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TERRACOTTA OIL LAMPS FROM GERONISOS AND THEIR CONTEXTS

Reprinted from the

Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus 2002

NICOSIA 2002

Terracotta oil lamps from Geronisos and their contexts

Joan Breton Connelly and Jolanta Młynarczyk

Among the most distinctive finds from Geronisos is the sequence of late Hellenistic oil lamps excavated by New York University's Geronisos Island Expedition during the 1992-1994 and 1996-1997 seasons (Fig. 14).¹ Some 30 lamps and lamp fragments have been recovered from Hellenistic contexts, many of these found *in situ* on well-preserved floors together with coins, inscriptions, diagnostic pottery and other datable materials. The excellent contexts from which the lamps have been retrieved, combined with the very narrow chronology emerging for Geronisos during the late Ptolemaic period, makes this sequence particularly noteworthy.²

In the assemblage of Hellenistic lamps, 11 examples are complete enough to allow detailed identification of the form. All of these are mould-made. In the group of small fragments, 12 belong to mould-made lamps and six to wheel-made. Two lamps of early Byzantine date were also recovered. The Hellenistic and the early Byzantine lamps are completely consistent with those unearthed in trial excavations on Geronisos directed by Dr Sophocles Hadjisavvas for the Department of Antiquities in 1982.³ This effort recovered a series of eight Hellenistic oil lamps from the island's westernmost building complex which may well be a sanctuary of Apollo.⁴ It also unearthed one lamp dating 6th-7th century A.D. from the area near the covered cistern (Cistern 2), a construction that has been dated by our 1997 excavations to precisely this time.⁵ Thus far, three major periods of occupation have been defined for Geronisos: the Early Chalcolithic, the late Hellenistic and the Early Byzantine. Slight traces of habitation during a 13th century phase have also been established. The lamps retrieved from

the Hellenistic and Early Byzantine levels on Geronisos attest to the resilience of residents who went about their lives, by day and by night, in this very challenging physical setting.

1. Jolanta Młynarczyk, Associate Professor, University of Warsaw and Polish Academy of Sciences, studied and catalogued the lamps during the 2000 and 2001 seasons. She publishes here the results of her analysis of local fabrics, types and patterns, her identification of imports and her discussion of techniques and dating. She has also written the catalogue. Excavations were directed by Joan Breton Connelly who has authored the discussion of stratigraphy and contexts presented here. We warmly thank Dr Sophocles Hadjisavvas, Director of Antiquities of Cyprus, for supporting and facilitating our work in every way. We are indebted to Roger Bagnall for his assistance on epigraphical and documentary questions. Drawings of lamps were produced by Mariusz Burdajewicz; trench plans were made by Andrew Wixom. Photographs are by Benjamin Fraker and J.B. Connelly. The Friends of Geronisos generously financed our excavations and study and we thank, in particular, James Ottaway, Jr., William J. Murray, Carl S. Forsythe, III and the de Coizert Trust, Michael and Judy Steinhardt, Nicholas Zoullas, William C. Rhodes, Lloyd Cotsen, George Lucas, Henry Luce III and Leila Hadley Luce, Savvas Tsivicos and the Pan Paphian Society of North America and Howland D. Murphy for their generosity. We also thank the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation for the fellowship that supported Prof. Connelly's work during the 1996 season onward.
2. J. B. Connelly, "Yeronisos: Sanctuary of Apollo," *The Explorers Club Journal* 74.1, 1996, 14-8 and in this volume, J. B. Connelly, "Excavations on Geronisos Island, Preliminary Report: Part One," *RDAC* 2002, and J. B. Connelly and A. I. Wilson, "Hellenistic and Byzantine cisterns on Geronisos Island," *RDAC* 2002.
3. S. Hadjisavvas, "An Archaeological Survey and Trial Excavations on the Small Island 'Geronisos', off the Paphos Coast," in V. Karageorghis, *Report of the Director of Antiquities of Cyprus* 1983, 39-40.
4. Connelly 2002, in this volume.
5. Connelly and Wilson 2002, in this volume.

ORIGINS: LOCAL AND IMPORTED LAMPS

Recognized imports from outside Cyprus include just six small fragments. On the basis of their fabrics, these can be fairly accurately assigned to Rhodes (no. 26), Knidos (no. 28), Ephesos (nos 29 and 30) and two other, as yet unidentified, foreign centres (nos 25 and 27). All the remaining objects can be considered as Cypriot products. Among them, particular attention should be paid to the group of more or less complete lamps that show a form that can be restored with some accuracy. This group, for which six different lamp patterns (understood as a unique combination of shape and decoration) can be distinguished, is strikingly homogeneous from a technological point of view. The objects come from a limited number of very worn moulds that in all probability were taken from lamps already with extremely blurred reliefs (serving as so-called sub-archetypes, i.e., secondary archetypes).⁶ In spite of this, only a few lamps bear evidence of re-working; apparently, the aesthetic aspect of the lamps was not a high priority. The rather narrow repertoire of lamp patterns, the lack of parallels from other parts of Cyprus and the more than modest quality of the products all argue for a local origin in the region of Pegeia/Agios Georgios. Macroscopic examination of the fabrics and comparisons made with those of pottery vessels from Geronisos allow us to define the characteristics of two doubtlessly local groups of lamps, distinguishing them from products of other Cypriot workshops.

FABRICS

Local Fabric A (designated as "Geronisos ware"), represented by 1-3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, is gritty, with some admixture of finegrained sand (red, brown, grey and white: crushed shell?) sometimes seen in eruptions to the surface of occasional pebbles. Some fragments show fine oblong voids. The fabric can be fired in hues of beige (Munsell 10 YR 7/4 to 7/6, and 10 YR 7/4 to 6/4) and pink (7.5 YR 7/6, 7.5 YR 6/6, 7.5 YR

7/4). Except for nos 6 and 12, which have no traces of coating, the lamps display remains of ill-preserved and/or fugitive matt coating, ochre-red or reddish brown, and on lamp 11 - of black to orange-brown slip (10 YR 3/2 to 10 YR 5/4).

Local Fabric B (designated "Pink Powdery ware"), represented by 4, 5, 8-10, 13, 14, 16-18 and 19(?), is identical to the prevailing fabric of table vessels found at Geronisos. It has some fine voids, but it is cleaner than Local Fabric A: the only visible inclusions are occasional fine white grits (only 5 has also brown and red grits, perhaps as secondary deposit?). The fabric is fired to beige (10 YR 7/3 or 7/4), pink (7.5 YR 7/4) or orange-pink (7.5 YR 7/6), sometimes slightly paler at surface; the coating (if any?) is completely worn, except for lamps 10 and 14 with orange-brown slip (10 YR 4/4 to 4/6, in 14 tuning black) as well as 13 with a reddish brown one (5 YR 5/4).

Regional fabrics, apparently Cypriot but not strictly local, are represented by five fragments (20-24). Among them, fragments 20 and 21 are of a fabric described some years ago as Pafian lamp Fabric 2.⁷ It is fairly hard and clean with some tiny oblong voids, fired to pinkish beige (near 7.5 YR 7/4) or pinkish yellow (between 7.5 YR 7/4 and 7/6). The coating ranges from a thin but fairly firm, semi-glossy dark brown slip (5 YR 4/3) in 20 (possibly imitating Rhodian ware?), to poor traces of thin light red coating (2.5 YR 6/6) in 21. Fabric of 22 is identified as Pafian lamp Fabric 4⁸ and is soft, fine, pale pinkish buff (10 YR 8/3 "very pale brown"), with occasional tiny white inclusions, and few remains of semi-glossy red slip. Descriptions of other regional fabrics are given in the Catalogue below.

6. For explanation of this process called *surmoulage*, see J. Młynarczyk, "Alexandria and Paphos: lamp producing centres", in H. Meyza and J. Młynarczyk (eds), *Hellenistic and Roman Pottery in the Eastern Mediterranean. Advances in Scientific Studies* (Warsaw 1995), 203.

7. Młynarczyk 1995, 207.

8. Młynarczyk 1995, 207.

PATTERNS OF MOULD-MADE LAMPS

The “lamp pattern” (combination of shape and decoration) is the leading criterion of the lamps’ classification,⁹ as well as of origin of archetypes for individual moulds. The Geronisos material reveals six such patterns which, on the basis of fabrics (Local A and B), are considered as pertaining to the local workshop(s).

Local Pattern 1 (cat. nos 1-7, Figs 6, 7, 16:a-b)

This pattern is represented by six lamps and fragments (since nos 4 and 5 presumably belong to one lamp). In their production at least two (if not three) combinations of bipartite moulds were used, their top parts, however, originated in one common archetype (or subarchetype). The lamp’s body, thick-walled and fairly deep, is circular in outline and rounded in profile; only in 2 the upper profile of the body is flattened. The lamps stand on flat base which is either circular (3, 6) or oval (2); an exception is lamp 1 with its small base ring hollow inside. The nozzle is heavy and broad, convex-topped, with large “exaggerated” wick-hole inside a rounded (1, 2) or nearly trapezoid (6) edge. The lamp is handleless; however, after it had left the mould, an attachment, shaped independently from the lamp, was added to the shoulder at the place usually taken by handle. This attachment, featuring a heart-shaped leaf (schematic palmette) set on a slim stem, was purely decorative and could not ever have served as a handle. Only for lamp 6 the presence of such attachment, although probable, has not been determined.

Motifs of relief decoration are virtually illegible; they must have resembled those of lamp 6: radiating convex sections around a funnel-like rim to the filling-hole, and a sort of double knob(?) on the nozzle. The prevailing fabric is Local Fabric A, with fragments 4-5 of Local Fabric B. The dating of this group of the Geronisos lamps to not later than 50-25 B.C. is supported by the fact that this Local Pattern 1 has clearly been based on lamps manufactured in Alexandria and the Delta around the 2nd-to-1st centuries B.C.

Specifically, one can refer to Alexandrian Type L,¹⁰ but apparently also to Type N.¹¹ The Geronisos lamps differ, however, in addition of the attachment, a genuine hallmark of the local workshop. Close parallels to the shape of the attachment occasionally occur with Egyptian lamps which, however, pertain to quite different types,¹² while the attachment itself lacks a “stem”. Equally stemless triangular attachments, bigger and heavy, with grooves representing schematic palmettes, are known from some products of the Egyptian *chora* dated by Hayes to the later 1st century B.C. and 1st century A.D.;¹³ unlike our Geronisos examples, such attachments could indeed serve as solid handles. Similarly, the attachments of three Hellenistic lamps in the Cyprus Museum (one of them from Lefka in the north-western Cyprus, another one from Keryneia) with nearly realistic, elaborate palmette are described as *anse triangulaire*.¹⁴ These “triangular handles” closely resemble “stylized palmette handles” of two-nozzled Judaeen lamps, Masada type BIV, from a Judaeen workshop of the Herodian period.¹⁵ However, all of these attachments from the Egyptian, Cypriot and Judaeen examples were made from a mould together with the lamp. This is in contrast to the non-functional attachments of the Geronisos lamps with their fragile stems which were shaped separately.

