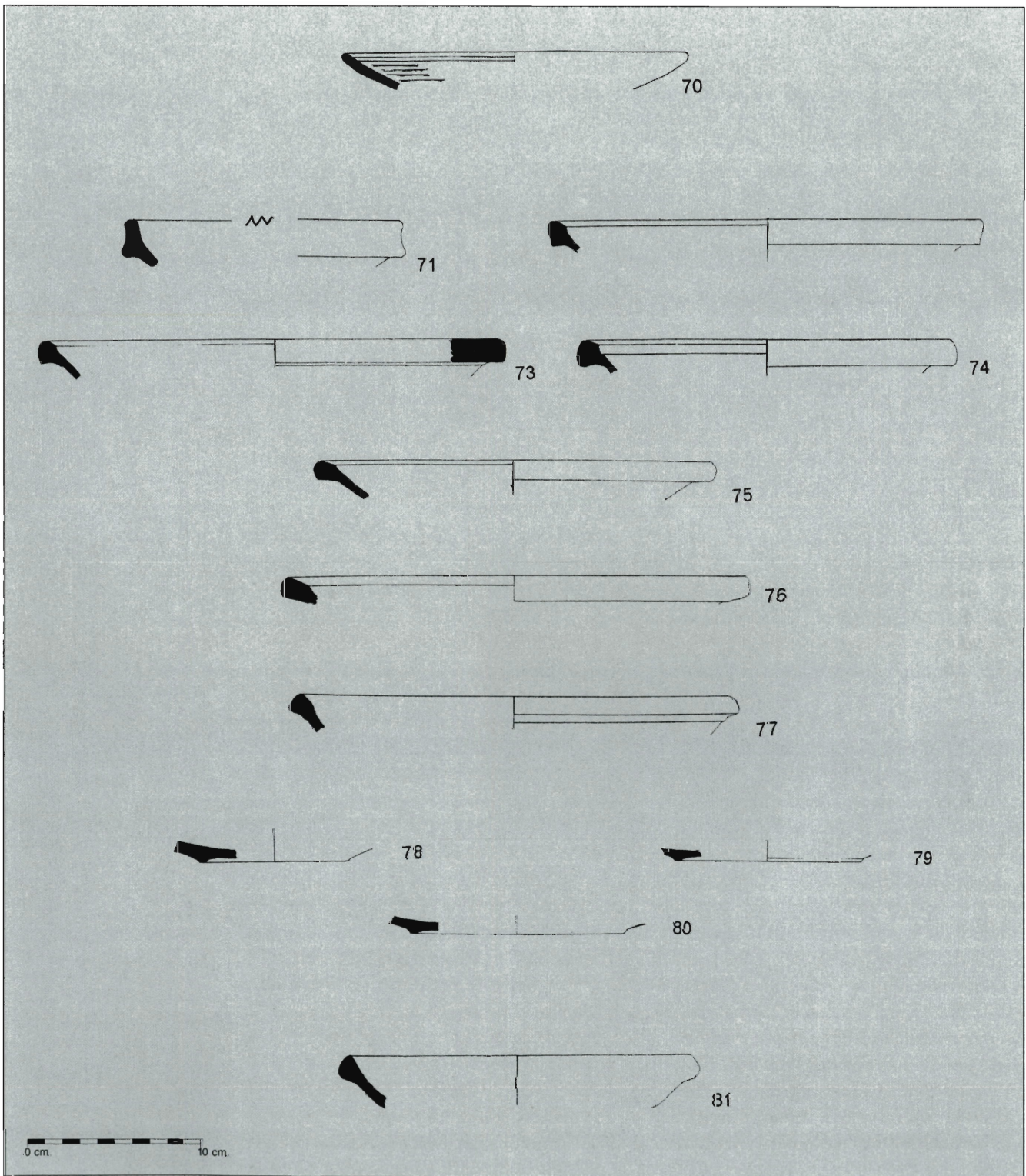


Fig. 38.
African red Slip ware; Phocaeae Red Slip ware; Cypriot Red Slip ware.

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 (AR96.35.33.2.86). 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 Ware⁷⁴

Cypriot Red Slip Ware was all but absent from the ceramic material found in 1993 and 1994,⁷⁵ 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.⁷⁶

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.⁷⁷ The poor showing of the ware at Aradippou is an argument in favour of locating its source in Western Cyprus.⁷⁸ 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.⁷⁹ 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 (AR96.35.33.1.27). 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 (AR96.36.33.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 (AR96.35.33.2.87). 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 (AR96.35.33.1.24). 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.

NOTE 74

Hayes 1972, 371–386 and 1980a, 528–529; Lund 1995a, 142–143; Meyza *et al.* 1995; Rautman 1995; Lund 1996b, 114 note 15; Meyza, forthcoming. For the distribution in Cyprus see Lund 1993, 112 to which may be added Malfitana 1993, 303–304; Rautman *et al.* 1993; Malfitana 1994, 253–255; McClellan and Rautman 1994, 301–307; Giudice *et al.* 1996, 230–236, and Lund 1996a, 155.

NOTE 75

Lund 1996a, 155.

NOTE 76

Meyza, forthcoming.

NOTE 77

Rautman *et al.* 1993.

NOTE 78

Cf. Lund 1996a, 155.

NOTE 79

Atik 1995, 161.

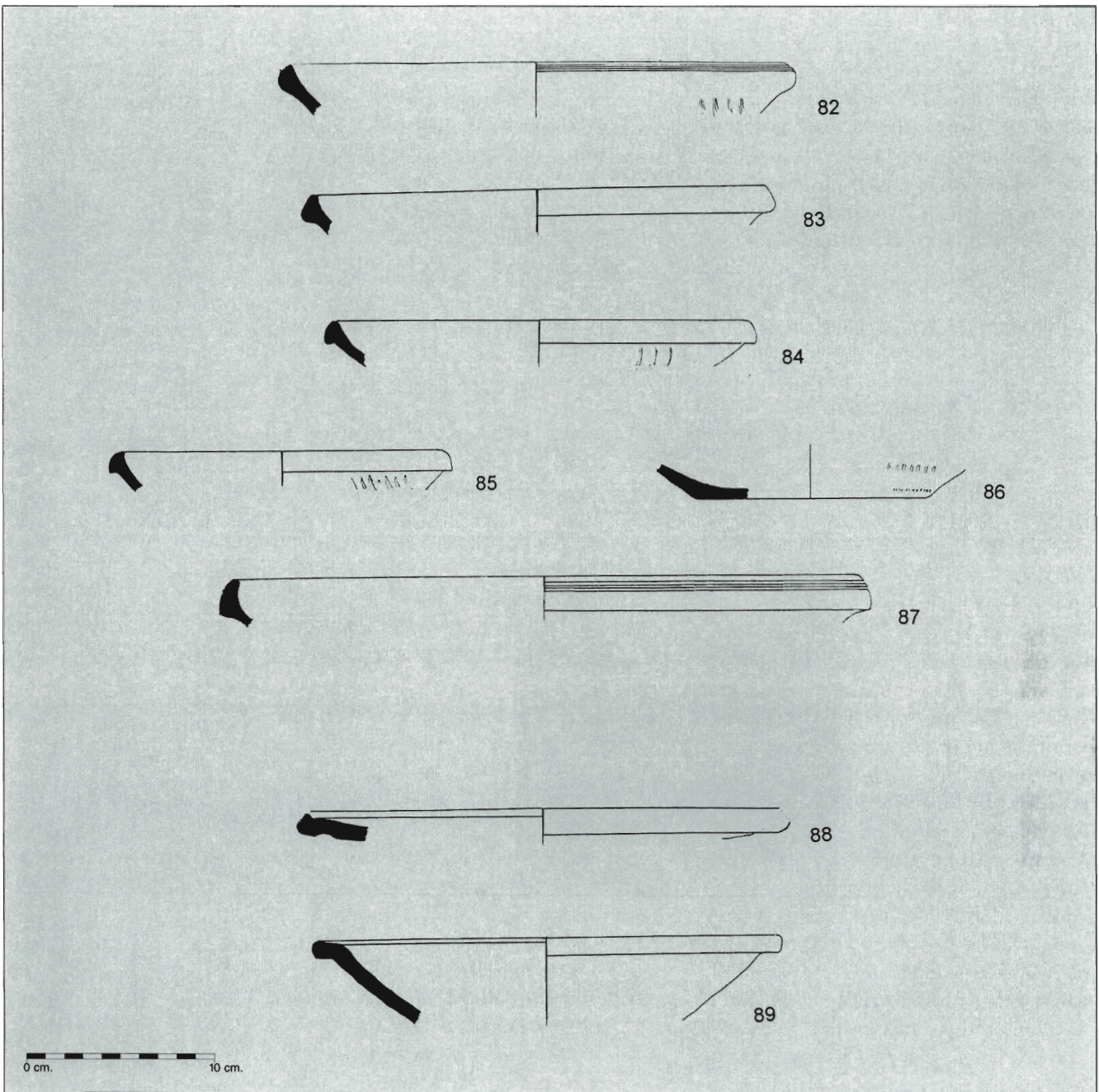


Fig. 39.
Cypriot Red Slip ware;
Egyptian C.

NOTE 80
Hayes 1972, 399-401.

NOTE 81
Hayes 1972, 399; the ware
was also found in the Da-
nish Akamas project.

NOTE 82
Hayes 1972, 399.

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 C⁸⁰

A few fragments of bowls found in 1995
have been classified as Egyptian C, altho-
ugh no mica was observed in the clay of

the Aradippou specimens. Hence it is pos-
sible that we are dealing with a Cypriot (?)
version of the ware, which is occasionally
seen in the island in 7th c. A.D. contexts;⁸¹
the date is consistent with the fact that no.
86 was found in a layer containing a frag-
ment 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.⁸²

Hayes 1972 fig. 89.a - dish

Hayes 1972, 400 fig. 89.a: ca. A.D. 580/600 to 660

88. 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, 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.⁸³ 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.⁸⁴

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.⁸⁵ The clay may be paralleled by two stamped handles found at Salamis, which are described as variations of red covered with a slip.⁸⁶ The “slip” observed on the inside of nos. 91 and 93 is also seen on amphorae

NOTE 83
Gjerstad 1935a, Marion
tomb 80:1 and tomb 97:4.

NOTE 84
Gjerstad 1960, 120–121
fig. 15.

NOTE 85
Humbert 1991, 577–580.

NOTE 86
Calvet 1972, cat. nos. 157–
159.

