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CYPRIOI LAGYNOI
WITH A FUNNEL SHAPED MOUTH
AND A TWISTED HANDLE¹

Abstract: *Lagynoi with a funnel shaped mouth and a twisted handle are commonly found in Cyprus. They come in a standard type (with a squat version), as well as in at least two variants. Their contexts and distribution suggest that the former were manufactured in southeastern Cyprus, between c. the middle of the 2nd century and the middle of the 1st century BC, whereas the two variants were probably manufactured in the central, southern and northern parts of the island. These vessels further our understanding of the regional distribution patterns of pottery (and by implication perhaps other goods as well) in Hellenistic Cyprus.*

Keywords: *Hellenistic Cyprus; the area of Salamis; lagynoi; regional patterns of pottery production and distribution*

This contribution deals with lagynoi with a funnel-shaped mouth and a twisted handle (Pl. 1: 1). John W. Hayes (1991, 18, 20) cautiously suggested a Cretan source for this class noting that the fabric of examples found at Nea Paphos is ‘visually similar to that of Hadra ware’. Most scholars accepted this attribution, but Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka (1995, 65) expressed scepticism on the grounds that such lagynoi have not been brought to light in Crete. The aim of this paper is to discuss their date, geographical distribution and source; it will be argued that the evidence now available strongly suggests that they were manufactured in eastern Cyprus.

¹ I wish to thank Thomas Kiely for clearing up some issues concerning the lagynoi in the British Museum and for providing me with photos of some of them.

Susan I. Rotroff (2006, 83) defined the term ‘lagynos’ as ‘a type of one-handed, thin-necked pitcher made in a great variety of fabrics from the 3rd to the 1st century’. She noted that a distinction should be made between the plain, undecorated, lagynoi and the fine ones ‘for use at the table and usually covered with a white slip and decorated with painted designs’, observing that the plain ones, which are the earlier of the two, may have emerged about 275 BC, because the two earliest independently dated examples from the Aegean come from contexts seemingly connected with the Chremonidian War (265-261 BC) (cf. Vanderpool *et al.* 1962, 39, no. 50, pl. 21; Schmid 2000, 368, no. 77, pl. 190: a; see further Hübner 2000, 175-178 and Rotroff 2006, 84, notes 65 and 66). The place of origin of the shape is a matter of debate, but its association with wine consumption suggests that it could have been a wine producing centre such as Chios (Retroff 2006, 82-84) or Rhodes.² Cyprus is another candidate, because plain lagynoi are documented there as well in relatively early contexts (Flourentzos 1986, 160, no. 141, fig. 4, pl. 32: 141, and 157, nos 1, 9, fig. 4, pl. 32: 9; Georgiou 2005, 129-130). Some scholars have seen a special connection between lagynoi and the Ptolemaic world, referring among other things to the *λαγυνοφορία* festival instituted by one of the Ptolemies (Zanker 1989, 50-55, 84-84; Berlin 1997, 42-43, notes 102-103).³ If so, it is puzzling that relatively few lagynoi have been found in Alexandria and in some of the regions which formed part of the Ptolemaic Empire.⁴ Still, the shape was very popular in Ptolemaic Cyprus.

Lagynoi in Cyprus

Gabriel Leroux (1913, 30) noted that ‘*Les lagynoi provenant de Chypre forment un groupe distinct*’, and he suggested that a centre for producing lagynoi was located in the island. Alfred Westholm (1956, 59) subsequently recognized that the Cypriote examples belonged to two types. His type 2 is ‘provided with slanting shoulders so that the body is quite carinated, the widest part being marked by a sharp angle. The most conspicuous specimen

² For Rhodian lagynoi found in Cyprus see Sztetyłło 1976, 101, nos 382-383; Hayes 1991, 18-19, Series 1; Sztetyłło 1991, 91, nos 212-213; Papuci-Władyka 1995, 59, 200, no. 360, pl. 47: 360.

³ Schäfer (1968, 112-113), Hübner (2000, 177) and Rotroff (2006, 83) have more cautious assessments. On Egypt as the original source of lagynoi, see Borowicz 2005, note 52.

⁴ Kenrick (1985, 122) expresses surprise at the scarcity of examples at Benghazi, and Berlin (1997, 43) notes that lagynoi are generally uncommon in Palestine; cf. also Borowicz 2005, 42. For Akko-Ptolemais, see, however, Regev 2009-2010, 135-137, nos 81-89.

... has a long neck, tapering upwards and ending in a narrow annular rim. The handle begins just below the rim and runs to the widest part of the body' (Pl. 1: 2). Type 1 by contrast had 'an almost horizontal shoulder and a fairly well marked shoulder line whereas the sides below this are gently curved towards the base. The neck is more or less concave and widens to a funnel-like rim. The handles are of various kinds, sometimes double, sometimes twisted ...' (Pl. 1: 1, 3) (Dray and du Plat Taylor 1937-1939 [1951], 100; Westholm 1956, XII, 59, 75, fig. 23: 4; Schäfer 1968, 111, note 55; Quilici and Quilici Gigli 1975, 89-90, note 55; Jacobsson and Schallin 1985, 88, ad no. 7; Salles and Rey 1993, 242; Berlin 1997, 45; Nys and Åström 2004, 10; Borowicz 2005, 31, no. 2 and 33, note 17, fig. 1; Georgiou 2005, 126; Rotroff 2006, 82; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 712, 714, no. 33).