9. Młynarczyk 1995, 203; J. Młynarczyk, *Alexandrian and Alexandria-Influenced Mould-Made Lamps of the Hellenistic Period*, BAR International Series 677, Oxford 1997, 12.
10. Młynarczyk 1997, 72-4, especially figs 109-12 and 117-8; cf. D.M. Bailey, *A Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum I. Greek, Hellenistic and Early Roman Pottery Lamps* London 1975, Q 560-1 EA.
11. Młynarczyk 1997, 84-5, especially fig. 149.
12. W.M.F. Petrie, *Roman Ehnasya* (London 1905), pl. LIX: S73 and 90; pl LX: V32. Cf. also J.W. Hayes, *Ancient Lamps in the Royal Ontario Museum, Greek and Roman Clay Lamps* (Toronto 1980), no. 207.
13. Hayes 1980 nos 179-82, class with leaf-shaped handles.
14. T. Oziol, *Les lampes du Musée de Chypre*, (Salamine de Chypre VII, Paris 1977), 65-6, nos 147-9, pl. 9.
15. D. Barag and M. Hershkovitz, *Lamps from Masada* (Masada IV, Jerusalem 1994), 19-24, nos 23-5.

Local Pattern 2 (cat. nos 8-9, Figs 8, 16:c)

This pattern, represented by two lamps apparently made from the same mould, has a body equipped with two side-lugs, ring handle, and a long convex-topped nozzle. The rounded end of the nozzle is flanked by protruding flat buttons (debased volute scrolls?). The body's side-lugs flanking the root of the nozzle are not symmetrical: there is a triangular lug on the left side and an S-shaped lug on the right. Apparently, this kind of plastic decoration (lugs, buttons) was intended to imitate metalwork. The top of body, with a small filling-hole inside a blurred ring, bears faint traces of relief decoration. The base, only extant for lamp 8, is circular and slightly concave. The same lamp preserves a part of a ring handle which, unlike decorative attachments of Local Pattern 1, was made in the same bi-partite mould as the body of the lamp. The two lamps of Local Pattern 2 are in Local Fabric B.

The mould for these lamps, their decoration blurred beyond recognition, must have been obtained by the surmoulage technique from a lamp already worn. An Egyptian origin of this subarchetype, probably pertaining to Alexandrian Type M-Prime.b,¹⁶ is further suggested by faint traces of an impressed Greek *delta* or *alpha* visible on the base of 8, both letters known as marks commonly found on Ptolemaic and Early Roman Egyptian lamps, including those of Alexandrian Type M-Prime.b.¹⁷ It seems that the lamps of Local Pattern 2 should be dated to about mid-1st century B.C.

Local Pattern 3 (cat. nos 10-11, Figs 9, 17:a-b)

These lamps, no doubt products of one workshop (as evidenced by fabric characteristics), come from two different moulds. Their body is handleless and circular, with a flat, roughly circular base; the convex-topped nozzle tapers to a rounded/pointed end. The body profile is biconical and rather shallow in no. 10, equipped with a short nozzle. In 11, the body is fairly deep, its upper half flat in relation to the bottom half, and the two halves joint aslant (which means that

each half of the mould comes from a different archetype). Also the nozzle of 11 is clearly longer than that of 10. The filling-hole is surrounded by a convex ring, and the shoulder adorned with two triangular leaves with internal incisions set roughly on the axis of body.

It is possible that the mould of 10 was obtained by surmoulage of an Egyptian lamp of the group dated by Hayes to the late 2nd and the 1st century B.C.¹⁸ and corresponding to Alexandrian Type M.¹⁹ The mould for clumsy lamp 11, however, could have been made by an unskilled local person who attempted to copy the model for lamp 10. Lamp no. 10 is in Local Fabric B, while no. 11 is in Local Fabric A. The dating suggested for the Local Pattern 3 is around 75-25 B.C.

Local Pattern 4 (cat. no. 12, Fig. 10)

The body is circular in outline, biconical in profile, standing on flat circular base; convex-topped nozzle tapers to a pointed end. The type in question has already been attested at Nea Pafos by a lamp made in one of Pafian fabrics and found in a context of the late 2nd-to-1st century B.C.²⁰; another parallel comes from Samaria-Sebaste and is dated to between 75 and 25 B.C.²¹ The Geronisos lamp, made of Local Fabric A, comes from a very worn mould. Its shoulder preserves only indistinct traces of relief decoration that look like a series of roughly circular motifs. The dating of this lamp should not be much later than the mid-1st century B.C.

Local Pattern 5 (cat. no. 13, Fig. 16:d)

This handleless lamp has a small circular body and convex-topped nozzle with unpropor-

16. Młynarczyk 1997, figs 144, 146, 148, and photos 23-4.

17. Młynarczyk 1997, figs 199-200.

18. Hayes 1980 36, nos 171-175, pl. 17, and Petrie 1905, pl. LIX: O 44.

19. Młynarczyk 1997, 78-80.

20. J. Młynarczyk, "Hellenistic Terracotta Lamps from Nea Pafos", *RDAC* 1978, 251, no. 37, pl. LVIII.

21. P.W. Lapp, *Palestinian Ceramic Chronology* (New Haven 1961), type 83.2, D.

tionally large near-rhomboid end. The large filling-hole is surrounded by a convex ring and groove. Shoulder decoration consists of radiating elements; specifically, concave segments framed by fine ridges alternate with wider convex segments that are filled with series of transverse incisions. One section of the shoulder preserves original decoration derived from the mould, while the remaining part had been carelessly reworked on the lamp itself. If a double-grooved ring handle found separately did belong to this lamp, it would be attached to the lower (unpreserved) half of the body. This peculiar, unparalleled lamp pattern in Local Fabric B could be modelled on Alexandrian Type N of the 1st century B.C.²² and should be dated to about 75-25 B.C.

Local Pattern 6 (cat. no. 14, Figs 11, 17:c)

This lamp has biconical body standing on flat circular base. The filling hole sits in a central cavity surrounded by a grooved ring. The nozzle, rather convex-topped, has a slightly splayed end. This lamp was undecorated and most probably did not have a handle. It appears to be a local imitation of a Knidian wheelmade type, that is attested at an earlier stage at Nea Pafos during the 2nd century B.C.²³ The dating suggested for our Geronisos lamp of Local Fabric B should not be later than around the mid-1st century B.C.

Other mould-made lamp fragments (Figs 12, 17:d)

Local Fabrics A and B are also represented by fragments of other lamps showing undetermined patterns, specifically by 15 and 16, as well as by 17 and 18. The latter two are so poorly preserved that even their mould-made origin is not quite certain. Among the fragments of mould-made lamps in regional fabrics worth mentioning is the pattern represented by lamps 21 and 22. The preserved fragments display a shoulder decoration consisting of a series of rays in relief around the thick rim of the filling hole. This kind of decoration is known to have occurred with two mutually related lamp patterns pertaining to two respec-

tive lamp types used in the Levant during the later Hellenistic times. One of them shows an S-shaped side lug and, most often, a convex-topped nozzle. This type has known perhaps the widest possible distribution throughout the Eastern Mediterranean during the 2nd (and into the 1st) century B.C., ranging from Egypt,²⁴ through Syro-Palestine,²⁵ to Cyprus.²⁶ Another related type, certainly less broadly distributed but more frequent in Cyprus than elsewhere, shows a body that is perfectly rounded in outline, devoid of side-lug.²⁷ While dealing with small fragments of lamp shoulders such as nos 21 and 22, it is impossible to attribute them to one of the respective types; in either case, however, they could hardly be later than the 2nd century B.C. Noteworthy is the fact that their fabrics belong to those commonly used in lamp making at Nea Pafos during the Hellenistic period.²⁸

The lower half of lamp 23, in a different regional(?) fabric, appears to have belonged to a *surmoulage* copy of an Egyptian lamp, to judge both by the shape of preserved part and by remains of an *alpha* impressed on the base. If we are right, the original lamp most probably represents Alexandrian Type M or M-Prime.²⁹

Finally, two fragments (29 and 30) in Ephesian fabric belong to the "Ephesian" lamp type characteristic of the late 2nd and 1st century B.C.,³⁰ present in Cyprus as well.³¹ These import-

22. Młynarczyk 1997, 84-5, figs 149-150, 153-.

23. Młynarczyk 1978, 240-1 and 248-50, nos 21-5, pl. LVIII.

24. Alexandrian Type A-Prime: Młynarczyk 1997, 22-5, fig. 18.

25. Hayes 1980, nos 61-3; Barag and Hershkovitz 1994, 13, no. 2, with references to other Palestinian sites.

26. O. Vessberg, *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition IV:3. The Hellenistic and Roman Periods in Cyprus* (Stockholm 1956), type 5a, fig. 37:17, with a lion-head side-lug instead of an S-shaped one; Oziol 1977, nos 115-7 with an S-shaped lug, and nos 118-23 with an animal mask; Młynarczyk 1978, 249-50, no. 30; Młynarczyk 1997, 24.

27. Vessberg 1956, type 5, fig. 37:16; Oziol 1977, no. 124.

28. Młynarczyk 1995, 207.

29. Młynarczyk 1997, figs 131-46.

30. Bailey 1975, 88-112; Hayes 1980, 15, nos 55-6.

31. Vessberg 1956, type 7, fig. 37:19; Oziol 1977, nos 134-40; Oziol 1993, no. 22.

ed objects could have been brought to Geronisos from Nea Pafos, a busy harbour town in that period.

WHEEL-MADE HELLENISTIC LAMPS

Among the fragments of wheel-made lamps from Geronisos, two are Cypriot-made (19-20) and four are imported (25-28). Fragment 19, possibly of Local Fabric B, preserving a flat raised base and convex-topped nozzle, belongs to one of numerous variants of the wheel-made "sub-Rhodian" lamps manufactured in several Cypriot workshops during the later 3rd and throughout the 2nd century B.C.).³² The fragment of nozzle 20 represents a regional ware, apparently Pafian lamp Fabric 2.³³ The non-Cypriot wheelmade lamp fragments include the base of a genuine Rhodian type (26) which can be as early as of the second half of the 3rd century B.C.³⁴ Two small fragments of biconical bodies (25 and 27, the former with an elaborate side lug) belong to lamps from unidentified centres. These could hardly be later than the first half of the 2nd century B.C. In contrast, a small base fragment of a Knidian lamp (28) can be as late as the beginning of 1st century B.C.³⁵; this class of imported lamps is fairly well-represented at Nea Pafos.³⁶

BYZANTINE LAMPS

Only two lamp fragments represent the Byzantine-period occupation of Geronisos. Rim and handle fragment no. 31 come from a wheel-made lamp with circular body and deep depression around the filling hole, perhaps comparable to a lamp in the Cyprus Museum³⁷ and another one, from Tamassos, tentatively dated to the 8th century.³⁸ Fragment no. 32 represents a large Cypriot group of flat lamps, circular (slightly ovoid) in outline, with stamped/impressed decoration on top and bottom, univocally dated to the 6th century.³⁹ The Geronisos fragment appears to be closely paralleled by a lamp in the Pierides Museum in Larnaka.⁴⁰

DATING AND DISCUSSION

The dating of the Geronisos lamp assemblage has been based on external evidence including

the chronology of more or less direct parallels from elsewhere in the Mediterranean as well as on stylistical considerations. While a number of small fragments of lamps can be considered as residual within the main assemblage, the presence of two Ephesian fragments (29 and 30) is consistent with the chronology suggested for the local lamps on the basis of the analysis of individual lamp patterns. One should immediately note that the local products lack any influence of Italian models from the Late Republican and Early Imperial periods. Indeed, the Geronisos lamps are wholly within the Hellenistic Levantine tradition. Moreover, it seems that some moulds used by the local workshops(s) could have originated in direct *surmoulages* of Egyptian (Alexandrian?) lamps as suggested by examples of Local Pattern 2 (8 and 9, in Local Fabric B) and Local Pattern 3 (lamp 10 in Local Fabric B), as well as 23 of an undefined pattern in a regional fabric. Sources of inspiration for local/regional potters should also be sought in products from the workshops of Knidos and elsewhere on the Ionian coast(?). No doubt, it was the market of Nea Pafos that acted as a main intermediary in the diffusion of lamps which could have become the models or subarchetypes for the local/regional production. Examples of such production, our Geronisos lamps, should be dated to shortly before the introduction of Italian models to the Eastern Mediterranean, that is, to the second and/or third quarter of the 1st century B.C.