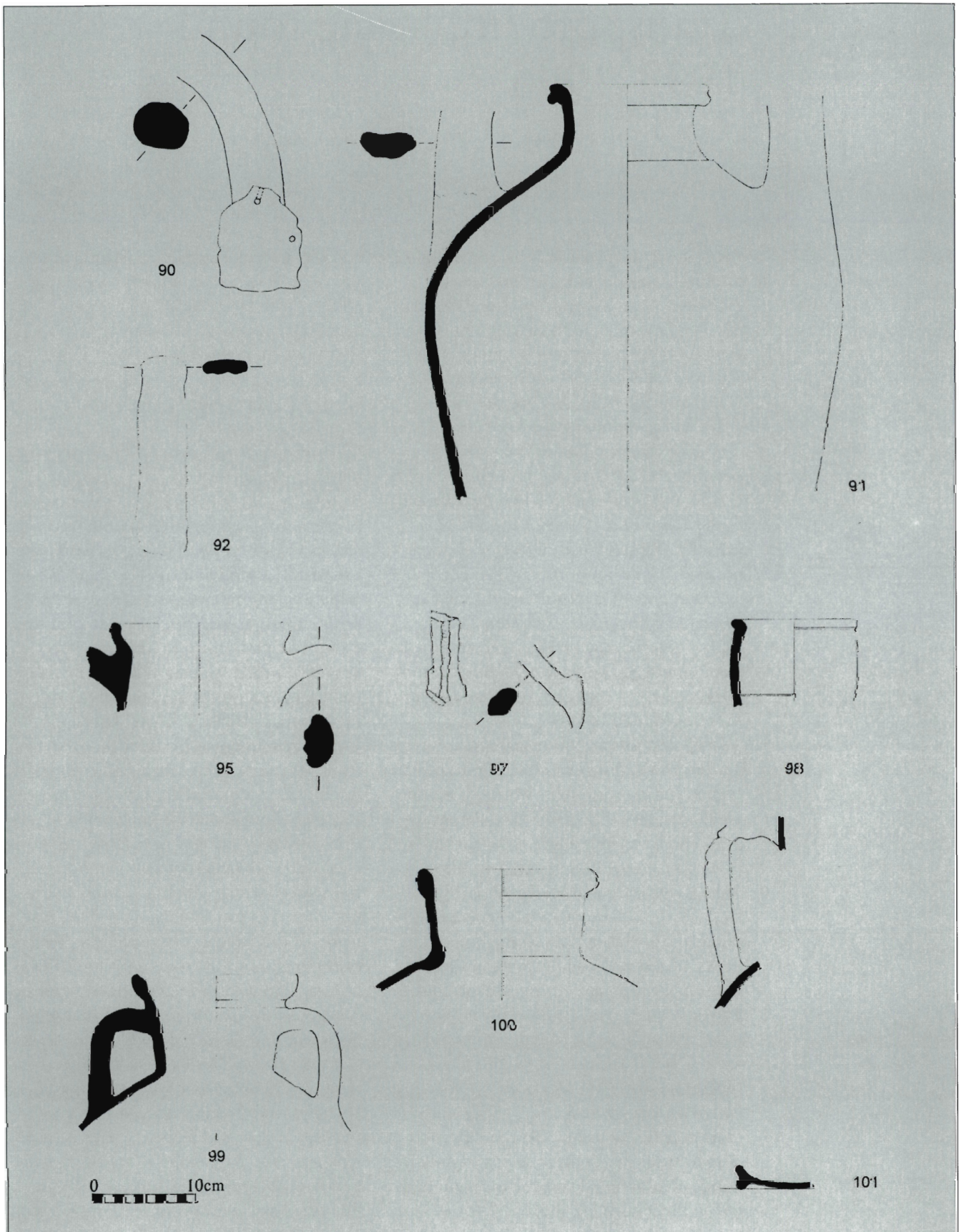


Fig. 40. Transport amphorae. (Lars Jørgensen).

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.

(AR94.3630.AW7.AR268). Upper half of amphora with neck, shoulder and body forming a soft double curve. Upwards everting 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-

NOTE 87
Humbert 1991, 577.

NOTE 88
Humbert 1991, type G-K, 586-588.

NOTE 89
Gjerstad 1960, 120-121 fig. 15.

NOTE 90
Humbert 1991, type K, 588.

NOTE 91
Karageorghis 1970, tomb 10:3 and 13; tomb 20:1 and 5.

NOTE 92
Calvet 1993, cat. no. 105.

NOTE 93
Grace 1979, 178-188.

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.⁹⁴ The later type is known from Marion, Vouni and Kition,⁹⁵ but the closest parallel has come from the terrace fills of the second limestone temple of Aphaia on Aegina in a context with Athenian material from the Persian destruction.⁹⁶

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.⁹⁷ 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,⁹⁸ and other parallels have been identified in 5th c. B.C. tombs at Marion and at Kition Kathari.⁹⁹ 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.¹⁰⁰

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

Johnston 1981, cat. nos. 16-23; Calvet and Yon 1977, cat. nos. 99-112; Gjerstad 1977, cat. nos. 183-187; Thalmann 1977, cat. nos. 96-98; Karageorghis 1962, 336, no. 8.

NOTE 95

Gjerstad 1935a, Marion 255, tomb 26:13; Westholm 1937, 307, Vouni tomb 3:1; Johnston 1981, cat. nos. 30-33.

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

Gjerstad 1935a, 393 Marion tomb 71:6, 416; tomb 80:17; Johnston 1981, cat. nos. 38-40.

NOTE 100

Johnston 1990, cat. nos. 105-107.

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

NOTE 101

Johnston 1990, cat. nos. 99, 105, 110.

NOTE 102

Johnston 1981, cat. nos. 60-61; Deshayes 1963, tomb 1:39/P299, 42/P304; Johnston 1990, cat. nos. 161, 164.

NOTE 103

Johnston 1990, 37-38.

NOTE 104

Koehler 1992.

NOTE 105

Sagona 1982, Type 1 cat. no. 42, type 2 cat. nos. 209-210, type 3 cat. nos. 51-55, type 5 cat. nos. 4-7, type 6 cat. nos. 93-122, type 7 cat. nos. 91-141, type 8 cat. nos. 3-4, type 9, cat. nos. 3-4, type 10, cat. nos. 10-11, type 11, cat. nos. 10, type 12, cat. nos. 42-79.

NOTE 106

Sagona 1980, Type 7 cat. no. 82.

NOTE 107

Gjerstad 1935a, Marion-Tomb 62:45; Masson and Szny*se*r 1972, Pl XIII:3; Karageorghis 1970, Tomb 15:1-2 and tomb 64:5.

NOTE 108

Sagona 1982, 84.

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 Kition 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 (AR94.3530.2.70). Knob base with ring and depression at bottom. Red clay (10R 5-4/8) with greyish black and a few reddish brown inclusions of varying sizes. Reddish yellow surface (7.5YR 7-6/6).

103. 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.

104. 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 Araidippou, 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.

105. Handle (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 Araidippou 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, Kition 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

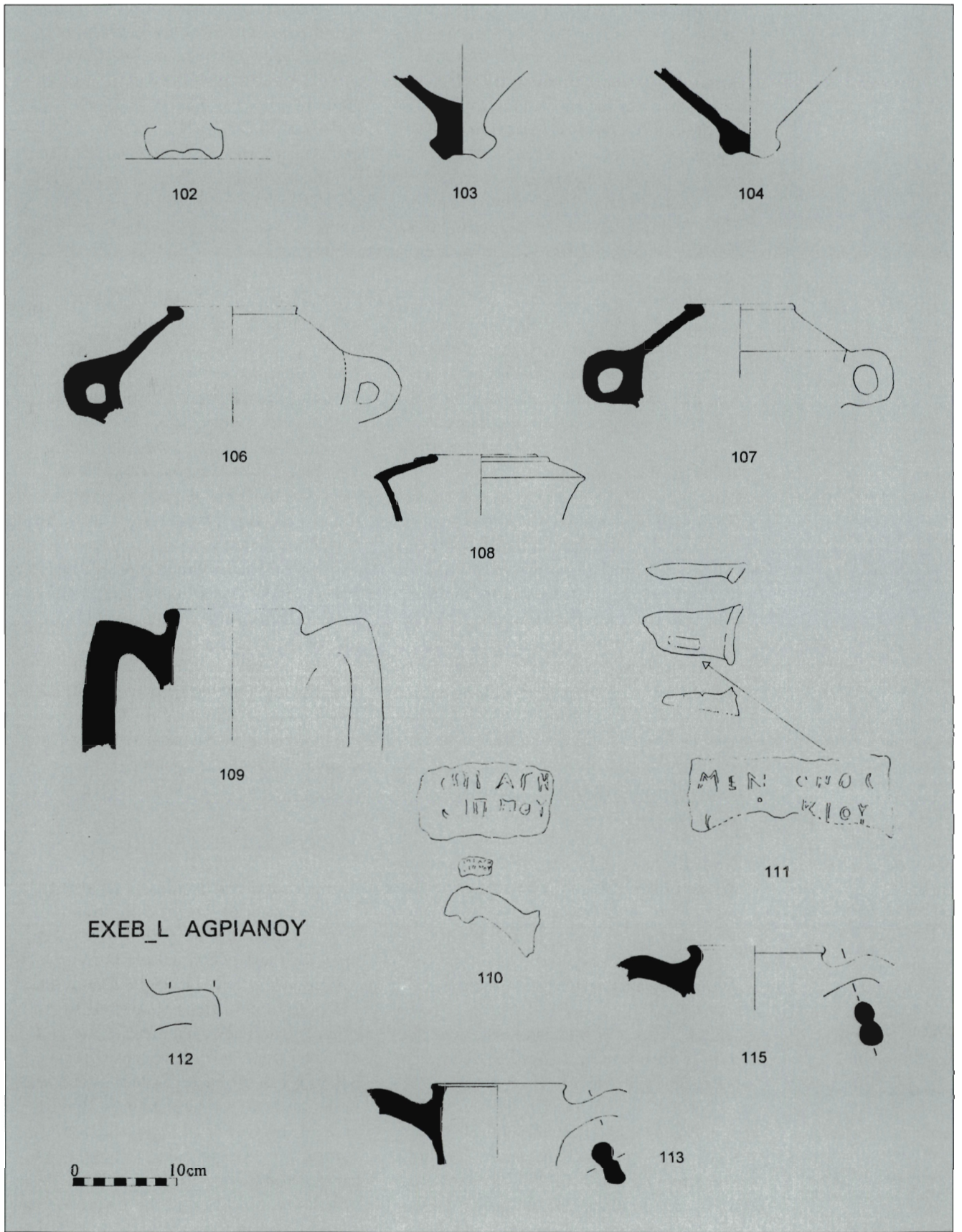


Fig. 41. Transport amphorae. (Lars Jørgensen).

tomb at Marion dated to the Cypro Archaic II period¹⁰⁹ belongs to Sagona's type 6 dated to the Persian period.¹¹⁰ Sagona accepted Gjerstad's dates for the Marion amphorae, but Zemer dated a similar amphorae in the National Maritime at Museum Haifa to the 4th to 3rd c. B.C.¹¹¹

Phoenician type amphorae were also produced in Cyprus,¹¹² 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.I1.1). 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.