The lagynoi of Cyprus have been the subject of a good deal of scholarly interest since the time of Westholm. Hayes (1991, 18-21) distinguished nine series of such vessels among the pottery from the House of Dionysos at Nea Paphos, and Jean-François Salles (Salles and Rey 1993, 242) later suggested that the lagynos '*pourrait constituer un bon jalon dans l'évolution des productions régionales*' in Cyprus (see also Papuci-Władyka 1995, 59-60). Moreover, Sebastian Borowicz (2005; see also 2007 [2009]) published a useful study of Cypriote lagynoi focusing on those of the 3rd century BC, and Hans-Günter Buchholz (2010, 706-722) subsequently also dealt with the lagynoi of Cyprus in a comprehensive study.

This paper focuses on one class only: lagynoi with a funnel-shaped mouth with a two-step moulding and a handle shaped like a twisted rope. The standard type corresponds in part to Westholm type 1 (1956, 59, 65) as well as to Dray and du Plat Taylor type D (1937-1939 [1951], 100, Type D), Nea Paphos series 5 (Hayes 1991, 18, 20), and Borowicz form L3 (Borowicz 2005, 32, Form L3).⁵ A squat version of the standard type conforms to Westholm's type 2, and there are at least two variants, which are described below.

The standard type and its variants

The standard form (Pl. 1: 1, 3-5 and Pl. 2: 1) may have one or two grooves at the transition between the neck and the shoulder. The body

⁵ Vessels of related shape but without a funnel-shaped mouth and twisted handle are not included in this investigation, e.g. Hayes 1991, 20, no. 14, and 128, no. 45, fig. 10: 14, pl. 5: 4, and neither are fragments which cannot with certainty be attributed to the type and its variants, e.g. four fragments from Antioch (Waagé 1948, 28, fig. 8, nos 17-20; Rotroff 1997, 226-227, note 35).

is approximately twice as high as the shoulder, and the transition between the two is at times angular. It has a broad ring foot. Such lagynoi come in two sizes: one measuring between 16.5cm and 18.3cm with an average of 17.2cm (cat. nos 4 [Pl. 1: 3], 5-6, 7 [Pl. 1: 4], 8, 10-11, 15 [Pl. 2: 1], 16-18, 21, 23 [Pl. 1: 1] and 25), and a larger one measuring between 20 and 26cm with an average of 22.8cm (cat. nos 1-3, 9, 13, 14 [Pl. 1: 5], 19-20, 22, 24, 26, 28). A squat version (Pl. 2: 2) is similar to the standard type except for its sharply carinated transition between the shoulder and the body. This also comes in two sizes: one measuring 13.5cm and 19.7cm with an average at 16.1cm (cat. nos 31, 32 [Pl. 2: 2], 33-34, 37-38) and another one between 20.6 and 24cm with an average at 22.3cm (cat. nos 35-36).

A variant has a trumpet-shaped mouth; the transition between body and shoulder is usually marked by a sharp carination; the height varies from 21.1 to 28.5cm, with an average at 26.1cm (cat. nos 50 [Pl. 2: 3], 51-58).

Another variant may be named after the find spot Sphagion in northern Cyprus (cat. no. 61 [Pl. 2: 4]). It is related to the previous variant, except that the upper part of its neck is flaring and there are two grooves at the transition between the shoulder and the neck. Its height is 28.5cm.

Fabric(s)

The clay colour of the standard type is described as (hard or soft) pale, light or reddish, beige, buff or buff tan – in one case bright reddish brown (5YR 5/6). The paint verges from sepia to (light, dark, reddish, blackish) brown to (orange) red.

The fabric of the squat version is said to be fine with a bright, pinkish-buff, beige or reddish-yellow colour. The paint verges from (light, reddish) lustrous brown to matt yellowish to red.

Decorative schemes

The funnel-shaped mouth of the standard type and of the squat version (Pl. 1: 1, 3-5 and Pl. 2: 1-2) is covered by dark paint externally; the body commonly has dark encircling bands, often with a wider one at the transition to the shoulder. The latter is often decorated with ivy-scrolls or decorative motives such as fishes or birds – at times above a narrow frieze with a laurel-wreath. In a few cases, the shoulder and body is plain. A zigzag or another decorative pattern often encircles the middle of the neck, occasionally with tooth-like patterned bands above and below. The variant with a trumpet-

shaped mouth (Pl. 1: 5) usually has a simpler decorative scheme consisting of narrow bands round the body and a scroll or dots on the shoulder, which is otherwise left undecorated, as is the mouth. The Sphagion variant is slipped and plain.

