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*Preliminary Typology of Glass Vessels
from the So-called Hellenistic House, Explored
by the Polish Archaeological Mission in Nea Paphos
(Cyprus)*

The present paper has been based on materials that constituted the subject of the author's MA thesis.¹ That study was extended to enclose all glass finds from the so-called Hellenistic House (referred to as HH in the text). It will present house glass equipment, which otherwise has never been subject of any scientific research. We will also take this opportunity to make some preliminary conclusions concerning the most popular forms of glass vessels found on this site.²

HH is the earliest of the three buildings unearthed by the Polish Mission at its concession area in Nea Paphos.³ It is situated directly south from the Villa of Theseus, the largest palatial complex of the Roman date discovered on Cyprus.⁴ Originally, the HH embraced one *insula 10A* between north-south streets nos 10 and 9 and east-west streets A and A'. The building was inhabited from the middle of the Hellenistic period (mid-second century BC), through Early Roman period, till the mid-second century AD. At that time, the region of Paphos suffered from several strong earthquakes. The first one took place during the reign of emperor Vespasian, in AD 71 or AD 76/77, and the other one might in Hadrian time i.e. the first half of second century AD.⁵ After the second earthquake the eastern part of HH went completely out of service.⁶ The west and south-western part of the building directly bordering the street A' has been rebuilt, and the habitation level established after the aforementioned earthquakes was described by researchers as the Roman House which was in existence till the third century AD. Contractual line between HH and RH was hard to identify but it goes along R.29 (**Fig. 1**).

During these three centuries, a production of glass vessels widely increased, after the invention of glassblowing in the first half of first century BC.⁷ The use of glass vessels in trade and transport, as well as in everyday life increased on large-scale among all social classes. It is noticeable for Nea Paphos' HH that an intensification of occurrence of glass vessels fragments can be observed beside large quantity of pottery forms. Autonomous functioning of the western part of the HH from its eastern part seems to be controversial issue here although it is difficult to determine unambiguously the validity of this claim

¹ D. MAZANEK, Glass finds from western part of the Hellenistic House explored by Polish Archaeological Mission in Nea Paphos, unpublished MA thesis, University of Warsaw 2011.

² I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. H. Meyza for the opportunity of study of this material and for his guidance in the course of my research. I am also much indebted to Professor J. Młynarczyk and Dr. M. Burdajewicz, to whom I owe multiple comments on the material.

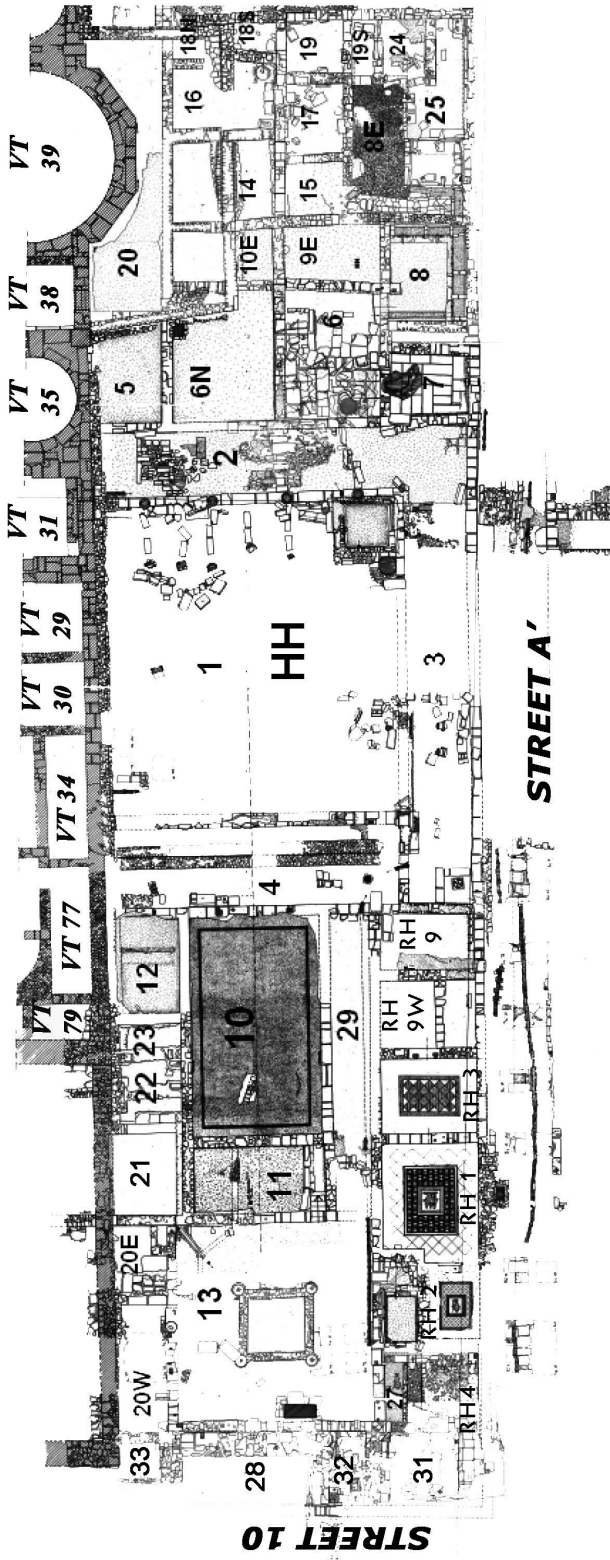
³ J. MŁYNARCZYK, Nea Paphos in Hellenistic Period, *Nea Paphos* III, Warsaw 1990, Fig. 15, p. 161.

⁴ S. MEDEKSZA, Willa Tezeusza w Nea Pafos. Rezydencja antyczna, Wrocław 1992 [= Willa Tezeusza], pp. 5–6.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 5–6; W.A. DASZEWSKI, Nea Pafos 1993, *PAM* V (Reports 1993), 1994, pp. 101, 105, 108 (in few places at Roman House (RH) the latest pottery can be dated to second century AD).

⁶ E. PAPUCI-WŁADYKA, Roman Period pottery from the Eastern part of Hellenistic House, Nea Paphos 2006, *PAM* XVIII (Reports 2006), 2008, p. 524; W.A. DASZEWSKI *et al.*, Nea Paphos Season 2006, *PAM* XVIII (Reports 2006), 2008, pp. 511–517. The youngest fragment of pottery sherd found near enclosure of the cistern in HH R.6 can be assigned to the early second century AD. It indicates the latest period in which the cistern remained in use – W.A. DASZEWSKI, Nea Paphos 1994, *PAM* VI (Reports 1994), 1995, p. 69.

⁷ O. VESSBERG, A. WESTHOLM, The Hellenistic and Roman Periods in Cyprus, *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition* IV/3, Stockholm 1956 [= *SCE* IV/3], p. 193.



1. Plan of the so-called Hellenistic House (Drawing: S. Medeksza; updating: A. Brzozowska).

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only on the basis of comparative analysis of glassware forms which were versatile and their lifetime is widely stretched on the time axis.

EXCAVATIONS

In 1986 it was decided to begin systematic excavation south of the Villa of Theseus, specifically, of VT Rooms 31, 38 and 39. In the seasons of 1986 and 1987 several rooms were unearthed, belonging to the eastern part of the HH. The main square courtyard (R.1) was surrounded by portico on the south it bordered the street A'. In the west corner of the south portico (R.3) a large and well preserved altar was found, accompanied by a number of terracota figurines representing dogs.⁸ To the east and west of the courtyard there were smaller rooms used as living, storage and representative quarters; two rooms (R.6 and 7) in the east part are assumed to be a part of a big latrine (R.8) complex. Big room R.10 on the west side of the courtyard was paved with mosaic in Hellenistic style (**Fig. 1**).⁹

Systematic field works have been carried out in the HH till 1997. Later trenches, opened in years 2002–2003 and 2007–2012, were carried out mainly in connection with the roofing project of the archaeological area and either were removing large baulks left between trial pits or relatively small in the areas of courtyard, prepared for supports of the roof. Some of these were deep reaching the bedrock but most were shallow.¹⁰

During investigation in the eastern part of the HH a curtain wall allegedly of the Late Roman/Byzantine period was studied. The soil layer between the Late Roman/Byzantine structures and the original HH level was almost 2m thick and homogenous and seemed to be a part of debris after an earthquake in the first half of the second century AD.¹¹ Only R.14 was reused as a sherd in Late Roman/Byzantine period as a south part of VT.¹² The excavators also believe that they are finally able to properly identify the border line between the HH and the Early Roman House (ERH hereafter).¹³ To the east from R.18N and R.18S and R.19, two rooms were found in 1994. Initially attributed to the HH, they were later identified as a part of another house – ERH.¹⁴ This 20m long north-south wall separating HH and ERH was heavily damaged during earthquake in first half of second century AD.¹⁵

⁸ W.A. DASZEWSKI, Nea Paphos 1992, *PAM IV* (Reports 1992), 1993, p. 88.

⁹ ID., Nea Paphos 1989, *PAM I* (Reports 1988–1989), 1990, pp. 35–36.

¹⁰ During the field work the Polish mission numbered sequentially the squares under exploration. The standard square size was 5 x 5 meters, but often there was a need to extend the square, with the result that some 'squares' assumed irregular shape. The number of each square was followed by the year in which it was excavated. The same applies to the numbering of archaeological contexts within the square.

¹¹ W.A. DASZEWSKI, H. MEYZA, E. PAPUCI-WŁADYKA, Nea Paphos 2005, *PAM XVII* (Reports 2005), 2007, pp. 403–407; E. PAPUCI-WŁADYKA, Roman Period pottery from the Eastern part of Hellenistic House, Nea Paphos 2006, *PAM XVIII* (Reports 2006), 2008, p. 524.

¹² W.A. DASZEWSKI *et al.*, Nea Paphos 2006, *PAM XVIII* (Reports 2006), 2008, p. 511.

¹³ *Ibid.*, pp. 511–517.

¹⁴ DASZEWSKI, *PAM VI* (Reports 1994), 1995, pp. 71–72.

¹⁵ DASZEWSKI *et al.*, *PAM XVIII* (Reports 2006), 2008, p. 517.

Directly to the west from the aforementioned large hall R.10, a small room (R.11) was discovered, its floor *c.* 0.8m below that of R.10. In the south-east corner of R.11 a female skeleton has been found, apparently a victim of an earthquake in the second half of the first century AD.¹⁶

On the west side of R.11 a small courtyard (R.13) has been revealed. In a place where one would expect to unearth the south-western corner of the HH, a part of a different (later in date) house, later named Roman House (afterwards here RH), was found. The floor in RH.1 was almost under the surface layer (*c.* 0.4m) and it was decorated with figural mosaic representing the three Horai. The mosaic's style and place of its discovery proved that the south-western part of the HH had been inhabited till late third century AD and, during times when parts of Villa of Theseus were constructed.¹⁷ In terms of the exploration of the RH in the southern part of the same *insula 10A'*, rooms paved with mosaic were discovered, both with geometrical (RH.3)¹⁸ and figural (RH.2 – depiction of Armed Aphrodite) motives.¹⁹ They neighboured with rooms pertaining to a bath.²⁰ Also, the south-west corner of the building (R.31) and the intersection of two streets – Street A' and Street 10 – were unearthed.²¹

As to the earliest structures under the HH, the lowest layers in Trial Pit 1/93 (where the bedrock was reached) contained Late Classical and Early Hellenistic pottery with a coin of Ptolemy II indicating the beginning of the third century BC. Also a trench opened in the south-east corner of the portico (R.2) revealed Late Classical pottery in the lowermost layer of the three channels uncovered there.²² In the western portico of the same courtyard, the latest floor level has been dated by the excavators to the turn of the second and the first century BC.²³

Most intense works in the north and north-west part of the HH were carried out in 2007–2009. They led to discovery of the so-called northern kitchen repository, that is, Rooms 23 (sector number: SqIIE1) and 22 (SqIIE2). In the pantry (R.22), under two large stone blocks which are likely to have supported a table, a big collection of kitchen ware and glass vessels was discovered. Another room, R.21 (SqIIE3) immediately to the west of R.22, was separated from the kitchen complex by two buttresses located in the north and the south of the hall.

In the last seasons (2011–2013) the exploration and cleaning were carried out both in the westernmost part of the HH and in the main peristyle courtyard (R.1).²⁴

¹⁶ DASZEWSKI, *PAM* IV (Reports 1992), 1993, pp. 88–89. Similarly dating of House of Dionysos' mosaics gives J.W. Hayes in his comment to review of book of C. Kondoleon, *Domestic and divine. Roman mosaics in the House of Dionysos*, 1995, [*in:*] G. HELLENKEMPER SALIES, *Römischer Wohnluxus in griechischen Osten*, *JRA* 10, 1997, p. 536.

¹⁷ DASZEWSKI, *PAM* IV (Reports 1992), 1993, p. 93.

¹⁸ *Id.*, *PAM* V (Reports 1993), 1994, pp. 105–107.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 107.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 108.

²¹ *Loc. cit.*

²² DASZEWSKI, *PAM* V (Reports 1993), 1994, p. 103.

²³ *Ibid.*, pp. 102–103.

²⁴ Autor's participation in excavations during 2007–2013 campaigns.

In terms of the chronology, the researchers, after examining part of assemblage of pottery from the excavated squares reached the conclusion (for the time being) that the Hellenistic House was erected in the second century BC and it was in use – being severely damaged by earthquakes and rebuilt after them – till the first half of the second century AD. Researches are still in progress.

Table 1 below provides the information combining numbers of squares co-ordinated with the numbers of rooms in HH and with the types of glass vessels discovered in individual squares/rooms.

Tab. 1. Location of vessels' type in the HH rooms.