Rhodian amphorae

All the Rhodian fragments belong to Hellenistic types amply attested in Cyprus.¹¹³ Six stamped handles have so far been found, but only three of them are partly readable. No. 110 reads EPI AGH/_IP-POU. Agesippos is the name of a Rhodian eponym also known from a similar stamp from Salamis dated 280-20 B.C.¹¹⁴ No. 112 reads ECEB_/AGRIANOU. Agri-anou is the name of a Rhodian month,¹¹⁵

and stamps with this month have also been found at Salamis,¹¹⁶ although none of them are similar to our stamp.

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_/AGPI-ANOY. Compact light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with few visible tiny inclusions. Very pale brown surface (10YR 8/4). At least 19 other fragment 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.¹¹⁷ The finds display a large variety of clays. A large group is made of a gritty very pale brown to pale yellow clay (10YR 8/3-2.5Y 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).

NOTE 109
Gjerstad 1935a, Marion
Tomb 82:32.

NOTE 110
Sagona 1982, 80-82.

NOTE 111
Sagona 1982, 82; Zemer
1978, cat. no. 29.

NOTE 112
Calvet 1986, 506.

NOTE 113
Lund 1993, 120.

NOTE 114
Calvet 1972, cat. no. 29.

NOTE 115
Samuel 1972, 109.

NOTE 116
Calvet 1972, cat. nos. 72-
73, 88.

NOTE 117
Empereur and Hesnard
1987, 23.

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,¹¹⁸ 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 reddish 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 (AR94.3630.AW7.214). Small knobbed 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,¹¹⁹ but the form was widely imi-

tated.¹²⁰ Three close parallels to the sigma-omega stamp have been found in Rhodes and the Athenian agora.¹²¹ According to V. Grace the abbreviation stands for Sostratos, a name mentioned several times in the Zenon archives.¹²² However, an exact identification is not possible since there seems to have been more than one man with this name. The clay described by Grace is comparable with that of the fragments from Aradippou, and the shape is described as “rather like Knidian jars of the 3rd c. B.C.”¹²³ The sigma-omega stamp is dated by Grace to the mid 3rd c. B.C.¹²⁴

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) 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,¹²⁵ 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
Pestman 1981, 423–424.

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,¹²⁶ 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.¹²⁸ Amphorae of this type have also been found at Kourion¹²⁹. The fragment from Aradippou has a low peak and is therefore probably early.¹³⁰

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,¹³¹ 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.¹³³ Spatheia have a widespread occurrence in the Mediterranean area but have not been documented previously in Cyprus.¹³⁴

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.¹³⁵ In Cyprus examples have been recorded at Amathous, in the Palaipaphos area and at Paphos.¹³⁶

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.

NOTE 126
Riley 1979, 134-135.

NOTE 127
Lund 1993, 122-123.

NOTE 128
Riley 1979, 147-148.

NOTE 129
McFadden 1946, cat. nos. 56-63.

NOTE 130
Hawkes and Hull 1947, 184.

NOTE 131
Lund 1993, 126.

NOTE 132
Lund, forthcoming.

NOTE 133
Pasquinucci 1986, 625 fig. 2:12-13.

NOTE 134
Peacock and Williams 1986, 202-203.

NOTE 135
Lund 1993, 134.

NOTE 136
Touma 1989, 873; Lund 1993, 133; Riley 1979, 214.

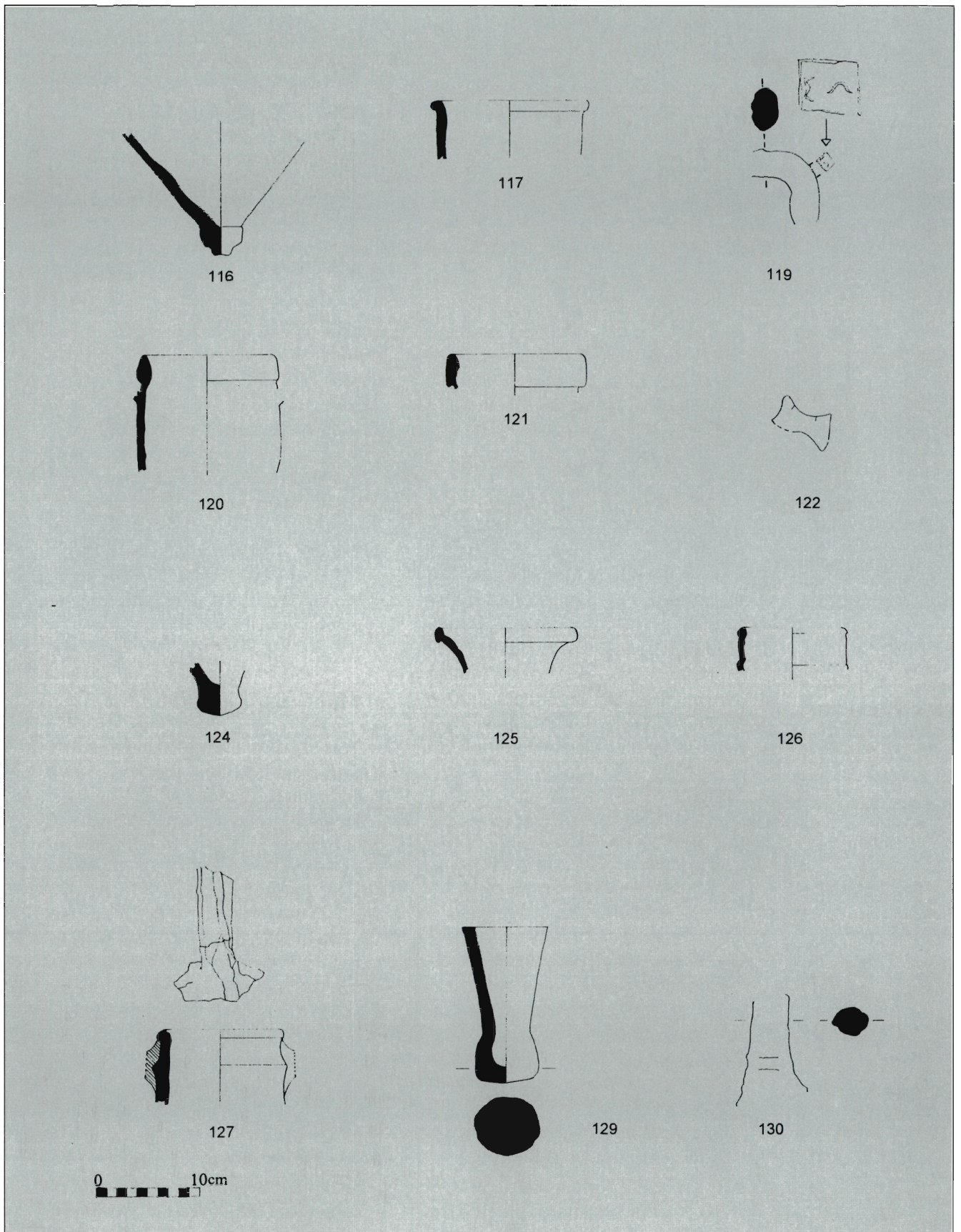


Fig. 42. Transport amphorae (Lars Jørgensen).

Fig. 43. Cat. no. 90.



Fig. 45. Cat. no. 127.

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.¹³⁷ In Cyprus plenty of BII amphorae and a kiln have documented a production site at Paphos,¹³⁸ and variants of the type were produced at Amathous and Kourion,¹³⁹ 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.A2.23+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

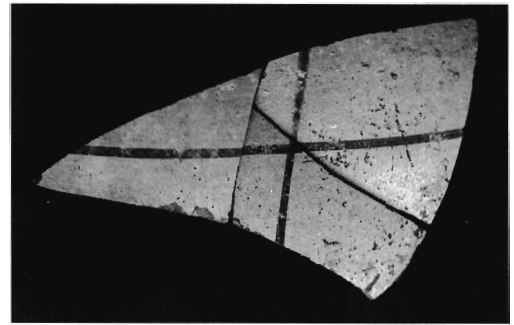


Fig. 44. Cat. no. 96.

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.¹⁴⁰

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).

NOTE 137
Riley 1979, 212.

NOTE 138
Riley 1979, 214.

NOTE 139
Empereur and Picon 1989, 236-243.

NOTE 140
Erdmann 1977, 76-77;
Gjerstad 1935, 854-859.

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.¹⁴¹ Four or perhaps five fragments of grooved bowls, nos. 131–135,¹⁴² probably belong to cast bowls of group A from the same site, where they are dated to ca 125 to 95 B.C.¹⁴³ 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.¹⁴⁴

The cast bowl has been found elsewhere in Cyprus,¹⁴⁵ 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.¹⁴⁶ But it is not exclusively an eastern type, for it has been found almost everywhere in the Empire.¹⁴⁷ 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.

131. Rim (AR95.3629.N6.10). Grooved bowl. One interior horizontal groove below edge of rim. Brown glass. Diam. uncertain. Max. th.: 0,32 cm.

132. Rim (AR94.3630.B4.AR156). Three fragments of grooved bowl. Two interior horizontal grooves below edge of rim. Olive-green glass. D.: ca 14 cm. Max. th.: 0,45 cm.

133. Rim (AR94.3631.1.AR364a). Fragment of grooved bowl. Amber-coloured glass. D.: ca 15 cm. Max. th.: 0,4 cm.

134. Rim (AR94.3729.C6.AR171). Amber-coloured glass. D.: ca 12 cm. Max. th.: 0,4 cm.

By
Rune Frederiksen

NOTE 141
Weinberg 1970 and 1973;
Grose 1986, 187–188.

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 refer-
ences n. 5; Lightfoot
1993, 22.

NOTE 146
Grose 1986, 188.

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

135. Rim (AR96.3733.A3.15). Grooved bowl. Three interior horizontal grooves below edge of rim. Dark green/honey coloured glass. D.: ca 15 cm. Max. th.: 0,65 cm.

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.

137. Rim (AR93.3531.1.11). Dark blue glass. D.: uncertain. 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.

139. Rim (AR94.3729.C6. AR172). Colourless glass. D.: ca 10 cm. Max. th.: 0,4 cm.

140. Rim (AR94.3729.C6. AR174). Colourless glass with a tinge of green. D.: ca 16 cm. Max. th.: 0,3 cm.

141. Rim (AR95.3731.3.20). 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.

143. Body sherd (AR96.3733.E3.38). Grooved bowl. Two interior grooves. Honey coloured glass. Max. th.: 0,4 cm.

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.¹⁴⁸

The fragments represent at least four ba-

sic 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.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.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.

