

(Re)discovering Street A in Nea Paphos, Cyprus. Results of Trial Trench III at Maloutena (season 2021)



Abstract: This paper discusses data from excavations in Trial Trench III, set in the western part of the Villa of Theseus in Nea Paphos, Cyprus. The study aims to reconsider the diachronic development of Street A, located at the site of Maloutena, based on the results of stratigraphic analysis correlated with a typological study of collected pottery assemblages. More than 15000 pottery fragments representing a chronology ranging from the Late Classical (4th century BC) to the Byzantine period (7th century AD) were examined in their stratigraphic contexts in order to clarify the sequence observed during the excavations. As a result, it was possible to distinguish three phases of site development: Early Hellenistic, Middle Hellenistic, and Early Roman, followed by a phase related to robbing activity dated to the Byzantine period, and the final phase associated with natural processes on the abandoned site. This approach has allowed to correlate the new stratigraphic research results with previous knowledge about Maloutena as well as to challenge prior assumptions about its early history – in particular, those pertaining to the establishment of Street A and the first use of the Hellenistic street grid in the area.

Keywords: Cyprus, Nea Paphos, Maloutena, Street A stratigraphy, Hellenistic pottery, Roman pottery

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INTRODUCTION

NEA PAPHOS: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The city of Nea Paphos, located on the southwestern coast of Cyprus, is presumed to have been established at the end of the 4th century BC (see the discussion summary in Balandier 2020). However, it did not gain administrative importance until the end of the 3rd century BC, when it became the seat of a Ptolemaic *strategos* (Młynarczyk 1990: 121–122; Cayla 2018: 75–81). During the Early Roman period (30 BC – end of 2nd century AD), at least three earthquakes struck the city: in 17/15 BC, AD 76–77, and in the mid-2nd century AD (for an overview of sources, see Młynarczyk 1990: 33–34; for new data about the last earthquake, see Papuci-Władyka forthcoming). Nevertheless, the city retained its high status as “Augusta, Claudia, Flavia Paphos, the Sacred Metropolis of the cities of Cyprus” (after Conroy 2011). The Late Roman period (AD 284–491) was the final phase in the development of many edifices due to a series of earthquakes that occurred in the 4th century AD (Ambraseys 2009: 157). The final abandonment of the Villa of Theseus (VT) in the mid-5th century AD (Medek-sza 1992: 42), followed by “squatter” activity until the late 6th to early 7th century AD, marks the end of ancient settlement (for a detailed discussion on the city’s development, see Maier and Karageorghis 1984; Młynarczyk 1990; Papuci-Władyka forthcoming).

Nea Paphos was built on a peninsula overlooking the harbor bay. The original plan of the city was based on an orthogonal layout introduced to the Cypriot urban planning during the Hellenistic period (see plan in Młynarczyk 1990: 160–177, Fig. 16). At the localities of Maloutena and Ktisto, this arrangement persisted until the Late Roman period, for instance in the organization of the already mentioned VT, as well as other wealthy edifices, e.g. the House of Aion (HA), the House of Dionysos (HD), and the House of Orpheus (HO). However, due to the scarcity of archaeological remains, the street layout and the dimensions of the original Hellenistic insulae, as well as their diachronic development have remained largely unclear. Thus, one of the main goals of the Maloutena and Agora Archaeological Project in Paphos, Cyprus, Joint Polish Warsaw and Jagiellonian Universities Expedition (MA-P) has been to reconstruct the Paphian grid based on a combination of trial excavations and innovative computational methods (see also Kubicka-Sowińska et al. 2024). The project, launched in 2020,¹ is a continuation of the study of the Paphian grid started by Młynarczyk (1985; 1990: 160–177) and already revisited during the Paphos Agora Project research (Miszcz, Ostrowski, and Papuci-Władyka 2020). The comprehensive study covered the monumental public zone of the Agora and the residential quarter at the locality of Maloutena.

1 See more at <https://pcma.uw.edu.pl/en/2023/02/18/project-ma-p-maloutena-and-agora-in-paphos/>

STREET A

Street A was located in the southwestern part of the city (see plan in Młynarczyk 1990: 162, Fig. 16). It was identified during surveys below the Southern Portico of the VT (Młynarczyk 1990: 173–174) and rescue excavations associated with mosaic shelter construction (Meyza 2003: 257; Daszewski et al. 2004: 286–289), as well as excavations in the HO (Papageorgiou 1991: 825; Rekowski et al. 2019: 203, 205, Fig. 8; 2021: 41). Still, the diachronic development of the street has never been

studied in detail. This analysis is based on the data obtained from Trench MAL/TT.III² excavated within the framework of the MA-P Project in the summer season of 2021. The paper aims to reconstruct the character and function of the street, correlating its phases with events in adjacent insulae. To achieve this goal, comprehensive stratigraphical and pottery analyses have been undertaken.

Trench MAL/TT.III (6 m × 3 m) is aligned with Street A, encompassing a section of this street and the southern and

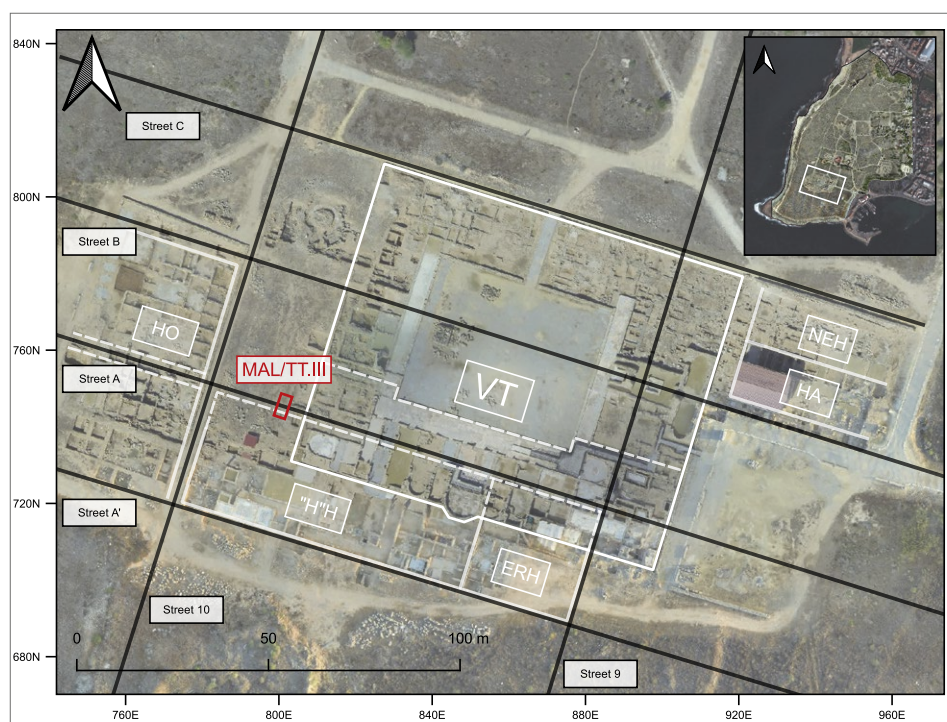


Fig. 1. Location of Trial Trench III at Maloutena (MAL/TT.III) (in red). Layout of the Hellenistic street grid at the site (in black). Layout of buildings recognized at Maloutena: the so-called “Hellenistic” House (“H”H), Early Roman House (ERH), House of Orpheus (HO), House of Aion (HA), and North Eastern House (NEH) (in white) (MA-P Project | processing M. Michalik)

- 2 Designations of archaeological trenches excavated during the MA-P Project comprise the abbreviated site name, MAL (for the Maloutena site), indication of the type of trench, TT (Trial Trench), and inventory number.

northern curbs of the neighboring insulae. It is an extension of rescue trench K3³ (Daszewski et al. 2004: 286–287) located between the VT, the HO, and the so-called “Hellenistic” House (“H”H)⁴ [Fig. 1].

The trench was set to the west of Trench Sq.8/85 in Room 23 of the VT (Karageorghis 1986: 860) and an unnamed trench which, in turn, is located west of Room 76 of the VT (Daszewski et al. 2010: 512).⁵

AIMS OF THE RESEARCH

The first objective of the excavations in Trench MAL/TT.III was to verify the dating of the main rainwater collector, which was related to the establishment of the street. The entire street-based drainage system at Maloutena was, thus far, assumed to have been constructed in the same period, at the end of the 4th century BC. This assumption was initially proposed by Michałowski during the early stages of the excavations (cf. Karageorghis 1966a: 355–358), based on the results of limited soundings and the exposure of the Street B drain section. Despite the dissenting opinion of Karageorghis (1966b: 12; Kapera 1968: 136), who argued that this structure was in fact later and dated it generally to the Hellenistic period, the first hypothesis remained unchallenged by further studies (e.g. Daszewski et al. 1984: 303–304; Daszewski 1985: 287–291; 1998: 7; Młynarczyk 1985; 1990: 160–177).

Nonetheless, more recent developments in the study of the city’s early history have necessitated a reconsideration of this topic.

The second objective was to investigate the development of the Hellenistic street during the Early Roman period. Of special interest was the relation of the phases of Street A to the changes in buildings occupying the insula to the south of it, especially the emergence of the “H”H and the Early Roman House (ERH), a rich *domus* used at least until the 2nd century AD (Papuci-Władyka forthcoming). Although the Hellenistic drain and, subsequently, the street seem to have been in use simultaneously to the buildings (early 2nd century AD, after Młynarczyk 1990: 173), the data obtained from the neighboring insula of the HO appeared to suggest that Street A, or at least its western part, had been

3 K3 belongs to a group of small test trenches excavated prior to laying foundations for an unfinished canopy over the site. Remarkably, the survey revealed stratifications from the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods undisturbed by Late Antique buildings.

4 The last phase of the insula (located between latitudinal Streets A, A', and longitudinal Streets 9 and 10) occupied by the “H”H and ERH dates from the end of the 1st – beginning of the 2nd century AD and was in use at least until the end of the 2nd century AD (Papuci-Władyka forthcoming). Nonetheless, the excavations below the edifice revealed earlier, i.e. Hellenistic and Early Roman, occupation within the insula, dating back to the beginning of the 3rd century BC, if not before (Meyza, Romaniuk, and Więch 2017).

5 The field naming system, as devised by the Polish Archaeological Mission (PAM) in years 1965–2019, assigns numbers to trenches within buildings (e.g. VT, HA, “H”H) and within the rooms (R.=Room) of these buildings, so “Trench VT W of R.76” is a trench located west of Room 76; “Sq.8/85 in R.23 of VT” means square No. 8 excavated in 1985 in Room 23 of the VT.

closed and incorporated into the new buildings already in the aftermath of the earthquake of 17/15 BC or AD 76–77 (Rekowska et al. 2021: 41). Such a sequence of events was never taken into account for the area under investigation, as the northern curb of the “H”H and ERH insula has not been identified to date due to the buildings being partially concealed below the Southern Portico of the VT.

The third objective was to discuss the different pottery categories uncovered at Maloutena within their stratigraphical and chronological contexts. These were examined to understand the intricate relationships of the site deposits and to determine their chronology (compare previous studies on pottery and stratigraphy from the site, e.g. Młynarczyk 1990: 184–193; Papuci-Władyka 1995; Meyza 1995; Lichocka and Meyza 2001; Meyza 2007; Więch 2017).

METHODOLOGY

EXCAVATION METHOD AND STRATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

The excavation procedure applied in the MA-P Project follows the method developed by Harris, adjusted to the site conditions during the Paphos Agora Project (see Harris 1997; Papuci-Władyka et al. 2018: 535, 545–546; Miszk 2020: 127).⁶ Each stratigraphical unit was classified either as a context or as a structure.⁷ The term “Context” refers to successive layers recognized as the excavations progressed. These strata represent events in human activity at the site and comprise occupation layers, backfills, debris layers, etc. All were defined and recorded describing the character of the deposit, soil color (defined

with Munsell Soil Color Charts), density, and granulation to determine the type of events associated with the deposition processes. The preserved structures, such as foundations, walls, floors, etc., were described indicating their elevation, orientation, and construction technique. All stratigraphical units were recorded and georeferenced within the site’s geodetic grid, and the progress of excavations (following exploration of each context) was documented with the use of orthophotogrammetry (for the method, see Ostrowski et al. 2024). Movable objects (potsherds, glass fragments, bones, shells, etc.) were collected according to their context, while special finds were registered separately.⁸

6 The excavation at MAL/TT.III and subsequent stratigraphical analysis were conducted by M. Michalik with the help of students of archaeology from the Jagiellonian University, the University of Warsaw, and international volunteers between 13 September and 14 October 2021. The analysis of pottery material was conducted by M. Kajzer (table ware and lamps), U. Wicenciak (plain ware, storage vessels, and kitchen ware), J. Oleksiak (amphorae and kitchen ware), and K. Niziołek (table ware).

7 All designations of structures comprise the abbreviation “S.” followed by an inventory number, e.g.: S.12. For the inventory of structures, see Appendix 2.

8 Special finds from the Maloutena site are recorded separately and labeled with the letters MZ. The assemblage of special finds from MAL/TT.III includes mainly bronze and iron nails as well as corroded metal items, which do not contribute information relevant to this study.

POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE STUDY

The establishment of the chronology of each context was the primary goal of the project, therefore particular emphasis was placed on the study of pottery, which constituted a key dating asset in the investigated trench.⁹ It comprised six categories: table ware (TW), amphorae (AM), plain ware (PW), storage vessels (SV), kitchen ware (KW), and lamps (L). The pottery was studied macroscopically, with the naked eye and with a handheld magnifying lens (x10) in natural light, accompanied in some cases by a DinoLite Digital Microscope. The aim was to define basic features (e.g. inclusions, voids, hardness, the feel of the surface, and color) sanctioning a correct assignment to macroscopic fabric groups (for a more

detailed methodological description, see Marzec, Kajzer, and Nocoń 2020). As the main goal of this paper is to outline the chronological changes in the excavated area, the technological aspects of the ceramics are not discussed in detail. Instead, the main focus is the typology of the vessels. The best-preserved diagnostic sherds (rims, bottoms, and handles) were documented and analyzed to define the vessels' chronology based on published parallels.

Detailed information on the excavated contexts is provided in Appendix 1, and the structures are listed in Appendix 2. The pottery is presented by category: TW in Appendix 3, AM in Appendix 4, PW and SV in Appendix 5, KW in Appendix 6, and L in Appendix 7.

STRATIFICATION, LANDSCAPE, AND ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

The stratification investigated in trench MAL/TT.III reaches a depth of 2 m below the modern ground surface set at 8.70 m above mean sea level (henceforth AMSL). Nineteen distinct structures were unearthed, and 44 contexts were distinguished (see below, Appendices 1 and 2 and trench plans in [Figs 4–8]). A total of 15260 pottery fragments were collected, but only 18.60% of the assemblage (2792 fragments) was classified as diagnostic [Fig. 2]. Selected specimens helped to reconstruct the vessels' chronology, ranging from the end of the 4th century BC to the 7th century AD, while their correla-

tion with the recorded strata resulted in distinguishing four major chronological phases of human activity: Phase 1 (Early Hellenistic, dated to the late 3rd – early 2nd century BC), Phase 2 (Middle Hellenistic, dated to the 2nd century BC), Phase 3 (Early Roman, from the 1st to the mid-2nd century AD), and Phase 4 (Byzantine, from the 5th to the 7th century AD). Phase 5 seems to be related to natural accumulation processes (see Harris Matrix in [Fig. 3]).

In trench MAL/TT.III, like elsewhere in Nea Paphos, karstic bedrock constituted an uneven bedding that rose to levels rang-

9 Scanty coin finds, which have yet to be analyzed, provide no data essential for the present study.

ing from 6.42 m to 6.77 m AMSL, which on a rocky coastal site may be interpreted as the level of the original constructions

(as suggested by Młynarczyk 1990: 187; see also geoarchaeological research on the site by Kalicki, Chwałek, and Frączek 2020).

PHASE 1: EARLY HELLENISTIC PERIOD

Contexts accumulated above the bedrock and reaching elevations of approximately 7 m AMSL were assigned to Phase 1. All strata associated with this period yielded pottery assemblages of a mixed chronology. The overall chronological span of the deposits fell between the end of the 4th century BC and the late 3rd to early 2nd century BC, with the majority of shapes attributable to the 3rd century BC.

STRUCTURE 34 AND CONTEXT 244

The only relic related to the original bedding was an ambiguous masonry block, S.34 [see *Fig. 4*]. It was set vertically in a crevice of the bedrock and had a perforation resembling a mounting for a thin

post; however, its function remains unknown. The overlying Context 244, accumulated in the area between structures S.22, S.29, and S.31 (see below), was the chronologically earliest deposit. It shortly predated or was contemporary to the delineation of the street.

Altogether, the pottery material collected consisted of 493 fragments including 87 diagnostic sherds. The TW assemblage contained 22 diagnostic sherds, mainly open forms, i.e. black gloss (BG) plates and bowls, color-coated ware (CCW), and, rarely, red slip ware (RSW). Some fairly unique shapes, like the CCW lekane rim of Knidian origin (244/P44) and a BG saltcellar (244/P48), were re-

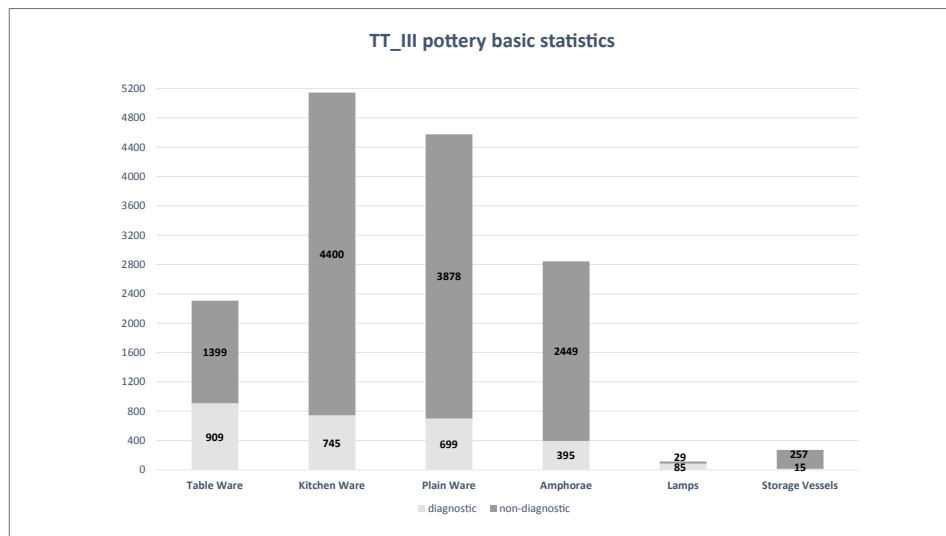


Fig. 2. Pottery from trench MAL/TT.III: the main categories displaying respective sherd counts of diagnostic and non-diagnostic fragments (MA-P Project | processing M. Kajzer)

corded as well. Another BG vessel was an imported bowl with an out-turned rim (244/P53). Two fragments of so-called

“Palestinian cups” (244/P94) of Rhodian origin were also documented. One fragment of a CCW bowl (244/P55) was of

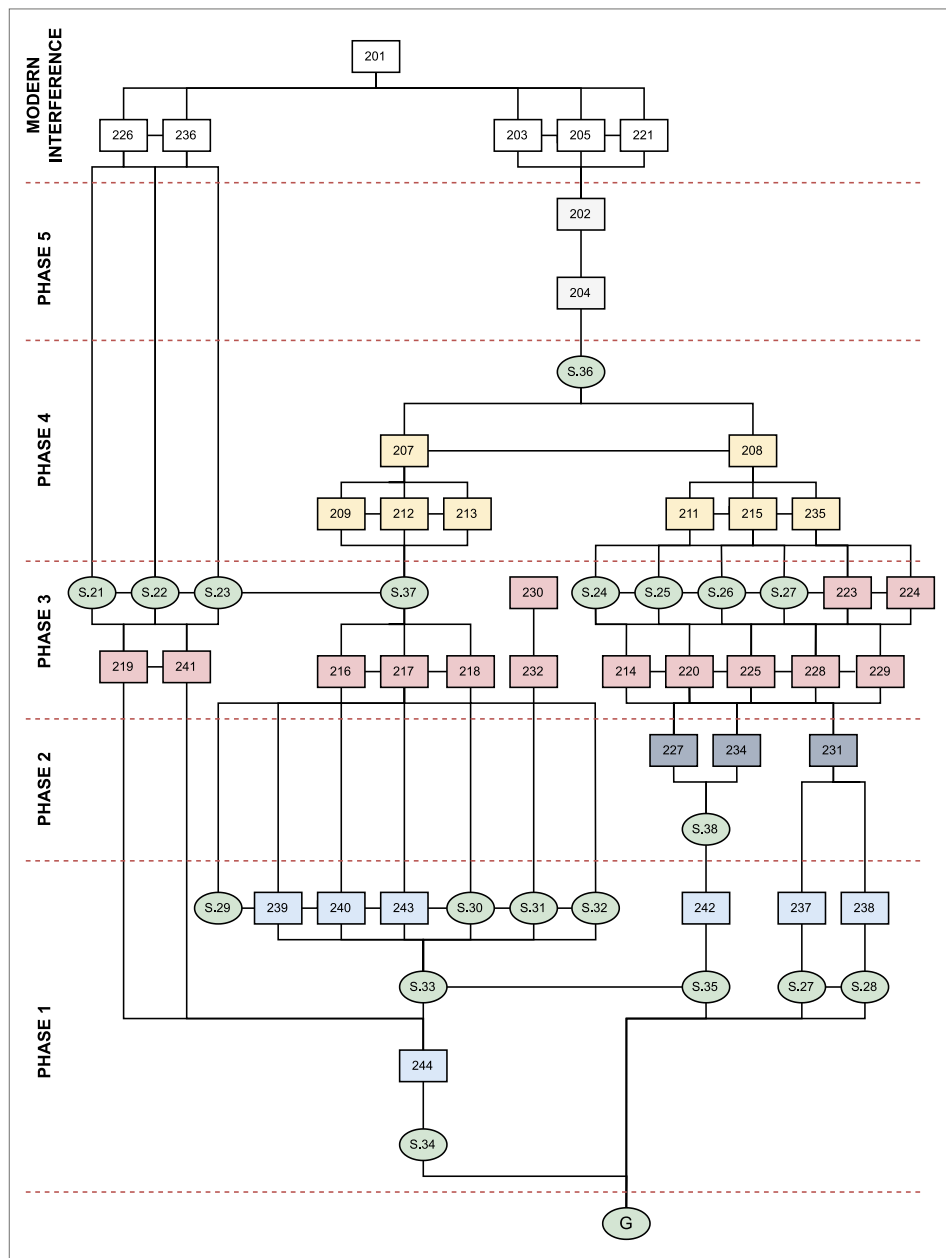


Fig. 3. Harris Matrix of Trial Trench III at Maloutena (MAL/TT.III) (MA-P Project | processing M. Michalik)

particular interest due to the presence of captured air bubbles on its surface indicating an unsuccessful firing process.

The failed bowl was never used and was discarded, certainly near the production site, which attests to its local provenance.

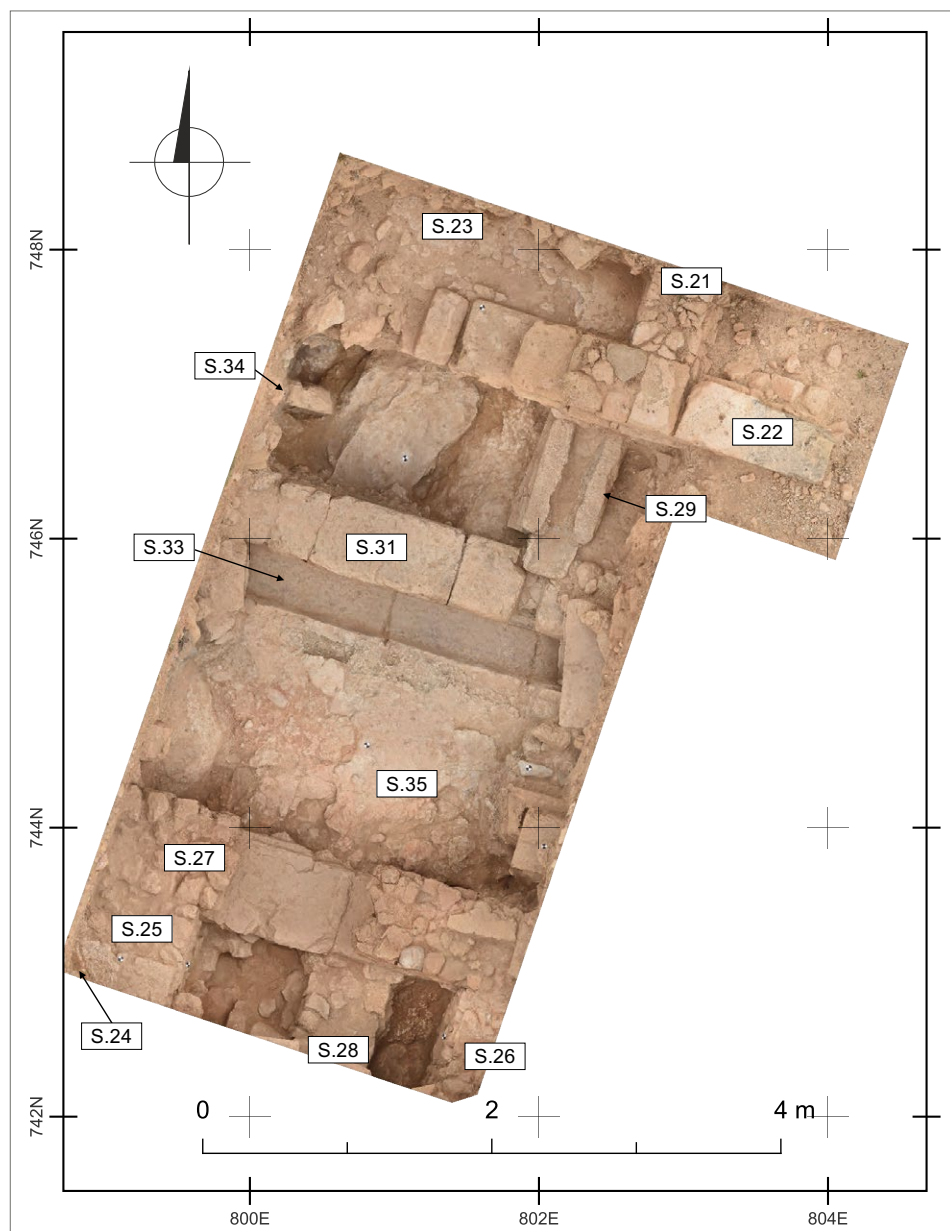


Fig. 4. Orthophoto of structures at MAL/TT.III. The Hellenistic street drain (S.29, S.30, S.31, S.32, S.33), the Early Roman building in the northern insula (S.21, S.22, S.23), and the building in the southern insula (S.24, S.25, S.26, S.27) (MA-P Project | processing M. Michalik)

The AM assemblage from Context 244 was limited and comprised only 24 pottery sherds with six diagnostic fragments. The material consisted solely of wine containers and could be divided into Cypriot products of local (244/P14) and regional (244/P69) production and Aegean imports represented by Early Hellenistic Knidian (244/P70) and Ephesian (244/P31) types.

Vessels in the PW category included four different forms: jugs, bowls, lids, and unguentaria. They were made of a fabric typical of the Early Hellenistic period in Paphos, characteristic of the Late Classical and Early Hellenistic periods, distinguished by its light green hue and numerous coarse black inclusions (*Fig. 36*: MG 41, 42, 44, and 45, see Appendix 6). The jugs and lids (244/P3, 244/P13, 244/P43, and 244/P78) were of a well-cleaned but poorly fired ware. The basins were likely local or regional products (244/P25). Some vessels were imports from outside Cyprus, for example two unguentaria (244/P1, P2) made in the same Aegean, perhaps Rhodian, workshop. A bowl fragment with a modeled rim (244/P42), made of a ceramic mass with an abundant shell and slate admixture, was an import from Berenike/Benghazi. The SV group was represented by one wall fragment with applied decoration, presumably a local product (244/P103).

The KW assemblage in Context 244 contained merely 122 pottery sherds including only 12 diagnostic fragments. The material primarily consisted of various cooking pots and, sporadically, casseroles. Most of the material seemed to be pro-

duced locally (244/P5, 244/P68). Aegean imports were represented by a single cooking pot handle.

STRUCTURES 29, 30, 31, 32, AND 33 (STREET DRAINAGE), CONTEXTS 239, 240, AND 243

After the deposition of Context 244, a U-shaped duct, S.33, was installed to serve as the bottom of a street drain. In addition, bedrock fractures to the south of wall S.32 were leveled with S.35, lime screed mixed with small river pebbles [see *Fig. 4*]. Intriguingly, it created a leveled surface (at 6.75 m AMSL) only on the southern side of the drain. In the final shape, the main street collector was oriented northwest–southeast and had a semi-rectangular cross-section. It was constructed with the use of the abovementioned U-shaped segments (S.33) at the bottom and with additional walls (S.31 and S.32) along its sides. Interestingly, the walls were built using different techniques. The northern one (S.31) was constructed of massive, rectangular stone slabs perfectly fitted and set along the edge of the conduit. In addition, an inlet discovered inside this wall was linked to a transversal, most likely open channel, S.29. It too consisted of a U-shaped masonry segment but of a much smaller size. The main drain's southern wall (S.32), in turn, was built of crushed stones [*Figs 5, 6*]. The drain cover consisted of rectangular stone slabs (S.30) [see *Fig. 5*].¹⁰ It was at a higher elevation than the Phase 1 layers, which might suggest that the channel in question was only partially subterranean; it had to be accessible

10 A similar construction has been reported from Street B (Karageorghis 1966a: 356, *Fig. 111*) and Street P (Rowe 1999: 271, *Fig. 2*).

to allow cleaning in case of blockage, at least in the initial period of its operation. Due to poor state of preservation, S.30

and S.32 were partly dismantled (S.32 as Contexts 239, 240, and 243) to determine the channel's construction date.

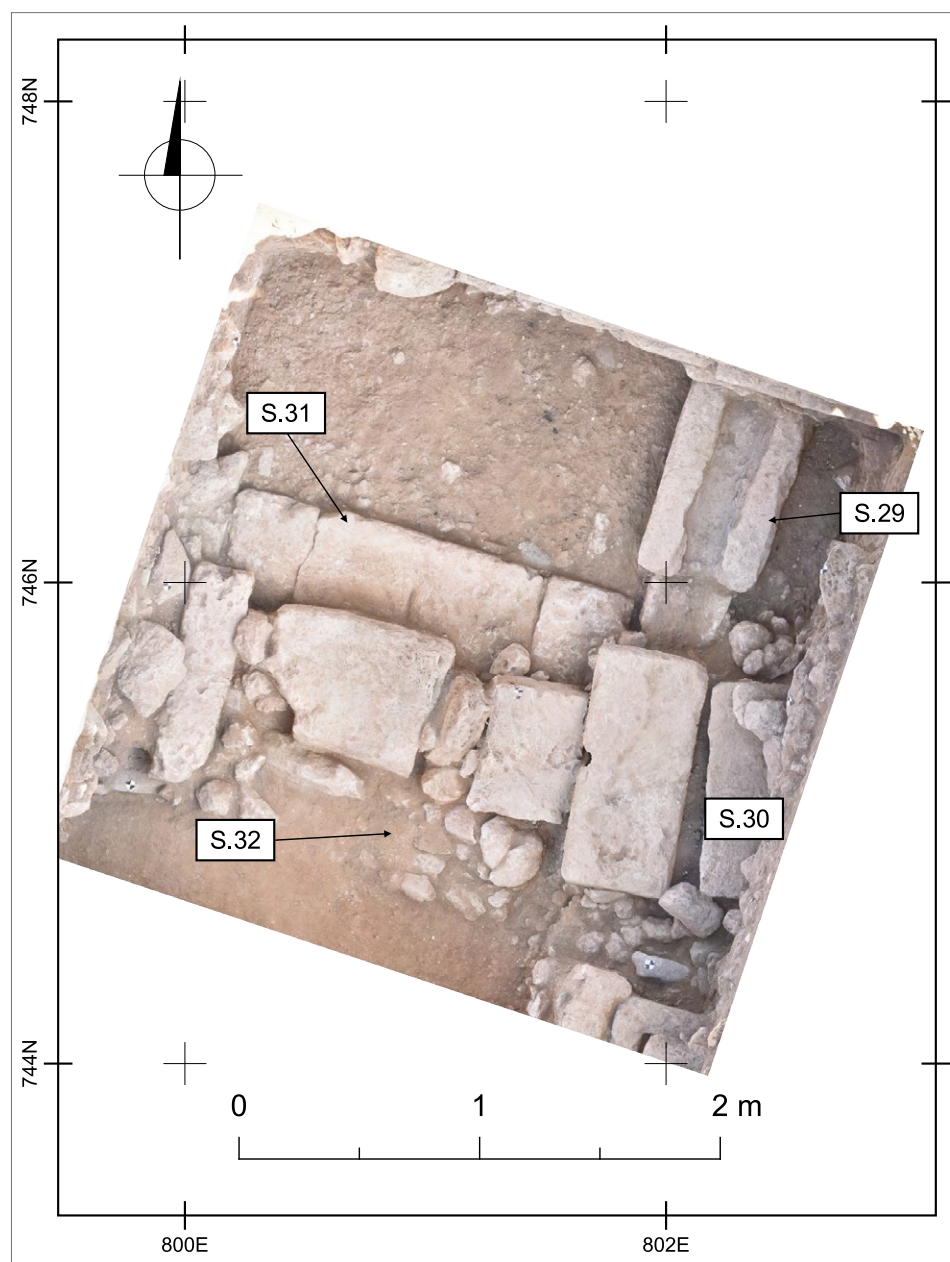


Fig. 5. Orthophoto of the Hellenistic street drain infrastructure (S.29, S.30, S.31, S.32) (MA-P Project | processing M. Michalik)

The collected material included 2114 sherds with 149 fragments classified as diagnostic. Fine ware pottery, 68 sherds, was the most numerous category among these fragments. The assemblage consisted mainly of BG, RSW, gray ware (GW), and CCW, all typical of the Early Hellenistic phase (3rd century BC). Single sherds representing earlier wares, dated no later than the Classical period, comprised a body fragment and a rim of White Painted ware¹¹ (240/P17) and a few fragments with inner black-on-red decoration (239/P28). Open forms dominated among the shapes and were represented mainly by echinus bowls, plates (including fish plates), cups, and skyphoi fragments. More distinctive specimens included the bottom of a GW plate with roulette and stamp decoration (fragments found in Contexts 239, 240, and 243) and a shallow conical bowl with a ledged rim and remains of painted decoration in the form of an incised floral twig (240/P43). A massive plate with molded rim (239/P34), which joined together with fragments found in Contexts 241 and 242, was probably a Cypriot imitation of West Slope ware. In addition, single fragments of closed forms were recorded. Among them was a reconstructed upper part of a jug with a ribbed neck (239/P107) that might be dated to the early 2nd century BC.

The AM material consisted of 246 sherds with a humble count of only eight diagnostic fragments. The assemblage was dominated by amphorae of Cypriot origin, with the majority of distinguished wares originating from the

production center in Kourion. Among these, the predominant types were Kourioté amphorae 1A and 2A (239/P104 and 239/P105), which are considered wine containers (Lund 1993: 119). They occurred alongside other products of local origin (240/P3). As already noted (cf. Dobosz 2013: 563–564), the AM material from this period included a large share of Aegean imports. The most common were wine containers produced in Knidos (239/P103) and Ephesos (239/P2). Rare imports from Central Phoenicia occurring in the assemblage were represented by neckless torpedo-shaped transport jars (239/P39).

PW consisted of 46 diagnostic sherds. Dominant among them were open forms such as basins or big bowls with triangular rims (239/P65+P67), wide outward-facing rims (240/P41), or flat rims (240/P38). The bowl bases were massive and flat, set on a disk (240/P32 and 240/P35). Closed forms, like small vessels for liquids with straight or thickened rims (243/P1), were mostly represented by fragments of handles with oval cross-sections (240/P32A). It is worth noting that the ceramic masses with white inclusions (limestone?) (MG 23 and MG 38) were probably of local or regional origin. Macroscopic assessment revealed only one bowl imported from Kourion (239/P73).

The KW material from these contexts comprised 599 sherds with only 35 diagnostic fragments. The material included predominantly local products, with the flaring rim casserole (239/P95) as the most common type. One *orlo bifido* rim of an imported casserole was recorded

11 Probably White Painted V ware, see Młynarczyk 2021: 557–558.

(240/P29), as well as an out-turned rim of a casserole with a very pronounced groove for placing a lid (243/P2). Cooking

pots with incurved (239/P78) and flaring rims (239/P94 and 240/P27) were well represented in the described contexts.

