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**NEA PAPHOS, CYPRUS**

**The Hellenistic Pottery from the Polish Excavations  
(1965–1993)**

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The Polish excavations in Nea Paphos, the capital of Hellenistic and Roman Cyprus, have been conducted by the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology (Warsaw University) since 1965. They were initiated in a region called Maloutena by Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski and since 1966 they have been continued by Prof. Wiktor Andrzej Daszewski<sup>1</sup>.

The Polish excavations uncovered four houses: three Roman and one Hellenistic. The so-called Villa of Theseus is the largest and most important one (Fig. 1: VT)<sup>2</sup>. It was built in the second half of the second century A.D. and it is the largest Roman building on Cyprus, probably the residence of the Roman governor of Cyprus. The

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<sup>1</sup> Regular notes on the progress of excavations were submitted by W. A. Daszewski to "Chroniques" in BCH and Études et Travaux; more extensive reports were published in the RDAC 1968, 1970, 1972, 1976, 1984 and occasionally elsewhere: id., *Researches at Nea Paphos 1965–1984*, (in:) *Archaeology in Cyprus 1960–1985*, Nicosia 1985, pp. 277–291. Final results in series "Nea Paphos": Z. Sztetyllo, *Nea Paphos I: Les timbres céramiques (1965–1973)*, Varsovie 1976; W. A. Daszewski, *Nea Paphos II: La mosaïque de Thésée. Études sur les mosaïques avec représentations du labyrinthe, de Thésée et du Minotaure*, Varsovie 1977; J. Młynarczyk, *Nea Paphos III: Nea Paphos in the Hellenistic Period*, Varsovie 1990; Z. Sztetyllo, *Nea Paphos IV: Pottery Stamps (1975–1989)*, Varsovie 1991; see also S. Medeksza, *Willa Tezeusza w Nea Pafos. Rezydencja antyczna*, Wrocław 1992; E. Papuci-Władyka, *Nea Pafos. Studia nad ceramiką hellenistyczną z polskich wykopalisk (1965–1991)*, Kraków 1995 (with English Summary) (= Papuci-Władyka, *Studia*).

<sup>2</sup> Daszewski, *Researches...*, pp. 282–286 (with previous literature); Medeksza, op. cit.



House of Aion is equally impressive (Fig. 1: HA)<sup>3</sup>, as well as the third Roman House newly discovered in 1992 (Fig. 1: RH)<sup>4</sup>.

All these Roman houses were erected upon the remains of the Hellenistic town of Nea Paphos which was probably founded by the last king of Paphos Nikokles at the end of the fourth century B.C. The most impressive Hellenistic remains are the ruins of the so-called Late Hellenistic House south of the Villa of Theseus (Fig. 1: HH)<sup>5</sup>. They consist of a great peristyle courtyard surrounded by a number of rooms, one of which is adorned with a simple pebble mosaic (Fig. 1: HH room 10). Beautiful and well preserved figural mosaics come from the above mentioned Roman houses, as well as from the other Roman villas: the House of Dionysos and of Orpheus situated in the direct vicinity of our excavations and discovered by Cypriot missions<sup>6</sup>.

Apart from architectural remains, mosaics, marble sculptures, wall paintings, terracottas, coins etc., Polish excavations at Nea Paphos yielded thousands of pottery sherds of Hellenistic and Roman periods. This pottery has not been yet analysed in detail, although it was mentioned briefly in some excavation reports<sup>7</sup>.

The production of pottery on Cyprus has a secular tradition dating back to the Bronze and Iron Ages. It can be still observed in the Hellenistic times (ca. 323-50 B.C.) which constitute, however, a relatively scantily examined period in the island's history, at least in the domain of pottery. The almost forty-year-old survey published by A. Westholm within the Swedish Cyprus Expedition<sup>8</sup> was based on grave discoveries (very often from tombs of multiple use) which makes, in many cases, the chronology of these finds rather doubtful. Besides, it concerned mainly the East and North parts of Cyprus and is today partly out of date. As for more recent publications, L. Jehasse's work deals only with the Black Gloss pottery<sup>9</sup> and F. Burkhalter's article on pottery from Amathus did not bring anything new from the point of view of chronology because of lack of closed deposits in this site<sup>10</sup>. The hiatus in the research into Hellenistic pottery from Cyprus is being slowly supplemented by more recent publications.

<sup>3</sup> W. A. Daszewski, *Fouilles polonaises à Kato Paphos. Chantier de Maloutena*, RDAC 1984, pp. 304-307.

<sup>4</sup> W. A. Daszewski, *Nea Paphos (Mission Polonaise)*, (in:) D. Christou, *Chronique de fouilles à Chypre en 1992*, pp. 743-745, Fig. 43.

<sup>5</sup> W. A. Daszewski, Z. Sztetyło, *La région de Maloutena avant la construction de la villa de Thésée*, RDAC 1988, 198-199; W. A. Daszewski, *Nea Paphos 1991*, RDAC 1992, pp. 252-254, Fig. 1.

<sup>6</sup> Daszewski, *Nea Paphos II* (above, note 1); id., *Researches...*, pp. 285-288; id., *Dionysos der Erlöser. Griechische Mythen in spätantiken Zypern*, Mainz am Rhein 1985; W. A. Daszewski, D. Michaelides, *Guide to the Paphos Mosaics*, Nicosia 1988.

<sup>7</sup> E.g. W. A. Daszewski, *A Preliminary Report on the Excavations of the Polish Archaeological Mission at Kato (Nea) Paphos in 1966 and 1967*, RDAC 1968, pp. 59-61; id., *Polish Excavations at Kato (Nea) Paphos in 1968-1969*, RDAC 1970, pp. 138-141; id., *Nea Paphos (Mission Polonaise)*, (in:) V. Karageorghis, *Chronique des fouilles à Chypre en 1986*, BCH 111, 1987, p. 686; etc.

<sup>8</sup> A. Westholm, *Pottery*, (in:) O. Vessberg, A. Westholm, *Swedish Cyprus Expedition*, IV, 3: *The Hellenistic and Roman Periods in Cyprus*, Stockholm 1956, p. 53 ff.

<sup>9</sup> L. Jehasse, *Salamine de Chypre, VIII: La céramique à vernis noir du rempart méridional*, Paris 1978.

<sup>10</sup> F. Burkhalter, *La céramique hellénistique et romaine du Sanctuaire d'Aphrodite à Amathonte (fouilles 1976 à 1982)*, BCH 111, 1987, pp. 353-395.



