



**REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS**

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**ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES  
FOR THE YEAR  
2008**

By

**PAVLOS FLOURENTZOS**

Published by

**MARIA HADJICOSTI**

*Director of the Department of Antiquities*

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES FOR THE YEAR 2008

### *1. Introduction*

The Department of Antiquities is part of the Ministry of Communications and Works and is responsible for all archaeological sites, Ancient Monuments, Government Museums and all archaeological activity on the island. It concerns itself with the excavation of archaeological sites, the conservation and restoration of archaeological remains and ancient monuments of Schedule A and B, ranging chronologically from the Neolithic period to the 20<sup>th</sup> century –as defined by the Antiquities Law– the maintenance and expansion of archaeological museums and the creation of new ones, the promotion and use of Ancient Monuments and archaeological sites for didactic purposes and for the development of cultural tourism. The Department organises seminars, lectures, exhibitions etc. for the promotion of these aims.

During 2008 the Department of Antiquities continued to pursue its policy followed in the last four years focusing on research, conservation and promotion of monuments and archaeological sites.

### *2. General*

The occupation of 36% of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus by the Turkish army since 1974 continues to have disastrous and irreversible results on the cultural heritage of the island. Important archaeological sites in the northern occupied part remain unprotected and many churches are looted, their mosaics and frescoes destroyed or removed and sold abroad.

Stolen and illicitly-exported antiquities from the occupied parts of the island continue to be traced on the illegal market. The Department, in collaboration with the Government, the Church Authorities and the House of Representatives, never fails to appeal to all relevant international organisations to safeguard the island's cultural heritage which is in peril.

### 3. *Collaboration with international and other organisations*

The following Government organisations offered valuable co-operation and assistance: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Legal Services, the Permanent Delegation of Cyprus to UNESCO, the Ministry of Interior, the Police, the Department of Customs and Excise, the Department of Lands and Surveys, the Geological Survey Department, the Government Printing Office, the Press and Information Office, the District Commissioners, the municipalities and other government bodies, the United Nations Office (UNDP), the Administration of the Sovereign British Bases at Akrotiri and Dhekelia and others.

The Department continued its close co-operation with UNESCO, ICCROM, the Council of Europe, ICOM and ICOMOS and reported to these authorities the continued destruction of the cultural heritage of Cyprus in the occupied areas of the island.

The Department of Antiquities participates in the general effort initiated by the European Union for the preservation and valorisation of the cultural heritage of the Mediterranean region, as it is actively involved in a number of European projects such as REHABIMED, EGERIA and the project “Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe” (financed by Leonardo Da Vinci II). Two programmes that began in 2007 under INTERREG IIIA continued this year: 1) “Valorisation of the caves Ellinokamara, Kasos and Erimi-*Pitharka*, Cyprus”, which concerned the excavation of the cave installations at Erimi-*Pitharka*, the research and the promotion of the Late Bronze Age cave and 2) whereby a model of the archaeological site of Kourion was built and installed in the Visitors’ Centre. A three-dimensional image of the site was also prepared using aerial photogrammetry and laser scanning (Fig. 2). New projects funded by the European Union have been approved and will be initiated in 2009. A programme financed by the EEA Grants (Norway) will focus on the digitisation of the ancient monuments and archaeological sites of Cyprus with GIS, as well as 5,000 objects acquired by the Pafos District Museum before 1975, as a pilot project for the digitisation of museum collections. It will involve the training of four contract archaeologists to enter the information as well as the provision of the required equipment. In addition a project was approved by the Research Promotion Foundation of Cyprus for the digitisation of the artefacts of the Egekomi (Enkomi) tombs (British

excavations) with a view to joining up with the database already created by the British Museum of the share of antiquities they received in 1896-1900.

In May 2008, a delegation from the Republic of Cyprus visited Beijing and initialled an agreement with the People's Republic of China concerning the prevention of the theft, clandestine excavation and illicit import and export of cultural property. The Republic of Cyprus was represented by Mr Michael Constantinides, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Communications and Works and Dr. Pavlos Flourentzos, Director of the Department of Antiquities. On behalf of the People's Republic of China, the agreement was initialled by Mr Dong Baohua, Deputy Director-General of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (Fig. 3). The visit was considered highly successful and confirmed the excellent relations between the two countries, who share the common features of a rich history and cultural wealth, as well as their willingness to proceed to take measures and cooperate for the protection of cultural heritage.

