

## **Polis Lamps, Kiln, and Roman Stuff Project Final Report 2023**

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### **Introduction**

This is an interim report on the work started in 2023 which focused on the area to the east of the South Basilica with particular attention focused on the levels associated with the kiln and ceramic production more broadly. The original goal of this work is to determine whether a significant deposit of lamps from trench S06.1991.Level 14 derived from a kiln excavated later that same year. The connection between the lamps and the kiln remains ambiguous as the following report shows, but a careful (if not necessarily definitive!) reading of the results of excavations does reveal the dynamism of Roman period activities in the area of E.F2. Moreover, it contributes to the understanding that Polis may have been a center for ceramic production at least in the region and the northern edge of the city would have been a suitable zone for such activities.

The following report presents our tentative interpretation of the Roman levels associated with ceramic production in trenches T09 from 1990 and S06 from 1991. It describes these levels (and their stratigraphy) in both a narrative form and in a more summary form.

The report also includes a preliminary report on the ceramic assemblage from Roman levels of S06 and T06 as well as some notes on the lamps from the larger area of E.F2 with specially attention to the lamp cluster from S06.1991.L14.

### **Excavations in area T06 and S06**

The main focus of this report will be on a series of trenches excavated in areas T06 and S06 in the Princeton grid of the area of E.F2. Our primary concern in these areas are the Roman levels, but later activity in this area, including the construction of a Christian basilica-style church in the 7th century (or slightly earlier) had a significant impact on the Roman levels. The latest activity in these trenches, aside from contemporary finds associated with the surface levels, were a series of interments which repeatedly cut into Late Roman and Medieval levels in the area. These burials were associated with the eastern part of the South Basilica. The deep foundation required to support the church's polygonal apse and half-dome cut into Roman levels and in combination with later burials in the area created both pockets of earlier material presumably dumped back into foundation cuts and burials as well as levels reflecting the generally disturbed situation present in the upper levels of the area to the east of the South Basilica. Since neither the basilica or the later burials are a concern for this article, we will avoid discussing the upper levels of this trench unless these later activities shaped the character of earlier deposits.

There seems to have been continuous building activity in the area during the Roman period.

This involved the construction and abandonment of a pottery kiln, the construction of a subsequent installation likely associated with the production of ceramics, and a series of walls, roads, and drains. Many of the walls in this area appear to run beneath the east wall of the basilica and were abandoned for several centuries prior to the construction of the church. As a result, the leveling courses associated with the construction of the basilica seems to have overrun and occasionally commingled with the Roman levels providing a kind of ceramic snapshot of the material culture of the city of Arsinoe during the Roman period.

## **Roman Activity in Eastern E.F2**

The highest levels in the two trenches explored here included a series of subsequent Christian burials that clustered around the basilica style church over its long life. These burials often cut down into levels associated with the construction of the basilica or Late Roman surfaces in the area. The basilica apse itself likewise appears to have cut through a series Late Roman levels perhaps associated with leveling the entire area in advance of the church's construction (for contexts associated with the basilica leveling operation see Caraher et al. 2019). We associate some of these levels with the basilica leveling fill because Late Roman material continues to appear in levels below the lowest courses of the apse foundation (e.g. S09.1991.L16, L14, L15). These levels also present a record of the complex depositional history during the period between the end of the Roman period activity in the region and the construction of the basilica.