145. (AR94.3530.C2. AR348). Folded rim fragment of flask? Slightly pale-green glass. D.: of lip 1,7 cm. Th.: ca 0,1 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 times¹⁵¹. The shape of the rim, no. 147, is basically comparable with Isings Form 3a while the depth corresponds with his Form 3b¹⁵², 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 Lightfoot¹⁵³. The two other fragments, nos. 148–149, which are body-fragments, are from a vessel of a

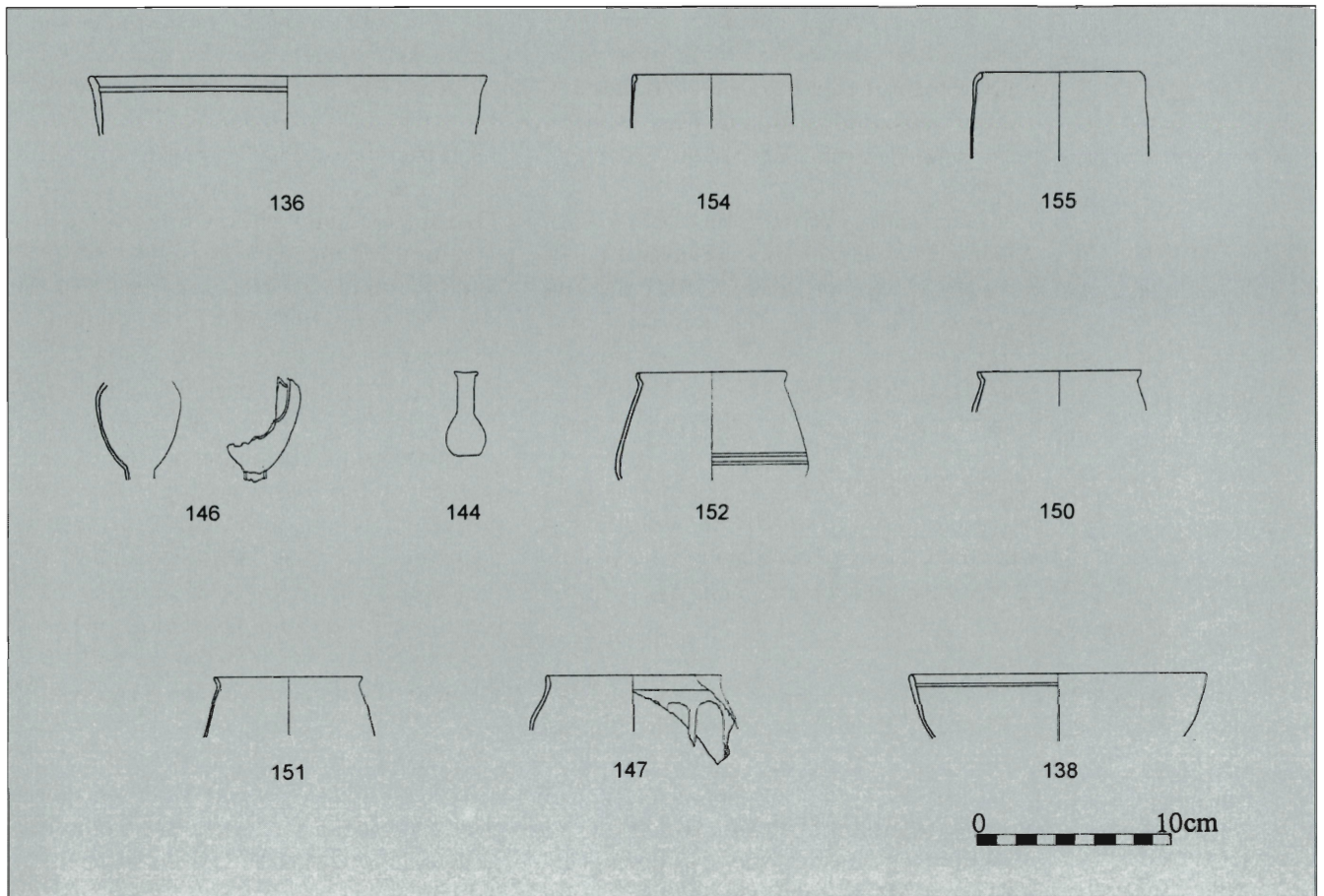
NOTE 149
Vessberg 1952, 131–132.

NOTE 150
Vessberg 1952, 131 and
134: type AIII .

NOTE 151
Isings 1957, 17–20; Lightfoot 1993, 27.

NOTE 152
Isings 1957, 18–19.

NOTE 153
Lightfoot 1993, 22–38,
especially 27–37 no. 5 fig.
44.



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.¹⁵⁴

147. Fig. 46. Rim (AR94.3629.AV5. AR118). Pale green glass. D.: 9 cm.

148. Body fragment near base (AR95.3629.N3.27). Colour 5G 7/2. Th.: 0,3 cm. Th.: at ribs 0,6 cm.

149. Body fragment (AR96.3629.S2.23). Light blue glass. Th.: 0,3 cm. Th.: at ribs 0,5 cm.

Beakers/cups

16 rim fragments of beakers or cups of a very thin and good blown quality were found.¹⁵⁵ Six of them, nos. 150 to 155, may

be attributed to two different types. Nos. 150 to 153 belong to sack-shaped beakers.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.¹⁵⁷

Fig. 46.
Glass. (Lars Jørgensen).

NOTE 154
Grose 1986, 188 cat. no. 4, pl. XXXIX:1.

NOTE 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.

NOTE 156
Vessberg 1952, 121 type All .

NOTE 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,¹⁵⁸ which is found in Cyprus in contexts from the end of the 1st c. A.D. to the Antonine and the Severan periods.¹⁵⁹

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.¹⁶⁰

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.

153. Rim (AR95.3530.C4.37). Sack-shaped beaker. Colour 5G 7/1. D.: 7 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,¹⁶¹ 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,¹⁶² 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 Mediterranean¹⁶³. In Cyprus parallels from the 7th c. have been found at Ayios Philon, Salamis¹⁶⁴ and at Saranda Kolones at Paphos and Soloi¹⁶⁵. 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 Kourion¹⁶⁶ and Saranda Kolones¹⁶⁷. 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.¹⁶⁸ 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.¹⁶⁹

156. Foot (AR95.3730.2.14). Fragment of circular folded foot of stemmed cup. Light blue glass. D.: ca 4 cm.

157. Foot (AR95.3730.A1.11). Fragment of circular folded foot of stemmed cup. Light green glass. D.: ca 4 cm.

158. Foot (AR95.3730.A1.12). Fragment of circular folded foot of stemmed cup. Light green glass. D.: uncertain.

159. Foot (AR95.3730.A1.40). Fragment of circular folded foot of stemmed cup. Pale green glass. D.: ca 4 cm.

160. Foot (AR95.3730.A2.5). Circular folded foot of stemmed cup. Colour 5G 6/2. D.: ca 4 cm

161. Foot (AR95.3730.A2.35). Fragment of circular folded foot of stemmed cup. Pale green glass. D.: ca 4,5 cm.

162. Foot (AR95.3531.1.12). Fragment of circular folded foot of stemmed cup. Colour 5G 7/1. D.: ca. 4 cm.

NOTE 158
Same as or very close to Vessberg type AI, Vessberg 1952, 120.

NOTE 159
Vessberg 1952, 119-120.

NOTE 160
Vessberg 1956, 198-199; cf. Grose 1986, 189.

NOTE 161
Isings 1957.

NOTE 162
Almost identical with a shape found at Ayios Philon in Cyprus published by Taylor and Megaw 1981, 226-227 fig. 46 no. 27.

NOTE 163
Young 1993, 40. The type is also common in Egypt, while it apparently does not exist in Italic glass, see Vessberg 1952, 124.

NOTE 164
For Ayios Philon see supra no. 22; For Salamis see Chavane 1975, 57-59, 59 no. 156, 60 no. 161, 61 no. 163, 62 no. 165-166, pl. 18 and 63.

NOTE 165
Young 1993, 41 n. 13 with references.

NOTE 166
Young 1993, 41, one found with coin of Justinian II (A.D. 685-695).

NOTE 167
Megaw 1971, 131-32 fig. 5, 146.

NOTE 168
Catling 1972, 77-78; Young 1993, 41.

NOTE 169
Cf. Hayes 1972, 425; Lund 1996, 110.

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, 1991–1996¹⁷⁰

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 Pumiathon of Kition (362–312 B.C.), because most have been found in close association with Kition.¹⁷¹ It has been demonstrated that during the classical period tiny silver coins and bronzes did not circulate far from the places where they were minted¹⁷² 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

NOTE 170

I wish to thank the excavator, Dr. L. Wriedt Sørensen, for entrusting me with the study of the coins, Mr. Andreas Georgiades, conservator of the Cyprus Museum, for treating skillfully the coins and Richard C. Anderson for improving the English text.

NOTE 171

Callot 1992, 297–300; *idem* 1993, 47–49. These coins were previously attributed to Evagoras II of Salamis; see for example BMC Cyprus, 60–61 nos. 68–73.

NOTE 172

Price 1979. Most bronze coins of Pumiathon of Kition have been found in his kingdom: in the ancient city and its immediate surroundings, in ancient Idalion and Tamassos, in Louroujina, Lythrodontas, Kafizin, Pyla and Dekelia. Only single items are from further away, in the area of Nicosia, Salamis, Kophinou, Amathus and Kouriorion, cf. Destrooper-Georgiades, in press.

weighing 12,775g, Fig. 47, 3, bears the usual Ptolemaic types but on the reverse the legend ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ running right downwards, ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ left upwards; in the field left is a club and above it the monogram of Tyre ὤ, in the field right the Greek letter Λ, and below it the monogram Ϝ; between the eagle's legs the letter Α may be distinguished. This coin was struck in Tyre as the symbols of the mint are the club of Herakles and the monogram ὤ. It can be attributed to Ptolemy II Philadelphos in the year Λ, his 30th regnal year, in 256/5 B.C., during the magistrature of an official whose name is indicated by his monogram Ϝ. The meaning of the letter Α between the legs of the eagle remains unclear.¹⁷³

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 Ϟ, 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.¹⁷⁴ The coin may be dated to after 285 B.C.; the trident countermark, also attributed to Cyprus, was added later.¹⁷⁵

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 ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ 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.¹⁷⁶

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

NOTE 173

BMC Ptolemies, 31 no. 81; Svoronos 1904-1908, vol. II, 99 no. 657; vol. III, pl. XIX no. 24; vol. I, col. ρπα' (181); vol. IV, col. 111 (he suggests that the letter between the legs of the eagle points to a secondary magistrate in the mint of Tyre, but who served for only a short time; Regling 1908, col. 466; SNG Cop, Ptolemies, no. 488; SNG Milano, Ptolemaei, no. 130; Davesne 1989, vol. I, 193 nos. 4405-6, 259-261; vol. II, pl. 137 no. 4406.

NOTE 174

de Callatay 1996, 79.

NOTE 175

Svoronos 1904-1908, vol. II, 88 no. 601; vol. III, pl. XIV no. 13; vol. I, col. ρμη', ρξθ' (148, 169); vol. IV, col. 98-101; Regling 1908, col. 466; Cox 1959, 10, dates the coins to 285-266; Davesne 1989, 275-278, attributes similar coins to Alexandria and dates them to between 274/3 and 266/5 B.C.; on the trident countermark see Cox 1959, 97, dating it to after 266 B.C.; Nicolaou 1990, 108, is sceptical about this date; Davesne 1989, 303, hesitates to date it to between 265 and 260 B.C. or to attribute it to Cyprus.