#### *Awards:*

On the 27<sup>th</sup> of February 2008, the Municipality of Agia Napa presented the Department of Antiquities with an award for "Cooperation for the Conservation and Restoration of the 14<sup>th</sup> century water monument of Agia Napa within the framework of the EU programme INTERREG IIIA GREECE-CYPRUS".

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of June 2008, the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering of the University of Cyprus, the Scientific Technical Chamber of Cyprus and Cybarco P.L.C. presented the Department of Antiquities and its Director with 3<sup>rd</sup> prize in the First Pancyprian Competition "Building activities as an investment for the future", for its participation in the project "Rehabilitation of Kalopanagiotis village".

On the 17<sup>th</sup> of August 2008, the Community Council of Omodos presented the Department of Antiquities with an award for its contribution towards the conservation and restoration of the Church of Timios Stavros in Omodos.

#### 4. Gifts received by the Government and other institutions/individuals

Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Panagia, Vavatsinia	€5,125
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Conservation of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	€11,106
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Mamas, Alaminos	€5,125
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Dierona	€8,543
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Churches of Timios Stavros and Agios Theodoros, Kallepeia	€8,543
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Monastery of Panagia Amasgou, Monagri	€8,543
Community Council of Kallepeia: Restoration of the Churches of Timios Stavros and Agios Theodoros, Kallepeia	€4,500
Houseway Developments Ltd: Excavation at Mazotos- <i>Petounta</i>	€12,000
Municipality of Agia Napa: Restoration of the medieval aqueduct of Agia Napa	€99,660
Holy Archbishopric of Cyprus: Excavations in the dividing of Plot no. 429, Erimi	€7,000
Mr. Andreas Christodoulou Charalambous: Doors of the Church of Agios Nikolaos, Polis Chrysochou	€3,417
Municipality of Idalion: Conservation and restoration of the Watermill at Agridi, Idalion	€15,000
Bank of Cyprus (90% of retrievable interest): Restoration and conservation of the House on Axiothea street	€719
University of Cyprus: Restoration of the House on Axiothea street	€2,804
La Trobe University, Australia: Excavation of Psematismenos- <i>Trelloukas</i>	€3,750



Cyprus University of Technology: Salvage excavations in the parking lot of the Cyprus University of Technology, Lemesos	€68,000
Municipality of Lefkosia: Salvage excavation of Eleftherias Square	€30,000
U.N.D.P. Payment of Contract: Restoration of the Church of Agios Neofytos, Troulloi	€1,835

### 5. *Cultural activities in Cyprus and abroad*

The Department of Antiquities cooperated with the following institutions for the organisation of exhibitions and other cultural events in Cyprus and abroad:

- Participation in the exhibition “Gifts for the Gods: Images from Ancient Egyptian Temple Treasures in bronze, gold and silver”, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 16 October 2007-17 February 2008.
- Participation in the exhibition “Les Phéniciens et la Méditerranée”, Institut de Monde Arabe, Paris, 5 November 2007-20 April 2008.
- Participation in the exhibition “History Lost”, Tergeste, Italy, October 2007-April 2008.
- Participation in the exhibition “Lands of Olive Groves”, Ubeda, Andalusia, Spain, December 2007-April 2008.
- Participation in the exhibition “Il Profumi di Afrodite e il Segreto dell’ olio”, Florence, March-April 2008.
- Participation in the exhibition “Time of Heroes. Greece in the Dark Ages, 1200-800 B.C.”, Badisches Landesmuseum, Karlsruhe, Germany, 25 October 2008-15 February 2009.
- Participation in the exhibition “Byzantium, 330-1453”, Royal Academy of Arts, London, 25 October 2008-22 March 2009.
- Long-term loan of antiquities to the Swiss Toy Museum in Tour de Peilz (May 2008-May 2010) and to the Athens National Archaeological Museum (June 2008-June 2013).

## 6. Publications

- *Report of the Department of Antiquities Cyprus (RDAC), 2008.*
- *Annual Report of the Department of Antiquities Cyprus (ARDAC), 2006.*
- *Annual Report of the Department of Antiquities Cyprus (ARDAC), 2007.*
- P. Flourentzos, *The Neolithic Settlement of Paralimni (Lefkosia).*

## 7. Use of Ancient Monuments for Cultural functions

The *Castle of Larnaka* was used by the Municipality of Larnaka and individuals for various functions as well as cultural performances.