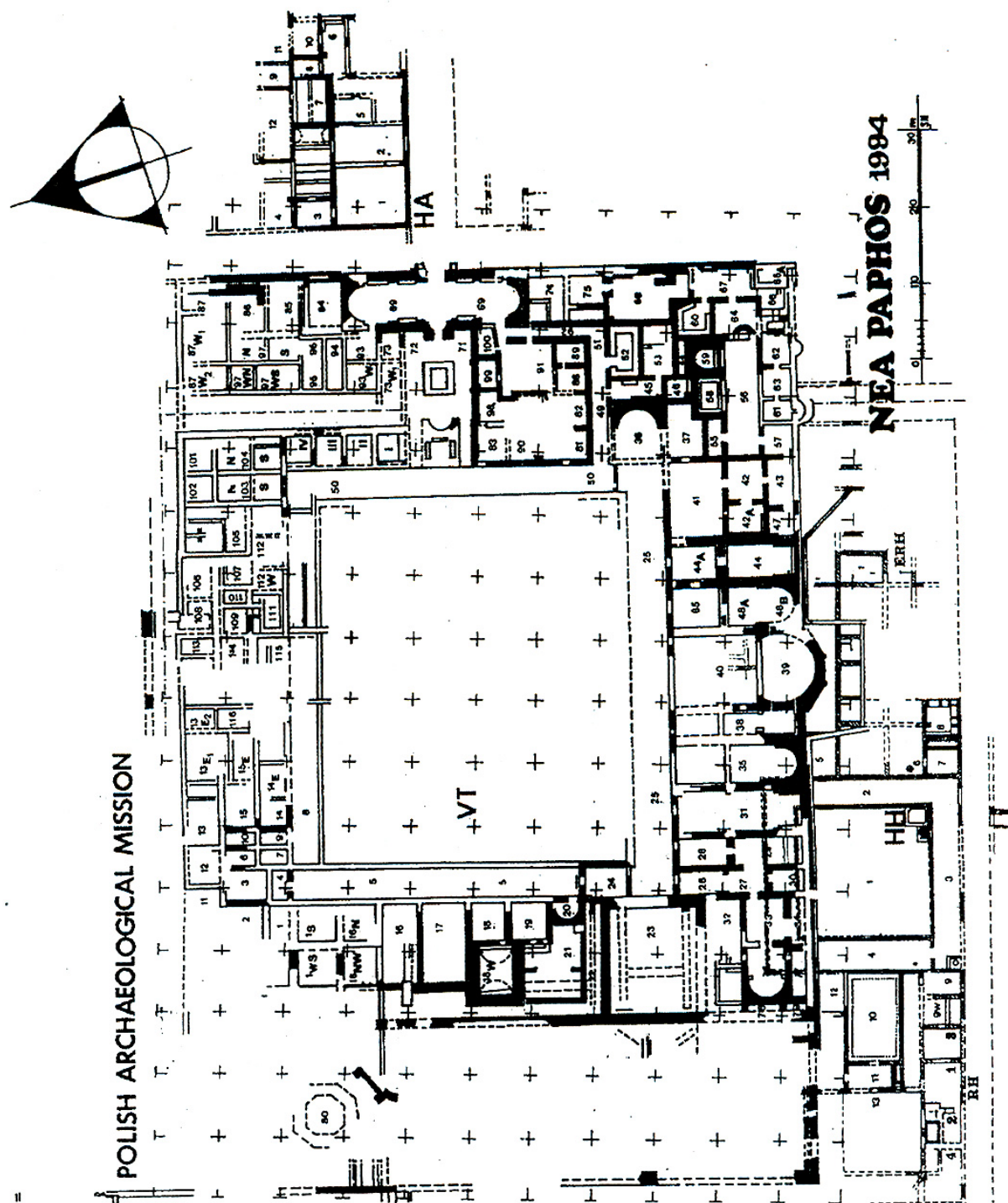


Fig. 1. Nea Paphos. Polish excavations: VT – Villa of Theseus, HA – House of Aion, HH – Hellenistic House, RH – Roman House



J.W. Hayes' long expected work about the material from the House of Dionysos in Paphos has been recently published<sup>11</sup>. J. Lund has published a report on the pottery from the Canadian Palaipaphos Survey Project<sup>12</sup> and J.-F. Salles his work concerning the material from French excavations in Kition<sup>13</sup>. The pottery from the so-called palace in Amathus is being prepared by Fr. Alabe and Th. Petit<sup>14</sup>.

The final study of Hellenistic pottery from the Polish excavations in Nea Paphos is the goal of my research. First results were presented during the 3rd Scientific Meeting on Hellenistic Pottery in Thessalonika (September 1991), during the following, fourth, Meeting in Mitylene (March 1994) as well as the 2nd Nieborów Pottery Workshop (December 1993)<sup>15</sup>. The material from the selected deposits (443 objects) was published in Polish<sup>16</sup> and an enlarged version in English is now being prepared for the publication as another volume of the "Nea Paphos" series.

The site of Nea Paphos has yielded ceramic material which covers the period since the 5th century B.C. until the 5th century A.D. (and even later). Because of the long period of settlement, numerous earthquakes and rebuildings, the stratigraphy is very often disturbed and the Hellenistic material is mixed with Roman. However, there are deposits of all kinds: cisterns, pithoi, domestic rubbish, different floors and accumulations discovered in soundings lead to bedrock, which gave pure Hellenistic pottery, not mixed with the Roman one. In many cases, the pottery in those deposits is followed by stamped amphora handles, coins and lamps, which are very helpful when fixing a precise chronology. The objects assigned for publication were mostly chosen from those deposits. The remaining part of the collected material comes from mixed or upper layers or from layers without stratification. It is, however, important for a given category, shape or type of decoration, or is just very well preserved.

The Hellenistic pottery from Nea Paphos is very heterogeneous and rich as far as category and shape are concerned. It covers the whole Hellenistic period. Among the pottery many imports can be pointed out: Black Gloss Attic (Fig. 2: 1), Campanian or

<sup>11</sup> J. W. Hayes, *Paphos, III: The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery*, Nicosia 1991.

<sup>12</sup> J. Lund, *Pottery of the Classical, Hellenistic and Roman Periods*, (in:) *The Land of the Paphian Aphrodite 2: The Canadian Palaipaphos Survey Project – Artifact and Ecofactual Studies*, L.W. Sørensen, D.W. Rupp [eds.], (SIMA CIV, 2), Göteborg, pp. 79–155.

<sup>13</sup> J. -F. Salles, *Kition-Bamboula IV: Les niveaux hellénistiques*, Paris 1993; i d. *Céramiques hellénistiques de Kition-Bamboula*, (in:) *Hellenistic and Roman Pottery* (below, note 14), pp. 397–414.