Despite a certain amount of depositional ambiguity, the material present in levels associated with the leveling in the area for the construction of the basilica remain important for our understanding of the Roman period at Polis because they preserve a significant quantity of Roman material, albeit in residual contexts. While in most cases, this consists of the same forms and types of pottery that appeared in more controlled contexts, in a few cases the deposits of Roman pottery in secondary context were sufficiently distinctive to warrant additional attention. For example, the deposit of Roman lamps and pottery (PO210 and PO209) found in S06.1991.L14 appeared below the base of the basilica apse foundations and in a context otherwise datable to the Late Roman period. Level 15 was adjacent to Level 14 and different in character, but both levels were sandwiched between Level 13 and Level 16. Levels 13 and 16 appear to consist primarily of rubble, but Level 13 was compromised by a burial of Late Roman date (datable by the typical assemblage of the latest Late Roman pottery at the site including a fragment of ARS105). Level 16, in contrast, is a more complex level that appears to partly form the Roman period horizon across the site. Passes 1 and 2 are solidly Late Roman in date and look very similar to the 7th century deposits elsewhere in the vicinity of the South Basilica. Its location below the level of the apse foundation suggests that it constitutes part of the leveling fill associated with the construction of the church. Pass 3, however, appears to be predominantly Roman in date. Thus, the lamp deposit appears to be associated not with Roman use levels or even fills in which the latest sherd is Roman, but within a characteristically Late Roman level. Predictably, alongside the impressive assemblage of over 50 Roman period lamps are a range of Late Roman material largely consistent with artifacts in L13 and L16, including CRSK3,

CRSK8, AMLR1, and AMLR5 amphora as well as earlier Cypriot Sigillata and more broadly dated Roman cooking pots, and utility wares. Level 15, immediately to the north of Level 14, reveals a similar distribution of material. The cohesiveness of this assemblage of lamps, which will be discussed elsewhere in this article, suggests that we understand this deposit as preserving something of its origins despite being in a secondary context. It seems likely that this deposit of lamps had its origins in a nearby Roman period pottery workshop.

The main features datable to the Roman period consist of a kiln structure and a tile edged pool designed presumably for the levigation of clay. [Describe feature] Note semi-waterproof red clay and red clay levels perhaps indistinguishable from levels associated with the levigation of clay itself.

While it would be appropriate to imagine that the lamp deposit and the industrial installations nearby were contemporary, in fact, they were not. The lamp deposit is part of a larger Late Roman fill in the area that overruns a tile lined pool that may have served as part of the levigating process for preparing clay for firing in the kilns. This pool, in turn, stands immediately above a kiln which, in turn, stands below a series of walls perhaps associated with the pool. This sequence of pool and related walls over the kiln indicate that the pool must belong to a later phase in activity in the area. The best evidence for dating the levigating pool involves excavations behind the line of ceramic tiles that make up the side of the pool. The ceramics from behind the tiles (from level S06.1991.L21) were consistently Roman in date. ESA4 (L21P2B35), ESA30 (L21P2B34), ESA Jugs (L21P2B36), as well as CS30 (L21P1B30) and a wide range of Roman period cooking pots (e.g. L21P2B20) and utility wares derived from this context suggesting that the tile pool was likely cut into a level of 2nd or 3rd century date (or at very least before the appearance of our typical later Roman assemblage comprised of Cypriot Red Slip forms and characteristic Late Roman 1 amphora and cooking pots). There are two lower levels into which the tile lined pool appears to have been cut: S06:1991.L24 and L25. These levels produced assemblages of Roman pottery similar to the material behind the tiles of the pool (L21).

Levels 24 and 25 (and presumably Level 21) were cut by an east-west wall, called by the excavator the "South Wall." This wall has two phases both of which run underneath the east wall of the later basilica and over the top of the earlier kiln. While it proved impossible to disentangle the chronology of the two wall phases, the second phase may represent a later (perhaps, Late Antique, but still pre-basilica leveling fill) intervention. The evidence for this comes from a few Late Roman sherds from beneath a level of consisting of rubble and slag nestled alongside the north face of the South Wall (Rubble and slag level: T06.1990.L27; levels below it: T06.1990.L28P1 and P2). Level 22 from S06.1990, which abuts the south side of the first phase of South Wall produced a more conventional Late Roman signature from the site with CRS11 (L22P2B17), CRSK1/3 (L22P1B37), CRSK4 (L22P1B37) and AMLR1 (L22P1B17) and Palestinian (L22P1B7). It seems likely, however, that this level includes material from post-abandonment and perhaps even from the basilica leveling phase in this area. It is impossible to untangle the relationship between the two phases of the South Wall, other than to observe that the second phase must post-date the installation of the levigating pool. It is similarly impossible to associate the South Wall with the wall that runs perpendicular to it on the east side of the S06

trench. Efforts to clear the juncture of the two walls in 1990 (T06.1990.L39) were evidently inconclusive. If we assume that the East, North, and South Wall form a room, it would be a very large room: approximately 5 m north-south. To be clear, it seems unlikely that this large room is associated with the levigation pool.