*The Castle of Lemesos* was used by the Central Bank of Cyprus, Travelscope Ltd., Carob Mill Restaurant Ltd., the Municipality of Lemesos, Andy Spyrou Group, OM Destination Management, Audit Chart Ltd., Aeolos Travel, Premier, Smart Events, Honeywell Incentives Ltd., A.S.G. Ltd., and individuals for various functions as well as cultural performances.

*The Castle of Kolossi* was used by the Community Council of Kolossi, the Cyprus Tourism Organisation, LCI Laureate, Cyprus Lions Club and individuals for various functions as well as cultural performances.

The *Archaeological site of Amathous* was used by the Community Council of Agios Tychon for a cultural and athletic function.

The *Ancient Theatre of Kourion* was used by the Idalion Lyceum, Creative Tours Ltd., Art Promo Ltd., Andy Spyrou Group, the University of Cyprus, the Army Benevolent Fund, the Cyprus Centre for International Theatre Institute, Resonance Productions, the Cyprus Theatre Organisation, Papadopoulos & Schinis Ltd., the Lemesos Communal Association, the Cultural Services of the Ministry of Education and Culture, CPC Events Ltd., Aeolos Travel, Honeywell Incentives Ltd., the Cyprus Tourism Organisation and other private companies and individuals for various functions as well as cultural performances.

*The Odeon of Pafos* was used by the Municipality of Pafos, the Cyprus Theatre Organisation, the Cyprus Centre for International

Theatre Institute, the theatrical group “Skala”, the Summer Institute for Ancient Greek Drama, the theatre “Satyriko”, the Society of Expatriates and Friends of Salamiou, the Cultural Services of the Ministry of Education and Culture and other private companies and individuals for various functions as well as cultural performances.

*The Castle of Pafos* was used by Niki Sports Management, the Cultural Association of Kato Pafos, the Pancyprian Association for the Protection of Animals, Bank of Cyprus, Cyprus School of Fine Arts, the Municipality of Pafos, Arena DMC and Sports Division, the Cyprus Tourism Organisation, Honeywell Incentives Ltd., the Dance School “I Kypros” and other private companies and individuals for various functions as well as cultural performances.

*The Kouklia Manor* was used by Honeywell Incentives Ltd., Coral Beach Hotel and Resorts, Andy Spyrou Group, the Pharos Trust, Intercontinental, the Cyprus Institute, the Community Council of Kouklia, Neon Conferences and Incentives, Premier Ltd., Style Tours, the Cyprus Tourism Organisation and other private companies and individuals for various functions as well as cultural performances.

## 8. Excavations

The major excavations carried out by the staff of the Department of Antiquities continued at the sites of Idalion, Kolossi and Akrotiri-Katalymmata ton Plakoton. Research carried out by the staff of the Department of Antiquities is supplemented by excavations by the University of Cyprus as well as foreign archaeological missions carrying out excavations, surveys or periods of study of excavated material. The University of Cyprus continued two projects: a) excavations at Palaipafos-Marchello, directed by Prof. Maria Iacovou and b) an underwater survey of the shipwreck at Mazotos, directed by Dr. Stella Demesticha and Prof. Demetris Michaelides in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities.

The following foreign archaeological missions carried out excavations, study seasons or surveys in Cyprus this year:

- a) The American Mission of the University of Nevada at the Pre-ceramic Neolithic site of Kretou Marottou-Ais Giorkis, directed by Prof. Alan Simmons.