ROOM NUMBER	SQUARE NUMBER	FIELD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF LAYER	VESSELS' GROUP/TYPE
HH R.1	Sq1/88 [south of VT wall R.30 and R.34]	HH F:9/88	Rubble filling layer of peristyle courtyard; depth: 0.6–1m	F
		HH F:19/88	Ruins above the courtyard, filling between layers of big and small stonesdepth: 0.93–1.8m	A.1; H; I; M
		HH F:30/88 extE	Extention East	G
		HH F:36/88 extE	Baulk between Sq1/88 and Sq4/87; surface layer	D
		HH F:77/88 extW	Upper layer of baulk between Sq1/88 and Sq4/88	F
	Sq4/89	nr '6'	Soil content above base	A.1; M.1
	Sq2/89 ext NE	HH F:81/90	East and north part of lower debris between blocks from the construction	J.
	Sq2/89 ext NE	HH F:82a/90	Surface layer	E; J
	Btw Sq2/89 and Sq7/89	HH F:72/90bis	No description	N
	Sq2/89NE – Sq7/89	HH F:139/91	Layer '2' beneath surface layer	2xJ
		HH F:140/91	Depth: 0.55–0.85m	F; J
		HH F:142/91	Layer of large blocks in R.1; below soil content and above plaster layer (floor?)	I; N
		HH F:144/91	On floor – bottom part of plaster debris; directly above cultivated surface	I
	HH/VT TP2/93	HH F:43/93	Between floor 'I' and floor 'II' of courtyard. Trench South of VT	A; N; J
	Sq1/12	HH F:2/12	Surface layer	F.1; M.1
		HH F:5/12	Brownish compacted soil with small stones	C; I
		HH F:7/12	Brown loose soil	2xM; 2xM.1
		HH F:9/12	Brownish grey loose soil with fragments of painted plaster	A; 2xJ
	HH F:15/12	Stone and soil debris with fragments of pebbles from floor	F.1; I	

HH R.1	Sq2/12	HH F:3/12	Light brownish soil under the surface layer	A; F; M
		HH F:8/12	Brown loose soil = HH F:7/12 in Sq1/12	A; C; I
		HH F:10/12	Filling the pit Sq1/12 cutting HH F:8/12	A; M
		HH F:11/12	Light brownish soil with big content of pottery	2xM.1
		HH F:12/12	Brownish hard soil	H
		HH F:19/12	No description	A; N
		HH F:25/12	Hard light soil with big amount of plasters and architectural details	B
	Sq3/12	HH F:21/12	No description	A; J
		HH F:22/12	No description	F
		HH F:24/12	Accumulated agricultural layer; composted soil	A; J; 2xM
		HH F:26/12	Layer of loose brown soil with small fragment of painted plaster	F
		HH F:28/12	Soil debris with fragments of pebbles from floor and plasters = HH F:15/12 in Sq1/12	A; M; N
	HH F:30/12	Rubble with stones, big amount of pottery sherds	2xA; H	
HH R.2	VT 1B/W/86	No data	Upper layer	A
	VT 1B/86	No data	Above well wall	B
	Sq 13N/88 [= Sq 3/87], east of R.1	HH F:6/88	Baulk of Sq13/87 and Sq 3/87; surface layer	A; F; G; M.1
		HH F:14/88	Baulk of Sq13/87 and Sq 3/87; material from upper part of stone filling	A; H; K
	Sq16/88E	HH F:22/88	Layer '2' till peristyle level	F; M
	Sq16/88SW	HH F:44/88	No description	M
HH R.3	Sq 2/89 [R.1 SW]	Layer '1'	Ruins of stone blocks from 0.7m till cultivated level	L
		Layer '2'	Ruins of stone blocks till top of EW wall	2xA.1
		Layer '3'	Below the top of EW wall till the level of setting this wall (lower part)	B
	Btw Sq2/88 and Sq16S/88	No data	Removal of part of the Street A' curb till top of the wall	N
	Sq2/91 + ext [E part of R.3]	HH F:62/91	No description	B
		HH F:73/91+ F:93/91+ F:128/91	No description	M.1
		HH F:105/91	No description	A; M.1

HH R.3	Sq3/91	HH F:75/91	Above stylobate – a layer of loose stones with a small amount of soil	J; M.1
		HH F:94/91	Upper layer of filling of cistern till 2m depth from the ground level	M
		HH F:121/91	Top cistern – upper part filling with green clay on walls and slop	A.1;
	Sq1/92 east of Altar	HH F: 12/92	Floor/lower part of debris below big blocks	E; K
		HH F: 15/92	0.23m below altars' base	I
HH R.4	Sq7/89 [west of R.1]	No data	No description	A; D; J; N
	Sq2/90	HH F:40/90	Beside Sq7/89 0.4m north from R.1	F; M.1
	Sq2/90N	HH F:62/90	Surface layer	D; L
	R.4NW = Baulk between Sq4/88-89 and Sq1/90 and Sq3/90 and Sq4/90	HH F:28/91	Above floor layer	A.1
		HH F:30/91	Surface layer 0.2m above threshing floor	J
		HH F:44/91	Plaster layer above NS walls and between stylobate and east wall of R.10	J.
		HH F: 41/91	Surface layer; between Sq1/90 and Sq3/90	I; J
		HH F:58/91	Between stylobate and central wall	
		HH F:91/91	Pipe outlet – cleaning pipe crossing stylobate	2xF; I; 2xN
HH R.5	Λ6	HH F:62/03	Second layer	A.
		HH F: 22/03	Third layer	A
	Sq4/08j	HH F:111/08j	Southern fill to S.9./08j	E; J; M/N
HH E. R.6	Btw Sq13/88 and Sq16S/88	No data	From top of the wall of cistern till the lowest part of it	F
	Sq2/94	HH F:6/94	Debris above stone ruins visible at west profile	E
		HH F:22/94 + F:23/94	No description	2xH; N
		HH F:24/94	From upper part of ruins of wall till peristyle on north part of wall	N
		HH F:26/94	Surface layer, south and west-east part	B
		HH F:30/94	SE part content above cistern in R.6S	A.1
		HH F:32/94	SE part above cistern-soil above debris	I
		HH F:35/94	SE part of content above cistern in R.6S	F; M

HH E. R.6		HH F:43/94	Above cistern, from upper part of SE wall	J; N.1
		HH F:50/94	Sq1/94W-SE, northbound from northern wall of R.6	A
		HH F:53/94	Cleaning from upper part of wall till channel	N
	HH R.6/98	No data	NE corner with deposite of storage and cooking vessels	I
		HH F:30B/98	Soil between stone slab's floor	M
H.H.E. R.6N	Square unknown	HH F:22/98	No description	M
		HH F:27/98	No description	F
HH E. R.7	Sq2/88 (W)	HH F:56/88	Layer '1' – contents of big stone blocks-portico level	B; 3xF; J; 2xM
H.H. - R.8 - LATRINE	Sq3/89	layer '2'	The lowest part in stone debris	M; 2xN
	Sq3/89 + Sq3/89E	S of Latrine R.8	Surface layer	I; J; M
		S of Latrine R.8	Pottery debris on south side of latrine in R.8	E; 3xF; 2xG; 6xI; J; M; 8xM.1
	Sq3/89-91	HH F:81/91	Soil content above and between blocks of ruins	F
		HH F:117/91	Central part of soil content from the level of N wall of latrine	F; M
	Sq4/91	HH F:89/91	Fill latrine 0.4–0.7/0.75m	A; 2xF; M.1
		HH F:95/91	Upper part of stony debris	C; 2xF
		HH F:96/91	Bottom part of stony debris	F
		HH F:97/91	Directly above the floor and the canal under the portico	A.1
		HH F:102/91	Filling of latrine channel, south part	J
		HH F:104/91	Surface layer	F
	Sq1/95 W	HH F:21/95	South part of a baulk between R.8 and R.9E	F; J; 2xN
		HH F:25/95	Small bathroom?, channel E	2xF; N
		HH F:26/95	Upper part of E wall, content above floor	4xF; H; I; M.1
		HH F:28/95	No description	F
	HH F:29/95	No description	2xF; N	
HH R.8E	Sq1/95 [west part of room]	HH F:5/95	Layer '2' – waterproof floor in 'small bathroom'	C; E; 5xF; G; H; J; M; 4xM.1; 4xN; N.1
		HH F:12/95	Hall, NW corner	H
		HH F:16/95	Directly above pebble floor	M
		HH F:18/95	East extention: surface till bottom, lowest level of hall	3xF
		HH F:32/95	Trench depth in the hall: 0.24–0.43m	J; M
		HH F:34/95	Trench depth in the hall: 0.6–0.7m	I; M

HH R.8E	HH R.8E-N	HH F:2/96	Stony debris (depth: 0.5–0.9m)	B; M.1
		HH F:11/96	Continuation of stony debris (depth: 0.9–1.35m)	A.1; B; F; I; J; M; N.1
		HH F:17/96	Layer of soil content (depth: 0.3–0.95m)	2xF; F.1; G; M.1; 2xN
		HH F:22/96	Close to transvers wall from east side, cleaning below walking level	I
		HH F:26/96	Cleaning lower part of debris, from limestone slab till west profile	I
		HH F:32/96	NW part – cleaning lower part of debris, below concave pebble floor	N.1
	HH R.8E-E	HH F:25/96	Debris from south side, between ruined blocks, depth: 0.85m	M.1
		HH F:27/96	Cleaning ruined blocks southward from mosaic floor	J
		HH F:28/96	South part below ruined blocks, depth: 1.2–1.47m	2xF; F.1; 2xJ; 2xN; 3xM.1
	HH R.8E/97E	HH F:5/97	Upper surface (depth: 0–0.2m)	N
		HH F:6/97	Content of debris above ruined blocks	D; 2xF; 3xF.1; G; J; M
		HH F:8/97	Between ruined blocks (depth: 0.7/0.8–1.1/1.3m)	A; 2xF; M.1; N.1
		HH F:25/97	Below ruined blocks (depth: 1.1/1.3m – till floor)	2xG; J; N
		HH F:26/97	Content above floor, lower part	J
		HH F:28/97	Content of soil	D, G; H; N
		HH F:30/97	North part of R.8 with pebble mosaic	I
		HH F:34/97	The lowest part of soil debris directly above floor with pebbles mosaic	J; N
	HH F:37/97	Between transvers walls, below of pebble mosaic level	N.1	
HH R.9E	Sq4/91	HH F:119/91	R.9E: layer below top of north wall of latrine	M.1
	Sq4/91N	HH F:127/92	R.9E: layer below top of north wall of latrine-southbound-surface layer	F; M.1
	Sq3/05	HH F:8/05	Surface layer	E; M.1
		HH F:13/05	Lower part of surface accumulation level mixed with pit	G
		HH F:15/05	South of S/11/05 [= wall between R.10E and R.9E] from upper part of this wall	I; J; M.1
		HH F:25/05	Lower part of soil content in room; below upper part of S.14/05 [wall between R.8E and R.9E till foundation level of S.11/05]	2xG; J; N

HH R.9E		HH F:36/05	Layer from foundation level of S.11/05 till 5cm above S.24/05 [= floor in R.9E]	A.1
		HH F:38/05	Compacted layer directly above floor in R.9E	N
HH R.10	Sq1/90	HH F:4/90	Directly above mosaic floor in NE part	2xJ
	Sq3/90W	HH F:16/90	Trial pit (0.9–0.15m above mosaic)	A
	Square unknown	HH F:30/92	0.1m above mosaic [R.10S]	I
	North of Sq3/91-92	HH F:24/92	Lower part stony debris from N edge of trench	F
HH R.11NW	Sq1/91 + Sq6/90	HH F:71/91	Over treshing floor westward of R.11; in north part of western basin	D
		HH F:72/91	Lower part backfill basin + fill the first section of the drain	N
		HH F:99/91	Filling of channel crossing	C
	Sq 1/93	HH F:15/93NE	Accumulation and ruins of southern wall of R.11	
HH R.12W	Square unknown	HH F:34/91	Content between VT1/90 and north part of Sq3/90	D
HH R.13 courtyard	Sq1/91 +Sq6/90 [R.13E]	HH F:24/91	Square in central part close to N profile of Sq6/90	B; K
		HH F:37/91	Hard soil, westward of trial pit	J
	Sq2/95 [R.13NW]	HH F:104/95	Fill above floor in R.4	M
		HH F:123/95	Floor layer in east part; hard mortar made from brown soil	
	Sq2/09	HH F:188/09	Below the surface layer	2xA
	Sq3/08j	HH F:125/08j	Loose soil slope layer by the east side of courtyard R.13	A
	Sq9/09	HH F:234/09	Upper fill	A
HH R.14E	Sq1/06	HH F:101/06	Surface layer	C
		HH F:102/06	No description	I; N
		HH F:113/06	Debris below 'first floor' [in R.14]	I
		HH F:118/06	Debris above 'second floor' in R.14	J
HH R.15E	Sq3/05	HH F:103/05	Eastward from R.9E = R.15; upper part of soil content	M
		HH F:109/05	Eastward from east extension of R.9E till north wall of hall with pebble floor	J
HH R.16E	Sq1/06	HH F:109/06	Surface layer on east side of northern wall of R.16	F
	Sq1/06S-S	HH F:110/06	Upper part of debris in R.16 to north of EW wall and eastward NS wall	H; K; L

HH R.17E	Sq1/06	HH F:108/06	Lower part of stony debris from eastside of E wall of R.15 [= R.17?]	C; H; I; J; K; 2xN
HH R.19	Sq3/94	HH F:37/94	Debris in SW part of a room, above floor	B; 2xF; J; 2xM
	Baulk btw HH/ERH	HH F:223/07	Layer by the floor(?), in N part	K
		HH F:232/07	Layer by the floor in middle part	I
HH R.20 – S of VT R.38 and VT R.39	VT 1/86	No data	Layer '2' from level of plinth under W of Late Wall	D
		No data	East Late Wall under the floor	J
	VT 1/86E	No data	East part of Late Wall – upper layer	A.1
		No data	East part of Late Wall – SN cut of the R.48	M/N
		No data	Just above the floor	M.1
	Sq3/08j	F:105/08j	South from VT R.38	C
HH R.20E	II W 2	HH F:25/07	Upper part of content	A
		HH F:31/07	Content between walls: 'S.7/07' and 'S.13/07'	B
		HH F:36/07	Plaster layer – by the floor (depth: 1.10–1.3m)	2xC; 7xH; 5xI; 10xJ; 8xM; 5xN
HH R.20W	Sq1/09	HH F:209/09	Right above the floor in the eastern part	G
	Sq59/07	HH F:28/08	Lower layer	I
	Sq60/07	HH F:34/08	From Floor 'II' and below	A.1
HH R.21	II E 3	HH F:90/07	Below F:94/07	F; M.1; N
		HH F:113/07	Grey brown soil layer with small stones	A.1
		HH F:120/07	Below F:116/07 and F:118/07 – fallen rubble, stones	F; J
		HH F:121B/07	Grey brown soil layer with small stones	J
HH R.22	II E 2	HH F:67/07	Filling	C; E; G; 2xH; I; 5xJ; K; 5xL; 2xM; M.1
		HH F:82/07	Filling	E; F; H; J
HH R.23	II E 1	HH F:44/07	Filling	N
		HH F:45/07	Filling	L
		HH F:46/07	Filling	E; L
		HH F:78/07	Filling	I; J
HH R.27	Sq1/94	HH F:3/94	Fallen blocks debris	F
HH/RH. R.31	Sq1/93	HH F:50/93ext	RH hypocaustum E/93 'W of W ext1-3 of Sq1/93'	F
	Sq5/93	HH F:109/93	Surface layer	F; G; M.1
	Sq1/94W	HH F:47/94 and F:48/94	2' layer R.31/32	F; G; M.1

RH. 1	Sq1/93	HH F:3/93E	Surface part above E part of Horei mosaic; layer '1', crushed plaster in south part	J
		HH F:12/93 W ext.	W of Horei mosaic accumulation above mosaic	J
	RH.	HH F:4/94	Below blocks	2xM.1
RH. 9W	Sq3/93	HH F:45/93	On the floor and upon the floor E of W wall of R.9	I
		HH F:75/93	Top of S wall of room between R.3 and R.9W street surface	J
		HH F:83/93	Fill between the layer of plaster and the bottom of plaster wall	L
STREET A'	Sq16/88S	HH F:48/88	Trial Pit-layer '1' – soil content from the street level to the level of the top of preseved wall EW	I; J
	Sq16/88S - S/SS	HH F:49/88	Trial Pit-layer '2' – soil content from level of preserved wall EW till 0.1m below that wall	B; J
	Sq1/93	HH F:54/93 ext	Street EW/RH – just above a street surface [Street A']	M.1
		HH F:60/93	RH – Street A', street/floor transparent flux basin	J; N
		HH F:61/93 S	RH – street layer; from top of outer curb	
	BtwSq2/88&Sq16S	No data	Removal of part of the Street A', curb till top of the wall	N
	IE3 - IE2 - IE1	HH F:62/07	Filling	G
		HH F:105/07	Below F:103/07, fill of the wall: 'S.26/07', from the East	M
	Sq51-54/07	HH F:142/08	Fill inside the canal S.56/08	2xJ
	Sq41/08	HH F:172/08	General cleaning and exploration of the square and baulk exploration	N
	Sq45-6/08j	HH F:182/08j	Brown soil level Street A'	A; B, F
	Sq. 37-40/08j	HH F:195/08j	Brownish grey soil layer near to structure: 'S.131/08j'	A.1; B

GLASS FINDS

The area of Hellenistic House proved to be very rich in glass vessels fragments. Among almost thousand fragments excavated in 1986–1997 and 2007–2009 campaigns the author distinguished *c.* 400 different diagnostic pieces of glass vessels that have once been part of household equipment. Glass from the house includes fragments of bowls, beakers, cups, plates, jugs flask and toilet bottles. It shows colours of natural glass – from light blue and bluish, light green and greenish to almost colourless. The vast majority of

presented assemblage consist of tableware items like vessels for eating and drinking (plates, bowls, dishes, beakers and cups). In spite of some forms of vessels (Group A, A.1, B) their colours signify that the glass was not intentionally coloured. Bottles and big jugs (**Figs 15–17**) are vessels for storage or transport and belong to the cheaper utilitarian wares.