Chronology

Some lagynoi of the standard type were found in dated contexts. Cat. no. 3 was unearthed in Tomb 36 at Afentrika, which has a coin-dated *terminus post quem* of c. 240 BC, but continued in use into the 2nd century BC (Dray and du Plat Taylor 1937-1939 [1951], 30). Cat. no. 1 was excavated in Room ΓΕ3 in the House of Dionysos at Nea Paphos, which contained a badly worn coin of Ptolemy IX (117/116-107/106 BC); Hayes (1991, 124) dated the context to about 110-100 BC 'or somewhat later'. Cat. no. 7 (Pl. 1: 4) comes from Loculus K at Agios Seros, Tomb I, which contained pottery of the 2nd and early (?) 1st century BC, as well as a terracotta lamp and glass from the Roman period (Karageorghis 1978, 55-56). Cat. nos 11-12 were found in Tomb 9 at Agia Napa-Makronisos with ceramic material dating from the second half of the 2nd century BC into the first half of the 1st century BC (Hadjisavvas *et al.* 1997, 93-97). Cat. no. 9 comes from a tomb with pottery of the Hellenistic II period and coins of Ptolemaios X (99-89 BC) as well as Roman coins and glass (Karageorghis 1966, 335, fig. 89: a), and cat. no. 10, finally, was found in a 'Fosse' with a coin of the Ptolemaic period (Karageorghis 1966, 335-337).

There is no independent dating evidence for the squat version, but two examples of the variant with a trumpet-shaped mouth (cat. nos 54-55), were found in a tomb at Idalion with inhumations from periods Hellenistic I to Roman I; among the tomb gifts were Ptolemaic coins dated to 107-101 BC and 80-58 BC (Karageorghis 1967, 297, ad 9). Cat. no. 53 comes from Tomb 21 at Ypsonas, which contained (late) Hellenistic pottery and a Roman lamp of the first half of the 1st century AD (Papageorgiou 1990, 948, T. 21/9, fig. 49, T. 21/14, fig. 50, T. 21/22, fig. 51 and 951, T. 21/43, fig. 53). Cat. no. 51 was unearthed in a partially looted tomb at Meneou, which among other things contained a bronze coin of Ptolemaios IX Soter, who ruled from 116 to 110 BC, 109 to 107 BC and 88 to 81 BC, as well as finds from the early Imperial period. Cat. no. 59 which may be of this variant was found in Tomb 8 in the necropolis of Agios Ermogenis at Kourion associated with a burial with a Rhodian amphora stamped with the name of the eponym ΔΑΜΩΝ, who is currently dated at about 110 BC (McFadden

1946, 465, fig. 10 and 472, no. 18; for the date of the eponym, cf. Finkielsztejn 2001, 195, tab. 21).

Based on this evidence it seems likely that the standard type emerged in the third quarter of the 2nd century BC or possibly slightly earlier and continued to be used into the first half of the 1st century BC. The squat version probably had a similar time range. The variant with a trumpet-shaped mouth may have appeared slightly later and continued in use through at least the first half of the 1st century BC. The Sfagion variant probably had a similar date range.

Contexts

The vast majority of the lagynoi under consideration with a known provenance come from tombs (cat. nos 3, 7-12, 29-31, 39, 42, 47-48, 51-55, 59), but a few have been found in domestic contexts (cat. nos 1-2, 41, 43-46, 49).

Geographical Distribution

The standard type is mainly distributed in southeastern Cyprus (Pl. 3: 1): six examples (cat. nos 4-8 and 30) were found at Salamis, two at Stylos (cat. nos 9-10), two at Agia Napa-Makronisos (cat. nos 11-12), two at Kiti (cat. nos 13-14). Three examples originate from Nea Paphos (cat. nos 1-2 and 29). The squat version has a similar distribution (Pl. 3: 1): one example was found at Komi Kebir (cat. no. 31), Salamis (cat. no. 32), Kiti (cat. no. 33), and presumably Agia Napa-Makronisos (cat. no. 39). The predominance of eastern Cyprus remains unaltered if one includes the examples which could not be placed with certainty in either category: of these one was found at Palaiokastros (cat. no. 41), Tsambres (cat. no. 42), four at Agios Filon (cat. nos 43-46), two at Agia Napa-Makronisos (cat. nos 47-48) and one (presumably) at Panagia Emathousa-Aradippou (cat. no. 49). The distribution of the variant with a trumpet-shaped mouth is different (Pl. 3: 2): it extends from Idalion (cat. nos 54-55) in central Cyprus, to Meneou (cat. no. 51), Kofilou (cat. no. 52) and Ypsonas (cat. no. 53) in the coastal area to the south, with an outlier at Kharcha in the northern littoral of the island (cat. no. 50). The only documented find spot of the Sfagion variant (cat. no. 61) is Sfagion itself in the area of Myrtou in northwestern Cyprus (Pl. 3: 2).

Geographical source(s)

Westholm (1956, 65) seems implicitly to have regarded the lagynoi under review here as Cypriot products, but he refrained from suggesting any specific production centre for them in the island. Yet, the geographical distribution strongly suggests that the standard type and the squat versions were probably manufactured in the same workshop (or workshops) in eastern and southeastern Cyprus, possibly located in the Salamis area. Some of these – in particular the ones from Salamis – are so similar that they must surely originate from the same centre of production.