- b) The French Mission of the CNRS at the Neolithic site of Choirokoitia, directed by Dr. Alain Le Brun.
- c) The British Mission of the University of Edinburgh at the Chalcolithic site of Souskiou-*Laona*, directed by Prof. Edgar Peltenburg.
- d) The British Mission of the University of Manchester at the Early/Middle Bronze Age site of Kissonerga-*Skalia*, directed by Dr. Lindy Crewe.
- e) The Italian Mission of the Italian National Council for Research at the Middle Bronze Age site of Pyrgos-*Mavrorachi*, directed by Prof. Maria Rosaria Belgiorno.
- f) The American Mission of the University of Cincinnati at the Late Bronze Age site of Episkopi-*Pampoula*, directed by Prof. Gisela Walberg.
- g) The American Mission of the University of Arizona at the Late Bronze Age site of Politiko-*Troullia*, directed by Prof. Stephen Falconer and Dr. Patricia Fall.
- h) The French Mission of the French School of Archaeology in Athens, at the ancient city of Amathous, directed by Dr. Pierre Aupert.
- i) The American Mission of Lycoming College at Idalion Lower City, directed by Dr. Pamela Gaber.
- j) The French Mission of the University of Avignon on Fabrika Hill, Nea Pafos, directed by Dr. Claire Balandier.
- k) The Polish Mission at Kato Pafos, directed by Prof. Honryk Meyza.
- l) The Italian Mission of the University of Catania at Nea Pafos-*Toumpallos*, directed by Prof. Filippo Giudice.
- m) The Georgian Mission at the Monastery of Panagia Chrysogialiotissa in Gialia, Pafos, directed by Dr. David Mindovashrili.
- n) The Greek Mission of the Aristoteleion University of Thessaloniki, for a five-year surface survey project to locate pre-Neolithic sites, directed by Prof. Nikos Efstratiou.

- o) The joint Italian mission of the Universities of Florence, Chieti and Pescara, Italy, in the Kouris River valley, directed by Prof. Anna Margherita Jasink.
- p) The joint American Mission of the Universities of North Dakota and Indiana, and Messiah College at Pyla-Koutsopetria, directed by Prof. William Caraher.
- q) Underwater survey of the southeast coast of Cyprus (Cavo Greco and Protaras) of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (Texas A&M University), the University of Pennsylvania and the RPM Nautical Foundation.

### 9. *Ancient Monuments*

During 2008 a large number of ancient monuments of both Schedule A and B were restored in the areas accessible to the Department of Antiquities. Particular emphasis was given to the restoration and promotion of monuments in large urban centres as well as monuments in rural and more remote areas.

Monitoring of monuments in the controlled zones surrounding traditional settlements and a large number of monuments of traditional architecture were restored in co-operation with local authorities and the private sector. In addition many churches were restored in co-operation with local church committees and the A.G. Leventis Foundation.

The Master Plans of large archaeological sites continued. Excavation at the site of Nea Pafos was undertaken before the installation of the supports for the shelters of the mosaic floors of the Houses of Theseus, Aion and Orpheus. After the completion of the Master Plan for the protection of the archaeological site of Kourion, conservation of the architectural remains continued. The environmental study, prepared by the French School of Archaeology at Athens for the Master Plan of the archaeological site of Amathous, also continued.

Improvements were made to other archaeological sites such as fencing and access routes for special needs persons, and information signs were placed at archaeological sites and monuments open to visitors.

A significant development in 2008 was that the Department of Antiquities was able to carry out salvage conservation work on two ancient monuments in the occupied areas. This action was possible to

realise following the beginning of negotiations between the two communities in Cyprus and the forming of Technical Committees for Culture after mutual agreement. Conservation teams of the Department of Antiquities worked on the wall-paintings of the Church of Archangelos in Lefkoniko and the Church of Panagia in Trikomo (Ammochostos District).

In the framework of the various European-funded programmes, restoration of the façades of the houses of traditional architecture at Pano Lefkara was completed.

With regard to the 10 timber-roofed churches of the Troodos region, inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List, the installation of first-class fire- and burglar-alarm systems was completed for better protection against risks of this type.

Conservation on a large scale was carried out at many archaeological sites open to visitors such as Amathous, Kourion, Choirokoitia, Tamassos and Agios Georgios tis Pegeias, as well as at other sites where excavations have been completed such as Alassa, Kalavassos, Maroni, Dromolaxia-*Vyzakia*, Paralimni-*Nissia* and others. Conservation was undertaken at sites where excavations are still ongoing, such as Idalion, the Medieval Sugar-Mill of Kolossi, the Hill of Agios Georgios in Lefkosia, and the Palaion Demarcheion in Lefkosia. Conservation of mosaics throughout the accessible parts of Cyprus also continued.

## 10. *Museums*

Throughout 2008 extensive construction work was carried out at two local archaeological museums, aiming towards the improvement of the exhibition areas and the external appearance of the buildings. Small-scale improvements were also made to the other museums such as wood conservation, roof insulation, furnishing of storerooms, construction of paths and perimeter walls, the installation of new and the repairing of existing alarm systems and construction of access points, as well as the applying of general measures conforming to Health and Safety Regulations for the benefit of both employees and visitors. The plans to expand the buildings and to reorganise the exhibitions of the District Museums were also put into action.