Cyprus was and still is an island with a lot of cultural influences from the east as well as from the west part of the Mediterranean. Intact glass vessels from Cyprus are well known from Hellenistic and Roman Period tombs.²⁵ Probably, due to the seismic character of the Paphos area, it is very hard to find there unbroken glass products/vessels since the city has been destroyed and subsequently rebuilt numerous times throughout the ages. The lack of complete finds is the main cause of difficulties in creating a typology of glass vessels from the urban context. However, it is worth mentioning that we can observe that the very same kinds of vessels had been used in the households and deposited as funeral equipment in tombs.²⁶

In the whole island of Cyprus not a single place of glass production dating to the Hellenistic or Roman Period has been found so far.²⁷ Taking into account the amount of glass vessels found in tombs and other Cypriot archaeological sites, plus those stored in museums and private collections all around the world, researchers claim that it seems impossible, that such place had never existed on the island.²⁸ However, as we have just mentioned, until now archaeology has not yielded us a proof of any glass producing centre from Hellenistic and Roman period on Cyprus; hence it seems safe to assume for a moment that all the glass on this island was probably imported. Any archaeological statement have to be made with precaution because of mixed eastern and western influences mentioned above.²⁹ A large scale glass production centre with fragmentary preserved kilns and basins for melting components was found on the site in Beirut.³⁰ Remains of glass factories were found also in Jalame³¹

²⁵ P. FLOURENTZOS, The Tomb no. 646 at Amathous, *RDAC* 2004, pp. 201–241; O. VESSBERG, Roman Glass from Cyprus, *OpArch* VII, 1952, pp. 109–165; A. OLIVER, The Glass, [in:] V. KARAGEORGHIS *et al.*, La Nécropole d'Amathonte Tombes 113–367. VI. Bijoux, armes, verre, astragals et coquillages squelettes, *EtudChypr* XIV, Athènes 1992 [= *EtudChypr* XIV], pp. 101–121.

²⁶ *Loc. cit.*; some forms of beakers and unguent bottles became important enough to constitute a regular element of cypriot burials from Hellenistic and Roman times.

²⁷ M. SEEFIELD, Glass in Cyprus from Late Bronze Age to Roman times, *RDAC* 1986, pp. 148–149. First faint evidences of production of glass in the city of Paphos appeared in contexts dated to seventh and eighth century AD. See also: B. MCCALL, Use or re-use: Late Roman glass finds from the Nea Paphos Theatre site, Cyprus, *l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre Annales du 18^e Kongres*, (2009), Thessaloniki 2012 [= *AIHV*], pp. 165–170.

²⁸ J. HAYES, Roman and Pre-Roman Glass in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto 1975 [= Roman and Pre-Roman Glass], pp. 31–32; S.H. YOUNG, Glass, [in:] A.H.S. MEGAW, Kourion Excavation in Episcopal Precinct, *D.O.S.* 38, Washington, D.C. 2007 [= Glass Kourion], pp. 485–486.

²⁹ I. ISINGS, Roman Glass from dated finds, *Archaeologica Traiectina* II, Groningen-Djakarta 1957 [= Roman Finds], p. 4.

³⁰ S. JENNINGS, Vessel glass from Beirut. Bey 006, 007, and 045, *Berytus* XLVIII–XLIX, 2004–2005.

³¹ G.D. Weinberg (Ed.), Excavations at Jalame, Site of a Glass Factory in Late Roman Palestine, Columbia 1988 [= Excavations at Jalame], p. 25.

and in Jewish Quarter in Jerusalem.³² The shapes of glass vessels discovered there are useful in supplying analogies for the shapes discovered at Paphos. In numerous cases paphian glass dated to Late Hellenistic and Early Roman period might then have come from Levantine sites such as Beirut or Jerusalem the ones mentioned above.

This paper is first approach to present Late Hellenistic and Early Roman glass households from HH. Further researches on this material are in progress. For the purpose of the presentation of Paphos glass vessels in this article the author divided them in groups mainly according to their forms, their purpose and sometimes the way they were made. We had also tried to refrain from repeating long lists of comparanda already listed in other excavation reports and studies.

CAST GLASS

GROUP A (**Fig. 2**) AND A.1 (**Fig. 3**) – GROOVED AND LINEAR-CUT BOWLS

The grooved and linear-cut vessels presented here correspond to D.F. Grose's Group A and D respectively.³³ Fragments of eighteen vessels belong to this group. Seven of them (**Fig. 2**) feature big diameter at rim and they belong to conical and hemispherical large bowls or conical lamps. Mainly they are made of translucent, colourless glass. Only fragments: **Fig. 2.1** and **Fig. 2.4** characterize with extra pale purple tinge. In Group A only one fragment (**Fig. 2.3**) is made of pale olive-yellowish glass unlike to Group A.1 where almost all glass fragments are yellow, olive-yellowish or pale yellow. Only two pieces from this group are colourless: **Fig. 3.3** and **Fig. 3.7**. In both Groups A and A.1 vessels' walls are nearly vertical at the rim, and from the rim downwards they are thinner and thinner. These vessels were supposed to imitate the more expensive metal and rock crystal bowls in Phrygian style (nine–eight century BC) and Achaemenid style (Hellenistic Period).³⁴ Bowls of this type were made out at a temperature of glass up to c. 850–900°C, facilitating the pouring of the glass onto the form (using 'free run-off' technique): and they often give the wrong impression of having been free blown and finished on the wheel. This kind of vessels was found in earlier layers almost all over the area of HH. Larger amount of fragments belonging to this group could be noticed in the area of the latrine R.8 and surroundings of rooms: R.8E and R.9E. Such bowls were discovered in Canossa, Italy, and the context in which they were found is dated to the middle of the

³² N. AVIGAD, *Discovering Jerusalem*, Nashville 1983, pp. 186–192; see also: D.T. ARIEL, *Glass*, [in:] *Imported Stamped Amphora Handles, Coins, Worked Bone and Ivory, and Glass: Excavations at the City of David Directed by Yigal Shiloh II*, *Qedem* 30, Jerusalem 1990 [= *Glass*], pp. 149–166; Y. GORIN-ROSEN, *Glass Vessels from Area A*, [in:] H. GEVA, *Jewish Quarter Excavations in the Old City of Jerusalem*, conducted by Naham Avigad, 1969–1982, Volume II: The Finds from Areas A, W and X-2. Final Report, Jerusalem 2003 [= *Glass Vessels from Area A*], pp. 364–400.

³³ D.F. GROSE, *The Syro-Palestinian Glass Industry in the Later Hellenistic Period*, *Muse* 13, 1979, chart on p. 56.

³⁴ W.J. READE, J. DUNCAN JONES, K. PRIVAT, *Iron Age and Hellenistic Monochrome glasses from Gordion*, *AIHV Annales du 18^e Congrès* (2009), Thessaloniki 2012, p. 81.

first century BC.³⁵ Six similar bowls have also been discovered on Delos.³⁶ The earliest fragments of this type of bowls come from the Athenian Agora, and have been dated to around 150 BC.³⁷ However, the largest number (about 6000) fragments belonging to such bowls were discovered at Tel Anafa site in the Upper Galilee.³⁸ Subgroup A.1 features small diameter and more hemispherical body shape. Bowls belonging to this subgroup could have been used as drinking cups.

According to Grose, grooved bowls are dated do the 150–50 BC and linear-cut bowls to 25 BC – AD 50.

Parallels from Cyprus: D.F. GROSE, *The Glass Vessels from the Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates, Kourion (Cyprus)*, *RDAC* 1986, p. 190, Fig. 1:1–3; YOUNG, *Glass Kourion*, Fig. 16.1:1,3, p. 513; M. BURDAJEWICZ, *Glass Finds from Geronisos Island*, *RDAC* 2010, pp. 365–366, Figs 1 and 2; M.D. NENNA, *Contentantes et vaisselle de verre*, [*in:*] S. FOURRIER, A. HERMANY, *Amathonte VI. Le sanctuaire Aphrodite des origines au début de époque impérial*, *Études Chypriotes* XVII, Athènes 2006 [= *EtudChypr* XVII], pp. 142–149, Figs 465–477 and further references from Cyprus there.

Other parallels: NENNA, *Délos* 1999, pp. 70–75: C6–C.82 (here group A); pp. 75–77: C.83–C.107 (here group A.1), Pls. 4–15 and 24–26: C.188–C.209; S. JENNINGS, *Late Hellenistic and Early Roman Cast Glass from the Souk Excavation (BEY 006) Beirut, Lebanon*, *JGS* 42, 2000, pp. 41–61; EAD., *Berytus* XLIX, 2004–2005, pp. 32–43; M. BURDAJEWICZ, *The Glass Vessels*, [*in:*] A. SEGAL, M. BURDAJEWICZ, J. MLYNARCZYK, *Sha'ar-Ha'amakim (Gaba) 1984–1998. Final report, Haifa 2000* [= *The Glass Vessels*], pp. 168–169, Fig. 1: 2–21; ARIEL, *Glass*, pp. 150–151; GORIN-ROSEN, *Glass Vessels from Area A*, pp. 375–378, 380–381; Y. ISRAELI, *The Glass Vessels*, [*in:*] J. PATRICH, *Archaeological Excavations at Caesarea Maritima. Areas CC, KK and NN. Final Reports. Volume I: The Objects, Jerusalem 2008* [= *Caesarea*], pp. 370–371; D.F. GROSE, *The Toledo Museum of Art: Early Ancient Glass*, Toledo 1989 [= *Toledo*], pp. 267–269, Figs 243–249; ID., *The Hellenistic and Early Roman Glass from Morgantina (Serra Orlando), Sicily*, *JGS* 24, 1982, pp. 20–30.

GROUP B – RIBBED BOWLS (Fig. 4)

This group, corresponding to Grose's Group C,³⁹ consist of fragments belonging to eleven bowls dated to the period from Late Hellenistic till Early Roman (half of the first century BC to the mid-first century AD). Almost all fragments are made of pale bluish glass except for three pieces presented on Fig. 4.4–6. They also have grooved decoration on the interior below the rim. In half of cases ribs are elongated (they start just below the rim and all meet at the vessels' bottom). Ribs are pronouncedly convex and triangular in cross-section

³⁵ M. STERN, B. SCHLICK-NOLTE, *Early Glass of the Ancient World, 1600 B.C. – A.D. 50*, Ostfildern 1995, p. 284, Fig. 181.

³⁶ M.D. NENNA, *Les Verres*, *Exploration archéologique de Délos* 37, Paris 1999 [= *Délos* 1999].

³⁷ G.D. WEINBERG, *Hellenistic Glass from the Athenian Agora*, *Hesperia* 30/4, 1961, pp. 389–390.

³⁸ ID., *Hellenistic Glass from Tell Anafa in Upper Galilee*, *JGS* 12, 1970, pp. 17–27.

³⁹ GROSE, *Muse* 13, 1979, chart on p. 56.

(**Fig. 4.1–3**). Another kind of ribs is incised/grooved in wide elongated lines (**Fig. 4.4–5**). Glass fragment **Fig. 4.6** insensibly differs from others in this group. It is made of pale olive-yellowish glass and decorated with vertical ridges polished in a oval bead pattern. Because of form and colour of the vessel fragment could be attributed to Late Hellenistic workshop at Maresha (Marisa) in Israel.⁴⁰ As in the group above (A. and A.1) a lot of these fragments were found in lower layers around latrine in R.8 and surroundings.

Parallels from Cyprus: D.B. HARDEN, *The Glass*, [in:] J. DU PLAT TAYLOR, *Roman Tombs at 'Kambi'*, *Vasa, RDAC* 1940–48, p. 50, Fig. 20a-c, e-f; GROSE, *RDAC* 1986, p. 190, Fig. 1:4; NENNA, *EtudChypr* XVII, pp. 142–149, Figs 478–485; Palaepaphos and Larnaca: V. KARAGEORGHIS, E. VASSILIKA, P. WILSON, *The Art of Ancient Cyprus in the Fitzwilliam Museum*, Cambridge, Nicosia 1999, pp. 137–138, nos 240 and 241.

Other parallels: JENNINGS, *Berytus* XLIX, 2004–2005, Group 5, Figs 2.9, 2.10, 2.13, pp. 37–42; NENNA, *Dèlos* 1999, Pls 32:C.218, 33:C.291 and C.281(?); BURDAJEWICZ, *The Glass Vessels*, pp. 169–170, Fig. 2; GORIN-ROSEN, *Glass Vessels from Area A*, pp. 378–380; ARIEL, *Glass*, p. 154, Fig. 28, Pls 14–20; ISRAELI, *Caesarea*, pp. 371–372, Pls 15.4–15.6; GROSE, *Toledo*, pp. 263–267, Figs 228–242.

GROUP C – MISCELLANEOUS BEAKERS AND CUPS WITH EXTERNAL WHEEL-CUT DECORATION (**Fig. 5**)

This group was distinguished on a basis of the outside decoration featured on the fragments – engraved on the wheel in cold. Among seven vessels with this kind of external decoration there is a blown beaker with a cracked-off rim – **Fig. 5.7**. It comes from the context dated to the end of first century AD but its conical form and colourlessness suggest Late Roman layers contaminations.⁴¹ Other beakers were also made of a good quality, translucent and almost colourless glass with straight, slightly flaring walls. In the eastern part of HH fragments of similar vessels were found in R.9E and R.15. Remaining fragments belonging to this group were found in the western part of HH, in northern rooms, in layers dated to times when this part was used as a kitchen pantry (beginnings of the second century AD). Two fragments of small cups (**Fig. 5.3–4**) we can indentify as Isings form no. 12 dated to first century AD.

Parallels form Cyprus: HARDEN, *RDAC* 1940–48, p. 50, Fig. 20d, j; OLIVER, *EtudChypr* XIV, p. 121, Fig. 5:2.

Other parallels: All types of vessels from this group are well known from Beirut site.⁴² NENNA, *Dèlos* 1999, Pl. 4:C.1 and 15:C.108–110; Y. ISRAELI, *Glass Vessels*, [in:] H. GEVA, *Jewish Quarter Excavations in the Old City in Jerusalem, Volume IV: The Burnt House of Area B and Other Studies, Final Report, Jerusalem 2010 [= Glass Vessels]*, pp. 224–225, Pl. 6:2:G20, G21; ID., *Caesarea*, p. 373, nos 36, 37.

⁴⁰ R.E. JACKSON-TAL, *A Preliminary Survey of the Late Hellenistic Glass from Maresha (Marisa) Israel*, *AIHV Annales du 16^e Congrès* (2003), London 2005, p. 50, Fig. 1:8.

⁴¹ G.D. Weinberg (Ed.), *Excavations at Jalame*, p. 87.

⁴² JENNINGS, *Berytus* XLIX, 2004–2005, pp. 61–64.

GROUP D – FLAT PLAIN BOWLS/DISHES (**Fig. 6**)

This small group consist of four fragments of shallow dishes with a large diameter. **Fig. 6.1** and **Fig. 6.2** have narrow flattened lips, rounded and polished on the rim. Wall of **Fig. 6.3** and **Fig. 6.4** are almost horizontal, rounded rims are slightly lifted up. All fragments are made of thick, semi-translucent, colourless glass with delicate milky-white tinge. This type may belong to the big group of cast vessels, and some rims might have cut-grooves. S. Jennings wrote that it was difficult to find direct parallels for them: in Beirut there were only eighteen fragments distinguished in deposit dated to AD 60–70.⁴³

Parallels from Cyprus: YOUNG, Glass Kourion, Fig. 16.10:115(?).