By contrast, the variant with a trumpet-shaped mouth is mainly geographically restricted to a north-south oriented central zone of southern Cyprus. They were probably manufactured in more than one centre, but the specimens from Idalion (cat. nos 54-55) are so similar that they must have been made by the same (group of) potter(s). The only possible clue to the geographical source of the Sfagion variant (cat. no. 61) is Sfagion itself.

Conclusion: regional distribution patterns of pottery in Hellenistic Cyprus

In the last decades a better understanding has come about of the regional distribution patterns of pottery in Hellenistic Cyprus. It seems that the island had two major zones of pottery distribution: one comprising western Cyprus and another central/eastern Cyprus (Lund 1999, 12-13 and *passim*; Berlin and Pilacinski 2003 [2004], 201; Lund 2006).

The distribution pattern of our lagynoi generally supports this pattern and adds a further dimension to this emerging picture by implying that central/eastern Cyprus was itself subdivided into at least two discrete distribution zones: one comprising the central part of the Mesaoria plain extending northwards and southwards from Ledra,⁶ and the other comprising southeastern Cyprus. The production centres of the standard type and squat version of our lagynoi were probably located in or around Salamis. The Karpasia Peninsula apparently absorbed pottery from both zones and may turn out to have constituted a ceramic sub-region on its own. Yet, the occurrence of three lagynoi with funnel-shaped mouth and twisted

⁶ The central part of the island is dominated by lagynoi of Westholm type 2 (like Pl. 1: 2). See Lund, forthcoming.

handles in Nea Paphos in southwestern Cyprus (cat. nos 1-2, 29) shows that these ceramic distribution zones were not mutually exclusive.

These tentative conclusions are offered in the hope that they may serve as a basis for establishing models for the exchange of goods in Hellenistic Cyprus that can stand the test of time as more diverse evidence becomes available. The logical next step will be to look into the distribution of non-ceramic artefacts in order to find out if they adhere to the same pattern or not (see Lund 2006).

Catalogue

Standard type

1. Nea Paphos, The House of Dionysos. Inv. no. OΔ 2629. Room ΓΕ3, no. 45. Near-complete, restored. Ht.: 23.9cm (Hayes 1991, 20, no. 14 and 128, no. 45, fig. 10: 14; pl. 5: 3).

2. Nea Paphos, The House of Aion. Inv. no. AN 11/83. Near-complete, restored. Approximate ht.: 26cm (Karageorghis 1984, 953, fig. 152; Papuci-Władyka 1995, 65; Rotroff 1997, 226-227, note 35; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 714, no. 7).

3. Afentrika, Tomb 36, no. 34. Completely preserved. Ht.: 22cm (Dray and du Plat Taylor 1937-1939 [1951], 63, no. 34 and 100, fig. 49, pl. 25: 2; Borowicz 2005, 32, no. 10, 38, note 62, fig. 1; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 715, no. 66: a).

4. Salamis. The British Museum. Inv. no. GR 1881.8-24.50, Ohnefalsch-Richter 1881. Completely preserved. Ht.: 17.6-8cm (Smith and Pryce 1926, 17, pl. 20: 13); Tatton-Brown 1997, 46, 94; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 714, no. 2 with the erroneous provenance '*Wahrscheinlich* Marion'). Pl. 1: 3.

5. Salamis. The British Museum. Inv. no. GR 1881.8-24.56, Ohnefalsch-Richter 1881. Completely preserved. Ht.: 15.2cm (Smith and Pryce 1926, 17, pl. 20: 14).

6. Salamis. The British Museum. Inv. no. GR 1881.8-24.54, Ohnefalsch-Richter 1881. Completely preserved. Ht.: 17.2cm (Smith and Pryce 1926, 17, pl. 20: 16).

7. Salamis, Agios Seros Tomb 1, Loculus K. Completely preserved. Ht.: 17cm (Karageorghis 1978, 42, no. 6, pl. 28: 6 and 48: 6; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 715, no. 61, fig. 339: a). Pl. 1: 4.

8. Salamis, Agios Seros, Tomb 1, Loculus Λ. Near-complete, restored. Ht.: 19cm (Karageorghis 1978, 43, no. 3, pl. 29: 3; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 715, no. 62).

9. Styllos, 'Kokkina', Tomb 1. Completely preserved. Ht.: *c.* 20cm (Karageorghis 1966, 335, fig. 89: a; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 715, no. 54).

10. Styllos, 'Kokkina', Fosse D, associated with the latest of two burials. Completely preserved. Ht.: *c.* 18cm (Karageorghis 1966, 337, fig. 89: c; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 715, no. 56).

11. Agia Napa-Makronisos, Tomb 9. Completely preserved. Ht.: 17cm (Hadjisavvas *et al.* 1997, 95, no. 6, figs 80-81).

12. Agia Napa-Makronisos, Tomb 9. Upper part. Preserved Ht.: *c.* 12cm (Karageorghis 1985, 900, no. 11, fig. 12; Rotroff 1997, 226-227, note 35; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 718, no. 72).

13. Kiti. The Metropolitan Museum, New York (?), formerly in the Cesnola Collection. Completely preserved. Ht.: *c.* 23.5cm (Cesnola 1894, pl. 138, no. 1000; Leroux 1913, 32, no. 49; Hennessy 1954, 37, note 73; Westholm 1956, XIII, 59, fig. 23: 2; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 718, no. 80, fig. 339: 3).

