


# Typology and Provenance of Early Roman Cooking Ware from the Residential Quarter of Nea Paphos (Cyprus)

MONIKA MIZIOŁEK, EDYTA MARZEC

**Abstract:** This paper concerns the early Roman cooking ware uncovered at *Maloutena* – the residential quarter of Nea Paphos, Cyprus. All registered diagnostic fragments were subjected to macroscopic, typological and quantitative examinations, and a selection of samples was analysed with petrographic and elemental analyses. The results show that locally produced cooking ware is predominant and diverse in terms of typology. Among imports, pottery from north-western Cyprus, Asia Minor, Italy, and Africa is identified, but it constitutes a small part of the assemblage. These indicate that Nea Paphos participated in broader networks of goods circulation, but at the same time, the city’s inhabitants preferred locally produced cooking ware.

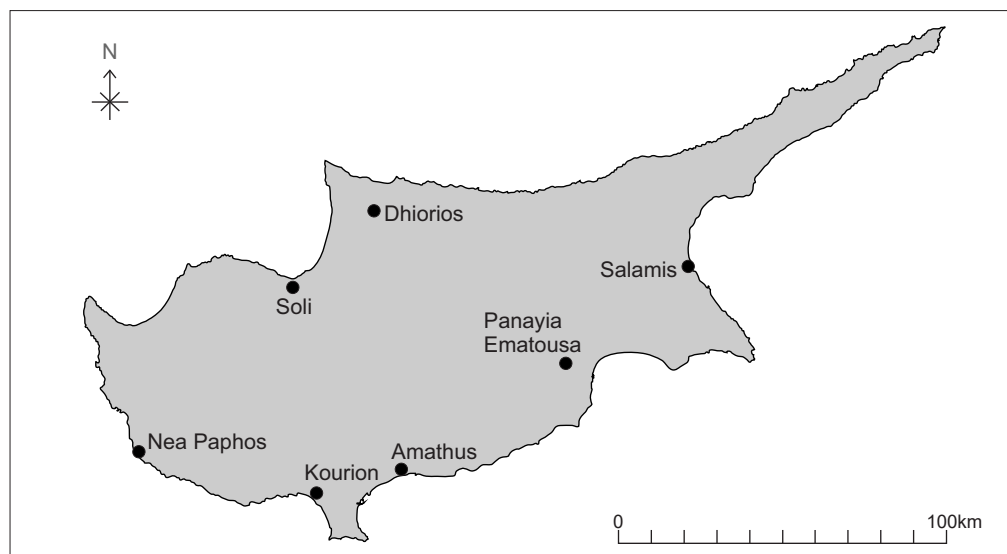
**Keywords:** cooking ware, typology, early Roman period, Nea Paphos, Cyprus

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The study focuses on cooking ware unearthed at *Maloutena* in Nea Paphos, Cyprus (Fig. 1). The pottery dates to the period of the island’s greatest economic and cultural prosperity in antiquity, from the Roman annexation in the first century BC to the beginning of the economic collapse in around AD 200. Employing an interdisciplinary approach, including macroscopic and laboratory analyses, the research aims to investigate the hypothesis that cooking ware used in Nea Paphos during the period in question was produced



1. Map of Cyprus with cities mentioned in the text (Processing: M. Miziolek; based on: Wriedt Sørensen, Winther Jacobsen (Eds) 2005: 36, Fig. 1).

locally<sup>1</sup> and imported from various production centres located in the Mediterranean basin. The laboratory analysis results have already been presented in a separate publication.<sup>2</sup> The current paper provides a macroscopic, typological, and chronological characterisation of the analysed pottery, as well as the results of the quantitative examination and information on the find contexts. These data contribute to the ongoing discussion on cooking ware production, consumption, and supply in early Roman Cyprus.

## NEA PAPHOS IN THE EARLY ROMAN PERIOD

Roman expansion ended the rule of the Ptolemaic dynasty in Cyprus in 58 BC. The Republic annexed the island and incorporated it into the province of Cilicia, under the authority of the proconsul. In 22 BC, Cyprus became an independent province, subordinated to the senate. Nea Paphos was a major harbour and a commercial hub on the island. During the early Roman period, the site continued its role as an administrative centre and became the governor's and Roman proconsul's residence. At that time, the city was hit by three large earthquakes – around 17/15 BC, AD 76/77 and AD 126 or 150.<sup>3</sup> After each event, it was rebuilt, indicating the importance of Nea Paphos for the Roman Empire.

<sup>1</sup> Based on: Hayes 1991; 2003; Papuci-Władyka 1995; Gabrieli, Merryweather 2002; Élaigne 2014; Hammond *et al.* 2018. The definition of 'local production' used in this study follows one already proposed by John Lund (2015: 44) 'a distance between 10 and 20 km from a given site (or within a radius of 20 to 40 kilometers)'.

<sup>2</sup> Marzec *et al.* 2024.

<sup>3</sup> Lund 1992.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The excavations at the *Maloutena* site, a residential quarter of Nea Paphos, have been conducted since 1965 by the Polish Archaeology Mission of Warsaw University at Kato Paphos. Six large houses have been uncovered so far – five Roman and one Hellenistic-Roman (**Fig. 2**). The largest is the Villa of Theseus (VT), built in the second half of the second century AD<sup>4</sup> over the ruins of the Hellenistic and early Roman houses. The southern edge of the VT reached and partially cut the area of the ‘Hellenistic’ House (HH), the last phase of which was erected shortly before it was destroyed by an earthquake, probably in the first half of the second century AD.<sup>5</sup> The Roman House (RH) of the late second–third centuries AD was built over the ruins of the western part of HH,<sup>6</sup> and the Early Roman House (ERH) occupied its eastern part.<sup>7</sup> To the east of the VT are two other buildings: the House of Aion (HA), with a rich mosaic floor dating from the mid-fourth century AD, and the North-Eastern House (NEH), dated to the late Roman period.<sup>8</sup>

## MATERIAL, METHODS AND RESEARCH PROCESS

The pottery was recovered from the area of the HH and ERH, as well as from the early Roman layers below the VT (i.e. North-Western House/NWH) and the HA/NEH. The assemblage of 1,264 diagnostic sherds (mostly rims) comes from two hundred contexts. Aiming at the definition and characterisation of various production centres or regions, the pottery was studied using the approach of integrating macroscopic fabric and typo-chronological examination with laboratory analyses.

Macroscopic fabric examination is based on the characterisation of the vessel’s fresh breaks and surfaces according to the parameters defined below.<sup>9</sup> Typo-chronological examination aims to classify pottery into forms (**Table 1**), further divided into types, taking into consideration the shape of the vessel’s body, rim, and handles. The chronology of the pottery is based on the date of the contexts and parallels, mostly from Cyprus.<sup>10</sup>

All samples were thin-sectioned and analysed under a petrographic microscope to group them and characterise their mineralogical composition and texture. This resulted in the identification of five Fabric Groups (FG) and five loners, which partially correspond to the preliminary Macroscopic Groups (MGs, **Table 2**). Subsequently, a subset of 25 samples representing the FGs was analysed with a wavelength dispersive X-ray fluorescence (WD-XRF) spectrometer to determine their elemental composition. The detailed methodology and the results of laboratory analysis are published separately.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Daszewski 1993: 83, 85.

<sup>5</sup> Daszewski 1993: 84; 1994: 101–103; Brzozowska-Jawornicka 2021.

<sup>6</sup> Daszewski 1994: 105–107; Meyza 2007: 24.

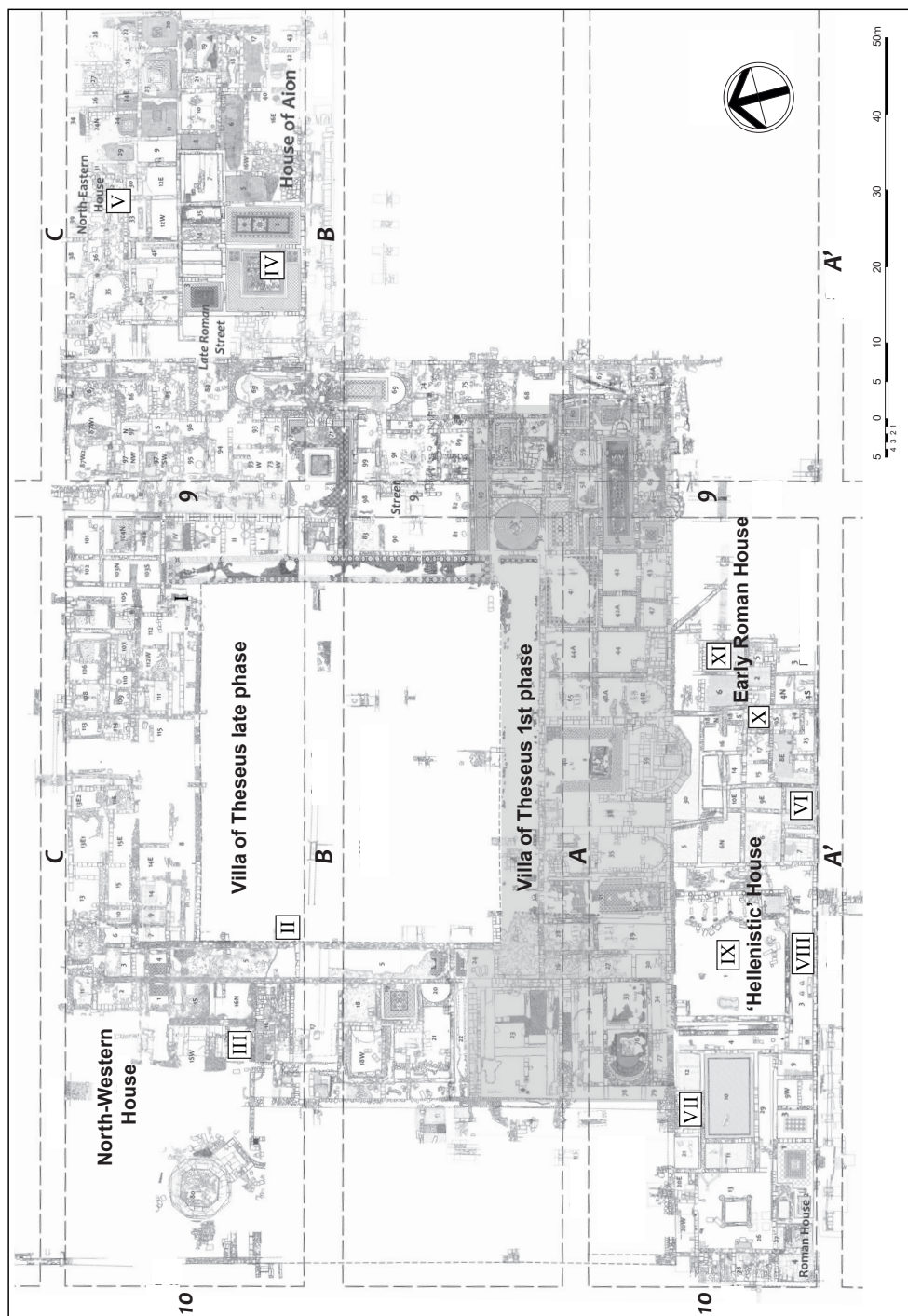
<sup>7</sup> Daszewski 1996: 96–97.

<sup>8</sup> Daszewski 1993: 84; Papuci-Władyka 1995: 65–66; Mazanek 2014: 280.

<sup>9</sup> Based on: Orton, Hughes 2013: 275–286; see note below Table 4.

<sup>10</sup> Hayes 1991; 2003; Winther Jacobsen 2005; Hammond *et al.* 2018.

<sup>11</sup> Marzec *et al.* 2024.



2. Plan of the site with Roman numerals indicating main deposits (Drawing: S. Medeksza, M. Słowinska, A. Brzozowska-Jawornicka; courtesy of PCMA UW).