Other parallels: NENNA, Délos 1999, Pl. 3:B.85(?); R. KUCHARCZYK, Early Roman Glass from Marina el-Alamein, *PAM XVII* (Reports 2005), 2006, p. 97, Fig. 2, nos 7–8; EAD., Glass from Houses 1 and 2 in Marina el-Alamein, *PAM XIX* (Reports 2007), 2010, p. 121, Fig. 4:1; R. POLLAK, The Glass, [in:] R.R. STIEGLITZ *et al.*, Tell Tanninim. Excavations at Krokodeilon Polis, 1996–1999, Boston 2006 [= The Glass], p. 163, Fig. 130:43.

BLOWN GLASS

GROUP E – RIMS WITH CRIMPED HANDLES AND COLLAR RIMS (**Fig. 7**)

Fragments of eight vessels of this type come from the whole area of HH. Very rare on the site are three examples of big diameter bowls or dishes (**Fig. 7.2–4**) Two vessels with the diameter reaching 29cm were found in the northern part of HH in R.22 and R.23, where in lowest layers the existence of a kitchen pantry dated from mid-first to the mid-second century AD was established. Another examples of rims are much smaller and belong assuredly to deep bowls, knowing also as Isings form no. 43.⁴⁴ In spite of pale yellowish glass fragment (**Fig. 7.8**) all examples yielded here are colourless. To create crimped handle belonging to this group, glassmaker applied to folded out rim opposing vestigial grip horizontally along the rim edge and then indented it vertically, thus creating irregular pie crust effect. Jennings describes only two bowls found in the market in Beirut that are very small for this type. One of them dates back to the middle of the fifth century AD and the second one to the half of the first century AD. The authoress gave other examples of this type of vessels found in the vicinity of Beirut. She listed Capernaum, Jalame, Samaria, and the Anatolian Amorium.⁴⁵ In Cyprus it is easy to find examples of this kind of vessels, for example, in the Pierides Museum in Larnaca,⁴⁶ where large and small plates and dishes with the characteristic decoration of rim were common. This type of vessel was also found in the well-dated contexts of Sardis, Turkey.⁴⁷

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 46.

⁴⁴ ISINGS, Roman Finds, p. 59.

⁴⁵ JENNINGS, *Berytus XLIX*, 2004–2005, p. 74, Fig. 4.5.

⁴⁶ Author's observation.

⁴⁷ A. VON SALDERN, Ancient and Byzantine Glass from Sardis, *Archaeological Exploration of Sardis. Monograph 6*, Cambridge-Boston 1980, p. 21.

Parallels from Cyprus: M.C. McCLELLAN, Glass, [in:] M. RAUTMAN, A Cypriot Village of Late Antiquity Kalavassos-Kopetra in the Vasilikos Valley, *JRA Suppl.* 54, Portsmouth, Rhode Island 2003, p. 219, no. 227; P. ÅSTRÖM, Collection of Cypriote Glass, *OpAth* V, 1964, pp. 137, Fig. 13:774; VESSBERG, *OpArch* VII, 1952, p. 162, Pl. II:6, type: B I β; O. VESSBERG, *SCE* IV/3, 1956, p. 131, Fig. 43:6; V. KARAGEORGHIS, E. VASSILIKA, P. WILSON, The Art of Ancient Cyprus in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, Nicosia 1999, p. 143, no. 252.

Other parallels: O. DUSSART, Le verre en Jordanie et en Syrie du Sud, Beirut 1998 [= Verre], type: B.I.1 a-b; ISINGS, Roman Finds, form no. 43, p. 59; cf. HAYES, Roman and Pre-Roman Glass, pp. 166, 171, Fig. 6:195 and p. 181, Fig. 16:537; C.C. EDGAR, Catalogue Général des Antiquités Égyptiennes du Musée du Caire, Graeco-Egyptian Glass, Caire 1905 [= Graeco-Egyptian Glass], no. 32.408.

GROUP F (Fig. 8) AND F.1 (Fig. 9) – FOLDED OUT RIMS

This is the largest group of vessels discovered in the area of HH consisting of over 67 vessels with this type of rim. It is common and long-lived Middle and Late Roman form in the Syro-Palestinian area and Cyprus.⁴⁸ In HH the most frequent were big sized bowls and dishes with diameter over 15cm. Thin walled glass fragments give impression being made of colourless glass. Bowls with such rims first appeared in the second half of the first century AD.⁴⁹ F.1 subgroup was distinguished on a basis of different, more vertical walls shape what may suggest that they may be earlier in date. At rims of few examples pale greenish tinge in the glass is visible. In the souk in Beirut bowls corresponding to our subgroup F.1 are dated to late fourth and beginnings of the fifth century AD. Walls of this type of vessels were very thin that is why it is hard for this type to survive in habitation layers. But this subgroup (F.1) is widespread and well present in both domestic and funerary context. This form of glass vessels was in use till the sixth/seventh century AD.

Parallels from Cyprus: YOUNG, Glass Kourion, Fig. 16.9:110, 111, Fig. 16.11:139.

Other parallels: NENNA, Dèlos 1999, Pl. 35:D.13; S. JENNINGS, The Roman and Early Byzantine glass from the Souk Excavations: an interim statement, *Berytus* XLIII, 1997–1998, p. 129, Fig. 8:1, 2, 3; M. WAGNER, Preliminary Report on Glass Vessels from Jiyeh, *BAAL* 10, 2006, p. 36, Pl. 1, Fig. 2; DUSSART, Verre, type: B.I.1.12.; Y. GORIN-ROSEN, The Glass Vessels from Burial Cave D at Hurfeish, [in:] Z. Gal (Ed.), Eretz Zafon. Studies in Galilean Archaeology, Jerusalem 2002, pp. 147–152, Figs 6–8; EAD., Excavations at Khirbet el-Shubeika 1991, 1993, The Glass Vessels, [in:] Z. Gal (Ed.), Eretz Zafon. Studies in Galilean Archaeology, Jerusalem 2002 [= Excavations at Khirbet el-Shubeika 1991], Fig. 2:5–10; S. LOFFREDA, Vasi in vetro e in argilla trovati a Cafarnao nel 1984. Rapporto preliminare, *LA* 34, 1984, Figs 6:3–12, 14, 13:10–16; POLLAK, The Glass, pp. 155–158,

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 107.

⁴⁹ POLLAK, The Glass, p. 155.

Figs 126 and 127; ISRAELI, *Caesarea*, p. 377, nos 78–82; ID., *Glass Vessels*, pp. 222–223, Pl. 6.1:G1–G7; R. KUCHARCZYK, *Glass from Area F Kom el-Dikka*, *PAM XIX* (Reports 2007), 2010, p. 61, Fig. 3:2, 3, 5, 6. See also: D. WHITEHOUSE, *Roman Glass in The Corning Museum of Glass I*, New York 1997, pp. 70–73, Figs 81–90.

GROUP G – DOUBLE FOLDED RIMS (Fig. 10)

To this group we could attribute fragments of twelve vessels coming from HH with rims worked in sophisticated way. Glass from this type of vessels was so thin that in domestic context on every archaeological site only rims did survive. Researches debate the form to which the rims could have belonged. In Paphian group there are small diameter vessels, the largest one reaching 17cm. They might be easily paired with some of foot-ringed bases from Group M.1 (Fig. 18). Discoveries at Jalame suggest that double-folded rims of shallow bowls are earlier in date than deeper double-folded rims bowls.⁵⁰ This type of vessel is best-known from the mid-second century AD. Parallel examples are reported from the Museum at Nazareth and from excavations in Beit Ras.

Parallels from Cyprus: VESSBERG, *OpArch VII*, 1952, Tab. I:15.

Other parallels: DUSSART, *Verre*, type: B.I.1312; Y. GORIN-ROSEN, N. KATSNELSON, *Glass Production in Light of the Finds from Khirbat el-Ni'ana*, *'Atiqot 57*, 2007, pp. 81–83, Fig. 2:1–3; ISRAELI, *Caesarea*, p. 375, no. 64; cf. M. STERN, *Römisches, byzantinisches und frühmittelalterliches Glas (10 v. Chr. – 700 n. Chr.)*, Sammlung Ernesto Wolf, Ostfildern 2001 [= *Glas*], p. 224, no. 112; B. BAGATTI, *I vetri del Museo Francescano di Nazaret*, *LA 17*, 1967, p. 234, Fig. 6, no. 150.

GROUP H – MISCELLANEOUS PLAIN, ROUNDED AND FLARING RIMS (Fig. 11)

To this group fourteen vessels' fragments of open-form type were attributed. Walls of vessels of this group are made of very thin, almost colourless glass and they ended with slightly thicker rims (fire-polished) of straight and flaring lips. All walls are S-shaped with averted rims. Examples from Fig. 11.2, 4, 6, 8, 10 show grinding marks on or just below the rim edge and some rims have an abrasion band. Almost all forms from this group come from the northern part of the HH, from the kitchen pantry mentioned above. Again Late Roman example (Fig. 11.7) appeared as a contamination of Early Roman context. A lot of parallels from Syro-Palestinian archaeological sites are generally dated to the beginning of the first century AD till middle of the second century AD.⁵¹ These types were also found in large quantities on the West: at Pompeii, Tripoli or Vindonissa, where similar types of vessels were discovered in Flavian contexts (AD 69–96).⁵²

Parallels from Cyprus: VESSBERG, *OpArch VII*, 1952, Tab. I:6; OLIVER, *EtudChypr XIV*, p. 121, Fig. 5:5.

⁵⁰ Weinberg (Ed.), *Excavations at Jalame*, pp. 53–54, Figs 4–15.

⁵¹ ISRAELI, *Glass Vessels*, p. 222: G.3, and further readings.

⁵² STERN, *Glas*, p. 89.

Other parallels: ISINGS, *Roman Finds*, form 49; GROSE, *JGS* 24, 1982, p. 23, Fig. 2; JENNINGS, *Berytus* XLIII, 1997–1998, p. 132, Fig. 12:6, 7, 8; ISRAELI, *Caesarea*, p. 376, nos 27–31, 67–73; POLLACK, *The Glass*, pp. 159–160, Fig. 129.

GROUP I – CURVED, S-SHAPED RIMS (Fig. 12)

This group of 21 vessels' rims was separated from big forms of group H. They represent 'cracked-off' rim type and belong rather to closed-forms like small jars, cups or goblets made of colourless glass. Object **Fig. 12.9** with inward curving sides and very short upright rim is the only example of this type from the HH and the souk in Beirut yielded a single example of such bowl.⁵³ The earliest examples of this type of sack-shaped beakers/jars with 'cracked-off' rims are from Cosa (Italy) from sealed deposit dated to decade before AD 40/45.⁵⁴ Presented shapes of 'cracked-off' vessels were widespread and long-lived from the second century AD till late fourth century AD. It is hard to define primary purpose of vessel presented on **Fig. 12.5**. It might be a small beaker or Late Roman olive-lamp. Examples from HH were discovered in early structures dated rather to the beginning of existence of this type of vessels.

Parallels from Cyprus: HARDEN, *RDAC* 1940–48, p. 50, Fig. 20g, h, l, m and p. 52, Fig. 21a-c; VESSBERG, *OpArch* VII, 1952, Figs III:9–18, XII:4, 5, XIV:1; GROSE, *RDAC* 1986, p. 190, Fig 1:8–9.

Other Parallels: JENNINGS, *Berytus* XLIII, 1997–1998, p. 132, Fig. 12:6–8; NENNA, *Délos* 1999, Pl. 35: D.10–D.11; from Egypt: KUCHARCZYK, *PAM* XIX (Reports 2007), 2010, p. 61, Fig. 3:10–13; EAD., *PAM* XIX (Reports 2007), 2010, p. 116, Fig. 1:16; EDGAR, *Graeco-Egyptian Glass*, nos 32.456–32.458, 32.460.

GROUP J – TOILET BOTTLES AND UNGUENTARIA (Figs 13 and 14)

This group consists of fragments belonging to another type of small household equipment, namely unguent bottles. During the research we could distinguish 41 fragment of rims of small bottles and unguentaria. A huge amount of this kind of vessels occurs in a domestic contexts (contrary to grave finds – as it is characteristic for Cypriot tombs from Roman Period). It is worth mentioning that there were not a lot of fragments of bodies of flasks among the glass material from HH layers. Presented rims made of colourless glass with pale bluish or pale greenish tinge were the most popular form during the first and the second century AD. Bottoms of these vessels were usually flat, and their necks – cylindrical, with the slightly folded out and rolled-in or 'cracked-off' rims. To these upper parts of small flask presented above we need to add a group of 10 unguent bottles' bottom. Glass fragments **Fig. 13.8–12** perfectly suit and might come from 'candlestick type' unguentaria.

⁵³ JENNINGS, *Berytus* XLIX, 2004–2005, p. 73.

⁵⁴ GROSE, *RDAC* 1986, p. 189.

This group of vessels consists of the most popular types, dated from the first to third century AD (not all presented on **Figs 13–14**). The biggest example of unguentarium is of ‘candlestick type’ (Isings form no. 82a⁵⁵) and is rather late one, being dated to the second and third century AD.⁵⁶ Within this group there are also pyriform unguentaria (Isings form no. 26⁵⁷), test-tube bottles (Isings form no. 27⁵⁸) and pear-shaped body unguentaria (Isings form no. 28a⁵⁹).

Parallels from Cyprus: HARDEN, *RDAC* 1940–48, p. 54, Fig. 22b, c, d, h, and p. 58, Fig. 24j (‘candlestick type’); VESSBERG, *SCE* IV/3, Fig. 49:11–24; YOUNG, *Glass Kourion*, Fig. 16.2:14, 15; FLOURENTZOS, *RDAC* 2004, pp. 212, Pl. X:124; OLIVER, *EtudChypr* XIV, p. 117, Fig. 1:1–16.

Other Parallels: STERN, *Glas*, pp. 215–217, Figs 104–106; KUCHARCZYK, *PAM* XIX (Reports 2007), 2010, p. 57, Fig. 1:1–4; EAD., *PAM* XIX (Reports 2007), 2010, p. 120, Fig. 3:4–6; ISRAELI, *Glass Vessels*, p. 234, Pl. 6.2: G28–G39; PATRICH, *Caesarea*, p. 375 nos 50–54; GORIN-ROSEN, *Excavations at Khirbet el-Shubeika* 1991, Fig. 9:43–45.

GROUP K – BIG JUGS (**Fig. 15**)

This small homogenous group consisting of 5 bottles belong to different variations of Isings form no. 51. The largest jar (Isings form no. 51b) called also *stamnion* (**Fig. 15.1**) could be almost totally reconstructed: it is almost 40cm height, has elongated cylindrical body, with one wide ribbed handle attached to it. The short cylindrical neck and the folded rim are almost complete. The rim is folded outwards, downwards, upwards and inwards, forming second brim just under the rim. The jar is made of very thick, colourless-light greenish glass good quality, with only a small amount of air bubbles. This type of jars is dated to early and mid-second century AD. Presented above example might be of Syrian origin.

Another big jug of this kind (**Fig. 15.2**) was made of pale yellowish glass. This type of jars is named as Isings no. 51a. It is much shorter than the previous one and has most probably pear-shaped body. Both these big jars were found close to two pillars which, most likely, had once supported tables, one in the room R.22 and another in R.19E.

Parallels from Cyprus: for complete examples of the big jug **Fig. 15.1**, see: VESSBERG, *OpArch* VII, 1952, p. 162, Pls V:22, XV:4 – Type AIIIα; Type 3b; D. CHARLESWORTH, *Roman square bottles*, *JGS* 8, 1966, p. 26; VESSBERG, *SCE* IV/3, p. 150, Fig. 46:22; ÅSTRÖM, *OpAth* V, p. 137, Fig. 13:798.