14. Kiti. The Metropolitan Museum, New York (?), formerly in the Cesnola Collection. Completely preserved. Ht.: *c.* 23.5cm (Cesnola 1894, pl. 138, no. 1001; Leroux 1913, 32, no. 48; Myres 1914, 118, no. 960; Westholm 1956, XIII, 65, fig. 28: 9; Karageorghis *et al.* 1997, 152-153, ad no. 53; Salter 2008, 146, ad no. 127; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 718, no. 79, fig. 338: i). Pl. 1: 5.

15. The Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. Inv. no. D 432. Completely preserved. Ht. *c.* 17cm (Westholm 1956, XIII, 65, fig. 28: 8; Salter 2008, 146, ad no. 127; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 715, no. 68). Pl. 2: 1.

16. The Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. Inv. no. 1984/VI-5/3. Previously in the Lyssarides Collection, Nicosia. Completely preserved. Ht.: 17.6cm (Karageorghis 1985, 900, no. 11, fig. 12).

17. The Pierides Foundation Museum. Completely preserved. Ht.: 18.1cm (Karageorghis *et al.* 1985, 250, no. 250; Webb 2001, ad no. 194; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 718, no. 74).

18. The Eretz Israel Museum, Tel Aviv. Inv. no. MHP 23760. Completely preserved. Ht.: 16.5cm (Karageorghis *et al.* 1997, 152-153, no. 84).

19. The University of Melbourne. Inv. no. 1987.0213. Previously in the Penha Collection. Inv. no. 282, IA3.915. Completely preserved. Ht.: 21.9cm (Salter 2008, 146, no. 127).

20. University of Michigan, College of Architecture, formerly in the Cesnola Collection. Completely preserved. Ht.: 20.9cm (*Cypriote and Classical Antiquities* 1928, 16, no. 68; van Ingen 1933, 26, pl. 10: 24; Westholm 1956, XIII, fig. 28: 7; Salter 2008, 146, ad no. 127; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 718, no. 82).

21. From Cyprus. Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Inv. no. 21.3. Given by A. B. Wace 1921. Completely preserved. Ht.: 15.4cm (Lamb 1936, 52, no. 23, pl. 30; Karageorghis *et al.* 1999, 50, no. 90; Webb 2001, 7, ad no. 194; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 718, no. 86).

22. Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum. Inv. no. O 12450. Completely preserved. Ht.: 23.6cm (Büsing-Kolbe 1978, 79, pl. 39: 5: '*wird wohl auch aus Zypern stammen*'; Jacobsson and Schallin 1985, 88, ad no. 7; Rotroff 1997, 226-227, note 35).

23. From Cyprus. The Collection of Classical and Near Eastern Antiquities in the National Museum of Denmark. Inv. no. 6543. Completely preserved. Ht.: 18.3cm (Blinkenberg and Friis Johansen 1931, 143, pl. 183: 3; Hayes 1991, 20, ad no. 14; Nys and Åström *et al.* 2004, 22, no. 184; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 71, no. 98). Pl. 1: 1.

24. From Cyprus. The Museum of Mediterranean Antiquities, Stockholm. Inv. no. MM Acc 902. Ht.: 21.7cm.⁷

25. From Cyprus. The Museum of Mediterranean Antiquities, Stockholm. Inv. no. MM Acc 913. Ht.: 17.5cm (Karageorghis *et al.* 2003, 149-150, no. 179).⁸

26. Whereabouts unknown, formerly in the collection of Benno Rothenberg. Completely preserved. Ht.: 26cm (Buchholz 2010, 719, no. 100).⁹

27. Whereabouts unknown, presumably found by Alexander Palma di Cesnola. Completely preserved (Cesnola 1882, pl. 19, no. 20; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 715, no. 58).

28. Whereabouts unknown, formerly in the collection of Desmond Morris. Inv. no. DM-WWP-32. Completely preserved. Ht.: 22.4cm (Morris 1985, 228, pl. 260; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 718, no. 87: a, fig. 339: c).

Probably the standard version

29. Nea Paphos, The Tombs of the Kings. The mouth is missing. Preserved ht.: c. 22.2cm (Karageorghis 1986, 856, fig. 88; Borowicz 2005, 32, no. 11, 37-38, note 58, fig. 1; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 714, no. 8).

⁷ Retrieved from http://collections.smvk.se/pls/mm/rigby.VisaObjekt?pin_masidn=3201505 (status as of Feb. 10th, 2014).

⁸ http://collections.smvk.se/pls/mm/rigby.VisaObjekt?pin_masidn=3205113 (status as of Feb. 10th, 2014).

⁹ Retrieved from <http://www.archaeological-center.com/en/auctions/31-435> (status as of Feb. 10th, 2014).

30. Salamis, Agios Seros Tomb 1, Ante-chamber. Fragmentary. Restored ht.: 19cm (Karageorghis 1978, 34-35, no. 21, pl. 22: 21; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 715, no. 60).