Table 1. Nomenclature and definitions of the cooking pottery forms

Nomenclature	Alternative nomenclature	Definition	Code
Deep cooking pot	closed cooking pot, stewpot, chytra	usually belly wider than mouth; round bottom	1
Shallow cooking pot	open cooking pot, casserola, lopades	usually belly equally wide or narrower than mouth; rounded bottom	2
Jug	pitcher, kettle	narrow neck and mouth; rounded or indented bottom	3
Cooking pan	baking dish, frying pan	very shallow and wide vessel; flat bottom, usually thick walls	4
Perforated vessel	strainer, colander	vessels with multiple holes made before firing in the lower part of the body and/or bottom	5
Lid	–	usually shallow form with a knob	6

Table 2. Stages of grouping

Macroscopic analysis		Laboratory analysis		Data integration and macroscopic re-examination		
MG	Number of samples (MG)	FG	Number of samples (FG)	PG	Number of samples (PG)	Number of fragments (PG)
1a	16	1	34	1P5	42	1040
1c	11					
1e	4					
1b	10	2	7	1M5	7	46
1d	8	1	1			
		3	7			
2a	8	loner NP18/70		1A5	2	7
		loner NP18/68		loner		
		4A	6	1F5	11	88
2b	5	4B	5			
2c	3	loner NP18/58		1B5	2	5
		loner NP18/59				
		loner NP18/60		1A5	see 1A5 above	
3	5	5	4	1K5	5	45
		5 variant	1			
4	—					9
unidentified	—					23
Total					70	1264

Macroscopic analyses resulted in the definition of four preliminary MGs, containing 1,241 sherds; 23 fragments were not assigned to any of them. Subsequently, 70 samples representing three MGs (1–3) were selected for laboratory analysis. MG 4 was not sampled due its small size and thus omitted in this study (**Table 2**). The sampled pottery was selected from undisturbed and usually well-dated contexts (**Table 3**).

Table 3. Description and dating of the layers from which samples were chosen; R. = room; FN. = field number; S. = structure

No. on the plan	Layer description	Layer date	Type and sample (NP18/)
–	under R. 69N of VT; trial pit, layers 5–6, 1977	–	1F5.321 (74)
I	under the north wing of VT; deposit of pottery; FN. 1982–83/S1.N.d; Karageorghis 1984: 949–953	late-first century BC–first century AD	1P5.251 (6, 21); 1P5.322 (43)
II	under the north-west corner of VT courtyard; trial pit no. Γ5, third layer; FN. 2003/Γ5 3rd lay.	mid-second century BC–early-first century AD	1P5.511 (55)
III	later phase (?) of VT; sector VIS2, floor (?) level in R. 16NW; FN. 2007/119	mid-second–early-third century AD (?)	1A5.411 (60)
III	NWH; deposit under floor of R. 16NW of VT; FN. 2007/122, 2007/128; Daszewski <i>et al.</i> 2010: 512–513, Fig. 10	second–early-third century AD	1P5.121 (12, 13, 14); 1P5.122 (17, 80); 1P5.151 (34, 35); 1F5.232 (71)
IV	under the mosaic floor in R. 1 of HA; FN. 1983/under mosaic HA; Lichocka, Meyza 2001: 182, 195	late-first century BC–second century AD	1P5.236 (2)
V	under east wall of R. 36 of HA and west wall of NEH; well S.16.3/2008; FN. 2008/233, 2008/236, 2008/241, 2008/244, 2008/247; Meyza <i>et al.</i> 2011: 285–286	second–early-third century AD	1P5.111 (18); 1P5.121 (42); 1P5.122 (19); 1P5.151 (36); 1P5.222 (46); 1P5.226 (29); 1M5.241 (41); 1F5.421 (65)
VI	HH; latrine in R. 8 and area to the east; FN. HH91/Sq4 R8 corn. SE and HH91/Sq4N R. 8NE E channels; Daszewski 1992: 64, 66	mid-first–mid-second century AD	1P5.122 (7, 8)
–	HH; FN. 1991/130 (?)	first–second century AD	1P5.241 (27)
VI	HH; eastern part, next to east of R. 7 and 8, laundry (?) and latrine; FN. 1995/6, 1995/12, 1995/17C, 1995/32; Daszewski 1996: 93–96	first–mid-second century AD	1P5.222 (22); 1P5.226 (9); 1P5.242 (28); 1P5.311, 1P5.321 or 1P5.322 (45); 1P5.322 (44); 1M5.232 (37); 1M5.611 (31); 1F5.411 (62); 1K5.612 (76); 1B5.411(58)

No. on the plan	Layer description	Layer date	Type and sample (NP18/)
VI	HH; R. 8 south, latrine; FN. HH 3/89E, pottery dump; Mazanek 2014: 283–287	first–second century AD	1F5.132 (69)
VI	HH; R. 8, trial pit no. 512 under first floor; FN. 2008/22	late–first–early–second century AD	1F5.421 (64)
–	HH; sector IIE1, surface; FN. 2007/41	late–first–early–second century AD	1F5.321 (68)
–	HH; sector IE2, upper layer; FN. 2007/77	mid–first–mid–second century AD	1B5.411 (59)
VII	HH; R. 22–23, floor deposit; FN. 2007/67, 2007/68, 2007/69, 2007/78; Daszewski <i>et al.</i> 2010: 509–512; Więch 2017: 440–442	late–first–early–second century AD	1P5.121 (24–26); 1P5.122 (23); 1P5.212 (11); 1M5.122 (38); 1K5.611 (77); 1A5.621 (70)
VII	HH; R. 22, floor; FN. 2007/82; Daszewski <i>et al.</i> 2010: 509–512; Więch 2017: 440–442	late–first–early–second century AD	1P5.141 (33); 1F5.423 (63); 1K5.421 (78)
VII	HH; R. 22, layer under floor (?); FN. 2007/83; Daszewski <i>et al.</i> 2010: 509–512; Więch 2017: 440–442	late–first century BC–first century AD	1M5.511 (54)
VIII	HH; southern portico, R. 3; FN. 2013/18, 2013/28; Meyza 2015: 443–448	first–second century AD	1P5.112 (20); 1P5.311 (48); 1P5.311, 1P5.321 or 1P5.322 (47)
IX	HH; R. 1, layers below ancient ground surface of main peristyle courtyard; FN. 2014/26, 2014/32, 2014/52, 2016/8, 2016/13, 2016/17; Meyza <i>et al.</i> 2017: 399–400	late–first–early–second century AD	1P5.226 (15); 1P5.235 (30); 1P5.311 (49); 1P5.321 (50); 1P5.511 (56); 1F5.132 (72); 1F5.232 (73); 1F5.411 (66); 1K5.411 (79)
X	bauk between HH and ERH; R. 19 of HH, layer by floor in middle part; FN. 2007/232; Daszewski <i>et al.</i> 2010: 508–509	first–second century AD	1M5.232 (40)
XI	ERH; R. 1, layer below floor; FN. 2007/204, 2007/203; Daszewski <i>et al.</i> 2010: 508–509	first–second century AD	1M5.621 (39)
–	ERH; sector 1SE, filling; FN. 1994/28	first–second century AD	1K5.612 (75)
–	ERH IIA3E; pit no. 1, 2007	late–first century AD	1F5.222 (67)

The comparison of the MGs with the FGs shows some differences between them (Table 2). The integration of the results of preliminary macroscopic and laboratory analyses allowed for the understanding of these discrepancies and establishing new criteria for visual examination of this assemblage. The MGs were dismissed, and the assemblage



of 1264 was re-examined macroscopically to establish the final grouping, i.e. Production Groups (PGs, **Table 2**). A PG includes cooking ware originating from the same production region, but can contain more than one FG. For example, PG 1M5 corresponds to one FG composed of vessels characterised by a very homogeneous fabric in terms of macroscopic appearance as well as mineralogical and elemental composition, and originating from one source. In contrast, PG 1P5 includes two FGs showing some differences in mineralogical composition but both are assigned to the same region.

Finally, to provide relative proportions between the PGs and between various forms, which are significant for the reconstructing consumption and supply patterns, quantification was carried out while the assemblage was re-examined. Counts of sherds falling into each PG and form were recorded, and the number of vessels was calculated using: the minimum number of individuals (MNI) and the estimated vessel-equivalents (EVEs).<sup>12</sup>

The terminology used for PGs and vessel types should be explained at this point. The codes defining PGs are composed of three characters, e.g. PG 1P5. The first digit stands for the pottery category (1 = cooking ware), the uppercase letter indicates an origin (e.g. P = Cyprus, Paphos region), and the second digit stands for period (5 = early Roman). The codes of the vessel types are composed of another three (or four in case of variants) characters after the full stop (e.g. 1P5.121a). They define a form of a vessel (first digit, **Table 1**), a general (second digit) and a specific (third digit) type and a variant (lower case letter). The general types were established taking into consideration basic morphological differences, such as shape of the body (e.g. globular, baggy-shaped, rounded or straight walls, etc.) and the specific types – significant differences in a shape of a rim (e.g. horizontal, vertical, flattened, straight, etc.). Variants are connected to the small differences in a rim shape (e.g. rounded or hooked edge) or differences in a shape and a number of handles.<sup>13</sup>

## RESULTS

The result of this study is the identification of six PGs, which are presented in this section.

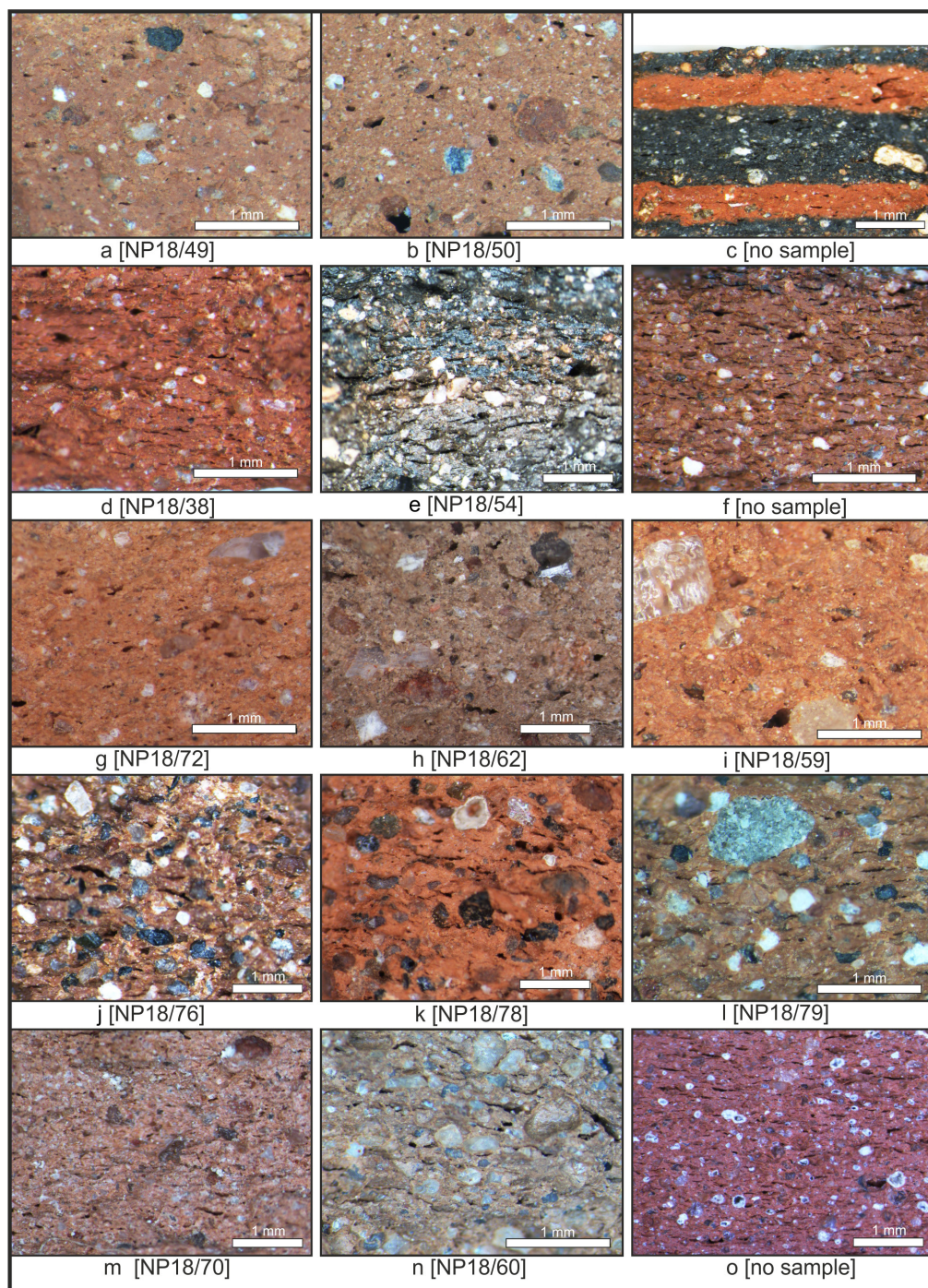
### PG 1P5 – CYPRUS, PAPHOS REGION

PG 1P5 includes five forms (deep and shallow cooking pots, jugs, perforated vessels, and lids), further divided into 42 types (**Figs 4–7, Table 5**). It dates from the mid-first century BC to the early third century AD. The fabric is coarse and poorly sorted. The fresh breaks are usually homogenous red or reddish brown; only 5% show various colour zones across the section (**Fig. 3a-c, Table 4**). Most of the vessels have plain surface, ribs or grooves occur only on surfaces of a few types of deep (1P5.123, 1P5.141) and shallow (1P5.222c) cooking pots as well as narrow-neck jugs (1P5.321, 1P5.322).