NOTE 176

BMC Ptolemies, liii, 67 nos. 3-4, pl. XV.7; Svoronos 1904-1908, vol. II, 187 nos. 1160-61; vol. III, pl. XXIX.4-10; vol. I, col. σ η γ'-σ η δ' (293-294); vol. IV, col. 216/17; Regling 1908, col. 483; SNG Cop, Ptolemies, nos. 648-650; SNG Milano, Ptolemaei, no. 282; coins of Ptolemy IV Philopator representing the bust of Arsinoë found in Cyprus, at Kition-Bamboula: SCE III, 52 no. 589a, 53 no. 601b, Destrooper-Georgiades 1985, 102-3, n. 46, 57, pl. XVIII.32, 40; at Idalion, cf. Nicolaou 1989, 447-453, nos. 1, 2, 11, 16, 28, 50, 52 (7 ex. and not 6 as Nicolaou 453); at Amathus, see Nicolaou 1991, 185 no. 58; at Kourion: Cox 1959, 12 no. 85 (32 ex.: Cox 12, or 42 ex.: Cox 102); Department of Antiquities of Cyprus nos. 117, 357; personal information; Kourion Basilica: Nicolaou 1990: 110 n.59 (1 ex.); at Paphos: Nicolaou 1990, 15-25 and 110 nos. 60-158 (98 ex.); at Soli, Temple B: SCE III, 505 no. 487, 508 no. 548 (2 ex.); at Mersinaki, temple area: SCE III, 351 no. 601, Destrooper-Georgiades 1985, 104-105, pl. XIX.57 (1 ex.); at Lapethos: Cox 1959, 102 n. 85 (1 ex.); at Eurychou: Nicolaou 1984, 250 nos. 254(?), 259(?), 260.

above the symbol of a lotus bud. It was struck in the year ΛΑΓ (33) which corresponds to 138/7 B.C. Its style and fabric suggest a Cypriot mint, probably Paphos.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.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 coregency, 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.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.).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 ΠΑ, written to the right of the eagle shows it was struck in the mint at Paphos.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.¹⁸²

NOTE 177

BMC Ptolemies, lxiv, 86 nos. 63-64, attributed to Ptolemy VIII rather than to Ptolemy VI, struck in Kition; Svoronos, 1904-1908, vol. II, 263 no. 1628; vol. III, pl. LIV.26; vol. I, col. υβ'(402); vol. IV, col. 315; Regling 1908, col. 497.

NOTE 178

Svoronos 1904-1908, vol. II, 230 no. 1408 (obverse similar to AR.93.58); vol. III, pl. XLVIII.18, attributed to Ptolemy VI, struck in Cyprus or in Alexandria, but in vol. I, col. τξθ'-το' (369-370), vol. IV, col. 285, in Egypt in 173-171/70 B.C., with hesitation; ID., vol. II, 264 no. 1639 = 279 no. 1705; vol. III, pl. LIV.14 (obverse similar to AR.96.522), 16; attributed to Ptolemy VIII, struck in Egypt, but in vol. I, col. υβ'-υγ' (402-403), vol. IV, col. 315/6; rather struck in Cyprus after 129 B.C.; Regling 1908, col. 492, 497-98: most probably struck under Ptolemy VIII in Cyprus; about the difficulties to attribute the coins to one of the two Ptolemies, see also Cox 1959, 104; Nicolaou 1990, 111-112.

NOTE 179

Svoronos 1904-1908, vol. II, 279 no. 1708 same variety as AR.521 and nos. 1707, 1711 nearly the same variety as AR.527 but different letters under the star; vol. III, pl. LVIII.25; attributed to Ptolemy IX (X) Soter II, but in vol. I, col. υκα'-υκβ' (421/2) = vol. IV, col. 332-4 rather attributed to Ptolemy X (XI) Alexander I (interpreting the letter in the field as an indication of a regnal year is a suggestion that must be rejected because the different letters which are attested do not fit to the current dating system of this period); Regling 1908, col. 503/4, attributed to

Ptolemy IX (X) Soter II or to Ptolemy X (XI) Alexander I; Nicolaou 1990, 41-42 nos. 315-316(?), as far as I know the only published examples of the same variety as AR.527.

NOTE 180

Svoronos 1904-1908, 278 no. 1698, 280 no. 1713, attributed to Ptolemy IX (X) Soter II, but vol. I, col. υκα'-υκβ' (421/2) = vol. IV, col. 332-4, rather to Ptolemy X (XI) Alexander I; vol. III, pl. LVIII.21, 29; Regling 1908, col. 503/4, attributed to Ptolemy IX (X) Soter II or to Ptolemy X (XI) Alexander I; SNG Cop Ptolemies, no. 674, dated to the late 2nd or early 1st c. B.C.; Nicolaou 1990, 43-46 nos. 324-356, 112-113; for this coin see Wriedt Sørensen and Grønne 1992, 201 no. 75, pl. LVI.3 (photograph of the obverse).

NOTE 181

BMC Ptolemies, 109 no. 65; Svoronos 1904-1908, vol. II, 277 no. 1689 α (same obverse die); vol. III, pl. LIX.22; vol. I, col. υκ' (420) = vol. IV, col. 332; Regling 1908, col. 498/9, 501-2; SNG Cop. Ptolemies, no. 633; SNG Milano, Ptolemaei, no. 406; this coin, mentioned in Sørensen and Grønne 1992, 201 no. 74 and pl. LVI.3 for the reverse, was erroneously described as a bronze coin.

NOTE 182

Svoronos 1904-1908, vol. II, 280 no. 1716; vol. III, pl. LVIII.32, without symbols; vol. I, col. υκα' (421), vol. IV, col. 333-34; Regling 1908, col. 504: uncertain attribution to Ptolemy IX Soter II or to Ptolemy X Alexander I; Nicolaou 1990, 50 nos. 388 and 395, 113.

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/Ϟ/I= 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

BMC Ptolemies, lxxxiii-lxxxiv, 121 no. 3, attributed to Ptolemy XV and Arsinoë IV or Cleopatra VII, 47 B.C.; Svoronos 1904-1908, vol. II, 304 no. 1843, attributed to Ptolemy XIII Auletes (80-51 B.C.) but vol. I, col. υοβ' (472) = vol. IV, col. 358, to Cleopatra VII after 47 B.C.; vol. III, pl. LXI.29; Regling 1908, col. 509, attributed to Cleopatra VII (?), dated to 51-30 B.C.; SNG Cop, Ptolemies, no. 684, dated to the end of the 2nd and the beginning of the 1st c. B.C.

NOTE 184

Babelon 1898, 205 nos. 4838-4839, not dated; BMC Cyprus, lxxxi (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.); Lichočka 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: Morrisson 1970, 288 no. 10/10 and n.; MIR III, 232 no. 222; three-quarter folles 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 every day 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-kings 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 Philadelphos, 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 the 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 Philadelphos (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

NOTE 187

See above [] and n. 2.

NOTE 188

Nicolaou 1990; Cox 1959.

NOTE 189

Of the total hellenistic coins found at Aradippou (29?), approximately 97% were struck in Cyprus; at Paphos 93% (see the convenient charts in Nicolaou 1990, 124–125); at Kourion 93%.

NOTE 190

Coins of Ptolemy II Philadelphos struck in Tyre and found at Kourion: Cox 1959, 11 nos. 73–76 (5 ex.).

NOTE 191

Coins of Ptolemy III Evergetes (247/6–222/1 B.C.) at Kourion: Cox 1959, 11–12 nos. 80–84 (7 ex.); at Paphos: Nicolaou 1990, 14–15, nos. 56–59 (4 ex.); of Ptolemy V Epiphanes (205/4–181/0 B.C.) at Kourion: Cox 1959, 12 nos. 87–89 (8 ex.); Nicolaou 1990, 25–26 nos. 170–173 (4 ex.).

NOTE 192

Coins of Ptolemy IV Philopator at Kourion: Cox 1959, 12 nos. 85–86 (33

ex.); at Paphos: Nicolaou 1990, 15–25 nos. 60–158 (98 ex.); of Cleopatra VII including the small bronzes representing a standing Zeus which might be attributed to Cleopatra VII or not (see n.14) which does not change the essential figure, at Kourion: Cox 1959, 16 nos. 122–124 (31 ex.) and 128 (21 ex.); at Paphos: Nicolaou 1990, 54–62 nos. 425–468 (44 ex.) and 469–509 (41 ex.).

NOTE 193

Coins of Ptolemy IX Soter II and Ptolemy X Alexander I at Kourion: Cox 1959, 14–15 nos. 110–119 (38 ex.); of Ptolemy IX Soter II at Paphos: Nicolaou 1990, 40–46 nos. 309–356 (48 ex.); of Ptolemy X Alexander I at Kourion: Cox 1959, 15 no. 114 (8 ex. = pl. IV instead of pl.V as referred to); at Paphos: Nicolaou 1990, 50 nos. 388, 395, with the same symbol, in total nos. 386–399 (14 ex.).

NOTE 194

Coins of Ptolemy VI Philometor and Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II at Kourion: Cox 1959, 12–14 nos. 90–109 (63 ex.); at Paphos: Nicolaou 1990, 26–40 nos. 174–308 (135 ex.).

those that have not been identified.¹⁹⁵ Except for these last instances, the quantity of coins for each Ptolemaic king is proportionally very similar in the three excavations.

Most of the coin types discovered at Aradippou have also been found at Kou-
rion, at Paphos and elsewhere in Cyprus, for example bronze coins of Ptolemy II Philadelphos which represent on the reverse an oval shield and various symbols in front of the eagle,¹⁹⁶ small coins of Ptolemy IV Philopator representing Arsinoë III,¹⁹⁷ dated coins of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes 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 Aradippou coins of Ptolemy IX Soter II are rarely attested; other coin types of this king have frequently been found in the island.²⁰²

Coins contemporary with Roman and

Byzantine coins discovered at Aradippou also appear frequently elsewhere in Cyprus, 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 determine similarities and differences in the coin circulation in the city, in the countryside, and in different regions.²⁰⁵

The results of the coin study should also be compared with the studies of other artefacts 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 numismatic evidence would indicate.

NOTE 195

Coins of Ptolemy II Philadelphos at Aradippou: AR.94.273, AR.96.477; at Kourion: Cox 1959, 9–10 nos. 50–79 (53 ex.); at Paphos: Nicolaou 1990, 11–14 nos. 34–55 (22 ex.); also at Kition-Bamboula: SCE III 63, Destrooper-Georgiades 1985, 102–103, pl. XVIII.31, 43 (2 ex.); at Idalion on the W. Acropolis: SCE II 592, Destrooper-Georgiades 1985, 100–104, pl. XVII–XVIII.22, 25 (2 ex.); at Kontoura Trachonea, T.10, SCE I, 453, Destrooper-Georgiades 1985, 105–106 n. 88, pl. XX.69–74 (6 ex.); at Soli, in the temple area at Chloades: SCE III, 508 no. 549; 529–30; in the theatre area: SCE III, 575 no. 36; 580; coins of Ptolemy I Soter at Kourion: Cox 1959, 6–8 nos. 29–49 (43 ex.); at Paphos: Nicolaou 1990, 9–11 nos. 21–33 (13 ex.); coins of Ptolemy king of Cyprus at Kourion: Cox 1959, 6–8 nos. 29–49 (43 ex.); at Paphos: Nicolaou 1990, 51–54 nos. 400–424 (25 ex.).