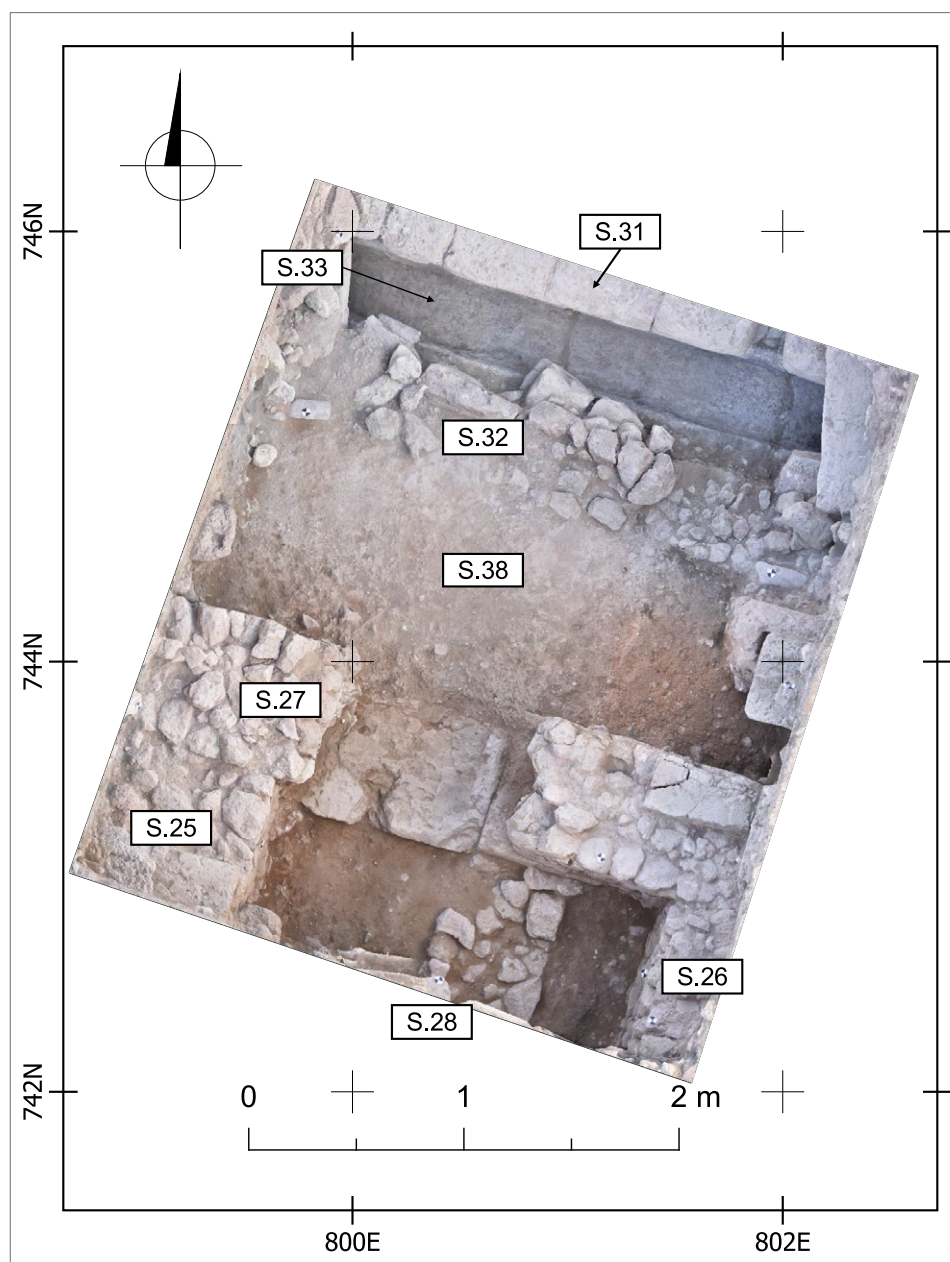


Fig. 6. Orthophoto of Hellenistic remains: street drain (S.31–33), street surface (S.38), and the building in the southern insula (S.27, S.28) (MA-P Project | processing M. Michalik)

The KW material also included two locally produced Hellenistic lids (243/P4 and 243/P6).

Only one lamp fragment (239/L1) was found in the layers under discussion. It represented an Attic BG lamp with a globular profile, dated to the late 4th – early 3rd centuries BC in Paphos (Kajzer et al. 2021: 304–305).

STRUCTURE 38 (STREET PAVEMENT), CONTEXT 242

Context 242 was excavated to the south of wall S.32. It was most likely a contemporary layer deposited during the construction of the drain wall S.32, since some of the collected vessel fragments joined together with sherds from Context 239 (discussed above). Probably after the deposition of Context 242, the earliest street pavement, S.38, was laid at an elevation of 7.00 m AMSL [see Fig. 6]. Unfortunately, its state of preservation in MAL/TT.III was very poor due to activity in subsequent Phases 2 and 3.

Context 242 included as many as 1813 pottery fragments, with PW as the majority. TW was represented by 95 diagnostic sherds. Among them, a series of well-preserved BG plates (242/P54, P242/71, and 242/P103) and early CCW and GW vessels were recorded. In terms of functional categories, bowls and drinking vessels clearly dominated the assemblage. The latter group contained a fragmentarily preserved skyphos with plastic decoration on the handles, presumably of Pergamene origin (242/P77+242/P85). Single RS (242/P66) and black-on-red (242/P82) fragments represented the Classical (4th century BC or earlier) tradition.

The AM group consisted of 192 sherds with 15 diagnostic fragments. The assemblage followed a pattern observed for the entire Phase 1, with the majority of the material attributable to Cypriot production (Kourion type 1A: 242/P219 and 242/P221). Most imports had come from Aegean production centers such as Knidos (242/P227) and Rhodes (242/P207). The latter was represented by a diagnostic fragment of a Rhodian double-barreled handle. Additionally, a Punic tubular amphora handle (242/P218) belonging to a Sicilian fish-sauce container (Botte 2012: 600) was found.

The PW category included a variety of vessels used for holding liquids and preparing food. Jugs featured different types of rims, including straight (242/P160), triangular (242/P130+151, 242/P142, and 242/P145), and round (242/P140+158). Open forms were represented by bowls of small (242/P132, 242/P134, 242/P135, and 242/P150) and large size, such as a mortarium-shaped type with a wide everted rim (242/P170+184, 242/P198, and 242/P205). Three base types were attested among these vessels: flat and massive ones (242/P153, 242/P175, 242/P196, and 242/P199), bases likely attributable to bowls, and ring bases characteristic of jugs (242/P183, 242/P201, and 242/P204). Some PW vessels were made of white-admixed fabric (MG 38, western Cyprus?), and some were imports from Kourion (MG 9 and MG 20). Lids represented various types, both regional (242/P163, Kourion) and probably imported from outside the island, as indicated by the presence of gold mica (242/P143). A few storage vessel walls were also found, including one with a square rim (242/P223), which had probably belonged to a local product.

The abundant KW assemblage from Context 242, the largest among Phase 1 layers, consisted of 454 sherds with 48 diagnostic fragments. Local material dominated, showcasing the standard Early Hellenistic set of kitchen vessels. Cooking pots with rims that were either incurved (242/P19 and 242/P30) or flaring (242/P26), as well as casseroles with a vertical flaring rim, flat base (242/P34), or a more horizontally flaring rim (242/P14) were found in this context. The KW assemblage was complemented by lids and casserole handles possibly manufactured in another Cypriot production center (the Morphou Bay production region being a plausible place of origin).

Six lamp fragments were recorded in Context 242. Three of them, poorly preserved, represented the so-called saucer type with an open wheel-made body. Two fragments were classified as watch-shaped lamps with a globular body. One of the latter represented Attic BG lamps similar to fragment 239/L1; another was presumably of local origin. The fourth specimen was a lower part of a lamp with a biconical profile made of Rhodian CCW (cf. Kajzer et al. 2021: 311–313).

STRUCTURES 27, 28 (HELLENISTIC BUILDING) AND CONTEXTS 237, 238

Contemporary events in neighboring insulae are difficult to trace based on data from MAL/TT.III. The tributary channel S.29 was presumably associated with a building adjacent to the street from the north, but its function and arrangement are unknown. In the insula across the street, wall S.28 and a probably contemporary masonry bottom of a curb founda-

tion, S.27, formed part of a south-facing building that could be associated with the phase in question [see *Figs 4, 6*]. The chronology of this building was indicated by strata accumulated between later Structures S.25, S.26, and S.27 (Phase 3, see below). The western deposit, excavated as Context 237, was most probably related to the functioning of the building. Context 238, in turn, deposited in the eastern part, may be related to the period of destruction of this building, as it contained some stone rubble. Unfortunately, the assemblage was too limited to validate these hypotheses.

Context 237 yielded 134 pottery fragments, of which only ten might be classified as diagnostic. The TW material included six diagnostic fragments. The sherds represented CCW and BG wares and comprised almost exclusively open forms. One massive body fragment with painted red slip stripes (not illustrated) was the only fragment of a closed vessel, possibly a table amphora.

The AM material, limited to 16 non-diagnostic sherds, provided an inconclusive dating.

The PW vessels were represented by two fragments: an overfired rim fragment of a lid (237/P7) and a burnt, flat base of small diameter, likely from a juglet (237/P9). SV comprised three wall fragments whose ceramic mass indicated a regional origin (MG 1). Notably, this assemblage also contained wall fragments of a kitchen installation, probably a stationary utility container or a cooking oven.

The KW assemblage was limited and included 51 pottery sherds with only two ambiguous fragments of cooking pot handles (not illustrated).

Context 238 included a total of 84 pottery sherds but only six diagnostic fragments. Thus, the collected material was not distinctive. TW consisted of two diagnostic sherds, a foot of an unidentified imported jug (238/P2), and a CCW

fragment (not illustrated). The PW assemblage included three diagnostic fragments: two jug rims (238/P3 and 238/P4) and a rim of a bowl (238/P5). In addition, four wall fragments of a kitchen installation were recorded in this context.

PHASE 2: MIDDLE HELLENISTIC PERIOD

The assemblage of ceramic shapes from MAL/TT.III included a significant number of pottery shapes attributed to the Middle Hellenistic period (dated to the 2nd century BC). However, securely identified stratigraphical units attributable to this period were few due to earthworks carried out in Phases 3 and 4. In general, Phase 2 contexts were small and yielded a limited set of pottery fragments, among which the dominant 2nd century BC sherds were accompanied by a few residual earlier fragments. These units could be tentatively identified as reaching an elevation of at least 7.35 m AMSL (in the highest recorded strata). Without a doubt, the drain infrastructure (S.29, S.30, S.31, S.32, S.33) and the street level (S.38) established in Phase 1 were in use during the 2nd century BC [see Fig. 6].

STRUCTURES 27 AND 28 (HELLENISTIC BUILDING), CONTEXT 231

The Middle Hellenistic period marked the definite decommissioning of the building recorded as S.27 and S.28 in the southern insula. The abandonment and potential leveling of the area was made evident by the overlying Context 231.

The thin Context 231 contained 228 sherds with 33 diagnostic fragments. As many as 22 of them represented TW,

mostly open forms, bowls and plates made of CCW. A rim fragment of a jug (231/P10) was the only deviation from this otherwise homogeneous repertoire of forms. The material slightly differed from that of the previously discussed layers assigned to Phase 1. The assemblage contained some vessel forms (like the shallow bowl 231/P24) associated with the Early Hellenistic period (3rd century BC), but the other forms, the absence of BG ware, and the predominance of CCW indicated a date in the 2nd century BC.

The AM assemblage was limited, consisting of 49 sherds with only two diagnostic fragments. The material mostly represented local production (231/P27) with a minor contribution of Aegean imports (231/P26).

The PW vessels included five diagnostic fragments. The best-preserved ones were a lid (231/P29) and a handle of a jug (231/P30). The technological characteristics of the vessel fragments from this context indicated that they were primarily local wares. No SV were present.

The KW assemblage in this context consisted of 65 pottery sherds with only four diagnostic fragments of cooking pots and casserole handles (not illustrated). Local fabrics dominated in the material.

STRUCTURE 27 (CURB FOUNDATION), CONTEXTS 234 AND 227

Some contexts representing the discussed phase were also preserved below an extension of the curb wall S.27 (added in Phase 3, see below [Figs 4, 8]). Among them were Contexts 227 and 234.

Context 234 yielded 152 pottery fragments. Unfortunately, only nine sherds were classified as diagnostic. Seven represented TW and were dated between the late 4th century BC and the 2nd century BC. Despite the small number of sherds, a variety of wares were represented, including an Attic BG bolsal or skyphos (234/P8), a Late Classical (late 4th century BC) RS bowl (234/P7), a body fragment of White Painted ware, as well as Hellenistic CCW of Cypriot (234/P5) and Rhodian (234/P6) origin.

The AM material, limited to 28 non-diagnostic sherds, represented a roughly standard assemblage of Cypriot products accompanied by Aegean imports.

The PW group contained only tiny non-diagnostic vessel fragments (not illustrated) in local ceramic masses that precluded identification. The KW assemblage was limited, consisting of 37 pottery sherds with only two inconclusive fragments of cooking pot handles and a rounded rim of a lid (234/P1).

The other stratigraphical unit was Context 227, also located below S.27. The pottery material comprised a total of 247 fragments, 27 of which were diagnostic. The TW assemblage was solely composed

of CCW. Forms used for drinking (227/P18, 227/P19, and 228/P20) prevailed. Additionally, one fish plate fragment (227/P17) and a massive ring foot fragment identified as part of a krater (227/P15) were documented.

The AM material from Context 227 represented the types most characteristic of the Middle Hellenistic (2nd century BC) layers in Paphos. The assemblage consisted of 59 sherds with four diagnostic fragments. Kouriot amphorae were present in the assemblage (227/P3 and 227/P4). New forms appeared: the so-called Nikandros group amphora (227/P1) produced in the Ephesos region and Mushroom-shaped amphorae (227/P2) of Aegean origin, marking a chronological change in comparison with Phase 1.

Fragments of PW vessels, small and few in number (not illustrated), represented a group of vessels used for liquids. Several forms were identified, including a fragment of a table amphora (227/P8), a rim of a long-necked lagynos (227/P7), and a handle of a juglet (227/P6).

The KW assemblage was limited, consisting of 74 sherds with eight diagnostic fragments. Four forms were documented: narrowing-neck cooking pots (227/P8, 227/P12), an out-turned rim (227/P16), an unidentified imported cooking pot (227/P10), a flaring rim, and a thickened and out-turned rim of a casserole (227/P14). All sherds apparently belonged to locally produced vessels.

PHASE 3: EARLY ROMAN PERIOD

The successive units associated with Phase 3 accumulated at the site during

the Early Roman period. They contained assemblages with chronological spans

limited to the 1st or mid-2nd century AD. Despite the fact that pottery shapes characteristic of the Late Hellenistic (end of the 2nd century BC – around 30 BC) and Augustan periods (around 30 BC – early 1st century AD) in Nea Paphos were present in strata attributed to Phase 3, none of the analyzed contexts could be associated exclusively with these periods. Contexts of Phase 3 reached as high as the floors of the unearthed buildings, which were located at 7.80 m AMSL (S.24, S.25, S.26, S.27) and 7.92 m AMSL (S.21, S.22, S.23). The Phase 3 contexts generally represented intrusions into earlier deposits rather than a gradual accumulation of the material (the bottom of the deepest stratum of Phase 3 was reached at 6.96 m AMSL). The character of the collected pottery supports this assumption, since the material ranged in date from the Late Classical to the Early Roman period. The presence of structures correlated with this phase testifies to the emergence of new buildings at the site in the discussed period. Their construction entailed the excavation of foundation pits that reached the bedrock. In addition, this period brought the accumulation of new street levels made of beaten earth and lime.

STRUCTURES 21, 22, 23 (NORTHERN BUILDING), CONTEXTS 219 AND 241

The unearthed remains of the Northern Building (S.21, S.22, S.23) comprised a corner of a room formed by walls S.21 and S.22, preserved to plinth level (up to a height of 40 cm), as well as a lime

floor, S.23 [see Fig. 4]. The curb wall S.22 was built of masonry blocks. The perpendicular S.21 constructed in the *opus incertum* technique was a partition wall of the building. The very well preserved lime-paved floor S.23 inside the room allowed to establish the occupational level of the building at 7.92 m AMSL. The majority of the original strata corresponding with the sole exposed wall S.22 had previously been excavated in Trench K3. At its lowest point, Daszewski and colleagues (2004: 287) noted a domination of Hellenistic wares with some Early Roman additions. A similar situation was recorded in the uppermost undisturbed layer excavated as Contexts 219 and 241.¹² The top of this unit was at a very low elevation (7.04 m AMSL), although the sections indicate that it had originally reached much higher (at least to 7.41 m AMSL) and was cut by the building's foundation trench. Both contexts indicated the 1st century AD as the *terminus post quem* of the erection of this edifice.

The TW material found in Context 241 comprised a mixture of wares and forms spanning from at least the late 4th century BC to the 1st century AD. Among the 260 TW sherds, 102 were diagnostic fragments dominated by Hellenistic BG, GW, and CCW open forms. Early Roman sherds included specimens of Eastern Sigillata A (ESA) (241/P112 and P156), Italian Sigillata (IS) (241/P127), and a fragment of a Roman RS jug (241/P111).

The AM assemblage was numerous (222 sherds including ten diagnostic fragments) and represented Middle Hellenis-

12 K3 excavation did not reach the bedrock, since the trench was intended to be a foundation pit for a mosaic shelter.

tic and Early Roman material. The majority was dated to the 2nd and 1st centuries BC (241/P199, 241/P205, 241/P207, and 241/P209), but the layer also contained much earlier material, including the whole horizon of Kourioté types dating back to the second half of the 3rd century BC (241/P144, 241/P145, 241/P201, 241/P204, 241/P208, 241/P210, and 241/P215).

Various fragments belonging to the PW category comprised closed and open forms, as well as utensils, such as lids. The closed forms included jugs with diverse rim shapes (241/P10, 241/P16, 241/P29, 241/P30+P43, 241/P32, 241/P36, 241/P37, and 241/P47) and a variety of bases (241/P7, 241/P12, 241/P38+P44+P45, and 241/P49), as well as a table amphora fragment (241/P15). The vessels for liquids were products of various workshops, both local and regional. The open forms included basins (241/P4, 241/P5, 241/P27+P40, and 241/P35) and a krater rim (241/P39) likely imported from Cilicia. Utensils consisted of fragments of lids with a plain rim and a handle/knob, probably of local origin (241/P11, 241/P13, and 241/P31). Fragments of local handmade immovable storage vessels and a piece of a massive flat base (241/P1), probably of Kourion production, were also present.

The KW assemblage included 420 sherds with 58 diagnostic fragments. At its core were Early Roman forms of cooking pots, their rims both flanged (241/P75, 241/P85, 241/P76?), S-shaped (241/P78), and out-turned rim necked (241/P102). Lids in this context represented types with a rounded rim (241/P108 and 241/P79). Different types of Early Roman casserole bases, fired in local fabric, were present. An exceptional find was the rim of a casserole

originating from Morphou Bay (241/P77). The Early Roman material was mixed with scarce Early and Late Hellenistic intrusions, among them a cooking pot with an incurved rim (241/P96) and cooking pots with flaring rims (241/P17 and 241/P211).

The assemblage of lamps unearthed in the layer comprised eight fragments, four of which were diagnostic. They included small fragments of Cypriot Early Roman discus lamps made of CCW (241/L2 and 241/L3) and dated to the 1st century AD. One fragment of a saucer lamp (241/L1) represented an Early Hellenistic horizon.

Context 219 yielded significantly less material, with 65 TW fragments, 26 of which were diagnostic. It was again dominated by various CCW of the 2nd century BC, and only single fragments could be attributed to the Early Roman times.

The AM material from Context 219 consisted of 38 sherds, of which only one was diagnostic.

The PW assemblage comprised 116 fragments including 17 diagnostic sherds. They represented a variety of forms, including jugs (219/P2, 219/P4, and 219/P13), basins (219/P5A, 219/P6), a lid (219/P11), and, possibly, a jar fragment (219/P3). Most were local products, except for the jug (219/P2), which may have originated from Rhodes.

The KW assemblage comprised 124 fragments with eight diagnostic fragments, the majority representing local material. The diagnostic material consisted of seven handles of cooking pots and one damaged piece of a base (not illustrated).

In addition, the context included two fragments of Early Roman discus lamps made of CCW (219/L1 and 219/L2).

STRUCTURES 21, 22, 23 (NORTHERN BUILDING), CONTEXTS 226 AND 236

Contexts 226 and 236 constituted the fill-up of the room (S.21, S.22, S.23), but they did not allow establishing the date of abandonment of the Northern Building due to contamination with modern trash. The eastern profile of the trench shows rubble (also excavated by Daszewski) from the collapsed building deposited on top of the last layer of the street. Thus, it seems that both building and street fell into disuse simultaneously.

STRUCTURE 29 (TRIBUTARY DRAIN), CONTEXTS 217 AND 218

The street witnessed significant changes in the Early Roman period. Following the construction of the drain (S.30, S.31, S.32, and S.33) in Phase 1, and before the 1st century AD, the street surface level rose by at least 0.5 m. The tributary channel, S.29, seems to have fallen into disuse, as indicated by its concealment under small Contexts 217 and 218, as well as its relation with the overlying wall, S.22. These contexts were similar in character to those discussed above, featuring, likewise, pottery mostly dated to the 2nd century BC and intermixed with the Early Roman material.

Context 217 included 123 pottery sherds with 28 diagnostic fragments. Among the TW, only 13 of 24 fragments were diagnostic. CCW of Hellenistic date were the only category attested in this layer, with a single long-distance import of presumably Knidian provenance (217/P9). Only a foot fragment (217/P7, not illustrated) and two body sherds represented closed vessels. The remaining forms identified were plates (217/P5), bowls (217/P6), and drinking vessels (217/P9).

The AM assemblage consisted of 29 sherds featuring only three diagnostic fragments. They included Aegean imports from Kos (217/P10) and possibly Ephesos (217/P18), as well as a fragment of a North African/Sicilian fish-sauce container (217/P17).

Several fragments of PW vessels (not illustrated) found in this layer included vessels from regional workshops, among them a lid or jar (217/P23). Another fragment of a lid (217/P21) and an unguentarium (217/P22) were probably imported from the Aegean. Additionally, three fragments of a handmade local storage container were found.

The KW assemblage was limited, consisting of 42 pottery sherds with only six inconclusive diagnostic fragments of cooking pots and casserole handles (not illustrated).

The fill-up of S.29, excavated as Context 218, yielded a modest collection of 16 sherds, two of them diagnostic. The only chronological indicator was a handle of a CCW drinking cup imported from Rhodes (218/P1), dated between the mid-3rd and mid-2nd centuries BC.

STRUCTURE 37 (STREET PAVEMENT), CONTEXT 216

The units discussed above, though arbitrarily distinguished during excavations, were likely part of a deposition process associated with the appearance of another street surface at 7.57 m AMSL (S.37). The clayish pavement, poorly preserved within the trench [Fig. 7], was excavated as Context 216. The collected pottery assemblage featured a broad selection of shapes dated to the 2nd century BC and again in-

cluded forms dated up to the 1st century AD, setting the *terminus post quem* for the new street level.

The pottery unearthed from Context 216 comprised 469 sherds in total and included 97 diagnostic fragments.

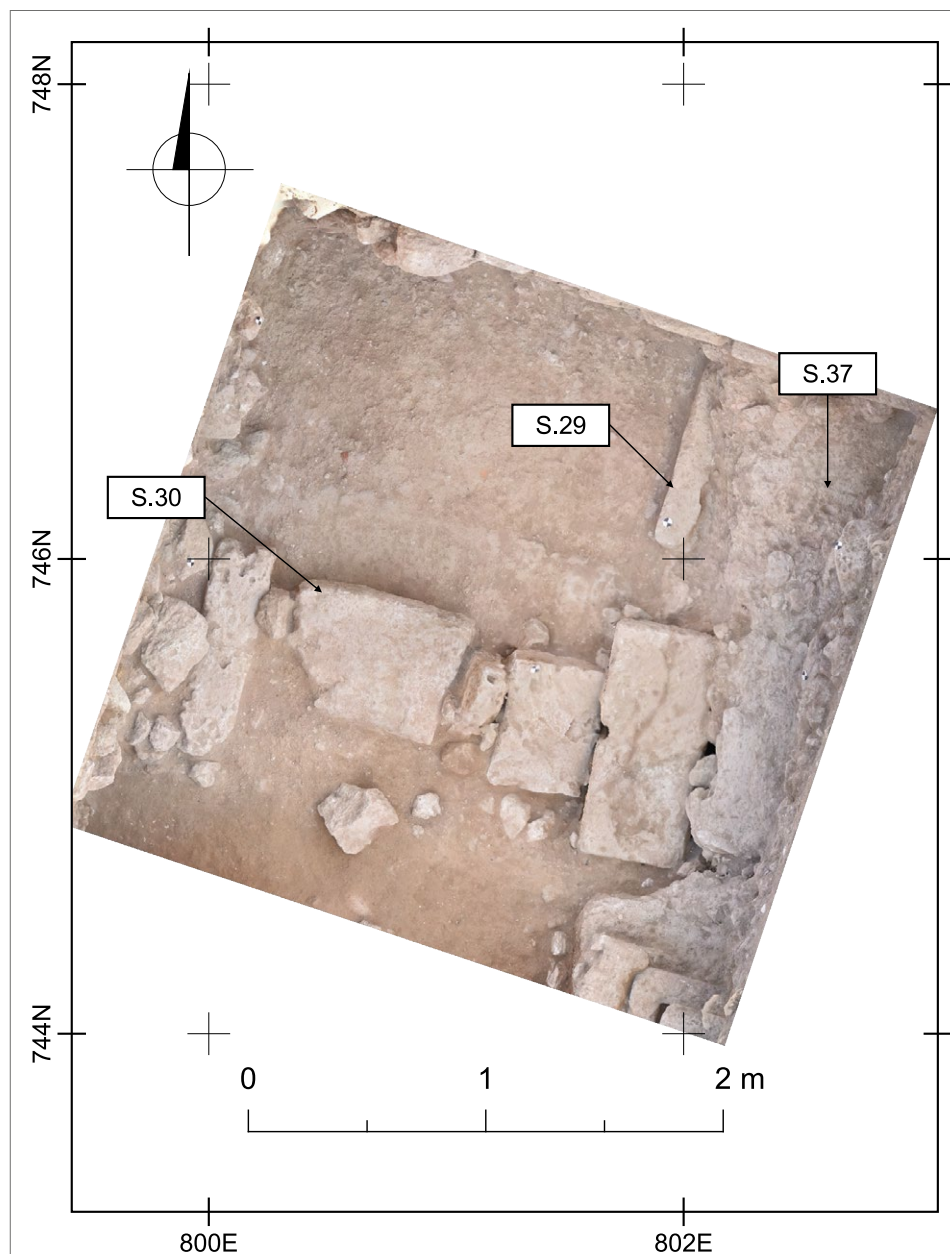


Fig. 7. Orthophoto of the preserved Early Roman street surface (S.37) (MA-P Project | processing M. Michalik)

TW consisted of 117 fragments (37 diagnostic), mostly CCW, with a nicely preserved 2nd-century BC jug of Cypriot provenance (216/P58). Two fragments of ESA cups type Hayes 22, characteristic of the Late Hellenistic and beginning of the Early Roman period, were also documented (216/P56 and 216/P74). Additionally, two Campana A fragments were documented: a plate (216/P47) and a bowl (216/P70) dated to the mid-2nd century BC.

The AM material in Context 216 comprised 175 sherds including ten diagnostic fragments and indicated a dominance of imports over amphorae of local origin. Aegean wine containers prevalent in the assemblage were represented by forms of Rhodian (216/P6) and Koan (216/P2, P3) origin. A base of a Campanian Dressel 2–4 wine amphora (216/P1) extended the chronology of the assemblage to the 1st century AD. The most common forms of locally produced material were Cypriot imitations of the Koan type (216/P5 and 216/P8).

Among the PW material, the two best-preserved forms were unguentaria (216/P15 and 216/P19) and a storage vessel (216/P10). The ceramic mass of the unguentaria (MG 14) was identical to one of the production groups of Agora 199 amphorae. The storage vessel, with a massive rim resembling 242/P223 and a large amount of white inclusions, was likely a regional product. Other recognized forms included jugs and/or table amphorae with a thickened square-section spout (not illustrated).

The abundant KW assemblage comprised 164 sherds with 30 diagnostic fragments. Among the local pottery forms, the most common was the out-

turned-rim casserole with a pronounced internal lid groove (216/P28) and a flat base (216/P86). Additionally, Context 216 included different types of lids (216/P35 and 216/P87) and cooking pots. No imported KW sherds were recorded.

Six lamp fragments were recorded in Context 216. Each of the three diagnostic fragments represented a different chronological period and type. L1 was a fragment of a biconical body lamp dated between the 3rd and mid-2nd century BC. L2 represented the mold-made Late Hellenistic type of Ephesian provenance, while L3 was a CCW fragment of Early Roman type Vessberg 10 (see Appendix 7).

STRUCTURES 30, 31, 32, 33 (STREET DRAINAGE), CONTEXTS 230 AND 232

Fill-up layers inside the Hellenistic drain (S.30, S.31, S.32, S.33) indicated the feature's continued use until the Early Roman period. Two distinct layers filled the structure's interior. The bottom one, Context 232, was clearly related to the functioning of the drain. The stratum was composed of gray clayish soil indicative of the presence of water. The collected pottery included severely fragmented material dated between the 2nd century BC and the 1st century AD. The very distinctive upper layer of the channel fill-up was excavated as Context 230. In contrast to the abovementioned Context 232, it was made up of soft, dry soil, deep brown in color, accumulated when the channel was no longer in use and containing materials dated until the mid-2nd century AD.

Context 232 yielded 376 fragments of pottery, but only 30 diagnostic sherds. Among the TW, the most important,

from the chronological perspective, were two Early Roman sherds, an IS cup rim (232/P1), and an RS jug fragment (232/P3). The remaining TW sherds included a few open CCW vessels typical of Hellenistic assemblages. Single sherds found in the layer belonged to vessels also found in Contexts 239 and 242 (fragment of plate 239/P34).

No diagnostic AM sherds were recorded.

The PW category was represented by fragments of flat bases (232/P17) and ring bases (232/P16 and 232/P18), likely from bowls and jugs. Only one very small rim fragment of a vessel for liquids was found (232/P14). Moreover, one fragment belonged to a horizontal, “twisted” handle (232/P15, not illustrated) characteristic of lekane-type bowls, one of the most famous Hellenistic forms (Rotroff 2006: 108–114) whose use in the Eastern Mediterranean continued into the Early Roman period (Wicienciak 2021: 95–96). The illustrated handle fragment, probably from a jug or a table amphora (232/P25, with volcanic admixture MG 23), had a cross-sectional shape indicating an Early Roman date. Storage vessels were lacking, but fragments of a kitchen or storage installation were found in the layer.

The KW assemblage consisted of 134 fragments, only five of them diagnostic. All the documented sherds from this context were of local production and comprised casserole fragments: a hooked rim (232/P23), a horizontal handle, a slightly hollow base of a jug (232/P1), and a cooking pot rim (232/P21).

Five lamp fragments were present in the assemblage from Context 232. Two of

them were diagnostic: one represented a Hellenistic horizon (232/L1, made of Knidian GW), and the other one (232/L2) was a 1st century AD specimen made of CCW.

The sherds collected from Context 230 were in a rather poor state of preservation. Despite this, 37 fragments were classified as diagnostic. Among TW, seven diagnostic sherds were recorded, including ESB (230/P1) and CS/ESD (230/P3 and P4), all dated to the Early Roman period (between the 1st and the mid-2nd century AD), along with a few small fragments of CCW (230/P6 and P7).

The AM material showed forms characteristic of the 1st century AD layers in Paphos: a late Rhodian import (230/P19), a Pseudo-Koan amphora (230/P16) of Cypriot origin, and Dressel 20 (230/P17), an olive oil container from the Baetic coast.

The few fragments of PW vessels comprised seven specimens. Only one was diagnostic and represented a fragment of a table amphora imported from the Aegean (230/P10).

The KW material consisted of 102 non-diagnostic fragments of local production, six pieces originating from Morphou Bay, and three fragments imported from the Ephesos region. Thirteen diagnostic sherds of KW represented various forms of local production: a small-diameter out-turned rim casserole (230/P30), a large carinated casserole with out-turned rim (230/P21), coarse ware lids (230/21A), a rim of a tall-neck jug (230/P103), a rim of a flaring cooking pot (230/P22), and a piece of a brazier fired in local clay. One rim of a cooking pot (230/P22) came, most probably, from Morphou Bay.

Lamps collected in Context 230, four in total, represented the 1st century AD.

STRUCTURE 27 (CURB FOUNDATION OF THE SOUTHERN BUILDING), CONTEXTS 214, 220, 225, 228, AND 229

Deposits with mixed Hellenistic (mostly Late Hellenistic) and Early Roman pottery material were also recorded in relation to the foundation of the curb wall S.27 of the southern insula. This set comprised small contexts 214, 220, 225, 228, and 229, which could in fact constitute one deposit.

The layers contained a total of 647 sherds and 82 of them were diagnostic. The TW assemblage comprised 114 sherds (36 diagnostic). Again, the latest attested sherds were Early Roman and represented CS/ESD plates types Hayes P12 (220/P30) and Hayes P11 (228/P27), a krater/bowl type Hayes P37/X38 (220/P26), as well as an ESA plate type Hayes 37 (220/P34). Other CS/ESD and ESA forms were connected with the Late Hellenistic phase. In addition, two rim fragments of a Thin-walled Ware (ThW) beaker (220/P36), presumably of Italian origin, were dated to the same period. The remaining sherds of Hellenistic chronology included mostly CCW (214/P21, 220/P23, 228/P4, 228/P6, and 229/P1), Knidian GW (220/P24), and single BG sherds (220/P31 and 228/P3).

The AM material consisted of 155 sherds with only nine diagnostic fragments. It represented the most typical wine containers that participated in the economic exchange between Cyprus and the Aegean from the 2nd century BC to the 1st century AD. The forms included Rhodian (220/P2), Pseudo-Koan (220/P3), Carrot-shaped (220/P1), and Greco-Italic (P225/P8) amphorae.

Only 13 PW diagnostic sherds were documented. They represented primarily local products, imports from Kourion, and vessels of unknown origin. In terms of shapes, they represented mainly vessels for liquids (214/P5, 214/P21, 220/P9, 225/P5, 225/P6, and 225/P17) and some additional forms, i.e. a table amphora (214/P9, 220/P5), a bowl with a plain rim (214/P4), and a basin (214/P1).

The KW assemblage from these contexts consisted of 200 fragments, with a modest count of 23 diagnostic fragments. Cooking pots with an out-turned rim (214/P16, 220/P11, and 220/P14), a rounded rim (214/P12), and a hooked rim (220/P18) were accompanied by oval handles with two grooves, plain rounded rim lids (220/P11A), a straight-vertical rim jug (214/P12), and a thickened out-turned rim casserole (214/P16). Imports were represented by a rounded out-turned rim basin, presumably from the Morphou Bay production area (220/P16), one rim of an African Cooking Ware Casserole, and Ephesian flat pan bases.

Lamps were represented by two watch-shaped specimens, one of Cypriot provenance, with a completely preserved profile (220/L1), and the other of Rhodian origin (228/L1).

STRUCTURES 24, 25, 26, 27 (SOUTHERN BUILDING), CONTEXTS 223 AND 224

Very little can be said about the final (Early Roman) stage of the Southern Building based on its material remains. S.27 was oriented northwest-southeast and constituted the curb wall for the building, while perpendicular walls S.25 and S.26 delineated a small room 2 m wide [see *Figs 4, 8*]. The occupation levels

of the edifice were destroyed, but traces of a waterproof floor, S.24, were found at 7.80 m AMSL, on top of the foundation S.25. This floor was about 0.20 m higher than the first level of the street surface, S.37, dated to the same phase. Interestingly, a similar difference in elevations was recorded between the threshold of the “H”H and the surface of Street A' (Daszewski 2016: 153).

S.27, a foundation of the Early Roman building in the southern insula, cuts the group of contexts discussed above, establishing the 1st century AD as a *terminus post quem* for the construction of this edifice. Unfortunately, the building of the Early Roman period survived only in its subterranean part comprising foundations S.27, S.25, and S.26. While S.25 and S.26 represented a structural solution attested elsewhere at Maloutena (Medek-sza 1992: 27), curb S.27 was exceptional and it was rebuilt at least a few times. As noted above, its bottom was set with the use of flat masonry blocks [see Figs 4, 6], either remains of an earlier structure or a leveling layer placed over the uneven bedrock bedding.

The last recorded transformation of the Southern Building was the widening of the foundation wall S.27 at the level of the Early Roman street surface S.37, likely as part of structural changes to the building [see Figs 4, 6, and 8]. This extension of S.27 was dismantled during excavation as Contexts 223 and 224, and the material acquired indicated the 1st century AD as a *terminus post quem* of this event.

The collected pottery comprised a small assemblage of 159 fragments (33 diagnostic). Nonetheless, it allowed the dating of the feature to the 1st century AD.

The TW material included 15 diagnostic sherds, among them an ESA plate fragment dated to the Late Hellenistic/Early Roman period (224/P6) and one CS/ESD rim of presumably Early Roman date (223/P7). The other sherds represented several Hellenistic CCW (223/P4, 223/P6, 224/P5, and 224/P6), one sherd of Knidian GW (224/P2), and one BG fragment (223/P9).

AM material was found in the contexts under consideration. Similarly, the PW category comprised only non-diagnostic fragments. Their local and regional origin could be determined, but without identifying the forms. In the KW assemblage, only four diagnostic sherds were recorded. One rim of a bowl was found to be an Aegean import (224/P1). Finally, two Early Roman lamp fragments, presumably of Cypriot origin, were found in the assemblage (223/L1).

END OF THE EARLY ROMAN PERIOD

The end of the Early Roman phase is difficult to date precisely, as no layers associated with the functioning of the Northern and Southern Buildings were extant. At least five successive, badly disturbed and thin (2–6 cm) street surfaces (described as three layers by Daszewski and others (2004: 286–287)) represented the functioning of the district, likely in the Early Roman phase. They rose to a level of 7.86 m AMSL and were contemporary with the neighboring buildings (S.21, S.22, S.23 and S.24, S.25, S.26, S.27). Unfortunately, these strata were absent from MAL/TT.III due to the intrusion of robbing pits in Phase 4, and they are only attested in the trench section. As a result, no related archaeological material was obtained.