Very few local lamps bear evidence of reworking of the decoration, specifically, nos 10-11

32. *e.g.* Oziol 1993, nos 17-8 and 21; Młynarczyk 1995, 237, pl. 6:13.

33. Młynarczyk 1995, 207.

34. *cf.* Hayes 1980, 8, no. 19.

35. Bailey 1975, 124-59.

36. Młynarczyk 1978, 240-1 and 248-50, nos 21-8, pl. LVIII.

37. Oziol 1977, 288-9, no. 880.

38. Hayes 1980, 84-5, no. 349.

39. Oziol 1977, nos 842-78; Hayes 1980, 84, nos 347-8; Oziol 1993, nos 117-21.

40. T. Oziol, *Les lampes au Musée de la Fondation Pierides* (Larnaka 1993), 70 and 73-4, no. 121.

of Local Pattern 3 (made in Local Fabric B and A, respectively) and no. 13 of Local Pattern 5 (made in Local Fabric B). One can risk a statement that the products of the workshop using Local Fabric A were of lower quality than those in Local Fabric B, with less attention paid to the finishing of the lamp. Lamps of Local Fabric A were manufactured in extremely worn moulds (Local Patterns 1 and 4), they include only one example of re-working of the decoration (no. 11), and examples of the two halves of a lamp left ill-fitted (no. 1 of Local Pattern 1 and no. 11 of Local Pattern 3).

EXCAVATION, STRATIGRAPHY AND CONTEXTS

Many of the lamps excavated on Geronisos enjoy the benefit of having been found *in situ* on good floors and in well-established contexts. This enables us to reconstruct, up to a point, the setting in which the lamps were used and the state in which they were left when the inhabitants, apparently, abandoned the island. The destruction that toppled the buildings on Geronisos is best associated with an earthquake that struck Pafos in 17 B.C.⁴¹ Despite evidence for a violent collapse, no human remains have been found in the destruction level. Pottery and other materials were found resting upon the floors beneath the debris. Some displaced material was found in the fill of robbing trenches encountered across the area. These trenches give evidence of the later scavenging of the site for ashlar blocks, probably by the builders of the 6th century A.D. basilicas just across on the mainland. For the most part, however, objects from the late Hellenistic period seem to sit in their place of last use. It is likely that the Geronisos sanctuary was already in a period of decline, following the defeat and death of Cleopatra and the end of Ptolemaic rule in Cyprus in 30 B.C.

One of the most fruitful areas of excavation on Geronisos is the great complex of rooms and courtyards that stretch across the southern perimeter at roughly the centre of the island. Des-

ignated as the Central South Complex, this area has been opened up across an expanse of some 15×20m. (Figs 3, 4, 5).⁴² Of particular interest is the small room with thick walls unearthed in trench O 24 and the space just outside it facing towards the sea at the south in N 24 (Fig 2). These spaces are flanked on the east by a large open courtyard (Fig. 4) and on the west by a series of small chambers that open from a diagonal wall running from southwest to northeast (Fig. 2).

The room in O 24 (Figs 1, 4, 5) is clearly an interior space, accessed through a doorway marked with a large stone threshold block that opens from the outer courtyard at the east. The room measures roughly 4.25m. in length from north to south and 3m. in width. Within this space, two distinctive rubble-built installations, resembling podia or platforms, rise up off the floor to a height of roughly 30-45cm. The platforms are built up against the western wall of the room. The platform at the north shows a narrow space between it and the north wall while the southernmost platform is built right in the corner, up against both the south wall and the west wall. The platforms, or benches, are made of calcarenite rubble with some re-used blocks from earlier constructions. Just in front of the benches squared blocks were deliberately placed. The blocks in front of the northernmost podium show rectangular cuttings. This platform measures 1.75m. wide by 1.20m. in depth while the platform in the southwest corner measures 1.80m. in width and 1.20m. deep. The platforms are separated by a rectangular niche, similar to that which separates the north platform from the north wall. These spaces served as storage areas, to judge

41. recorded by Dio Cassius 54.23.7 (late 3rd cent. A.D.) and Eusebius, *Hieron. Chronicon* 166c. See I. Guidoboni et al., *Catalogue of ancient earthquakes in the Mediterranean area up to the 10th Century*, Insituto Nazionale di Geofisica (Rome 1994), 177-178. I thank Dr Steven Soter of the Museum of Natural History, New York City, for his kind help in researching this earthquake.

42. Connelly 2002 in this volume pages Fig 7.

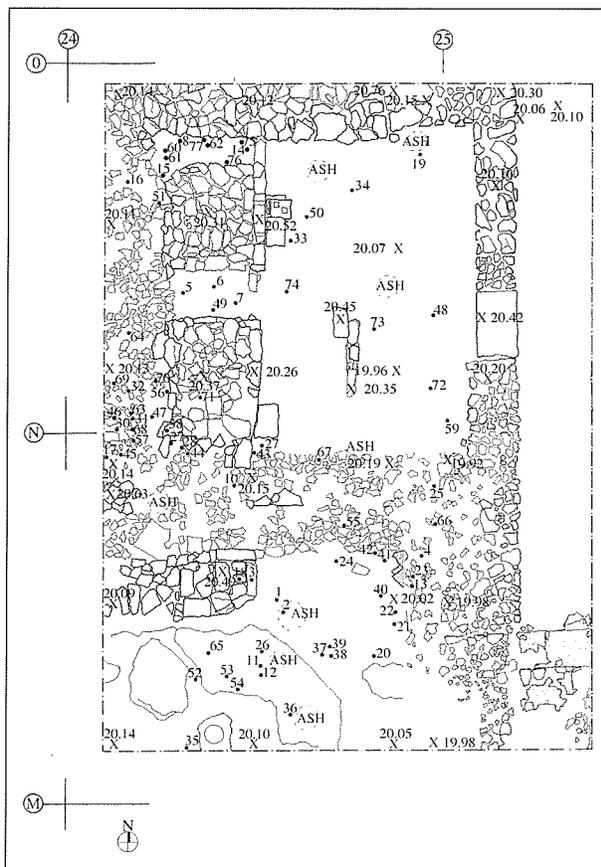


Fig. 1. Distribution of lamps and other finds in N 24 and O 24. Key to finds follows catalogue at end of text.

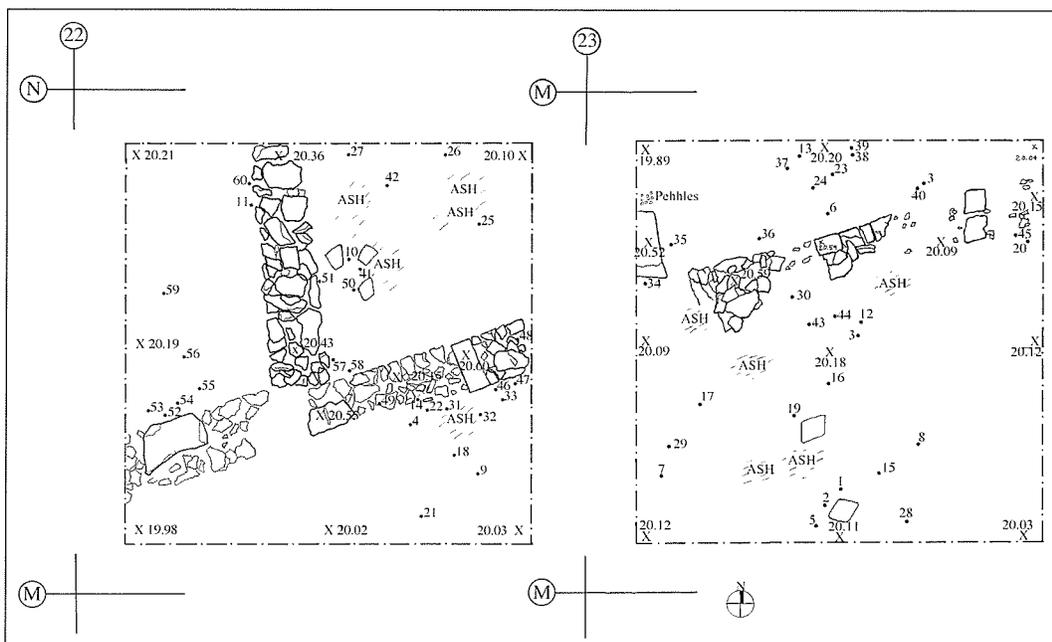


Fig. 2. Distribution of lamps and other finds in N 22 and N 23. Key to finds follows catalogue at end of text.

from the pottery, lamps, coins and other objects that were found tucked into them (Fig. 1).

A similar platform was unearthed outside the room's south wall in N 24 (Figs 1, 4). Again, the bench is constructed of rubble and some rectangular worked stones and is built right into the corner where the north and west walls meet. It measures slightly smaller than the platforms encountered in the room to the north and is just 1 meter wide and 1.10m. deep. The precise function of these installations is unclear but they were surely used as the setting for intense activity. The whole area is littered with objects including small cooking pots and casseroles, storage amphorae, juglets, a miniature cup and other fine drinking cups, limestone die, amulets, stone basins, bits of lead, bronze nails and needles. The finds from this occupation level occur generally within the elevations of 20.30-20.10m. above sea level.

Nine oil lamps were found in this area and their disposition is of great interest. They seem to have been left in pairs or groups of three. Three lamps were found stored together in the niche between the two platforms in O 24. To the south of this room, and outside its southern wall, a paired set of lamps was found in N 24. Lamps 4 and 10 were found very near to one another roughly in the center of the floor just in front of the platform. Lamp 10 was surrounded by a pocket of ash. Both lamps are made from the Local pink-powdery Fabric B, but one shows Local Pattern 1 while the other shows Local Pattern 2. These decorative motifs, then, are contemporary and the lamps have been dated to 75-25 B.C. Though found as a pair, it seems that the lamps need not match in their decorative patterning. Atop the podium beyond the pair of lamps was found a small fragment of a third lamp, or rather, a decorative attachment for a lamp. This small fragment of Lamp 5 is of Local Fabric B and, apparently, Local Pattern 1, dated ca. 75-25 B.C.

Just 0.80m. to the southwest of the pair of lamps, a two coins were found lying together on

the floor. One (C. 93.05) belongs to Ptolemy King of Cyprus (80-58 B.C.) and the other (C. 93.06) belongs to Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XVI Caesar (47-44 B.C.). To the southwest of the coins was found an assemblage of pottery. This included fragments of two amphorae (P. 93.25), a casserole (P. 93.06) and a fusiform unguentarium (P. 94.02). Near these fragments were found a squat amphora (P. 93.07), a color coated bowl (P. 93.19), a Cypriot sigillata bowl base (P. 93.49) and a spouted strainer (P. 94.18). Fragments of cast glass bowls were also found (G. 93.21, 22). A limestone die (St. 93.01) was unearthed together with this material. This is one of a pair of gaming pieces, the other of which was found further to the north in O 24 (St. 94.19).