<sup>14</sup> Th. Petit, *Remarques sur la céramique "subclassique" et hellénistique à vernis noir et à engobe du "Palais" d'Amathonte*, (in:) *Hellenistic and Roman Pottery in the Eastern Mediterranean – Advances in Scientific Studies* (Actes of the II Nieborów Pottery Workshop, 18–20 December 1993), Warsaw 1995, pp. 277–298.

<sup>15</sup> E. Papuci-Władyka, Ελληνιστική κεραμική της Παφου απο την πολωνική ανασκαφή: δεξάμενη W/73, (in:) Γ'Επιστημονική συνάντηση για την ελληνιστική κεραμική. Χρονολογημένα συνολα, εργαστηρια, 24–27 Σεπτεμβρίου 1991, Θεσσαλονίκη, Αθηνά 1994, pp. 257–268, Pl. 208–217; e a d., Μερικές ομάδες ελληνιστικής κεραμικής απο την πολωνική ανασκαφή στην Παφο της Κυπρου, Δ'Επιστημονική συνάντηση για την ελληνιστική κεραμική, Μυτιλήνη, 27–30 Μαρτίου 1994 (forthcoming); e a d., *Hellenistic Pottery from Nea Paphos. First Results of Scientific Analysis* (with appendix by J. Raabe and M. Daszkiewicz), (in:) *Hellenistic and Roman Pottery...* (above, note 14), pp. 247–275.

<sup>16</sup> Papuci-Władyka, *Studia*.



related (Fig. 2: 2) and others; rare Gnathia fragments; West Slope Attic (few fragments) and from other unknown sources (Fig. 2: 3 and 6: 7); relief bowls (Fig. 2: 4) mainly from “Ionian” workshops; Knidian, Pergamenian and Egyptian fine wares; lagynoi of “classic” Asia Minor micaceous ware and pergamenian ware, Rhodian stamped and possibly from other centres; Eastern Sigillata A (also black slipped – Fig. 2: 5); and of course commercial amphorae from Rhodes, Knidos, Thasos, Chios, Kos, Sinope and other centres<sup>17</sup>. The large number of imported fine wares and amphorae is not surprising if we consider the special role of Nea Paphos in Hellenistic times as a big port having broad connections with the East and the West.

However, most of the pottery found by us comes probably from various production centres on the island itself. The pottery covered with irregularly applied slip – Colour-Coated Ware according to the new terminology proposed by J.W. Hayes in *Paphos III*<sup>18</sup> – is the most important and largest in number category represented in our material by innumerable incurved-rim bowls (e.g. Fig. 3: 7, Fig. 5: 1, 2, 9, 10, Fig. 6: 5) and plates or dishes (Fig. 5: 7, 8, Fig. 6: 2). Plain Wares (Plain White) are also abundant, although not in such extent as in the Classical period (e.g. Fig. 6: 1). Kitchen pottery (Fig. 6: 3), unguentaria (Fig. 3: 8), White Painted lagynoi, some amphora types (fragments Fig. 3: 6 and Fig. 5: 5 are probably locally made) and other wares were also produced in Cyprus in the Hellenistic period.

The pottery from the Polish excavations will help – I hope – to fill in some gaps in our knowledge of the Hellenistic pottery from Cyprus, and from Paphos region in particular. On the contrary to the House of Dionysos (in the proximity of our excavations) where the deposits begin with some rare exceptions in the later part of 3rd century B.C. and come mainly from the later part of the Hellenistic period, i.e. the second and first centuries, the Polish excavations yielded several deposits from the end of the 4th and from the 3rd centuries B.C. Therefore, we have been able to enrich our knowledge of Hellenistic pottery which comes from the transitional stage between the Classical and the Hellenistic times as well as from the early phase of the Hellenistic period.

The results obtained in two trial pits opened in 1991 are particularly interesting: they come from the House of Aion and from the Hellenistic House. The first, HA/91, yielded several floors of which floor IV intruded into the strata containing exclusively Early Hellenistic material<sup>19</sup>. The bottom-most floor VII lied on a 15 cm thick levelling layer, resting straight upon virgin soil. Little pottery was found in this floor and below it: a rim sherd of a bowl White Painted outside and coarse ware inside (Fig. 3: 1) and a fragmentary Plain White bowl (Fig. 3: 2). In the overlying layer pottery was scarce and difficult to identify. Other interesting finds should be noted however, i.e. large sun-dried bricks fallen onto the floor VII. Floor VII belongs to the Cypro-Classical II period, and at that time there could have existed a structure built of these sun-dried bricks. These would then be the first remains of any construction preceding the official foundation of

<sup>17</sup> Sztetyllo, *Nea Paphos I* and *Nea Paphos IV* (above, note 1).

<sup>18</sup> Hayes, op. cit., pp. 23–31.

<sup>19</sup> Papuci-Władyka, *Studia*, pp. 79–86, Fig. 4.