Whatever room we associate with the earliest phase of the South Wall and the levigation pool, it is clear that the first phase of the South Wall was built atop the almost fully preserved remains of a pottery kiln. The topography of this site likely explains the unusual superimposition of a room atop an abandoned kiln. The kiln stood on the eastern side of a drainage which descended the northern slope of the city. The Late Antique remains at the site hint at the challenges associated with the topography of this site in antiquity. The construction of the basilica style church in the 7th century led to a series of large-scale efforts both to create a level space for construction but also to manage the flow of water through the drainage. It may be that during the Roman period this drainage was sufficiently pronounced to have led to terracing at least along the east side of the ravine. If this was, indeed, the topography of this area in the Roman period, the construction of the fish pond and room at a higher level than the kiln may well represent the construction of a terrace to create the kind of level space necessary for the large room consisting of the South, East, and North Walls and the subsequent pool used for large scale levigation. This might also account for the range of different soil types present in the fill into which the levigation pond was cut. For example, L24 has ashy patches perhaps associated with kiln debris, L23 consists of redder soil, L25 is a layer of orange soil. These three layers appear to predate the South Wall stratigraphically, although excavations to remove the South Wall which followed the foundation cut did not produce ceramics that were significantly later than those associated with earlier fill levels. Excavations below these levels in this same years produced more fills and cuts, represented by levels 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 34. Excavators at the time connected at least some of these levels with highly fragmentary surfaces or areas around the kiln (e.g. the concrete surface in L33 or the limey surface of L26). This seems unlikely as the bottom of the kiln is over a meter below these surfaces. While the excavators did their best to sort out this sequence of levels, it seems more likely the stratigraphic complexity reflects the process of filling the area around the kiln perhaps in association with the construction of an earlier building at the site (dating to between the kiln's abandonment and the construction of the levigation pool). The construction of a terrace to support the levigation pool would also be consistent with the role played by an east-west Roman road that served as a check dam across the same drainage. More broadly, there seems to have been a concern for the flow of water through the area which led to the presence of numerous water pipes and drains.

Absent here, as across most of the island, is material from the third and fourth centuries with the exception of LA157 which may well be a 4th century type. If we imagine that this material entered these contexts through efforts to level the site for a series of rooms and the the pool, then it would appear that the room and pool were in use for a relatively short period of time or at very least a period of time that was not especially visible within the resolution of our ceramic chronologies. This fill appears to be same as the fill that covered a ring of unfired clay presumably used in ceramic production to the north of the levigation pool. The latest material extracted from the soil from within the unfired ring includes ESA jugs, Roman amphora sherds,

and kitchen ware sherds (S06.1991.L17).