Along the eastern interior wall of the room in N 24 were found quantities of fragments of glass drinking bowls (G 93.15, 16, 18-20, 73). These show profiles consistent with the widely dispersed conical and hemispherical bowls that were used through the Eastern Mediterranean and Italy during the late second and early 1st centuries B.C. These bowls are generally thought to have originated along the Syro-Palestine Coast.⁴³ In the same area were found many bits of metal including two bronze needles (MB. 93.08, MB. 94.36) and piece of lead (ML. 93.01). Two bronze nails (MB. 93.05 and MB. 94.35) and an iron nail (MI. 93.06) were found nearby. A coin (C. 93.07) unearthed here dates to the reign of Ptolemy King of Cyprus (80-58 B.C.).⁴⁴

Lamp 13 was found roughly 1.5m. directly east of the podium in N 24. It is made of Local Fabric B and is decorated with Local Pattern 5. It dates ca. 75-25 B.C. Just in front of the podium were found a bronze nail with a square head

43. The Geronisos glass finds have been studied by Dr David Grose who is preparing their publication for the next *RDAC*.

44. Identification of coins was made by Anne Destrooper Georgiades who will prepare the final publication of the coins excavated on Geronisos. Coins were cleaned by Andreas Georgiades of the Conservation Laboratory of the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, whom we thank for his care and expertise.



Fig. 3. Aerial view of Geronisos, facing north.



Fig. 4. Aerial view of Central South Complex, facing southwest.



Fig. 5. Detail of raised platforms in O 24, back room, and N 24, foreground.

(MB. 93.07) and a fragment of a glass bowl (G. 93.25). Many fragments of a large, coarse krater with broad horizontal lip, of a type that has been associated with use as a chamber pot (P. 93.12), were found scattered across the eastern side of this area. That the krater was broken and mended in antiquity is shown by the thick lead clamps that hold it together.

Moving north into grid square O 24, we cross the foundations of the east-west wall that separates the southernmost podium from the other two (Figs 1, 4, 5). This wall seems to have been robbed out and all that remains is a low cobble-like course of small stones. In the fill just above it was found a coin (C. 93.03) of Cleopatra VII (44-30 B.C.) which represents the very latest in the numismatic sequence attested on Geronisos. The little room to the north of this wall has a nice, lightly plastered floor. Just against the south wall of the room, Lamp 3 was unearthed. It is made of Local Fabric A, represents Local Pattern 1 and is dated 75-25 B.C. The area all around it was marked with ash. Nearby and along the eastern wall of the room were found fragments of a white grounded "Delian" lagynos (P. 94.22). The podium tucked into the southwest corner of the room has a worked rectangular block set in front of it on its eastern flank. A bronze nail (MB. 93.07) and a fragment of a glass bowl (G. 93.25) were found at the base of the podium. Atop it a very unusual small stone bowl was found. It is decorated with a vertically incised pattern that resembles long narrow leaves (St. 94.18).

The area just behind this podium contained the greatest density of material deposited in this room. It may represent the fill from a robbing trench that removed the blocks of the room's western wall. Quantities of glass bowl fragments (G. 94.04, 08, 11-12), some 25 pieces of lead (ML. 94.03, 4), a terracotta pierced disk (TC. 94.04) and a bronze needle (MB. 94.32) were found here. A stone die (St. 94.19), forming a pair with the one found on the floor to the south (St. 93.01) and basin (St. 94.20) were also recovered from the area. Two of the most extraordinary

pieces in the entire ceramic sequence of Geronisos were found here just behind the podium. A miniature slipped cup (P. 93.08, Fig. 19) shows a unique profile that resembles the blossom of a flower. It is so small that it appears to be a measure for a dose of medicine. An equally exceptional find was retrieved nearby, mended from over two hundred sherds of a fabric that is eggshell thin. These delicate fragments preserve the complete profile of an Italian thin-walled beaker with dot festooned barbotine decoration (P. 94.25).⁴⁵ This type dates not later than ca. 50 B.C. Nearby was found a juglet (P. 94.16).

This area also gives us one of a fascinating series of finds unique to Geronisos. A small piece of worked limestone resembling a loomweight in shape and pierced for suspension was unearthed at the westernmost edge of the trench (A. 93.06). This is one of 11 such objects found to date on the island.⁴⁶ Although they resemble loomweights in size and shape, they show engraved decorations on the bottom; some of them are decorated on the sides as well. The one found here is pyramidal in shape with a flat top. It is decorated on the bottom with the headress of Isis, a standard Ptolemaic Egyptian motif (A. 93.06, Figs 21, 22).⁴⁷ The sundisk is flanked by two small horns and plumes that rise to either side. It reflects the Ptolemaic influence that characterizes the decorative motifs selected for these objects, motifs that appear side by side with patterns drawn from the traditional Cypriot repertory (Fig. 20). One such object (A. 93.04), was found right on top of the southernmost platform. It is unfinished and undecorated and is one of two blanks unearthed on Geronisos that argue for the production of these objects on the island itself.

45. Connelly 2002 in this volume.

46. Connelly 2002 in this volume. Figs 14, 21.

47. Connelly 2002 in this volume Figs 14, 21. We are indebted to Georgia Bonny Bazemore for her preliminary report on this material.

Although no objects like these have to our knowledge been found elsewhere, similar objects are depicted on limestone votive statues from Cypriot sanctuaries. They can be seen suspended from strings that hang diagonally across the chests of young so-called temple boys.⁴⁸ These pendants are frequently grouped with other charms and talismans, including bevel rings and pierced disks. Statues of the temple boys who wore such amulets have been found at a host of Cypriot sanctuaries, particularly at shrines sacred to Apollo. These statues date from the fifth century B.C. into the Hellenistic period and may reflect a long standing Cypriot religious practice of dedicating boys within the sanctuary. The limestone pendants excavated on the island are thus our most direct evidence for a cultic function of Geronisos, and perhaps specifically as a sanctuary of Apollo. The nature and function of the sanctuary will be treated at much greater length in a future report. It would seem, however, that these amulets serve as a marker that young boys were present and centrally involved in the cult practice at hand.

A niche separates the central podium from the one to the north of it, forming a compartment that measures roughly 1.20m. in length and 0.75m. in width (Fig. 1). Within this space a full variety of objects were stored, including three lamps. Lamp 3 is of Local Fabric A and Local Pattern 1 (dated 75-25 B.C.) while lamps 8 and 9 form a proper pair, matched in both their Local Fabric B and in their Local Pattern 2 (dated ca. 50 B.C.). With them were found two pierced stone disks (St. 93.10, St. 93.22), fragments of an amphora (P. 93.24) and a fragmentary cast glass bowl (G. 93.10). Behind the niche in the fill above the robbed out western wall were found two jar stoppers, one of stone (St. 93.16) and one of terracotta (TC. 93.02).

The northernmost platform had few finds in front of it, among them a bronze nail (MB. 93.02), a fragment of a cast glass bowl (G. 93.09) surrounded by ash and a bit of iron (MI. 93.01). But the compartment just to the north of it that

separates it from the north wall of the room, was literally filled with objects. The space measures roughly 1.50m. in length and 0.40m. in width. It was utilized like a cupboard, with objects placed inside for safekeeping. These include one lamp, two coins, a casserole, an Eastern Sigillata A hemispherical bowl, a stone tray and a pierced stone disk. The lamp, no. 16, is made of Local Fabric B and dates to the 1st century B.C. Just beside it was found a stone tray that may have served as a lamp holder (St. 93.43). Within this compartment a pair of coins were found that include C. 93.01 struck during the reign of Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XVI Caesar (47-44 B.C.) and C. 93.02 struck by Cleopatra VII (44-30 B.C.) alone. A third coin, C. 94.01, was found just at the western edge of the compartment up on the cobbled foundation. It dates to the reign of Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XVI Caesar (47-44 B.C.). The ceramics found within the niche include a one-handled casserole of dark red friable fabric in very good condition (P. 93.02) together with its lid (P. 93.03). With it was found a very well preserved hemispherical bowl made of Eastern Sigillata A fabric (P. 93.01) and a pierced stone disk (St. 93.42). Placement within the compartment does seem to have protected these objects. The ceramics found deposited here are among the best preserved pots found to date on Geronisos.

One last lamp fragment has been recovered from along the northern wall of the room. Lamp 19, a very small fragment, is made of Local Fabric B, is of uncertain pattern, and could date as early as the 2nd century B.C. Nearby were found many fragments of an amphoriskos (P. 23.04)

48. C. Beer, *Temple-Boys: A Study of Cypriote Votive Sculpture*, Part 1. Catalogue, *SIMA* 113 (Jonsnered 1994), cat. no. 194, Plate 176, New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 74.51.2754, from Kourion; cat. no. 175, Plate 177, London, British Museum C 164, "Sanctuary of Reshef-Mikal-Apollo-Amyklos" excavated by R. Hamilton Lang in 1868; Appendix B, no. 2, Pl. 201, Istanbul Archaeological Museums 3322, unknown provenience; Appendix B, no.4, Plate 202, Paris, Musée du Louvre, AM 3004, Golgoi.

decorated with painted horizontal bands. It may well be a Hellenistic imitation of an earlier type.⁴⁹ In the northeast corner of the room was found a fragment of an amphora (O. 94.01) bearing the incised letters ΑΠΟΛΛΩ, with omega raised above line level to indicate abbreviation. One could resolve the abbreviation as a form of the name of the god Apollo but it would also be possible to resolve it as a proper name like Apollonios.⁵⁰

Let us look at two trenches just to the west of this area, excavated as grid squares N 22 and N 23 (Fig. 2). Here, a wall runs along a slight diagonal from southwest to northeast for some 11m. through N 22, N 23, and into N 24 where it emerges from the western scarp just behind the first platform. The construction of this wall is rougher than that of the more substantial walls that run on the north-south, east-west axes through the rest of the Central South Complex. Indeed, this scrappy rubble wall contains some clearly re-used architectural members, including a limestone moulding fragment (StA. 92.10).

In front of the diagonal wall an open veranda extends to the south facing out to the sea (Fig. 2). To the north of the wall we find a series of interior rooms. These rooms and their adjoining terrace were the setting for intense activity in which oil lamps clearly played a central role. In the southern quarter of trench N 23, three lamps were found sitting on the earth floor of the open veranda. Lamps 2 and 6 were found side by side near the southern scarp together with a circular stone slab with a handle that may well have been designed to be a lamp holder (St. 92.12, Fig. 18). When in use, oil lamps must have been too hot to touch or carry in the hand. Stone trays like this one must have aided greatly in transporting them from room to room. Lamp 2, like its holder, shows traces of burning. The two lamps are a matched pair, both made of Local Fabric A and decorated with Local Pattern 1. They have been dated to 75-25 B.C

The placement of various objects around the lamps is most revealing. The pair of lamps were flanked not only by the stone lamp holder but by

a stone block with a good smooth working surface. The block is roughly square in shape and measures 20.41cm. by 20.09cm. The proximity of block to lamps may suggest that their user was involved in conducting some practical activity upon the surface of the block for which the light was required. The occupation level upon the veranda has yielded two sherds with incised Greek letters. The first ostrakon (O. 92.03, Fig. 23), reconstituted from four joining rim fragments of an Eastern Sigillata A bowl), has a four line inscription, carefully written in plain capital letters. Each line consists of one syllable of three letters, a space, and then the same two letter word repeated in each line:

TPI	EN
NOY	EN
TPI	EN
IIEN	EN

To the right, the surface is well preserved without any trace of letters. The letters EN are thus probably not the preposition “in” but, instead, the number “one,” in which case the preceding letters could refer to objects or the names of individuals. In the absence of more information speculation seems idle.⁵¹

The second ostrakon (O. 92.01) is an inscribed amphora sherd that shows the letter *nu* written repeatedly, along with the letter *tau* written twice, one broken bar *alpha*, perhaps an *alpha* and a *rho* written together, and 4 vertical strokes. The letters do not form lines, and the most natural interpretation of the sherd is that it represents writing exercises by a learner.⁵² Geronisos has yielded a number of other ostraka, both

49. As tentatively suggested for some similar, but by no means identical, amphoriskoi found at the House of Dionysos in Nea Paphos by J. Hayes, *The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery, Paphos* volume III Nicosia 1991, 314, nos 6 and 7, pl. 14:4 and 5.