<sup>12</sup> Orton, Tyers 1991; Orton, Hughes 2013: 207–218, Fig. 15.2; Mateo Corredor, Molina Vidal 2016: 335.

<sup>13</sup> This system was created by Jean-Paul Morel (1981: 33–34) and used by Gabriella Gasperetti (1996) and Vincenzo Di Giovanni (1996) for the classification of plain and cooking ware from Campania.





3. Microphotographs of fresh breaks: a-c. PG 1P5; d-f. PG 1M5; g-h. PG 1F5; i. PG 1B5; j-l. PG 1K5; m-o. PG 1A5 (Phot. M. Miziołek; Nikon SMZ1000 binocular microscope, Nikon DS-Fi2 camera).

Table 4. Macroscopic descriptions of the laboratory analysed PG's\*

PG	Inclusions: sorting; frequency; size; shape; colour	Voids: frequency; size; shape	Fresh break texture; surface feel; hardness; density	Colour	
				Fresh break	Outer surface and slip
1P5	very poor to moderate; few to frequent; fine to coarse; angular to subrounded; white, grey, black, yellow, dark red, light green, transparent, sparkling	few; fine to medium; rounded, elongated	irregular; rough; medium hard to hard; compact	red 2.5YR 4/6, 4/8, 5/6, 5/8; reddish brown 2.5YR 4/3	red 2.5YR 4/6, 4/8, 5/6; dark reddish grey 2.5YR 4/1, 3/1; 10YR 4/1; 5YR 4/1, 4/2; brown 7.5YR 4/2
1M5	well; common to frequent; fine, subrounded to well rounded; white, grey, black, red, pink, yellow, transparent, sparkling	common; fine to medium; elongated	hackly; lumpy; hard; loose	red 2.5YR 4/8, 5/8	red 2.5YR 4/8, 4/6, 5/6; dark grey 5YR 4/1
1F5	variant a) moderate; few to common; fine to coarse; angular to subrounded; white, grey, red, black, yellow, sparkling, half transparent	few; fine to medium; rounded, elongated	fine; smooth; soft to medium hard; compact	light red 2.5YR 7/8, 6/8; reddish yellow 5YR 7/6, 6/6, 6/8	reddish grey 2.5YR 5/1; dark grey 5YR 4/1
1F5	variant b) very poor to poor; common to frequent; medium to very coarse; angular to rounded; transparent, red, grey, black, white, sparkling, yellow	common; medium to very coarse; elongated, irregular	hackly; smooth; soft medium hard; compact	reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4; reddish yellow 5YR 6/6, 6/8	reddish brown 2.5 YR 5/4; 5YR 5/3; grey 5YR 5/1; brown 7.5YR 5/3, 5/4; slip: light red 2.5YR 6/6; red 2.5YR 5/8, 5/6
1B5	very poor to poor; common; medium to very coarse; angular to rounded; sparkling	common; medium to very coarse; elongated, irregular	hackly; smooth; soft to medium hard; compact	red 2.5YR 4/6	red 2.5YR 5/6; reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4
1K5	variant a) moderate to well; common to frequent; medium to coarse; angular to subrounded; black, grey, white, green, yellow, red, sparkling; silver, golden	common; medium; elongated	hackly; smooth; soft to medium hard; loose	red 2.5YR 4/6; yellowish red 5YR 4/6	red 2.5YR 5/6; reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; slip red 2.5YR 5/8, 5/6; red 10R 4/6
1K5	variant b) moderate to well; common to frequent; medium to coarse; angular to subrounded; black, grey, white, green, yellow, red, sparkling; silver, golden	common; medium; elongated	hackly; smooth; medium hard to hard; compact	red 2.5YR 5/6; red 2.5YR 4/8	red 2.5YR 6/6; yellowish red 5YR 5/6; slip red 10R 4/8

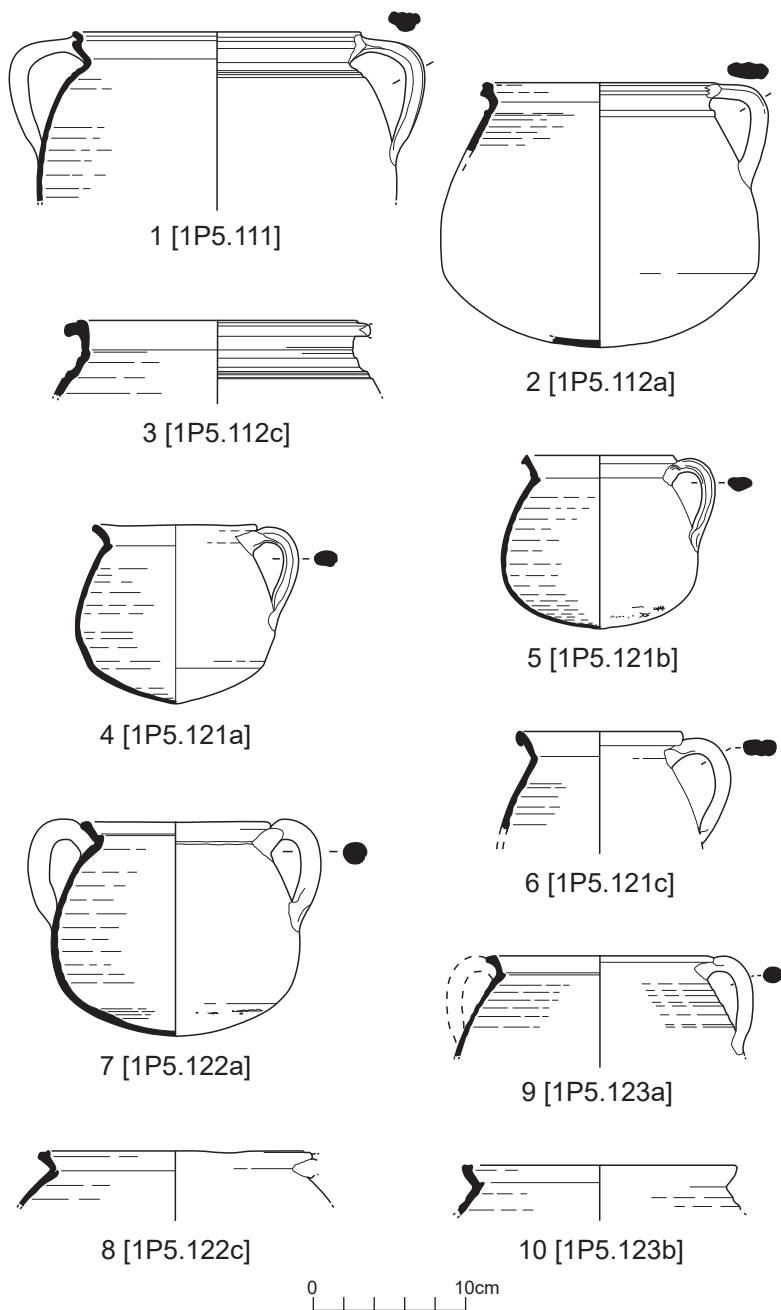
PG	Inclusions: sorting; frequency; size; shape; colour	Voids: frequency; size; shape	Fresh break texture; surface feel; hardness; density	Colour	
				Fresh break	Outer surface and slip
1K5	variant c) moderate to well; frequent; medium to coarse; angular to subrounded; black, grey, white, green, yellow, red, sparkling: silver, golden	common; medium; elongated	hackly; smooth; soft to medium hard; loose	yellowish red 5YR 4/6; red 2.5YR 4/6	reddish brown 2.5YR 4/6; red 5YR 4/6; light brown 7.5YR 6/4
1A5	variant a) moderate; few to common; fine to medium; angular to subrounded; matt: white, grey	common; fine to medium; elongated	irregular; smooth; medium hard; compact	red 2.5YR 5/8	red 2.5YR 5/4
1A5	variant b) well; common; medium to coarse; subrounded to rounded; white, grey, light brown	few; fine to coarse; elongated	hackly; smooth; medium hard; loose	red 2.5YR 4/6	red 2.5YR 5/6; slip: red 2.5YR 5/6
1A5	variant c) poor; few; fine to medium; subangular to subrounded; dark red, dark grey, light grey, white	few; medium; rounded, elongated	irregular; smooth; hard; compact	reddish yellow 5YR 6/6	reddish yellow 5YR 6/6

\* The terms used in Table 4. Inclusions sorting: very poor; poor; moderate; well. Inclusions/voids frequency (%): rare < 5; few = 5–10; common = 10–20; frequent = 20–30. Inclusions/voids size (mm): fine < 0.25; medium = 0.25–0.5; coarse = 0.5–1; very coarse > 1. Inclusions/voids shape: irregular = sharp, jagged edges; angular = clear angles; subangular = slightly rounded angles; subrounded = well-rounded edges; rounded = no angles. Inclusion colours are given from the most to the less frequent. Density: compact or loose. Fresh break texture: fine = small, closely spaced irregularities; irregular = larger, more widely spaced irregularities; hackly = large and generally angular irregularities. Surface feel: smooth, lumpy, or rough. Hardness: soft = can be scratched with fingernail; medium hard = cannot be scratched with fingernail but can be scratched with a window glass; hard = cannot be scratched with window glass but can be scratched with a knife. The fresh break and surface colours are based on Munsell soil colour charts (2013).