To reach the kiln levels the excavators had to dig through levels associated with the basilica leveling fill, the abandonment associated of levigating pool, the fills associated with the levigating pool, and the fills associated with the construction of earlier rooms at the site. It would appear that S06.1991.L16P1 and L16P2 removed rubble from the level pool and that this rubble appears to be largely Roman in date and perhaps associated with the abandonment and collapse of any building around or near the pool. This level may represent a continuation of the debris found in Level 28P3 and L37P1-P2 from T06.1990. The first pass of Level 28 (i.e. Pass 1) appears below a level of slag (Level 27) that may be associated with the second phase of the South Wall (Wall 10 in the T06.1990 notebook). As the excavator followed the level, however, she extended it further to the north especially in Level 28, Pass 4 (and subsequently Level 37 Pass 3 seems to focus on the northern part of the trench and it produced a very late CRSWF [L37P3B29]); thus passes 1-3 should be regarded as separate strata from pass 4. The ceramic evidence would appear to bear this out with Passes 1-3 being distinctly Roman in character and producing CS5 (L28P2B27), CS26 (L28P2B28), CS41 (L28P1B39, L28P2B25, and L28P2B26) and cooking pots in Roman forms. Oddly enough, there were also two later, Late Roman sherds also in this context - LA157 (L28P2) which is a lamp type dated to the 4th century by Oziol at Salamis (e.g. nos. 653,656,657, et c.) and a piece of a CRS base stamped with a cross (PO204 from L28P1). Further excavations in this area, below the top of the levigation pool tiles in T06.1990.Levels 37 Pass 1 and Pass 2, and Level 38 further suggests that the small quantities of Late Roman pottery (e.g. CRS body sherds (L37P1B11) and PO203) likely entered these contexts during what might have been a prolonged collapse of this building and the subsequent leveling of the area prior to the construction of the basilica, or perhaps during the construction of the second phase of the South Wall. In fact, Late Roman material appears to be associated even with levels associated with the highest levels of the kiln (T06.1990.Level 47: CRSK3 [L47P1B40], CRS Body Sherds [L47P1B37] or Late Roman cook pots [L47P1B13 and B18]) alongside what appear to be lamp wasters (L47P1B19 and B20) illustrating how disturbed this entire area was in antiquity. Despite evidence of a complicated abandonment and depositional history, the dominant signature of material in these levels remains Roman in date.

Excavations in 1991 began to reduce both the area around the kiln and the kiln (S06.1991.L35, L36, and L37). These levels are notably different than the levels excavated in 1990. It is interesting that the lowest passes of the levels inside the kiln produced some of the latest pottery: CS, ESA, and possibly ESB as well as greater concentrations of Roman and Early Roman kitchen wares. In contrast, higher levels in the kiln produced Hellenistic material. This hints that the kiln was filled deliberately starting with Roman period material closer to the surface of the ground and followed by material from the Hellenistic period being from deeper in the cut and entering the kiln last. Whatever accounts for this inverted stratigraphy, the Roman material deep in the kiln provides a terminus post quem for this structure. This date is largely consistent with the date of the fills associated with both South Wall phases and the material behind the tiled wall of the levigating pond.

## **Levels and Contexts**

## **Late Roman Surfaces**

### S06.1991.Level 13

*Interpretation: This is a Late Roman surface level cut at some point by a burial (Burial 1) and dated by CRS (CRS11, CRSK1/3, CRS2) and ARS as well as a Late Roman frying pan. This level is also notable for its significant assemblage of Roman fine ware, especially CS and ESA as well as cooking pots. It also includes lamps that may be associated with the lamp deposit in Level 14 which is a similar level of rubble.*

Key Artifacts: CRS11, CRSK1/3, CRS2, CS22, CS28, CS29, CS30, CS34, CS41, ESA22, ESA104, KWREWC, KWLRFP, LA199, LA199, LA246, LA248, LA260, LA612, LA613, LA614, LA615, LA619, LA621, LA623, LA624, LA625, LA626, LA627, LA628, LA662, LA663.

## **Basilica Leveling Fill**

General Notes: These levels constitute layers either clearly associated with the Late Roman leveling fill for the basilica (as discussed in Caraher et al. 2019) or contaminated by these fill levels. These fill levels continue from a Late Roman surface in Level 13 to below the basilica foundations to the very top of the kiln itself.

### S06.1991.Level 14

*Interpretation: This is the level associated with the lamp deposit. It contains fragments of over 50 lamps which is its defining feature as in other ways it is identical to Level 13. Chronologically the level is indistinguishable from Level 13, Level 15, or Level 16. The latest artifacts are Late Roman in date.*

Key Artifacts: AMLR1, AMLR5, CRSK3, CRSK8, KWRLFP, CS11, CS12, CS29, ESA, KWROFP.