The lack of recorded activity attributable to the 3rd and 4th centuries, i.e. the time of functioning of the adjacent VT and HO, seems to support the assumption that the two buildings and the street excavated in trench MAL/TT.III

were abandoned and never used again. This abandonment happened most likely during the crisis of the 2nd century AD, as abundant pottery dated up to this period was found in robbers' pits of the subsequent phase.

PHASE 4: BYZANTINE PERIOD

Contexts assigned to Phase 4 constituted the backfill of pits interpreted as evidence of robbing activity. In general, the material represented a mixed chronology ranging from the late 4th century BC to the 2nd century AD and had originally come from contexts attributable to the phases discussed above. In addition, Late Roman (3rd–4th centuries AD) material was present in small quantities. The chronological *terminus ante quem* of this activity is based on the presence of Byzantine amphorae with dating spans reaching the 7th century AD. It is tempting to suppose that the “robbers” were looking for objects of value or building materials of the VT, and the resulting trenches were ultimately refilled with the excavated material mixed with rubbish from the contemporary surface.

CONTEXTS 209, 212, AND 213 (ROBBING PIT)

During the Byzantine period, a 1 m deep pit (top at 7.92 m AMSL) was excavated in the eastern part of the street. Its fill-up comprised Contexts 209, 212, and 213, mainly containing debris of crushed stones and river pebbles. They also yielded a large amount of ceramic building materials, as well as two clusters of tesserae (MZ 72 and MZ 77), presumably from a destroyed floor of one of the buildings.

The pottery assemblage from the pit fill comprised 525 pottery fragments. TW formed a small part of this assemblage, with only 56 fragments (29 diagnostic) of a mixed chronology spanning from the late 4th century BC to the 2nd century AD. The CCW of Hellenistic date dominated, and only single sherds representing CS/ESD might be assigned to the Roman period (212/P21).

The AM material in Context 209 comprised 26 sherds with as many as 20 diagnostic fragments. The chronologically mixed nature of this layer was evidenced by types spanning from the 2nd century BC until the 7th century AD. The earliest forms included Rhodian (209/P5) and Pseudo-Koan types of local production (209/P2 and 209/P3), as well as a Rhodian amphora stamp (209/P1), while the Early Roman material was represented by Cypriot Carrot-shaped amphorae (209/P14). Imported wares were later and included Kapitän 2 amphorae (209/P6) of unknown eastern Aegean origin, as well as Egyptian LRA 7 (209/P8). Context 212, comprising 66 sherds with three inconclusive handle fragments, also had a mixed character. Lastly, Context 213 yielded 65 amphora sherds with only two diagnostic fragments including the base of an Egyptian wine container, LRA 7 (213/P1), dated to the Byzantine period.

The PW material in Context 209 contained large diagnostic fragments of closed and open forms. They included local products (MG 1 and MG 5), imports from Cilicia (MG 24), and vessels of unknown origin (MG 17 and MG 19). Noteworthy among the closed forms for liquids was a very distinctive externally thickened rectangular multiple-grooved rim (209/P23), which, based on analogies from the nearby VT,¹³ could be reconstructed as a type of hydria with two horizontal handles. Less common were jugs or jars with a quadrangular rim (209/P26) or a beveled exterior lip with a ridge under the neck (209/P24). Additionally, the context yielded numerous fragments of basins. The open forms were large-diameter vessels, either flat (209/P25) or pendant-shaped (209/P62); a rim of this type made it easier to grip the vessel. One fragment of a lid (209/P33) with a triangular, horizontally elongated rim was noted, but its diameter proved impossible to determine; the provenance of this vessel also remains unclear (MG 19). In Context 212, the PW material was much more fragmented, and the forms included bowls identified based on small fragments of the rims, several fragments of jug and juglet handles (not illustrated), as well as a fragment of a lid produced in Kourion (212/P5). Context 213 included only two diagnostic PW sherds (not illustrated), a fragment of a jug or jar (213/P33), and a rim of a lekane (213/P62).

The KW assemblage in these contexts consisted of 148 sherds with 38 diagnostic fragments. The utterly mixed material was represented by wide-mouthed

out-turned rim basins of local production (212/P16) and cooking pot types that ranged from Early Hellenistic out-turned rim specimens (212/P14 and 213/P22) through Late Hellenistic narrowing neck pots (212/P13) to an MR out-turned folded rim type (212/P17).

The assemblage from this pit included two oil lamp fragments (209/L1 and 209/L2) representing types dated to the 3rd–4th centuries AD.

CONTEXTS 211, 215, AND 235 (ROBBING PIT)

Another 1 m deep pit (with the top at 7.53 m AMSL) destroyed the Southern Building (S.24, S.25, S.26, S.27), cutting especially the foundation S.27 [see *Fig. 8*]. The mixed backfill of the pit was excavated as Contexts 211, 215, and 235.

Interestingly, the assemblage from Contexts 211, 215, and 235 yielded only one TW sherd dated to the Late Roman times: African RS type Hayes 50 (215/P34). Most fragments represented the period between the 2nd century BC and the 1st century AD. The identified wares included Attic BG (not illustrated), CCW (211/P5, 215/P36, 215/P52, and 215/P83), ESA (215/P38), CS/ESD (211/P3 and 215/P50), and RS (211/P1). Two fragments belonged to a Hellenistic bowl (215/P22) of Egyptian origin.

The AM material from Contexts 211, 215, and 235 consisted of 526 sherds with 50 diagnostic fragments and represented heavily mixed material with forms spanning from the 2nd century BC (215/P130 and 215/P131) to the 7th century AD (see below). Notably, Early Roman types con-

13 Personal observation by U. Wicenciak based on unpublished material, Inv. No. VTR.82.275.2001A.

stituted a minority of the material. Some types were widely distributed across the Mediterranean, for instance the Gauloise 3 (211/P61), a Gaulish wine container, the Africana Piccolo (211/P127) used for olive oil, or the Iberian Almagro 50 (215/P180) for transporting fish products. The Late Antique material, like elsewhere at the site, proved significantly different in terms of usage and distribution patterns. In general, forms dated between the 2nd and 7th centuries AD showed much closer economic affinity with the Levant and Cilicia. The South Phoenician amphora Agora M334 (211/P52, 211/P53, 211/P59, 215/P102, and 215/P103) stood out in the assemblage as one of the most common types. Palestinian LRA 4 (211/P107 and 211/P133), Egyptian LRA 7 (211/P63 and 215/P3), and Egloff 182 (211/P123) wine containers appeared in significant quantities. Kapitän 2 amphorae of unknown eastern Aegean origin were regularly present in the assemblage (215/P6 and 215/105). Only one diagnostic piece (P7) and 21 non-diagnostic fragments were found in Context 235. The assemblage of local wares was poorly represented in comparison to the units dated to the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. A handle of a Günsenin 3 amphora was found in Context 211 (P51).

The forms and types of PW vessels in Contexts 211 and 215 mirrored those from Context 209 and, in contrast to other categories of vessels, this assemblage appeared chronologically consistent. The PW group was dominated by fragments of vessels for liquids (211/P9, 215/P3, 215/P138), mainly large,

locally produced forms of the hydria type (like the aforementioned 209/P23) with a characteristic multi-grooved rim (211/P10, 211/P12, and 215/P137). Other typical elements were double-ridge or multiple-ridge handles (211/P25, 211/P66, and 215/P74+141) characteristic of jugs/table amphorae and storage vessels in the Paphos region,¹⁴ with one such handle fragment attributable to an import from Kourion (215/P151). In addition, there were several fragments of smaller jug handles and pitchers. Vessels for liquids, probably produced in local workshops, featured a variety of bases: concave (211/P21 and 211/P22), ring (215/P175 and 215/P152), disk-shaped (215/P1 and 215/P144), and flat (215/P135 and 215/158). The open forms were represented by only three fragments of locally produced basins, a fragment of a bowl rim (215/P134), and two fragments of flat bases (211/P27 and 215/P153). Lids were both smaller (215/P164) and more massive, the latter probably used to cover storage vessels (215/P161) of local production.

The KW material comprised a selection of cooking pots with out-turned and folded rims (211/P28, 211/P44, 211/P49, and 215/P16+58+69+80+95+100) and wide basins with grooved, out-turned, thickened rims (211/P31 and 211/P46). All cooking pots from Contexts 211 and 215 were, presumably, produced locally.

The western part of the Northern Building (S.21, S.22, S.23) was destroyed by another 1 m deep robbing pit, already excavated in trench K3 (Daszewski et al. 2004: 287) and most likely dated to the same period.

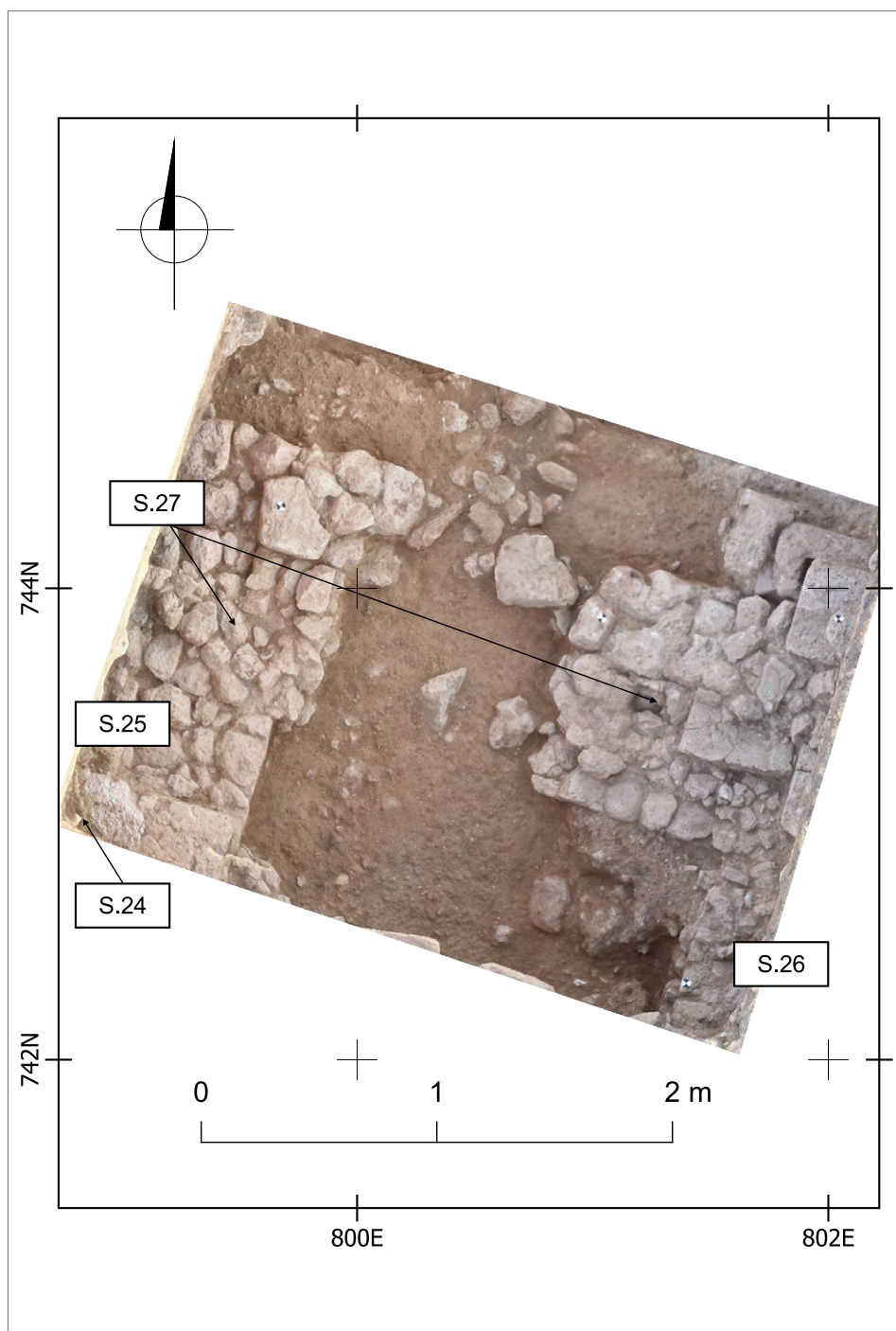


Fig. 8. Orthophoto of the remains of the Early Roman building in the southern insula (S.25, S.26, S.27) and the robbing pits (MA-P Project | processing M. Michalik)

STRUCTURE 36 (FIREPLACE), CONTEXT 206

Some temporary habitation at the site appears to have taken place at the end of Phase 4. After the pits were back-filled, S.36, a circular fireplace 80 cm in diameter was made inside the ruins of the Southern Building (at 7.69 m AMSL).

Excavated as Context 206, it yielded rather scarce pottery material of a mixed chronology that spanned from the Late Hellenistic to the Late Roman period, indicating that the deposition was likely secondary. Altogether 67 pottery fragments were unearthed, and only 12 of them might be considered as diagnostic.

PHASE 5: SITE ABANDONMENT PERIOD

CONTEXTS 202 AND 204

In general, the deposits collected from the upper levels of the trench included modern trash associated with the back-filling of Trench K3. Undisturbed units were found only in the southern part of the trench. Soil deposits, 80 cm thick, accumulated after the abandonment of the site; however, their original thickness is unknown due to ploughing and modern leveling of the site (Meyza 2007: 22). These included two distinct Con-

texts, 202 and 204, composed of yellowish brown soil devoid of coarser fractions, possibly formed as a result of soil displacement by the coastal wind. The collected pottery represented a heterogeneous assemblage dated between the Late Classical and the Byzantine periods (late 4th century BC – 7th century AD). As this material was mixed and not associated with the functioning of the ancient city, it is not discussed further in this study.

DISCUSSION

RECONSIDERATION OF THE DIACHRONIC DEVELOPMENT OF STREET A

The excavations in Trench MAL/TT.III revealed a highly complex record characteristic of long-term urban development. Rather than a gradual accumulation of deposits, the sequence of layers shows a continuous disturbance of earlier units, resulting in a muddled stratigraphic record with chronologically mixed ceramic deposits. The documented pottery forms range from Late Classical to Byzantine types. Nevertheless, their stratigraphic matching has allowed for the identification of five phases of site development that can be correlated with sequences of

events at the Maloutena site and elsewhere in the city.

ARCHITECTURAL PHASES AND THEIR CHRONOLOGY

The oldest stratified pottery assemblages include forms typical of the Late Classical and Early Hellenistic periods, spanning from at least the late 4th to the early 2nd century BC. The shapes correspond to Phases I–IV as defined by Papuci-Władyka (1995: 16) in a previous chronological classification of pottery from the site. According to the chronology established by Daszewski and Sztetyło (1988: 196), however, the material collected from

these units corresponds to Phase 1, which encompasses events prior to the functioning of the VT at Maloutena.

Of particular interest are the earliest finds recorded among the TWs, i.e. painted wares, which may be attributed to the Classical or even Archaic period, as discussed by Młynarczyk (2021). Despite their deposition with later materials, the presence of these wares testifies to the earliest human activity at Maloutena, tentatively suggesting the existence of a settlement already during the reign of Nikokles, the last indigenous ruler of the Paphian Kingdom, if not earlier. The findings from trench MAL/TT.III correspond to discoveries made in the vicinity, below the Eastern Portico of the “H”H (R.1, 2, 3, and 4) (Meyza, Romaniuk, and Więch 2017: 409).

The prevalence of ceramics from the 3rd century BC in the strata is hardly unexpected. Pottery deposits of a similar date have been found in the surrounding area, e.g. in the “H”H courtyard, mentioned above (Meyza, Romaniuk, and Więch 2017: 415–416), below the mosaic of Theseus (Meyza 1995), and in very limited surveys in Street B (Christou 1993: 743–744).

Finally, many forms in the assemblage assigned to Phase 1 of trench MAL/TT.III were in use until the early 2nd century BC, providing a tentative *terminus* for the construction of the overlying drainage installation and street in the late 3rd to early 2nd century BC. The event may have been correlated with the arrival of a Ptolemaic *strategos* in Paphos —either Pelops son of Pelops (217/209–203 BC), his successor Polykrates son of Mnasides of Argos (203–197 BC), or their follow-

ers— as attested in epigraphical sources (Młynarczyk 1990: 121–122). This hypothesis requires verification, however, as it undermines the commonly held belief that the Hippodamian grid in Nea Paphos emerged at the end of the Late Classical period. Notably, the earlier date of the establishment of the city in its purely Hellenistic form has already been questioned in past research (Vitas 2016; Balandier 2020).

Of particular interest for this study were the remains of the drainage system, as they provide evidence of early implementation of a rainwater drainage strategy in the urban environment. The system included a main channel located below the street (S.30, S.31, S.32, S.33) and a tributary channel (S.29) that branched off to the courts of neighboring houses. Similar solutions have been identified attached to main street collectors elsewhere at Maloutena, the closest parallel being located in Street A, 40 m to the east, below Room 35 of the VT (Daszewski et al. 2004: 287–288, Fig. 4, Trench K6). The best-preserved conduits of this type can be found below the Northern Portico of the VT (Room 85, Room 86, Room 87) (Karageorghis 1980: 800, Fig. 97; 1981: 1004–1005, Fig. 72).

Strata of Phase 2, dated to the 2nd century BC, were ambiguous in trench MAL/TT.III; however, assemblages of the subsequent Phase 3 contained numerous pottery fragments dated to this period. It would appear, therefore, that Phase 2 layers were destroyed by later activity in this area. Indeed, habitation of the 2nd century BC at Maloutena is poorly preserved, scarcely recognized (Młynarczyk 1990: 187), or altogether unrecorded (Daszewski

and Sztetyłło 1988: 196; Papuci-Władyka 1995: 16). In contrast, it is well attested in the Agora of Nea Paphos (Miszak 2020: 131–137; Marzec and Kajzer 2020: 238).

The strata of Phase 3 may be associated with the Early Roman period despite the fact that ceramics characteristic of the Late Hellenistic (end of the 2nd to the 1st century BC) and Augustan (late 1st century BC to early 1st century AD) periods were present in the assemblages of the subsequent levels. Strata containing mixed Late Hellenistic and Early Roman pots were recognized elsewhere at the site by Daszewski and Sztetyłło (1988: 196), who dated them from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, and by Młynarczyk (1990: 189–190). The mixed character of material in Phase 3 strata might be explained by the evolutionary character of the transition between Hellenistic and Roman periods, likely as a result of the earthquake and rebuilding episodes.

Despite intensive construction activity in the 1st century AD, the Hellenistic subterranean drain (S.30, S.31, S.32, S.33) was still operational in this period, and perhaps remained so until the 1st century AD. A testimony to this is Context 232, containing fragmented finds associated with the presence of water. Its decommissioning may be related to the above-mentioned architectural changes to the HO (see Rekowska et al. 2021: 41). The upper fill-up layer of the channel (Context 230) contained younger material dated up to the mid-2nd century AD, when the channel was apparently abandoned. Until now, the latter date was accepted as the time of decommissioning of the drainage infrastructure at Maloutena (Młynarczyk 1990: 160–177), though the two fill layers

were not differentiated in previous studies on the site. In contrast, such a depositional sequence seems typical of the Nea Paphos drainage channels, where a similar process was reported for the drains of the Theater (Rowe 1999: 271).

The 1st century AD also brought a major construction project. A new street surface was laid, and parallel buildings (constructed in different techniques) were erected in the neighboring insulae. The part of the edifice identified in the northern insula (S.21, S.22, S.23) can be tentatively associated with contemporary remains unearthed below Room 23 of the VT. This building is tentatively assumed to have been constructed in the 1st century AD (Daszewski 1970: 133; Karageorghis 1986: 860) and destroyed in the mid-2nd century AD (Młynarczyk 1990: 170). A direct connection to the remains unearthed in MAL/TT.III is the wall S.22, also reused as the foundation for the construction of phase 1 of VT (Daszewski et al. 2004: 287), visible to the east in the old trenches of the Polish Archaeological Mission.

The Southern Building (S.24, S.25, S.26, S.27) occupied the same insula as the “H”H, though it appears to be older. According to the stratigraphy, its foundations S.25, S.26, S.27 were erected no earlier than the 1st century AD. Earlier research has identified contemporary destruction of some features in this insula (e.g. circular basin S.1/16) (Meyza, Romaniuk, and Więch 2017; Romaniuk 2017). In the late 1st century AD, the building below the “H”H was destroyed by a natural disaster — probably an earthquake severe enough to claim casualties, as evidenced by human remains discovered within (Christou 1993: 744). However, the

final architectural phase of the so-called “H”H is dated to the late 1st or early 2nd century AD (Brzozowska-Jawornicka 2021), and the *domus* remained in use at least until the end of the 2nd century AD (Papuci-Władyka forthcoming). Unfortunately, all occupational layers of the Southern Building in trench MALL/TT.III were obliterated, impeding their dating. It is very likely that the wall set on foundation S.27 was rebuilt, though the question of whether it constituted the northern wall of the “H”H must remain open until further excavations are undertaken in that area.

The consecutive street levels contemporary to both buildings were likewise destroyed by robbing pits, which hindered their dating. Three to four levels of Street A were reported in previous studies (Młynarczyk 1990: 173–174; Daszewski et al. 2004: 287), while the sequence preserved in the eastern profile of the trench showed a series of very thin, heavily disturbed surfaces associated with the Early Roman buildings. Their precise interpretation requires further study.

Despite the abovementioned reuse of wall S.22 in the construction of the VT, Late Roman pottery dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD is barely represented in the assemblage. A similar observation

was reported for deposits in rooms of the “H”H (Papuci-Władyka 2008), which point to the end of their use in the mid-2nd century. The underlying cause might have been the general settlement crisis in the area and the decline of pottery production seen throughout the island after the 2nd century AD (Lund 2020; Papuci-Władyka forthcoming).

Strata of Phase 4 attest to much later intrusions into the Hellenistic and Early Roman ruins that occurred most likely in the Byzantine period. The backfilled pits found in the trench yielded large amounts of Hellenistic and Roman pottery accompanied by scanty lamps dated to the Late Roman period. The youngest material includes Byzantine AM dated up to the 7th century AD. Their presence may be associated with the so-called “squatters” period at Maloutena, dated between the 5th and the 7th century AD. This phase has been correlated with alterations of some rooms in the VT, ambiguous structures such as the “Byzantine wall”, robbing activity, and the presence of lime kilns in Rooms 44 and 48 (Medeksza 1992: 42). The latest activity reported at the site is attributed to Arab raiders of the second half of the 7th and early 8th century AD (Meyza 2007: 24).

CONCLUSIONS

The study presents merely a small excerpt from the rich history of the Maloutena site. Detailed stratigraphic research combined with a typological analysis of the excavated pottery deposits helps to clarify the chronology of Maloutena’s drainage system, which

is among the aims of the MA-P Project. The study of the unearthed section of the rainwater channel allows to push the date of the establishment of the street from the late 4th century BC to the late 3rd or early 2nd century BC. This result, in turn, contributes an impor-

tant argument to the debate concerning the origins of the Hellenistic street grid in Nea Paphos and the influence of the Ptolemies on the city. It also raises new questions about the development of habitation before these events. The complexity of the problem is further compounded by the presence of Late Classical and Early Hellenistic pottery, which hints at the existence of an early settlement on the peninsula.

In addition, the study permitted to revisit the relationship of the street with the developments in the Early Roman period, when new buildings were erected on top of earlier Hellenistic dwellings of an unknown character. Interestingly, the Hellenistic rainwater drainage infrastructure was still operational until the 1st century AD, most likely until a time when parts of Street A were engulfed by expanding edifices, such as the neighboring HO. The excavations indicate the existence of densely built housing during this period. The remains of two contemporary *domus* complexes helped to estimate the street width to 3.5 m. The northern cluster of remains formed part of an obscure house functioning between the 1st and mid-2nd century AD, overbuilt with structures belonging to the VT, and partly excavated by the Polish Archaeological Mission. The southern cluster comprised foundations contemporary to the remains predating the “H”H. However, as only the underground part of this building has been preserved, its later use cannot be excluded and requires further research. No building activity and few finds from the trench extend beyond the 2nd century AD despite the proximity

of the VT. Finally, in the Byzantine period, the long-abandoned site fell prey to robbers.

The pottery unearthed in TT.III formed no homogeneous deposits. The layers were highly mixed and largely re-deposited, indicating a disassociation of the materials from their original contexts of use. This hindered determining precise dates for the vessel forms, especially in the case of undecorated domestic pottery (PW and SV), due to their long-lived usage and the scarcity of published analogies. Still, among the TW and AM material it was possible to identify vessel forms and types useful for establishing a chronology. Although the material was strongly mixed within particular units and phases, the research permitted to establish a chronological sequence and provided an overview of the pottery repertoire used in Nea Paphos over the course of several centuries. The selection of local and imported vessels (including both regional and long-distance imports) confirmed the far-reaching trade connections with other centers in Cyprus and beyond throughout the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Not only transport amphorae, but also table wares, lamps, and even common wares were objects of trade, attesting to the intricacy of distribution patterns and the impact of political, economic, and social factors on the exchange of goods.

The results from trench MAL/TT.III not only contribute to the studies on the Maloutena area, but also open prospects for further investigation of the site and, in a wider perspective, the city of Nea Paphos.

APPENDIX 1. STRATIGRAPHY

M. Michalik

Tables 1–5 present the excavated contexts grouped in phases and arranged according to their inventory numbers, specifying coordinates (Axis X, Axis Y), top and bottom elevations above the mean sea level (AMSL), the character of the units (Surface, Modern dig, Debris, Fill-up layer, Occupation layer, Leveling lay-

er, Post-production waste, Barren soil), density (Very Soft, Soft, Normal, Hard, Very Hard), soil color (defined according to the Munsell Soil Color Charts), and granulation (Dust (0.00–0.05 mm), Sand (0.05–0.2 mm), Gravel (0.2–7.5 mm), Rock (7.5–200 mm), and Stone (>200 mm)).

Table 1. Phase 1 stratigraphy

Context No.	Axis X (N) [m]	Axis Y (E) [m]	Top AMSL [m]	Bottom AMSL [m]	Character of unit	Density	Soil color	Granulation
237	800–801	742–743	6.83	6.60	Fill-up layer	Normal	Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4)	Sand (50%), Gravel (50%)
238	799–800	742–743	6.87	6.62	Fill-up layer	Soft	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/3)	Sand (80%), Gravel (20%)
239	800–801	744–745	6.98	6.73	S.32	Normal	Light brown (10YR 4/3)	Sand (20%), Gravel (20%), Rock (50%), Stone (10%)
240	801	744–745	6.98	6.73	S.32	Normal	Light brown (10YR 4/3)	Sand (20%), Gravel (20%), Rock (50%), Stone (10%)
242	799–801	743–745	6.99	6.72	Fill-up layer	Normal	Gray (5YR 4/1)	Sand (80%), Gravel (10%), Rock (10%)
243	800–801	744–745	6.94	6.73	S.32	Normal	Light brown (10YR 4/3)	Sand (20%), Gravel (20%), Rock (50%), Stone (10%)
244	800–802	745–747	6.83	6.45	Fill-up layer	Normal	Gray (7.5YR 6/1)	Sand (80%), Gravel (10%), Rock (10%)

Table 2. Phase 2 stratigraphy

Context No.	Axis X (N) [m]	Axis Y (E) [m]	Top AMSL [m]	Bottom AMSL [m]	Character of unit	Density	Soil color	Granulation
227	799–800	744	7.35	6.99	Fill-up layer	Normal	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4)	Sand (50%), Gravel (40%), Rock (10%)
231	799–801	742–743	7.01	6.87	Fill-up layer	Normal	Pale brown (10YR 6/3)	Sand (60%), Gravel (40%)
234	801	743–744	7.26	6.99	Fill-up layer	Hard	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/8)	Sand (80%), Gravel (10%), Rock (10%)

Table 3. Phase 3 stratigraphy

Context No.	Axis X (N) [m]	Axis Y (E) [m]	Top AMSL [m]	Bottom AMSL [m]	Character of unit	Density	Soil color	Granulation
214	800–801	744	7.45	7.12	Fill-up layer	Normal	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4)	Sand (70%), Gravel (30%)
216	801–802	744–746	7.57	7.13	S.37	Hard	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4)	Sand (75%), Gravel (5%), Rock (20%)
217	802	745–746	7.13	7.00	Fill-up layer	Normal	Dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4	Sand (80%), Gravel (20%)
218	801–802	744–746	7.12	7.02	Fill-up layer	Soft	Brown (10YR 4/3)	Sand (90%), Gravel (10%)
219	800–802	744–745	7.04	6.96	Fill-up layer	Normal	Reddish brown 5YR 4/3	Sand (80%), Gravel (20%)
220	799–801	744–745	7.12	6.99	Fill-up layer	Normal	Light brown (10YR 4/3)	Sand (75%), Gravel (20%), Rock (5%)
223	799–800	744	7.57	7.35	S.27	Normal	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6)	Sand (20%), Gravel (20%), Rock (60%)
224	800–802	743–744	7.71	7.40	S.27	Normal	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4)	Sand (20%), Gravel (20%), Rock (60%)

Table 3. Phase 3 stratigraphy (continued)

Context No.	Axis X (N) [m]	Axis Y (E) [m]	Top AMSL [m]	Bottom AMSL [m]	Character of unit	Density	Soil color	Granulation
225	801	743–744	7.40	7.21	Fill-up layer	Normal	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4)	Sand (80%), Gravel (20%)
228	801	743	7.21	6.99	Fill-up layer	Normal	Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4)	Sand (50%), Gravel (50%)
229	801	743–744	7.35	7.26	Fill-up layer	Normal	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/8)	Sand (90%), Gravel (10%)
230	799–802	744–746	7.18	6.84	Fill-up layer	Soft	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6)	Sand (80%), Gravel (20%)
232	799–802	745	6.84	6.44	Fill-up layer	Hard	Dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3)	Sand (95%), Gravel (5%)
241	800–802	745–747	6.96	6.83	Fill-up layer	Normal	Reddish brown (5YR 4/3)	Sand (80%), Gravel (20%)

Table 4. Phase 4 stratigraphy

Context No.	Axis X (N) [m]	Axis Y (E) [m]	Top AMSL [m]	Bottom AMSL [m]	Character of unit	Density	Soil color	Granulation
206	799	743	7.69	7.5	Fill-up layer	Normal	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2)	Sand (80%), Gravel (20%)
207	799–802	743–744	7.80	7.59	Fill-up layer	Normal	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6)	Sand (80%), Gravel (20%)
208	799–802	743–744	7.84	7.57	Fill-up layer	Normal	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6)	Sand (80%), Gravel (20%)
209	799–802	744–746	7.46	7.04	Fill-up layer	Soft	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6)	Sand (40%), Gravel (20%), Rock (40%)
211	799–801	743–744	7.40	7.03	Fill-up layer	Normal	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8)	Sand (70%), Gravel (20%), Rock (10%)
212	800–801	744	7.40	7.03	Fill-up layer	Normal	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/8)	Sand (50%), Gravel (10%), Rock (40%)

Table 4. Phase 4 stratigraphy (continued)

Context No.	Axis X (N) [m]	Axis Y (E) [m]	Top AMSL [m]	Bottom AMSL [m]	Character of unit	Density	Soil color	Granulation
213	799–800	744–745	7.39	7.12	Fill-up layer	Normal	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4)	Sand (50%), Gravel (40%), Rock (10%)
215	799–801	742–743	7.59	7.01	Fill-up layer	Normal	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4)	Sand (75%), Gravel (20%), Rock (5%)
235	799–800	743–744	7.03	6.98	Fill-up layer	Normal	Dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/3)	Sand (80%), Gravel (20%)

Table 5. Phase 5 stratigraphy

Context No.	Axis X (N) [m]	Axis Y (E) [m]	Top AMSL [m]	Bottom AMSL [m]	Character of unit	Density	Soil color	Granulation
202	798–802	742–745	8.29	7.99	Surface layer	Soft	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8)	Sand (70%), Gravel (30%)
204	798–801	742–745	7.99	7.59	Surface layer	Soft	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/7)	Sand (70%), Gravel (20%), Rock (10%)

APPENDIX 2. ARCHITECTURE

M. Michalik

Table 6. Excavated structures

Structure No.	Orientation	Architectural association with	Type	Elevation AMSL [m]	Chronology
S.21	NE-SW	S.22, S.23	Wall	Top: 8.32 Bottom: ?	Phase 3
S.22	NW-SE	S.21, S.23	Curb wall and foundation	Wall top: 7.44 Wall bottom/ foundation top: 7.41	Phase 3
S.23		S.21, S.22	Floor	Top: 7.93	Phase 3
S.24		S.25, S.26, S.27	Floor?	Top: 7.80	Phase 3
S.25	NE-SW	S.24, S.26, S.27	Foundation	Top: 7.59 Bottom: 6.57	Phase 3
S.26	NE-SW	S.24, S.25, S.27	Foundation	Top: 7.68 Bottom: 6.61	Phase 3
S.27	NW-SE	S.24, S.25, S.26, possibly with S.28	Foundation	Top: 7.91 Bottom: 6.74	Phase 1?, Phase 3
S.28	NE-SW	Possibly with S.27	Wall/foundation	Top: 6.94 Bottom: 6.61	Phase 1
S.29	NE-SW	S.30, S.31, S.32, S.33	Masonry U-shaped tributary channel	Top: 7.17 Bottom: 6.0	Phase 1 – Phase 2
S.30	NE-SW	S.29, S.31, S.32, S.33, S.34	Cover of drain	Top: 7.25–7.27	Phase 1 – Phase 3
S.31	NE-SW	S.29, S.30, S.32, S.33, S.34	North wall of drain	Top: 7.04	Phase 1 – Phase 3
S.32	NE-SW	S.29, S.30, S.31, S.33, S.34	South wall of drain	Top: 7.11	Phase 1 – Phase 3
S.33	NE-SW	S.29, S.30, S.31, S.32, S.34	Masonry U-shaped channel; Bottom part of drain	Bottom: descending slightly westward from 6.45 to 6.42	Phase 1 – Phase 3
S.34		?	Masonry block with post setting?	Top: 6.88 Bottom: 6.43	Phase 1
S.35		S.29, S.30, S.31, S.32	Lime leveling layer/street?	Top: 6.73	Phase 1
S.36		?	Fireplace	Top: 7.69	Phase 4
S.37		S.22, S.27	Clay pavement of street	Top: 7.57	Phase 3
S.38		?	Lime? pavement of street	Top: 7.00	Phase 2

APPENDIX 3. TABLE WARE POTTERY

M. Kajzer and K. Niziołek

The selection of diagnostic sherds in *Tables 7–10* is arranged chronologically and divided into four phases dated between the Late Classical/Early Hellenistic and the Roman periods (Phases 1–4). Most fragments are illustrated [*Figs 9–13*]. The “Category” column provides information on the fabric; where possible, the presumed provenance was indicated. Additionally, in the case of Cypriot fabrics that lack a specific provenance, references to the published Mac-

roscopic Groups (MGs) identified at the Agora of Nea Paphos (Marzec and Kajzer 2020) have been added.

Abbreviations used in the tables in alphabetical order: ARSW: African red slip ware, BG: black gloss, CCW: color-coated ware, CS/ESD: Cypriot Sigillata/Eastern Sigillata D, ESA: Eastern Sigillata A, ESB: Eastern Sigillata B, GW: gray ware, HTW: Hellenistic table ware, IS: Italian Sigillata, RS: red slip, ThW: thin-walled ware.