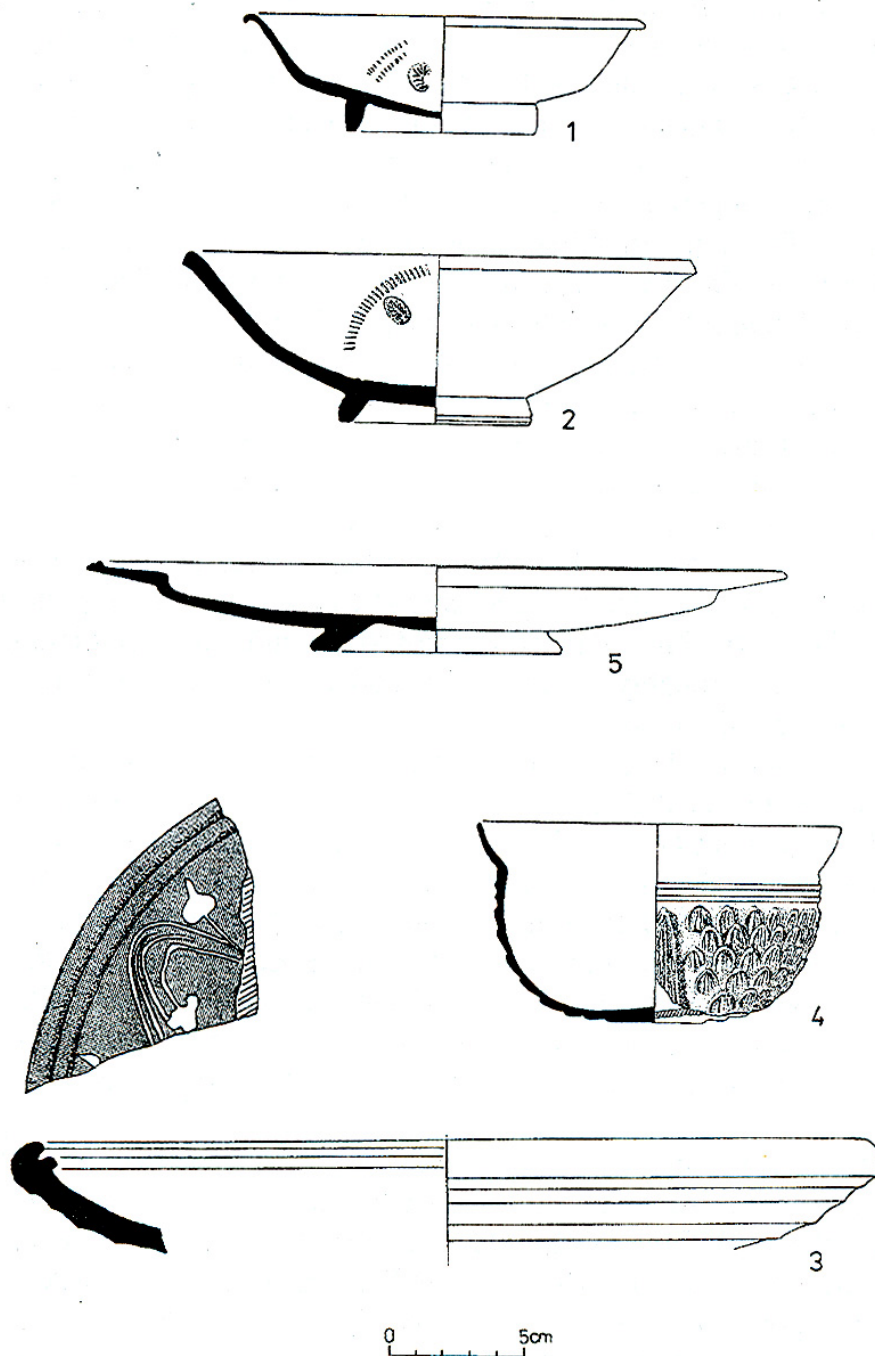


Fig. 2. 1 – Bowl with out-curved rim, Attic Black Gloss, 1st half of 2nd century; 2 – Bowl with out-curved rim, Campanian (or related), ca. mid. 2nd century; 3 – Dish with knobbed rim, West Slope type (unknown centre), late 3rd – 1st quarter of 2nd century; 4 – Relief bowl with decoration *imbrication*, unidentified centre, 1st half of 2nd century; 5 – Plate (with black slip), Eastern Sigillata A form Hayes 6, late 2nd century



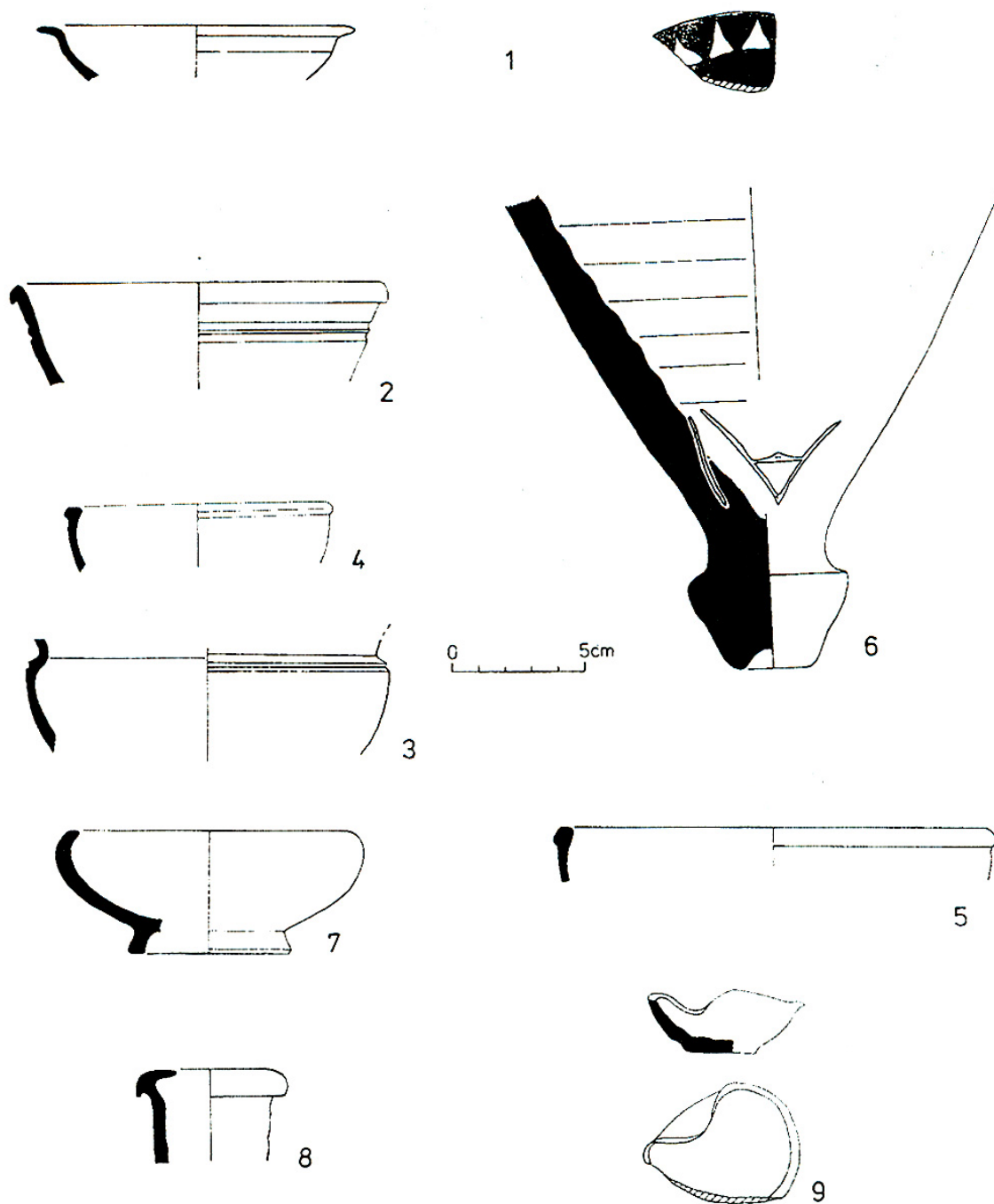


Fig. 3. 1 – Bowl, local White Painted (inside: coarse ware), late 4th century; 2 – Bowl, local Plain Ware, late 4th century; 3 – Bowl of Maier-v. Wartburg type II, Cypriot Red Slip, 2nd half of 4th century; 4 – Bowl of Maier-v. Wartburg type V, local Colour-Coated Ware, 2nd half of 4th century; 5 – As 4, end of 4th century; 6 – Amphora fragment, Cypriot ware (?), late 4th–early 3rd century; 7 – In-curved rim bowl, local Colour-Coated Ware, beginning of 3rd century; 8 – Domed-mouth type unguentarium, Cypriot product, 1st half (?) of 3rd century; 9 – Lamp of open type, Plain Ware, 3rd century