### S06.1991.Level 15

*Interpretation: This is a small level of yellowish soil north of Level 14. It appears to date to the same period as Level 13, 14, and 16.*

Key Artifacts: CRS1, CRSK3, CS29, ESA, KWHRE.

### S06.1991.Level 16P1 and P2

*Interpretation: Like Level 13, Level 16 is a large layer of rubble that runs over the top of the North Wall and should likely be associated with the leveling fill for the basilica. It appears to be lower than the lowest levels of the basilica apse foundation.*

Key Artifacts: CRS2, CRS4, CRS8A, CRSK3, CRS11, CRS12, AMLR1, AMPAL, CS11, CS12, CS26, CS29, CS30, CS40, ESA22, ESB, KWREWC, UNGHRE, and various Roman and Late Roman utility wares.

S06.1991.Level 22

*Interpretation: This is a rubble level that appears to be similar to Level 13, 14, 15, 16 and may well represent another Late Roman surface.*

Key Artifacts: CRS11, CRSK1/3, CRSK4A, AMLR1, AMPAL, CS7, CS12, CS22, CS29, CS41, ESA22, ESA53, KWREWC.

T06.1990.Level 28.P4

*Interpretation: This level appears to be below the rubble of Level 16. It is difficult to assign this level to a particular depositional situation. It does not necessarily appear to be a leveling course for the basilica, but it is nevertheless datable to Late Antiquity.*

Key Artifacts: AMLR1, CRS2, CRS9.

### **Post Abandonment Levels Associated with Levigation Pool**

General Notes: It is difficult to pull apart the depositional events between the abandonment of the levigation pool and the leveling fill created for the basilica. The levels grouped here are mostly associated with the second phase of the South Wall which presumably post-dates the construction of the levigating pool and perhaps marks a change in function of the space during the Roman period.

S06.1991.Level16P3

*Interpretation: This pass appears to focus clearly on the last of the rubble level of Level 16 and while it does not appear to be stratigraphically different from Passes 1 and 2, it lacked a Late Roman signature.*

Key Artifacts: CS12, CS31, ESA4, ESA22, ESAJ, KWREWC, and various less diagnostic Roman cooking pots, utility wares, and table wares.

T06.1990.L27

*Interpretation: This is a layer of slag that appears to be dumped against the South Wall perhaps as fill for the foundation trench of the second phase.*

Key Artifacts: None. The ceramics are primarily Roman utility wares.

T06.1990.L28P1-P3

*Interpretation: These passes are more or less directly beneath the level of the slag which, if the excavator's interpretation is valid would effectively "seal" (or at least define) this level. This level is predominantly Roman in date with Cypriot Sigillata and various kitchen and utility wares dating the level. There is a single stamped CRS base (PO204) dating to the Late Roman period.*

Key Artifacts: CRS (PO204), CS26, CS41, KWROFP, and various Roman period utility and cooking wares.

T06.1990.Level 37.P1 and P2

*Interpretation: The relationship between this level and Level 28, Pass 4 is unclear, but there*

*seemed to be a change in soil. Level 37 began to produce more pottery, more wasters, and some artifacts possibly associated with a kiln. The continued presence of Late Roman pottery in Pass 1 and Pass 2 of Level 37, however, suggests that this level was either contaminated by material from the leveling fills associated with the basilica construction.*

Key Artifacts: CRS, CS30, ESA, and various broadly dated Roman kitchen and utility wares. Wasters (MC160, MC161, MC171).

T06.1990.Level 38

*Interpretation: This is a level more clearly associated with the top of the kiln. It is hard to discern the depositional difference between this level and the Level 37 (especially Passes 1 and 2). That said, the material from this relatively small level associated with the top of the kiln appears to be distinctly Roman in date.*

Key Artifacts: CS, CS29, ESA, and various kitchen, utility, and fine ware of Roman date.

T06.1990.Level 47

*Interpretation: This level was apparently focused on the top levels of the kiln. Strangely enough, it produced material later than Level 38. This suggests either that this layer was contaminated during excavation or that the leveling work done to prepare the site for basilica construction was quite invasive.*

Key Artifacts: CRSK3, KWRL, and CRS body sherds.