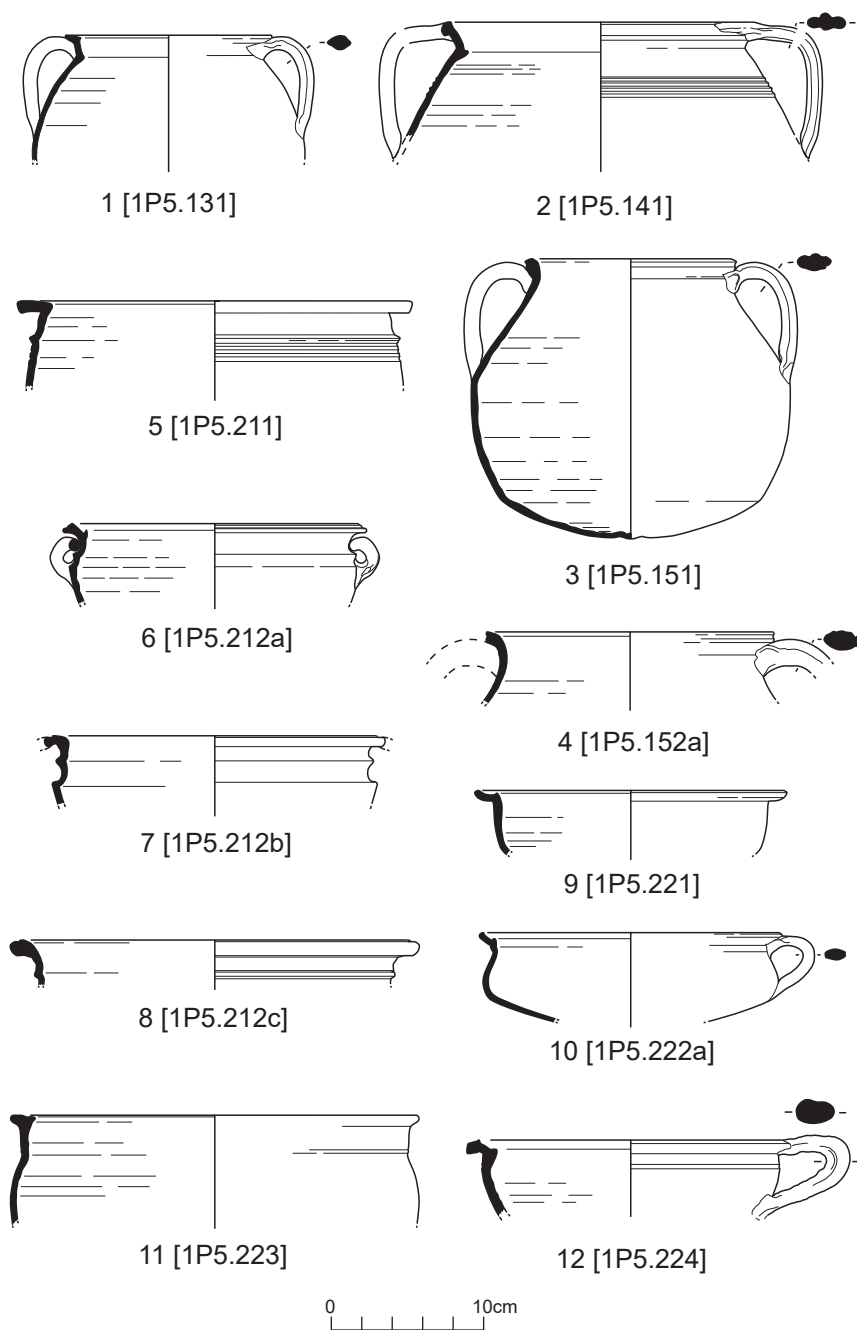
The most frequently encountered form within this PG is a deep cooking pot, especially types 1P5.121 and 1P5.122. Another common form is a shallow cooking pot, predominantly types 1P5.231 and 1P5.234. The rims of both forms have commonly depressed lid-seating. Most vessels have vertical handles; only some shallow cooking pots have horizontal ones. The handles are oval-sectioned or with a single groove, sometimes slightly flattened or banded with two or three grooves. The upper part of the handle, except for 1P5.141, is attached directly below the rim. Compared to Hellenistic products, early Roman deep cooking pots have flatter bottoms.

PG 1P5 was identified as local production on archaeological grounds. The vessels include a variety of types and dominate the cooking ware assemblages from *Maloutena*. Cooking vessels characterised by the same appearance of fabric and types as PG 1P5 are also dominant in other areas of the city, such as the House of Dionysus, Saranda Kolones and Agora.<sup>14</sup>

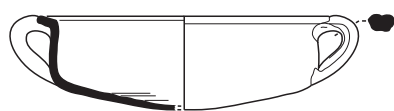
<sup>14</sup> Hayes 1991; 2003; Nocoń, Marzec 2023.



4. Representative types of PG 1P5: deep cooking pots (Drawing: M. Droste, M. Miziołek; digitising: M. Miziołek; courtesy of PCMA UW).



5. Representative types of PG 1P5: deep and shallow cooking pots (Drawing and digitising: M. Miziolek; courtesy of PCMA UW).



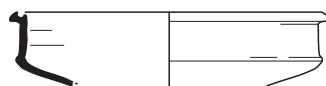
1 [1P5.226a]



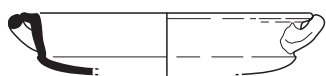
2 [1P5.231]



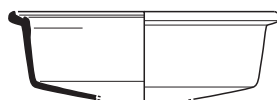
3 [1P5.232]



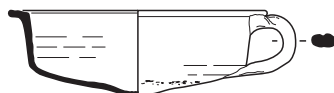
4 [1P5.233]



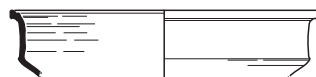
5 [1P5.234]



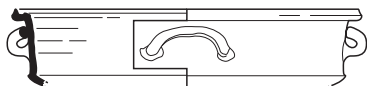
6 [1P5.235]



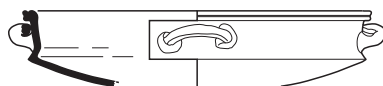
7 [1P5.236a]



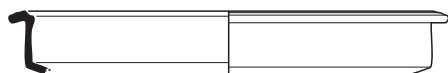
8 [1P5.241]



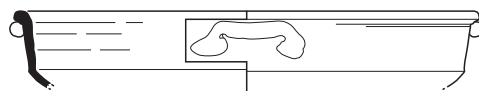
9 [1P5.242]



10 [1P5.243]



11 [1P5.244]

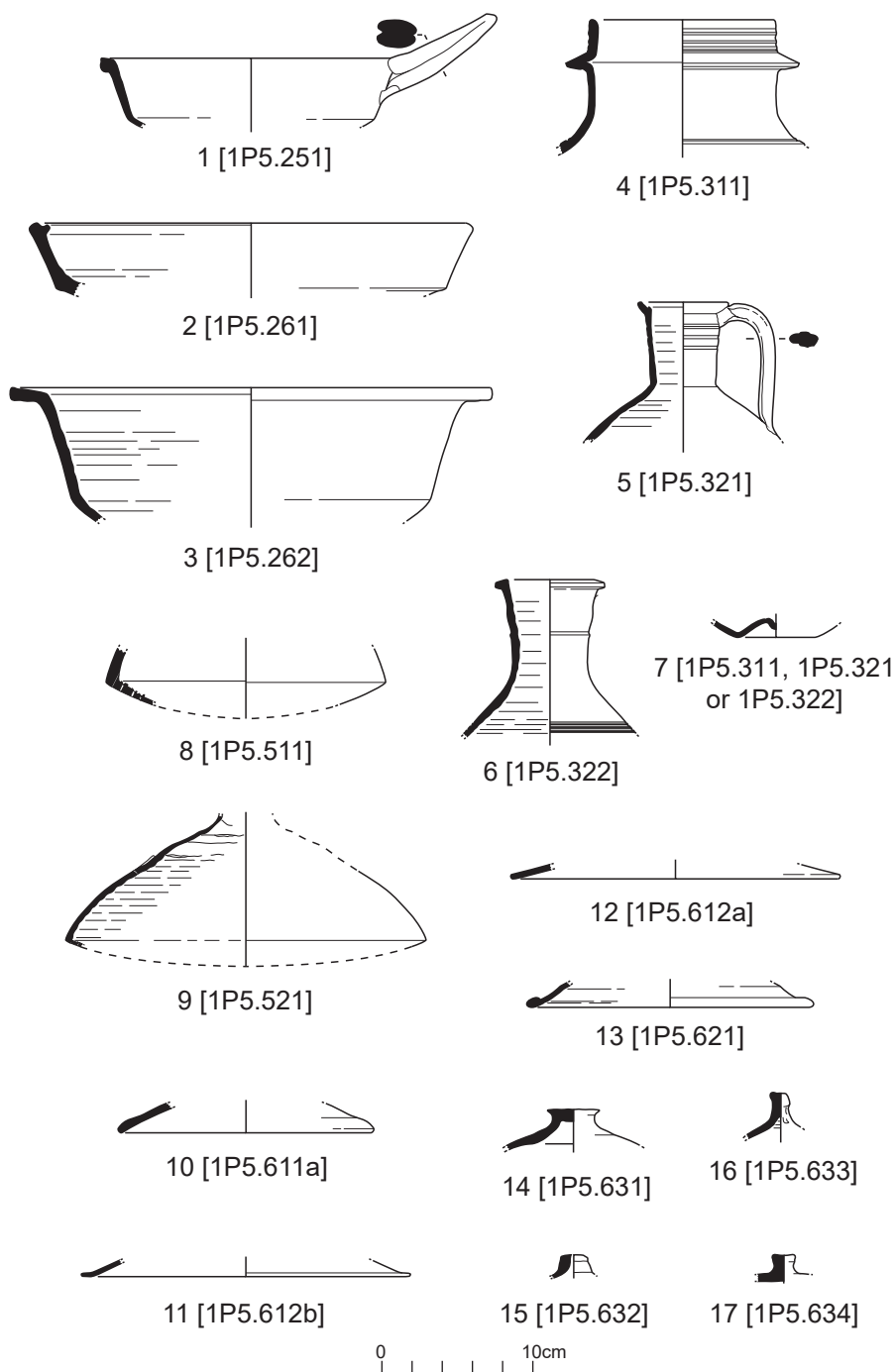


12 [1P5.245]



6. Representative types of PG 1P5: shallow cooking pots (Drawing: H. Meyza, M. Miziolek; digitising: M. Miziolek; courtesy of PCMA UW).





7. Representative types of PG 1P5: shallow cooking pots, jugs, perforated vessels and lids (Drawing and digitising: M. Miziolek; courtesy of PCMA UW).



Table 5. PG 1P5 (Paphos region ware) typology

Fig.	Type, description and references	Date	Sample NP18/
Deep cooking pots			
4: 1	1P5.111 two external ridges and one deep groove on rim; strap handle/s with two or three grooves on top	second century AD	18
4: 2–3	1P5.112 (4 variants) baggy-shaped body; two or three external ridges on rim and below; one or two triple-rib handles; Hayes 1991: 83–84, nos 1–3, Fig. 31.1–5; 122, nos 10–11, Fig. 34.10–11; 2003: 460, no. 61, Fig. 6.61; 467, no. 100, Fig. 10.100; 472, no. 135, Fig. 14.135	mid-first century BC–second century AD	20
4: 4–6	1P5.121 (3 variants) straight or everted tilted rim; plain, hooked or thickened lip and rounded, flattened or sometimes pointed base; one vertical handle, often with one deep groove on top; Hayes 1991: 84, no. 1 (= 203, no. 12), Fig. 35.1; 84, no. 4, Fig. 35.4; 123, no. 13, Fig. 34.13; 185, no. 64, Fig. 63.64; 2003: 454, no. 11, Fig. 2.11; Hammond <i>et al.</i> 2018: Figs 6.1–2, form P2, 7.3 form P3, 7.4 form P2; Nocoñ 2020: Pl. 101, KW49–51	first–second century AD	10, 12, 13, 14, 24, 25, 26, 42
4: 7–8	1P5.122 (3 variants) straight or inverted rim, rounded or flattened lip; two looped oval-sectioned handles; Hayes 1991: 83, no. 5, Fig. 30.5; 194, no. 21, Fig. 36.1; 2003: 479, no. 187, Fig. 18.187	late-first–second century AD	7, 8, 17, 19, 23, 80
4: 9–10	1P5.123 (2 variants) straight, sloping rim with lid seating; shallow ribbing on shoulders; two (?) oval-sectioned handles; Hayes 1991: 194, no. 21, Fig. 36.1; Hammond <i>et al.</i> 2018: Fig. 9.2, 4; Nocoñ 2020: Pl. 101, KW54	first–second century AD	–
5: 1	1P5.131 straight vertical or outwardly inclined rim, lip protruding and flattened on top, one or two oval-sectioned handles; Hayes 2003: 467, no. 98, Fig. 10.98; 481, nos 198–199, Fig. 19.198–199; Hammond <i>et al.</i> 2018: Fig. 9.1; Nocoñ 2020: Pl. 101, KW53	first–second century AD	16
5: 2	1P5.141 wide body, grooves on shoulders; straight rim, thickened lip; two (?) grooved vertical strap handles; Hayes 2003: 460, no. 63, Fig. 7.63; Nocoñ 2020: Pl. 99, KW33	late-first–early-second century AD	33
5: 3	1P5.151 baggy-shaped body, often slight carination between body and sloping shoulders and between body and bottom; short, everted almond-shaped rim; two grooved strap handles; Rowe 2004: Fig. 68.7	second–early-third century AD	34, 35, 36
5: 4	1P5.152 (2 variants) one or two grooved strap handles; Hayes 1991: 194, no. 22, Figs 67.22, 71.6; 2003: 481, no. 196, Fig. 19.196		–
Shallow cooking pots			
5: 5	1P5.211 vertical walls with grooves and steps; wide flat horizontal rim; vertical handle	late-first–second century AD	–
5: 6–8	1P5.212 (3 variants) internally ledged or protruding and flattened rim, sometimes with groove on top; two horizontal or vertical oval sectioned or flat handles with two-three grooves; Hayes 1991: 186, Fig. 64.72; 2000: 290, Fig. 10; 2003: 457, Fig. 6.46; 464, Fig. 8.81	late-first century BC–second century AD	11