The squat version

31. Komi Kabir. The Museum of Cyprus. Inv. no. 1934/III-13/4. Completely preserved. Ht.: 13.5cm (Marangou *et al.* 1989, 63, fig. 79).

32. Salamis. The British Museum. Inv. no. GR 1881.8-24.55, Ohnefalsch-Richter 1881. Completely preserved. Ht.: 16cm (Smith and Pryce 1926 17, pl. 20: 18). Pl. 2: 2.

33. Kiti. The Metropolitan Museum, New York. Inv. no. 74.51.386, formerly in the Cesnola Collection. Completely preserved. Ht.: 19.7cm (Cesnola 1894, pl. 143, no. 1066; Leroux 1913, 32, no. 47; Myres 1914, 118, no. 959; Westholm 1956, XIII, 65, fig. 28: 10; Masson 1984, 231; Karageorghis *et al.* 2000, 279, no. 451; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 718, no. 78, fig. 339: e).

34. 'Proviendrait de la Cyrénaïque.' Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (Cinquantenaire), Bruxelles. Inv. no. A 1885. Complete except for a (restored) handle. Ht.: 15.5cm (Mayence and Verhoogen 1949, pl. 2: 13).

35. The Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. Inv. no. 1968/V-30/294. Completely preserved. Ht.: 24cm (Lubsen-Admiraal and Crouwel 1989, 176, no. 216; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 718, no. 71).

36. Hamilton Art Gallery, Victoria. Inv. no. 668. Completely preserved. Ht.: 20.6cm (Webb 1997, 41-43, no. 171, pl. 5; Webb 2001, 79, ad no. 194).

37. University of Michigan, College of Architecture, formerly in the Cesnola Collection (C-P. 264). Completely preserved. Ht.: 16cm (*Cypriote and Classical Antiquities* 1928, 16, no. 68; van Ingen 1933, 26, pl. 10: 23; Westholm 1956, XIII, 65, fig. 29: 2; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 718, no. 83).

38. Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Inv. no. 88.x. Complete except for missing mouth. Restored Ht.: 18.1cm (Lamb 1936, 52, no. 25, pl. 30; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 718, no. 85).

Probably the squat version

39. Agia Napa-Makronisos, Tomb 16. Upper part with handle (Hadjisavvas *et al.* 1997, 136, no. 24, figs 116, 118).

40. The Museum of Cyprus. The upper part of the neck seems to be broken off (Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 718, no. 73, fig. 339: h. The top of the rim may be broken off).

Standard type or the squat version

41. Palaiokastros, 'Quadrante G5 ... materiale rinvenuto sul pavimento'. Neck (Quilici 1971, 79, no. 61, note 122, fig. 21).

42. Tsambres, Tomb 6. 'Type D... Sherds' (Dray and du Plat Taylor 1937-1939 [1951], 35, 100).

43. Agios Filon, Area F. Base (du Plat Taylor 1980, 183, no. 133, fig. 16).

44. Agios Filon, Area F. Base (du Plat Taylor 1980, 183, no. 135, fig. 16).

45. Agios Filon, Area BB. Fragment of the rim (du Plat Taylor 1980, 204, no. 272, pl. 28: 4.2; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 715, no. 66: b).

46. Agios Filon, Area BB. Two shoulder fragments (du Plat Taylor 1980, 204, no. 273, pl. 28: 3.4; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 715, no. 66: c).

47. Agia Napa-Makronisos, Tomb 11 (Hadjisavvas *et al.* 1997, 108, no. 26, figs 88, 92).

48. Agia Napa-Makronisos, Tomb 10. Neck and body fragment. Preserved Ht.: c. 14.5cm (Hadjisavvas *et al.* 1997, 101, no. 7, figs 85-86. A fragmentary twisted handle Hadjisavvas *et al.* 1997, 101, no. 6, figs 85-86 may or may not belong to the same vessel).

49. Panagia Emathousa-Aradippou. Inv. no. 99.3628.1.30. Upper part of the body including rim, neck, shoulder and handle (Lund 2006, 202, no. FW7.103, fig. 109. It is possible that fragments of three bases and sides from the site come from lagynoi of the same series, Lund 2006, 202-203, nos FW7.104-106, fig. 109).

Variant with trumpet-shaped mouth

50. Allegedly from Kharcha. The Nicholson Museum at the University of Sydney. Inv. no. 61.116. Completely preserved. Ht.: 21.1cm (Webb 2001, 79, no. 194). Pl. 2: 3.

51. Meneou, a partly looted tomb. Complete. Ht.: 25.5cm (Karageorghis 1976, 852, fig. 33; Flourentzos 1996, 60; Borowicz 2005, 32, no. 13, 40, note 71, fig. 1).

52. Kofinou, Tomb 4. Complete. Ht.: c. 28.5cm (Karageorghis 1960, 295, fig. 71; Rotroff 1997, 226-227, fig. 35).

53. Ypsonas, Tomb 21. Limassol District Museum. Inv. no. LM 1249, T 21/33. Completely preserved. Ht.: 22.2-22.5cm (Papageorghiou 1990, 948, T. 21/33, fig. 52; Hadjisavvas (ed.) 2010, 181, no. 150).