1. *Cyprus Museum, Lefkosia*: The renovation of the building on Aigyptou Street (former Egyptian Embassy) was completed and it will

house a significant part of the Offices of the Department of Antiquities. The renovation of the Metals Conservation Laboratory and of the Replicas Workshop was also set into motion. Measures were implemented in the main building of the Cyprus Museum as well as in all the other buildings of the Department (including the conservation laboratories) according to the Health and Safety Regulations. A new ramp was constructed in the yard of the Cyprus Museum to better facilitate access by special needs persons.

2. *Local Museum of Ancient Idalion, Dali*: In February 2008 the inauguration ceremony of the museum was held and its doors were opened to the public. A path was constructed connecting the museum with the archaeological site and the construction of the parking area began.

3. *Local Rural Museum, Fikardou*: The woodwork was sprayed and treated.

4. *District Medieval Museum, Larnaka Castle*: The pavement along the rooms of the east and south wings was replaced; medieval tombstones were placed there and informative material was prepared on the tombstones and the Early Christian sculpture.

5. *Lemesos District Museum*: The preparation of a report continued for the beautification of the building façade, its main entrance and its access by special needs persons. The installation of metal shelving in the new storeroom was completed and general measures conforming to Health and Safety Regulations were applied for the benefit of both employees and visitors. The digitisation of the artefacts was completed, the new exhibits were selected and preparations are being made for the re-exhibition of the archaeological material.

6. *Local Museum of Kourion, Episkopi*: Extensive construction work was carried out as well as treatment of the woodwork of the façade and in the exhibition areas. Improvement works were also carried out to the ticket office and the public areas.

7. *Cyprus Medieval Museum, Lemesos Castle*: The wooden stairs were treated; handrails and railings were placed on the upper storey and roof of the building.

8. *Pafos District Museum*: Shelves were installed in one of the storerooms for new archaeological material; the woodwork of the

façade was treated, the roof was insulated and the construction of a perimeter wall in the west part of the yard was completed.

9. *Local Museum of Palaipafos, Kouklia*: The façades of the north and east wings of the Manor (that house the exhibition areas) were restored. The ground-storey room was also restored and preparations are being made for the re-exhibition of the archaeological material.

10. *Local Museum at Marion-Arsinoe, Polis Chrysochou*: Improvement works were carried out to the atrium and the woodwork of the façade was treated. A study was made for the installation of air-conditioning units in the museum and the sub-underground storeroom. The furnishing of the storeroom was completed and the cabinets of the kitchen were repaired.

11. *Museum of Mycenaean colonisation of Cyprus, Maa-Palaiokastro*: Improvement works were carried out to the ticket office and the museum building. A wall was erected in front of the museum entrance to protect it from rainwater, and the preparation of a study to carry out repairs to the museum was set into motion.

12. *Museum of Folk Art, Geroskipou*: Stones carved with protective designs, usually seen above the main entrances of houses of traditional and folk architecture in Cyprus, were placed in the yard of the east part of the building.

### 11. *Visitors to Museums and Ancient Monuments*

The total number of visitors to Ancient Monuments and Museums in 2008 was 1,180,238 showing a decrease of 1.525% in comparison to the total number of visitors during 2007.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES/MUSEUMS	VISITORS	
	2007	2008
1. Mosaics at Kato Pafos	259,332	248,709
2. Kourion Archaeological Site	240,399	244,757
3. “Tombs of the Kings”, Kato Pafos	179,519	177,872
4. Cyprus Museum, Lefkosia	52,851	50,392
5. Kolossi Castle	48,647	72,676



## 12. *Library*

The collections of the Library were enriched this year with 284 new monographs. The subscriptions to 230 periodicals were renewed and co-operation with 75 institutions, organisations and universities continued with exchange programmes. The cataloguing of the books for the Library Database continued. The Library was accessed this year by 478 persons.

## 13. *Staff and Staff Activities*

The scientific personnel of the Department of Antiquities participated in conferences and gave lectures in Cyprus and abroad promoting the archaeology of Cyprus.