Other Parallels: HAYES, *Roman and Pre-Roman Glass*, pp. 59, 169, Fig. 4:147 and 197, Pl. 11:147; D. BARAG, *Glass Vessels of the Roman and Byzantine Periods in Palestine*, Pt. II, *Jerusalem* 1970, p. 46, no. 4; ISRAELI, *Caesarea*, p. 378, no. 95; EDGAR, *Graeco-Egyptian Glass*, no. 32.540.

⁵⁵ ISINGS, *Roman Finds*, p. 97.

⁵⁶ OLIVER, *EtudChypr* XIV, p. 118, Fig. 2:1–2.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 40.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 41.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 42.

GROUP L – SQUARE BOTTLES (Figs 16 and 17)

Group L contains upper and lower parts of square bottles. For the time being it is not possible to join upper parts of bottles with their bottoms. That is why at **Fig. 16** they are presented randomly paired. All upper parts of bottles presented here were found in one layer in the northern part of HH, in the kitchen pantry which was destroyed during an earthquake in the first half of the second century AD. They represent Isings form no. 50b. One of five bottles (**Fig. 17.1**) is bigger than the remaining ones and we can describe it as Isings form no. 50a. Additionally has almost nine-leaf rosette decoration at the bottom.⁶⁰ **Fig. 17.2–5** show fragments of decorated squared bottoms but rims are missing. Except **Fig. 17.5** which is made of dark ‘cobalt’ blue glass, rest pieces are colourless with pale bluish tinge. Four bottoms bear relief stamp on bottoms consist of three concentric circles. Only one bottom has a small circles placed one in each corner.⁶¹ These glass containers had important storage and trade features, namely transparency of their walls, what obviously allowed easily view on the contents: no need to open the vessel in order to check the quality of goods. In addition, the glass material is characterized by absence of lingering perfumes. Technique used for production of these forms (light bluish glass was blown into the form) ensured standardization of containers capacity. Additionally relief stamps could stand for a certain kind of product contained in the bottle. It facilitated setting prices for a given volume of goods, which in turn created the conditions for increased competition. Very often an additional guarantee of quality were symbols or letters on their bottom, considered as a trade mark of specific workshops, spread all over the whole area of the Roman Empire.⁶² *Paralles from Cyprus*: VESSBERG, *OpArch* VII, 1952, p. 162, Pls V:22, XV:4, VI:4, 6, types AIIIa and AIVa.

Other Parallels: ISINGS, *Roman Finds*, pp. 63–67, Forms 50A and 50B; CHARLESWORTH, *JGS* 8, 1966, pp. 26–41, Types 1a and 3b; HAYES, *Roman and pre-roman glass*, pp. 59, 169, Fig. 4:147 and p. 197, Pl. 11:147; squared bottles: p. 58, Fig. 143, p. 196, Pl. 10:143, p. 186, Fig. 21:647; EDGAR, *Graeco-Egyptian Glass*, nos 32.541, 32.511.

GROUP M AND M.1. – FOLDED FOOT-RING BASES (Fig. 18)

Group M consist of 20 small bases. Presumably they were bottom parts of some kind of drinking vessels like beakers or goblets, described widely as group of ‘wine glass’ generally dated to the third and fourth century AD. Total number of vessels included in group M.1 is c. 36 items. These are foot-ring bases of medium to large bowls, dishes or plates that are less common forms in Beirut⁶³ during the Middle Roman Period (the second to the fourth century AD). It is more than certain that these bottoms should be connected with some rims

⁶⁰ Such stamps are quite common throughout Empire in contexted dated to the mid-second century AD, see: I. FADIC, B. STEFANAC, *Workshop stamps on square bottles from Zadar region*, AIHV Annales du 18^e Kongres, (2009), Thessaloniki 2012, p. 207, Fig. 3:29.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p. 207, Fig. 2:15–19.

⁶² D. FOY, M.D. NENNA, *Corpus Des Signatures et Marques sur Verres Antiques 2*, Lyon 2006, pp. 370–374.

⁶³ JENNINGS, *Berytus XLIX*, 2004–2005, p. 81.

presented in a groups above, but unfortunately in this phase of our research it has proven impossible to match them together. More detailed studies are needed for this purpose.

Parallels from Cyprus: HARDEN, *RDAC* 1940–48, pp. 48, 52, Figs 10a,b, 21c; YOUNG, Glass Kourion, Fig. 16.1,7–9,13; F. & E. GIUDICE, Pafos, Garrison's Camp. IX Campagna, *RDAC* 2004, Fig. 11:4,5,8,10.

Other parallels: ISRAELI, Caesarea, pp. 376–377, nos 34–35, 79–82, 86–88, 96; NENNA, Délos 1999, Pl. 35:D.18; POLLACK, The Glass, pp. 166–167, Fig. 132.

GROUP N AND N.1 – CONCAVE, PUSHED-IN BASES (Fig. 19)

Another big group consist of 42 items of concave, pushed-in bases. The smallest one has no more than 3cm in diameter at its base and the largest one *c.* 13cm. Whenever the base is well preserved, a pontil mark is visible This is the most characteristic shape of base dated from the second to the fourth century AD. Contrary to previous groups – M and M.1 – this type of bases might have belong to beakers with wide rims, small and large jars or toilet bottles.

Group N.1 was distinguished because of bases with preserved fragments of indented walls. This group of 8 vessels from HH belongs to the well-know and widespread Isings form no. 32.⁶⁴ Beakers with four indents often have an almost square form. The bases are concave, rather without a pontil mark and the mouth flaring. There are few early examples of this group which in general is of later date. A large group of such vessels is know from other sites in Cyprus⁶⁵ and from Karanis in Egypt,⁶⁶ where they were found in late second century AD – middle fourth century AD contexts.

Parallels from Cyprus: HARDEN, *RDAC* 1940–48, p. 50, Fig. 20g,h,l,m (the same vessels as in Group I); for Group N.1: OLIVER, *EtudChypr* XIV, p. 121, Fig. 5:10–12; GROSE, *RDAC* 1986, p. 190, Fig 1:12,13,15.

Other parallels: NENNA, Délos 1999, Pl. 35:D.41; PATRICH, Caesarea, p. 374, no. 41.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion I would wish to stress that this paper is only an attempt to create preliminary typology of glass from the so-called Hellenistic House. I hope, I will be able to develop it into a more exhaustive and systematic study of the whole material from Polish excavations in Paphos. It has to be said that almost all presented fragments in this article were made of 'naturally' light green and light blue glass. Some tableware items, like goblets and drinking vessels, were made of more luxurious thin and colourless glass. Open forms vessels like bowls, dishes and plates prevail among the whole assemblage presented above, while in Cyprus tombs from Hellenistic and Roman Period dominating forms are

⁶⁴ ISINGS, *Roman Finds*, p. 46.

⁶⁵ VESSBERG, *SCE* IV/3, p. 140, Fig. 44:25–30.

⁶⁶ D.B. HARDEN, *Roman Glass from Karanis*, found by the University of Michigan Archaeological Expedition in Egypt: 1924–1929, Ann Arbor 1936, p. 147, nos 391–392.

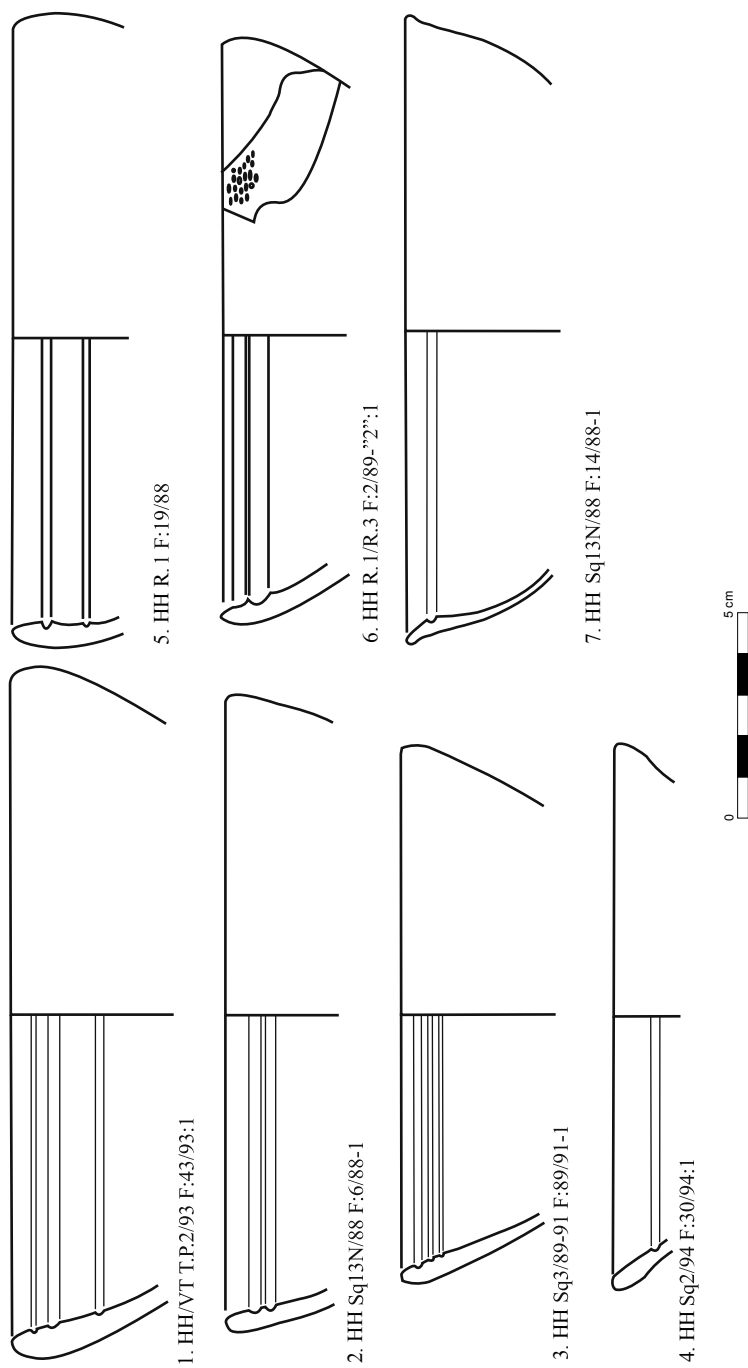
small unguent bottles. It is noticeable that the glass material from Hellenistic House has numerous parallels in forms found on Beirut site BEY 006 (souk).⁶⁷ Therefore it seems reasonable to presuppose that the HH items might have come from Beirut, Jerusalem. But they might also have come from some glass producing workshop in Italy and Egypt.⁶⁸ Presented forms were so widespread in the Mediterranean area, and were so versatile, that they have not changed over the centuries. This versatility resulted from the limited plasticity of blown glass mass. Some canons did not go out of fashion because of the simplicity of their production. It is therefore difficult to determine their dating and consequently they can not constitute grounds for dating archaeological context themselves.

No doubt, the biggest collection of glass vessels presented above becomes from the end of first and first half of second century AD context of R.22 in the northern part of HH. As it was said before, this room was a part of the kitchen pantry, destroyed by an earthquake. Main forms unearthed there were big storage bottles and big amount of large dishes and drinking vessels. Another big group of vessels was discovered continuously in the eastern part of Hellenistic House in rooms R.6S, R.8 and R.8E, and R.9E. The whole area and the equipment belonging to it was connected with water devices – as medium size latrine identified in R.8. Because the eastern part of HH was rebuilt in Late Roman period, some of layers contained glass forms dated to the Late Roman/Byzantine period. Therefore the whole HH glass assemblage can be dated now only widely – from the middle first century BC to the early fifth century AD.

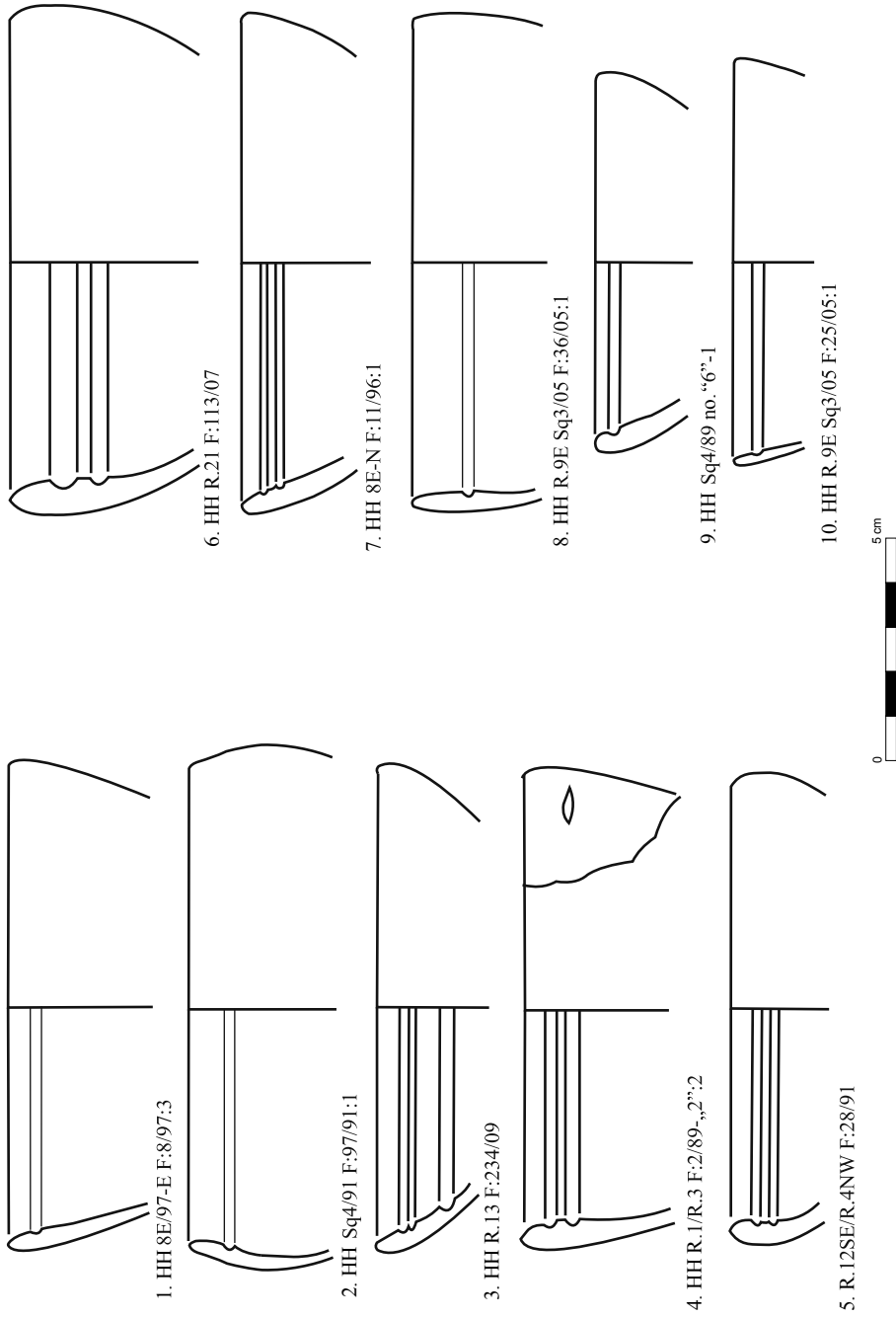
Dorota Mazanek
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terezza_86@op.pl

⁶⁷ JENNINGS, *Berytus* XLIX, 2004–2005, *passim*.