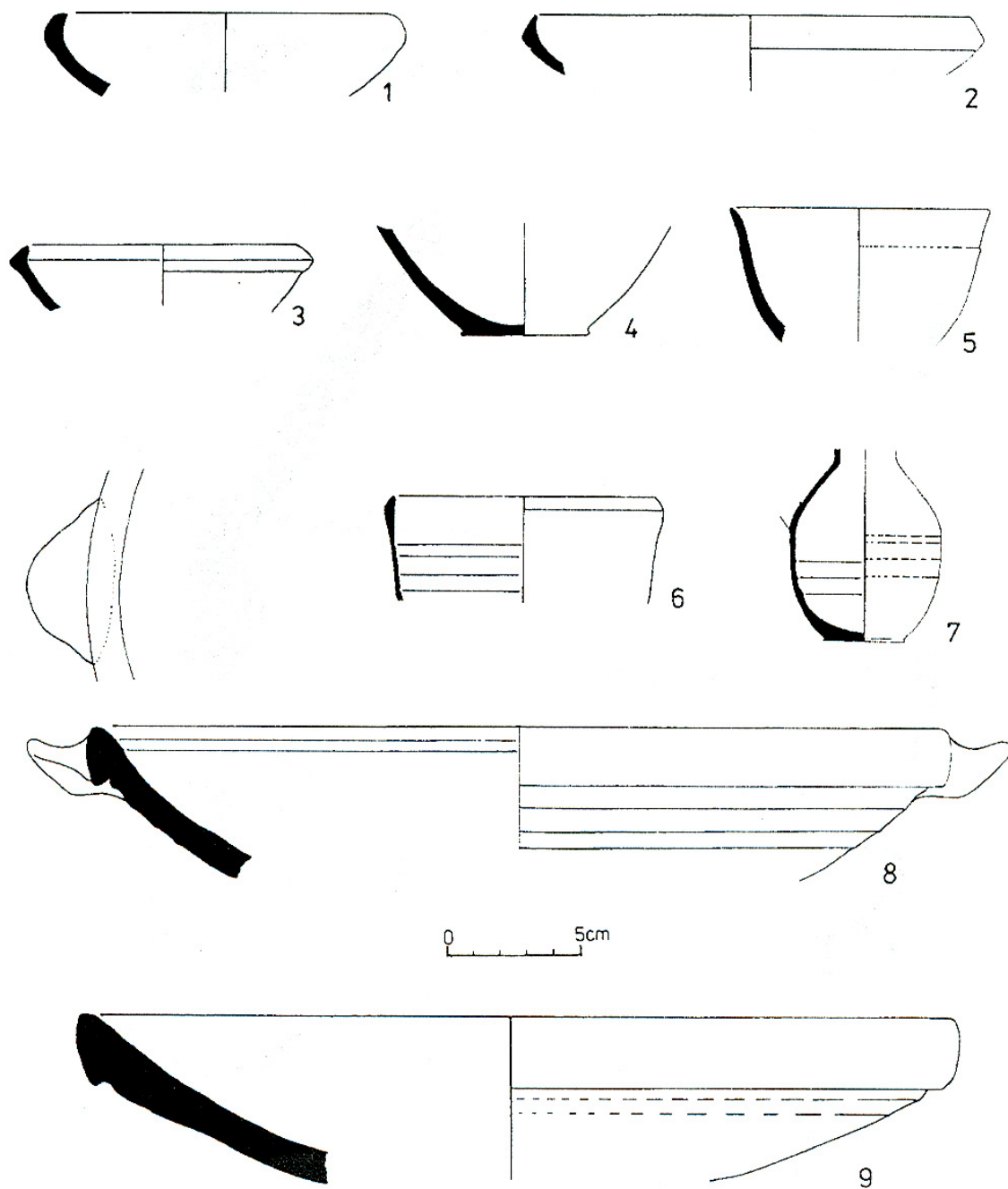


Fig. 4. 1 – In-curved rim bowl, local Colour-Coated Ware, beginning of 3rd century; 2-4 – Bowl fragments of Maier-v. Wartburg type V, local Plain Ware, end of 4th century; 5 – Bowl of Maier-v. Wartburg type II, local Plain Ware, end of 4th century; 6 – Jug (?) rim fragment, Plain or Coarse Ware, end of 4th century; 7 – Juglet, Cypriot Plain Ware, end of 4th cent.; 8-9 – Rim fragments of “Persian Bowls” (mortaria), Cypriot Plain Ware, end of 4th – beginning of 3rd century



