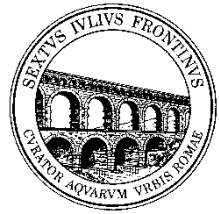


# Frontinus-Gesellschaft e.V.

Internationale Gesellschaft für die Geschichte  
der Wasser-, Energie- und Rohrleitungstechnik



**Cordial Invitation**  
**to the Online Lecture (ZOOM) on 10.10.2024, 6:00 pm (CET)**

**Marcin ROMANIUK**

**Terracotta Pipelines at Maloutena: Remarks on the Water System in the Residential Quarter of the Hellenistic-Roman Capital of Cyprus, Nea Paphos  
(Lecture in English)**

Marcin Romaniuk is an archaeologist, assistant at the Institute of Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures, Polish Academy of Sciences, and PhD candidate at the University of Warsaw (UW), interested in the archaeology of architecture and hydraulic engineering in the Greco-Roman East. His PhD research focuses on the reconstruction of ancient water infrastructure from the area of excavations of the Polish Archaeological Mission UW in Nea Paphos, Cyprus. Between 2019 and 2024, he continued this research within the framework of a grant awarded to him by the National Science Centre, Poland. He is the author of several articles and conference papers on the subject, and recently co-organised the workshop on ancient water use and meaning in the Mediterranean (*Aqua Paphia. The Use and Meaning of Water in Hellenistic-Roman Nea Paphos and Beyond*, 5-6 July 2024, online). He has extensive fieldwork experience from excavations in Poland, Ukraine, Lebanon, Egypt, Montenegro, and Cyprus. Currently, he is involved in archaeological works in Zama, Tunisia.

Marcin Romaniuk about his lecture:

*Terracotta (or clay) pipelines, a common feature of the urban landscape in the Greco-Roman East, represent a striking remnant of advanced ancient hydrotechnology. They played a crucial role connecting various components of complex water systems within the cities, much like blood vessels in a living organism. Despite their profound significance, their scientific potential appears to be inadequately explored by archaeologists. This is likely due to the typically fragmentary state of preservation of these installations, which are often found in smaller or larger sections scattered across the site, with no clear structural or chronological connections. In this paper, the author demonstrates how a more detailed and systematic examination of these artefacts has proven them to be a valuable source of information on local water management strategies and techniques. The research focuses on ancient terracotta pipelines discovered by the Polish Archaeological Mission of the University of Warsaw in the residential district of Maloutena, part of the Hellenistic-Roman capital of Cyprus, Nea Paphos. They were analysed in terms of their location, components, construction, maintenance, chronology, function, and interrelations, along with associated installations such as uniquely designed water towers made of perforated stone segments. The data obtained has enhanced the understanding of the development of water management in Maloutena and Nea Paphos and has contributed to refining the methodology for studying this category of archaeological material.*

The access data for the online meeting (ZOOM) are as follows:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87933930044?pwd=dlk4REZ4S0NnL3k2RGN2TVdtZTd3Zz09>

Meeting-ID: 879 3393 0044, Kenncode: 631844

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Hans Mehlhorn

Dipl.Ing. Gilbert Wiplinger

President of the Frontinus Society

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