### **Levels Associated with the Levigation Pool**

General Notes: There is only one level definitively associated with the pool itself.

S06.1991.L21

*Interpretation: This is the only level clearly associated with the construction of the levigation pool. It comes from behind the tiles that form the sides of the pool.*

Key Artifacts: CS30, ESA4, ESA30, ESAJ, and various Roman kitchen and utility wares.

### **Levels Associated with the Kiln Fill and the South Wall**

General Notes: These levels are associated with the confused and confusing series of fills present in this area and dating to after the kiln went out of use and before the construction of the first phase of the South Wall.

S06.1991.South Wall

*Interpretation: This level appears to be the removal of the first phase of the South Wall presumably (although implicitly) following the foundation cut of the wall. The wall must be earlier than the second phase of the South Wall (dated through T06.1990.L28P1-3) and later than the levels through which it cuts including those associated with the level into which the levigating pool was also cut. It dates to after the 2nd century AD but before the CRS and late*



*types of CS that appeared in the wall cut for the second phase of the wall.*

Key Artifacts: CS12, CS18, CS29, ESA and various Roman period cooking and utility wares.

S06.1991.L24

*Interpretation: This level is one of the many small lenses of soil that appears disturbed the South Wall cut.*

Key Artifacts: It produced one undiagnostic utility ware sherd.

S06.1991.L25

*Interpretation: Another small soil strata cut by the South Wall and below a lime surface.*

Key Artifacts: CS, cooking, and utility ware dating to the Roman period.

S06.1991.L28

*Interpretation: A lens of red soil below the level of the South Wall.*

Key Artifacts: CS and various cooking and utility wares of Roman date.

S06.1991.L30

*Interpretation: Another fill level cut by the South Wall.*

Key Artifacts: ESA and various cooking and utility wares of Roman date.

S06.1991.L31

*Interpretation: Another fill cut by the South Wall.*

Key Artifacts: Cooking ware and utility ware of Roman date.

S06.1991.L32

*Interpretation: Another fill, but this fill is cut through a concrete floor (Level 33).*

Key Artifacts: Cooking ware and utility ware of Roman data.

S06.1991.L33

*Interpretation: This is the concrete floor.*

Key Artifacts: It produced no pottery.

S06.1991.L34

*Interpretation: This is the lowest level excavated below the former South Wall cut.*

Key Artifacts: Relatively undiagnostic utility and cooking wares broadly datable to the Roman period.

### **The Kiln**

General Comments: These levels are associated with the kiln itself and its surrounding area.

S06.1991.L35

Interpretation: This level was immediately above the kiln and to the north former cut of the South Wall.

Key Artifacts: CS, ESA, and various cooking and utility wares of Roman date.

S06.1991.L36

*Interpretation: The kiln was excavated in a series of 5 passes. It appears that the upper passes in this level are predominantly Hellenistic in date. Pass 5, however, produced Roman period material.*

Key Artifacts: CS, ESA, ESB? And Roman and Hellenistic cooking and utility wares.

S06:1991.L37

*Interpretation: This is the bottom of the kiln.*

Key Artifacts: It produced no finds.

### Ceramics

We were able to read, and in some cases reread a number of levels dealing with S06, and looked at a few from T06. In particular, we focused on the levels/passes around the kiln and possible levigation station (fish pond). It is clear that my readings have changed somewhat from my earliest readings. My ability to recognize ESA/CS forms has improved, as well as local kitchen wares. Some of this is due to experience, as well as to the publication of helpful comparanda, most notably *Paphos Agora*.

We were able to catalog/illustrate a number of items. We cataloged/illustrated what we felt were a representative sample of EF2 lamps (~25), as well as important POs. We were able to catalog/illustrate for part of two days in the apotheke and catalogued/illustrated a number of representative sherds from S06 contexts. We also illustrated several lamps from EF1 that were not illustrated in previous seasons. Unfortunately, due to the need for rereading some older initial reads, cataloging/illustrating was put on hold until next summer (2024). We placed sherds that we felt could be illustrated next season in a plastic bag and left them in their appropriate box – but did not do this for every level/pass.