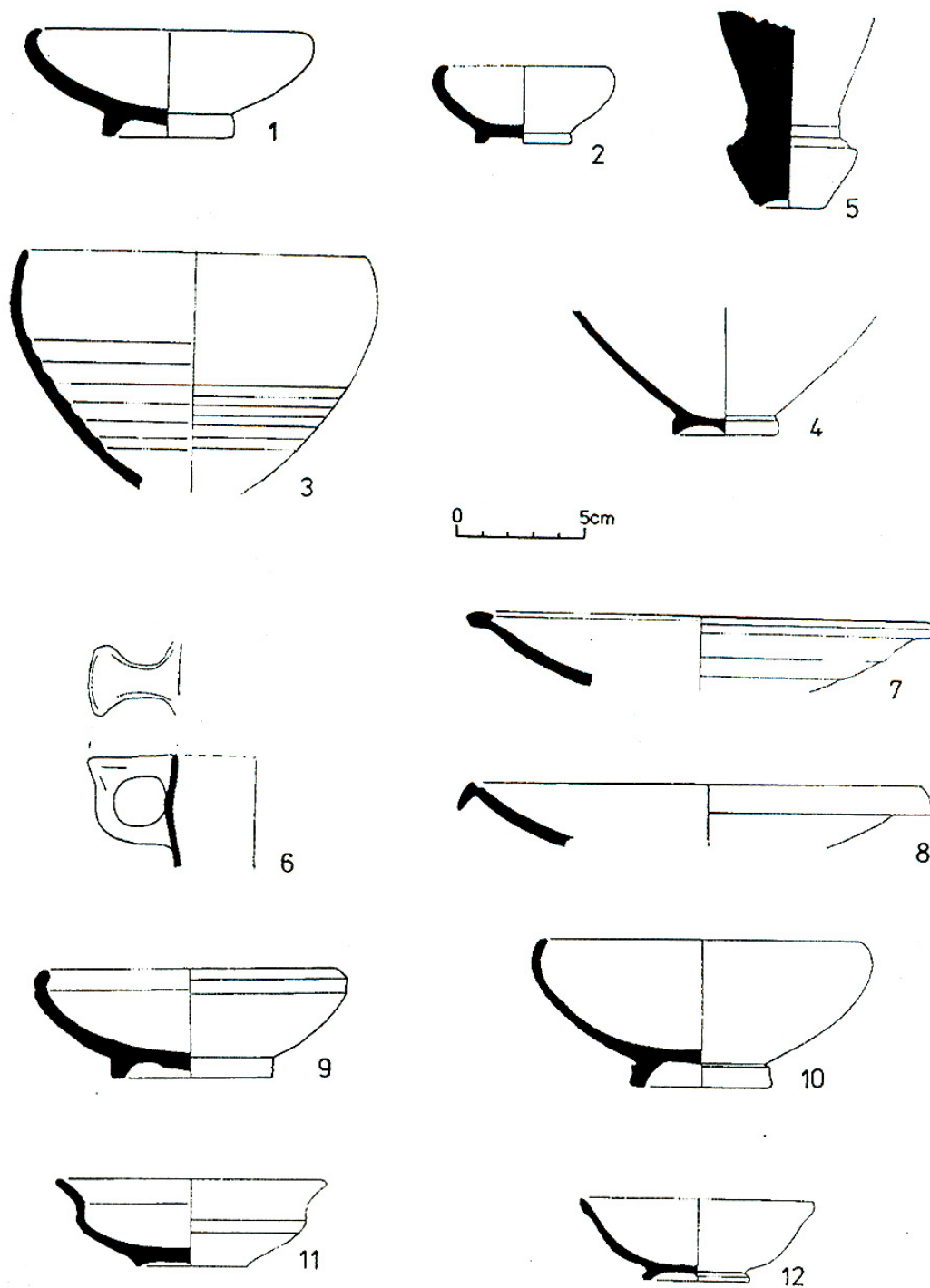


Fig. 5. 1-2 – In-curved rim bowls, local Colour-Coated Ware, 1st quarter of 3rd century; 3-4 – Fragments of skyphoi form Jehasse 43 C (?), Colour-Coated Ware, 1st quarter of 3rd century; 5 – Amphora fragment of type and date as Fig. 3; 6 – Fragment of skyphos form Jehasse 43C, local Colour-Coated Ware, end of 3rd–1st quarter of 2nd century; 7-8 – Plate rims, local Colour-Coated Ware, end of 3rd–1st quarter of 2nd century; 9-10 – In-curved rim bowls, local Colour-Coated Ware, end of 3rd–1st quarter of 2nd century; 11-12 – Out-curved rim bowls, local Colour-Coated Ware, end of 3rd–1st quarter of 2nd century

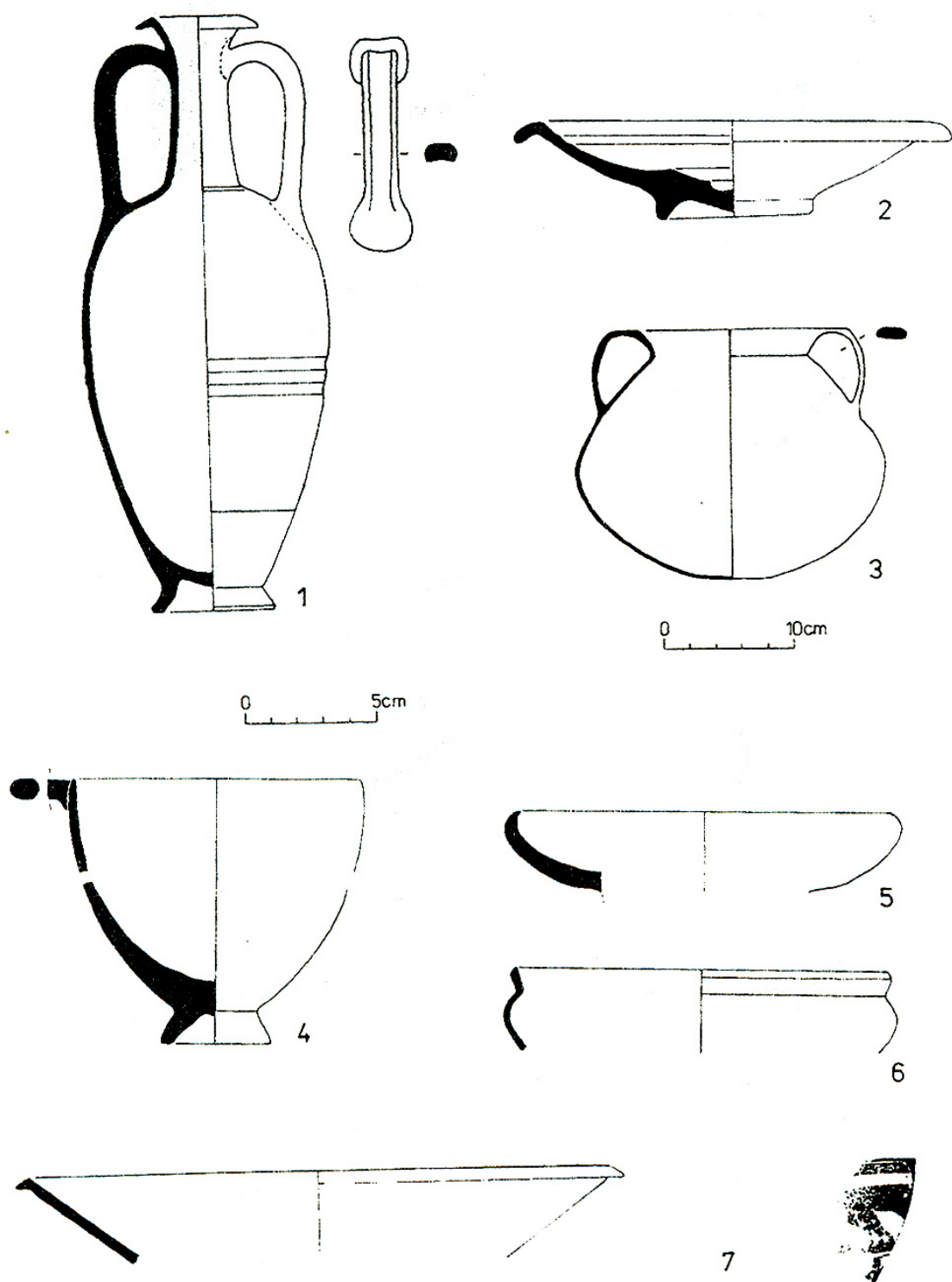


Fig. 6. 1 – Amphoriskos, Cypriot Plain Ware, end of 3rd–beginning of 2nd century; 2 – Fishplate, local Colour-Coated Ware, end of 3rd–beginning of 2nd century; 3 – Cooking pot, local kitchen ware, end of 3rd–beginning of 2nd century; 4 – Skyphos, local Red Slip, end of 4th–beginning of 3rd century; 5 – In-curved rim bowl, imported (?) Black Gloss, beginning of 3rd century; 6 – Rim fragment of skyphos, imported Colour-Coated Ware A (Hayes, *op. cit.*, p. 23f.), 3rd century; 7 – Plate (or lid) rim fragment, West Slope type, unidentified centre, 3rd quarter of 3rd century (or later).



of the town found on the site. They finally confirm the hypothesis incited by movable traces of early activity – Classical sherds<sup>20</sup>.