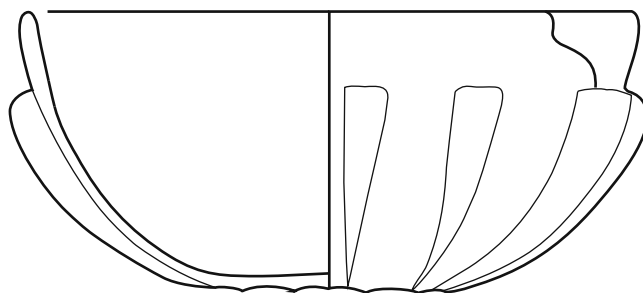
⁶⁸ M.D. NENNA, Les Ateliers de Verriers de l'Égypte Gréco-Romaine. Campagne de Fouilles 2007 sur le site de Beni Salama (Wadi Nâtrun), *ASAE* 84, 2010, pp. 259–317; KUCHARCZYK, *PAM* XIX (Reports 2007), 2010, pp. 56–69.



2. GROUP A. Grooved and linear-cut large bowls (Drawing: D. Mazanek).



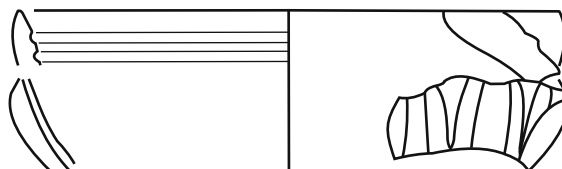
3. GROUP A.1 – Linear-cut grooved small bowls (Drawing: D. Mazanek).



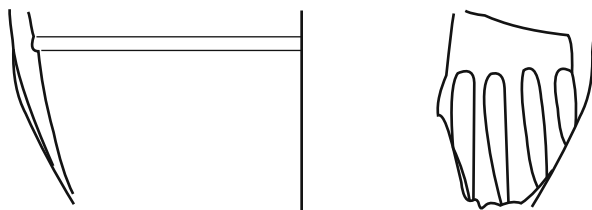
1. HH Sq2/88W F:56/88-5



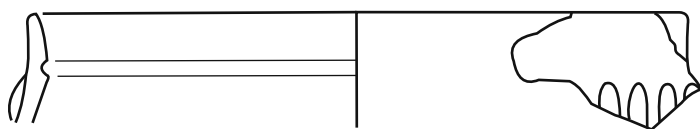
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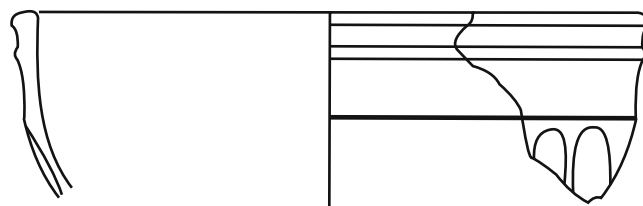
3. HH Sq3/94 F:37/94:4



4. HH 8E-N F:11/96:2

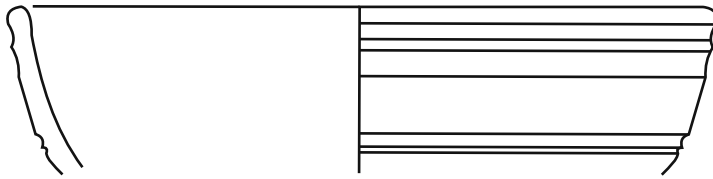


5. HH Sq4/91 S.L.-1

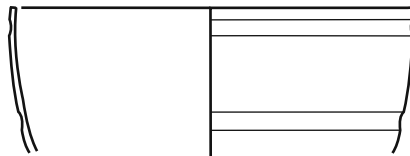


6. HH 8E-N F:2/96:1

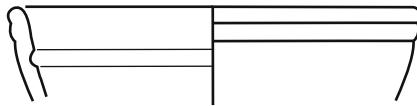




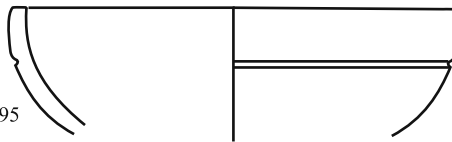
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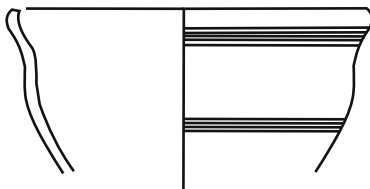
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F:108/06:2



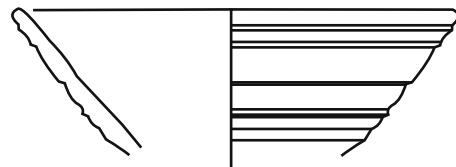
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F:101/06:1



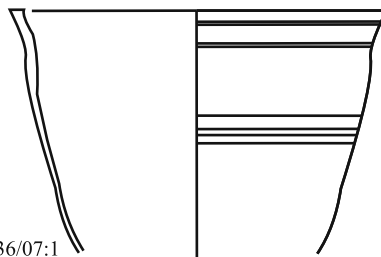
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F:5/95:6



5. HH R.20E F:36/07:2

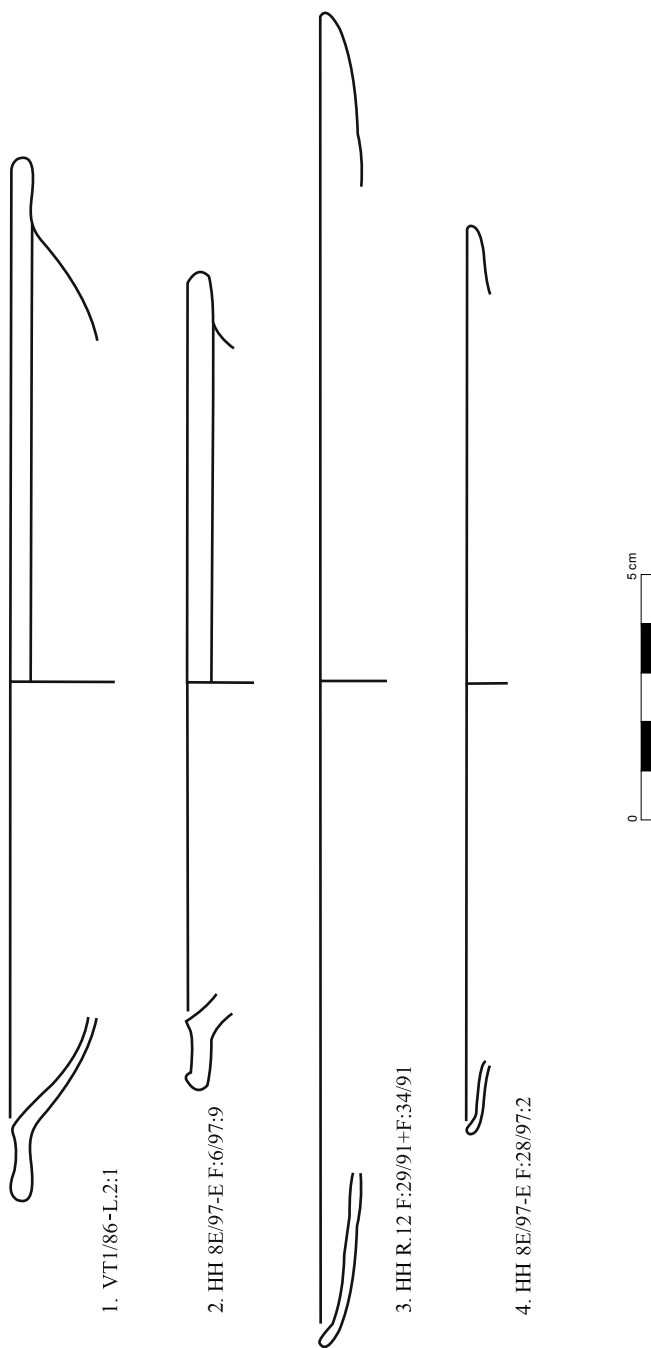


6. HH R. 22 F:67/07:1

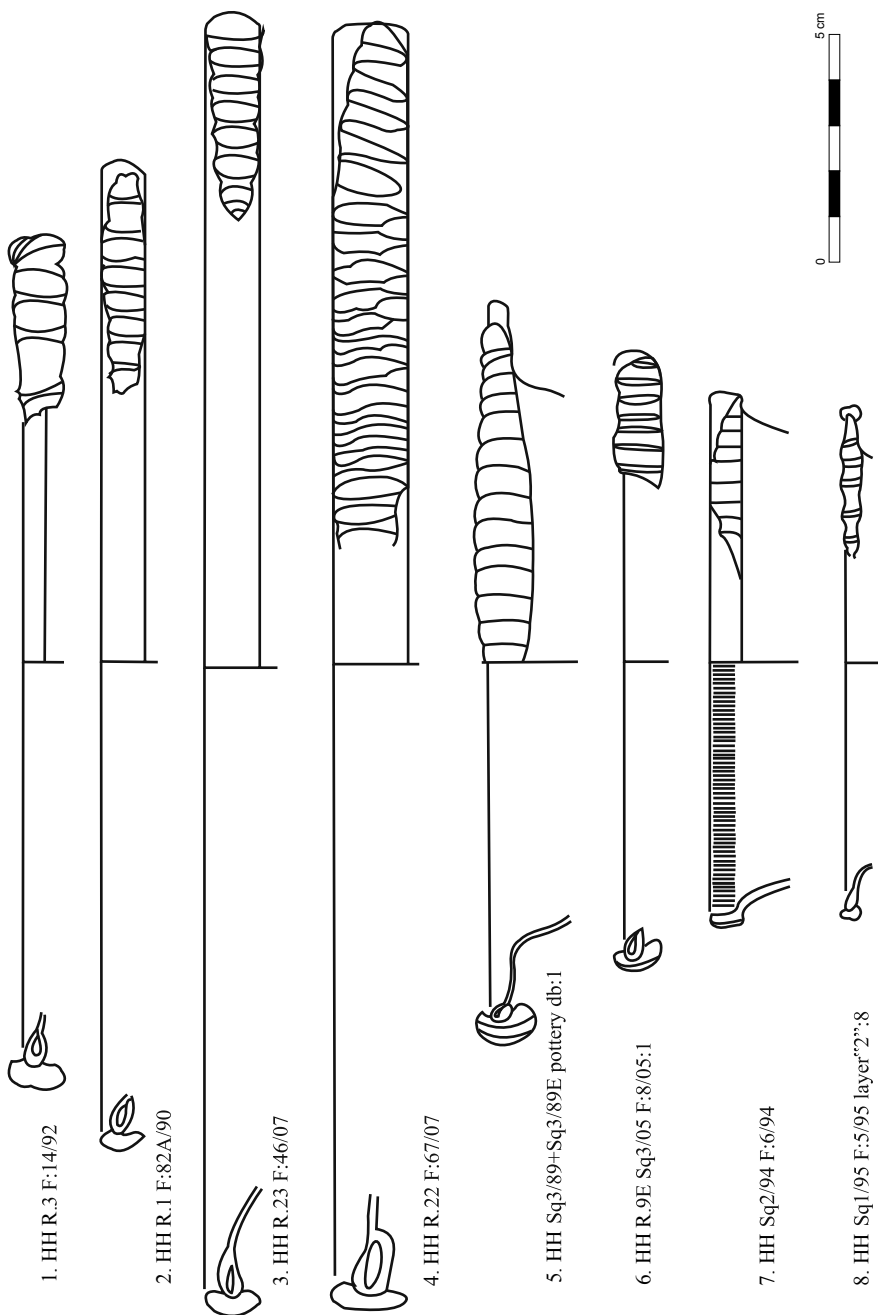


7. HH R.20E F:36/07:1

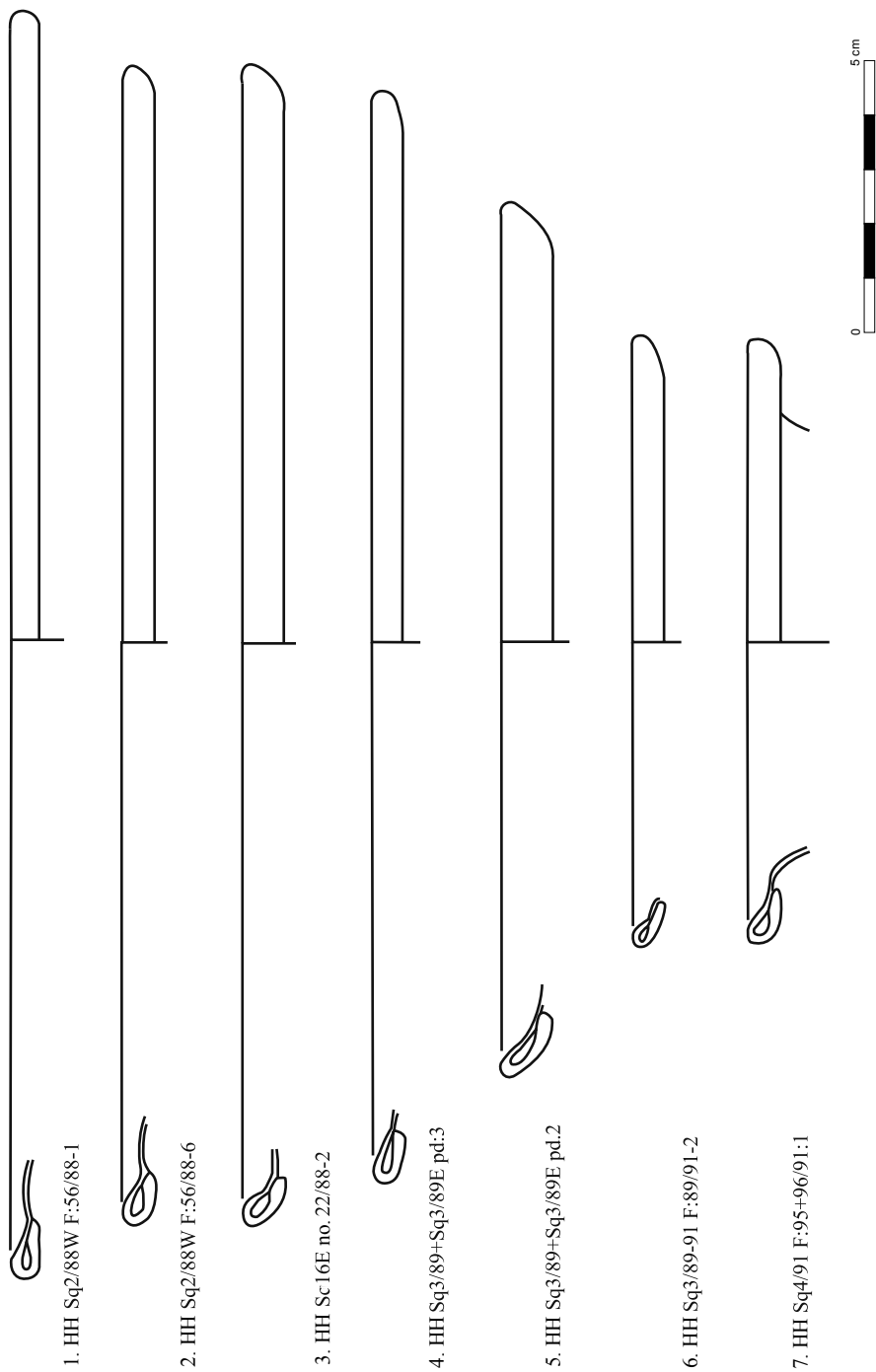




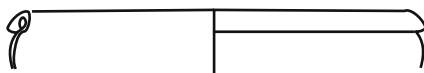
6. GROUP D. Flat plain rims of bowls/dishes (Drawing: D. Mazanek).



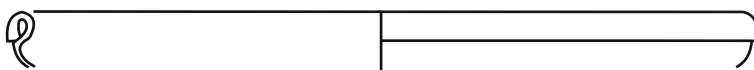
7. GROUP E. Rims with crimped handles and tubular rims (Drawing: D. Mazanek).