50. We thank Roger Bagnall for his comments on this inscription.
51. Roger Bagnall has kindly provided this reading of the ostrakon.

52. We are indebted to Roger Bagnall for his insights on this inscription.

incised and painted. The presence of a writing exercise like this one may suggest that the boys who we have suggested were present in the sanctuary received elementary instruction while on the island.

The floor of the veranda contained a full variety of objects, for the most part encountered within the elevations of 20.45-20.10m. above sea level. Nearby the pair of lamps some lead fragments (ML. 92.01) were retrieved, along with some amphora sherds and fragments of a globular jug (P. 92.60) that, once again, give evidence of drinking. Just to the northeast of the lamps was found yet another limestone amulet (S. 92.02). This bears a decoration that resembles an Egyptian ankh, a motif widely used on Cypriot coinage and regarded as a good luck symbol.⁵³ Throughout the area deposits of ash were encountered.

Roughly 1 meter to the northwest of the pair of Lamps 2 and 6, Lamp 14 was found. It made of Local Fabric B and decorated with Local Pattern 6. It seems to be an imitation of a Knidian wheelmade type and has been dated to ca. 75-50 B.C. It shows traces of burning. From the same level and deposit were fragments of the base, shoulder and nozzle of Lamp 15 which is of Local Fabric A and undetermined pattern. It can be dated somewhere in the 1st century B.C. Just beside Lamp 14 was found a small inscribed limestone plaque (I. 92.01, Fig. 19) marked with horizontal guidelines and the words TPIT, TETPA, ΠΕΜΤΙ, each on a separate line and coming from the left edge. The first and third of these appear to be the Greek ordinal numerals for third and fifth, but the second is not an ordinal adjective; perhaps rather from the ordinal adverb. From the same area an additional fragment of an inscribed stone tablet (I. 92.03) was recovered. It is so similar in size, material and appearance to the first plaque that it may well have served as a companion piece to it. It reads ENNEA, the Greek cardinal number nine. The correct interpretation of this mixture of numeral forms is not evident.⁵⁴

Also found near the lamp was a fragment of a

stone basin (St. 92.07). Just to the south of it, a lead hook (ML. 92.02) and a bronze hook (MB. 92.03) may give evidence of fishing activity and the cleaning of nets and preparation of fish for eating. The rim of a glass bowl (G. 92.10), a jug (P. 92.60) and an amphora sherd were also recovered here. A full variety of fragments of drinking bowls, including those in local slip (P. 92.05), Eastern Sigillata A fabric (P. 92.21) and Cypriot sigillata fabric (P. 92.54) were found scattered across the area. A stamped amphora handle (SAH. 92.01) preserving the letters ΑΓΡΙΑ from the word for the month *Agrianos* is Rhodian in origin and dates from the second half of the second century into the first century B.C.⁵⁵ A number of stone finds were recovered from the area, including a lid (St. 92.02), a stopper (St. 92.06), a mortar (St. 92.13), and two pierced disks (St. 92.16, St. 92.23). To the southwest, an overstruck coin (C. 92.01) in very worn condition, minted during the reign of Ptolemy VIII Euergetes (170-164/3 and sole reign 146/5-117/6 B.C.), was recovered. It represents the earliest coin found to date on Geronisos.

Along the southern face of the diagonal wall, ash pockets were encountered together with many finds deposited right up against the foundations. Two Coan or pseudo-Coan amphora handles were retrieved here and, at the far eastern end of the wall, a stone basin (St. 92.07), fragments of glass (G. 92.12), and coarseware sherds were recovered. Just to the south and at the centre of the wall, a worked stone (St. 92.05) was retrieved along with a pierced stone (St. 92.01).

To the west in N 22, a fragment of a lamp nozzle was found on the floor of the open area facing the sea, just to the south of the diagonal

53. We thank Georgia Bonny Bazemore for the reference to O. Masson, *Les Inscriptions Chypriotes Syllabiques*, second edition Paris 1983, 402, no. 303a.

54. We are indebted to Roger Bagnall for his insights on these inscriptions.

55. Z. Sztetyllo, *Les Timbres Ceramiques* (1965-1973) (*Nea Paphos I* Warsaw 1976), 35, no. 42.

wall. Lamp 17 is made from Local Fabric B and is too fragmentary to show any pattern. Nearby were found fragments of cast glass (G. 93.08), a Cypriot sigillata bowl (P. 93.13) a stone basin (St. 93.18) and a cooking pot. A bronze nail head (MB. 93.01), a stone weight (St. 93.05) and many pockets of ash were also found on the terrace. One more limestone amulet (A. 93.01, Fig. 20) was recovered here and shows on its bottom surface the venerable tree motif which first appears in Cypriot seal production during the 15th century B.C. This so-called ‘Tree of Life’ design becomes particularly popular in the vase painting repertory of the Cypriot Iron Age. Carved just beside the tree is a second traditional Cypriot motif showing a lyre.

A full cluster of objects was tucked up against the southern face of the diagonal wall and set within the doorway. On the threshold were found a stone mortar (St. 93.12), a stone slab (St. 93.11) and an amphora toe (P. 93.27). A piece of limestone architectural moulding (StA. 93.02) recovered here may have fallen from above during the building’s collapse. A stone plaque (St. 93.11) shows an inscribed S pattern. An Egyptian blackware echinus bowl (P. 93.05) was placed right up against the ashlar block that forms the door jamb. Immediately to the south of this block were found the remains of a stone basin (St. 93.19) sitting upon a smashed cooking pot that rests directly on the floor. An additional basin (St. 93.18) found here makes three stone bowls in total, placed up against this wall. It is possible that they were positioned for the catching of rain-water from the roof. These finds were completely covered by destruction debris including broken roof tiles and clumps of white plaster. The floor beneath shows many pockets of ash. Fragments of a Cypriot sigillata bowl (P. 93.47) were found here together with a fragment of an amphoriskos (P. 93.04) that, most remarkably, joins with fragments of the amphoriskos found some 18m. away in grid square from O 25.

Moving inside the rooms to the north of the wall, we find floors littered with objects. Along

the western scarp of N 23, a limestone threshold block emerges, marking a doorway that links this room with the chamber to the west. Just in front of the threshold block an echinus bowl (P. 92.04) seems to have been deliberately placed. Up against its southern face a bowl of Eastern Sigillata A fabric (P. 92.39) was carefully deposited. To the north of the threshold block a patch of small sea pebbles was unearthed and may represent some kind of paving. To the east, several badly broken cooking pots were found, along with two Coan or pseudo-Coan amphora handles, fragments of cast glass bowls (G. 92.03, G. 92.04), one fairly well preserved local color coated ware lagynos (P. 92.06) and several amphora fragments (P. 92.14). A stone disk (St. 93.12) found here so resembles the lamp holder unearthed outside on the terrace (Fig. 18) that it may well have served the same function, though no lamps have been found near to it. At the northern edge of the trench, a pierced limestone disk (I. 92.02) was uncovered. This is decorated with incised concentric ridges; around the circle surrounding the central hole, a design resembling the letter *rho* has been inscribed 13 times.

In N 22 to the west, the inner room shows much evidence of cooking activity. Some 0.80m. inside the door an extraordinary assemblage of material was arranged deliberately upon the floor. Here, three stone blocks were found placed in a sort of semicircle around the neck of a Dressel type 1 amphora (P. 93.27) that had been set upright and held in place by a series of stone shims. The upper part of one of its handles survives intact with the mouth and neck and served as a further support to hold the amphora neck upright. Beneath, both neck and handle were cut

53. We thank Georgia Bonny Bazemore for the reference to O. Masson, *Les Inscriptions Chypriotes Syllabiques*, second edition Paris 1983, 402, no. 303a.

54. We are indebted to Roger Bagnall for his insights on these inscriptions.

55. Z Sztyllo, *Les Timbres Ceramiques (1965-1973) (Nea Paphos I* Warsaw 1976), 35, no. 42.

along a straight line in order to make a horizontal resting surface. The amphora neck seems to have been used here as a stand. Its wide thick lip would provide a solid support for a pot or bowl that could rest neatly within it. As the hemispherical bowl is the most popular shape for drinking cups on Geronisos, the five or six deliberately cut amphora necks unearthed thus far may suggest their re-use to accommodate the setting down of these vessels.

Around the Dressel type 1 amphora neck, its shims, and the three stone that encircled it were found five chipped stones of Chalcolithic date, here re-used by the Hellenistic inhabitants who removed them from the levels that lie beneath. Quantities of ash may indicate cooking activity. A Cypriot Sigillata jug was found nearby (P. 93.53), along with several fragments of moulded relief bowls, and the rim of a stone bowl (St. 93.25) and a fragment of architectural moulding (StA. 93.01). Just beside the amphora neck was found yet another limestone amulet (A. 93.03). This is decorated with a motif that seems to show a sundisk and the head of what may be a goddess with upraised arms, another time-honored Cypriot symbol. The winged sundisk, on the other hand, is a motif from the orbit of Ptolemaic Egypt, used on the coins of Pafos as a subsidiary decoration where it is often found in conjunction with the ankh.⁵⁶ Further to the north, several fragments of glass bowls (G. 93.02-4) were retrieved as well as more fragments of slipped footed bowl (P. 93.43), several fragments of the same stone basin (St. 93.15) and one stone bowl (St. 93.13). Pockets of ash were found distributed across the room and one coprolite was retrieved from against the west wall. Bone fragments were found in the southwest corner.

Just next door to the west, a room with a

gravel floor was encountered. This space was relatively free of finds, perhaps suggesting that it is on the exterior of the building. One additional amulet (A. 93.02) was found here. This is decorated with the old pinwheel motif that had been long used in the Cypriot repertory. The only other finds from this area are one fragment of a moulded relief bowl, five copralites deposited near the southern wall, some bone and some shell.

Examination of the corpus of lamps from Geronisos within their contexts brings to life the activities of the island's late Ptolemaic inhabitants. So vital was light that the residents seem to have taken up lamp-making themselves, as attested by the local Geronisos ware fabric, the extremely worn nature of the moulds that were used and the somewhat amateurish workmanship shown in the humble output of their efforts. Study of the lamps from Geronisos gives us a deeper understanding of local wares, fabrics, decorations, imports and imitations. It also helps us to define the narrow chronology of activity at the sanctuary which certainly fell between 80/70 to 40/30 B.C. and which probably flourished during an even narrower time frame in the third quarter of the 1st century B.C. The identity of those who made and used the lamps of Geronisos will be central to future discussions of the nature of Geronisos cult. For now, let us look to the unique series of amulets found side by side with the lamps (Figs 20-22) as a possible link to the long tradition of the presence of boys in Cypriot sanctuaries.

56. We thank Georgia Bonny Bazemore for her report on this amulet and for the references to G.F. Hill, *Catalogue of the Greek coins of Cyprus in the British Museum* (original 1904, reprint: Bologna 1979), lxviii and lxxiii and Masson 1983, 118-121, nos 21-26.