The pottery found in the strata above the sun-dried bricks and below floor IV is a good picture of the transitional period from the Classical to the Hellenistic time. On the one hand, examples of Late Classical pottery types, according to the classification of Maier and von Wartburg, are present: Red Slip bowl of type II (Fig. 3: 3) and Colour-Coated ware bowls of type V (Fig. 3: 4, 5)<sup>21</sup>. An interesting amphora bottom with a grafitto (Fig. 3: 6) has analogies in Iskender necropolis of Ktima and in the Black Sea area, dated to the end of the 4th and beginning of the 3rd century B.C.<sup>22</sup> On the other hand, the shape which is so characteristic of the Hellenistic period, i.e. the incurved-rim bowl appears there – Colour-Coated ware, Fig. 3:7.

In the layer below floor IV, there was found a rim fragment of a Plain Ware unguentarium (Fig. 3: 8), with brown slip inside and on the mouth of a “domed-mouth” type distinguished by Hayes; according to him “this is presumably a Cypriot product [...] it first occurs here in contexts of around 180/160 B.C.”<sup>23</sup> But in our material the fragment under discussion was accompanied by some early finds: a bowl of the Late Classical type V (Fig. 3: 5) mentioned above and an open lamp (Fig. 3: 9, Plain White) which was dated to the 3rd century B.C. by J. Młynarczyk (personal communication). In the light of these finds, we are able to assign the starting point of Cypriot “domed-mouth” unguentaria to the 3rd cent. B.C.

The transition between the Classical and the Hellenistic period can be also clearly observed in the above-mentioned trial pit in the Hellenistic House<sup>24</sup>. The North-South wall founded on bedrock and two floors linked with it (floors III and II) were discovered. The pottery found in these floors and below was mainly of the Plain White category. It included a bowl of type V (Fig. 4: 2, 3, 4) mentioned above and type II (Fig. 4: 5), a juglet (Fig. 4: 7), two rim fragments of mortaria – the so-called Persian Bowls<sup>25</sup> (Fig. 4: 8, 9). The Red Slip Category was represented by an incurved-rim bowl (Fig. 4: 1) and the coarse ware by an amphora (?) rim (Fig. 4: 6).

In the light of our research the types II and V did not survive (with some rare exceptions) to the developed Hellenistic period and the same is true for mortaria: they cannot be dated lower than the beginning of 3rd cent. We can also state that the Classical fabrics such as Black-on-Red or Red Slip died out with the end of 4th century. Plain White (Plain Ware) and White Painted categories survived and still existed in the Hellenistic period.

<sup>20</sup> Młynarczyk, op. cit., pp. 74–76 (with previous literature); Papuci-Władyka, *Studia*, pp. 16–18.

<sup>21</sup> F. G. Maier, M. L. von Wartburg, *Excavations at Kouklia (Palaepaphos), Thirteenth Preliminary Report: seasons 1983–1984*, RDAC 1985, p. 109, Fig. 5: II, V.

<sup>22</sup> J. Deshayes, *Necropole de Ktima, Mission Jean Bérard 1953–1955*, Paris 1963, p. 35, No. 42, Pl. XX: 3 and LXV: 11, p. 210 type A; J. B. Zjejest, *Keramičeskaja tara Bospora*, Moskwa 1960, Pl. XVI: 33 d, p. 92 ff.

<sup>23</sup> Hayes, op. cit., p. 68.

<sup>24</sup> Papuci-Władyka, *Studia*, pp. 140–148, Fig. 7.

<sup>25</sup> Salles, op. cit., p. 237 ff, under No. 429; Papuci-Władyka, *Studia*, pp. 32–33.



Turning back to the trial pit in the Hellenistic House, undisturbed Hellenistic strata were discovered west of the above-mentioned wall. They contained pottery of purely Hellenistic appearance, mostly Colour-Coated wares: incurved-rim bowls (Fig. 5: 1, 2) and skyphoi (Fig. 5: 3, 4). Two other objects – a rim fragment of a coarse ware jar similar to the fragment on Fig. 4: 6 and an amphora bottom (Fig. 5: 5) of type and ware identical with the amphora mentioned before (Fig. 3: 6), convince us that the context under discussion can not be dated back to much after the beginning of the 3rd century B.C.

Most of the wares and pottery types present in the House of Dionysos appear also in the ceramic material from the Polish excavations. However, some are not present in the Hayes' catalogue, for example Colour-Coated Ware skyphos with characteristic handles form Jehasse 43 C (Fig. 5: 6 and several other fragments) present in Salamis from the end of the 3rd to the 1st quarter of the 2nd century B.C.<sup>26</sup> J.-F. Salles is in favour of earlier dating: the beginning or the middle of the 3rd century<sup>27</sup>. Skyphos (Fig. 5: 6) was discovered together with other vases (Fig. 5: 7-12) in deposit dated by Rhodian amphora stamps to the end of the 3rd–1st quarter of the 2nd century B.C.<sup>28</sup> But earlier examples of skyphoi Jehasse 43 C came from our further deposits: this shape is most probably represented by the above-mentioned fragments Fig. 5: 3-4.

Plain Wares, rather scanty in the House of Dionysos, are better represented among the pottery from Maloutena. Amphoriskos (Fig. 6: 1) makes another vessel type absent in the House of Dionysos. Sharply accentuated features show the metallurgy influence. This piece comes from an ash layer covered by a floor (Square HA 3/86) and was accompanied by a cooking pot (Fig. 6: 3) covered by Colour-Coated ware fishplate (Fig. 6: 2).<sup>29</sup> Rhodian amphora stamps discovered together with them allow to date them back to the years 210–175 B.C.<sup>30</sup>

The detailed examination of the pottery from the Polish excavations allowed us to date with more accuracy some of the architectural remains discovered in the past. The best example is the bronze foundry found in the Trial Pit under the North apse of the vestibule of the Villa of Theseus (Fig. 1: VT room 69) during the campaigns of 1977 and 1978<sup>31</sup>. The foundry was dated by W.A. Daszewski and J. Młynarczyk to the second century B.C.<sup>32</sup> However, the pottery found with the rest of the foundry and on the floor above it (Fig. 6: 4-7), indicate the Late Classical and Early Hellenistic times as the date of the existence of the bronze workshop. This chronology has been confirmed by the re-examined coin (No. 359) found together with the foundry and designated now

<sup>26</sup> L. Jehasse, op. cit., p. 77 ff., Fig. 43.