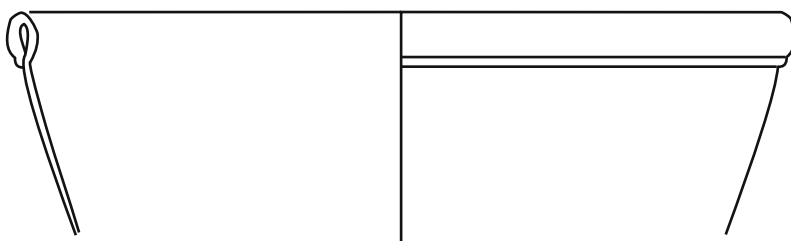
8. GROUP F. Folded out rims (Drawing: D. Mazanek).



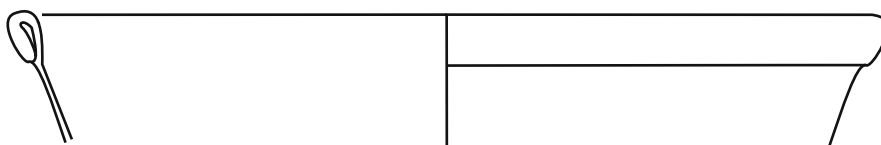
1. HH Sq3/94 F:37/94:3



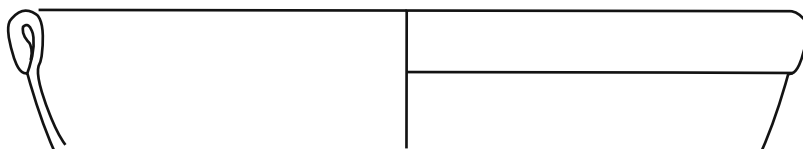
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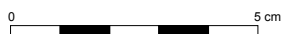
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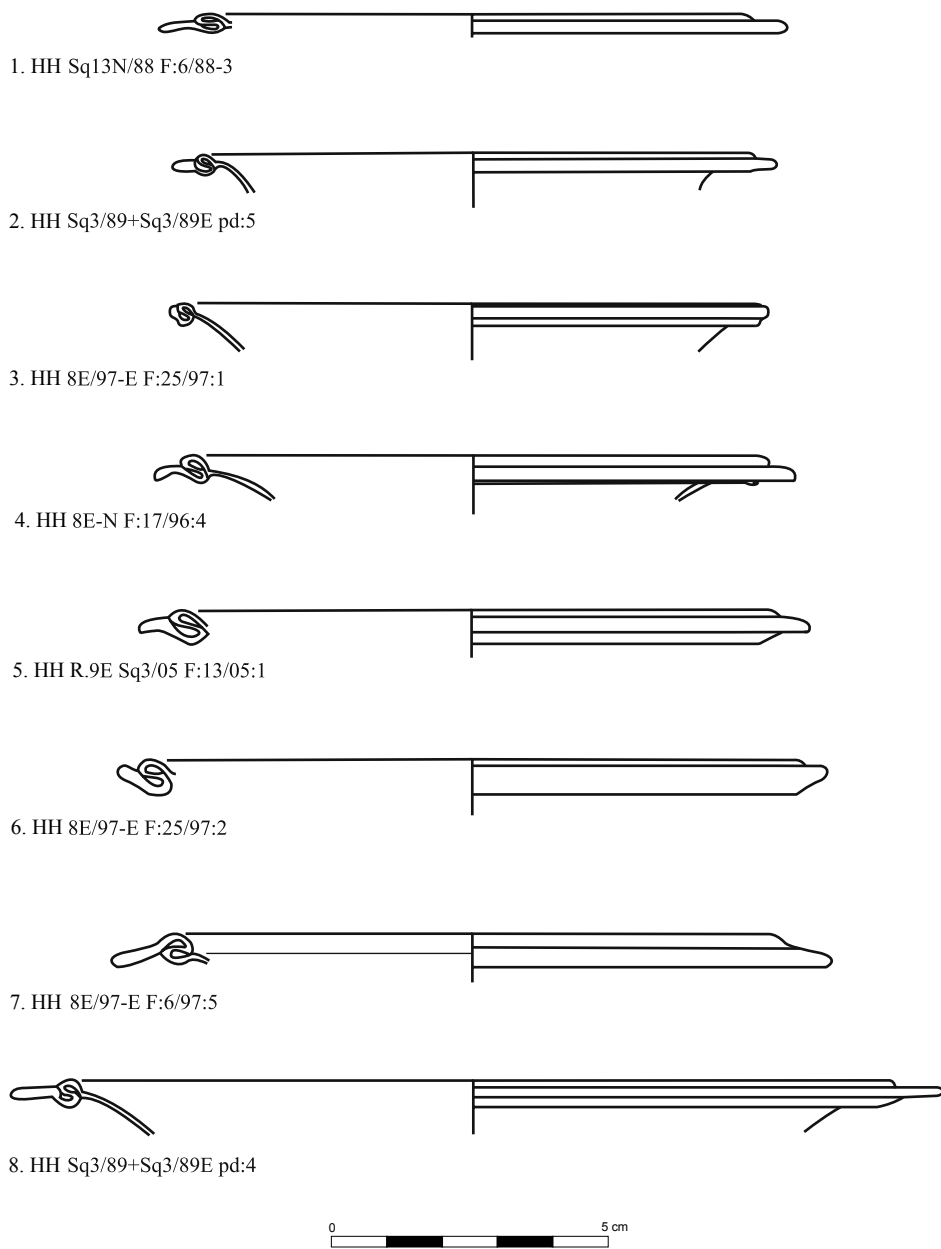


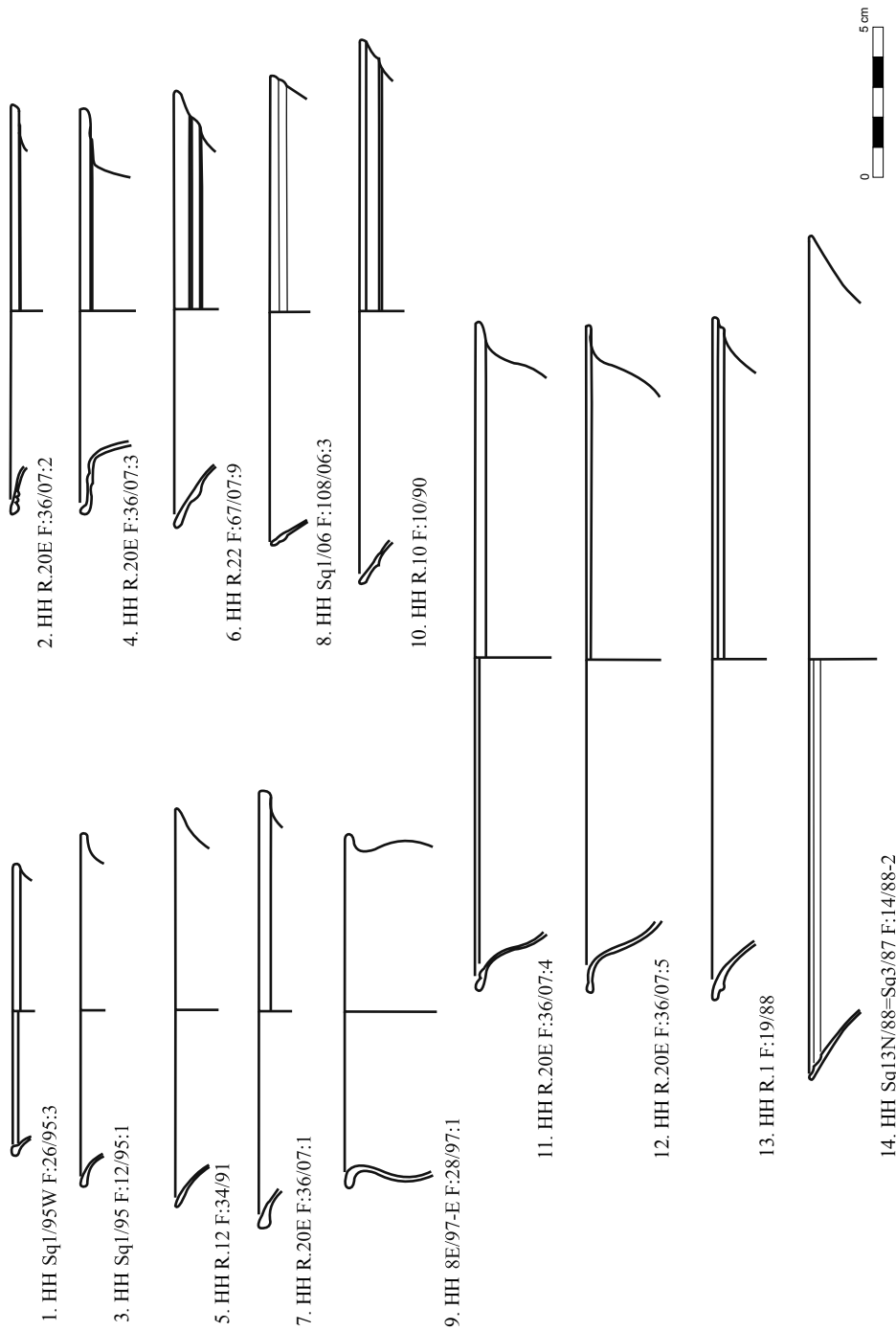
4. HH F:29/98:2



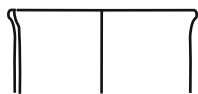
5. HH 8E/97-E F:6/97:2







11. GROUP H. Miscellaneous plain, rounded and flaring rims (Drawing: D. Mazanek).



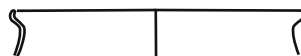
1. HH Sq3/89+Sq3/89E pd:9



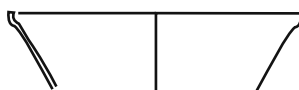
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3. HH Sq3/89+Sq3/89E pd:11



4. HH Sq3/89+Sq3/89E pd:12



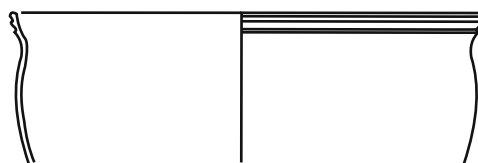
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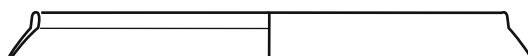
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7. HH R.20E F:36/07:7

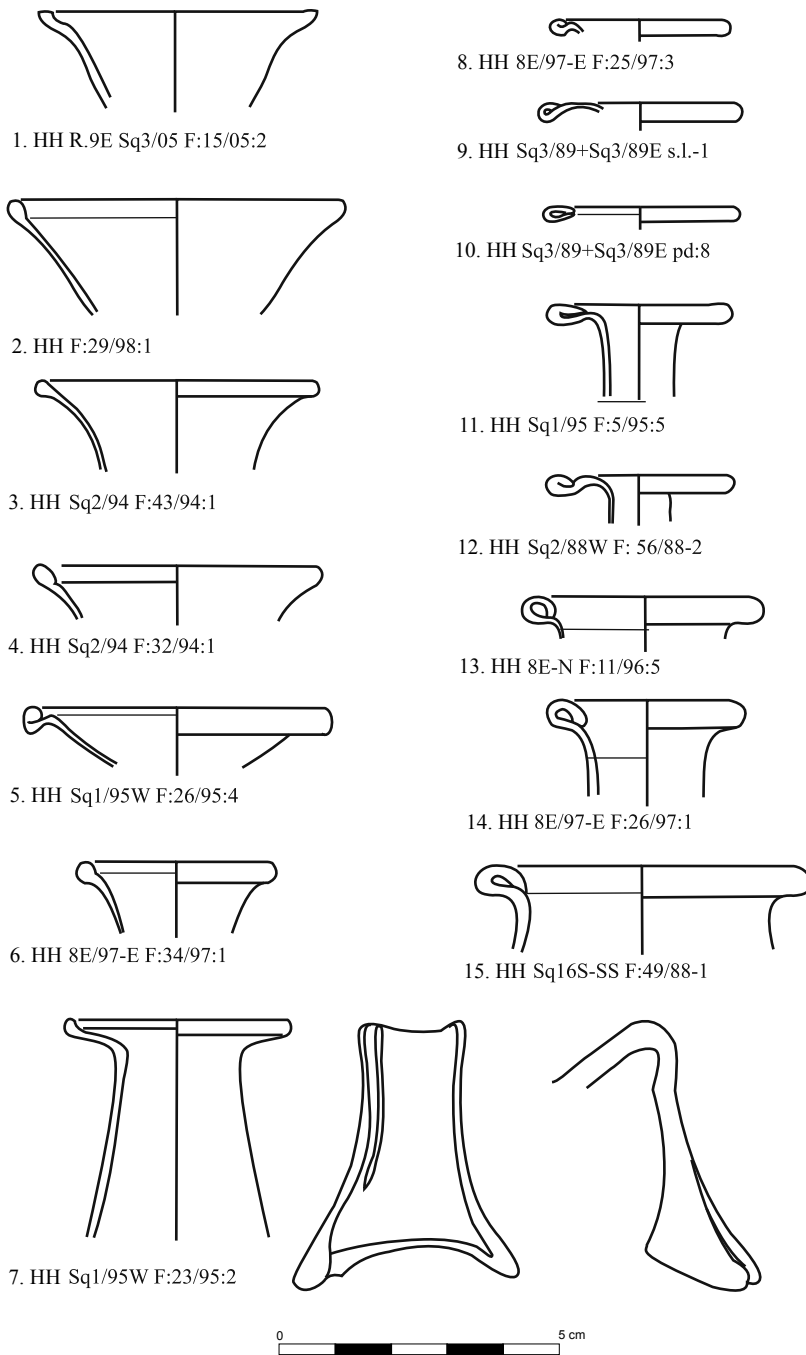


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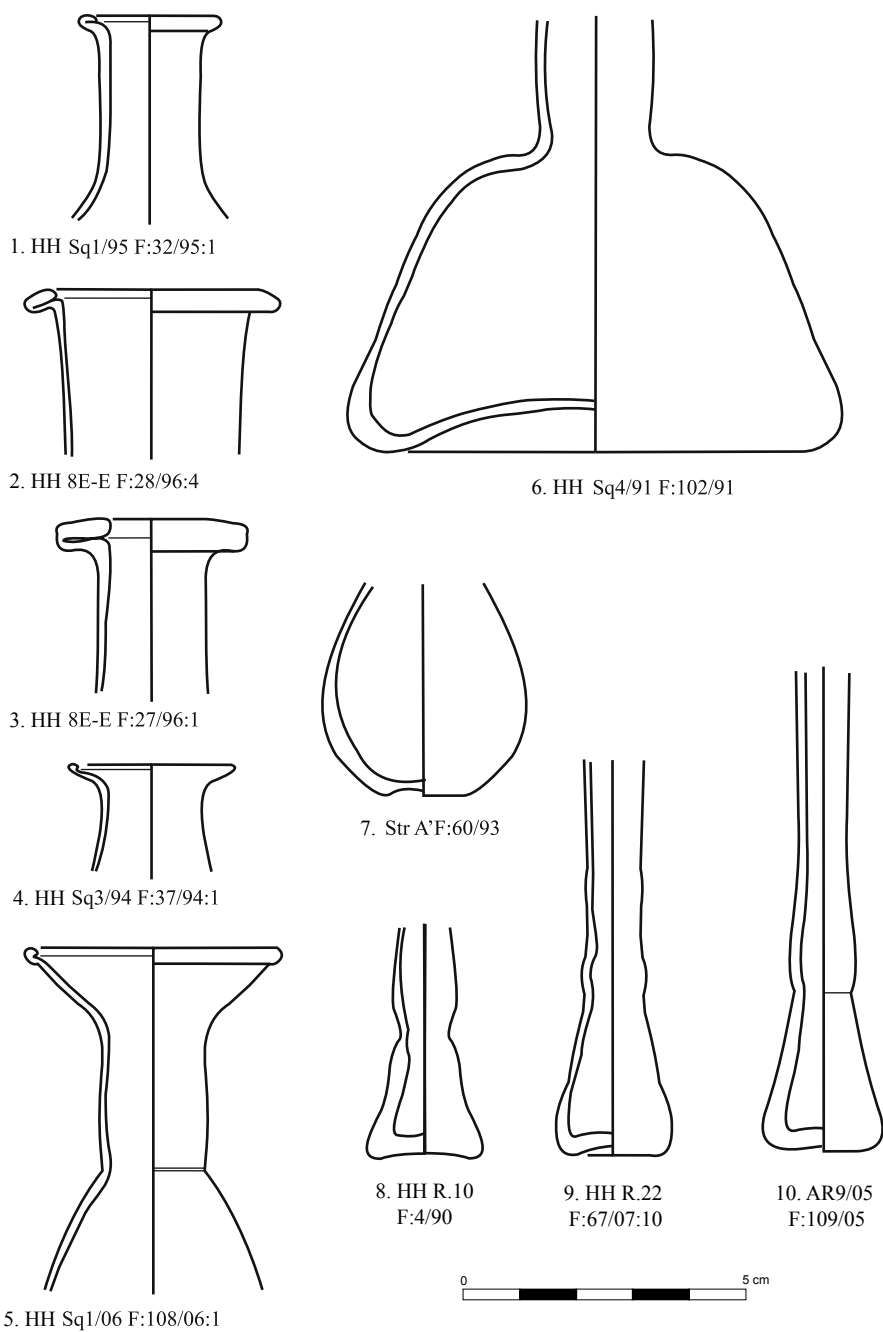