Fig.	Type, description and references	Date	Sample NP18/
5: 9	1P5.221 (2 variants) rounded body, vertical upper part of walls; horizontal rim with lid support	first century AD	–
5: 10	1P5.222 (6 variants) rounded body, inwardly inclined upper part of walls; horizontal or slightly sloping internally ledged rim; one or two vertical or horizontal handles; sometimes ribbed walls; Hayes 1991: 164, no. 9, Fig. 58.9	first–second century AD	22, 46
5: 11	1P5.223 rounded body; vertical flattened rim	first century AD	–
5: 12	1P5.224 thick walls with slight carination; internally ledged rim; one vertical handle with central groove; Winther Jacobsen 2005: 232, nos 5–6, Fig. 124, CW1d.5-6	second century AD	–
6: 1	1P5.226 (2 variants) rounded body, inwardly inclined upper part of walls; horizontal or slightly sloping plain protruding rim, flattened on top; one or two vertical handles; Hayes 1991: 84, no. 2, Fig. 35.2; 197, no. 8, Fig. 36.4; Hammond <i>et al.</i> 2018: Fig. 4.6, form C7	second century AD	9, 15, 29
6: 2	1P5.231 straight vertical or inwardly inclined walls with carination; internally ledged rim; one vertical or two horizontal handles; Hayes 1991: 185, nos 68–69, Fig. 64.68–69; 192, no. 60, Fig. 35.7; 194, no. 18, Fig. 67.18	first–second century AD	–
6: 3	1P5.232 thin straight or slightly concave vertical walls with carination; rim with lid-seating on top; two horizontal handles; Hayes 1991: 84, no. 8, Fig. 35.8; 185–186, Fig. 64.70–71; Nocoń 2020: Pl. 101, KW56		–
6: 4	1P5.233 straight upper walls with carination; short horizontal rim with deep depression to rest lid; Hammond <i>et al.</i> 2018: Fig. 4.2, form C1		–
6: 5	1P5.234 straight upper walls with carination; internally ledged rim; two horizontal handles	first century AD	–
6: 6	1P5.235 straight outwardly inclined walls; internally ledged rim; Hammond <i>et al.</i> 2018: Fig. 4.1, 3, form C1	first–second century AD	30
6: 7	1P5.236 (2 variants) straight vertical walls with carination; plain, protruding and flattened rim; one horizontal frilled or vertical handle		2
6: 8	1P5.241 straight vertical walls with carination; internally ledged rim	second century AD	27
6: 9	1P5.242 straight vertical walls with carination; horizontal internally ledged rim; two (?) horizontal handles		28
6: 10	1P5.243 as 1P5.242 but with square shaped rim bearing two deep grooves; two (?) horizontal handles		–
6: 11	1P5.244 straight vertical walls with carination; horizontal flat or slightly overhanging rim		–
6: 12	1P5.245 straight vertical walls with carination; thickened rim; two (?) horizontal handles; Hammond <i>et al.</i> 2018: Fig. 4.4–5, form C2	second century AD	–
7: 1	1P5.251 straight outwardly inclined walls; thickened, square rim; one straight folded (wishbone) handle; Hayes 1991: 197, no. 9, Fig. 36.3; Lund 2002: Figs 6–10	first-half of second century AD	6, 21

Fig.	Type, description and references	Date	Sample NP18/
7: 2	1P5.261 straight outwardly inclined walls with carination; internally ledged rim	first–second century AD	–
7: 3	1P5.262 straight outwardly inclined walls with carination; wide flat horizontal rim		
Jugs			
7: 4	1P5.311 bulging body; concave bottom with central ‘button’; wide short neck; plain rim with external flange; one long vertical strap handle with spur on top, bearing two grooves, attached to rim-flange; Hayes 1991: 84, no. 10, Fig. 35.10; 1995: 191, no. 35, Fig. 3.35; Nocoń 2020: Pl. 99, KW24	first century BC–late-first century AD	48, 49
7: 5	1P5.321 bulging body; tall narrow grooved neck; concave bottom with central ‘button’; one long vertical strap handle with two grooves; rim with lid-seating; Hayes 1991: 185, no. 61, Fig. 53.9; 194, nos 19–20, Fig. 67.19–20; Hammond <i>et al.</i> 2018: Fig. 9.6	late-first century BC–second century AD	50, 47
7: 6	1P5.322 as 1P5.321 but with plain rim with flat top		43, 44
7: 7	base of 1P5.311, 1P5.321 or 1P5.322 type	see above 1P5.311, 1P5.321, 1P5.322	45
Perforated vessels			
7: 8	1P5.511 open vessel with sharp carination on body and irregularly placed holes at bottom; holes punched from outside before firing; Hayes 1991: 139, no. 100, Fig. 34.100; Papuci-Władyka 1997: 135, Fig. 1.4	late-first century BC–first century AD	55, 56
7: 9	1P5.521 closed vessel (?) with sharp carination on body and small holes below it; vertical handle		–
Lids			
7: 10	1P5.611 (3 variants) conical body; rounded rim; slightly ribbed walls	first–second century AD	–
7: 11–12	1P5.612 (2 variants) thin walls, shallow conical body; rounded rim; Nocoń 2020: Pl. 100, KW44		
7: 13	1P5.621 conical body; thickened rounded rim		
7: 14	1P5.631 conical body; flattened rough wire-drawn hollow knob; Hayes 1991: 83, no. 3 (= 167, no. 19), Fig. 30.3	first–second century AD	–
7: 15	1P5.632 conical hollow knob	first–second century AD	–
7: 16	1P5.633 conical body (?); high thin knob; Nocoń 2020: Pl. 99, KW27–28		
7: 17	1P5.634 shallow body; solid knob with flat top; Nocoń 2020: Pl. 105, KW106		

To test this assumption, 42 samples representing this PG were subjected to laboratory analysis (**Table 5**). All samples are characterised by the presence of ophiolitic, sedimentary, and metamorphic inclusions, that are compatible with the local geology. However, due to a difference in frequency and size of some types of inclusions, they were divided into two FGs (1 and 2),<sup>15</sup> which are undistinguishable through elemental analysis. Furthermore, the FGs cannot be reliably distinguished on macroscopic grounds. Both include vessels of the same types and fabric appearance, and thus, they are considered as one PG from the Nea Paphos region.

#### PG 1M5 – CYPRUS, MORPHOU REGION

PG 1M5 includes four forms: deep and shallow cooking pots, perforated vessels, and lids, divided into 12 types (**Fig. 8**, **Table 6**). It dates between the late first century BC and the early third century AD. The deep pots are characterised by a rounded body and flattened bottom, while the shallow pots are characterised by sharp, often protruding carination on the body. Generally, vessel walls are non-ribbed, except for some deep cooking pots and lids. The pottery assigned to this PG usually has very thin walls with external surfaces that are often dark grey. An exception to this rule is a perforated vessel with thicker walls. The appearance of the PG 1M5 fresh breaks is characterised by the presence of frequent well sorted inclusions, the majority of which seem to be well-rounded (**Fig. 3d-f**, **Table 4**).

Table 6. PG 1M5 (Morphou region ware) typology

Fig.	Type, description and references	Date	Sample NP18/
Deep cooking pots			
8: 1	1M5.122 baggy-shaped; thin-walled plain sloping rim, flattened on lip; two thin oval-sectioned vertical handles; Diederichs 1980: 45, Pl. 15.170; Hadjisavvas 1997: 107, Fig. 88.12; 115, Fig. 95.11; 128, Fig. 109.18; 137, Fig. 116.27; Hayes 2003: 479, no. 186, Fig. 18.186; Hammond <i>et al.</i> 2018: Figs 7.1–2, 9.3, form P1; Nocoń 2021: Fig. 1.1–4, form CP1.	late-first–second century AD	38
Shallow cooking pots			
8: 2	1M5.221 slightly rounded walls, outwardly inclined; vertical plain rim with lid seating; see 1M5.222	first century BC–early-first century AD	–
8: 3	1M5.222 slightly concave walls; carinated body; vertical outwardly inclined plain rim with lid seating; two horizontal handles; Winther Jacobsen 2005: 233–234, Fig. 124, CW2b.8		–
8: 4	1M5.232 straight walls, sharp carination (with flange) on body and horizontal rim with lid seating; two horizontal oval-sectioned looped handles; Hayes 1991: 82, 84, no. 8, Fig. 35.8; Hammond <i>et al.</i> 2018: Fig. 5.4–5, KAGC, form C3; Nocoń 2020: Pl. 101, KW55–56	late-first–second century AD	37, 40

<sup>15</sup> Marzec *et al.* 2024.

Fig.	Type, description and references	Date	Sample NP18/
8: 5	1M5.241 straight, outwardly inclined, slightly ribbed walls; flat rim bands with grooves on top and two horizontal handles; Winther Jacobsen 2005: 235, Fig. 125, CW5b.17	second century AD	41
8: 6	1M5.242 (2 variants) straight slightly ribbed walls; carination (with flange) on body; almost flat bottom; flat rim-band with two fine grooves on top and two small horizontal handles; Hayes 1991: 81, 203, no. 10, Fig. 36.5; Hadjisavvas 1997: 56, Fig. 41.1, 3; Hammond <i>et al.</i> 2018: Fig. 5.1–3, form C4; Nocoń 2020: Pl. 102, KW58; 2021: Fig. 2.1–3, form C1	late-first–early-third century AD	–
8: 7	1M5.261 straight sloping walls; carinated body; plain rim	first–second century AD	–
Perforated vessels			
8: 8	1M5.511 open form (?); carinated body; bottom with very small holes	first century BC–early-second century AD	54
Lids			
8: 9	1M5.611 straight plain sloping walls; out-turned lip; knob flattened on top; similar to Hayes 2003: 457, nos 35, 37, Fig. 4.35, 37	late-first–second century AD	–
8: 10	1M5.612 shallow; straight plain or slightly ribbed sloping walls; plain lip; no knob preserved	late-first–second century AD	31
8: 11	1M5.621 rounded slightly ribbed walls; no knob preserved		39
8: 12	1M5.633 conical; tall thin knob	late-first–second century AD	–

The products associated with this PG were also identified in Kourion<sup>16</sup> and Panayia Ematousa in the southern part of Cyprus (see **Fig. 1**).<sup>17</sup> The repertoire of shapes from Kourion includes deep cooking pot 1M5.122, but also types not recorded in Nea Paphos: casseroles similar to 1M5.242, but with a plain rim and no protruding carination on the body, and to 1M5.232, but with a vertical and triangular rim and vertical handles.<sup>18</sup> At the Panayia Ematousa site, only shallow open pots analogous to 1M5.241 and 1M5.242 were registered.<sup>19</sup>

Seven samples (**Table 6**) representing this PG were subjected to laboratory analysis to verify its origin, which John W. Hayes tentatively pinpointed to Soli (the Morphou Bay).<sup>20</sup> The results of petrographic analysis indicated that their mineralogical composition is compatible with