The Director of the Department of Antiquities Dr. P. Flourentzos participated in the conference “Byzantium and Islam”, held under the auspices of the European programme EUROMED-REHABIMED III Project (Thessaloniki, 24-25 February). He inaugurated the exhibition “The perfumes of Aphrodite” in Santa Maria Novella, Florence and gave lectures at the University of Florence (16-21 March). He attended the Fourth Cypriological International Congress where he chaired the Morning Session and also participated with a paper titled “A unique Hellenistic inscription from Amathous Lower City” (Lefkosia, 29 April-3 May).

He travelled to China as a member of the Governmental Mission for the signing of an Agreement between the People’s Republic of China and the Republic of Cyprus titled “Agreement on Preventing the Theft, Clandestine Excavation and Illicit Import and Export of Cultural Property” (4-11 May).

At the invitation of the Badisches Landesmuseum Karlsruhe in Germany, he gave a series of lectures in the towns of Karlsruhe, Erlangen, Münster, Heidelberg and Freiburg (1-8 June). He also attended a conference titled “The Greek World in Camarina (Sicily)” and gave lectures at the University of Catania, Sicily on subjects of Cypriot Archaeology (10-16 June). He presented papers at an Archaeological seminar held at the Archaeological Museum of Damascus in Syria (27 June-5 July) and participated in the final Meeting of the programme INTERREG IIIA in Crete (9-13 October). He also took part in a Meeting of Directors and other specialists of European museums in Paris organized by the EU (22-24 October). Moreover he chaired the

Workshop organized by the Department of Antiquities on the occasion of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation receiving the bi-annual Archaeology Award (Lefkosia, 16 December).

The Curator of Antiquities Dr. Maria Hadjicosti represented the Department of Antiquities at the International Conference for the Return of Cultural Property to their Countries of Origin, at the New Acropolis Museum in Athens (17-18 March). She attended the 71<sup>st</sup> Meeting of Advisory Committees and the 23<sup>rd</sup> Annual General Convention of the International Council of Museums (ICOM), at the central offices of UNESCO in Paris (31 May-5 June). She gave two lectures titled “Engomi: An Important coastal town of the Late Bronze Age in Cyprus” and “The Excavations of the Department of Antiquities at Ancient Idalion” at the seminar organised jointly by the Cyprus Department of Antiquities and the Syrian General Directorship of Antiquities and Museums at the Latakia Cultural Centre (29-30 June). Dr. Hadjicosti attended the 6<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Mediterranean Museums, organised by the Stockholm Mediterranean Culture Museum at the Swedish Institute in Alexandria, Egypt, where she gave a presentation on the local museums of Cyprus with an emphasis on the new Local Museum of Ancient Idalion (18-23 October).

The Curator of Antiquities Dr. Marina Solomidou-Ieronymidou attended the Third Meeting of Focal Points for the Periodic Control of UNESCO World Heritage Monuments of the countries of the Mediterranean and southeast Europe, in Corfu, 18-20 April. Accompanied by the Contract Conservator Eleftherios Charalambous, she participated in a Meeting of Experts for the commencement of a five-year programme (2008-2012) on the Management and Conservation of Mosaics in the Mediterranean area, in Rome, 12-16 May. She attended the Third Meeting of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of Armed Conflict (Hague Convention, Second Protocol), in Paris, 4-6 June.

She participated in the Conference titled “Fortification Architecture in the Aegean and the Medieval Settlement of Anavatos, Chios” with a paper on “The Fortification Architecture of Medieval Cyprus”, in Chios, 26-29 September. Dr. Solomidou-Ieronymidou attended the First Informal Meeting of the Presidents of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of Armed Conflict (Hague Convention, Second Protocol), in Paris, 12-14 November. She also

attended a Conference for the European Heritage Label List, in Avignon, France, 4-5 December. In cooperation with Archaeological Officer Giorgos Philotheou, she also gave two papers titled “The conservation and restoration of the Muslim mosques in the Districts of Lefkosia, Larnaka, Lemesos and Pafos” (in Greek) and “Installations of security systems in the churches in Troodos that are in the UNESCO World Heritage List” (in Greek) at the Workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities on the occasion of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation receiving the bi-annual Archaeology Award (Lefkosia, 16 December).