Location	Level/Pass/Batch	Chron	Shape	Drawing
EF2.S06	L21 P2 B20	KWROWC	Rim	23-20
EF2.S06	L21 P2 B35	ESA4	Rim	23-20
EF2.S06	L21 P2 B34	CS30	Rim	23-20
EF2.S06	L21 P1 B30	CS30	Rim	23-20
EF2.S06	L21 P1 B22	LAGH	Handle	23-20
EF2.S06	L32 P1 B29	CS12	Rim	23-20
EF2.S06	L28 P2 B25	CS 41	Rim	23-20
EF2.S06	L28 P2 B26	CS 41	Rim	23-20
EF2.S06	L28 P2 B28	CS26	Rim	23-20
EF2.S06	L28 P2 B37	CS5	Rim	23-20
EF2.S06	L28 P2 B10	KWRO	Rim	23-21

EF2.S06	South Wall P2 B58	AMPH	Handle	23-21
EF2.S06	South Wall P2 B21	KWHRO	Rim	23-21
EF2.S06	South Wall P2 B 25	KWH	Rim	23-21
EF2.S06	South Wall P2 B31	MCH	Rim	23-21
EF2.S06	South Wall P2 B37	MCRO	Rim	23-21
EF2.S06	South Wall P2 B36	MCRO	Rim	23-22
EF2.S06	South Wall P2 B53	CS29	Rim	23-22
EF2.S06	South Wall P2 B54	CS12	Rim	23-22
EF2.S06	L14 P1 B44	CS11	Rim	23-22
EF2.S06	L14 P1 B35	FLRO	Rim	23-22
EF2.S06	L14 P1 B2	KWROFP	Rim	23-23
EF2.S06	L21 P2 B23	KWROWC	Rim	23-24
EF2.S06	L21 P2 B35	ESA4	Rim	23-24
EF2.S06	L21 P2 B34	ESA30	Rim	23-24
EF2.S06	L21 P2 B5	KWHRO	Neck	23-24
EF2.S06	L21 P2 B6	KWHRO	Rim	23-24
EF2.S06	South Wall 2 B52	CS18	Rim	23-24
EF2.S06	South Wall 2 B54	CS12	Rim	23-24
EF2.S06	South Wall 2 B53	CS29	Rim	23-24
PO 147		CRS stamp	Base	
PO 148		CRS stamp	Base	2022
PO 149		CRS stamp	Base	2022
PO 157		ARS stamp	Base	23-13
PO 161.1-13	now PO 292	CRS8A	Rim	23-18
PO 169	PO 189/PO 169.1-4	ESA5	Rim	23-11
PO 170		CRS stamp	Bodysherd	23-13
PO 171		CRS stamp	Bodysherd	23-13
PO 190		CS28	Rim	23-11
PO 204		CRS stamp	Base	
PO 209		ESA 53	Rim	23-12
PO 210	210 not 280	CS29	Rim	23-12
PO 295		Clay crumbles		not drawn
PO 336		Pot stand	Stand	23-14
PO 1615			Handle	23-18

The lamps from S06 and T06 do not show a wide range of styles and tend to be relatively devoid of decoration. The majority of them do not show any signs of usage, such as blackening around the nozzle. They also show a remarkable similarity in fabric with only an occasional variation in

fabric color and type/size of inclusions. One of the most common styles (Q2460) is classified as a Loeschcke Type V lamp from Cyprus that is a buff fabric with a plain discus, a ring-handle, rounded nozzle, shoulder-form VIIIb, and a raised base and dates from the end of the first century to the middle of the second century AD (Bailey 1975: 296). Related to this is Q2476v which is a Loeschcke Type VII with a plain discus, ovules on the shoulders, a raised base, and dates to the end of the first century AD (Bailey 1975: 296). Another common lamp is one that depicts a peacock standing on a pomegranate branch. It is a Loeschcke Type V with a rounded nozzle, ovules on the shoulder, and dates to the first half of the second century AD. The interesting thing is that our collection of this series shows the degradation of the mold over time as the peacock scene is less and less defined, despite the lamps showing no obvious signs of usage, such as blackening around nozzle.