Table 7. Table ware pottery of Phase 1

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
237	P1	BG (=HTW MG 4)	Open form	Lower part	3rd century BC?	<i>Fig. 9</i>	—
237	P3	CCW	Bowl/cup	Upper part	End of 3rd – first quarter of 2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Jehasse 1978: 74–77, Fig. 43, type 43C; Papuci-Władyka 1995: 135, Cat. No. 161; 171, Cat. No. 280
237	P8	CCW	Bowl or skyphos	Lower part	Early 2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Foot similar to bowl foot Hayes 1991: 136, Fig. 49.66
238	P2	RS (imported)	Jug	Foot	3rd century BC?	<i>Fig. 9</i>	—
239	P12 (+243/P84)	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Bowl	Complete profile	2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Burkhalter 1987: 374, No. 88, Fig. 9; Papuci-Władyka 1995: 31, Cat. No. 192
239	P18	RS	Shallow plate	Rim	3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 92, Cat. No. 38
239	P22	CCW	Skyphos	Rim	End of 3rd century BC – first quarter of 2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 9</i>	See 237/P3
239	P27	BG	Bowl?	Foot	3rd century BC?	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Form similar to Rotroff 1997: 156–160, Fig. 60.905

Table 7. Table ware pottery of Phase 1 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
239	P28	Black on Red/RS (=HTW MG 1? 2?)	Plate	Rim	Late 4th century BC	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Form similar to Papuci-Władyka 1995: 89, Cat. No. 26 but different ware
239	P29	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Skyphos or kantharos	Upper part	Late 3rd century BC – first quarter of 2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Hayes 1991: 109, Fig. 12.3; Papuci-Władyka 1995: 169, Cat. No. 269; Rotroff 1997: 103–105, Figs e.g. 17.252; 17.265; see also 242/P77+P85
239	P31	Black on Red/RS? (=HTW MG 1? 2?)	Bowl	Upper part	Fabric indicates late 4th century BC – early 3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Lund 1993: 87, No. C-49, Fig. 40; similar form Papuci-Władyka 1995: 195, Cat. No. 337
239	P32	CCW	Bowl	Upper part	Early 2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Hayes 1991: 29, Fig. 14.8; Papuci-Władyka 1995: 104, Cat. No. 63
239	P33	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Fish plate	Foot	First half of 3rd century BC?	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Similar to 239/P28?
239	P34 (+241, 242, 232)	GW/CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Massive plate with molded rim	Almost complete profile	3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Hayes 1991: 103, Fig. 3:8; Papuci-Władyka 1995: 163, Cat. No. 254; 133, Cat. No. 153
239	P35	CCW	Bowl	Lower part	2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Hayes 1991: 105, Fig. 42.24
239 (+240 +243)	P36	GW/CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Plate	Base	3rd century BC?	<i>Fig. 9</i>	–
239	P37	CCW? (blurred surface)	Bowl	Lower part	Early 2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 148, Cat. No. 204
239	P38	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Open form	Lower part	3rd century BC?	<i>Fig. 9</i>	–
239	P39	CCW	Skyphos?	Lower part	Early 2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 9</i>	See 237/P8
239	P107	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Jug with rilled neck	Upper part	Early 2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Hayes 1991: 28, 121, 159, Fig. 16.1–2
240	P17	White Painted Ware V (?)	Jug? Amphora?	Rim	4th century BC or earlier	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Gjerstad 1948: 59, Fig. XLVII

Table 7. Table ware pottery of Phase 1 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
240	P19 (+242/ P81)	RS	Bowl/cup	Rim	End of 3rd century BC – early 2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Lund 1993: 84, No. C-24, Fig. 39; Papuci-Władyka 1995: 138, Cat. No. 177
240	P20	RS?	Shallow bowl with projecting rim	Upper part	Early 3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 90, Cat. No. 29
240	P21	CCW	Plate with incurved rim	Rim	Early 3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 83, Cat. No. 9
240	P23	Attic? BG (=HTW MG 3?)	Plate with downturned rim (fish plate)	Rim	3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 189, Cat. No. 321
240	P43	GW (with grooved and probably painted decoration)	Bowl	Upper part	3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 9</i>	Analogous form: Hayes 1991: 97, No. 19, Fig. 3.3, Pl. 3.14; Berlin and Pilacinski 2004: 217–218, No. 73, Fig. 5
242	P47	Knidian GW (=HTW MG 14)	Bowl	Lower part	3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 10</i>	Marzec and Kajzer 2020: 230, Cat. No. HTW 53, Pl. 73
242	P48	CCW	Bowl, type Maier and Wartburg VII	Lower part	Late 4th century BC	<i>Fig. 10</i>	Maier and von Wartburg 1985: 109, Fig. 5a
242	P49	Knidian CCW (=HTW MG 14)	Skyphos?	Lower part	3rd century BC?	<i>Fig. 10</i>	–
242	P51	CCW	Krater?	Foot	3rd century BC?	<i>Fig. 10</i>	–
242	P52	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Plate with stamped decoration	Lower part	Late 4th century BC – early 3rd century BC?	<i>Fig. 10</i>	Burkhalter 1987: 363, No. 5, Fig. 2
242	P54	Attic BG (=HTW MG 3)	Massive plate with stamped palmettes	Lower part	Late 4th century BC	<i>Fig. 10</i>	Salles 1983: 31, No. 20, Fig. 11
242	P56	CCW (HTW MG 10)	Plate with projecting rim	Upper part	First half of 3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 10</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 89, Cat. No. 26

Table 7. Table ware pottery of Phase 1 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
242	P66	RS?	Bowl, type Maier and Wartburg IV? IX?	Massive, flat base	Late 4th century BC	<i>Fig. 10</i>	Maier and von Wartburg 1985: 109, Fig. 5b; cf. Papuci-Władyka 1995: 85, Cat. No. 19
242	P67	CCW?	Bowl	Upper part	3rd century BC – mid-2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 10</i>	Lund 1993: 87, No. C-45, Fig. 40
242	P68	CCW	Small deep bowl or kantharos	Lower part	3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 10</i>	Hayes 1991: 100, Fig. 41.11; form similar to Rotroff 1997: 100–102, Fig. 15.205
242	P71	Attic BG (=HTW MG 3)	Shallow plate with rolled rim	Complete profile	Second quarter of 3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 10</i>	Hayes 1991: Fig. 2.7; Rotroff 1997: 142–145, Figs 47.655, 47.658
242	P73	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Bowl	Upper part	3rd century BC – late 2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 10</i>	Hayes 1991: 136, Fig. 49.64; Papuci-Władyka 1995: 132, Cat. No. 151
242	P77 +P85	CCW (Pergamene?)	Skyphos	Handle with a plastic application (ivy leaf)	2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 10</i>	See 239/P29
242	P78	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Open form: skyphos?	Molded foot	Early 2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 10</i>	See 237/P8
242	P82	Black on red (=HTW MG 1?)	Open form	Foot	Late 4th century BC?	—	—
242	P89	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Shallow bowl, type Maier and Wartburg VI?	Upper part	Late 4th century BC	<i>Fig. 10</i>	Maier and von Wartburg 1985: 109, Fig. 5b; Burkhalter 1987: 364, No. 12, Fig. 3
242	P103	BG	Plate	Upper part	Late 4th – early 3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 10</i>	Rotroff 1997: 315, No. 705, Fig. 50
242	P200	RS? (blurred surface)	Plate	Upper part	End of 3rd century BC – first half of 2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 10</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 182, Cat. No. 300; 208, Cat. No. 390

Table 7. Table ware pottery of Phase 1 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
242	P224	Cypriot? BG (=HTW MG 4)	Kantharos?	Molded foot	End of first quarter of 3rd century BC?	Fig. 10	Sparkes and Talcott 1970: 285, No. 690, Fig. 7; Burkhalter 1987: 366, No. 24; Rotroff 1997: 83, 242–243, Fig. 4
244	P44	Knidian CCW (=HTW MG 14)	Lekane?	Upper part	3rd – 2nd century BC	Fig. 10	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 137, Cat. No. 171; Kögler 2011: 177–178, type XIII, C38
244	P45	CCW (Levant=HTW MG 12)	Plate with downturned rim	Upper part	First half of 3rd century BC	Fig. 10	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 89, Cat. No. 26
244	P48	Cypriot? BG (=HTW MG 4)	Saltcellar	Complete profile	3rd century BC	Fig. 10	Similar to Rotroff 1997: 167
244	P53	BG (import)	Bowl with out-turned rim	Upper part	Late 4th century BC	Fig. 10	Salles 1983: 31, No. 25
244	P55	Local CCW	Bowl	Lower part	3rd – 2nd century BC (?)	Fig. 10	—
244	P57	CCW	Bowl	Upper part	3rd century BC	Fig. 10	Diederichs 1980: 27, Nos 68, 74, Pl. 7
244	P94	CCW (Rhodian Ware A=HTW MG 13)	So-called “Palestinian cup”	Upper part	Mid-3rd century BC – mid-2nd century BC	Fig. 10	Hayes 1991: 23–24, Fig. 12.1–3; Papuci-Władyka 1995: 45, Cat. Nos 65, 149, 315; Marzec and Kajzer 2020: 231–232, Cat. Nos HTW 84–85, Pl. 75
244	P98	Red Slip	Bowl, type Maier and Wartburg V	Rim	Late 4th century BC	—	Maier and von Wartburg 1985: 109, Fig. 5a

Table 8. Table ware pottery of Phase 2

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
227	P15	CCW	Krater?	Lower part	2nd century BC?	Fig. 10	—
227	P17	CCW (local)	Fish plate	Foot	Late 2nd century BC	Fig. 10	Hayes 1991: 135, Figs 48.47, 48.50
227	P18	CCW (Knidian? =HTW MG 14?)	Open form	Foot	2nd century BC?	Fig. 10	—
227	P19	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Plate	Rim	Late 3rd – first quarter of 2nd century BC	Fig. 10	Similar to Papuci-Władyka 1995: 164, Cat. No. 258
227	P20	CCW (=HTW MG 11?)	Bowl	Upper part	End of 3rd century BC – early 2nd century BC?	Fig. 10	Hayes 1991: Fig. 13.9; similar to Papuci-Władyka 1995: 103, Cat. No. 59
231	P5	CCW	Bowl/cup	Lower part	2nd century BC?	Fig. 11	—
231	P6	CCW	Plate	Upper part	Mid-2nd century BC	Fig. 11	Hayes 1991: 109–110, Fig. 15.5
231	P8	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Plate	Upper part	2nd century BC	Fig. 11	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 113, Cat. No. 92
231	P9	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Skyphos?	Molded foot	Early 2nd century BC?	Fig. 11	See 237/P8, 242/P68
231	P10	CCW	Jug	Rim	Early 2nd century BC?	—	See 239/P107
231	P12	CCW	Plate	Upper part	3rd century BC – 2nd c BC	Fig. 11	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 112, Cat. No. 88
231	P13	CCW (Picon D)	Bowl	Upper part	2nd century BC	Fig. 11	Hayes 1991: 158, Fig. 57.31; Papuci-Władyka 1995: 134, Cat. No. 158
231	P14	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Bowl	Upper part	Late 2nd century BC	Fig. 11	Hayes 1991: 116, Fig. 44.46
231	P24	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Shallow bowl, type Maier and Wartburg VI?	Upper part	Late 4th – early 3rd century BC?	Fig. 11	See 242/P89
234	P3	RS?	Skyphos?	Rim	3rd century BC?	Fig. 11	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 171, Cat. No. 280
234	P4	RS?	Bowl	Rim	2nd century BC	Fig. 11	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 135, Cat. No. 160

Table 8. Table ware pottery of Phase 2 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
234	P6	CCW (Rhodian Ware A?=HTW MG 13?)	Bowl	Upper part	2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Form similar to Papuci-Władyka 1995: 104, Cat. No. 62
234	P7	RS	Bowl, type Maier and Wartburg VII	Upper part	Late 4th – early 3rd century BC?	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Maier and von Wartburg 1985: 109, Fig. 5a
234	P8	Attic BG (=HTW MG 3)	Bolsal	Upper part with handle	Late 4th – early 3rd century BC?	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Sparkes and Talcott 1970: 273–275, Nos 557, 561, Fig. 6

Table 9. Table ware pottery of Phase 3

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
214	P21	CCW (Rhodian Ware A=HTW MG 13)	Bowl	Upper part	Mid-2nd century BC – mid-1st century BC?	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Similar to ESA type Hayes 22 (see 216/P56)
216	P24	CCW (Rhodian Ware A=HTW MG 13)	Skyphos? Kantharos?	Lower part	Mid-2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Form similar to Rotroff 1997: 97–107, Fig. 15.205
216	P47	BG (Campanian =HTW MG 6)	Plate with downturned rim	Upper part	Mid-2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Lamboglia 1952: 183, type 366; Morel 1981: 103–104, types 1312–1314, Pls 11–12; Hayes 1991: 170, Fig. 4.1; Marzec and Kajzer 2020: 226, Pl. 70
216	P49	CCW (local)	Fish plate	Lower part	2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 92, Cat. No. 37
216	P53	CCW	Plate	Upper part	3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Burkhalter 1987: 371, No. 55, Fig. 8
216	P56	ESA	Drinking bowl/cup type Hayes 22	Foot	Late 2nd century BC – early 1st century AD	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Hayes 1985: 23–24, Pl. III; Hayes 1991: 147, 149, 172, Figs 17.13, 51.6
216	P57	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Bowl	Upper part	First half of 1st century BC?	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Hayes 1991: 167, Fig. 14.14
216	P58	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Jug	Upper part	2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Hayes 1991: 160, Fig. 16.3
216	P61	CCW (local)	Bowl	Upper part	2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 11</i>	–

Table 9. Table ware pottery of Phase 3 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
216	P66	CCW?	Bowl	Upper part	Late 2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Hayes 1991: 136, Fig. 49.66
216	P70	BG (Campanian? =HTW MG 6?)	Bowl	Upper part	Mid-2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Lamboglia 1952: 177, type 28; Morel 1981: 199, type 2645, Pl. 63; Hayes 1991: 108, Fig. 4.4
216	P71	CCW (local)	Cup	Upper part	After mid-2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 187, Cat. No. 313
216	P73	CCW	Plate	Upper part	Late 2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 223, Cat. No. 432
216	P74	ESA	Drinking bowl/cup type Hayes 22	Upper part	Late 2nd century BC – early 1st century AD	<i>Fig. 11</i>	See 216/P56
216	P76	CCW	Plate	Upper part	3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Burkhalter 1987: 368, Nos 42–43, Fig. 8
216	P77	CCW	Bowl	Upper part	First half of 2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Hayes 1991: 114, Fig. 44.13; Berlin and Pilacinski 2004: 214, No. 48, Fig. 3
216	P79	CCW (Aegean?)	Plate with molded rim	Rim	2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 11</i>	Slightly similar rim Burkhalter 1987: 368, No. 40, Fig. 8
217	P5	Knidian? CCW (=HTW MG 14?)	Plate	Rim	2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Similar to Papuci-Władyka 1995: 151, Cat. No. 212; Hayes 1991: Figs 40:22, 56:14
217	P6	CCW	Bowl	Upper part	Second half of 2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Hayes 1991: 29, Fig. 14.10; similar to Papuci-Władyka 1991: 118, Cat. No. 112
217	P9	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Skyphos	Upper part	2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 12</i>	See 234/P3
218	P1	CCW (Rhodian Ware A=HTW MG 13)	So-called “Palestinian cup”	Handle fragment	Mid-3rd – mid-2nd century BC	–	See 244/P94
219	P33	CCW (=HTW MG 10?)	Bowl	Upper part	2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 183, Cat. No. 303, similar to Lamboglia 28
219	P34	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Jug	Foot	2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	–

Table 9. Table ware pottery of Phase 3 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
219	P36	CCW (Ephesian)	Plate	Upper part	LH?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	—
219	P41	CCW	Table amphora?	Rim	MH?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	—
219	P44	CCW (Rhodian Ware A=HTW MG 13)	So-called "Palestinian cup"	Handle fragment	Mid-3rd – mid-2nd century BC	—	See 244/P94
220	P22	ESA	Krater type Hayes 15	Body	100–50 BC	—	Hayes 1985: 21, Tav. III.1–2; Hayes 1991; Marzec and Kajzer 2020: 235, Pl. 76
220	P23	CCW (Levant=HTW MG 12)	Bowl	Lower part	Mid-2nd – mid-1st century BC?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	—
220	P24	Knidian GW (=HTW MG 14)	Bowl	Lower part	Mid-2nd – mid-1st century BC?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	—
220	P26	CS/ESD	Krater/bowl type Hayes P37/X38	Astragal foot	1st century AD or slightly earlier	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Hayes 1985: 87–88, Tav. XXI.2; Kajzer and Marzec 2020: 252–253, Pl. 83
220	P27	CS/ESD	Plate type Hayes P11	Foot	ER (mid-1st – mid-2nd century AD)	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Hayes 1985: 82–83, Tav. XIX.1–3; Hayes 1991: 40, Fig. 18; Kajzer and Marzec 2020: 252, Pl. 81
220	P28	CCW	Plate with downturned rim	Rim	2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 183, Cat. No. 301; Kögler 2011: 146–148, type A, Abb. 21
220	P29	ESA	Plate type Hayes 3 or 4	Rim	Late 2nd century BC – early 1st century AD	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Hayes 1985: 14–16, Tav. I.7–12; Hayes 1991: 35, 147, 149, Figs 17.1–4, 51.1–4; Marzec and Kajzer 2020: 234–235, Pl. 76
220	P30	CS/ESD	Plate type Hayes P12	Rim	ER (mid-1st – mid-2nd century AD)	—	Hayes 1985: 83, Tav. XIX.4–5; Hayes 1991: 40–41, Fig. 18; Kajzer and Marzec 2020: 252, Pl. 81
220	P31	Attic? BG (=HTW MG 3?)	Plate	Rim	3rd – early 2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Rotroff 1997: 146–149; 316–317, Fig. 51

Table 9. Table ware pottery of Phase 3 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
220	P32	CS/ESD	Juglet type Hayes X56?	Foot	LH? ER?	Fig. 12	Hayes 1985: 90, Tav. 22.3
220	P34	ESA	Plate type Hayes 37	Shoulder	1st century AD	—	Hayes 1985: 31, Tav. V.12–13; Kajzer and Marzec 2020: 250–251, Pl. 78
220	P36 (+223/ P1)	ThW (Italian?)	Beaker type Marabini Moevs IV?	Rim	Late 2nd century BC – early 1st century AD	Fig. 12	Marabini Moevs 1973: 59–62, Pls 4–5, 57–58; Hayes 1991: 60, Fig. 22.5
220	P37	ESA	Bowl/cup type Hayes 22	Rim	Late 2nd century BC – early 1st century AD	—	See 216/P56
223	P4	CCW (local)	Plate with a rolled rim	Rim	Second half of 2nd century BC	Fig. 12	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 214, Cat. No. 406
223	P6	CCW	Bowl	Upper part	Late 2nd century BC – early 1st century AD	Fig. 12	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 195, Cat. No. 339
223	P7	CS/ESD?	Jug?	Upper part	1st century AD?	Fig. 12	—
223	P9	Attic BG (=HTW MG 3)	Vessel with massive walls – pyxis?	Base	3rd century BC?	Fig. 12	Similar bases Rotroff 1997: 363, Fig. 77
224	P2	Knidian GW (=HTW MG 14)	Open form –drinking cup?	Foot	Late 2nd century BC	Fig. 12	Hayes 1991: 134, Fig. 47.39
224	P4	CCW	Plate	Rim	3rd – 2nd century BC?	Fig. 12	Hayes 1991: 122, Fig. 45.2
224	P5	CCW (Rhodian Ware A)	So-called “Palestinian cup”	Upper part	Mid-3rd century BC – mid-2nd century BC	Fig. 12	See 244/P94
224	P6	ESA	Plate type Hayes 4?	Foot	Late 2nd century BC – early 1st century AD	Fig. 12	See 220/P29
228	P2	CS/ESD	Plate type Hayes P10	Almost complete profile	1st century AD	Fig. 12	Hayes 1985: 82, Tav. XIX.1; Hayes 1991: 40, Fig. 65.20; Kajzer and Marzec 2020: 252, Pl. 81

Table 9. Table ware pottery of Phase 3 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
228	P3	BG	Plate	Lower part	3rd century BC?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Jehasse 1978: 36, Nos 80–81, Fig. 23
228	P4	CCW	Plate	Rim	3rd century BC or later	<i>Fig. 12</i>	—
228	P6	CCW (local)	Bowl/cup	Rim	Late 2nd century BC – early 1st century AD?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	—
229	P1	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Bowl	Upper part	Late 3rd century BC?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 104, Cat. No. 60
230	P1	ESB	Bowl type Hayes 76	Rim	First half of 2nd century AD	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Hayes 1985: 68–69, Tav. XV.11; Hayes 1991: 53, 164, Fig. 21.11; Kajzer and Marzec 2020: 253, Pl. 84
230	P3	CS/ESD	Bowl type Hayes P22	Upper part	1st century AD?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Hayes 1985: 84–85, Tav. XIX.13–14; Hayes 1991: 42, Figs 19.22A, 50.15; Marzec and Kajzer 2020: 235–236, Pl. 77
230	P4	CS/ESD	Bowl type Hayes 28?	Rim	1st century AD	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Hayes 1985: 85–86, Tav. 20.6–7; Hayes 1991: 43–44, Fig. 19.28; Kajzer and Marzec 2020: 252–253, Pl. 82
230	P6	CCW	Bowl	Rim	Mid-2nd – mid-1st century BC?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	—
230	P7	CCW	Open form	Foot	Mid-2nd – mid-1st century BC?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	—
232	P1	IS	Cup	Rim	Early 1st century AD	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Ettlinger et al. 1990: 66, form 8
232	P3	RS	Jug	Rim	1st century AD?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Hayes 1991: 184, Fig. 62.47; Abadie-Reynal 1987: 53–56, Pls XXVII–XXXIII
232	P4	CCW	Bowl	Upper part	Late 2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Hayes 1991: 127, Fig. 14:10

Table 9. Table ware pottery of Phase 3 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
232	P6	ESA	Bowl/cup type Hayes 22	Rim	Late 2nd century BC – early 1st century AD	<i>Fig. 12</i>	See 216/P56
232	P8	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Open form	Foot	Late 2nd century BC – early 1st century AD?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Similar to ESA type Hayes 22 foot, see 220/P37
232	P9	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Open form	Lower part	2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 155, Cat. No. 228
232	P10	CCW	Bowl	Upper part	2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	–
232	P11	CCW (Rhodian Ware A=HTW MG 13)	So-called “Palestinian cup”	Handle	Mid-3rd – mid-2nd century BC	–	See 244/P94
241	P110	CCW? RS?	Bowl	Upper part	Late 3rd – mid-2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 138, Cat. No. 177
241	P111	RS	Jug	Handle	1st century AD?	–	Hayes 1991: 184, Fig. 62:47
241	P112	ESA	Plate	Foot	First half of 1st century AD?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Hayes 1985: 28, Tav. IV.14–15; Hayes 1991: 36, Pl. 17.7
241	P125	Attic BG (=HTW MG 3)	Bowl	Rim	Late 4th century BC?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Rotroff 1997: 329–330, Nos 866–871, Fig. 59
241	P127	IS	Plate?	Rim	1st century AD	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Ettlinger et al. 1990: 88, form 21?
241	P142	BG	Open form	Foot	3rd – 2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 12</i>	–
241	P147	CCW (Rhodian Ware A=HTW MG 13)	So-called “Palestinian cup”	Upper part	Mid-3rd – mid-2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 12</i>	See 244/P94
241	P156	ESA	Bowl form Hayes 42	Foot	First quarter of 1st century AD?	–	Hayes 1985: 32–33, Tav. VI.4–7; Hayes 1991: 200, Pl. 58.21; Kajzer and Marzec 2020: 251, Pl. 79
241	P163	GW	Plate	Upper part	2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 12</i>	Berlin and Pilacinski 2004: 210, No. 16, Fig. 2
241	P166	CCW/RS	Bowl	Complete profile	3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 13</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 84, Cat. No. 14

Table 9. Table ware pottery of Phase 3 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
241	P167	Attic BG (=HTW MG 3)	Kantharos	Molded foot	Late 4th – mid-3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 13</i>	Sparkes and Talcott 1970: 285–286, Nos 690, 704, Fig. 7; Rotroff 1997: 83, 249, Fig. 8
241	P169	Black on red/RS (=HTW MG 1? 2?)	Plate	Upper part	Late 4th – early 3rd century BC?	—	See 239/P28
241	P175	RS	Bowl type Maier and Wartburg VII	Upper part	Late 4th century BC	<i>Fig. 13</i>	Maier and von Wartburg 1985: 109, Fig. 5a
241	P179	Attic BG (=HTW MG 3)	Plate	Foot	Late 4th – early 3rd century BC?	<i>Fig. 13</i>	—
241	P180	CCW	Bowl	Upper part	2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 13</i>	Hayes 1991: 110, Fig. 43.18; 111
241	P186	CS/ESD	Plate type Hayes P4B	Upper part	Early – mid-1st century AD	—	Hayes 1985: 81, Tav. XVIII.9; 1991: 39, Fig. 18.4.2; Kajzer and Marzec 2020: 251–252, Pl. 81
241	P195	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Kantharos?	Molded foot	Late 2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 13</i>	Hayes 1991: 6, Fig. 4.5
241	P196	GW	Bowl	Upper part	2nd century BC?	<i>Fig. 13</i>	Burkhalter 1987: 374, No. 88, Fig. 9

Table 10. Table ware pottery of Phase 4

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
209	P60	ESA	Plate type Hayes 5A	Rim	Late 2nd century BC – early 1st century AD	<i>Fig. 13</i>	Hayes 1985: 17, Tav. II.1; Hayes 1991: 143–144, Figs 50.6, 50.14; Kajzer and Marzec 2020: 250–251, Pl. 78
209	P61	CS/ESD?	Lagynos	Neck fragment	Mid-2nd – late 1st century BC?	—	—
209	P63	Attic BG (=HTW MG 3)	Plate	Foot	Late 4th century BC?	<i>Fig. 13</i>	See 242/P54
209	P65	CCW (Rhodian Ware A=HTW MG 13)	So-called “Palestinian cup”	Upper part	Mid-3rd – mid-2nd century BC	—	See 244/P94

Table 10. Table ware pottery of Phase 4 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
209	P66	ESA	Jug, similar to type Hayes 101	Lower part	Mid-2nd – mid-1st century BC?	Fig. 13	Hayes 1985: 42–43, Tav. 9.2
209	P67	CCW	Plate with molded rim	Upper part	2nd century BC?	Fig. 13	Papuci-Władyka 1995: 151, Cat. No. 213
211	P1	RS	Jug	Rim	1st century AD – mid-2nd century AD?)	Fig. 13	See 232/P3
211	P3	CS/ESD	Bowl type Hayes 22b	Upper part	1st century AD	Fig. 13	Hayes 1985: 84–85, Tav. XIX.15; Hayes 1991: 42–43, Fig. 60.12; Kajzer and Marzec 2020: 251–252, Pl. 82
211	P5	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Bowl	Upper part	3rd – late 2nd century BC	Fig. 13	See 242/P73
212	P20	CCW (Rhodian Ware A=HTW MG 13)	So-called “Palestinian cup”	Rim	Mid-3rd – mid-2nd century BC	–	See 244/P94
212	P21	CS/ESD	Plate type Hayes P12	Upper part	Mid-1st century AD – mid-2nd century AD	Fig. 13	Hayes 1985: 83, Tav. 19.4; Hayes 1991: 41, Fig. 18
212	P22	CCW	Kyathos?	Lower part	3rd century BC?	Fig. 13	Hayes 1991: Figs 41:12, 45:5
213	P5	CCW (Levant?=HTW MG 12?)	Open form	Lower part	Late 2nd century BC?	Fig. 13	Similar to bowl foot Hayes 1991: 168, Fig. 59.5
213	P6	CCW (local)	Plate	Lower part with intentional perforation	2nd century BC	Fig. 13	Diederichs 1980: 29, No. 87, Pl. 9
213	P12	CCW (Rhodian Ware A=HTW MG 13)	So-called “Palestinian cup”	Handle fragment	Mid-3rd – mid-2nd century BC	–	See 244/P94
213	P14	CCW (Picon D)	Plate	Upper part	2nd century BC	Fig. 13	Similar to Hayes 1991: 109, Fig. 43.11; 135, Fig. 48.51
213	P17	Knidian GW (=HTW MG 14)	Bowl	Foot	2nd century BC?	Fig. 13	Similar foot Kögler 2011: 433, bowl form IX, No. C.33, Abb. 6

Table 10. Table ware pottery of Phase 4 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
213	P18	CCW (Levant? =HTW MG 12?)	Plate? Bowl?	Rim	2nd century BC?	Fig. 13	Hayes 1991: 133–134, Figs 46.22–26, 46.31–32
215	P19	CCW (Levant? =HTW MG 12?)	Bowl	Lower part	3rd century BC?	Fig. 13	Form similar to Hayes 1991: 99, Figs 40.11, 40.25
215	P21	Painted ware	Plate	Rim	3rd century BC?	Fig. 13	Burkhalter 1987: 371, No. 52, Fig. 8
215	P22	RS (Egyptian)	Bowl	Upper part	Late 3rd century BC – early 2nd century BC	Fig. 13	Hayes 1991: 102, Fig. V.2
215	P26	CCW (Rhodian Ware A=HTW MG 13)	Bowl	Upper part	2nd century BC	Fig. 13	Similar bowl made of the same fabric Hayes 1991: 113, Fig. 13.4
215	P34	ARSW	Bowl type Hayes 50B	Upper part	4th century AD	Fig. 13	Kajzer and Marzec 2020: 259, Pl. 91; Hayes 1972: 71–73, Fig. 12
215	P36	CCW (local)	Bowl	Upper part	2nd century BC – 1st century BC?	Fig. 13	See 232/P4
215	P38	ESA	Plate type Hayes 38 var.?	Rim	First half of 1st century AD	Fig. 13	Hayes 1985: 31–32, Tav. 5.14–15
215	P50	CS/ESD	Plate type Hayes P12	Lower part	Mid-1st century AD – mid-2nd century AD	Fig. 13	See 212/P21
215	P52	CCW	Jug	Upper part	1st century AD – mid-2nd century AD?	Fig. 13	–
215	P83	CCW (=HTW MG 10)	Fish plate	Upper part	3rd century BC – mid-2nd century BC	Fig. 13	Burkhalter 1987: 371, No. 54

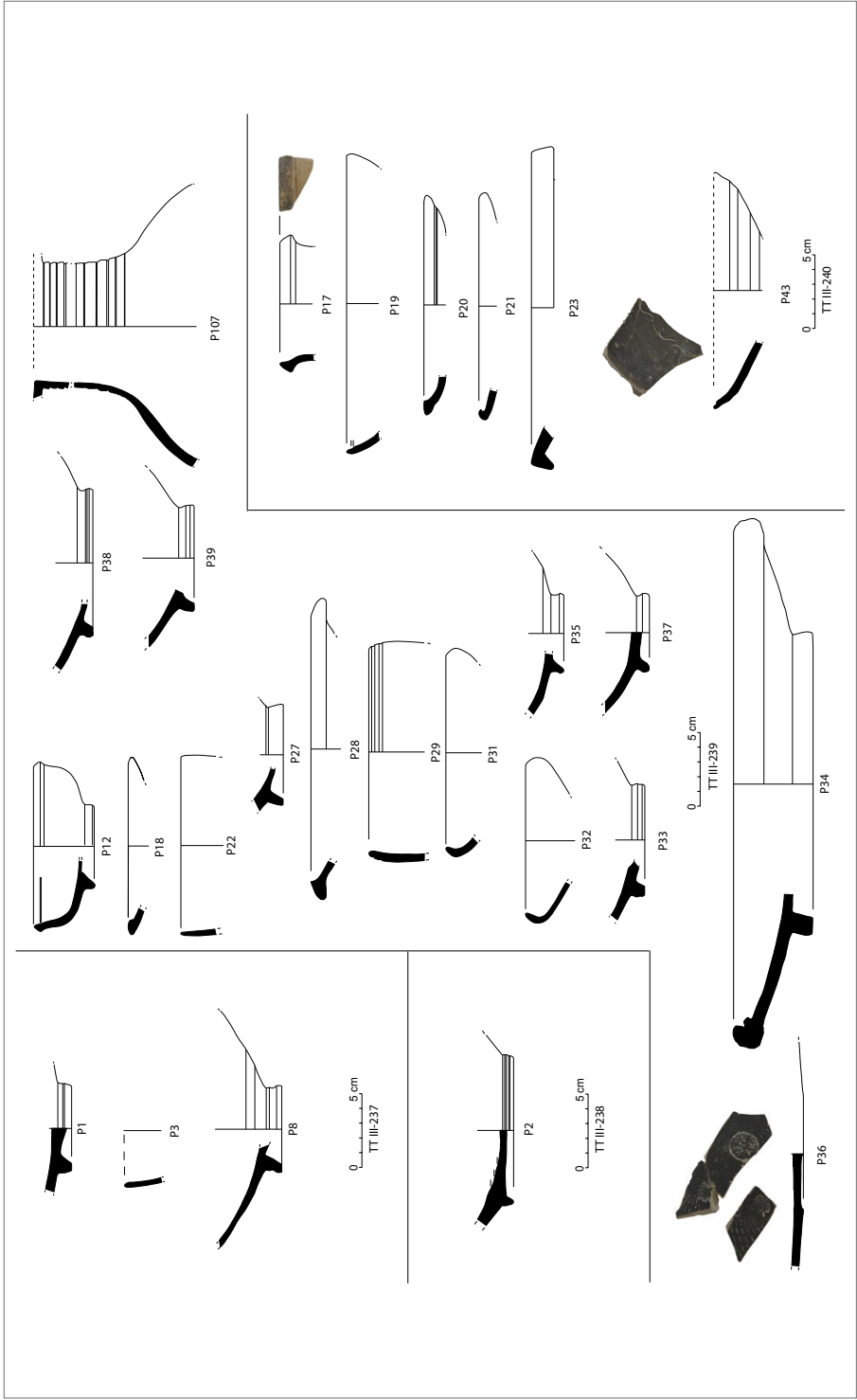


Fig. 9. Table ware pottery of Phase 1 (MA-P Project | processing M. Kajzer, K. Niziolek)

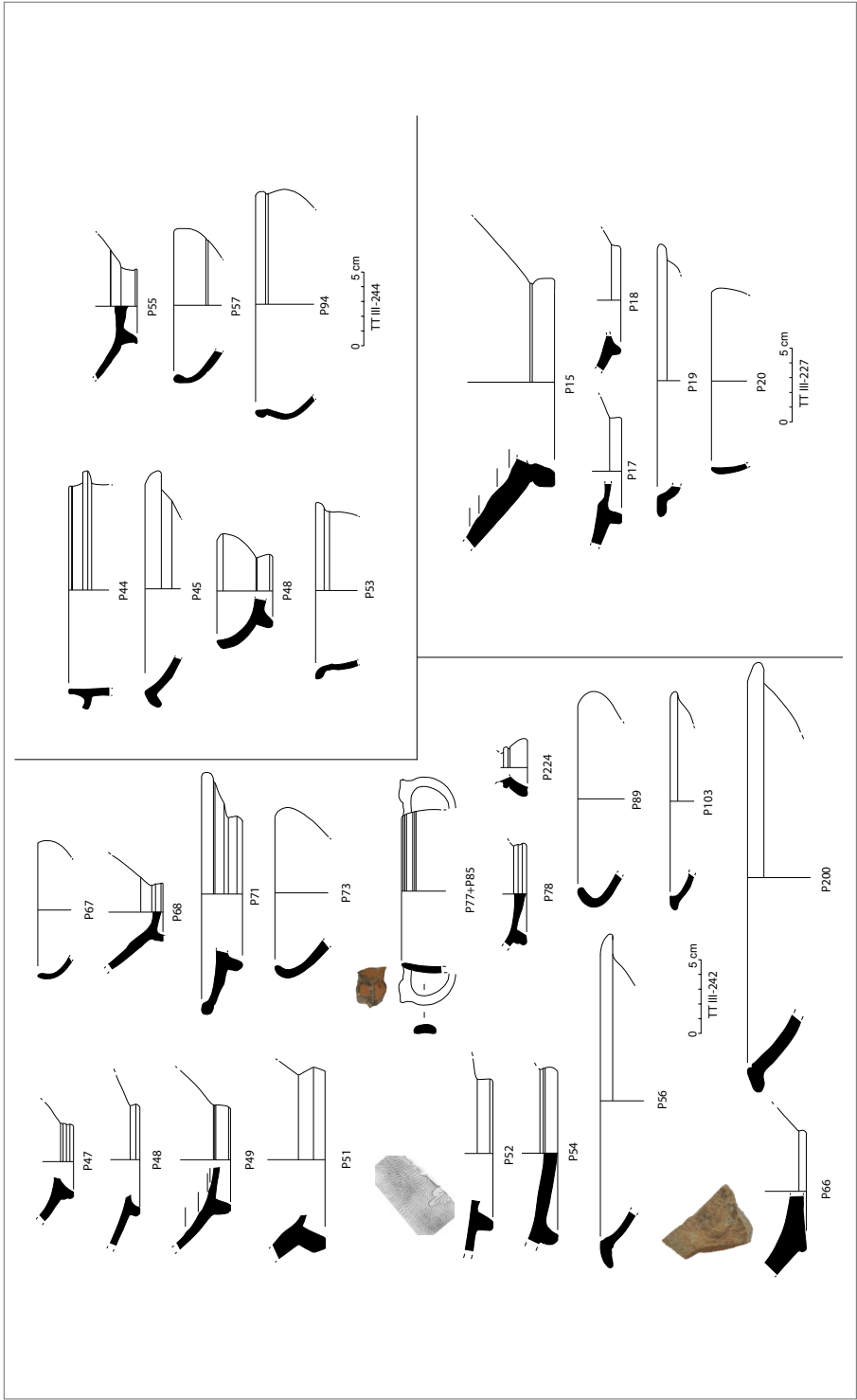


Fig. 10. Table ware pottery of Phase 1 (continued) and Phase 2 (MA-P Project | processing M. Kajzer, K. Niziolek)

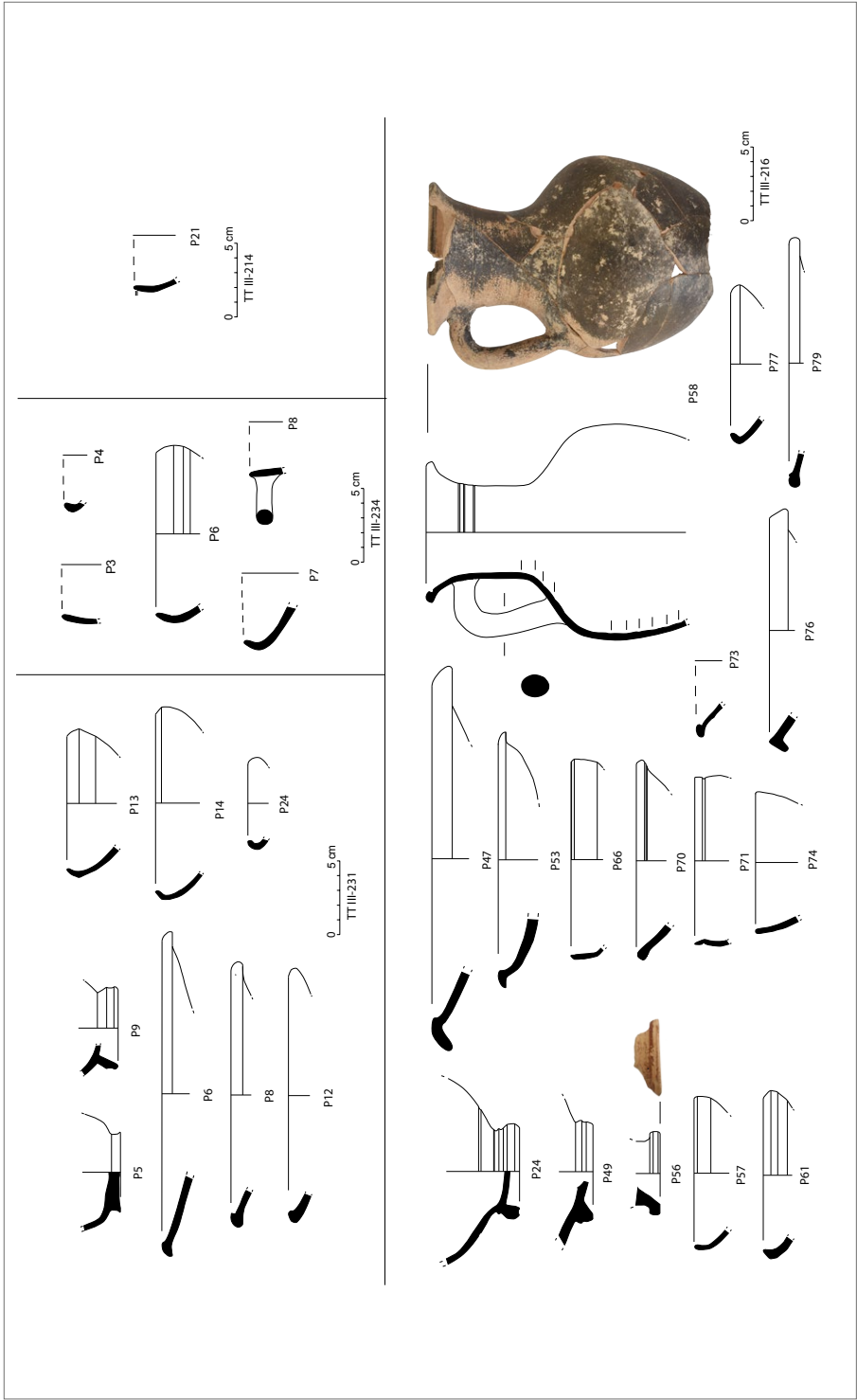


Fig. 11. Table ware pottery of Phase 2 (continued) and Phase 3 (MA-P Project | processing M. Kajzer, K. Niziolek)