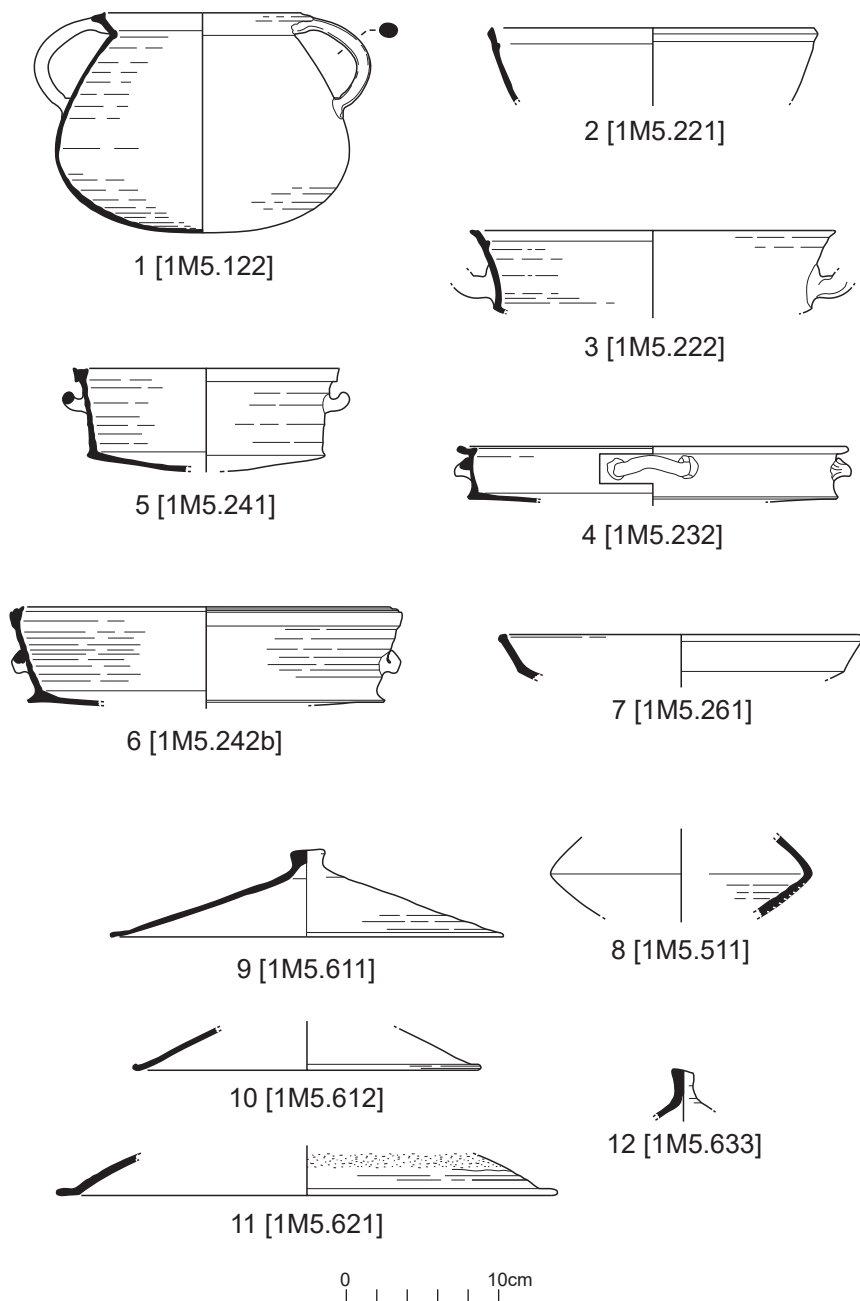
<sup>16</sup> Hammond *et al.* 2018.

<sup>17</sup> Wriedt Sørensen, Winther Jacobsen 2005: 36.

<sup>18</sup> Hammond *et al.* 2018: Fig. 5, forms C17(6) and C5(7).

<sup>19</sup> Winther Jacobsen 2005: 235–236, Fig. 125.

<sup>20</sup> Hayes 1991: 82.



8. Representative types of PG 1M5: deep and shallow cooking pots, perforated vessels and lids (Drawing: M. Droste, M. Miziolek; digitising: M. Miziolek; courtesy of PCMA UW).

many places in Cyprus, including the Morphou Bay area. Their elemental composition is similar to early Byzantine cooking pottery from a production site in Dhiorios,<sup>21</sup> which is located approximately 35km north-west of Soil (see **Fig. 1**).<sup>22</sup> Moreover, typological examination suggests that despite the different chronology of the PG 1M5 and Dhiorios vessels, they show morphological similarities (thin walls, shallow cooking pots with angular carinated bodies and grooves on the top of the rims).<sup>23</sup> In conclusion, the current evidence suggests that PG 1M5 originates from the area of Dhiorios.

#### PG 1F5 – ASIA MINOR, PHOCAEA-ÇANDARLI-ÇESME REGION

PG 1F5 includes deep and shallow cooking pots, jugs, cooking pans, and lids further divided into 15 types (**Fig. 9, Table 7**) dated between the first and early third centuries AD. Their fresh breaks are pink, and their outer surfaces are smoky grey and have small flecks of silver mica (**Fig. 3g-h, Table 4**). The PG is divided into two variants: A contains deep and shallow cooking pots, jugs, and lids with semi-coarse fabric, while B includes cooking pans with coarse fabric.

Table 7. PG 1F5 (Phocaea-Çandarlı-Çesme region ware) typology

Fig.	Type, description and references	Date	Sample NP18/
Deep cooking pots			
9: 1	1F5.111 vertical rim, triangular lip; Hayes 1983: 105–106, 122, nos 56–57, Fig. 5.56–57; Jurišić 2000: Fig. 23.3–4; Gallimore 2015: 188, no. 330, Fig. 16.11	first century AD	–
9: 2	1F5.132 rounded bottom; ribbed walls; wide flat sloping rim, rising towards lip; two handles of ‘sliced’ type; Hayes 1983: 105–106, 122, nos 58–63, Fig. 5.58–63; 138, no. 226, Fig. 18.226; Jurišić 2000: Fig. 23.5; Lüdorf 2006: 47, 74, Fig. 7.T7, Pl. 3	late-first–second century AD	69, 72
Shallow cooking pots			
9: 3	1F5.222 straight vertical walls; horizontal rim with deep lid seating	late-first century AD	67
9: 4	1F5.223 carinated body; vertical rim with lid seating; two handles of ‘sliced’ type; Hayes 1983: 105–106, 122, no. 79, Fig. 7.79; Jurišić 2000: Figs 24.4–5, 30.5, 31.2–3, 36; Lüdorf 2006: 74, 97, Fig. 11.T107–T109	late-first–second century AD	–
9: 5	1F5.232 carinated body, round-bottom; wide flat sloping rim, rising towards lip; two handles of ‘sliced’ type; upper part plain, lower part sometimes ribbed; Hayes 1983: 105–106, 122, nos 81–82, 85, Fig. 7.81–82, 85; 1991: 80, Fig. 28.2–3; Jurišić 2000: Figs 24.3, 6, 30.6–7		71, 73

<sup>21</sup> Marzec *et al.* 2024: FG3.

<sup>22</sup> Catling 1972: Fig. 16.

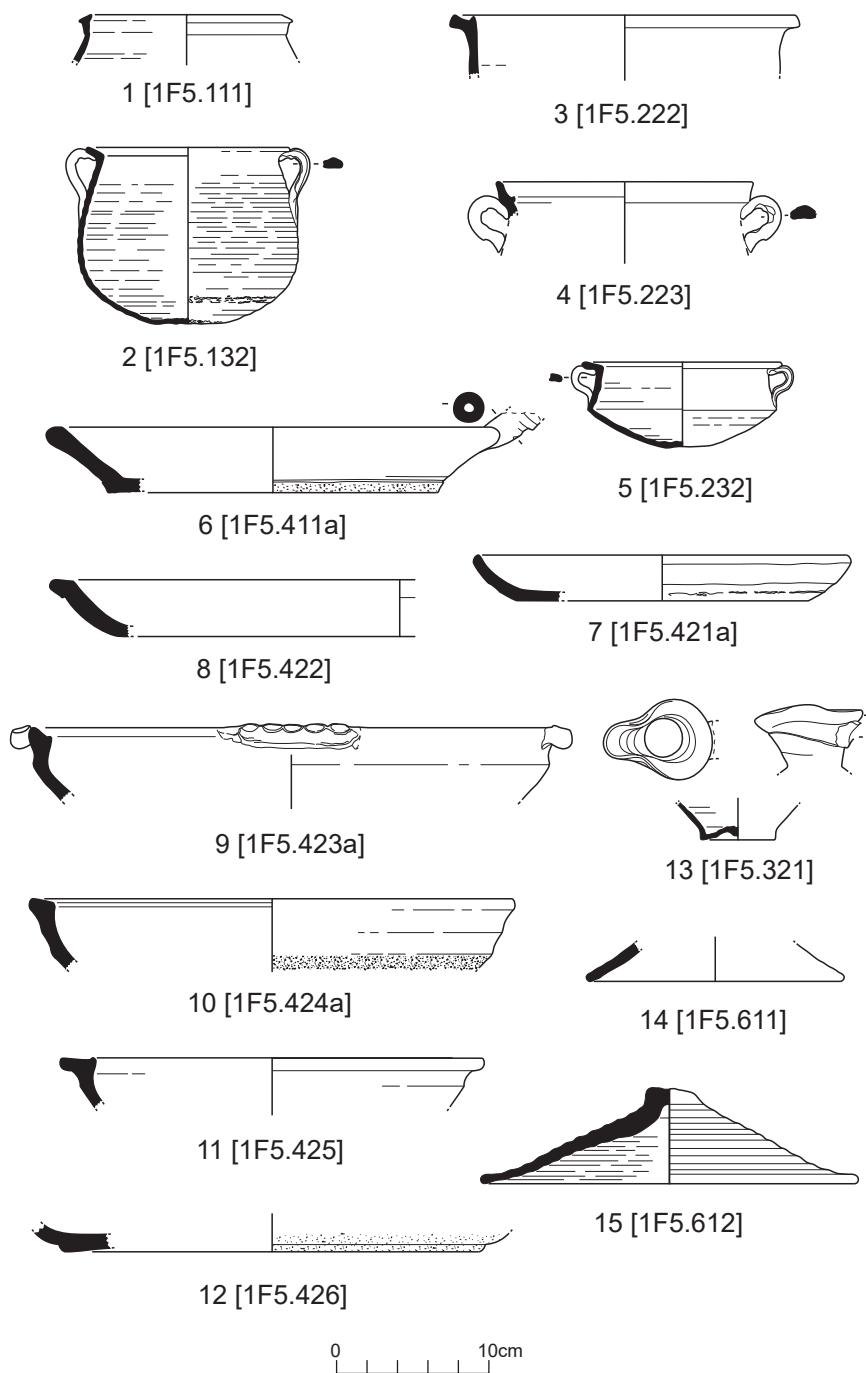
<sup>23</sup> Nocoń, Marzec 2023.



Fig.	Type, description and references	Date	Sample NP18/
Jugs			
9: 13	1F5.321 globular body; inverted bottom; trefoil-mouth; banded handle; Hayes 1983: 106–107, 122, nos 76–77, Fig. 6.76–77; 1995: 190–191, nos 34–36, Fig. 3.34–36; Istenič, Schneider 2000: Figs 3.3, 4.4; Jurišić 2000: Figs 22, 30.2; Forster 2001: 158, Fig. 4.11.c; Nocoń 2020: Pl. 103, KW84	late-first–second century AD	74
Cooking pans			
9: 6	1F5.411 (2 variants) low sloping plain or slightly ribbed thick walls, flat bottom; thickened rounded or flattened rim; short tubular handle; Hayes 1983: 107, 126, nos 99–102, Fig. 9.99–102; 138, no. 228, Fig. 18.228; 1995: 191, no. 38, Fig. 3.38; 2000: Fig. 18.3; Istenič, Schneider 2000: Fig. 5.4; Jurišić 2000: Figs 27.1–2, 35	first–early-third century AD	62, 66
9: 7	1F5.421 (2 variants) shallow slightly rounded body; rim flattened from inside; no handle preserved; Hayes 1983: 107; 2000: Fig. 15.2	first–second century AD	64, 65
9: 8	1F5.422 large shallow slightly rounded body; protruding flattened rim; Hayes 2000: Fig. 15.3	first–second century AD	–
9: 9	1F5.423 (2 variants) deep rounded body; thick walls, separated from the upper part by fold; inclined rim with internal ledge; two (?) long horizontal handles with dimples for fingers; Hayes 2000: Fig. 17.1–4		63
9: 10	1F5.424 (2 variants) rounded slightly ribbed thick walls; flat horizontal rim; Jurišić 2000: Fig. 35	second century AD	–
9: 11	1F5.425 deep rounded body; wide flat horizontal rim; no handles preserved; Hayes 1983: 107, 126, nos 103–109, Fig. 9.103–109; Istenič, Schneider 2000: Fig. 5.3; Jurišić 2000: Figs 26.1–3, 33	second–early-third century AD	–
9: 12	1F5.426 thick rounded walls; separated low base	second century AD	–
Lids			
9: 14	1F5.611 deep; conical plain walls; plain rim	late-first–second century AD	–
9: 15	1F5.612 conical ribbed walls; plain rim; low plain knob (top sliced off); Hayes 1983: 106, 122, no. 75, Fig. 6.75; Istenič, Schneider 2000: Fig. 5.1–2; Jurišić 2000: Figs 25, 25a, 30.4	late-first–second century AD	–

The PG shows morphological and technological homogeneity. Deep and shallow cooking pots have the same types of rims and handles, surface colour and ribbing on the body. Moreover, scholars note that the capacities of the vessels in question were limited to three sizes. Such uniformity suggests production standardisation.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>24</sup> Istenič, Schneider 2000.