CATALOGUE

Summary:

I. Hellenistic lamps, Cypriot

I.1. Local Fabrics A and B (nos 1-19)

I.2. Regional fabrics

- a) wheelmade (no. 20)
- b) mould-made (nos 21-24)

II. Hellenistic lamps, imported

- a) wheel-made (nos 25-28)
- b) mould-made (nos 29-30)

III. Byzantine lamps (nos 31-32)

1. (Fig. 6:a, Fig. 16:a). L 92.01; Trench R 8, level/deposit 4.

Lamp complete except for minor damage to nozzle tip; decorative attachment broken and mended; traces of burning on nozzle. L. (body): 7.5cm., (with attachment) 10cm.; W.: 4.8cm.; H.: (body): 3.5cm., (with attachment): 4.3cm.

Mould-made (very worn mould, with ill-fitted halves). Local Fabric A: beige (10 YR 7/4 "very pale brown"), sandy, with red, brown, and white (crushed shell?) inclusions. Traces of fugitive red coating.

Local Pattern 1, *ca.* 75-25 B.C.

2. (Fig. 6:b). L 92.02; Trench N 23, top level 5.

Lamp complete except for decorative attachment and minor chip at filling hole; traces of burning on nozzle. L.: 7.4cm.; W.: 4.6cm.; H.: 2.9cm.

Mould-made (extremely worn mould). Local Fabric A: orange-pink (between 7.5 YR 7/6 and 6/6 "reddish yellow"), sandy, with some voids and many inclusions (red, light grey, dark grey, fewer white). Faint traces of thin ochre-coloured coating(?).

Local Pattern 1, *ca.* 75-25 B.C.

3. (Fig. 6:c, Fig. 16:b). L 93.01; Trench O 24, level/deposit 3.1.

Lamp complete except for the top of attachment. No evidence of burning. L. (body): 7.2cm., W.: 5cm.; H.: (body): 3.3cm.

Mould-made (worn mould). Local Fabric A: pink (7.5 YR 7/4 "pink"), with eruptions of sandstone grits. Remains of a matt, thin slip, ochre-red (5 YR 6/6 "reddish yellow" or 2.5 YR 5/5 "light red").

Local Pattern 1, *ca.* 75-25 B.C.

4. L 93.11; Trench N 24, level/deposit 7.1, basket 1.

Fragment of lamp; extant W.: 4.2cm.; extant H.: 3.5cm.

Mould-made (extremely worn mould), with traces of decorative attachment. Local Fabric B: orange-pink (7.5 YR 7/6 "reddish yellow"), rather soft, with voids; no remains of colour coating.

Local Pattern 1, *ca.* 75-25 B.C.

5. L 93.12; Trench N 24, level 4 pass 3.
Decorative attachment of lamp; L. (H.): 3.3cm; W.: 2.7cm.

Mould-made. Local Fabric B: orange-pink (7.5 YR 7/6 "reddish yellow"), with brown and red grits of various sizes, with voids; no remains of colour coating.

Apparently Local Pattern 1; *ca.* 75-25 B.C.

6. (Fig. 7). L 92.03; Trench N 23.

Lamp complete except for an attachment(?); L.: 7.8cm.; W.: 4.9-5cm.; H.: 3.4cm.

Mould-made (worn mould); no traces of use. Local Fabric A: yellow-beige (between 10 YR 7/4 and 7/6) with some sand and occasional pebbles (and many finer sand eruptions), paler surface (between 10 YR 8/4 "very pale brown" and 8/6 "yellow"), no remains of colour-coating.

Apparently Local Pattern 1, *ca.* 75-25 B.C.

7. L 92.08; Trench O 23, level/deposit 3 pass 3.

Fragment of lamp top; extant L.: 3.9cm.; extant H.: 1.6cm.; body D. (estimated) 4cm.

Mould-made (very worn mould). Local Fabric A: deep pink (2.5 YR 7/6 "reddish yellow") with fine oblong voids, very fine sand eruptions to the surface (red, brown, whitish, grey). Poor traces of reddish brown matt slip inside.

Most probably Local Pattern 1.

8. (Fig. 8, Fig. 11:c). L 93.02; Trench O 24, level/deposit 3.1, basket 2.

Lamp recomposed of several fragments, missing most of ring handle, a part of base, and fragments of lower part of nozzle. Extant L.: 7.9cm.; W.: 5cm.; H.: 3cm.

Mould-made (very worn mould). Local Fabric B: orange-pink (7.5 YR 7/6 "reddish yellow"), fine, with occasional minute voids. No remains of colour coating.

Local Pattern 2, *ca.* 50 B.C.

9. L 93.03; Trench O 24, level/deposit 3.1, basket 3.

Fragmentary lamp, missing end of nozzle and most of lower half; extant L.: 6.2cm.; W.: 4.9cm.; extant H.: 2.3cm.

Mould-made (extremely worn mould). Local Fabric B: orange-pink (7.5 YR 7/6 "reddish yellow"), fine. No remains of colour coating.

Local Pattern 2, *ca.* 50 B.C.

10. (Fig. 9:a, Fig. 17:a). L 93.05; Trench N 24, level/deposit 7.1, basket 1.

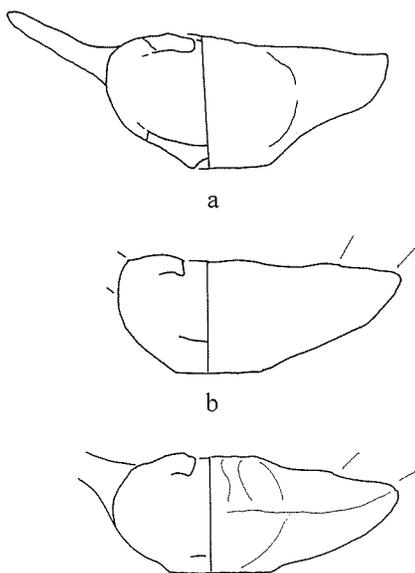


Fig. 6. Profiles of lamps cat. nos. 1 (a), 2 (b), and 3 (c).

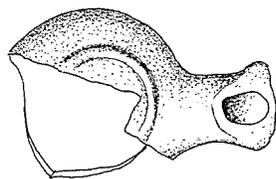


Fig. 11. Lamp cat. no. 14.

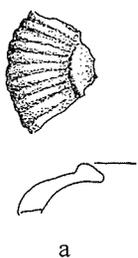


Fig. 12. Fragments of regional lamps, cat. nos. 21 (a) and 23 (b).

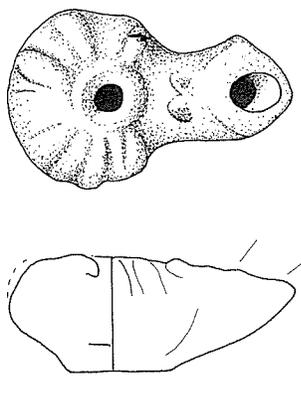


Fig. 7. Lamp cat. no. 6.

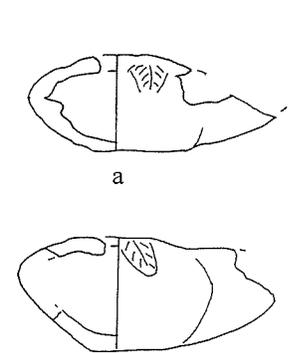


Fig. 9. Profiles of lamps cat. nos. 10 (a) and 11 (b).

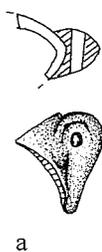


Fig. 13. Fragments of imported lamps, cat. nos. 25 (a) and 27 (b).

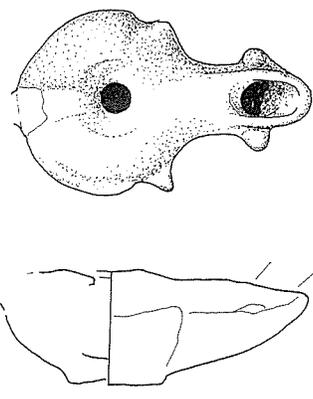


Fig. 8. Lamp cat. no. 8.

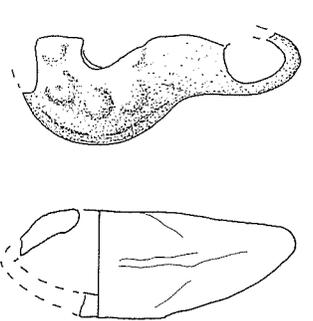


Fig. 10. Lamp cat. no. 12.

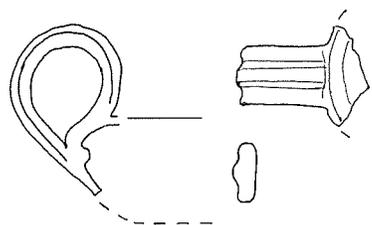


Fig. 14. Fragment of Ephesian lamp cat. no. 29.

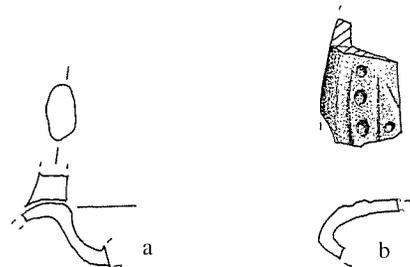


Fig. 15. Fragments of Byzantine-period lamps cat. nos. 31 (a) and 32 (b).