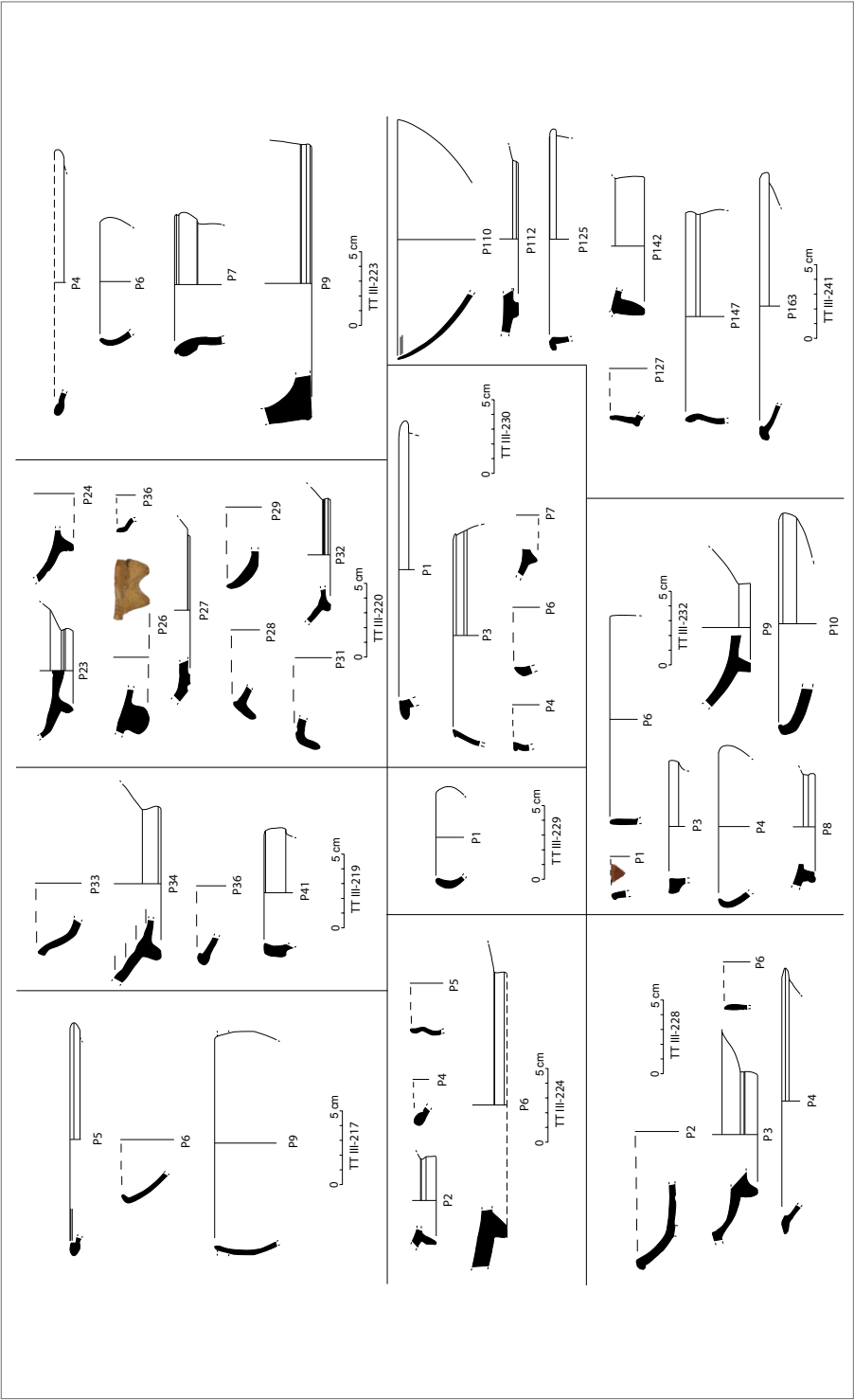


Fig. 12. Table ware pottery of Phase 3, continued (MA-P Project | processing M. Kajzer, K. Niziolek)

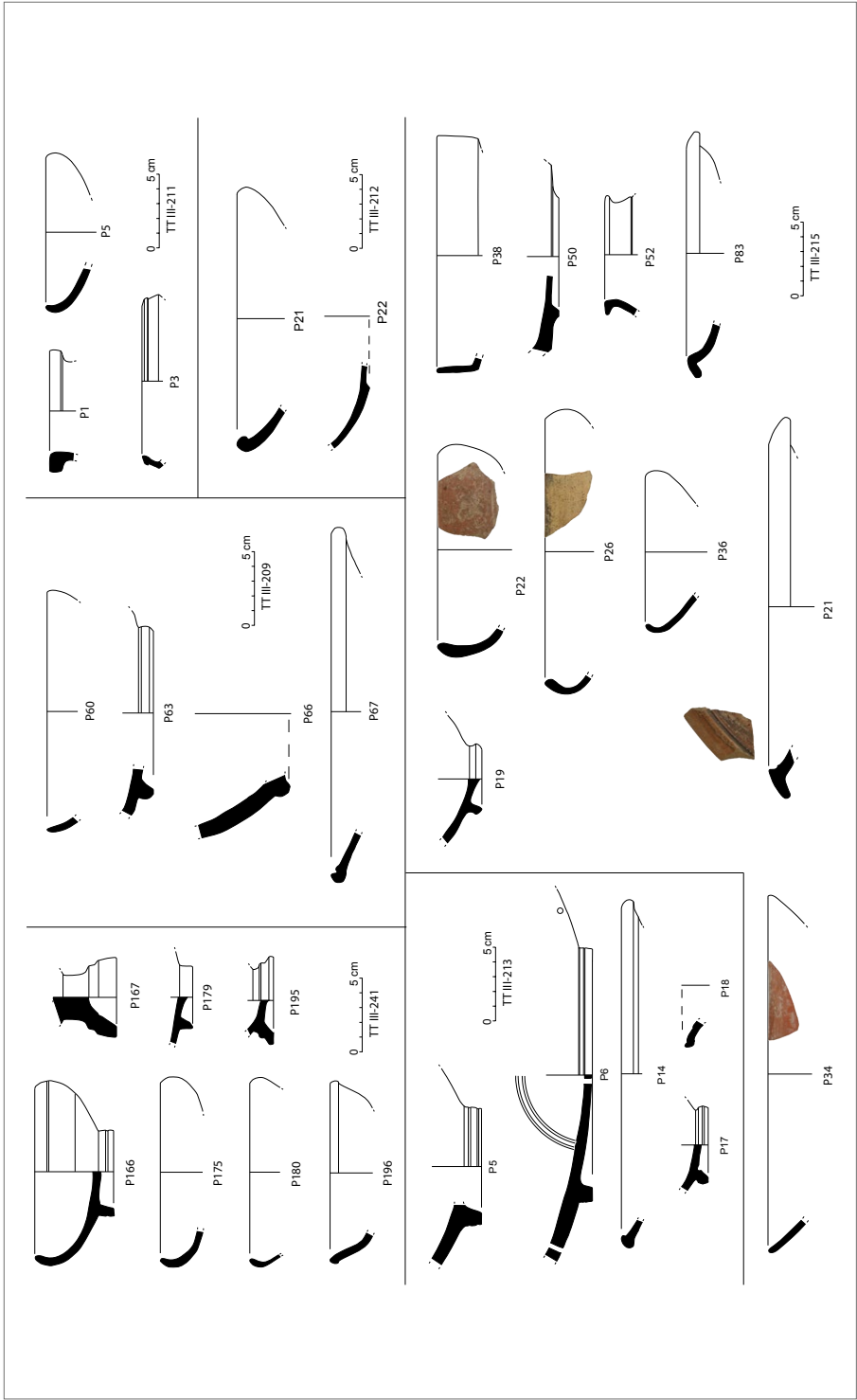


Fig. 13. Table ware pottery of Phase 3 (continued) and Phase 4 (MA-P Project | processing M. Kajzer, K. Niziolek)

APPENDIX 4. AMPHORAE

J. Oleksiak

In *Tables 11–14* the selected diagnostic sherds are arranged chronologically and divided into four phases dated between the Late Classical/Early Hellenistic and the Roman periods (Phases 1–4). The contexts are listed in the same order as the information presented in the paper. Because of the very fragmentary state of preservation of the amphorae material, only rims and bases suitable for graphic documentation are

illustrated [*Figs 14–19*]. The “Provenance” column indicates the clay origin of the type described. The “Type” column provides the typological identification based on vessel morphology and fabric characteristics, referring to the existing nomenclature used in the reference works listed in the “Parallels” column. Abbreviations: EH – Early Hellenistic; MH – Middle Hellenistic; LH – Late Hellenistic; ER – Early Roman.

Table 11. Amphorae of Phase 1

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Type	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
239	P39	Central Phoenicia	Torpedo-shaped	Rim	3rd – 2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 16</i>	Gatier et al. 2011: 205, Pl. 5, Fig. 7
239	P100	Knidos	Knidian	Handle	MH–LH	–	–
239	P101	Kourion	Kouriote	Handle	EH–MH	–	Meyza 2004: 275–276
239	P103	Kourion	Kouriote 1A	Rim	Late 4th – 3rd century AD	<i>Fig. 16</i>	Dobosz 2013: 108
239	P104	Kourion	Kouriote 2A	Rim	Late 4th – 3rd century AD	<i>Fig. 16</i>	Meyza 2004: 275–276
239	P105	Kourion	Kouriote 2A	Rim	Late 4th – 3rd century AD	<i>Fig. 16</i>	Meyza 2004: 275–276
239	P106	Asia Minor	?	Handle	?	–	–
240	P2	Ephesos	Nikandros group	Handle	Late 3rd – 2nd century BC	–	Lawall 2004: 181
240	P3	Cyprus	Paphos 1?	Handle	EH	–	Dobosz 2020: 352
240	P4	Knidos?	Knidian type II	Rim+Neck +Handle	Early 2nd century BC	<i>Fig. 16</i>	Göransson 2007: 159, Figs 316–318
242	P164	Kourion	Kouriote 2A	Rim	Late 4th – 3rd century AD	<i>Fig. 19</i>	Dobosz 2013: 117; Meyza 2004: 275
242	P176	Cyprus	?	Rim	?	<i>Fig. 19</i>	–
242	P206	Aegean	?	Handle	EH	–	–
242	P207	Rhodes	Rhodian type I-E-2	Handle	Late 3rd – 2nd century BC	–	Monachov 2006: 83, Fig. 6.3–5

Table 11. Amphorae of Phase 1 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Type	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
242	P213	Kourion	Kouriote	Handle	EH–MH	—	Meyza 2004: 275–276
242	P215	Kourion	Kouriote	Rim	EH–MH	—	Meyza 2004: 275–276
242	P216	Central Phoenicia?	?	Handle	MH–LH	—	Wicenciak 2021: Pl. 18.7835
242	P218	Sicily/North Africa	Punic-Tubular	Handle	Second half of 3rd to 2nd century BC	—	Botte 2012: 586
242	P219	Kourion	Kouriote 1A	Rim	Late 4th – 3rd century AD	Fig. 19	Dobosz 2013: 108
242	P221	Kourion	Kouriote 1A	Rim	Late 4th – 3rd century AD	Fig. 19	Dobosz 2013: 108
242	P227	Knidos	Knidian	Handle	MH–LH	—	—
244	P14	Cyprus	Pseudo-Koan	Handle	LH–ER	—	Papuci-Władyka 1997: 53–54
244	P31	Ephesos?	?	Rim	?	Fig. 19	—
244	P69	Kourion	Kouriote A1	Base	Late 4th – 3rd century AD	Fig. 19	Dobosz 2013: 109
244	P70	Knidos	Knidian	Handle	LH	—	—
244	P71	Aegean	?	Handle	?	—	—
244	P74	Phoenicia	?	Handle	?	—	—

Table 12. Amphorae of Phase 2

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Type	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
227	P1	Ephesos	Nikandros group	Handle	Late 3rd – 2nd century BC	—	Lawall 2004: 181
227	P2	Adriatic?	Mushroom-shaped	Handle	EH–MH	—	Lawall 2011: 87, Fig. 8
227	P3	Kourion	Kouriote	Handle	EH–MH	—	Meyza 2004: 275–276
227	P4	Kourion	Kouriote 2A	Base	Late 4th – 3rd century AD	—	Meyza 2004: 275–276
231	P26	Ephesos	Pseudo-Koan	Handle	MH–LH	—	Papuci-Władyka 1997: 53–54
231	P27	Paphos	Paphos 1	Rim +Handle	EH	—	Dobosz 2020: 352

Table 13. Amphorae of Phase 3

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Type	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
213	P1	Nile Valley	LRA 7	Base	7th century AD?	—	Dixneuf 2011: 364, Figs 148.87-4, 87-14
213	P2	Kourion	Kouriote	Handle	EH-MH	—	Meyza 2004: 275–276
216	P1	Campania	Dressel 2–4, Peacock Williams class 10	Base	1st century BC – 2nd century AD	—	Peacock and Williams 1991: 105
216	P2	Kos?	Greco-Italic	Handle	LH	—	Will 1982: Pl. 85
216	P3	Kos	Koan	Base	ER	—	Dobosz 2013: Pl. 59, Fig. III.1.3.17
216	P4	Rhodes	Rhodian	Handle	LH-ER	—	Matera 2014: 381–388
216	P6	Italy?	Dressel 1A, Peacock Williams class 3	Handle	2nd – 1st century BC	—	Peacock and Williams 1991: 86
216	P8	Cyprus?	Pseudo-Koan	Rim	LH-ER?	Fig. 15	Reference to similar shape in the Paphos collection: PAP19/II/1841
216	P5	Aegean?	Pseudo-Koan	Rim	LH-ER?	—	Reference to similar shape in the Paphos collection: PAP19/II/1841
216	P9	Aegean	?	Handle	—	—	—
216	P7	?	?	Handle	—	—	—
219 (mixed)	P1	Kourion	Kouriote	Rim	EH-MH	—	Meyza 2004: 275–276
220	P2	Rhodes	Rhodian	Handle	LH-ER	—	Matera 2014: 381–388
220	P3	Cilicia	Pseudo-Koan	Handle	1st century BC – 1st century AD	—	Papuci-Władyka 1997: 53–54
220	P1	Cyprus	Carrot-shaped	Handle	1st – 2nd century AD	—	Meyza and Bagińska 2013: 138; Dobosz 2020: 359
220	P6	Kourion?	Kouriote?	Handle	EH-MH?	—	—
225	P8	Aegean	Greco-Italic form D	Rim	LH	—	Will 1982: 348, Pl. 85-d
228	P1	Aegean/Cyprus?	Pseudo-Chian	Rim	—	—	—
230	P16	Cyprus	Pseudo-Koan	Handle	1st – 2nd century AD	—	Papuci-Władyka 1997: 53–54

Table 13. Amphorae of Phase 3 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Type	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
230	P17	Baetican coast	Dressel 20, Peacock Williams class 25	Handle	2nd – 3rd century AD	—	Peacock and Williams 1991: 136–137
230	P18	Rhodes	Late Rhodian, Peacock Williams class 9	Handle	1st – 2nd century AD	—	Peacock and Williams 1991: 102
230	P19	Rhodes	Rhodian I-F	Rim	Late 2nd century BC	—	Monachov 2006: 85, Fig. 8.2–3
241	P209	Aegean?	?	Base	—	—	—
241	P198	Adriatic	Lamboglia 2	Base	2nd – 1st century BC	—	Lund 2000: 82, Fig. 7.b
241	P201	Kourion	Kouriote B1	Rim +Handle	Late 4th – 3rd century BC	—	Dobosz 2013: 110, Fig. II.2.1.81
241	P204	Kourion	Kouriote	Handle	EH–MH	—	Meyza 2004: 275–276
241	P205	Cilicia	Pseudo-Koan	Rim	ER	<i>Fig. 17</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1997: 53–54
241	P207	Kos	Koan	Rim	2nd – 1st century BC	<i>Fig. 18</i>	Papuci-Władyka 1997: 51, Fig. 2.1
241	P208	Kourion	Kouriote A1	Base	Late 4th – 3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 18</i>	Dobosz 2013: Pl. 36, Fig. II.2.5.87
241	P210	Kourion	Kouriote C1	Base	Early 3rd century BC	<i>Fig. 18</i>	Dobosz 2013: Pl. 36, Fig. II.2.5.80
241	P215	Kourion?	Kouriote C1?	Rim	Early 3rd century BC?	<i>Fig. 18</i>	Dobosz 2013: 111, Fig. II.2.1.38

Table 14. Amphorae of Phase 4

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Type	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
209	P2	Cyprus	Pseudo-Koan	Rim+Neck +Handle	ER	—	Hayes 1991: Pl. XXXVI, Fig. 5
209	P3	Cyprus?	Pseudo-Koan	Base	ER?	—	—
209	P5	Rhodes	Rhodian	Handle	LH–ER	—	Matera 2014: 381–388
209	P6	Unknown	Kapitän 2	Handle	2nd – 4th century AD	—	Peacock and Williams 1991: 193
209	P8	Nile Valley	LRA 7.1.3	Rim	5th century AD	—	Dixneuf 2011: 367, Fig. 155

Table 14. Amphorae of Phase 4 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Type	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
209	P14	Cyprus	Carrot-Shaped	Handle	1st – 2nd century AD	—	Meyza and Bagińska 2013: 138, Fig. 3.a
211	P51	Chalkis	Gunsennin III	Handle	ISL	—	Pecci, Garnier, and Waksman 2020: 419–422
211	P52	Southern Phoenicia	Agora M334	Rim +Handle	4th – 5th century AD	—	Reynolds 2005: 602, Pl. 15, Fig. 108
211	P53	Southern Phoenicia	Agora M334	Rim +Handle	4th – 5th century AD	—	Reynolds 2005: 602, Pl. 15, Fig. 108
211	P54	Cilicia	Agora M54	Handle	4th – 6th century AD	—	Reynolds 2005: 588, Fig. 6.a; Majcherek 2007: 29, Figs 25–27
211	P57	Gaza	LRA 4	Handle	2nd – 6th century AD	—	Majcherek 1995: 173–177
211	P59	Southern Phoenicia	Agora M334	Handle	4th – 6th century AD	—	Reynolds 2005: 602, Pl. 15, Fig. 112
211	P61	Gaul	Gauloise 3	Rim+Neck +Handle	3rd century AD	—	Olmer 1996: 74, Fig. 1
211	P62	North Phoenicia	Amrit	Base	2nd century AD	—	Meyza and Bagińska 2013: 140, Fig. 4.d; Reynolds 2005: 594, Fig. 48
211	P63	Nile Valley	LRA 7	Handle	4th – 7th century AD	—	Dixneuf 2011: 362–380
212	P1	Southern Phoenicia	Agora M334	Rim +Handle	5th – 6th century AD	Fig. 14	Reynolds 2005: 602, Pl. 15, Fig. 108
212	P2	Akko	Agora M334	Rim +Handle	4th – 5th century AD	Fig. 14	Reynolds 2005: 602, Pl. 15, Fig. 104
212	P3	Kourion?	Kouriote?	Rim	EH–MH?	—	Meyza 2004: 275–276
212	P4	Nile Valley	—	Handle	—	—	—
213	P1	Nile Valley	LRA 7	Base	7th century AD?	—	Dixneuf 2011: 364, Fig. 148.87-4, 87-14
213	P2	Kourion	Kouriote	Handle	EH–MH	—	Meyza 2004: 275–276
215	P105	Unknown	Kapitän 2	Rim+Neck +Handle	3rd – 4th century AD	Fig. 14	Meyza and Bagińska 2013: 147, Fig. 9.b
215	P4	Ephesos	LRA 3.A3	Rim	4th – 5th century AD	Fig. 14	Pieri 2005: 96
215	P6	Unknown	Kapitän 2	Rim	3rd – 4th century AD	Fig. 14	Meyza and Bagińska 2013: 147, Fig. 9.a
215	P131	Nile Valley	Pseudo-Knidian	Base	LH–ER	Fig. 14	Dixneuf 2011: 306, Fig. 54

Table 14. Amphorae of Phase 4 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Type	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
215	P103	Southern Phoenicia	Agora M334	Rim	5th – 6th century AD	—	Reynolds 2005: 602, Pl. 15, Fig. 114
215	P102	Southern Phoenicia	Agora M334	Rim	4th – 5th century AD	—	Reynolds 2005: 602, Pl. 15, Fig. 108
215	P123	Nile Valley	Egloff 172	Handle	4th – 5th century AD	—	Bailey 1998: Pl. 78.1
215	P107	Gaza	LRA 4	Handle	2nd – 6th century AD	—	Majcherek 1995: 173–177
215	P133	Gaza	LRA 4.3	Rim	4th – 5th century AD	—	Majcherek 1995: 175, Fig. 3
215	P130	Rhodes	Rhodian	Handle	LH–ER	—	Matera 2014: 381–388
215	P113	Aegean?	Greco/Italic?	Base	MH?	—	Will 1982: Pl. 85
215	P108	?	Pseudo-Koan	Handle	—	—	—
215	P5	Anemurium	Agora G199	Handle	1st – 3rd century AD	—	Meyza and Bagińska 2013: 141, Fig. 5.b
215	P127	North Africa	Africana Piccolo	Rim	1st – 2nd century AD	—	Bonifay 2004: 106, Fig. 9
215	P3	Nile Valley	LRA 7	Handle	4th – 7th century AD	—	Dixneuf 2011: 362–380
215	P7	Cilicia	LRA 1A	Base	4th – 5th century AD	—	Pieri 2005: 73
215	P180	Spain	Almagro 50	Rim +Handle	3rd – 5th century AD	—	Raposo et al. 2005: 44, Fig. 6
217	P10	Kos	Koan	Rim	1st century BC – 1st century AD	Fig. 15	Papuci-Władyka 1997: 51–52
222	P1	Beirut	Beirut 3	Rim	1st – 2nd century AD	Fig. 15	Reynolds 2005: 597, Fig. 68a

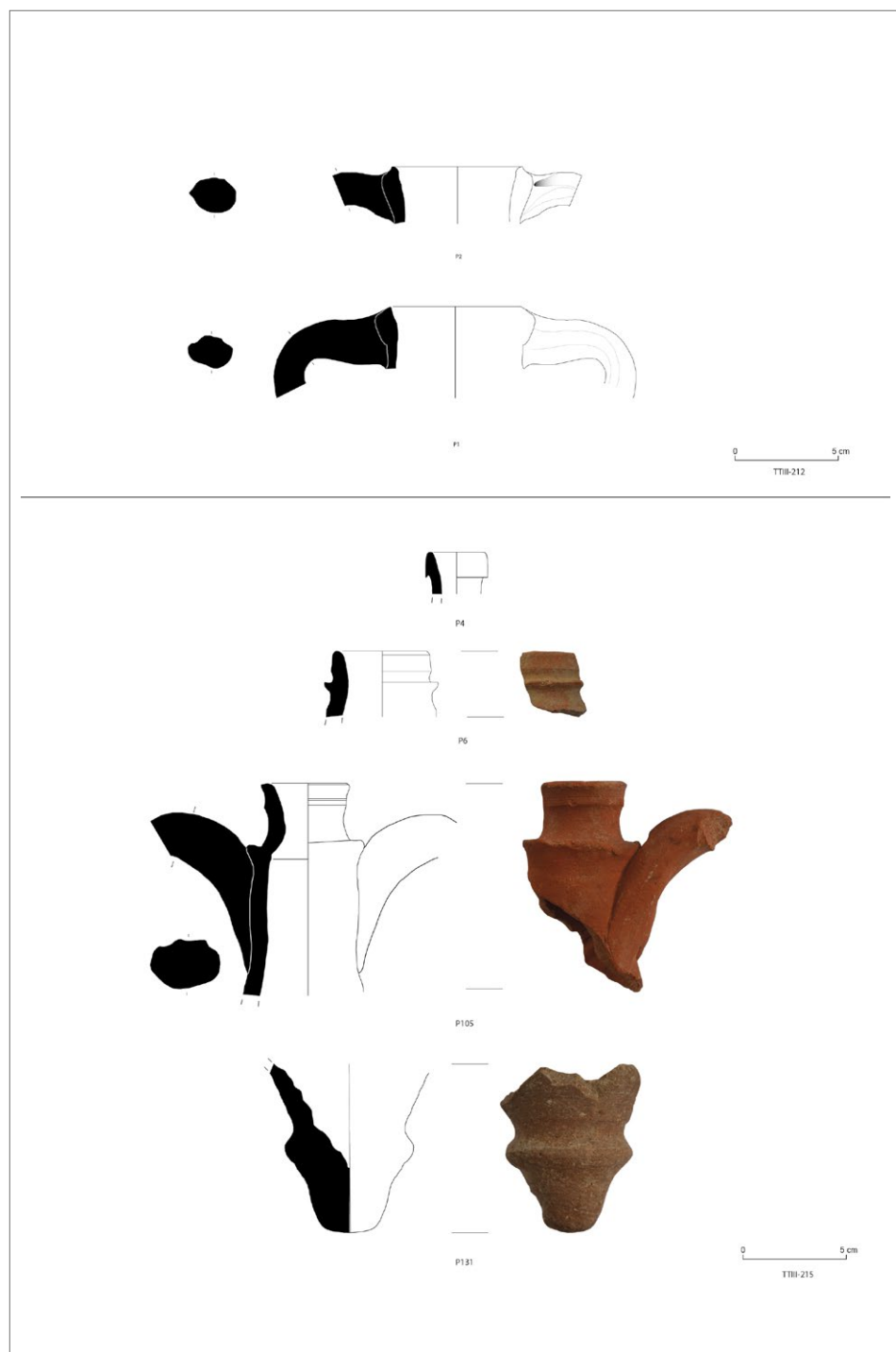


Fig. 14. Amphorae from Contexts 212-215, Phase 4 (MA-P Project | processing J. Oleksiak)

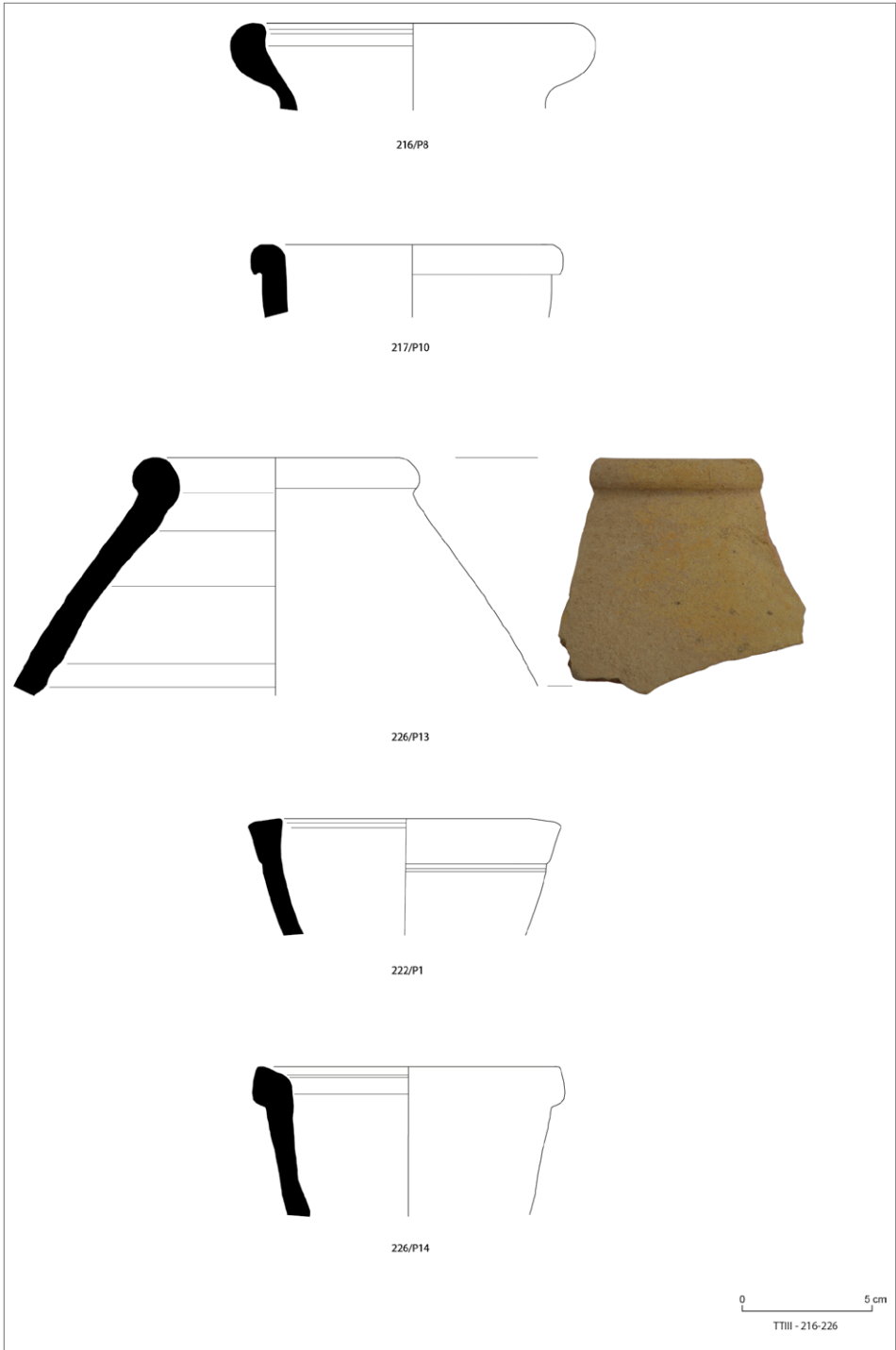


Fig. 15. Amphorae from Contexts 216–226, Phases 3 and 4 (MA-P Project | processing J. Oleksiak)

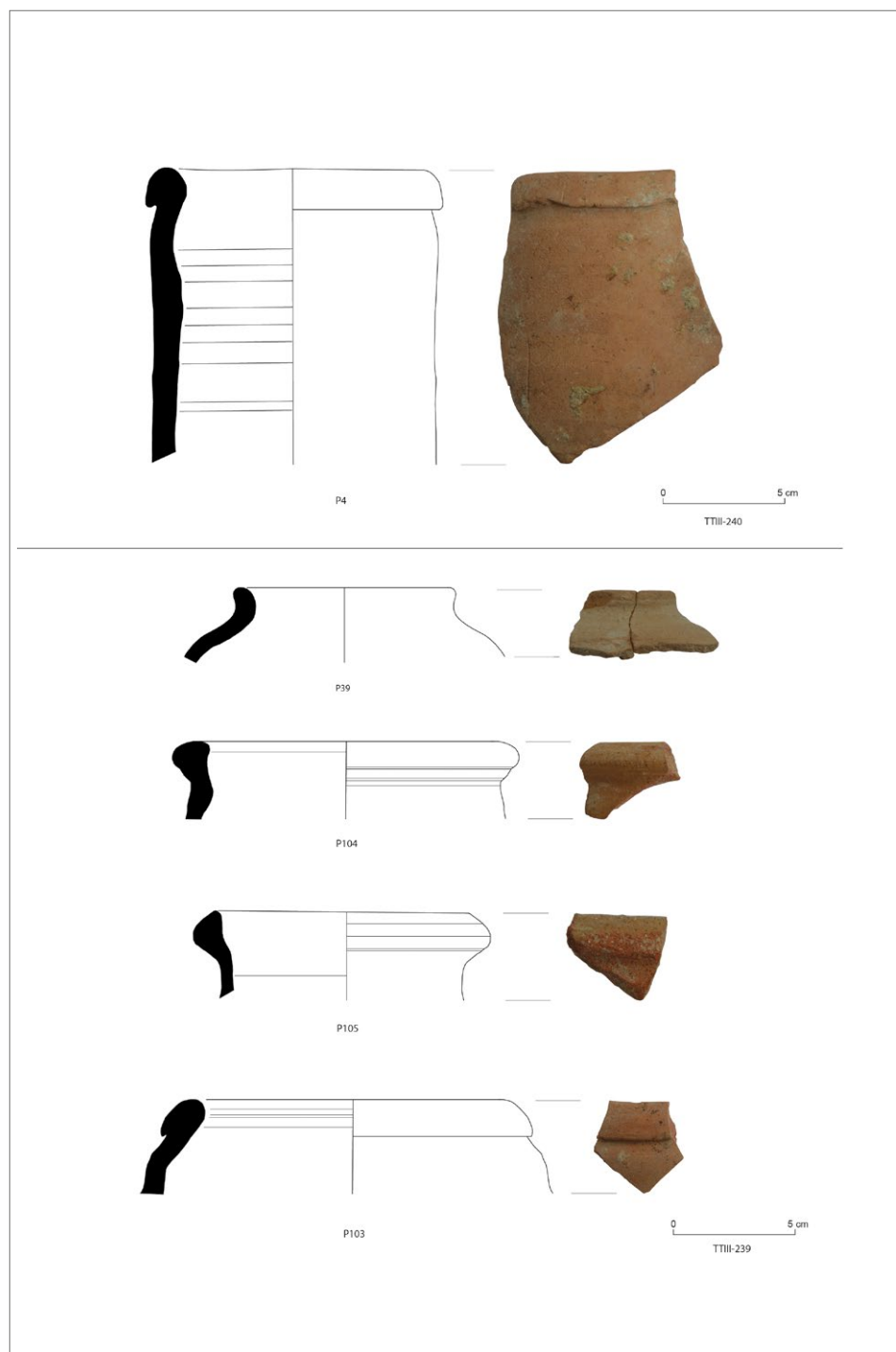


Fig. 16. Amphorae from Contexts 239–240, Phase 1 (MA-P Project | processing J. Oleksiak)

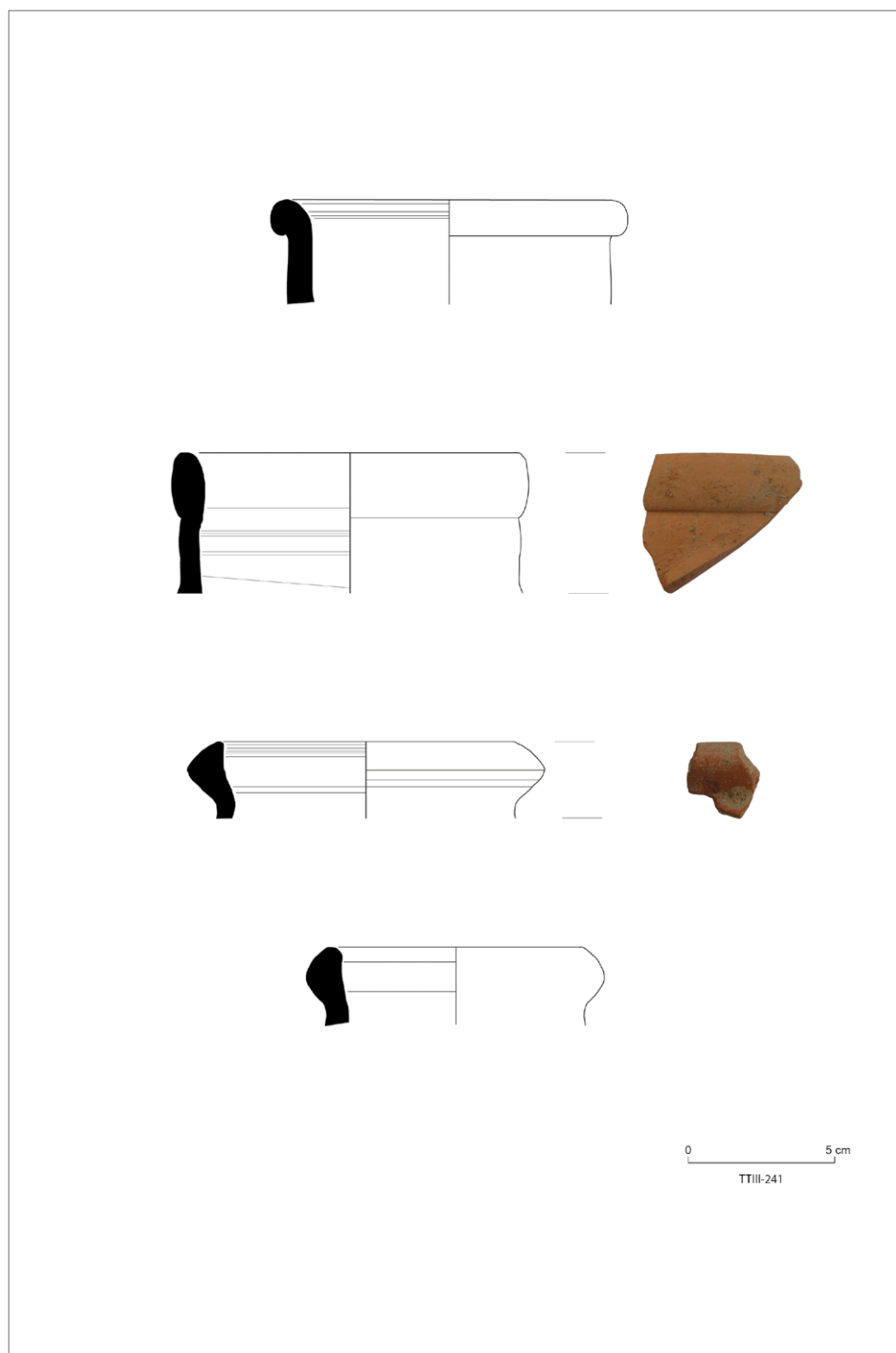


Fig. 17. Amphorae from Context 241, Phase 3 (MA-P Project | processing J. Oleksiak)