9. Representative types of PG 1F5: deep and shallow cooking pots, jugs, cooking pans, and lids (Drawing and digitising: M. Miziolek; courtesy of PCMA UW).

Vessels corresponding to PG 1F5 can be found in multiple publications,<sup>25</sup> but they still need to be the scope of an exhaustive classification. The group is usually described as Aegean, Asia Minor or Phocaea cooking ware. In the early Roman period, it was very popular across the Aegean, Adriatic and Black Sea basins.<sup>26</sup>

Eleven samples assigned to this PG were subjected to laboratory analysis (Table 7). The same mineralogical and elemental composition characterises them, but they were divided into two subgroups due to different sizes and frequencies of inclusions observed in thin sections. The petrographic grouping aligns with the macroscopic classification and the proposed Phocaean origin.<sup>27</sup>

#### PG 1B5 – ASIA MINOR, BODRUM/KOS AREA?

Two forms were assigned to this PG: a thick cooking pan and a lid (Fig. 10: 1–2, Table 8), both dating to the first and the second centuries AD. Their fresh breaks are brown and show frequent large golden sparking inclusions (biotite laths), visible also on the surface (Fig. 3i, Table 4). Hayes<sup>28</sup> identified the same type of cooking pans in Knossos and Nea Paphos. First, he proposed an Italian origin, but twenty years later, he suggested that Asia Minor seems to be a better source.<sup>29</sup> The type was also recorded in Ostia, in layers dated to the first and second centuries AD, and in Castel Porziano.<sup>30</sup> Two samples from cooking pans were analysed with thin section petrography. Despite some differences in their mineralogical composition, they can be assigned to the same origin, possibly the east part of the south Aegean volcanic arc (Bodrum/Kos area?). However, it must be stressed that this association is not secure, and their Italian origin cannot be excluded.<sup>31</sup>

Table 8. PG 1B5 (Bodrum/Kos area ware) typology

Fig.	Type, description and references	Date	Sample NP18/
Cooking pans			
10: 2	1B5.411 low vertical walls; flat bottom; flanged rim with groove on top; Hayes 1983: 107, 126, no. 110, Fig. 9.110; 2003: 462, no. 79, Fig. 8.79; 2009: 13, 26, no. 126, Fig. 18.126; 28, no. 152, Fig. 20.152; Coletti, Pavolini 1996: 412, Fig. 11.1; Olcese <i>et al.</i> 2003: Pl. XVI.6–7	first–second century AD	58, 59
Lids			
10: 1	1B5.611 conical plain walls; thickened rounded rim	first–second century AD	–

<sup>25</sup> Robinson 1959; Hayes 1983; 1991; Lüdorf 2006; Bats (Ed.) 1996; Amicone *et al.* 2022.

<sup>26</sup> Istenič, Schneider 2000.

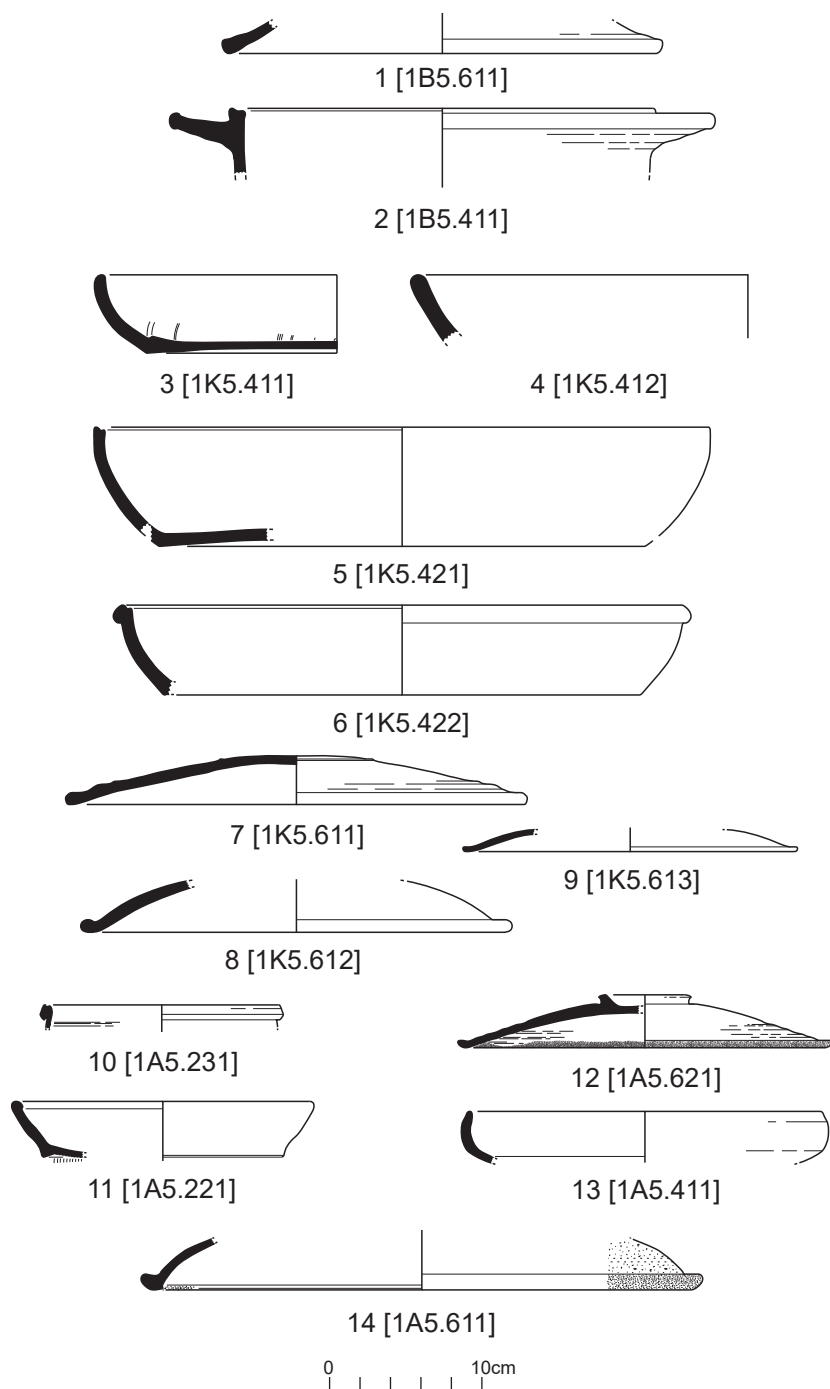
<sup>27</sup> Marzec *et al.* 2024: FG4.

<sup>28</sup> Hayes 1983.

<sup>29</sup> Hayes 2003.

<sup>30</sup> Hayes 2009.

<sup>31</sup> Marzec *et al.* 2024: loners NP18/58, NP18/59.



10. Representative types of PG 1B5: cooking pans and lids (1–2); PG 1K5: cooking pans and lids (3–9); PG 1A5: shallow pots, cooking pans and lids (10–14) (Drawing: K. Kapiec, M. Miziolek; digitising: M. Miziolek; courtesy of PCMA UW).

# PG 1K5 – ITALY, CAMPANIA REGION

This PG consists of cooking pans and lids dated between late-first century BC and early-second century AD. The pans include the so-called Pompeian Red and *orlo bifido* – both in two types, while lids are classified into three types (Fig. 10: 3–9, Table 9). Their fresh breaks are characterised by the presence of well-sorted black and green grains and golden sparkling inclusions. Due to the diversity of colours as well as fabric hardness and density, the PG is divided into three macroscopic variants (Fig. 3j-l, Table 4). Based on typology and fabric appearance, the PG was identified as imports from Campania in Italy.<sup>32</sup> Very similar fabrics are known from amphorae Dressel 1 and a series of Dressel 2–4 as well as building materials from Pompeii and Herculaneum.<sup>33</sup>

Table 9. PG 1K5 (Campania region ware) typology

Fig.	Type, description and references	Date	Sample NP18/
Cooking pans			
10: 3	1K5.411 rounded walls; flat bottom with internal rouletting; plain rim; no handles; Peacock 1977: Figs 3.3, 5; Chiosi 1996: 226, Fig. 1.1–15, type IA; Hayes 1983: 108, 126, nos 115–116, Fig. 9.115–116; Nocoń 2020: Pl. 104, KW92	first–early-second century AD	79
10: 4	1K5.412 almost straight outwardly inclined walls, plain rounded rim; no handles; Goudineau 1970: Pl. 11.20		–
10: 5	1K5.421 rounded walls; flat bottom; rim with central groove on top ( <i>orlo bifido</i> ); no handles; Hayes 2009: 31, no. 178, Fig. 22.178; Viegas 2020: Fig. 2.4–12	late-first BC–first century AD	78
10: 6	1K5.422 as 1K5.421 but with thickened rim; Viegas 2020: Fig. 2.1		–
Lids			
10: 7	1K5.611 shallow domed; rounded rim; Riley 1977: Fig. 119.783; Peacock 1977: Fig. 3.2; Nocoń 2020: Pl. 104, KW95	first–early-second century AD	77
10: 8	1K5.612 domed; outcurve rounded rim; no knob preserved; Hayes 1983: 108, 126, nos 111–112, Fig. 9.111–112; Di Giovanni 1996: Fig. 25, type 2421a–2421b		75, 76
10: 9	1K5.613 shallow domed; thin walls; plain rim; Peacock 1977: Fig. 3.6; Hayes 2009: 32, no. 187, Fig. 22.187		–

Five samples representing this PG were subjected to laboratory analysis. Four of them have identical mineralogical composition (even if their fabrics are not the same macroscopically), and one was classified as a variant.<sup>34</sup> The results indicate that a Campanian origin

<sup>32</sup> Peacock 1977; Hayes 1991: 78–79; Chiosi 1996: 226–227.

<sup>33</sup> Peacock 1977: 149–154.

<sup>34</sup> Marzec *et al.* 2024: FG5.

is likely for all of them. The closest parallel to the four samples at the FG core was found in a group of Pompeian Red ware from Cuma. The sample classified as a variant (*orlo bifido* pan) might have been produced at a different site in the same region.

#### PG 1A5 – NORTH-WEST AFRICA

PG 1A5 includes shallow cooking pots, cooking pans and lids, divided into five types (**Fig. 10: 10–14, Table 10**) dated between the first century BC and the mid-third century AD. The most popular are shallow cooking pots and lids. The fabric includes three macroscopic variants showing various frequencies and sizes of inclusions, as well as texture and density (**Fig. 3m-o, Table 4**). However, the fabric of the majority of vessels is compact, bright red with white inclusions, similar to the one of amphorae from the area of Africa Proconsularis. Although classified as two outliers, two analysed samples show similar mineralogical composition, which can also be associated with North-West Africa.<sup>35</sup> Furthermore, the PG 1A5 types match those published by Hayes as North African (**Table 10**).<sup>36</sup> The variability noted within the macroscopic fabric and in thin sections may indicate that this pottery was made at various production centres located in a broader area characterised by the same geology but exploring different sources of raw materials and/or utilising various procedures of clay processing.