<b>Lamp</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
LA 103	23-16
LA 200/201	23-8
LA 209	23-4
LA 218	23-7
LA 385	23-17
LA 526	23-19
LA 527	23-19
LA 60	23-16
LA 61	23-16
LA 619	23-5
LA 620	23-6
LA 622	23-1
LA 624	23-7
LA 626	23-6
LA 627	23-4
LA 629	23-1
LA 634	23-3
LA 635	23-5
LA 64	23-16
LA 643	23-3
LA 657	23-2
LA 659	23-2
LA 662	23-3
LA 791	23-9
LA 796	23-10
LA 798	23-9
LA 800	23-10
LA 93.1-2	23-16

The one new ware identification that we needed to create a chronotype for was a 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD cooking ware identified in Rowe's dissertation (Rowe, Andrea H. "Reconsidering

Late Roman Cyprus: Using New Material from Nea Paphos to Review Current Artefact Typologies.” PH.D., University of Sydney, 2004) in the section 7.2.3 Early Roman Cooking pots Type 3 (p.174) as item 67.1 (See also KW54 in Chapter 9 – “Hellenistic and Roman Kitchen and Cooking Ware” in Papuci-Wladyka, Ewdoksia, ed. *Paphos Agora Project (PAP), Vol. 1, Interdisciplinary Research of the Jagiellonian University in Nea Paphos UNESCO World Heritage Site (2011-2015)* – First Results. Kraków: Towarzystwo Wydawnicze „Historia Iagellonica”, 2020). After discussion, we decided on KWREWC as the chronotype – Kitchen Ware, Roman Early, Western Cyprus. Bill made the corresponding changes to the database (6/24/2023).

The most pressing issue currently unsolved is the identification of a strap handle that is buff and has 4 ridges and is a long vertical run from the body up to a curve towards the neck. I feel it is most likely a Roman, maybe Early Roman amphora, but have had little luck in locating comparanda. I also believe it could be a Cilician or Beirut amphora, based on the fabric.

The primary goal in 2024 will be for more cataloguing/illustrating, particularly to ensure that the catalog is representative of what is on site and what is important in the article for arguments being made. Suggested chronotypes to be examined for possible cataloguing/illustrating: AMH, AMHRE, AMKO, AMLR1, AMLR1, AMLR2, AMLR3, AMLR5, AMPAL, AMPSK, AMRO, AMRPH, ARS105, ARS109, ARS50, ARS67, ARS93, BARO, BGH, CRS1, CRS11, CRS12, CRS2, CRS4, CRS5, CRS7, CRS8, CRS8A, CRS9, CRSK1, CRSK1/3, CRSK3, CRSK4A, CRSK8, CRSWF, CS11, CS12, CS18, CS22, CS26, CS29, CS30, CS31, CS34, CS40, CS41, CS5, CS7, ESA104, ESA22, ESA30, ESA4, ESA53, ESAJ, ESB, FWHCC, FWHRE, KWH, KWHRE, KWHRO, KWREWC, KWRL, KWRLFP, KWRO, KWROFL, KWROFP, KWROFP, LAGH, PHW3, PIRO, PIROL, PSHRO, RSRO, SABH, UNGHRE, WPRO  
While some examples of these have been drawn, it would be good to have more drawn, especially for the more commonly occurring wares/forms, such as: CS11, CS12, CS29, ESA22, RSRO, CRS 2, CRSK3, CRS9, CRFS 11, AMHRE, AMRPH, AMLR1, PIRO, KWRE, KWHRE, BARO. In addition, obtaining publishable photos of the lamps, and some of the more important/diagnostic sherds should be a high priority.