<sup>27</sup> Salles, op. cit., p. 186, Fig. 196: 219 and many other fragments.

<sup>28</sup> Sztetyllo, *Nea Paphos IV*, Cat. 38; on deposit see Papuci-Władyka, *Studia*, pp. 149–161.

<sup>29</sup> Papuci-Władyka, *Studia*, pp. 94–99.

<sup>30</sup> Sztetyllo, op. cit., Cat. Nos. 110 and 153.

<sup>31</sup> Papuci-Władyka, *Studia*, pp. 126–139, Fig. 6.

<sup>32</sup> W. A. Daszewski, *Nea Paphos (Mission Polonaise)*, (in:) V. Karageorghis, *Chronique des fouilles à Chypre en 1977*, BCH 102, 1978, p. 928; id., RDAC 1984 (above, note 3), p. 303; Daszewski, Sztetyllo, op. cit., p. 197 note 9; Młynarczyk, op. cit., p. 62 note 44, pp. 187–188, Fig. 25.



by B. Lichocka (personal communication) as a coin of Antigonos I Gonatas dated to 306–300 B.C.<sup>33</sup>

The pottery from the Polish excavations in Maloutena in greater part comes – as stated above – from different Cypriot production centres. It is possible to assume that one of these centres was Paphos or more widely Paphos region. One of the main aims of our research into Hellenistic pottery is to isolate and characterize the potential local production (next to fixing the chronology and the typology of the material). A similar point of view was represented by J.W. Hayes who divided the pottery from the House of Dionysos into local pottery and Cypriot pottery. He says: “it should be stressed that in terms of the Cypriot wares the value of Paphos finds is chiefly for western Cyprus (that is the Paphos region), given that the several regional suppliers were active within the island in the period of question”<sup>34</sup>.

Before, when discussing the Cypriot amphoras, V. Grace and Y. Calvet had already noted, that one of the centres of their production, besides Salamis, Kition and Kourion, was probably Nea Paphos<sup>35</sup>. The discoveries of Cypriot amphorae type in the proximity of Paphos (at the necropolis in Ktima), in the Palaipaphos region as well as the discoveries made during our excavations in Paphos<sup>36</sup> might serve as a confirmation of this view. It is also worth mentioning that a short time ago in the Paphos region a pottery workshop making amphoras in the early Byzantine times was discovered by D. Michaelides (personal communication).

The observations of the material from the present excavations convince us of the large number of pottery production centers on Cyprus in the Hellenistic period. It has been noticed, for instance, that the predominant material in Kition, which could be recognized as local ware, is made from a different clay than the predominant material in Paphos or in Amathus. The call for the verification of these observations was the purpose of a program initiated in 1989 by the French colleagues Fr. Alabe and J.-F. Salles. The program's goal is the identification of the centres making table pottery in Late-Classical and Hellenistic periods on Cyprus. The analysis is made in the Laboratoire de Céramologie in Lyon under the direction of M. Picon. Because of the complementary character of materials from the French and Polish excavations and the necessity of carrying out comparative analysis of samples from different centres, the Laboratoire has accepted to analyse some chosen samples from the Polish excavations in Nea Paphos. However, this research has not been yet accomplished. Paralelly to the research in Lyon, another kind of research – mineralogical-technological one – was conducted at the Warsaw Politechnical School and its preliminary results were

<sup>33</sup> This coin was previously thought to be anonymous Macedonian of 3rd – 2nd cent. B.C., see B. Lichocka, *Les monnaies 1976–1983*, (in:) Daszewski, RDAC 1984 (above, note 3), p. 308.

<sup>34</sup> Hayes, op. cit., p. 1.

<sup>35</sup> V. Grace, *Kouriaka*, (in:) Studies Presented in Memory of Porphyrios Dikaios, Nicosia 1979, p. 181; Y. Calvet, *Les amphores chypriotes et leur diffusion en Méditerranée orientale*, (in:) J.Y. Empereur, Y. Garlan [eds.], *Recherches sur les amphores grecques*, BCH Supplément XIII, Paris 1986, p. 513.

<sup>36</sup> Deshayes, op. cit., Pl. XX: 1–6, types A–C; Lund, op. cit., p. 118 f., Fig. 52: C 352–354; Papuci-Władyka, *Studia*, pp. 72–74.



presented during the above-mentioned 2nd Nieborów Pottery Workshop<sup>37</sup>. The first results of the research work both in Lyon and in Warsaw are very promising and indicate that most probably a group of locally made porttery could be isolated in the future.

The examination of Hellenistic pottery from the Polish excavations at Nea Paphos allows for some more general remarks.

A relatively great amount of sherds from the Late Classical period and other remains from this time confirm that a certain settlement, probably a small village, existed in the vicinity of the harbour before the official foundation of the polis of Nea Paphos (end of 4th century B.C.) presumably as early as the end of the fifth century B.C.

On the basis of a detailed analysis of pottery we can date more precisely different architectural remains (walls, floors, remains of workshops, cisterns etc.), we can also complete and enrich the picture of the development of the town of Nea Paphos in different phases of the Hellenistic period<sup>38</sup>.

As the deposits of pottery from Polish excavations cover the whole Hellenistic period, we have been able to complete the picture of Hellenistic pottery from Paphos, in particular the pottery of the transitional period from the Late Classical to the Early Hellenistic times and the pottery of the third century B.C. We have added to this picture some types and kinds of vessels not present in the material of the House of Dionysos (i.e. skyphoi of Colour Coated Ware, some amphora types, different plain and coarse wares etc.).

The variety and copiousness of the material from Paphos – much more numerous than on other published Hellenistic sites on Cyprus like Salamine, Amathus or Kition-Bamboula – reflects the position of Paphos as one of the greatest cities on the island and its wide commercial and political contacts. This is why, I hope, my research will be important not only for the archaeology of Cyprus, but more widely, for the archaeology of the Eastern part of the Mediterranean.

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<sup>37</sup> Papuci-Władyka, *Hellenistic Pottery...*(above, note 15).

<sup>38</sup> Papuci-Władyka, *Studia*, pp. 15–27.