The Senior Archaeological Officer Dr. Despo Pilides gave a presentation at the seminar “Hands-on Tourist Guide Training and Train the Trainer Course” titled “Conservation of sites and the Guides’ Role”, on 6 February, organised by the University of Cyprus. She also gave a paper, in collaboration with Contract Archaeological Officer Efthymia Alphas, at the World Congress of Archaeology held at University College, Dublin on 1-6 July, titled “Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: The Case of Cyprus”. She participated in the 26<sup>th</sup> CAARI Archaeological Workshop, which is organised annually in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities, with a paper on the 2008 excavation season at the Hill of Agios Georgios and the plot on the corner of Hadjopoullou and Nikokreontas, on 21 June. She also received the Council of American Overseas Research Center (CAORC) Scholarship (2008 Getty Research exchange Fellowship Program) and spent one month as a Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, studying the material of the excavations at the Hill of Agios Georgios for publication (13 October-13 November).

The Senior Archaeological Officer Dr. Eleni Procopiou participated in the final meeting of *BYZeIS* with a paper titled “The Cypriot Partnership, Building a Database system to record the Byzantine Monuments of Cyprus, the Multi-domed churches”, in Thessaloniki, 24-25 February. She attended the 26<sup>th</sup> Annual Workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities and CAARI with a paper titled “*Akrotiri-Katalymmata ton Plakoton: A new Early Byzantine Monument in the Akrotiri Peninsula, 2007 season results*”, in Lefkosia, 21 June. She attended the final Meeting of the programme INTERREG IIIA with a paper titled “Archaeological Topography of Kourion, the monuments and their management” (in Greek), in Melidoni,

Municipality of Geropotamos, Crete, 9-13 October. She also gave a paper titled “Akrotiri-*Katalymmata ton Plakoton*, Structure A: A new Early Byzantine Monument in the Akrotiri Peninsula, 2007-2008 excavation results” (in Greek) at the Workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities on the occasion of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation receiving the bi-annual Archaeology Award (Lefkosia, 16 December).

The Archaeological Officer Dr. Eustathios Raptou gave two presentations (in Greek) titled “Ancient Theatres in Cyprus” and “Baths in ancient Cyprus” as part of a Training Seminar for CTO guides at the Hilton Park Hotel, in Lefkosia, 21 January. He participated in the Fourth Cyprological International Congress and gave a paper titled “Funerary art in Roman Pafos” (in Greek), 29 April-3 May. He also attended the 26<sup>th</sup> Annual Workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities and CAARI with a paper titled “The Work of the Department of Antiquities in Pafos during the years 2007-2008”, in Lefkosia, 21 June. He took part in a Workshop organised by the Municipality of Polis Chrysochou on the History and Archaeology of the area titled “From Marion to Arsinoe. Recent excavations in the area of Polis tis Chrysochou”, 25 September. He gave a paper titled “The Work of the Department of Antiquities in the area of Polis tis Chrysochou, Pafos District” (in Greek) at the Workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities on the occasion of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation receiving the bi-annual Archaeology Award (Lefkosia, 16 December).

The Archaeological Officer Dr. Giorgos Georgiou presented a paper titled “The central part of Cyprus during the transition from Middle Cypriot III to Late Cypriot IA” at the Fourth International Cyprological Congress (Lefkosia, 29 April-3 May). He participated in the Workshop “Regionalism in the Middle and Late Cypriot periods (2<sup>nd</sup> millennium B.C.)” with a paper titled “The dynamism of Central Cyprus during Middle Cypriot III: Funerary evidence from Nicosia Agia Paraskevi” (Lefkosia, 30 April). He attended the 26<sup>th</sup> Annual Workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities and CAARI with a paper titled “Psematismenos Treloukkas Salvage Excavation” (Lefkosia, 21 June). He participated in the Workshop “Patterns of Urbanisation and Cultural Exchange in the Ancient Eastern Mediter-ranean Regions from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium B.C.” at the University of Münster (Institute of

Cypriot Studies) and gave a paper titled “Settlement Patterns in Eastern Cyprus during the First Half of the Second Millennium B.C.” (21 November). He also gave a paper titled “Expanding our knowledge of the Cypriot Early Bronze Age. The case of Psematismenos” (in Greek) at the Workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities on the occasion of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation receiving the bi-annual Archaeology Award (Lefkosia, 16 December).