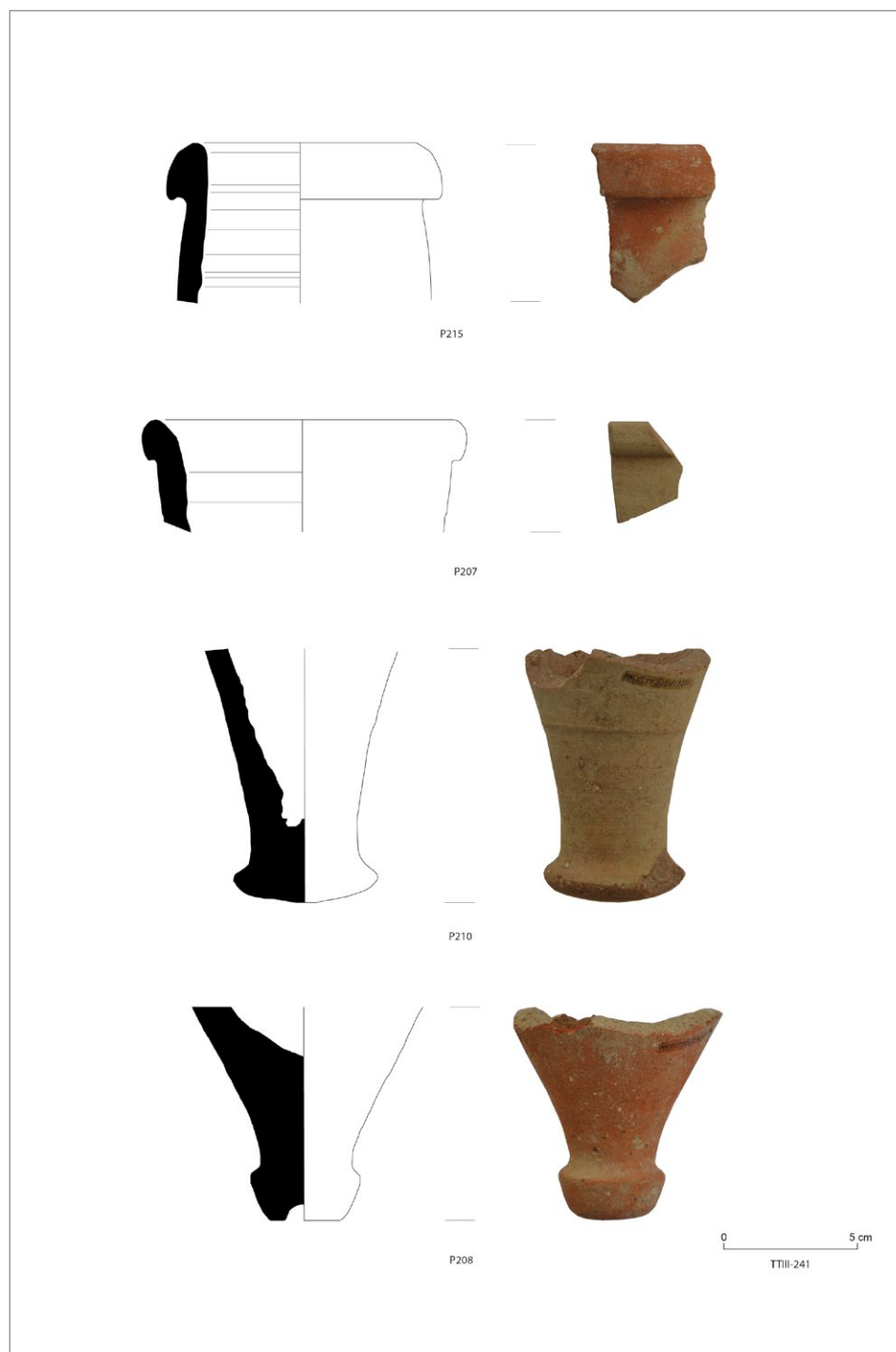


Fig. 18. Amphorae from Context 241, Phase 3, continued (MA-P Project | processing J. Oleksiak)

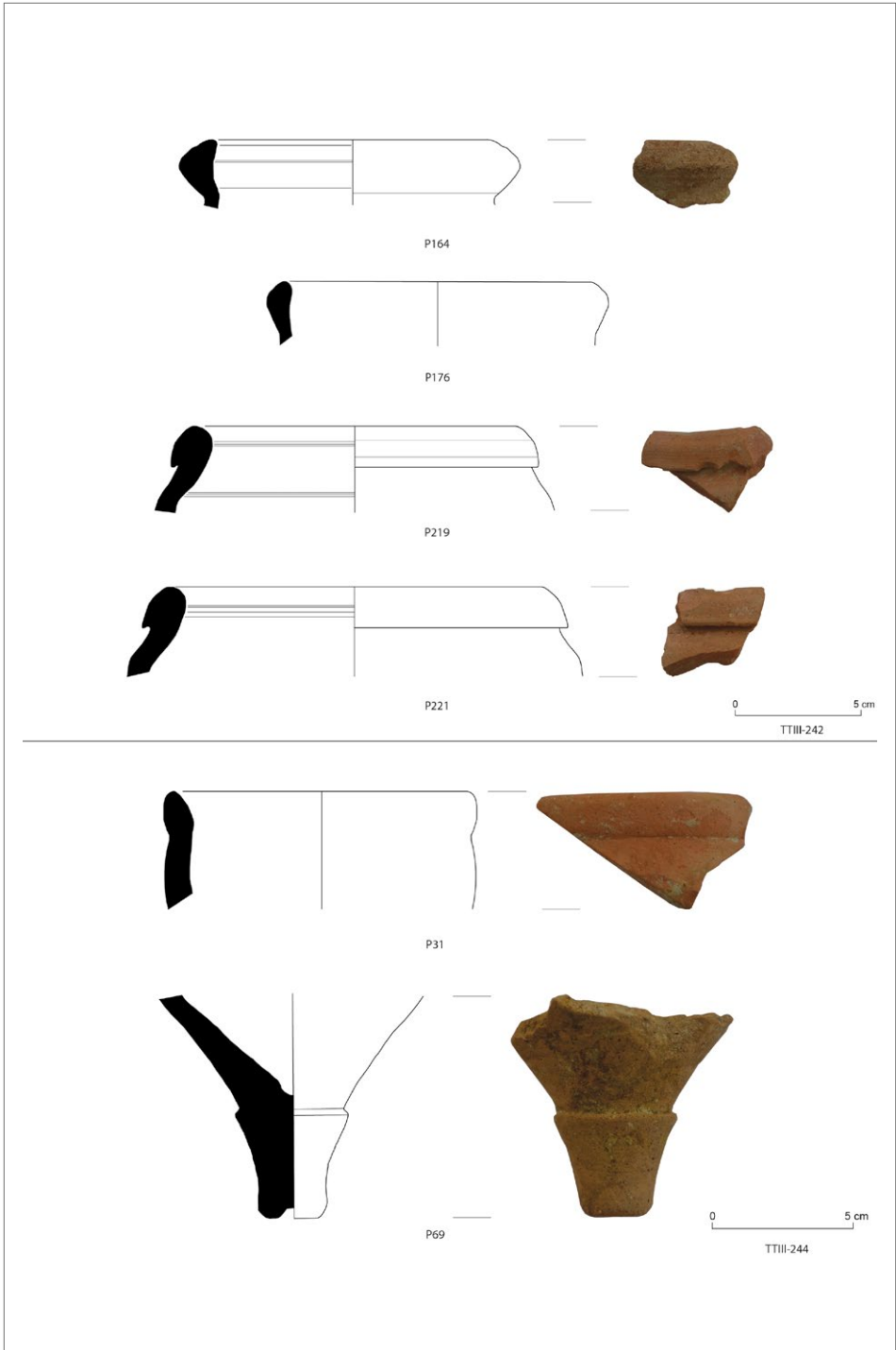


Fig. 19. Amphorae from Contexts 242–244, Phase 1 (MA-P Project | processing J. Oleksiak)

APPENDIX 5. KITCHEN WARE

J. Oleksiak and U. Wicenciak

In *Tables 15–18* the selected diagnostic sherds are arranged chronologically and divided into four phases dated between the Late Classical/Early Hellenistic and the Roman periods (Phases 1–4). The contexts are listed in the same order as the information presented in the paper. Most fragments are illustrated in [*Figs 20–23*]. The “Provenance” column refers to the origin of vessel clay. In the “Parallels/Notes”

column, references to the recorded material are given when available. Most of them refer to the assemblage of kitchen ware pottery published by Nocoń (2021) and Nocoń and Marzec (2023), where KW (kitchen ware) stands for the typological reference and CWPG for the Cooking Ware Production Groups. Otherwise, the most distinctive morphological feature was indicated.

Table 15. Kitchen ware of Phase 1

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Form	Vessel part	Figure	Parallels/Notes
239	P21	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/1
239	P50	Local	Cooking pot	Rim+Handle	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/2
239	P75	Local	Cooking pot	Rim+Handle	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/2
239	P77	Local?	Casserole?	Rim	—	?
239	P78	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 20</i>	CWPG/1a/MH/CP/2
239	P83	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/1
239	P85	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/1
239	P87	Local	Cooking pot	Rim+Handle	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/2
239	P87a	Local	?	Base	—	CWPG/1a/EH/J(B)/1
239	P88	?	Pan? Casserole?	Base	—	CWPG/1a/EH/J(B)/3 variant
239	P90	Aegean	Cooking pot	Handle	—	?
239	P91	Morphou Bay?	Cooking pot	Handle	—	?
239	P92	Local	?	Base	—	CWPG/1a/EH/J(B)/1
239	P94	Local?	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 20</i>	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/1 variant
239	P95	Local	Casserole	Rim	<i>Fig. 20</i>	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/1
240	P27	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 20</i>	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/13?
240	P29	Italy	Casserole	Rim	<i>Fig. 20</i>	<i>Orlo bifido</i>
240	P30	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/1

Table 15. Kitchen ware of Phase 1 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Form	Vessel part	Figure	Parallels/Notes
242	P2	Local?	Cooking pot	Handle	—	CWPG/1a/LH/CP/6
242	P3	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/1 variant
242	P10	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/1
242	P11	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/1
242	P14	Local	Casserole	Rim	<i>Fig. 20</i>	CWPG/1a/EH/C/2
242	P16	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/14 variant
242	P17	Morphou Bay?	Casserole	Handle	—	KW56/55 (4-C1, Nocoń 2021: Fig. 2:4)
242	P19	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 20</i>	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/1
242	P20	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/1
242	P21	Local	?	Base	—	CWPG/1a/EH/J(B)/1
242	P23	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/1 variant
242	P24	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/1 variant
242	P25	Local	Casserole	Base	—	CWPG/1a/EH/J(B)/3 variant
242	P26	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 20</i>	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/14 variant
242	P27	Local?	Cooking pot	Handle	—	CWPG/1a/LH/CP/6
242	P28	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/1 variant
242	P30	Local	Cooking pot	Rim+Handle	<i>Fig. 20</i>	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/2
242	P32	Morphou Bay?	Casserole	Handle	—	KW56/55 (4-C1, Nocoń 2021: Fig. 2:4)
242	P33	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/LH/CP/6
242	P34	Local	Casserole	Base	<i>Fig. 20</i>	? Wide, flat-bottom base
242	P36	Local	?	Base	—	CWPG/1a/EH/J(B)/1
242	P39	Morphou Bay?	Casserole	Handle	—	KW56/55 (4-C1, Nocoń 2021: Fig. 2:4)
242	P40	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/2
242	P42	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/1

Table 15. Kitchen ware of Phase 1 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Form	Vessel part	Figure	Parallels/Notes
242	P43	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/2
242	P47	Local	Casserole	Base	—	CWPG/1a/EH/J(B)/3 variant
243	P2	Local?	Casserole	Rim	<i>Fig. 20</i>	Similar to CWPG/1a/ER/C/2
243	P3	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/2 variant
243	P4	Italy	Lid	Rim	<i>Fig. 20</i>	?
243	P5	Local?	Cooking pot?	Handle	—	?
243	P6	Local	Lid	Knob	<i>Fig. 20</i>	CWPG/1a/MH/L/1
244	P5	Local	Casserole	Rim	<i>Fig. 20</i>	CWPG/1a/EH/C/4
244	P23	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/J(R)/1
244	P30	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/LH/CP/12
244	P39	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/15 variant
244	P40	Aegean	Cooking pot	Rim	—	?
244	P64	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/J(R)/1
244	P65	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/J(R)/1
244	P67	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/J(R)/1
244	P68	Local	Cooking pot	Rim+Handle	<i>Fig. 20</i>	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/1
244	P72	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/C/4
244	P72A	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/LH/CP/12

Table 16. Kitchen ware of Phase 2

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Form	Vessel part	Figure	Parallels/Notes
227	P8	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 20</i>	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/14
227	P9	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/LH/C/8
227	P10	Imported?	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 20</i>	? Heavily overfired
227	P11	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/14
227	P12	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 20</i>	CWPG/1a/ER/CP/3
227	P14	Local	Casserole	Rim	<i>Fig. 20</i>	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/14
227	P16	Local	Casserole	Rim	<i>Fig. 20</i>	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/17
227	P17	?	Cooking pot?	Handle	—	?
234	P1	Local	Lid	Rim	<i>Fig. 20</i>	CWPG/1a/LH/L/3

Table 17. Kitchen ware of Phase 3

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Form	Vessel part	Figure	Parallels/Notes
214	P24	Local	Casserole	Handle	—	?
214	P11	Local	Jug?	Handle	—	?
214	P12	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 22</i>	CWPG/1a/ER/CP/1
214	P14	Local	Jug	Rim	<i>Fig. 22</i>	CWPG/1a/LH/C/8
214	P15	Local	Jug?	Handle	—	?
214	P16	Local	Casserole	Rim	<i>Fig. 22</i>	CWPG/1a/ER(III)/C/3 variant
216	P22	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/LH/C/8
216	P23	Local	Casserole	Handle	—	?
216	P25	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/LH/C/8
216	P26	Local	Casserole	Rim	<i>Fig. 21</i>	CWPG/1a/LH/C/8
216	P27	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/LH/C/8

Table 17. Kitchen ware of Phase 3 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Form	Vessel part	Figure	Parallels/Notes
216	P28	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 21</i>	CWPG/1a/LH/C/9 variant
216	P31	Local	Casserole	Rim	<i>Fig. 21</i>	CWPG/1a/LH/C/8
216	P32	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/LH/C/8
216	P35	?	Lid	Rim	<i>Fig. 21</i>	?
216	P37	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/LH/C/12
216	P75	?	?	Handle	—	3 grooves on the external surface
216	P86	Local	Casserole?	Base	<i>Fig. 21</i>	CWPG/1a/LH/J(B)/1
216	P87	?	Lid	Rim	<i>Fig. 21</i>	?
216	P89	Local	Cooking pot	Handle	—	?
216	P90	Local	Casserole	Handle	—	?
216	P98	Local	Cooking pot	Handle	—	?
220	P10	Tunisia	Casserole	Rim	—	African Cooking Ware
220	P11	Imported	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 22</i>	? Plain, out-turned rim
220	P11A	Local	Lid	Rim	<i>Fig. 22</i>	CWPG/1a/LH/L/3
220	P12	Imported	Casserole	Rim	<i>Fig. 22</i>	? Plain, out-turned rim
220	P13	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/15
220	P14	Imported	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 22</i>	? Plain, out-turned rim
220	P15	Local	Cooking pot	Handle	—	Two grooves on the ext. surface
220	P15A	Local?	Jug?	Neck	—	Thin walled, strong ribbing
220	P16	Local	Basin	Rim	<i>Fig. 22</i>	CWPG/1a/ER(III)/C/2
220	P17	Local	Cooking pot	Handle	—	2 grooves on the external surface
220	P18	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 22</i>	CWPG/1a/ER/CP/4
220	P19	Ephesian	Pan	Base	—	Rounded rim, red slipped

Table 17. Kitchen ware of Phase 3 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Form	Vessel part	Figure	Parallels/Notes
220	P19A	Ephesian	Pan	Base	—	Rounded rim, red slipped
220	P21	Local	Lid	Rim	—	?
220	P20	Local	Cooking pot	Handle	—	Central groove on external surface
224	P1	Aegean	Bowl	Rim	<i>Fig. 22</i>	See Appendix 5, plain ware type 12
229	P4	Local	?	Base	—	CWPG/1a/LH/J(B)/1
230	P20	Local	Casserole	Base	—	CWPG/1a/ER/J(B)/1
230	P21	Local	Casserole	Rim	<i>Fig. 22</i>	? Carinated form, grooved rim
230	P21A	Local	Lid	Rim	<i>Fig. 22</i>	CWPG/1a/ER(III)/L/3
230	P22	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 22</i>	CWPG/1a/LH/CP/10
230	P23	Local	Lid	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/ER(III)/L/3
230	P24	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/ER/C/2
230	P29	Local	Lid	Rim	—	?
230	P30	Local	Casserole	Rim	<i>Fig. 22</i>	? Narrow diameter, S-shaped rim
230	P34	Local	Brazier	Rim	—	?
230	P103	Local	Jug	Rim	<i>Fig. 22</i>	CWPG/1a/LH/J/1
232	P1	Local	?	Base	<i>Fig. 22</i>	CWPG/1a/LH/J(B)/1
232	P21	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 22</i>	CWPG/1a/ER(III)/C/1 variant
232	P22	Local	Casserole	Handle	—	?
232	P23	Local	Casserole	Rim	<i>Fig. 22</i>	CWPG/1a/ER/C/2
241	P17	Local	Cooking pot	Rim+Handle	<i>Fig. 21</i>	
241	P75	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 21</i>	CWPG/1a/ER/CP/5
241	P76	?	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 21</i>	? Out-turned, flaring rim
241	P77	Morphou Bay	Casserole	Rim	<i>Fig. 21</i>	CWPG/1a/LH/C/12

Table 17. Kitchen ware of Phase 3 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Form	Vessel part	Figure	Parallels/Notes
241	P78	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 21</i>	CWPG/1a/ER/CP/5
241	P79	Local	Lid	Rim	<i>Fig. 21</i>	?
241	P85	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 21</i>	CWPG/1a/ER/CP/5
241	P94	Local	Casserole	Rim	—	?
241	P96	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 21</i>	CWPG/1a/ER(I)/CP/3
241	P98	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	—	CWPG/1a/ER/C/1
241	P102	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 21</i>	CWPG/1a/ER(II)/CP/3
241	P106	Local	Casserole	Base	<i>Fig. 21</i>	CWPG/1a/LH/J(B)/1
241	P108	Local	Lid	Rim	<i>Fig. 21</i>	CWPG/1a/LH/L/3
241	P211	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 21</i>	CWPG/1a/LH/CP/1

Table 18. Kitchen ware of Phase 4

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Form	Vessel part	Figure	Parallels/Notes
211	P28	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 23</i>	CWPG/1a/ER(III)/9
211	P31	Local	Casserole/ basin	Rim	<i>Fig. 23</i>	? Carinated form, out-turned rim
211	P44	Local	Cooking pot	Rim+Handle	<i>Fig. 23</i>	? Out-turned folded rim
211	P45	Local	Cooking pot	Rim+Body	<i>Fig. 23</i>	CWPG/1a/ER(III)/9
211	P46	Local	Casserole/ basin	Rim	<i>Fig. 23</i>	? Out-turned, rounded rim
211	P49	Local	Cooking pot	Rim+Handle	<i>Fig. 23</i>	? Out-turned folded rim
211	P68	Local	Cooking pot	Rim+Body	<i>Fig. 23</i>	CWPG/1a/ER(III)/9
212	P11	?	Casserole	Rim+Handle	—	?
212	P12	Local?	Cooking pot	Rim	—	MG 1
212	P13	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 23</i>	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/1
212	P14	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 23</i>	CWPG/1a/LH/CP/7

Table 18. Kitchen ware of Phase 4 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Provenance	Form	Vessel part	Figure	Parallels/Notes
212	P15	?	Cooking pot	Oval section	—	?
212	P16	Local	Basin?	Rim+Handle	<i>Fig. 23</i>	? Out-turned, rounded rim
212	P17	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 23</i>	? Out-turned folded rim
212	P18	Aegean	Casserole?	Handle	—	?
213	P20	Local	Cooking pot	Rim+Handle	—	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/2
213	P21	?	Cooking pot	Handle	—	Oval section
213	P22	Local	Cooking pot	Rim	<i>Fig. 23</i>	CWPG/1a/EH/CP/14 variant
213	P23	?	Cooking pot	Handle	—	Oval section
213	P25	?	Cooking pot	Handle	—	Oval section
213	P26	Local	Casserole?	Rim	—	?
215 +211	215/ P16 +P58 +P69 +P80 +P95 +P100 211/ P45 +P68	Local	Cooking pot	Rim+Handle	<i>Fig. 23</i>	CWPG/1a/ER(III)/9

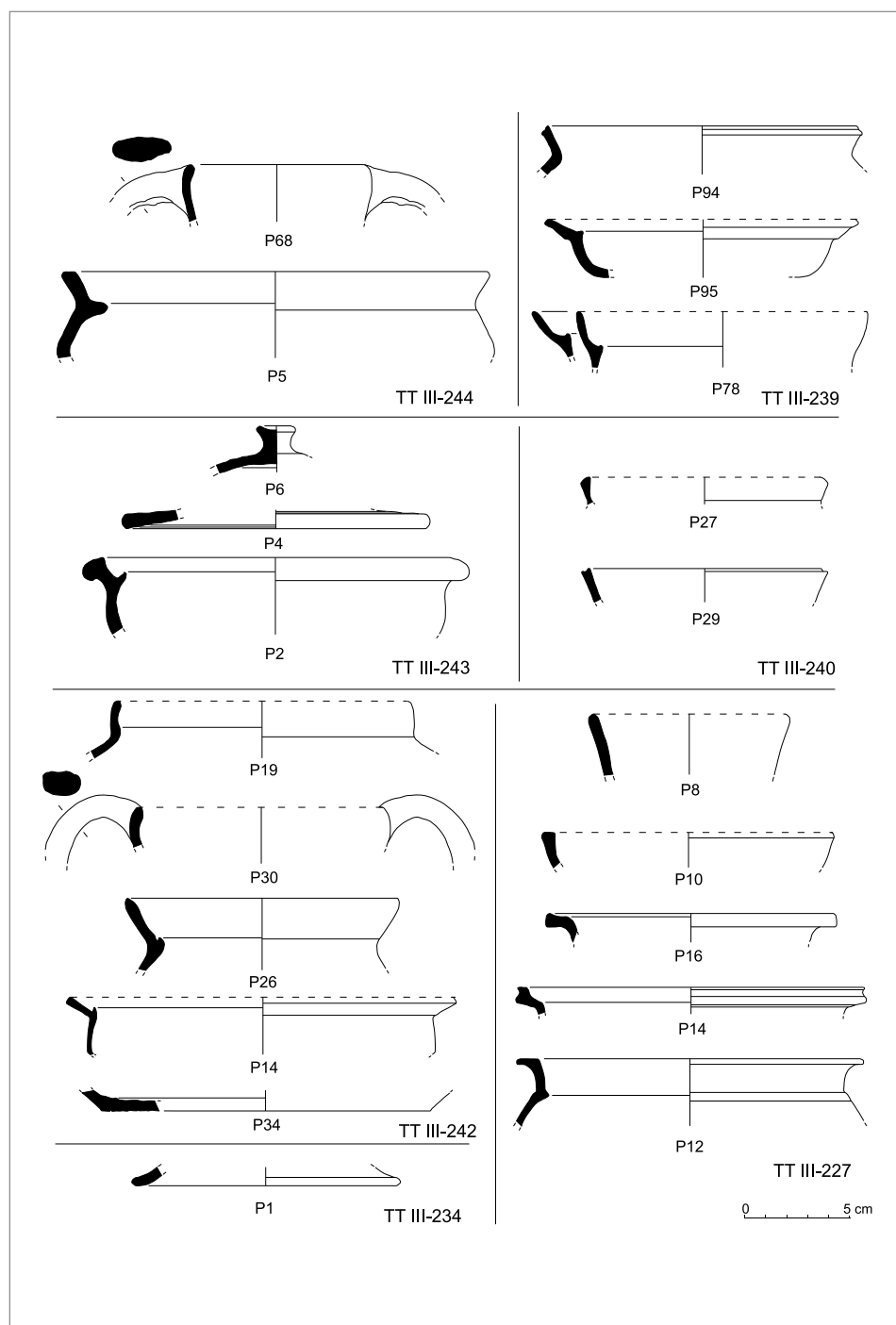


Fig. 20. Kitchen ware pottery of Phases 1 and 2 (MA-P Project | processing J. Oleksiak and U. Wicenciak)

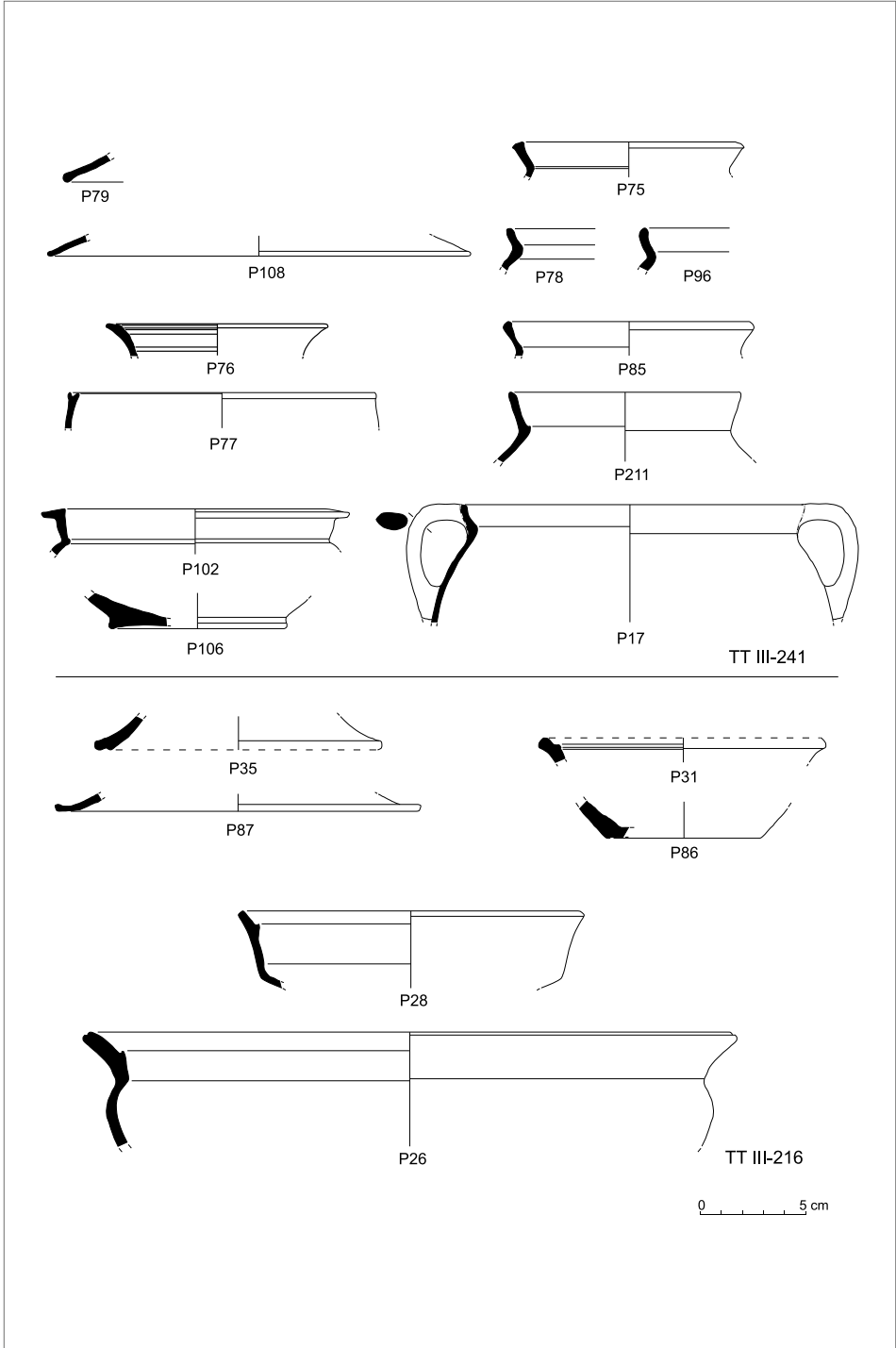


Fig. 21. Kitchen ware pottery of Phase 3 (MA-P Project | processing J. Oleksiak and U. Wicenciak)

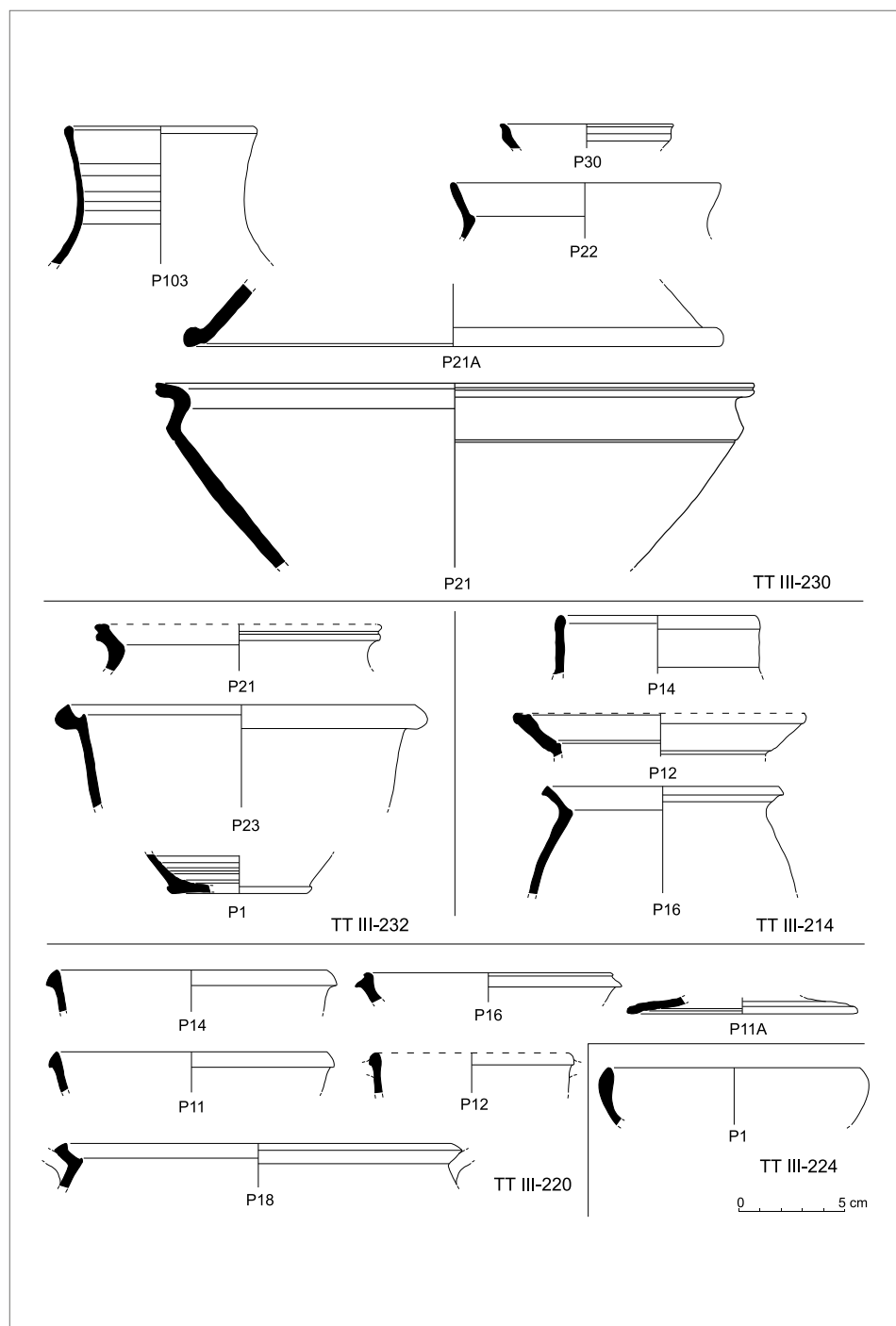


Fig. 22. Kitchen ware pottery of Phase 3, continued (MA-P Project | processing J. Oleksiak and U. Wicenciak)

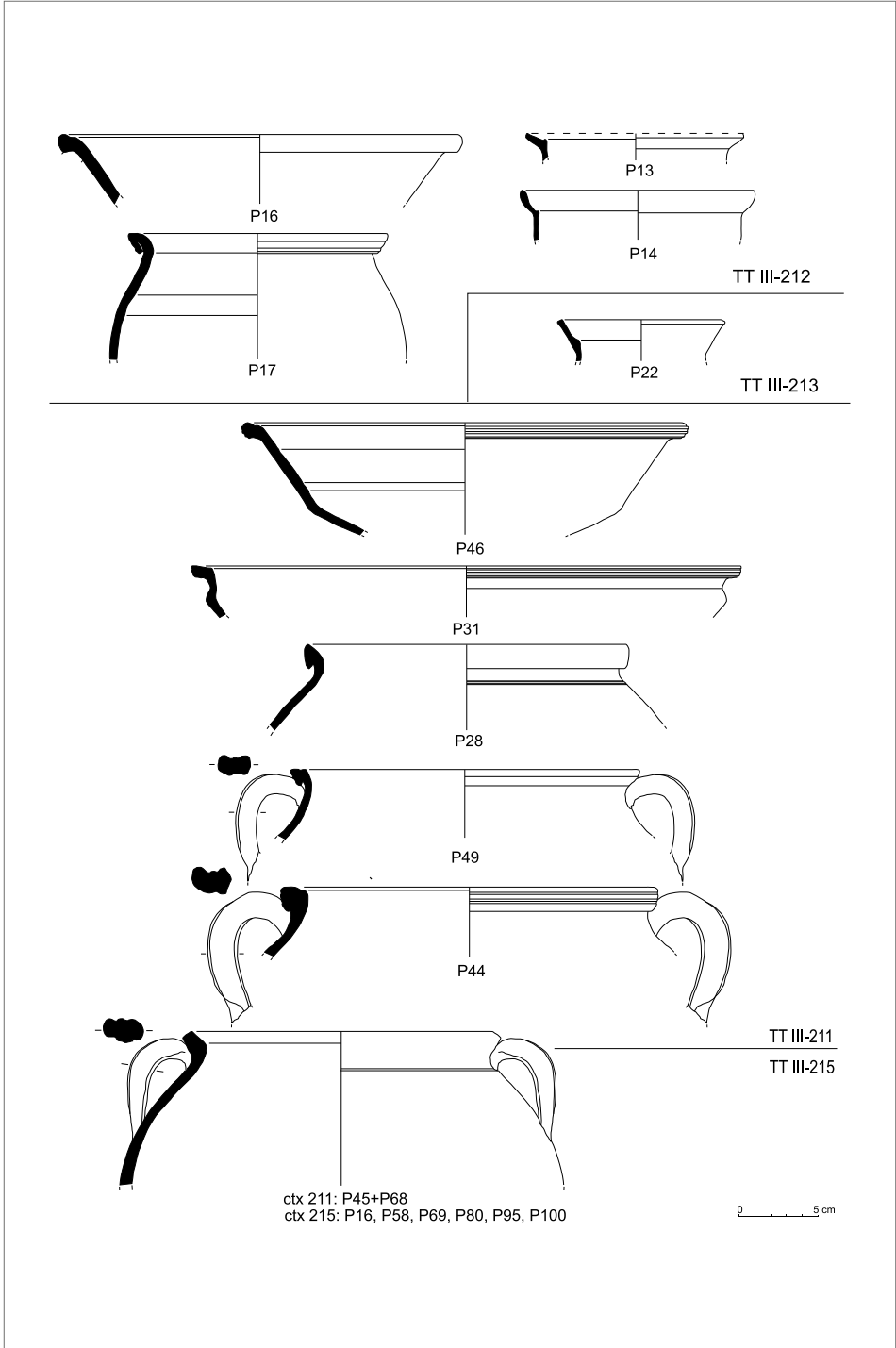


Fig. 23. Kitchen ware pottery of Phase 4 (MA-P Project | processing J. Oleksiak and U. Wicenciak)

APPENDIX 6. PLAIN WARE POTTERY AND STORAGE VESSELS

U. Wicenciak

Undecorated pottery belonging to the category of plain ware (PW) and storage vessels (SV) is commonly found throughout the Paphos site. These vessels, mainly of local/regional production, were used over long periods of time, which hinders their precise dating. Most of them served for everyday domestic activities. Despite many years of archaeological work in Paphos, these groups of vessels have only recently become an object of detailed studies.