NOTE 196

The same variety of the Philadelphos bronze coin of Aradippou 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 Yeronisos: 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 (?) (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; Basilica, 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; Lichočka 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, Π 873/1991 (1 ex.): personal information; at Yeronisos, C.93.02, C.93.03 (2 ex.): personal information; at Mersinaki, 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, lxxxii (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; also 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 Heraclius, 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 Aghios Philon: RDAC 1981, 216, 228 nos. 14–18 (5 ex.); at Maroni Petrera: 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 no. 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.

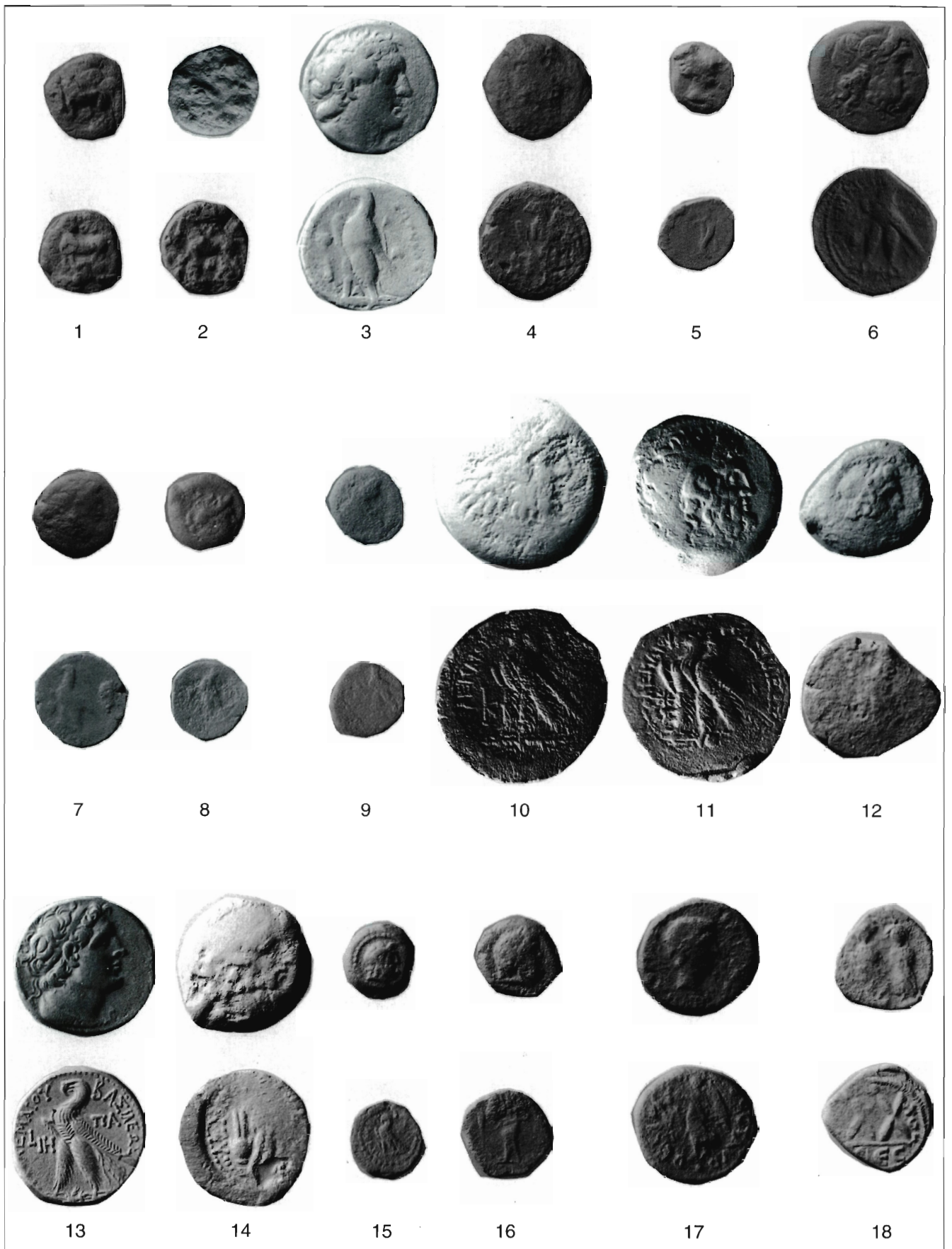


Fig. 47.

- 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 coregency 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.

Bibliography

- Abadie-Reynal, C. 1989. Céramique et commerce dans le basin égéen du IV^e au VII^e siècle, in: *hommes et richesses dans l'Empire byzantin I*. Paris, 143-159.
- Arik, N. 1995. Die Keramik aus den Südthermen von Perge, *IstMitt Beiheft* 40. Tübingen.
- Babelon, E. 1898. La collection Waddington au Cabinet des Médailles. Inventaire sommaire, *RNum* 4. sér. 2, 149-206.
- Bekker-Nielsen, T., Crabb, P., Fejfer, J., Hannevad, L., Hannevad, N., Hayes, P.P., Leonard, J.R. and Thomsen, O. 1995. Introduction, in: Fejfer, J. (ed.), *Ancient Akamas I*. Aarhus, 15-25.
- Berlin, A.M. 1997. Between Large Forces: Palestine in the Hellenistic Period, *BA* 60, 2-51.
- Burkhalter, F. 1987. La céramique hellénistique et romaine du sanctuaire d'Aphrodite à Amathonte, *BCH* 111, 353-395.
- Callot, O. 1983. Les monnaies, in: J.-F. Salles, *Kition-Bamboula II*, Les égouts de la ville classique. Paris, 104-107.
- Callot, O. 1992. Note de numismatique chypriote, in: *Studies in honour of V. Karageorghis*, *KupSpud* 54-55, 1990-1991, 297-300.
- Callot, O. 1993. Les monnaies, in: Salles et al., 47-59.
- Calvet, Y. 1972. Les timbres amphoriques (1965-1970), *Salamine de Chypre III*, Paris.
- Calvet, Y. 1983. Les Niveaux Hellenistiques, *Kition-Bamboula IV*, Paris.
- Calvet, Y. and Yon, M. 1977. Céramique trouvée à Salamine (Fouille de la Ville), in: E. Gjerstad (ed.), *Greek Geometric and Archaic Pottery found in Cyprus*. Acta Instituti Atheniensis Regni Sueciae XXVI, 9-22.
- Catling, H.W. 1972. An Early Byzantine Pottery Factory at Dhiorios in Cyprus, *Levant* 4, 1-82.
- Chavane, M.-J. 1975. Salamine de Chypre VI, *Les Petits Objets*, Paris.
- Christou, D. 1995. Chronique des fouilles à Chypre en 1994, *BCH* 119, 799-838.
- Cox, D.H. 1959. Coins from the excavations at Curium, 1932-1953 (*Numismatic Notes and Monographs* no 145). New York.
- Daszewski, W.-A. 1995. Cypriot Sigillata in Marina el-Alamein, in: Meyza and Młynarczyk (eds.), 27-39.
- Davesne, A. and Le Rider, G. 1989. Le trésor de Meydancikkale (Cilicie Trachée, 1980). Paris.
- Davidson, G.R. 1952. Corinth XII: The Minor Objects, Princeton.
- de Callataÿ, F. 1996. Les monnaies grecques et l'orientation des axes (*Glax* 12). Milan.
- Deshayes, J. 1963. La Nécropole de Ktima, *Mission Jean Bérard 1953-55*, Paris.
- Destrooper-Georgiades, A. 1985. Archéologie, numismatique et la mission suédoise à Chypre, *ArchCy* 1, 97-107.
- Destrooper-Georgiades, A. in print. Η κυκλοφορία νομισμάτων τιο Κίτιο στην κλασική εποχή και των νομισμάτων του Κιτίου έξω από το Βασίλειο του, *Proceedings of the IInd Kition Symposium*, Larnaka, 27-28/4/1996.
- Dray, E. & Plat Taylor, J. du 1951. Tsambres and Aphendrika, two Classical and Hellenistic Cemeteries in Cyprus, *RDAC* 1937-39, 24-123.
- Empereur, J.Y. & Hesnard, A. 1987. Les amphores Hellénistiques, in: P. Lévêque og J.P. Morel (eds.), *Céramiques hellénistiques et romaines II*, Paris, 9-71.
- Empereur, J.Y. and Picon, M. 1989. Les régions de production d'amphores impériales en méditerranée orientale, in: *amphores romaine et histoire économique: dix ans de recherche*, Actes du colloque de Sienne (22-24 mai 1986), *Collection de l'école française de Rome* 114, Rome, Paris, 223-248.
- Erdmann, E. 1977. Waffen und Kleinfund, Nordosttor und Persische Belagerungsrampe in Alt Paphos, *Ausgrabungen in Alt-Paphos auf Cypern*, Heft 1, Konstanz.
- Ettlinger, E., Hedinger, B., Hoffmann, B., Kenrick, Ph.M., Pucci, G., Roth-Rubi, K., Schneider, G., von Schnurbein, S., Wells, C.M., Zabehlucky-Scheffenegger, S. 1990. *Conspectus formarum terrae sigillatae italico modo confectae*. Bonn.