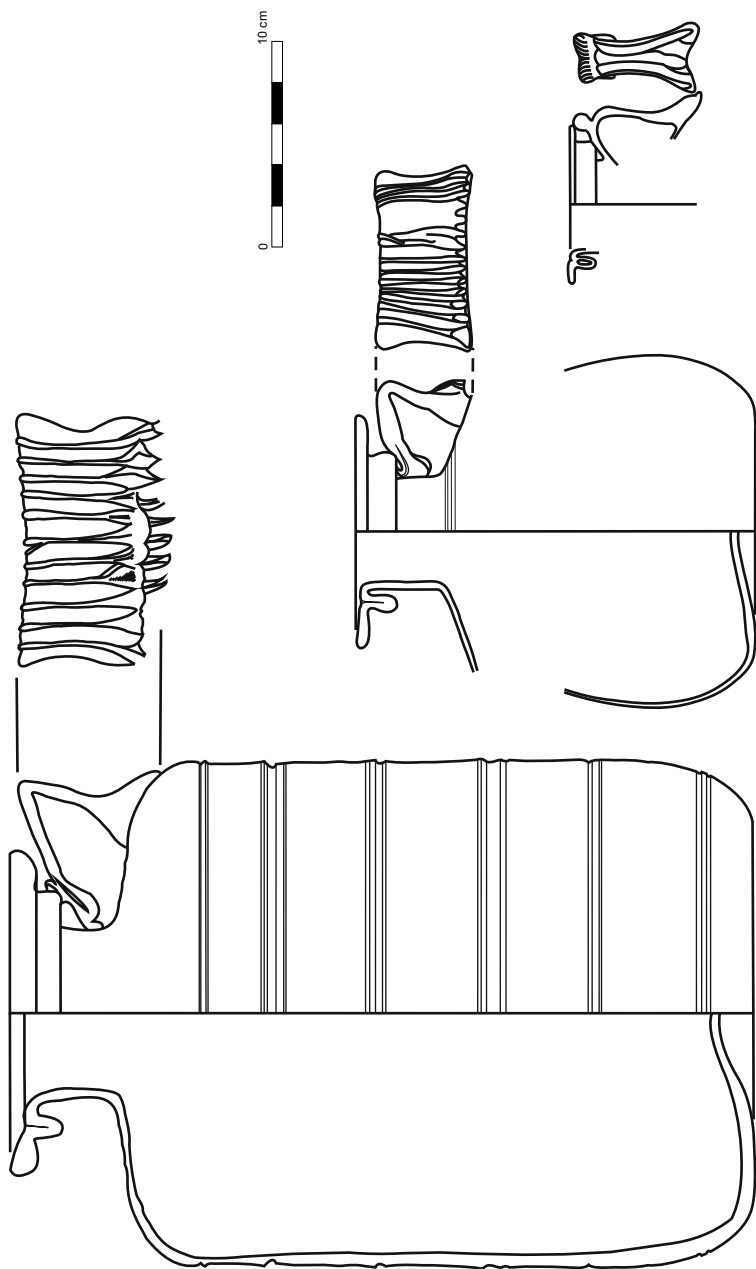
9. HH Sq3/89+Sq3/89E s.l.-2





13. GROUP J. Toilet bottles and unguentaria (Drawing: D. Mazanek).



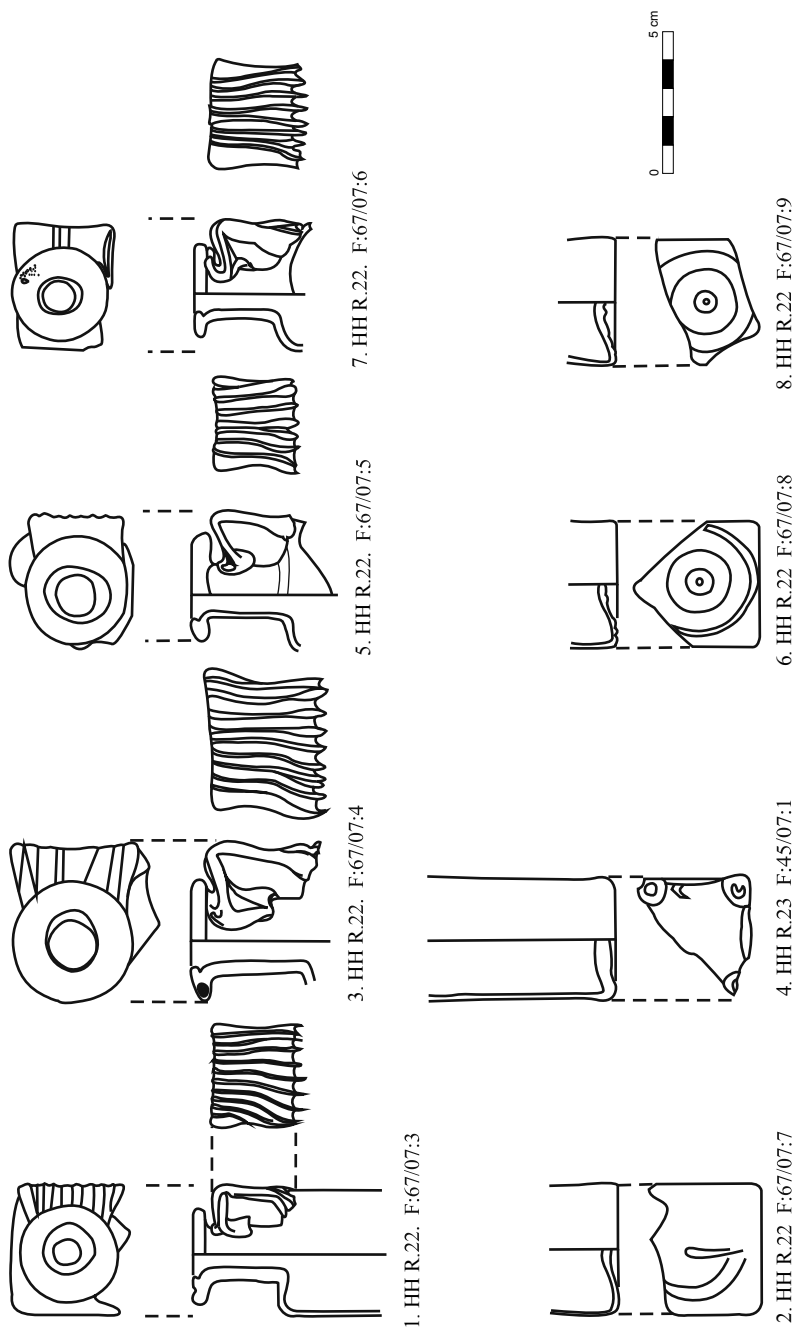


1. HH R.22 F:67/01:1

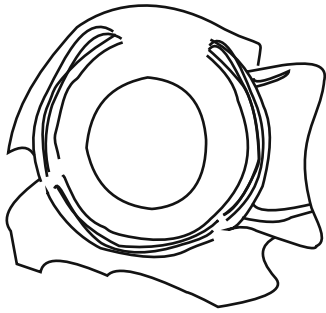
2. HH R.19 F:223/07:1

3. HH R.9W F:45/93

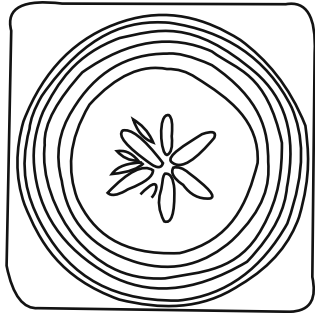
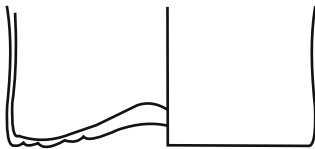
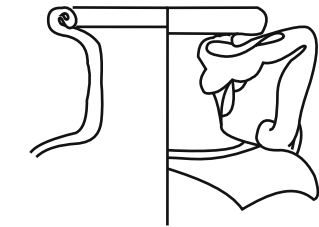
15. GROUP K. Big jugs (Drawing: D. Mazanek).



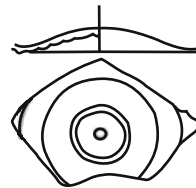
16. GROUP L. Squared bottles (Drawing: D. Mazanek).



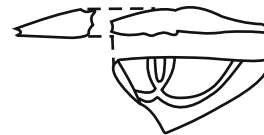
1. HH R.22. F:67/07:2



2. HH R.23 F:46/07:1



3. HH R.1SW S2/89-"1":1



4. HH R. 4 F:62/90:1



5. HH R.9 F:83/93:1



GROUP M



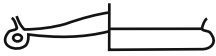
1. HH Sq2/94 F:35/94:1



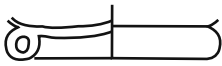
2. HH Sq3/89E (1991) Latr.R.8:1



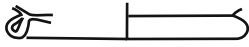
3. HH Sq3/89 "2"-1



4. HH Sq3/94 F:37/94:5



5. HH Sq1/95 F:34/95:1



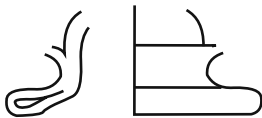
6. HH Sq3/94 F:37/94:6



7. HH Sq3/89+Sq3/89E pd:16



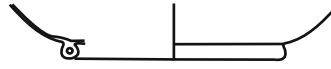
8. HH Sq1/95 F:32/95:2



9. HH 8E-N F:11/96:6



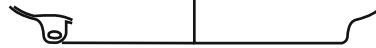
GROUP M.1



1. HH Sq4/91 F:127/91:2



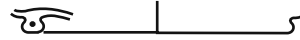
2. HH Sq2/88W F:56/88-3



3. HH Sq13N/88 F:6/88-4



4. HH Sq16E no. 22/88-1



5. HH Sq4/89 no. "6"-2



6. HH Sq1/95 F:5/95 layer "2":16



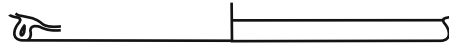
7. HH Sq1/95 F:5/95 layer "2":14



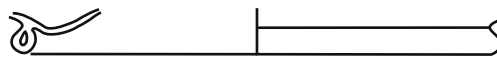
8. HH Sq1/95 F:5/95 layer "2":15



9. HH Sq3/89+Sq3/89E pd:15



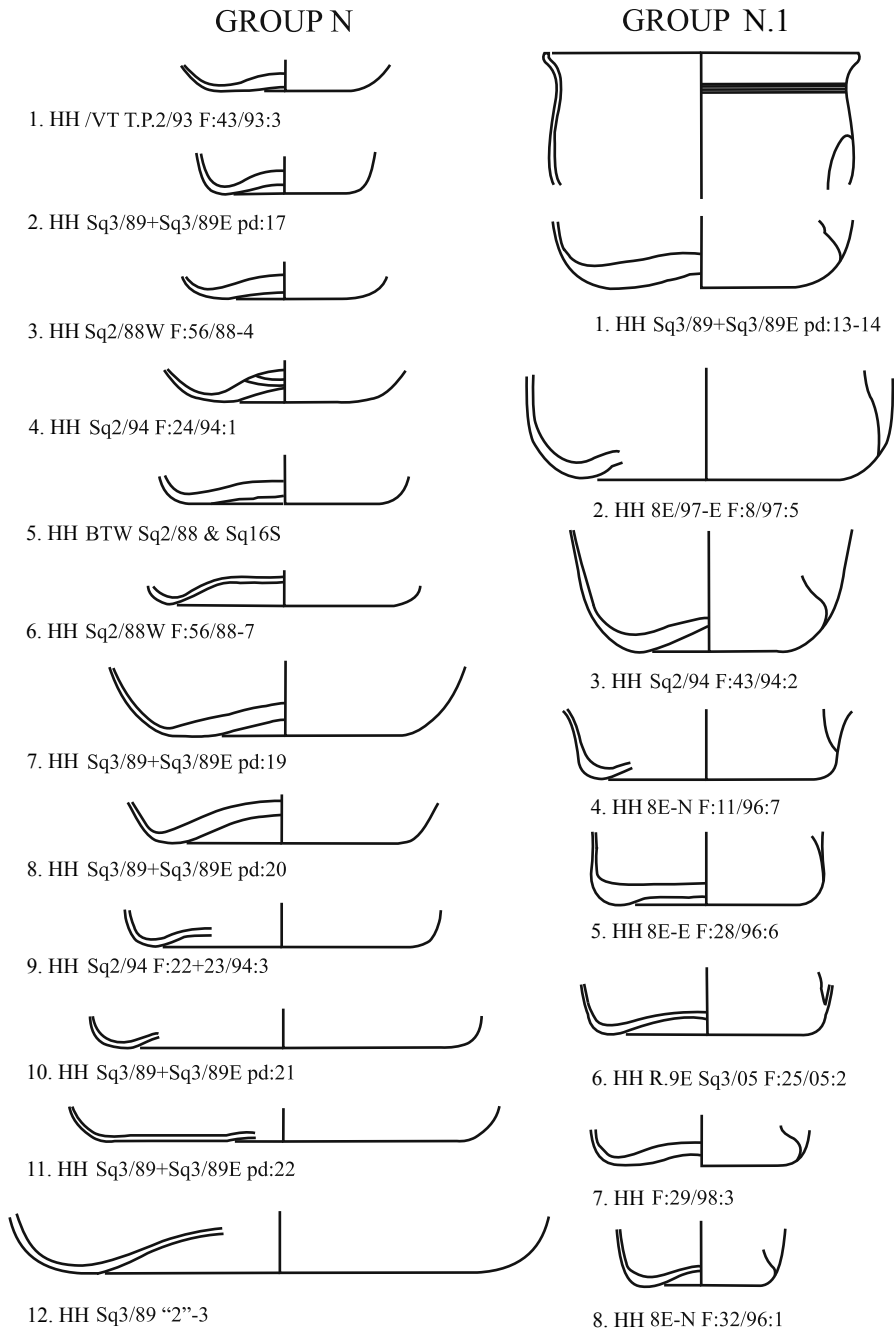
10. HH Sq3/89+Sq3/89 S.L:3



11. HH Sq1/95 F:5/95 layer "2":17



12. HH Sq1/95 F:5/95 layer "2":18



19. GROUPS N and N.1. Concave, pushed-in bases (Drawing: D. Mazanek).