54. Idalion, 'Vrontolaktis' to the west of the village, a tomb with inhumations. Completely preserved. Ht.: c. 32cm (Karageorghis 1967, 295, no. 9, fig. 54; Karageorghis *et al.* 1997, 152-153, ad no. 53; Rotroff 1997, 226-227, note 35; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 715, no. 36).

55. Idalion, 'Vrontolaktis' to the west of the village, a tomb with inhumations. Completely preserved. Ht.: c. 31cm (Karageorghis 1967, 295, no. 9, fig. 54; Karageorghis *et al.* 1997, 152-153, ad no. 53; Rotroff 1997, 226-227, note 35; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 715, no. 36).

56. The National Museum, Athens. Inv. no. 11889. Completely preserved. Ht.: 23.2cm (Karagiōrgīs 2003, no. 44).

57. The Brock University Collection. Inv. no. C-71-12, purchased from Folio Fine Art Ltd., London, no. A9185. Completely preserved. Ht.: 20cm (Robertson 1986, 24, no. 89; Webb 2001, 79, ad no. 194; Salter 2008, 146, ad no. 127).

58. Mainz, Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum. Inv. no. O 23140. Excavated by Ohnefalsch-Richter. Restored, but complete. Ht.: 24.6cm (Büsing-Kolbe 1978, 79, pl. 39: 6; Rotroff 1997, 226-227, note 35).

Possibly variant with trumpet-shaped mouth

59. Agios Eromgenis, Kourion, Tomb 8, Burial 2. Inv. no. P 1541. Most of the rim is missing. Preserved ht.: 17.6cm (McFadden 1946, 465, 473-474, no. 23, fig. 10, pl. 37).

60. University of Michigan, College of Architecture, formerly in the Cesnola Collection. Ht.: 22.3cm (*Cypriote and Classical Antiquities* 1928, 16, no. 68; van Ingen 1933, 26, pl. 10: 25; Westholm 1956, XII, 59, fig. 23: 3; Quilici and Quilici Gigli 1975, 89-90, note 55; Borowicz 2005, 37, note 55; Buchholz *et al.* 2010, 718, no. 81, fig. 339: b).

The Sfagion variant

61. Sfagion, Tomb 20. Completely preserved. Ht.: 29.8cm (Hennessy 1954, 36-37, no. 1, fig. 8: 3, pl. 8: c). Pl. 2: 4.

62. Whereabouts unknown, formerly in the Cesnola Collection. Ht.: between 22.9 and 29.2cm (*Cypriote and Classical Antiquities* 1928, 52, no. 204 illustrated on p. 53).

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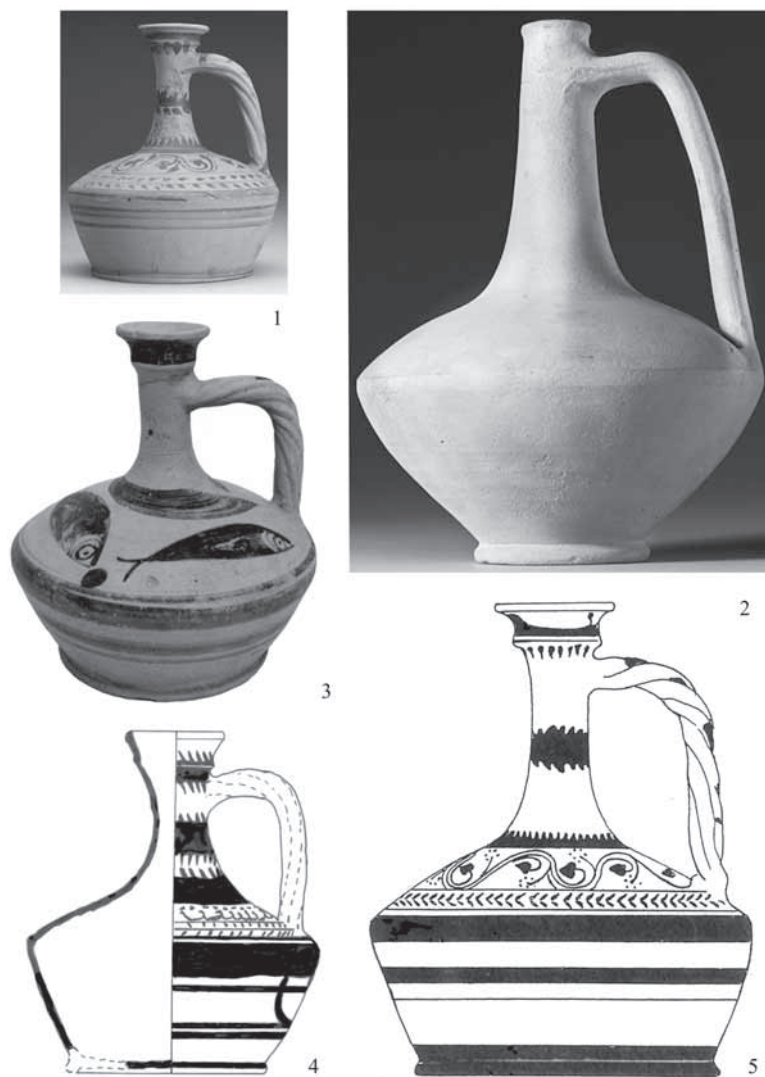
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Pl. 1. 1 – Lagynos from Cyprus in the Collection of Classical and Near Eastern Antiquities, The National Museum of Denmark, inv. no. 6543 (cat. no. 23). Photo by The National Museum of Denmark