- Fejfer, J. and Hayes, P.P. 1995. Ancient Akamas and the Abandonment of Sites in Seventh-Century A.D. Cyprus, in: P.W. Wallace, *Visitors, Immigrants, and Invaders in Cyprus*. New York, 62-69.
- Gaber, P. 1992. The University of New Hampshire Expedition to Idalion, Cyprus. Preliminary Report, *RDAC* 167-78.
- Gatier, P.-L. 1993. Le Chantier nord. L'établissement hellénistique, in: Salles (ed.), 133-48.
- Giudice, E., Malfitana, D., Narbone, G. and Privitera, A. 1996. Terre sigillate ellenistico-romane e lucerne, in: F. Giudice, *et al.*, Paphos, Garrisons Camp, Campagna 1991, *RDAC* 1996, 212-236.
- Gjerstad, E. 1935a. Finds and results of the excavations in Cyprus 1927-31, The Swedish Cyprus Expedition II, Stockholm, 181-459.
- Gjerstad, E. 1935b. Idalion. The Western Acropolis, in: E. Gjerstad (ed.), The Swedish Cyprus Expedition II, Stockholm, 460-628.
- Gjerstad, E. 1937. Kition, in: E. Gjerstad (ed.), The Swedish Cyprus Expedition III, Stockholm, 1-75.
- Gjerstad, E. 1948. The Cypro-Geometric, Cypro-Archaic and Cypro-Classical Periods, The Swedish Cyprus Expedition IV, 2, Stockholm.
- Gjerstad, E. 1960. Pottery Types, Cypro-Geometric to Cypro-Classical, *OpAth* III, 105-122.
- Gjerstad, E. 1977. Pottery from various parts of Cyprus, in: E. Gjerstad (ed.), *Greek Geometric and Archaic Pottery found in Cyprus*. *Acta Instituti Atheniensis Regni Sueciae* XXVI, 23-60.
- Goring, E. 1988. A Mischievous Pastime, Scotland.
- Grace, V. 1979. Kouriaka, in: V. Karageorghis et al., *Studies Presented in Memory of P. Dikaios*, Nicosia, 178-188.
- Grace, V. 1986. Some Amphoras from a Hellenistic Wreck, in: Empereur, J.Y. & Garlan (eds.), *Recherches sur les amphores grecques*, Actes du colloque international organisé par le centre national de la recherche scientifique, l'Université de Rennes II et l'École française d'Athènes (Athens 10-12th September 1984), *BCH Supplément* 13, 551-565.
- Grose, D.F. 1979. The Syro-Palestinian Glass Industry in the Later Hellenistic Period, *MUSE* 13, 54-67.
- Grose, D.F. 1986. The Glass Vessels From the Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates, Kourion (Cyprus), *RDAC*, 187-191.
- Hadjisavvas, S. 1992. Olive Oil Processing in Cyprus from the Bronze Age to the Byzantine Period, *SIMA* XCIX.
- Hadjisavvas, S. 1992a. Olive Oil Production and Divine Protection, in: P. Åström (ed.), *ACTA CYPRICA*. Acts of an International Congress on Cypriote Archaeology held in Göteborg on 22-24 August 1991. Part 3, 233-249.
- Hadjisavvas, S. 1996. The economy of the olive, in: V. Karageorghis, and D. Michaelides, (eds.), *The Development of the Cypriot Economy from the Prehistoric Period to the Present Day* (Nicosia) 127-137.
- Hawkes, C.F.C. & Hull, M.R. 1947. *Camulodunum; First Report on the Excavation at Colchester 1930-39*, Oxford.
- Hayes, J.W. 1972. *Late Roman Pottery*. London.
- Hayes, J.W. 1980a. Problèmes de la céramique des VII^{ème}-IX^{ème} siècles à Salamine et à Chypre, in: *Salamine de Chypre. Histoire et archéologie. État des recherches Lyon 13-17 mars 1978*. Paris, 375-380.
- Hayes, J.W. 1980b. *Supplement to Late Roman Pottery*. London.
- Hayes, J.W. 1984. *Greek and Italian Black-Gloss Wares and Related Wares in the Royal Ontario Museum, A Catalogue*. Toronto.
- Hayes, J.W. 1985. Sigillate Orientali, in: *EAA Atlante delle forme ceramiche II. Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediterraneo*. Roma, 1-96.
- Hayes, J.W. 1991. *Paphos III. The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery*. Nicosia.
- Helly, H. 1973. Les monnaies, in: V. Karageorghis, *Excavations in the necropolis of Salamis III* (Salamis vol. 5). Nicosia. 204-213.
- Humbert, J.B. 1991. Essai de classification des amphores dites "à anses de panier", *Rbi*, 574-590.

- Isings, C. 1957.
Roman Glass - From Dated Finds, Groningen.
- Jehasse, L. 1978.
Salamine de Chypre V: La céramique à vernis noir du rempart méridional. Paris.
- Johnston, A. W. 1981.
Imported greek storage amphorae, in: V. Karageorghis et al., The non-cypriot Pottery, Excavations at Kition IV, Nikosia, 37-44.
- Johnston, A. W. 1990.
The Storage Amphorae, Aegina, Aphaia-Temple XIII, AA, 37-64.
- Jones, F.F. 1950.
The Pottery, in: Goldman, H. (ed.), Excavations at Gözlü Kule: Tarsus I. Princeton 1950, 149-296.
- Karageorghis, V. 1962.
Cronique des Fouilles et Découvertes Archéologiques a Chypre en 1961, BCH LXXVI, 327-414.
- Karageorghis, V. 1967.
Excavations in the Necropolis of Salamis I, Salamis vol. 3 (Nicosia).
- Karageorghis, V. 1970.
Excavations in the Necropolis of Salamis II, Salamis 4, Nikosia.
- Karageorghis, V. 1978.
Excavations in the necropolis of Salamis IV (Salamis vol. 7). Nicosia.
- Koehler, C.G. 1992.
A Brief Typology and Chronology of Corinthian Transport Amphorae, in: V.I. Kats and S.I. Monakhov (eds.), Greek Amphorae, Saratov. In Russian, an English version has been published on the internet: <http://www.chass.utoronto.ca:8080/amphoras/corab92.ht>
- Lichocka, B. 1984.
Les monnaies 1976-1983, in: W.A. Daszewski, B. Lichocka, J. Młynarczyk, Z. Sztetyllo, Fouilles polonaises à Kato Paphos, chantier de Maloutena, RDAC, 307-309.
- Lichocka, B. 1985.
Un type de Zeus sur les monnaies hellénistiques de Nea Paphos, in: Proceedings of the second international Cypriot congress (Nicosia, 20-25 April 1982), vol. I. Nicosia. 327-333.
- Lightfoot, C.S. 1993.
Some Examples of Ancient Cast and Ribbed Bowls in Turkey, JGS 35, 22-38.
- Lund, J. 1993.
Pottery of the Classical, Hellenistic and Roman Periods, in: L.W. Sørensen, and D. Rupp, (eds.), The Land of the Paphian Aphrodite, The Canadian Palaipaphos Survey Project II.1 Artifact Class Discussion, SIMA 104, 79-177.
- Lund, J. 1995a.
A Fresh Look at the Roman and Late Roman Fine Wares from the Danish Excavations at Hama, Syria, in: Meyza and Młynarczyk (eds.), 135-161.
- Lund, J. 1995b.
Hellenistic, Roman and Late Roman Fine Wares from the Segermes Valley - Forms and Chronology, in: S. Dietz, L.L. Sebaï and H. Ben Hassen, (eds.), Africa Proconsularis II. Copenhagen, 447-629.
- Lund, J. 1996a.
Fine Wares from the Hellenistic through the Late Antique Periods, in: L.W. Sørensen, Preliminary Report of the Danish Archaeological Excavations at Panayia Ematousa, Aradippou 1993 and 1994, RDAC, 144-155.
- Lund, J. 1996b.
From archaeology to history? Reflections on the chronological distribution of ceramic finewares in South Western and Southern Asia Minor from the 1st to the 7th c. AD, in: M. Herfort-Koch, U. Mandel and U. Schädler, (eds.), Hellenistische und kaiserzeitliche Keramik des östlichen Mittelmeergebietes. Kolloquium Frankfurt 24.-25. April 1995. Frankfurt a.M., 105-125.
- Lund, J. forthcoming.
Cypriot Sigillata as possible evidence of sea-trade involving Cyprus, in: R. Hohlfelder and L. Swiny, (eds.), Res Maritimae - Cyprus and the Eastern Mediterranean, Prehistory through the Roman Period.
- Lund, J. forthcoming
The "pinched-handle" transport amphorae as evidence of the wine trade of Roman Cyprus.
- Mcfadden, G.H. 1946
A Tomb on the Necropolis of Ayios Ermoyenis Kourion, AJA 50, 449-489.
- Mackensen, M. 1993.
Die spätantiken Sigillata- und Lampentöpfereien von El Mahrine (Nordtunesien): Studien zur nordafrikanischen Feinkeramik des 4. bis 7. Jahrhunderts, Münchner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 50. München.
- Maier, F.G. 1989.
Palaces of Cypriot Kings, in: V. Tatton-Brown, (ed.), Cyprus in the East Mediterranean in the Iron Age. London, 16-27.
- Maier, F.G. and Wartburg, M.-L. v. 1985.
Excavations at Kouklia (Palaepaphos). Thirteenth Preliminary Report: Season 1983 and 1984, RDAC, 100-121.

- Malfitana, D. 1992.
Ceramica romana, in: F. Giudice, *et al.*, Paphos, Garrion's Camp, Campagna 1988, RDAC, 229-237.
- Malfitana, D. 1993.
Terree *varia* sigillate, in: F. Giudice, *et al.*, Paphos, Garrion's Camp. Campagna 1989, RDAC 297-304.
- Malfitana, D. 1994.
Terre sigillate ellenistico-romane e lucerne, in: F. Giudice, *et al.*, Paphos, Garrion's Camp, Campagna 1990, RDAC, 245-255.
- Masson, O. & Sznycer, M. 1972.
Recherches sur les Phéniciens à Chypre, Paris.
- Masson, O. and Hermary, A. 1988.
Les fouilles d'Ohnefalsch-Richter à Idalion en 1894, centre d'études chypriotes 10. 2, 3-14.
- McClellan, M.C. and Rautman, M.L. 1994.
The 1991-1993 Field Seasons at Kalavassos-Kopetra, RDAC, 289-307.
- Megaw, A.H.S. 1971.
Excavations at 'Saranda Kolones', Paphos. Preliminary Report on the 1966-67 and 1970-71 Seasons, RDAC, 131-146.
- Meyza, H. *et al.* 1995.
Cypriot Sigillata and Cypriot Red Slip Ware: problems of origin and continuity, in: Meyza and Młynarczyk (eds.), 179-202.
- Meyza, H. and Młynarczyk, J. (eds.), Hellenistic and Roman Pottery in the Eastern Mediterranean. Advances in Scientific Studies, Warsaw 1995.
- Meyza, H. forthcoming.
Cypriot Red Slip - Development of the Ware (An Attempt at Refinement).
- Michalides, D. 1992.
Cypriot Mosaics (Nicosia).
- Michaelides, D. 1996.
The economy of Cyprus during the Hellenistic and Roman Periods, in: Karageorghis, V. and Michaelides, D. (eds.), The Development of the Cypriot Economy from the Prehistoric Period to the Present Day, 139-151.
- Młynarczyk, J. 1990.
Nea Paphos in the Hellenistic period. Nea Paphos III. Varsovie.
- Morrisson, C. 1970.
Catalogue des monnaies byzantines de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Tome Ier. D'Anastase Ier à Justinien II (491-711). Paris.
- Nicolaou, I. 1963.
Coins, in: A. Pieridou, A Hellenistic-Roman tomb at Kyra, RDAC 1963, 38-39.
- Nicolaou, I., Mørholm O., 1976.
Paphos I. A Ptolemaic coin hoard. Nicosia.
- Nicolaou, I. 1984.
A Hellenistic and Roman tomb at Eurychou-Phoenikas, RDAC 1984, 234-256.
- Nikolaou, I. 1985.
Excavation in the Eastern Necropolis of Amathus in 1984, RDAC, 257-285.
- Nicolaou, I. 1989.
Numismatics. Catalogue, Idalion 1970-1977, in: L.E. Stager, A.M. Walker (eds.), American expedition to Idalion, Cyprus 1973-1980 (Oriental Institute communications no.24). Chicago.
- Michaelidou-Nicolaou, I. 1990.
Paphos II. The coins from the house of Dionysos. Nicosia.
- Nicolaou, I. 1991.
The coins, in: V. Karageorghis, O. Picard, Chr. Tytgat (eds), Les nécropoles d'Amathonte. Tombes 110-385 V (Études chypriotes XIII). Nicosia. 177-194.
- Michaelidou-Nicolaou, I. 1993.
Four Ptolemaic/Roman hoards from Cyprus, NumChron, 11-29
- Oliveri, R.A., Pafumi, S.P. and Privitera, A. 1996
Ceramica Ellenistica, in: F. Giudice, *et al.*, Paphos, Garrisons Camp, Campagna 1991, RDAC 1996, 182-211.
- Pafumi, S. 1992.
Ceramica ellenistica, in: F. Giudice, *et al.*, Paphos, Garrion's Camp, Campagna 1988, RDAC, 223-229.
- Pafumi, S. 1993.
Ceramica ellenistica, in: F. Giudice, *et al.*, Paphos, Garrion's Camp. Campagna 1989, RDAC 295-297.
- Pafumi, S. 1994.
Ceramica ellenistica, in: F. Giudice, *et al.*, Paphos, Garrion's Camp, Campagna 1990, RDAC, 233-243.
- Papageorghiou, A. 1990.
Chroniques des fouilles à Chypre en 1990, BCH 114, 941-985.
- Papageorghiou, A. 1993.
Cities and Countryside at the end of Antiquity and the beginning of the Middle Ages in Cyprus, in: A.A.M. Bryer and G.S. Georghallides, (eds.), "The Sweet Land of Cyprus." Papers Given at the Twenty-Fifth Jubilee Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies, Birmingham, March 1991. Nicosia, 27-51.