The PW category comprises both closed and open forms. The former include vessels used for liquids, such as jugs with different types of rims, as well as pitchers. The most typical of them are table amphorae and jugs with square, externally thickened, rectangular and flat rims. Their handles with a rounded cross-section are characteristic of the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. In turn, a hydria with a very distinctive externally thickened rectangular multiple-grooved rim is dated to Late Antiquity. Vessels for liquids had an annular or concave type base. Open forms included small bowls and basins, *lekanai*, and *mortaria*, usually with flat solid or disc bases. Lids and undecorated unguentaria, mainly imported from outside Cyprus, were also assigned to the PW category. Among SV, imports significantly dominated over local products and were more diverse than the latter in terms of both typology and morphology. Nonetheless, SV occurred only sporadically in MAL/TT.III.

The study of the vessel assemblage from the ongoing MA-P Project and from the “H”H/Maloutena excavations in the 2007 season resulted in identification of 48 Mac-

roscopic Groups (MGs) ranging in date from the Hellenistic period to Late Antiquity. These preliminary findings were based only on macroscopic assessment and still require verification through archaeometric analyses.

MGs of Cypriot, local, and regional provenance are dominant, with only 14 groups consisting of vessels imported from outside the island. Attribution of several MGs to local production, linked to Paphos and its immediate surroundings, was achieved through comparison with Fine Ware/Table Ware vessels, amphorae, ceramic construction materials, and walls of cooking installations (MGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 16, 22, 23, 30, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, and 45). In addition, the study permitted to recognize imports from Kourion (MGs 9 and 20), as well as groups provisionally associated with wares from Cilicia (MGs 14 and 24), the Aegean (MG 10 and MG Aegean), and North Africa (MG Berenike/Benghazi). However, a considerable number of MGs remain unidentified.

To offer an overview of the different forms and types, the best-preserved vessel fragments were illustrated in [Figs 24–35] and presented in [Tables 19–22] according to stratigraphic unit. The “MG” column provides information on the macroscopic group of the ceramic material and, where possible, the presumed provenance. In addition, microscopic images of fragments of each MG are shown in [Fig. 36]. As previously mentioned, PW vessels have not been extensively studied to date, resulting in a limited number of analogies, which, when present, have been included in the “Vessel part and parallels” column.

Table 19. Plain wares and storage vessels of Phase 1

Context No.	Sherd No.	MG	Form	Vessel part and parallels	Figure
237	P7	Overfired	Lid	Rim, wall (Hayes 1991: Fig. XLII:30)	<i>Fig. 28</i>
237	P9	Overfired	Jug?	Base, wall	<i>Fig. 28</i>
238	P3	38	Jug rim	Handle	<i>Figs 28 and 36</i>
238	P4	4	Jug rim	Neck	<i>Figs 28 and 36</i>
238	P5	36	Lid	Rim	<i>Figs 28 and 36</i>
239	P65+P67	9	Lid	Rim	<i>Figs 26 and 36</i>
239	P73	20	Bowl	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 26 and 36</i>
240	P32	39	Bowl/basin?	Base	<i>Figs 26 and 36</i>
240	P32A	8	Jug	Rim, handle	<i>Figs 26 and 36</i>
240	P35	4	Bowl	Base	<i>Figs 26 and 36</i>
240	P38	4	Bowl	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 26 and 36</i>
240	P41	38	Basin	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 26 and 36</i>
242	P130+151	38	Jug	Rim, neck	<i>Figs 27 and 36</i>
242	P132	38	Bowl?	Rim	<i>Figs 27 and 36</i>
242	P133	14	Jug	Rim	<i>Figs 27 and 36</i>
242	P134	9	Bowl	Rim	<i>Figs 28 and 36</i>
242	P135	11	Jug?	Rim	<i>Figs 27 and 36</i>
242	P142	41	Krater?	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 27 and 36</i>
242	P143	25	Lid	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 27 and 36</i>
242	P145	41	Lid?	Rim	<i>Figs 27 and 36</i>
242	P140+158+169	9	Jug	Rim, neck	<i>Figs 27 and 36</i>
242	P150	27	Bowl	Rim	<i>Figs 27 and 36</i>
242	P153	9	Bowl	Base	<i>Figs 27 and 36</i>
242	P160	45	Jug?	Rim	<i>Figs 27 and 36</i>
242	P163	9	Lid	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 27 and 36</i>
242	P170+P184	38	Basin	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 28 and 36</i>
242	P175	7	Jug?/Bowl?	Base	<i>Figs 27 and 36</i>
242	P183	7	Jug	Base	<i>Figs 27 and 36</i>
242	P185	3	Jug	Base	Not illustrated, <i>Fig. 36</i>
242	P186	5	Krater	Rim	<i>Fig. 36</i>
242	P196	20	Bowl	Base	<i>Figs 28 and 36</i>
242	P198	38	Bowl?/Krater?	Rim	<i>Figs 28 and 36</i>
242	P199	20	Basin	Base	<i>Figs 28 and 36</i>
242	P201	5B	Jug?/Bowl?	Base, wall	<i>Figs 27 and 36</i>
242	P204	9	Jug?	Base	<i>Figs 27 and 36</i>

Table 19. Plain wares and storage vessels of Phase 1 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	MG	Form	Vessel part and parallels	Figure
242	P205	38	Basin	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 28 and 36</i>
242	P223	22	Storage vessel	Rim	<i>Figs 28 and 36</i>
243	P1	23	Jug	Rim, neck	<i>Figs 26 and 36</i>
244	P1	Aegean	Unguentarium	Base, wall	<i>Figs 24 and 36</i>
244	P2	Aegean	Unguentarium	Base, wall	<i>Figs 24 and 36</i>
244	P3	45	Bowl/lid?	Base	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P4	30	Jug?	Base	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P8+P26	7	Jug	Rim, neck, handle	<i>Figs 24 and 36</i>
244	P9+P10	7	Bowl	Base	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P11	45	Bowl	Base	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P12+P35	45	Bowl	Base	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P13	4	Lid	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P15	45	Lid	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P16	45	Bowl	Rim	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P17	45	Lid	Rim	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P18	45	Bowl/lid?	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P19	20	Krater	Rim	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P20	45	Basin	Base	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P24	45	Jug?	Base	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P25	40	Basin	Rim	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P27	45	Bowl	Base	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P30	39	Jug?	Neck, shoulder, handle	<i>Figs 24 and 36</i>
244	P32	44	Lid	Rim	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P33+P82	42	Jug	Rim, handle	<i>Figs 24 and 36</i>
244	P34+P100	30	Jug	Base	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P41	45	Lid	Rim	—
244	P42	Berenike	Jug? Stand? Krater?	Rim	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P43+P78	42	Jug	Base, wall	<i>Figs 24 and 36</i>
244	P43	42	Jug	Rim, neck, shoulder	<i>Figs 24 and 36</i>
244	P80	42	Jug	Rim, neck	—
244	P83	23	Lid	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P84	42	Jug	Rim	<i>Figs 24 and 36</i>
244	P86	42	Jug	Base	<i>Figs 25 and 36</i>
244	P90	9	Jug	Rim, handle	<i>Fig. 24 and 36</i>
244	P91+P102	45	Jug	Rim, neck	<i>Figs 24 and 36</i>
244	P103	5	Storage vessel	Wall	<i>Figs 24 and 36</i>

Table 20. Plain wares and storage vessels of Phase 2

Context No.	Sherd No.	MG	Form	Vessel part and parallels	Figure
227	P6	27	Juglet	Handle	Not illustrated, Fig. 36
227	P7	38	Lagynos	Rim, neck	Not illustrated, Fig. 36
227	P8	?	Table amphora	Rim	Not illustrated
231	P29	4	Lid	Rim, wall (Hayes 1991: lid in Fig. XLII:48, 49)	Figs 28 and 36
231	P30	39	Jug	Handle (Hayes 1991: Fig. XXV:14, Pl. XIII:5)	Figs 28 and 36

Table 21. Plain wares and storage vessels of Phase 3

Context No.	Sherd No.	MG	Form	Vessel part	Figure
214	P1	2	Basin	Base	Figs 32 and 36
214	P4	1	Bowl?/Lid?	Rim	Figs 32 and 36
214	P5	1	Jug/jar?	Rim	Figs 32 and 36
214	P9	1	Table amphora	Handle, wall	Figs 32 and 36
214	P21	16	Jug	Base	Figs 32 and 36
216	P10	34	Storage vessel	Rim	Figs 31 and 36
216	P15	14	Unguentarium	Rim, neck	Figs 31 and 36
216	P19	14	Unguentarium	Body	Figs 31 and 36
217	P21	31	Lid	Rim	Not illustrated, Fig. 36
217	P23	20	Lid/jar?	Rim	Not illustrated, Fig. 36
217	P22	Aegean	Unguentarium	Rim	Not illustrated, Fig. 36
219	P2	Aegean	Jug?	Rim, neck	Figs 29 and 36
219	P3	29	Jar?	Rim, wall	Figs 29 and 36
219	P4	7	Jug	Base	Figs 29 and 36
219	P5	5A	Basin	Rim	Not illustrated, Fig. 36
219	P6	39	Basin	Rim, wall	Figs 29 and 36
219	P11	3	Lid	Rim, wall	Figs 29 and 36
219	P13	34	Jug	Rim, neck	Figs 29 and 36
220	P5	20	Jar?	Handle	Figs 32 and 36
220	P9	39	Juglet	Rim, neck	Figs 32 and 36
225	P5	36	Juglet	Handle	Figs 32 and 36
225	P6	33	Juglet	Base	Figs 32 and 36

Table 21. Plain wares and storage vessels of Phase 3 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	MG	Form	Vessel part	Figure
225	P17	1	Jug	Base	<i>Figs 32 and 36</i>
230	P10	Aegean	Table amphora	Rim, neck	<i>Figs 31 and 36</i>
232	P14	27	Bowl	Rim	<i>Figs 31 and 36</i>
232	P15	5B	Lekane? Krater?	Handle	Not illustrated, <i>Fig. 36</i>
232	P16	44	Jug?	Base/ring	<i>Figs 31 and 36</i>
232	P17	39	Jug	Base/flat	<i>Figs 31 and 36</i>
232	P18	44	Jug	Base/ring	<i>Figs 31 and 36</i>
232	P25	24	Jug	Handle	<i>Figs 31 and 36</i>
241	P1	9	Storage vessel	Base	<i>Figs 30 and 36</i>
241	P4	9	Basin	Base	<i>Figs 30 and 36</i>
241	P5	4	Basin	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 30 and 36</i>
241	P7	45	Jug	Base	<i>Figs 30 and 36</i>
241	P10	38	Jug	Rim, neck	<i>Figs 29 and 36</i>
241	P11	37	Lid	Knob, wall	<i>Figs 30 and 36</i>
241	P12	4	Jug	Base	<i>Figs 29 and 36</i>
241	P13	9	Lid	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 30 and 36</i>
241	P15	4	Table amphora	Rim, neck	<i>Figs 29 and 36</i>
241	P16	16	Jug	Rim, neck	<i>Figs 29 and 36</i>
241	P27+P40	7	Bowl?	Base	<i>Figs 30 and 36</i>
241	P29	4	Jug	Rim	<i>Figs 29 and 36</i>
241	P30+P43	38	Jug	Rim, neck	<i>Figs 29 and 36</i>
241	P31	38	Lid	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 30 and 36</i>
241	P32	38	Jug	Rim	<i>Figs 29 and 36</i>
241	P35	7	Bowl?	Base	<i>Figs 30 and 36</i>
241	P36	16	Jug	Rim, handle	<i>Figs 29 and 36</i>
241	P37	33	Jug	Rim, neck	<i>Figs 29 and 36</i>
241	P38+P44+P45	39	Jug	Base	<i>Figs 29 and 36</i>
241	P39	14	Krater	Rim, handle	<i>Figs 30 and 36</i>
241	P49	39	Jug	Base	<i>Figs 29 and 36</i>

Table 22. Plain wares and storage vessels of Phase 4

Context No.	Sherd No.	MG	Form	Vessel part	Figure
209	P23	5A	Table amphora	Rim	<i>Figs 33 and 36</i>
209	P24	1	Jar/jug	Rim, neck, shoulder	<i>Figs 33 and 36</i>

Table 22. Plain wares and storage vessels of Phase 4 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	MG	Form	Vessel part	Figure
209	P25	17	Basin	Rim	<i>Figs 33 and 36</i>
209	P26	24	Jar?	Rim	<i>Figs 33 and 36</i>
209	P33	19	Lid	Rim	<i>Figs 33 and 36</i>
209	P62	3	Basin	Rim	<i>Figs 33 and 36</i>
211	P9	5	Jug	Rim, neck	<i>Figs 34 and 36</i>
211	P10	4	Table amphora	Rim, neck	<i>Figs 34 and 36</i>
211	P11	36	Basin	Rim, wall	Not illustrated, <i>Fig. 36</i>
211	P12	4	Table amphora	Rim, neck	<i>Figs 34 and 36</i>
211	P15	Overfired	Jug	Base/ring	<i>Fig. 34</i>
211	P21	42	Jug	Base	<i>Figs 34 and 36</i>
211	P22	1	Jug	Base	<i>Figs 34 and 36</i>
211	P25	40	Jug/jar	Base/flat	<i>Figs 34 and 36</i>
211	P27	2	Basin	Handle, wall	<i>Figs 34 and 36</i>
211	P66	5	Jug/jar	Handle	<i>Figs 34 and 36</i>
212	P5	9	Lid	Rim	<i>Figs 33 and 36</i>
213	P33	19	Lid? or jar?	Rim	Not illustrated, <i>Fig. 36</i>
213	P62	3	Lekane	Rim, wall	Not illustrated, <i>Fig. 36</i>
215	P1	34	Bowl	Base/disc	<i>Figs 35 and 36</i>
215	P3	4	Jug	Rim, neck	<i>Figs 35 and 36</i>
215	P74+P141	3	Jug	Wall, handle	<i>Figs 35 and 36</i>
215	P134	4	Basin	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 35 and 36</i>
215	P135	11	Bowl	Base/flat	<i>Figs 35 and 36</i>
215	P137	5A	Table amphora	Rim, neck	<i>Figs 35 and 36</i>
215	P138	16	Jug/jar	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 35 and 36</i>
215	P144	36	Bowl?	Base	<i>Figs 35 and 36</i>
215	P151	9	Jug/jar	Handle, neck	<i>Figs 35 and 36</i>
215	P152	5A	Jug	Base/ring	<i>Figs 35 and 36</i>
215	P153	5B	Basin	Base/flat, wall	<i>Figs 35 and 36</i>
215	P158	30	Juglet	Base/disc	<i>Figs 35 and 36</i>
215	P161	4	Lid	Rim	<i>Figs 35 and 36</i>
215	P164	19	Lid	Rim, wall	<i>Figs 35 and 36</i>
215	P175	4	Jug?	Base/ring	<i>Figs 35 and 36</i>

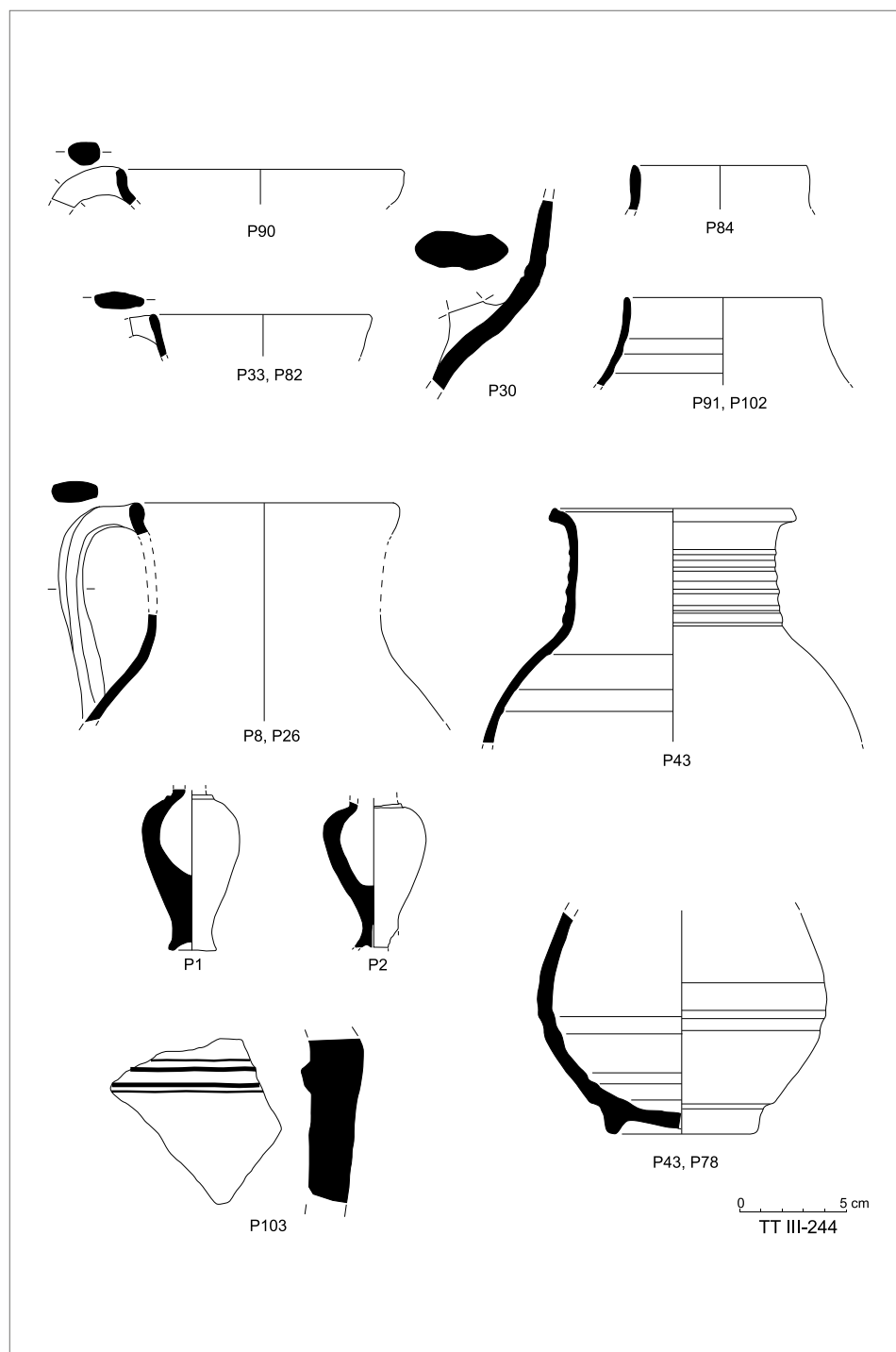


Fig. 24. Plain ware pottery from Context 244 (MA-P Project | processing U. Wicenciak)

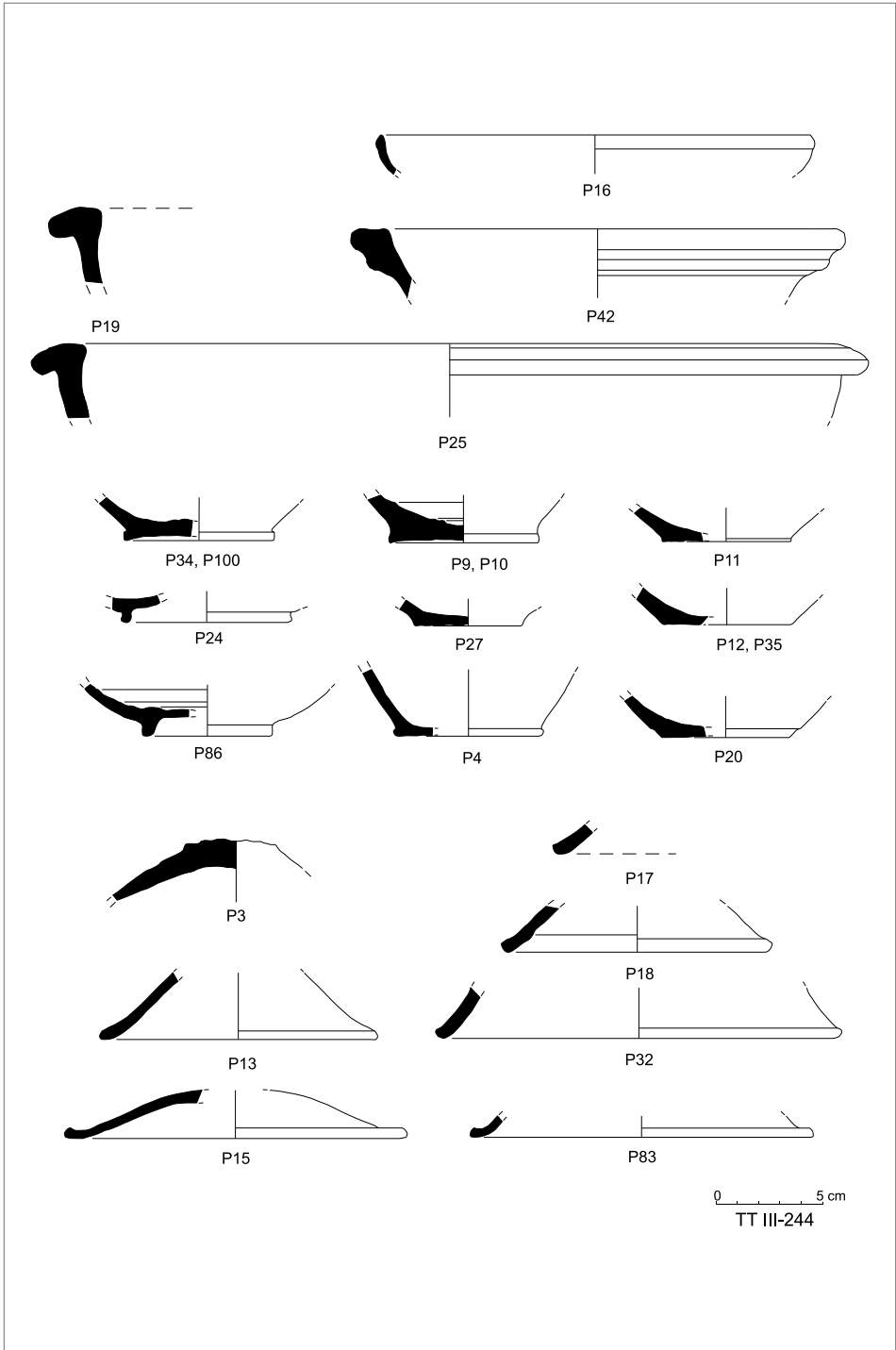


Fig. 25. Plain ware pottery from Context 244, continued (MA-P Project | processing U. Wicenciak)

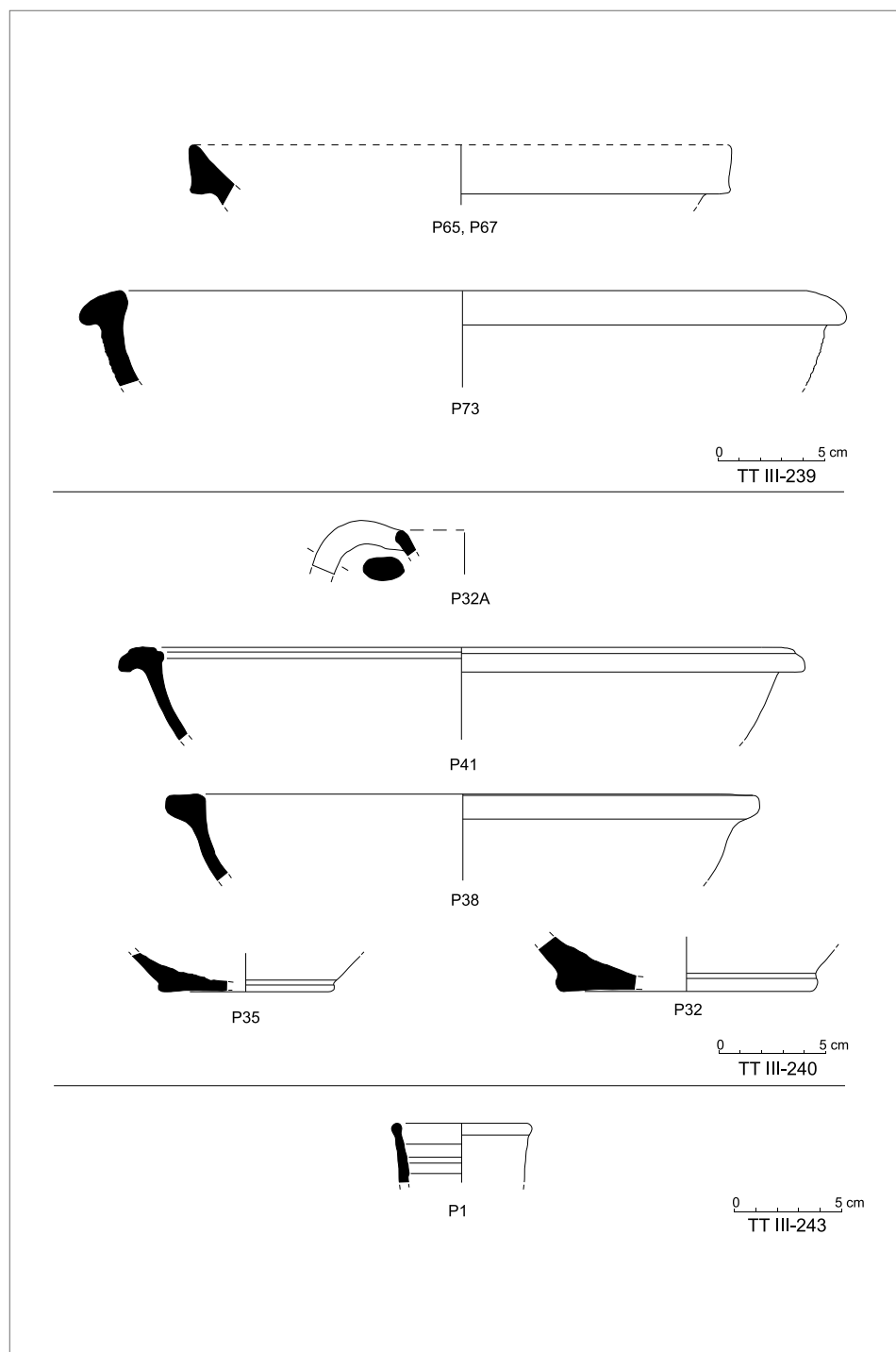


Fig. 26. Plain ware pottery from Contexts 239, 240, and 243 (MA-P Project | processing U. Wicenciak)

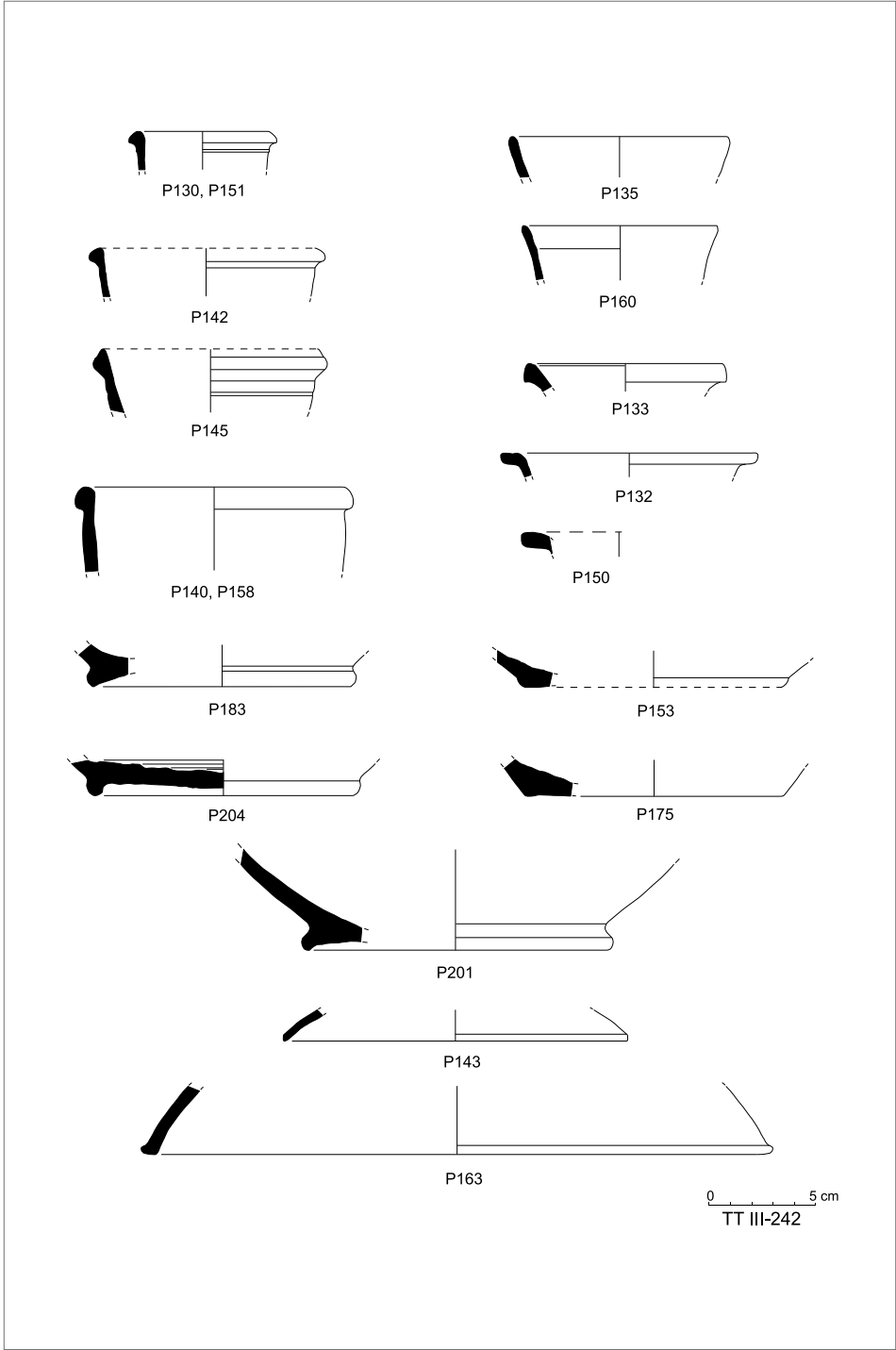


Fig. 27. Plain ware pottery from Context 242 (MA-P Project | processing U. Wicenciak)

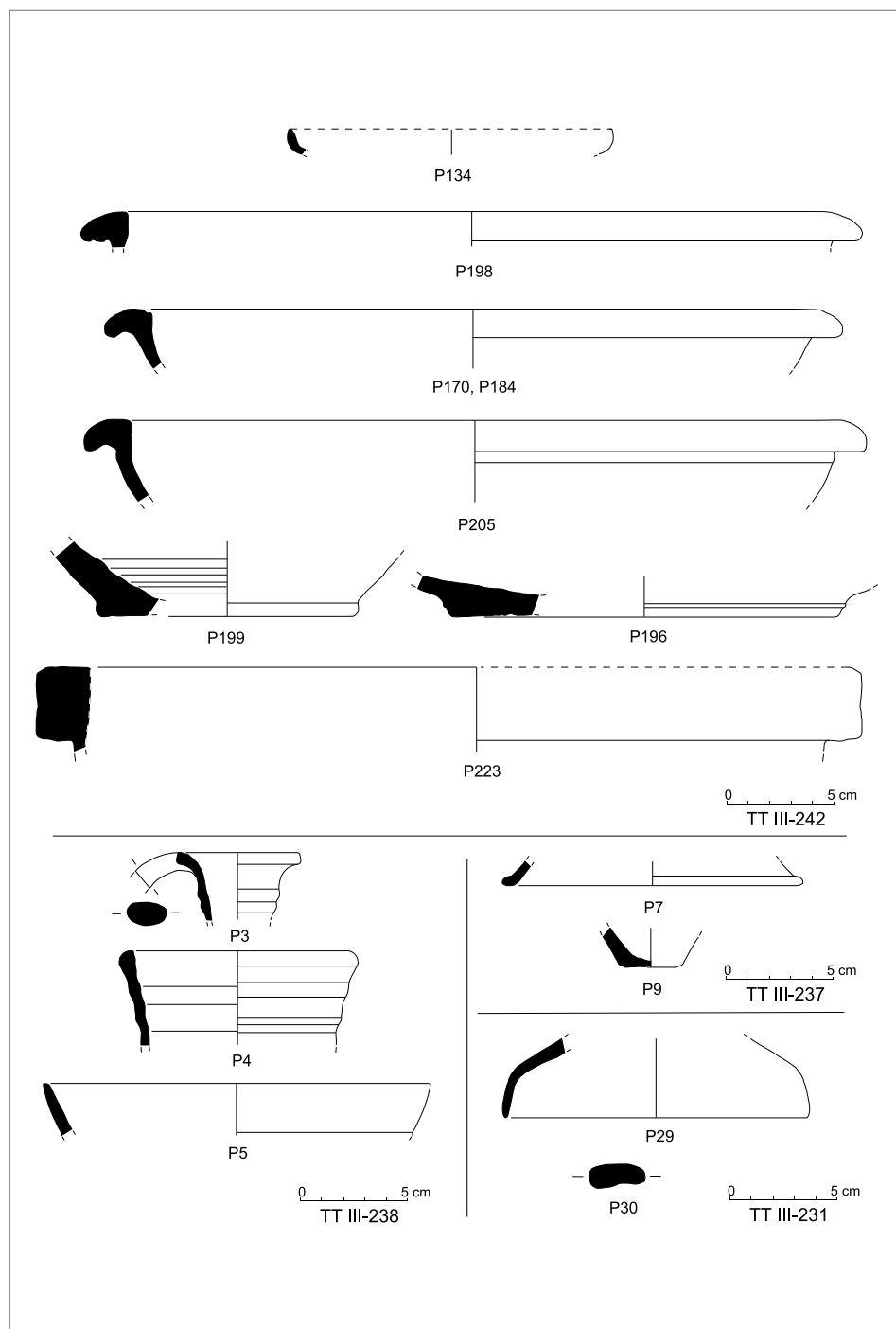


Fig. 28. Plain ware pottery from Contexts 231, 237, 238, and 242 (continued) (MA-P Project | processing U. Wicenciak)

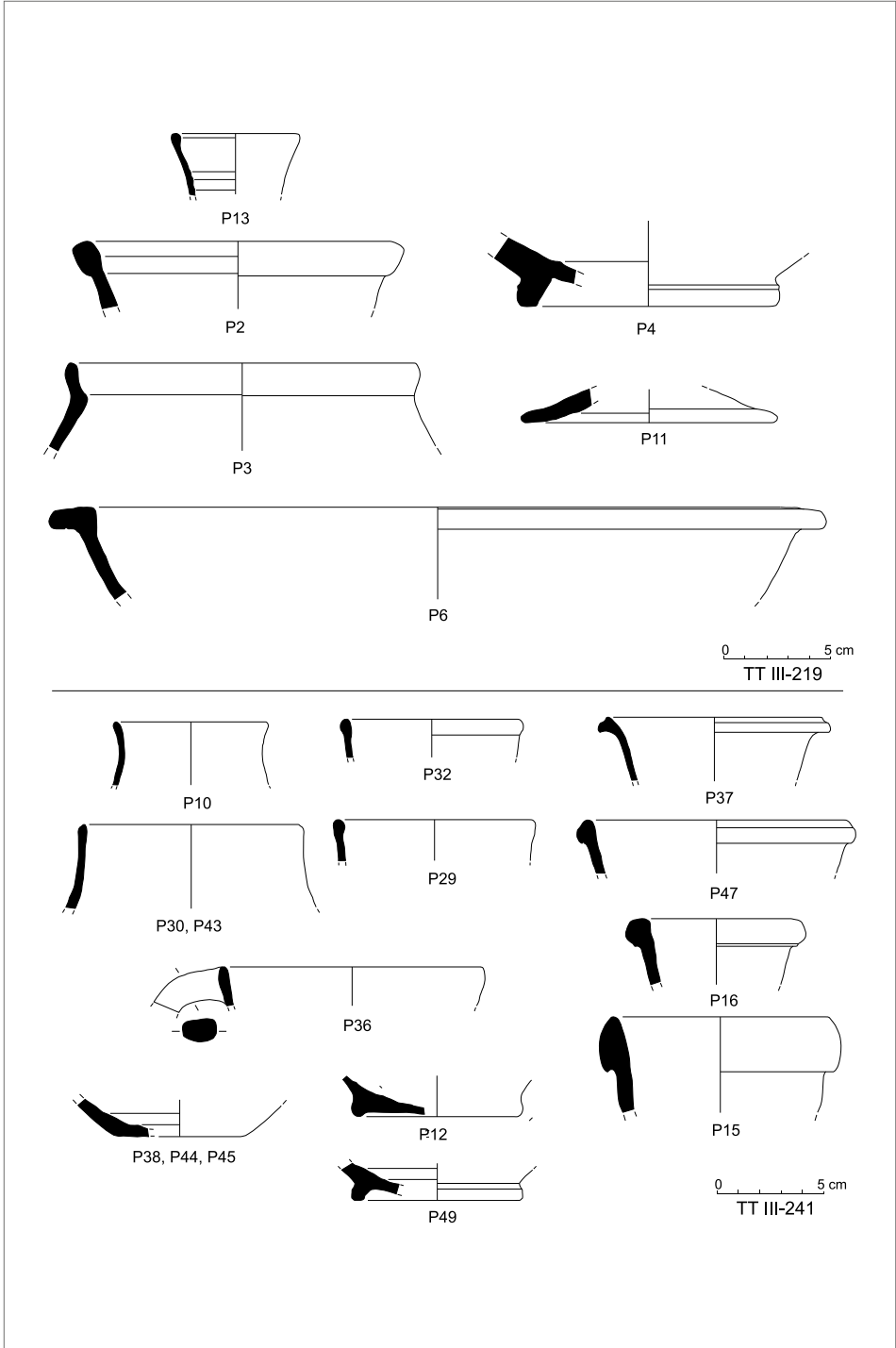


Fig. 29. Plain ware pottery from Contexts 219 and 241 (MA-P Project | processing U. Wicenciak)