2 – Lagynos from Kountoura Trachonia, Tomb 14. The Collection of Classical and Near Eastern Antiquities in the National Museum of Denmark, inv. no. 9746. Photo by The National Museum of Denmark

3 – Lagynos from Salamis. The British Museum, inv. no. GR 1881.8-24.50 (cat. no. 4). Reproduced from Smith and Pryce 1926, 17, pl. 20: 13

4 – Lagynos from Salamis, Agios Seros Tomb 1, Loculus K (cat. no. 7). Reproduced from Karageorghis 1978, pl. 48: 6

5 – Lagynos from Kiti, formerly in the Cesnola Collection (cat. no. 14). Reproduced from Westholm 1956, fig. 28: 9

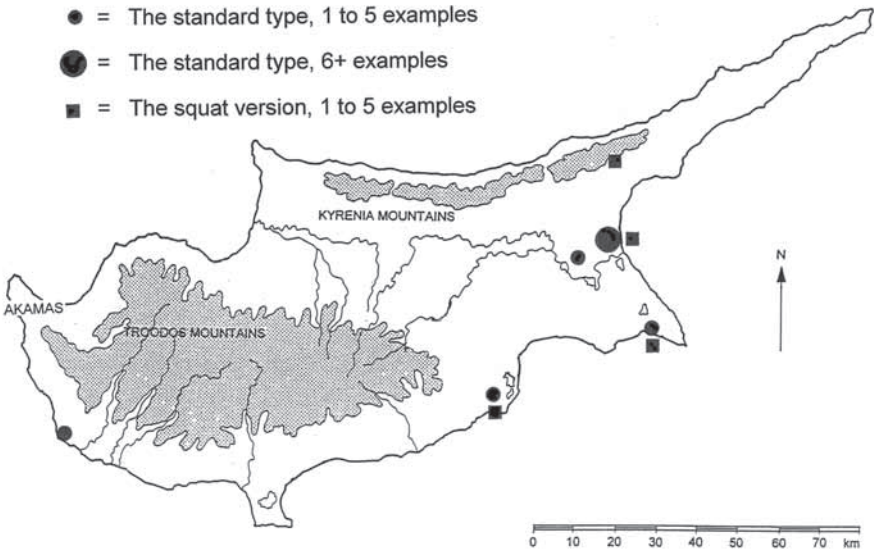


Pl. 2. 1 – Lagynos in The Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, inv. no. D 432 (cat. no. 15). Reproduced from Westholm 1956, fig. 28: 8

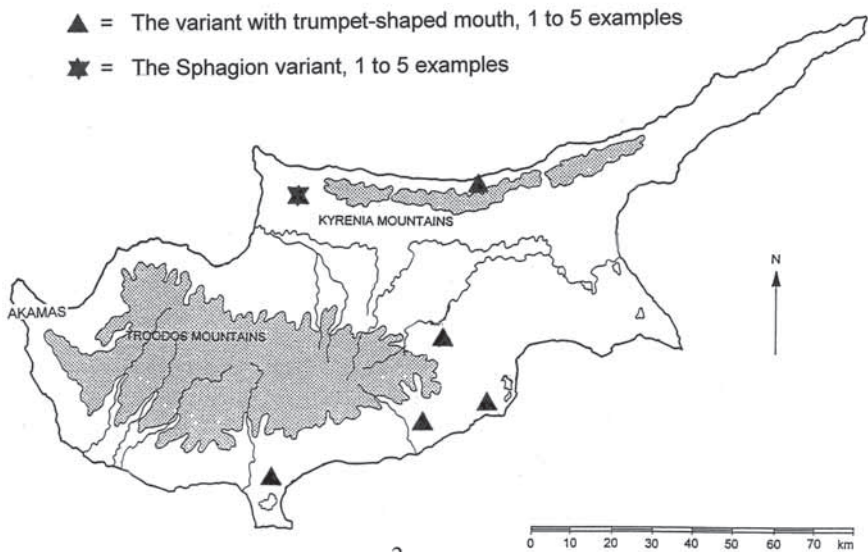
2 – Lagynos from Salamis. The British Museum, inv. no. GR 1881.8-24.55 (cat. no. 32). Reproduced from Smith and Pryce 1926, 17, pl. 20: 18

3 – Lagynos allegedly from Kharcha. The Nicholson Museum at the University of Sydney, inv. no. 61.116 (cat. no. 50). Reproduced from Webb 2001, 79, no. 194

4 – Lagynos from Sfagion (cat. no. 61). Reproduced from Hennessy 1954, fig. 8: 3



1



2

Pl. 3. 1 – The geographical distribution in Cyprus of lagynoi of the standard type and the squat version. Drawing by the author
2 – The geographical distribution in Cyprus of the variant with a funnel-shaped mouth and of the Sphagion variant. Drawing by the author