- Fragmentary lamp recomposed of three parts, missing top of nozzle; extant L.: 6.4cm.; W.: 5cm.; H.: 2.8cm.
Mould-made, with evidence of re-working. Local Fabric B: beige (10 YR 7/4 or 7/3 “very pale brown”), rather soft, with voids and rare white eruptions. Some remains of matt orange-brown slip on lower half.
Local Pattern 3, *ca.* 75-25 B.C.
11. (Fig. 9:b, Fig. 17:b). L 93.04; Trench N 24, level/deposit 6.3.
Lamp missing part of nozzle; extant L.: 6.6cm.; W.: 5.1cm.; H.: 3.1cm.
Mould-made, with evidence of re-working. Local Fabric A: yellow-beige (10 YR 7/6 “yellow”), with some minute white grits and occasional large eruptions, some voids and/or black inclusions(?). Remains of matt slip, black to orange-brown.
Local Pattern 3, *ca.* 75-25 B.C.
12. (Fig. 10). L 92.07; Trench R8, level/deposit 2.
Fragment recomposed of seven parts including tip of nozzle with evidence of burning; estimated L.: 7.7cm.; estimated W.: 4.6cm.
Mould-made (extremely worn mould). Local Fabric A: orange-pink (between 7.5 YR 7/4 “pink” and 7/6 “reddish yellow”), slightly sandy, with occasional circular chalky inclusions (both very fine and large), some fine light grey ones, and many oblong voids. No remains of colour coating.
Local Pattern 4, *ca.* 50 B.C. (or slightly later).
13. (Fig. 16:d). L 94.01; Trench: N 24-25/O 24-25 Baulk, level/dep. 5.2.2, basket 1.
Upper half of lamp (chipped at the filling-hole) with traces of burning on nozzle. Separately collected two fragments of ring handle, apparently belonging to the same lamp. L.: 7.3cm.; W.: 4.4cm.; extant H.: 2.1cm.
Mould-made lamp, with evidence of reworking. Local Fabric B: pinkish beige (7.5 YR 7/4 “pink”), with some fine voids and occasional white inclusions. Surface beige (10 YR 7/4 “very pale brown”) with traces of matt reddish brown slip.
Local Pattern 5, *ca.* 75-25 B.C.
14. (Fig. 11, Fig. 17:c). L 92.04; Trench N 23, level/deposit 5 Pass 2.
Three fragments joining and some bits, belong to large part of body and whole nozzle; traces of burning; extant L.: 7.3cm., estimated W.: 4.8cm., H.: 3.1cm.
Mould-made, imitating wheel-made lamp. Local Fabric B: beige (10 YR 7/4 “very pale brown”), fairly clean, with few very fine oblong voids. Faint traces of matt slip, orange-brown to dull black.
Local Pattern 6, *ca.* 75-50 B.C.
15. L 92.09; Trench N 23, level/deposit 5 pass 2.
Fragmentary lamp: parts of base, of shoulder and of nozzle; estimated W.: 5cm.
Mould-made (very worn mould). Local Fabric A: deep beige (between 10 YR 7/4 “very pale brown” and 6/4 “light yellowish brown”) with fine oblong voids, and some fine dark grits on surface. Faint traces of thin matt red slip.
Lamp pattern undetermined (circular flat raised base. Illegible relief decoration on convex shoulder), 1st century B.C.
16. L 93.10; Trench O 24, level/deposit 5.2, basket 2.
Small crushed fragments of mould-made lamp with illegible relief decoration on shoulder.
Local Fabric B: pink (7.5 YR 7/4), rather soft, with voids; no traces of colour coating.
Lamp pattern undetermined, 1st century B.C.
17. L 93.07; Trench N 22, level/deposit 3.5, basket 1.
Fragment of a lamp nozzle; extant L.: 3.9cm.
Undetermined type and technique (mould-made? wheel-made?). Local Fabric B.
18. L 93.09; Trench I 17, level/deposit 5.1.1, basket 2.
Fragment of a lamp nozzle with evidence of burning.
Undetermined type and technique (mould-made? wheel-made?).
Local Fabric B: orange-pink (7.5 YR 7/6 “reddish yellow”), slightly paler at surface, with very fine voids and occasional white inclusions(?); no traces of colour coating.
19. L 93.08; Trench O 24, level/deposit 5.1, basket 3.
Fragments of lower half of wheel-made lamp; extant L.: 5.9cm.; extant H.: 3.1cm.; D. base 3.4cm.
Local Fabric B(?): pink (7.5 YR 7/4 “pink”), orange-pink surface (7.5 YR 7/6 “reddish yellow”), with occasional dark grey? and fine white inclusions. No traces of colour coating.
2nd century B.C?
20. L 94.05; Trench P 24, level/deposit 1.1.1, basket 1.
Lower part of nozzle of a wheel-made lamp; extant L.: 3.1cm.
Regional colour-coated ware (Pafian lamp Fabric 2): fabric beige-pink (near 7.5 YR 7/4 “pink”), with some tiny oblong voids. Thin, but fairly firm semi-glossy slip, brown tuning black.
Ca. mid-2nd century B.C. (or earlier).
21. (Fig. 12:a). L 92.06; Trench N 23, level/deposit 3.
Fragment of lamp top; extant H.: 0.9cm.

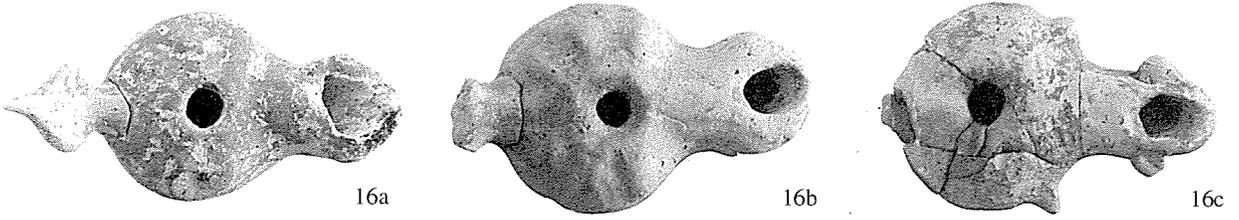


Fig. 16. Lamps cat. nos 1 (a), 3 (b), 8 (c), and 13 (d).

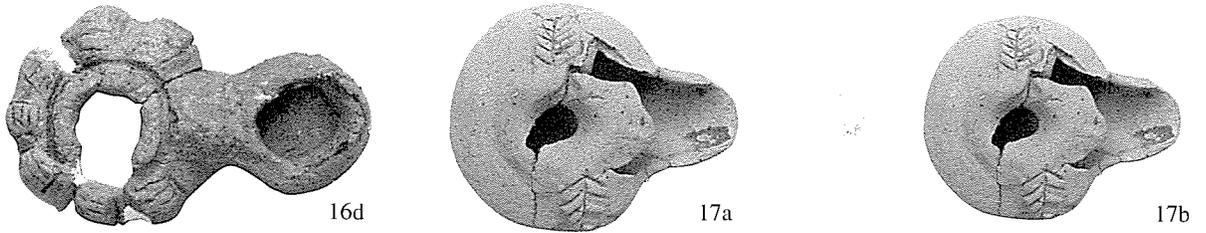
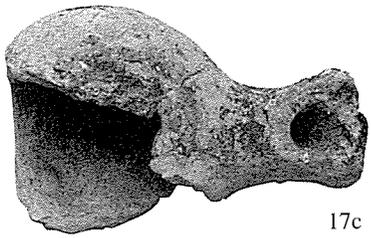
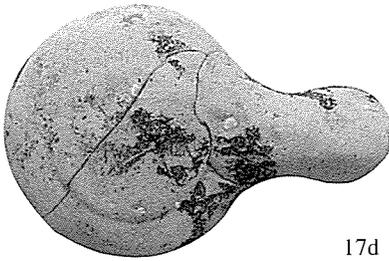


Fig. 17. Lamps cat. nos 10 (a), 11 (b), 14 (c), and 23 (d).



17c



17d

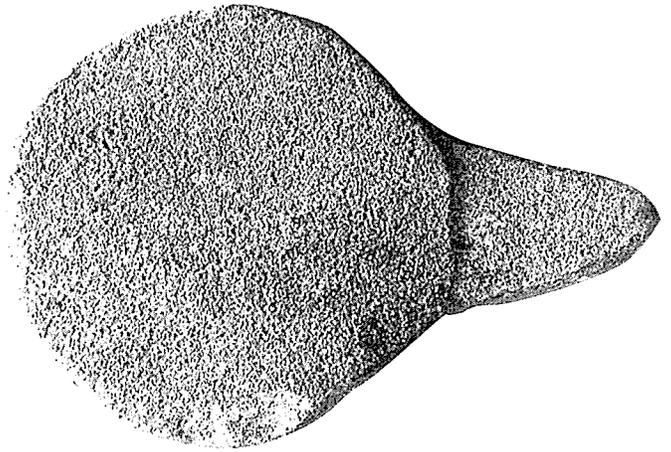


Fig. 18. Stone Lamp Holder (St.92.12).



Fig. 19. Miniature slipped cup, P.93.08.

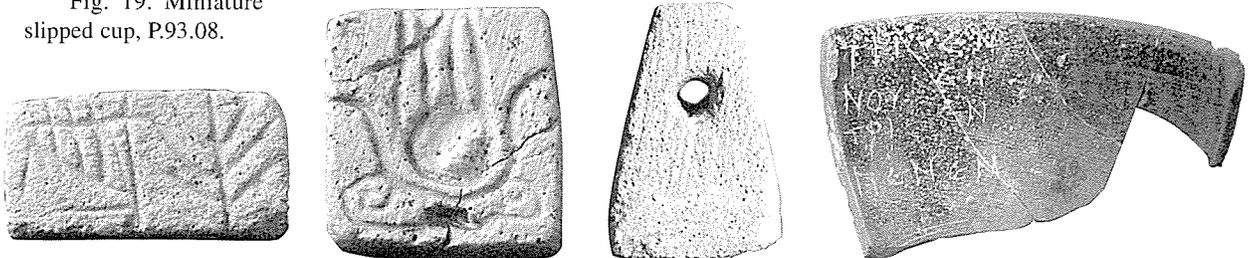


Fig. 20. Amulet with tree and lyre, bottom surface, A.93.01.

Figs 21, 22. Amulet with Isis crown, A.93.06.

Fig. 23. Ostrakon, O.92.03.

- Mould-made (mould in good condition). Regional colour-coated ware (Pafian lamp Fabric 2): fabric orange-pink (between 7.5 YR 7/4 and 7/6), hard and clean, with few voids. Poor remains of thin ochre-red (2.5 YR 6/6 light red) coating.
Second half (?) of the 2nd century B.C.
22. L 94.02; Trench O 8, level/deposit 1.0.1, basket 2.
Fragment of upper part of lamp body; extant W.: 2.2cm.
Mould-made (worn mould). Regional colour-coated ware (Pafian lamp Fabric 4): pale beige (10 YR 8/3 "very pale brown"), fine and rather soft, with occasional tiny white inclusions; poor remains of semi-glossy red slip.
Second half (?) of the 2nd century B.C.
23. (Fig. 12:b, Fig. 17:d). L 93.06; Trench H 17 level/deposit 4.1.1, basket 1.
Lower half of lamp; L.: 9.2cm., W.: 6.1cm., H.: of lower half 1.8cm.
Mould-made. Regional colour-coated ware: fabric beige (10 YR 8/4 "very pale brown"), with some white grits from fine to large eruptions. Surface fired unevenly: pale beige (ca. 10 YR 8/3 to 8/4) with large pink spot (7.5 YR 8/4). Splashes of matt well-adhering slip, dark brown (10 YR 3/3) mottled red. Traces of an *alpha* impressed on flat circular base.
Ca. 75-50 B.C.
24. L 96.01; Trench T 24N/U24S, level/deposit/pass 2.4.2, basket 1.
Fragment of top of lamp; estimated D. 6.6cm.; H.: of upper half ca. 1.4cm.
Mould-made (rather worn mould). Regional colour-coated ware: fabric pink (5 YR 6/6 "reddish yellow"), dense and clean; no remains of colour coating.
25. (Fig. 13:a). L 94.03; Trench: R23N/S23S Probe, cleaning 1.1, basket 2.
Small body fragment of wheel-made (?) lamp with side lug; extant L.: 2.6cm.
Imported ware: fabric dark pinkish grey (2.5 YR 5/2 "weak red") banded red; very hard and clean; thin semi-glossy slip, dark brown mottled black (brown inside).
Biconvex body with elaborate side lug (shaped in swan's neck), thoroughly pierced.
First half of 2nd century B.C.
26. L 97.01; Trench M 18, level 3.1.4.
Fragment of lamp base; estimated D. 4cm.
Wheel-made. Imported colour-coated ware (Rhodian?): fabric beige-grey (10 YR 7/2 "light gray"); very fine and dense; glossy slip, brown (2.5 YR 3/4 "dark reddish brown") inside, black mottled brown outside (10 YR 3/1 "very dark gray").
Second half of 3rd century B.C. (or slightly later).
27. (Fig. 13:b). L 94.06; Trench N 25, level 2.1.4.
Fragment of lamp body, secondarily burnt; estimated D. 6.4cm.
Wheel-made. Imported colour-coated ware: fabric brownish grey (5 YR 6/1 "gray"), paler greyish beige at surface; very fine, with minute white grits evenly distributed; poor remains of semi-glossy slip, reddish brown (2.5 YR 5/4).
First half of 2nd century B.C.
28. L 92.10; Trench N 23, level 3 pass 1, west side of PTA.
Fragment of lamp base; estimated D. 3.3cm.
Wheel-made. Knidian grey ware (2.5 YR N 6/ "gray")
Second half of the 2nd century or the very beginning of the 1st century B.C.
29. (Fig. 14). L 94.04; Trench N 25, level/deposit 1, basket 1.
Ring handle and small part of lamp body; extant H.: 4.2cm.; W.: of handle 1.7cm.
Mould-made. Grey Ephesian ware: fine grey fabric (7.5 YR N 5/ "gray") with mica; firm black slip with some metallic gloss.
1st century B.C.
30. L 92.05; Trench O 23, level/deposit 1.
Base of lamp, flat raised, slightly oval; extant L.: 5.9cm.
Mould-made. Grey Ephesian ware: hard, metallic, ash-grey (2.5 YR N 5/ "gray") with a lot of silvery mica; semi-matt black slip outside and partly inside, slightly worn off the base.
1st century B.C.
31. (Fig. 15:a) L 96.05 ; Trench S 39, surface cleaning.
Fragment of lamp body and handle; extant H.: 2.7cm.
Wheel-made with added handle.
Fabric: dark grey (2.5 Y 4/2 "dark grayish brown") and dark brick red (7.5 YR 4/4 "dark brown"), coarse and sandy, with white grits. Surface wet-smoothed, fired unevenly: dull brick-red to dark grey.
7th century (or earlier?).
32. (Fig. 15:b) L 97.02; Trench R 46, level 2.1.2.
Fragment of lamp body; extant L.: 3.2cm.; extant H.: 1.6cm.
Made by hand, with stamped/impressed decoration.
Fabric pale green (5 Y 7/2 "light gray") with minute circular voids; beige patina on surface.
6th century.