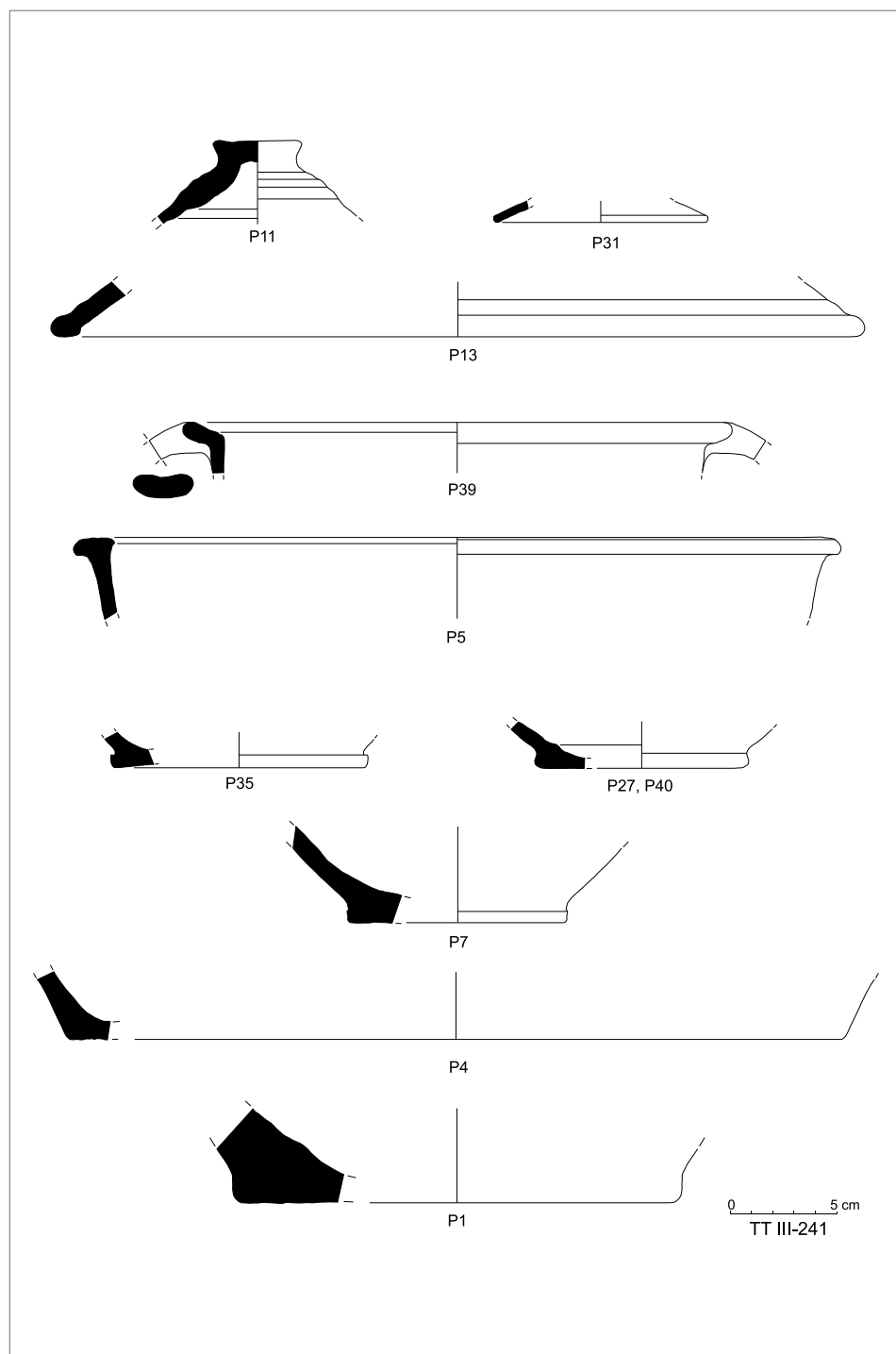


Fig. 30. Plain ware pottery from Context 241, continued (MA-P Project | processing U. Wicenciak)

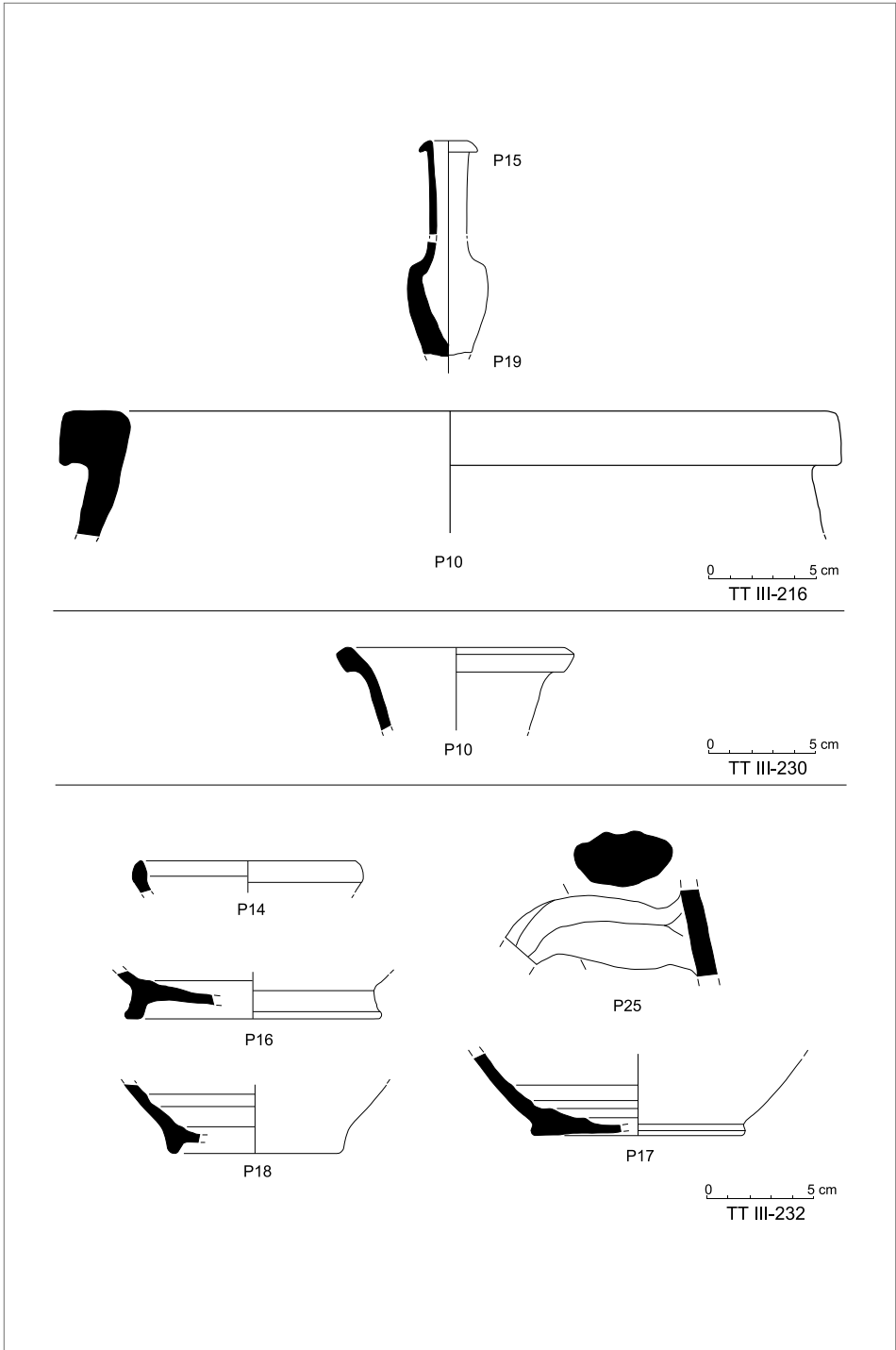


Fig. 31. Plain ware pottery from Contexts 216, 230, and 232 (MA-P Project | processing U. Wicenciak)

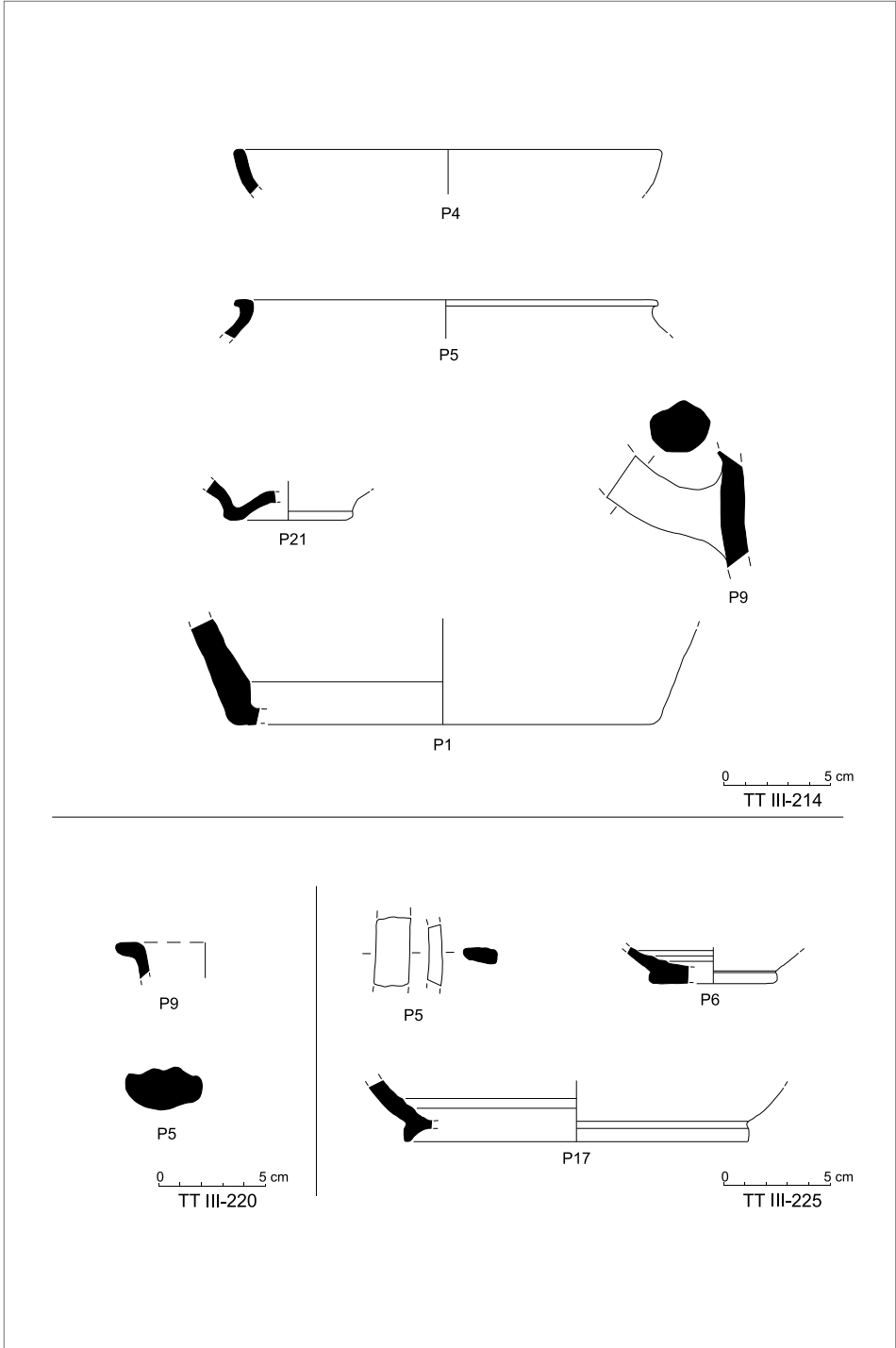


Fig. 32. Plain ware pottery from Contexts 214, 220, and 225 (MA-P Project | processing U. Wicenciak)

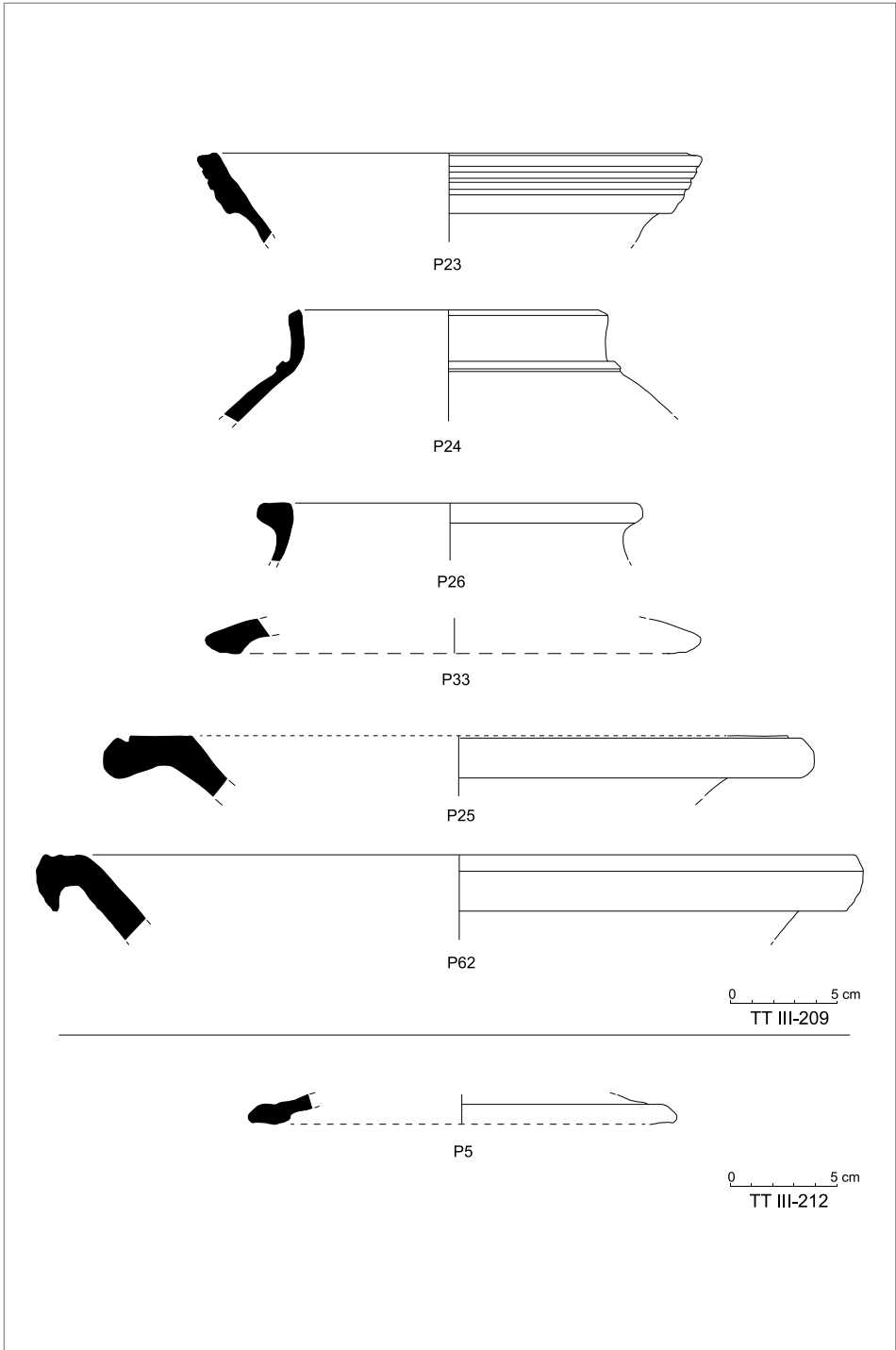


Fig. 33. Plain ware pottery from Contexts 209 and 212 (MA-P Project | processing U. Wicenciak)

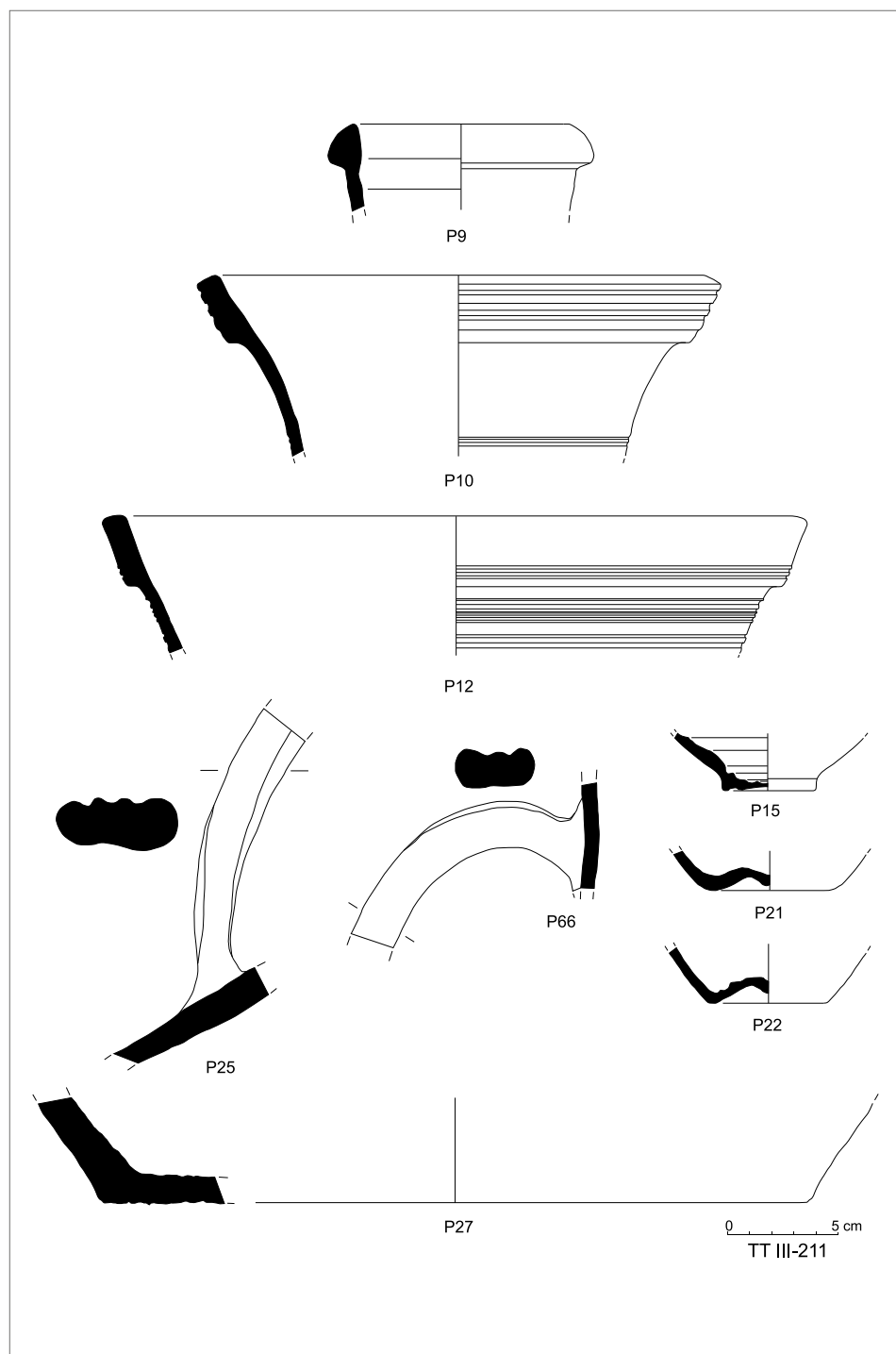


Fig. 34. Plain ware pottery from Context 211 (MA-P Project | processing U. Wicenciak)

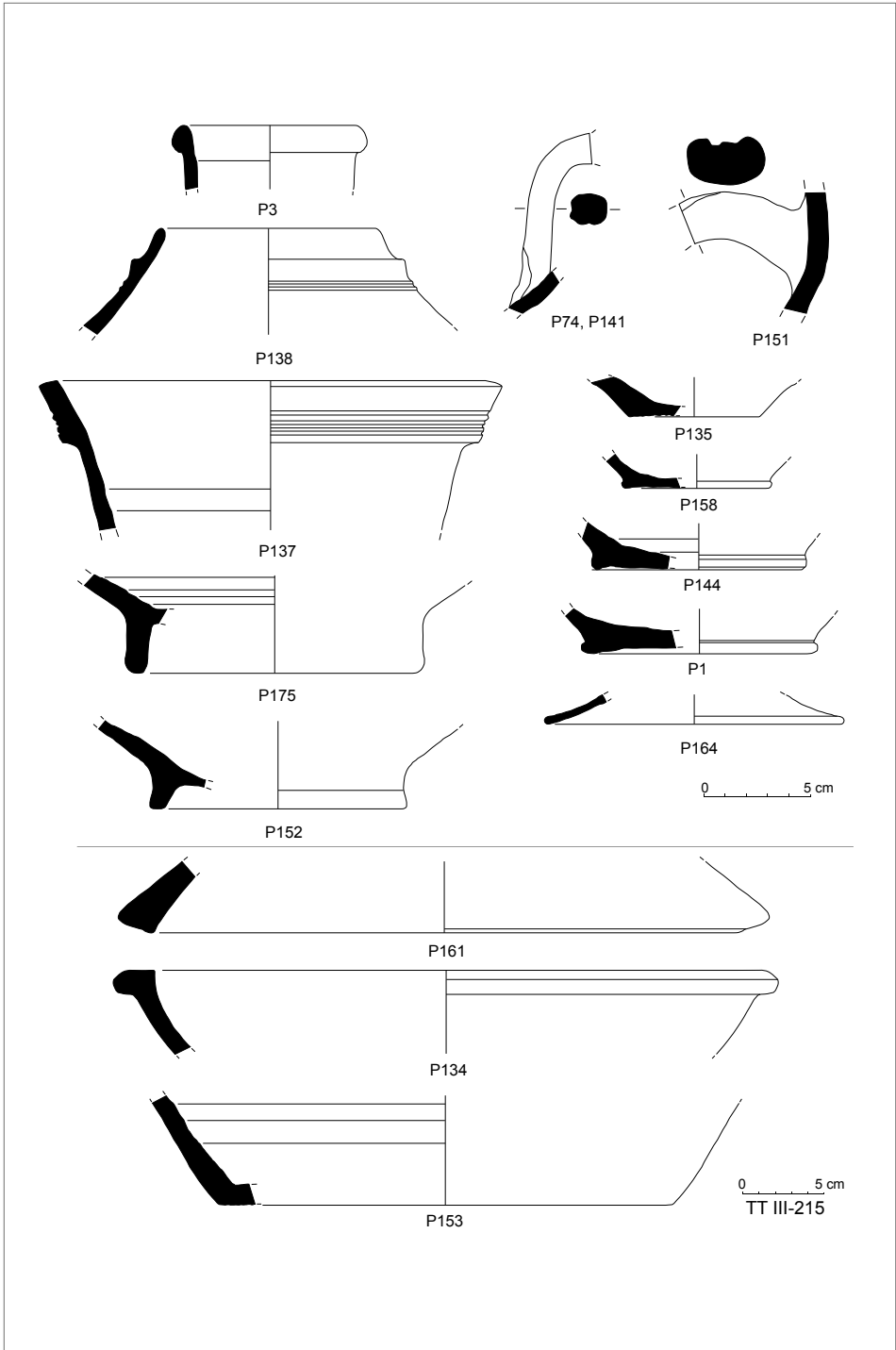


Fig. 35. Plain ware pottery from Context 215 (MA-P Project | processing U. Wicenciak)

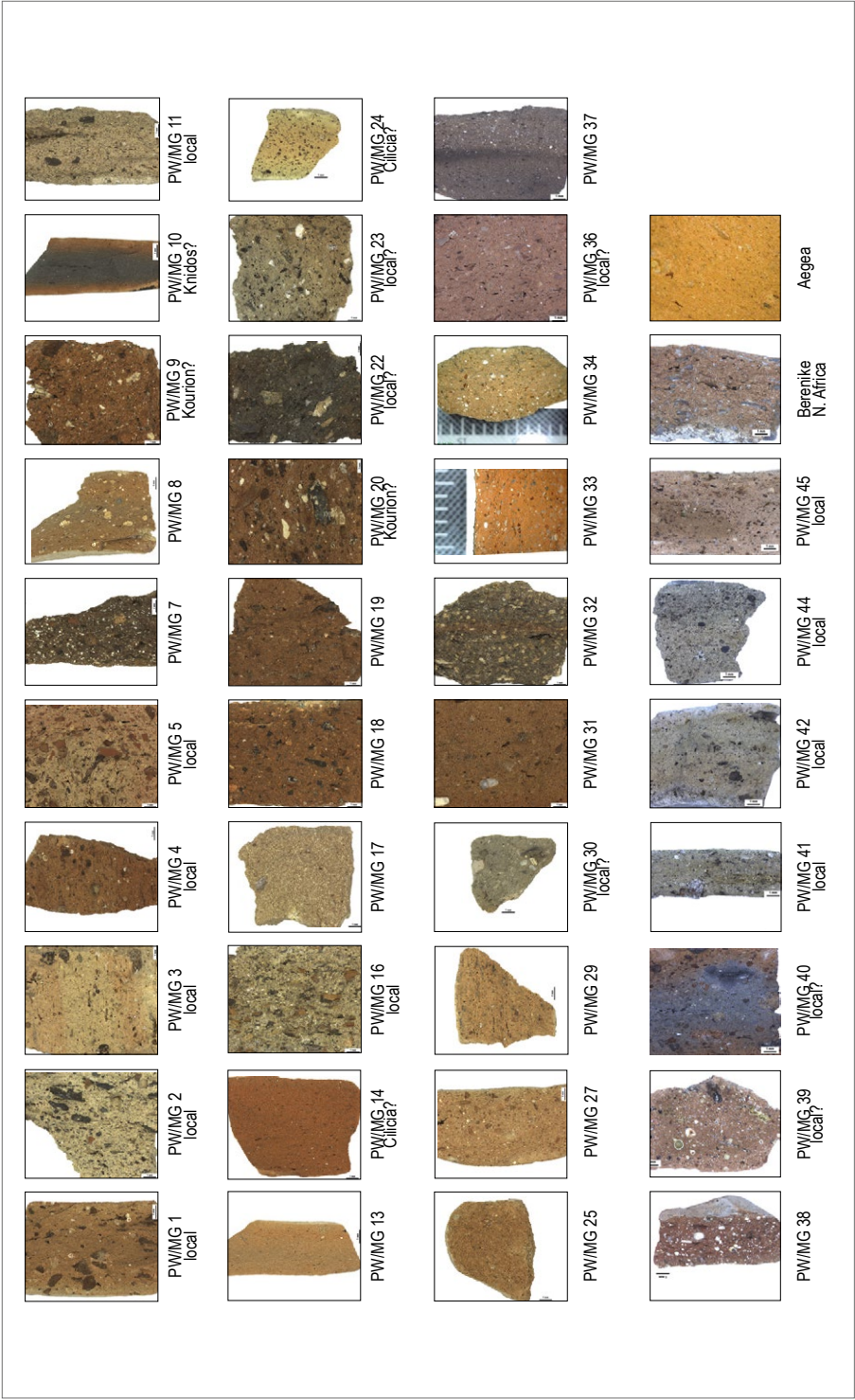


Fig. 36. Microscopic images of fragments representing each Macroscopic Group (MA-P Project | processing U. Wicenciak)

APPENDIX 7. LAMPS

M. Kajzer

Tables 23–25 and [Fig. 37] present lamps assigned to Phases 1, 3, and 4. No lamps were found in contexts related to Phase 2.

For abbreviations used in the “Category” column, see Appendix 3.

Table 23. Lamps of Phase 1

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
239	L1	Attic BG	Watch-shaped lamp type Vessberg 2	Upper part	Late 4th – early 3rd century BC	Fig. 37	Kajzer 2020: 285, L2, Pl. 94; Kajzer et al. 2021: 304–305
242	L1	Attic BG	Watch-shaped lamp type Vessberg 2	Upper part	Late 4th – early 3rd century BC	Fig. 37	See 239/L1
242	L2	PW?	Watch-shaped lamp type Vessberg 2	Upper part	Late 4th – early 3rd century BC	—	For type see Kajzer 2020: 285, L3, Pl. 94; Kajzer et al. 2021: Tab. A1.2
242	L3	PW	Open lamp type Vessberg 1	Rim fragment with soot	Late 4th – early 3rd century BC	—	Kajzer 2020: 284–285, L1, Pl. 94; Kajzer et al. 2021: 302
242	L4	CCW (Rhodian Ware A)	Watch-shaped lamp type Vessberg 3	Lower part	3rd – mid-2nd century BC	Fig. 37	Kajzer 2020: 286; Kajzer et al. 2021: 311–313

Table 24. Lamps of Phase 3

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
216	L1	CCW (HTW MG 10)	Watch-shaped lamp type Vessberg 3	Biconical body fragment	3rd – mid-2nd century BC	—	See 242/L4
216	L2	Ephesian GW	Mold-made lamp type Vessberg 7	Upper part	Mid-2nd – late 1st century BC	Fig. 37	Kajzer 2020: 288–289; Kajzer et al. 2021: 318–321
216	L3	CCW	Probably discus lamp type Vessberg 10	Grooved shoulder	1st century AD	—	Vessberg 1953: 187–188; Kajzer 2020: 290–291; Kajzer et al. 2021

Table 24. Lamps of Phase 3 (continued)

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
219	L1	CCW	Discus lamp type Vessberg 10	Upper part	1st century AD	—	See 216/L3
219	L2	CCW	Discus lamp type Vessberg 10	Upper part	1st century AD	—	See 216/L3
220 (+204 /L1)	L1	CCW (HTW MG 10)	Watch-shaped lamp type Vessberg 3	Complete profile	3rd – mid-2nd century BC	Fig. 37	See 242/L4
224	L1	CCW	Discus lamp type Vessberg 10	Upper part	1st century AD	—	See 219/L1
228	L1	CCW (Rhodian Ware A)	Watch-shaped lamp type Vessberg 3	Foot fragment	3rd – mid-2nd century BC	—	See 242/L4
230	L1	CCW	Probably discus lamp type Vessberg 10	Grooved shoulder	1st century AD	—	See 216/L3
230	L2	CCW (import, probably Italian)	Probably discus lamp type Vessberg 10	Body fragment	Early 1st century AD?	—	See 216/L3
232	L1	Knidian GW	Type Howland 49a	Wheel-made body with handle remains	2nd – 1st century BC	—	Kajzer 2020: 287–288; Kajzer et al. 2021: 314–317
232	L2	CCW	Probably discus lamp type Vessberg 10	Upper part with volute fragment	1st century AD	Fig. 37	See 216/L3
241	L1	CCW	Open lamp type Vessberg 1	Upper part	Late 4th – early 3rd century BC	Fig. 37	See 242/L3
241	L2	CCW	Discus lamp type Vessberg 10	Nozzle fragment	1st century AD	—	See 216/L3
241	L3	CCW	Probably type Vessberg 10	Grooved shoulder	1st century AD	—	See 216/L3
241	L4	CCW	Not defined	Body fragment with broken loop handle	?	—	—

Table 25. Lamps of Phase 4

Context No.	Sherd No.	Category	Form	Vessel part	Chronology	Figure	Parallels
209	L1	PW	Discus lamp type Vessberg 16 variant?	Half of a lamp with a pinched handle, decorated with floral twigs on shoulders	3rd – 4th century AD?	<i>Fig. 37</i>	Vessberg 1953: 126–127, Pl. III.15–16; Oziol 1977: 197–198, No. 575, Pl. 32; Młynarczyk 1998: 59
209	L2	PW	Discus lamp type Vessberg 18a	Upper part of a lamp with a pinched handle, decorated with herringbone on shoulders; two filling holes on the discus with a motif of a Greek cross (?)	3rd – 4th century AD?	<i>Fig. 37</i>	Vessberg 1953: 127–128, Pl. III.18; Oziol 1977: 219–220. Such discus decoration is known from type Vessberg 18b, compare 211/L2
211	L1	CCW (imported)	Discus lamp type Vessberg 13	Upper part with a fragment of double-axe on the shoulder	2nd century AD	<i>Fig. 37</i>	Vessberg 1953: 189–190; Młynarczyk 1998: 57, Fig. 4; Kajzer 2020: 290–291
211	L2	PW	Discus lamp type Vessberg 18b	Upper part with a floral wreath and herringbone pattern on shoulders	4th – 5th century AD	<i>Fig. 37</i>	Vessberg 1953: 127–128, Pl. III.19; Młynarczyk 1998: 59–60, Fig. 8; Kajzer 2020: 292
215	L1	PW	Discus lamp type Vessberg 16?	Complete profile; pinched handle and herringbone pattern on shoulders?	3rd – 4th century AD?	<i>Fig. 37</i>	See 209/L1
215	L2	PW	Discus lamp type Vessberg 18a	Shoulder with herringbone pattern	3rd – 4th century AD	<i>Fig. 37</i>	See 209/L2
215	L3	CCW	Discus lamp type Vessberg 10	Upper part with volute flanking the nozzle	1st century AD	<i>Fig. 37</i>	See 216/L3
215	L4	PW	Discus lamp type Vessberg 13?	Upper part with plain shoulder	2nd century – AD		See 211/L1

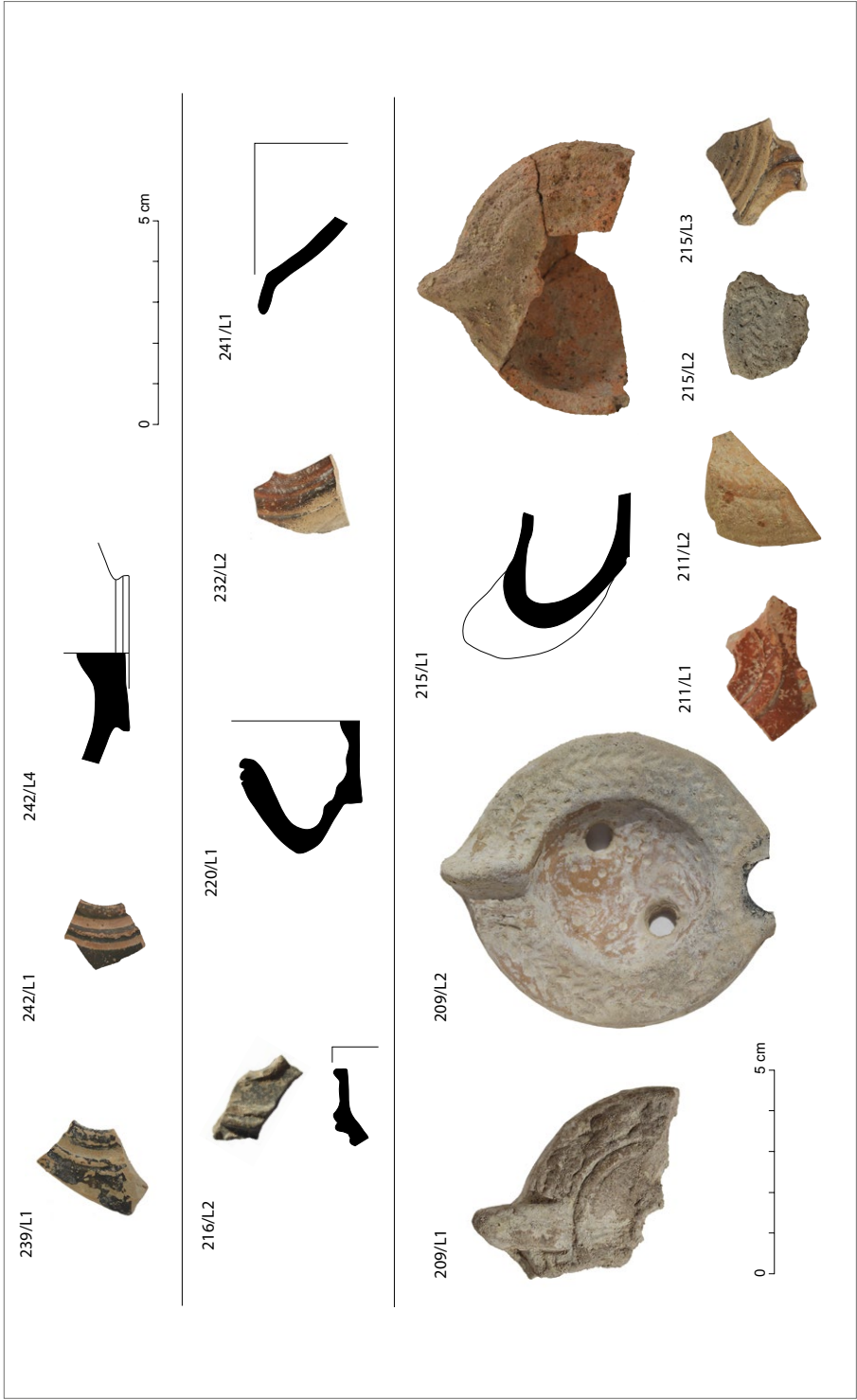


Fig. 37. Lamps of Phases 1, 3, and 4 (MA-P Project | processing M. Kajzer)

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