Table 10. PG 1A5 (North-West African ware) typology

Fig.	Type, description and references	Date	Sample NP18/
Shallow cooking pots			
10: 11	1A5.221 outwardly inclined walls with carination; thickened and rounded rim; Hayes 1972: 45–48, Fig. 7, ARSW 23B	mid-second–early-third century AD	–
10: 10	1A5.231 vertical walls; rounded bottom with narrow grooves; convex rim-moulding with small hollowing on inside to receive lid; Hayes 1972: 209, Fig. 36, ARSW 197; 1983: 118, Fig. 4.39	late-second–mid-third century AD	–
Cooking pans			
10: 13	1A5.411 rounded walls; more inwards curving at rim; groove at junction of floor and wall; Hayes 1972: 200–201, Fig. 35, ARSW 181; 1991: 207, Fig. 71.1	mid-second–mid-third century AD	60
Lids			
10: 14	1A5.611 domed; hooked rounded rim; burnished; Hayes 1972: 201, 203, Fig. 35, ARSW 195; 1991: 208, Fig. 69.3 bottom	mid-second–mid-third century AD	–
10: 12	1A5.621 shallow; plain rim; low knob in form of flange with flat upper surface; Hayes 1972: 207, Fig. 36, ARSW 192?	first century BC–early-second century AD	70

<sup>35</sup> Marzec *et al.* 2024: loners NP18/60 and NP18/70.

<sup>36</sup> Hayes 1972.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The presented typology consists of 42 types (and several dozen subtypes) of locally produced cooking pots and 41 types (and dozens of subtypes) of imported pots. Some of the rare types and all of the subtypes have been excluded from the discussion in this paper due to space limitation. The results showed that the pottery defined as local (PG 1P5) predominates (approx. 82–85%), and only a small part (approx. 13–15%) of the assemblage consisted of imported vessels (**Fig. 11**). Less than 2–3% (24 sherds) of the pottery remain unidentified.

The repertoire of local cooking forms (deep cooking pots, shallow cooking pots, perforated vessels, jugs and lids) remained practically the same from the Hellenistic until the late Roman period. However, the shapes and capacity of the vessels change. Most likely, at the beginning of the second century AD, larger, more capacious deep pots appeared, which may indicate some evolution of eating style.

At the beginning of the early Roman period, there were changes in the technology, and possibly organisation of the cooking ware production. The shape of the vessel bodies was modified, from round to more squat, and the repertoire of the types increased. In addition to clay paste used in the Hellenistic period, a new fabric began to be used. Also, the finishing and firing techniques improved, resulting in the manufacture of vessels with smooth evenly fired surfaces. Generally, the early Roman cooking vessels are characterised by high standardisation and quality,<sup>37</sup> which could be observed over two centuries. It seems that events in the city's history, such as the earthquakes of AD 76/77 and 126 or 150, had little or no impact on the cooking pottery manufacture. There is no evidence of a rapid production of low-quality vessels suggesting sudden increase of demand, which might be the consequence of a significant city's destruction.

The main groups of imports are PG 1F5 (Phocaea-Çandarlı-Çesme), 1M5 (Morphou region) and 1K5 (Campania region) (**Fig. 11**). PG 1F5 is the most common (89 sherds) and characterised by the greatest diversity of forms. Cooking pans dominate (28%), with deep and shallow cooking pots accounting for 23% and 21%, respectively. Some types (1F5.421, 1F5.422) of cooking pans assigned to this PG seem to imitate Pompeian Red Dishes, or at least they were inspired by them.<sup>38</sup> Products of the Phocaea region were very popular across the Aegean, Adriatic, and Black Sea basins in the early Roman period. They also reached the west coast of Italy and south-eastern France, the Levantine coast, Egypt and Libya. Possibly, they were transported as additional cargo, e.g. together with foodstuff in amphoras and Eastern Sigillata B.<sup>39</sup> The peak of their distribution occurred in the second century AD, when they dominated the markets of some cities in the Aegean region, almost entirely replacing local production.<sup>40</sup> In the *Maloutena* site, PG 1F5 constitutes

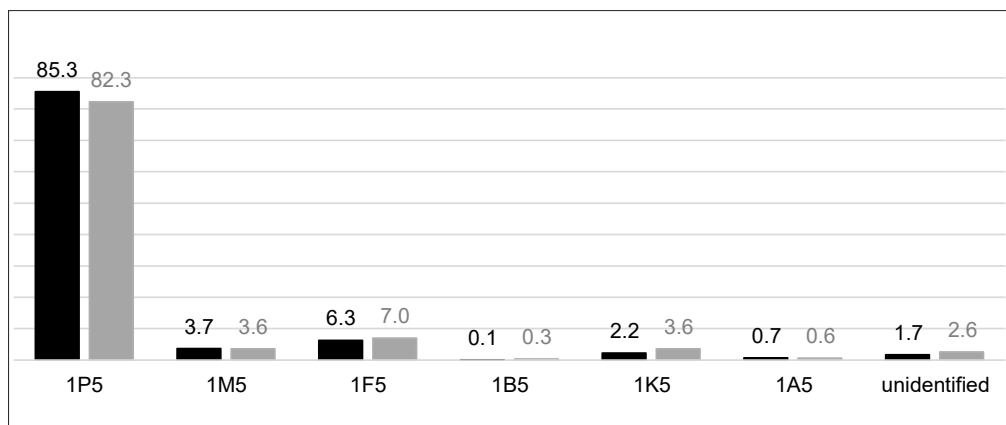
<sup>37</sup> The same observation was made by Nocoń, Marzec 2023.

<sup>38</sup> Slane 1990: 73.

<sup>39</sup> Istenič, Schneider 2000.

<sup>40</sup> Hayes 2000.





11. Percentage ratios of Production Groups, based on EVEs (black) and MNI (grey).

only about 6–7% of the assemblage. This is particularly interesting given that Nea Paphos was a well-connected port city and the main gateway to Cyprus for imports from the Aegean Sea.<sup>41</sup>

Less than 4% (46 sherds) of the assemblage is represented by PG 1M5 – imports from north-western Cyprus. The products corresponding to this PG were also found on other sites on the island,<sup>42</sup> in coastal Kourion in the southern part of Cyprus,<sup>43</sup> and in the rural site of Panayia Ematousa in the southern part of Cyprus, near Larnaca.<sup>44</sup> The distribution across the island may have been related to the trade of other types of goods produced in the north-western Cyprus, such as copper and/or agricultural produce. Interestingly, at the city's agora pottery from the Morphou Bay was the most frequent among the cooking ware imports.<sup>45</sup>

The next group of imports (PG 1K5) constitutes approximately 2 to 4% (45 sherds) of the total assemblage. The imported forms included only cooking pans (Pompeian Red ware and *orlo bifido*) and lids. It is believed that the Roman army used Italian vessels because their distribution is consistent with the location of the legionary camps.<sup>46</sup> Despite the lack of Roman legions in Nea Paphos, Italian cooking pottery was identified in the assemblage from *Maloutena*. However, the low percentage of this category suggests that its presence should be associated with the foreign population living in the city rather than with systematic trade. The cooking pans, covered on the inside with an anti-stick slip, were probably

<sup>41</sup> About strong local production of cooking wares and second-grade tablewares and at the same time large-scale importation of fine wares and amphorae from all over the Mediterranean world that was occurring at Nea Paphos during Hellenistic and early Roman periods, see Hayes 2003: 452.

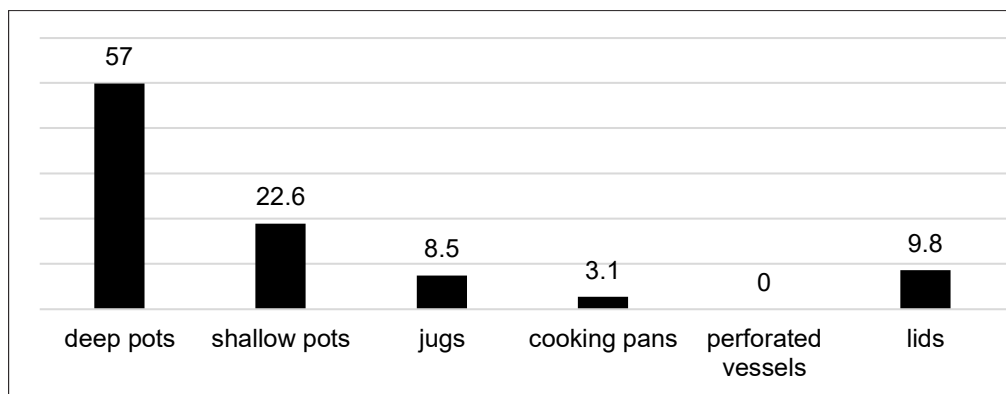
<sup>42</sup> Nocoń, Marzec 2024.

<sup>43</sup> Hammond *et al.* 2018.

<sup>44</sup> Wriedt Sørensen, Winther Jacobsen 2005: 36.

<sup>45</sup> Marzec *et al.* 2024.

<sup>46</sup> Berlin 1993.



12. Percentage ratio of cooking forms (locally produced and imported), based on EVEs.

used to prepare Italian dishes such as the *patina*. Locally made pots were unsuitable for this purpose.

The cooking pan is the most common form among imports at *Maloutena*. Apart from the Phocaea and Campania regions, cooking pans were also imported from the Kos-Bodrum area (PG 1B5) and North-West Africa (PG 1A5). This form was foreign in Cyprus, as it was in Corinth, Knossos, and Tel Anafa.<sup>47</sup> It started to appear more frequently in *Maloutena* in the first century AD, possibly with the Romans who brought their culinary habits with them, but even then has not been locally produced. It is interesting to note that this form was not manufactured in north-western Cyprus either. Imports from the Morphou Bay area (PG 1M5) show almost the same shape repertoire as seen within the local production (but no jugs were registered at *Maloutena*). As in the previous period, the most frequently used cooking form in early Roman *Maloutena* was the deep cooking pot. It constitutes 57% of the assemblage, which is significantly more than any of the other forms (**Fig. 12**). Deep cooking pots reached as much as 81% in the case of two deposits (VII and III, see **Fig. 2**): deposit in R. 22–23, HH, dated to the late-first–early-second century AD and deposit under floor of R. 16NW of VT, dated to second–early-third century AD. Throughout the eastern Mediterranean, this form was the most popular vessel for cooking. Some scholars suggest that it was used primarily for cooking large portions of meat;<sup>48</sup> apart from that, it was suitable for making dishes, which require slow cooking without significant water loss, like soups.<sup>49</sup>

To conclude, the results suggest that the inhabitants of the residential quarter of Nea Paphos predominantly cooked using certain vessel forms produced locally. They imported small quantities of vessels, mainly forms not found in the Cypriot repertoire, such as pans that were possibly valued for their special properties only by some inhabitants of the city.

<sup>47</sup> Slane 1990: 73; Hayes 1983; Berlin 1993.

<sup>48</sup> Donnelly 2015: 143–144.

<sup>49</sup> Berlin 1993: 41–42.

The lack of imitations of foreign forms suggests that pottery imported from outside the island had no direct impact on local production. There is no evidence of the adaptation of Roman culinary habits by the local population. The islanders were resilient to change in cooking vessels and practices and continued traditional ways of food preparation and consumption.

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## *Table of contents*

EDITORIAL .....	7
PROFESSOR STEFAN JAKOBIELSKI (11.08.1937–13.10.2024) IN MEMORIAM .....	9
KACPER LAUBE Tadeusz Andrzejewski (1923–1961) and His Contribution to Polish Egyptology .....	13
JOANNA POPIELSKA-GRZYBOWSKA, LESZEK ZINKOW Tadeusz Smoleński (1884–1909): A Pioneer of Polish Egyptology .....	27
MONIKA MIZIOŁEK, EDYTA MARZEC Typology and Provenance of Early Roman Cooking Ware from the Residential Quarter of Nea Paphos (Cyprus) .....	39
OREN SIEGEL, BRENDAN HAINLINE, SERENA NICOLINI, MARIA CARMELA GATTO Bordering Power: Reinterpreting Three First Cataract Inscriptions of King Merenra .....	75
GABRIELLE CHOIMET Nouvelle interprétation du bâtiment méroïtique XLIII de Meinarti (Nubie soudanaise) : Quelques pistes de réflexion pour distinguer entrepôts, greniers et marchés .....	101
HANY KAHWAGI-JANHO Les monuments inachevés de l'époque romaine au Liban. Une approche analytique du phénomène .....	131
AUTHORS CORRECTION .....	165
ABBREVIATIONS .....	167