DISTRIBUTION OF FINDS IN N24/024 (Fig. 1)

1	L.93.11	Lamp Cat. No. 4
2	L.93.05	Lamp Cat. No. 10
3	L.93.12	Lamp Cat. No. 5
4	L.94.01	Lamp Cat. No. 13
5	L.93.01	Lamp Cat. No. 3
6	L.93.02	Lamp Cat. No. 8
7	L.93.03	Lamp Cat. No. 9
8	L.93.10	Lamp Cat. No. 16
9	L.93.08	Lamp Cat. No. 19
10	C.93.03	Coin, Cleopatra VII (44-30? B.C.)
11	C.93.05	Coin, Ptolemy King of Cyprus(80-50 B.C.)
12	C.93.06	Coin, Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XVI Caesar (47-44B.C.?)
13	C.93.07	Coin, Ptolemy King of Cyprus(80-50 B.C.)
14	C.93.01	Coin, Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XVI Caesar (47-44B.C.?)
15	C.93.02	Coin, Cleopatra VII (44-30? B.C.)
16	C.94.01	Coin, Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XVI Caesar (47-44B.C.?)
17	A.93.06	Amulet, Isis crown
18	A.93.04	Amulet, blank
19	O.94.01	Ostrakon
20	MB.93.08	Needle
21	MI.93.06	Nail
22	ML.93.01	Lead frag.
23	MB.94.36	Needle
24	MB.93.05	Nail
25	MB.94.35	Nail
26	MI.93.05	Nail
27	MB.93.07	Square nail
28	MB.94.34	Bronze bit
29	MB.94.33	Bronze bit
30	ML.94.04	Lead frag.
31	MB.94.32	Needle
32	ML.94.03	Lead frag.
33	MB.93.02	Bronze bit
34	MI.93.01	Iron bit
35	G.93.21	Glass bowl frag.
36	G.93.22	Glass bowl frag.
37	G.93.20	Glass bowl frag.
38	G.93.15	Glass bowl frag.
39	G.93.18	Glass bowl frag.
40	G.93.23	Glass bowl frag.
41	G.93.19	Glass bowl frag.
42	G.93.16	Glass bowl frag.
43	G.93.25	Glass bowl frag.
44	G.93.34	Glass bowl frag.
45	G.94.12	Glass bowl frag.
46	G.94.11	Glass bowl frag.
47	G.94.08	Glass bowl frag.
48	G.94.10	Glass bowl frag.
49	G.93.10	Glass bowl frag.
50	G.93.09	Glass bowl frag.
51	G.93.08	Glass

52	P.93.06	Casserole
53	P.94.02	Fusiform unguentarium
54	P.93.28	Amphora
55	P.93.12	Coarse krater
56	P.93.08	Miniature cup
57	P.94.25	Barbotine thin-walled beaker
58	P.93.02	Casserole
59	P.94.22	"Delian" lagynos
60	P.93.02	Casserole
61	P.93.03	Casserole lid
62	P.93.01	Eastern sigillata A bowl
63	TC.94.04	Pierced disk
64	TC.93.02	Disk-stopper
65	ST.93.01	Die
66	ST.94.33	Pierced disk
67	ST.93.54	Basin
68	ST.94.20	Basin
69	ST.94.19	Die
70	ST.94.21	Moulding frag.
71	ST.94.18	Bowl
72	ST.94.30	Chalcolithic Bead
73	ST.93.23	frag.
74	ST.93.24	Chalcolithic Tool
75	ST.93.43	Tray
76	ST.93.42	Pierced disk
77	ST.93.41	Chipped stone blade

DISTRIBUTION OF FINDS IN N22/N23 (Fig. 2)

1	L.92.03	Lamp Cat. No. 2
2	L.92.02	Lamp Cat. No. 6
3	L.92.04	Lamp Cat. No. 14
4	L.93.07	Lamp Cat. No. 17
5	ST.92.12	Lamp Holder
6	ST.93.72	Lamp Holder
7	C.92.01	Coin of Ptolemy VII & Euergetes
8	A.92.02	Amulet, Ankh
9	A.93.01	Amulet, Tree/Lyre
10	A.93.03	Amulet, Goddess w/ upward arms/sundisk
11	A.93.02	Amulet, Pinwheel
12	I.92.01	Inscribed stone plaque
13	I.92.02	Inscribed stone plaque
14	ST.93.11	Plaque with inscribed decorative pattern
15	ML.92.01	Lead bit
16	ML.92.02	Lead hook
17	MB.92.03	Bronze hook
18	MB.93.01	Bronze nail head
19	G.92.10	Glass
20	G.92.12	Glass
21	G.93.07	Glass
22	G.93.06	Glass
23	G.92.03	Glass
24	G.92.04	Glass
25	G.93.02	Glass
26	G.93.03	Glass
27	G.93.04	Glass

28	P.92.60	Globular jug	45	ST.92.07	Basin
29	P.92.05	Slipped echinus bowl	46	ST.93.19	Basin
30		Coan handle	47	ST.93.18	Basin
31	P.93.13	Cypriot sigillata bowl	48	ST.93.05	Pierced disk
32	P.93.04	Amphoriskos	49	ST.93.12	Mortar
33		Cooking Pot	50	StA.93.01	Moulding
34	P.92.39	Eastern sigillata A bowl	51		Coprolite
35	P.92.04	Echinus bowl	52		Coprolite
36		Cooking pot	53		Coprolite
37	P.92.14	Amphora frag.	54		Coprolite
38		Cooking pot	55		Coprolite
39	P.92.06	Lagynos	56		Coprolite
40		Coan Handle	57		Bone
41	P.93.27	Amphora Neck	58		Bone
42	P.93.43	Eastern Sigillata A mould made bowl	59		Shell
43	ST.92.22	Plaque	60		Shell
44	ST.92.05	Worked Stone			

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

Περίπου 30 ανέριαι λυχνίες και θραύσματα λυχνιών έχουν ανευρεθεί σε Υστερο-Ελληνιστικά στρώματα στη Γερώνησο, κατά τις ανασκαφικές περιόδους 1992-1994 και 1996-1997, που διεξήχθησαν από το πανεπιστήμιο της Νέας Υόρκης, υπό τη διεύθυνση της Καθ. J.B. Connelly. Επίσης ανευρέθησαν και 2 λυχνίες της Πρώιμης Βυζαντινής περιόδου. Αρκετές από τις λυχνίες ευρέθησαν σε καλά διατηρημένα στρώματα μαζί με νομίσματα, επιγραφές, διαγνωστική κεραμική και άλλα ευρήματα που μπορούν να χρονολογηθούν. Τα άριστα διατηρημένα στρώματα στα οποία ευρέθησαν οι λυχνίες, μαζί με την ακριβή χρονολόγηση της Γερονήσου κατά την Υστερο-Πτολεμαϊκή περίοδο, τα καθιστούν ιδιαίτερα ενδιαφέροντα.

Από το σύνολο των ανευρεθέντων λυχνιών, 11 παραδείγματα κατασκευασμένα με μήτρα είναι αρκετά ολοκληρωμένα για να επιτρέψουν λεπτομερή αναγνώριση της μορφής. Από το σύνολο των μικροτέρων θραυσμάτων, 12 ανήκουν σε λυχνίες κατασκευασμένες με μήτρα και 6 σε τροχήλατες λυχνίες. Ευρέθησαν επίσης, 6 μικρά θραύσματα λυχνιών που ανήκουν σε γνωστούς εισηγμένους τύπους από τη Ρόδο, Κνήδο και Έφεσο και 2 θραύσματα από άγνωστα, έως τώρα κέντρα προέλευσης. Το υπόλοιπα ευρήματα είναι Κυπριακής προέλευσης και φαίνεται πως ακολουθούν 6 συγκεκριμένα σχέδια διακόσμησης (ένας μοναδικός συνδυασμός σχήματος και διακόσμησης), που υποδηλώνει περιορισμένο αριθμό πολύ χρησιμοποιημένων μήτρων. Είναι πολύ πιθανόν αυτές οι μήτρες να προήλθαν από λυχνίες με αρκετή δυσδιάκριτη ανάγλυφη διακόσμηση, κάτι που τις καθιστά δευτερεύουσας διαλογής. Ορισμένα από αυτά τα υποδεέστερα αρχέτυπα αναφέρονται σε Αιγυπτιακούς τύπους λυχνιών (Αλεξανδρινού Τύπου Μ).

Η κάπως περιορισμένη θεματογραφία στη διακόσμηση, η απουσία παρόμοιων δειγμάτων σε άλλα μέρη της Κύπρου και η μέτρια ποιότητα των συγκεκριμένων ευρημάτων, οδηγούν στο συμπέρασμα ότι πρόκειται για τοπική παραγωγή στην περιοχή Πέγεια-Άης Γιώργης. Η μακροσκοπική ανάλυση του υλικού και η σύγκρισή του με το υλικό άλλων πηλινων αγγείων από τη Γερώνησο, επιτρέπουν τον προσδιορισμό των χαρακτηριστικών δύο, αναμφίβολα, τοπικών εργαστηρίων λυχνιών, που τις διαχωρίζει από αυτές άλλων κυπριακών.

Οι λυχνίες της Γερονήσου ανήκουν στην Ελληνιστική Συρο-Παλαιστινιακή παράδοση, χωρίς καμία επιρροή από Ρωμαϊκά πρότυπα της Υστερο-Δημοκρατικής και Πρώιμης Αυτοκρατορικής περιόδου. Κατά πάσαν πιθανότητα, ήταν η αγορά της Νέας Πάφου που συνετέλεσε ως ο κύριος συντελεστής στη διασπορά των λυχνιών, που θα μπορούσαν αν χρησιμοποιηθούν ως πρότυπα ή υποτυπώδη αρχέτυπα στην τοπική παραγωγή. Παραδείγματα τέτοιας παραγωγής, όπως είναι οι λυχνίες της Γερονήσου, πρέπει να τοποθετηθούν χρονικά λίγο πριν την εισαγωγή των ιταλικών προτύπων στην Ανατολική Μεσόγειο, δηλαδή στο δεύτερο ή τρίτο τέταρτο του 1^{ου} αι. π.Χ.