- Papuci-Władyka, E. 1995.
Nea Pafos. Studia nad ceramiką hellenistyczną z polskich wykopalisk (1965-1991). Kraków.
- Pasquinucci, M. 1986.
Ricerche archeologico-topografiche nella fascia costiera Tirrenica, in: amphores romaine et histoire economique: dix ans de recherche, Actes du colloque de Sienne (22-24 mai 1986), Collection de l'école française de Rome 114, Rome, Paris, 620-625.
- Peacock, D.P.S. & Williams, D.F. 1986
Amphorae and the Roman Economy, London, New York.
- Pestman, P.W. 1981.
A guide to the Zenon Archives, Leiden.
- Petit, T. 1993.
Le palais. Rapport sur les travaux de l'école française à Amathonte de Chypre en 1992, BCH 117, 696-707.
- Petit, Th. 1995.
Remarques sur la céramique «subclassique» et hellénistique, à vernis noir et à engobe, du «Palais» d'Amathonte, in: Meyza and Młynarczyk (eds.), 277-298.
- Price, M.J. 1979.
The function of early Greek bronze coinage, *AnnStItNum*, Suppl.25, 351-365.
- Rautman, M.L., Gomez, B., Neff, H. and Glascock, M.D. 1993. Neutron Activation Analysis of Late Roman Ceramics from Kalavassos-Kopetra and the Environs of the Vasilikos Valley, RDAC, 233-264.
- Regling, K. 1908.
Urteile über die ersten drei Bände des I.N. Svoronos, Die Münzen der Ptolemaer, in: I.N. Svoronos, vol.IV, col.441-513.
- Riley, J.A. 1979.
The Coarse Pottery from Berenice, in: J.A. Lloyd (ed.), Excavations at Sidi Khrebish Benghazi II, Tripol, 91-467
- Römer, Ch. 1995.
Die rot engobierte Kerami im Unteren Habur-Gebiet, in: Meyza and Młynarczyk (eds.), 351-363.
- Rosenthal-Heginbottom, R. 1995.
Imported Hellenistic and Roman Pottery, in: J. Berg, A. Gilboa, B. Guz-Zilberstein, A. Raban, R. Rosenthal-Heginbottom, I. Sharon and E. Stern, Excavations at Dor, Final Report Volume I B. Areas A and C: The Finds, QEDem Reports 2. Jerusalem, 183-288.
- Sagona, A.G. 1982.
Levantine storage jars of the 13th to 4th century B.C., *OpAth* XIV, 73-110.
- Samuel, A.E. 1972.
Greek and Roman Chronology, München.
- Salles, J.-F., Callot, O., Calvet, Y., Gatier, P.-L. and Oziol, Th. 1993.
Kition-Bamboula IV. Les niveaux hellénistiques. Paris.
- Salles, J.-F. and Callot, O. 1993.
Vestiges architecturaux et stratigraphiques. Le chantier sud, in: Salles (ed.), 81-131.
- Salles, J.-F. 1995.
Céramiques hellénistiques de Kition-Bamboula, in: Meyza and Młynarczyk (eds.), 397-414.
- Schneider, G. 1995.
Roman red and black slipped pottery from NE-Syria and Jordan. First results of chemical analysis, in: Meyza and Młynarczyk (eds.), 415-422.
- Sear, D.R. 1987^{2nd}
(Rev.ed.). Byzantine coins and their values. London.
- Seefried, M. 1986.
Glass in Cyprus from the Late Bronze Age to Roman Times, RDAC, 145-149.
- Slane, K.W., Elam, J.M., Glascock, M.D. and Neff, H. 1994
Compositional Analysis of Eastern Sigillata A and Related Wares from Tel Anafa (Israel), *Journal of Archaeological Science* 21, 51-64.
- Slane, K.W. 1997.
The Fine Wares, in: S.C. Herbert, (ed.), *Tel Anafa II 1: The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery*, *Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Volume* 10 Part 3. Michigan, 247-393.
- Stager, L.E., Walker, A. and Wright, G.E. 1974.
American Expedition to Idalion, Cyprus. First Preliminary Report: Season of 1971 and 1972, ASOR.
- Stern, E. 1978.
Excavations at Tel Mevorakh (1973-1976). Part I: From the Iron Age to the Roman Period, QEDem 9.
- Svoronos, I.N. 1904-1908
Die Münzen der Ptolemaer, vols.I-III (1904). vol.IV (1908), col.1-438: German translation of vol.I by W. Barth. Athens.
- Sørensen, L.W. and Grønne, C. 1992,
Report of the Archaeological Soundings at Panayia Emaousa, Aradhippou, Cyprus 1991, RDAC, 185-203.

- Sørensen, L.W. (with a contribution by J. Lund) 1996. Preliminary Report of the Danish Archaeological Excavations at Panayia Ematousa, Aradippou 1993 and 1994, *RDAC*, 135-157.
- Taylor, J.P. and Megaw, A.H.S. 1981. Excavations at Ayios Philon, The Ancient Carpasia. Part II. The Early Christian Buildings, *RDAC*, 209-250.
- Thalmann, J.P. 1977. Céramique trouvée à Amathonte, in: E. Gjerstad (ed.), *Greek Geometric and Archaic Pottery found in Cyprus*. *Acta Instituti Atheniensis Regni Sueciae XXVI*, 65-84.
- Touma, M. 1989. La céramique proto-byzantine d'Amathonte: remarques sur le matériel trouvé en 1988, *BCH* 113, 871-875.
- Vessberg, O. 1952. Roman Glass in Cyprus, *Opuscula Archaeologica VII*, 109-165.
- Vessberg, O. 1956. The Hellenistic and Roman Periods in Cyprus, in: Vessberg and Westholm, 128-75 and 193-219.
- Westholm, A. 1937. Vouni. The Necropolis at Korakas, in: E. Gjerstad (ed.), *Finds and results of the excavations in Cyprus 1927-31*, The Swedish Cyprus Expedition III, Stockholm, 298-339.
- Vessberg, O. and Westholm, A. 1956. The Swedish Cyprus Expedition IV.3: The Hellenistic and Roman Periods in Cyprus. Stockholm.
- Weinberg, G.D. 1970. Hellenistic Glass From Tel Anafa in Upper Galilee, *JGS* 12, 17-27.
- Weinberg, G.D. 1973. Notes on Glass from Upper Galilee, *JGS* 15, 35-51.
- Williams, C. 1989. Anemurium: The Roman and Early Byzantine Pottery, *Subsidia mediaevalia* 16. Toronto.
- Young, S.H. 1993. A Preview of Seventh-Century Glass From the Kourion Basilica, Cyprus, *JGS* 35, 39-47.
- Zemer, A. 1978. Storage Jars in Ancient Seaside, Haifa.

Abbreviations

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| ArchCy | Archaeologia Cypria |
| BMC Cyprus | G.F. Hill, A catalogue of the Greek coins in the British Museum, Cyprus. London 1904 |
| BMC Ptolemies | S.R. Poole, A catalogue of the Greek coins in the British Museum, The Ptolemies, kings of Egypt. London 1883 |
| CCEC | Cahiers du Centre d'Etudes chypriotes |
| DOB II, 1 | Ph. Grierson, Catalogue of the Byzantine coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection. vol. II, 1. Phocas and Heraclius (602-641). Washington 1968 |
| IBC I | H. Wroth, Catalogue of the Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum. vol. I. London 1908 |
| MIB III | W. Hahn, Moneta Imperii Byzantini. vol. 3. Von Heraclius bis Leo III. Alleinregierung (610-720). Vienna 1981 |
| RPC I | A. Burnett, M. Amandry, P.P. Ripolles, Roman Provincial Coinage. Vol. I, From the death of Caesar to the death of Vitellius (44 BC-AD 69). Part I: Introduction and Catalogue. Part II: Indexes and Plates. London-Paris 1992 |
| SCE | E. Gjerstad, The Swedish Cyprus Expedition, Finds and results of the excavations in Cyprus 1927-1931, vol. I-III. Stockholm 1934-1937 |
| SNG Cop, Cyprus | Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals in the Danish National Museum. vol. 34. Cyprus. Copenhagen 1956 |
| SNG Cop, Ptolemies | Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals in the Danish National Museum. vol. 43. Egypt: the Ptolemies. Copenhagen 1977 |
| SNG Milano, Ptolemaei | Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Italia, Milano, Civiche raccolte numismatiche. vol. XIII. Aegyptus. 1. Ptolemaei. Milan 1989 |

Acknowledgements

I want to thank the following institutions for permission to publish the illustrations of my paper: The Danish State Museum of Art, Copenhagen; Department of Prints and Manuscripts, for fig. 1; The Director of the Hans Andersen Museum, Odense, Niels Oxenvad, for fig. 2; The Royal Library, Copenhagen. Department of Manuscripts, for fig. 3; The Library of the Academy of Fine Arts, Copenhagen, for fig. 4, and the Trustees of the British Museum, London for figs. 5 - 6. I also want to thank Lisbeth Havrehed who revised my English manuscript and Dr. Elias Bredsdorff who allowed me to use his translation of parts of H.C. Andersen's letter to Carsten Hauch.