The Archaeological Officer Giorgos Philotheou presented a paper titled “Unknown Byzantine wall-paintings in the Metropolitan Districts of Lemesos and Pafos” (in Greek) at the Fourth International Cyprological Congress (Lefkosia, 29 April-2 May). In cooperation with Dr. Marina Solomidou-Ieronymidou, he also gave two papers titled “The conservation and restoration of the Muslim mosques in the Districts of Lefkosia, Larnaka, Lemesos and Pafos” (in Greek) and “Installations of security systems in the churches in Troodos that are in the UNESCO World Heritage List” (in Greek) at the Workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities on the occasion of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation receiving the bi-annual Archaeology Award (Lefkosia, 16 December).

The Archaeological Officer Chrysanthi Kounnou gave a paper titled “Excavations in the D’ Avila Bastion (Eleftherias Square 2008)” at the Workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities on the occasion of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation receiving the bi-annual Archaeology Award (Lefkosia, 16 December).

## APPENDIX I

*Note:* Except where otherwise stated the works described below were carried out by the Department's staff and paid for from government funds. The Monuments marked with an asterisk are in the custody of the Department, some being Government property and some by special arrangement with the owners.

### A. PRE-CHRISTIAN, BYZANTINE AND MEDIEVAL MONUMENTS

#### LEFKOSIA DISTRICT

*Lefkosia, the Venetian Walls\**. – This year's work was limited to general maintenance and cleaning of vegetation as well as partial grouting and conservation of the interior masonry of Famagusta Gate by spraying it with a mixture of water and lime. (Cost: €17.585).

*Lefkosia, Famagusta Gate\** (Figs 4-7). – This year, the later grouting on the masonry was removed and new grouting was carried out with a mixture of sand and gypsum. The much worn stones from the ramp-pavement on the south side of the Gate were also replaced with new ones of the same type. A new stairway was built by the Municipality of Lefkosia (using modern materials) at the southern edge of the ramp for access to the restored building of the old Poorhouse. Certain much-worn stones of the masonry of the Gate's south exterior wall were replaced; the later cement grouting was removed and grouting was carried out with a sand-and-lime mixture. The low wall to the west of the ramp was also repaired and grouted with a sand-and-lime mixture.

*Lefkosia, the Medieval Hall of Kastelliotissa\**. – Small-scale conservation of the wooden floor (of later date) was carried out as it was slightly damaged. (Cost: €12.744).

*Lefkosia, old Archbishopric*. – Small-scale restoration and conservation work was carried out this year to the floor of Cypriot marble of the Folk Art Museum, housed in the ground storey of the old Archbishopric which dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and is located to the north of the new Archbishopric and the Cathedral of Agios Ioannis Theologos. A small number of worn wooden sections of the balcony on the

upper storey were also replaced. (Government contribution: €2.373,74; Archbishopric of Cyprus: €2.373,74).

*Lefkosia, Church of Agios Kassianos.* – The worn sections of both the iconostasis and the central doors leading to the *Holy Bema*, which had been damaged by wood-eating insects, were sprayed and injected with insecticide.

*Flasou, Church of Agios Georgios Lamproforos.* – The iconostasis, which had undergone some conservation at an earlier stage, presented some stability issues and certain parts had come loose, such as “The Crucifixion”, the dragons and the doors. Their connection points were reinforced and they were supported in place by pieces of wood; the rear of the iconostasis was also treated with insecticide and wood preservative. (Restoration of church – Government contribution: €1.282,50; Church Committee: €1.282,50).

*Galata, Church of Archangelos.* – Conservation was carried out this year on the wall-paintings of the eastern pendentive of the *Holy Bema* and those on the north wall of the church. These wall-paintings had cracked and swelled and in some places had detached from the masonry, primarily due to the fact that the masonry consisted of mud-and-straw bricks but also due to the filling in of cracks in the substratum with hard plaster. The wall-paintings of the eastern pendentive had also detached from the masonry and were only held in place by a piece of cloth that had been stuck on them as a preventive measure the last time they underwent conservation. The substratum of the wall-paintings was strengthened and it was reaffixed to the masonry with presses and injections; the gauze was then removed. The supporting plaster around the wall-paintings was replaced, gaps in the substratum were filled in and the masonry was partly plastered with a special material. Some chemical and mechanical cleaning was also carried out.

*Galata, Church of Panagia Podithou.* – This is one of the most important timber-roofed painted churches of the Troodos region and is inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage list. It is decorated with remarkable wall-paintings of the 16<sup>th</sup>

century. A section of the wall-paintings of the narthex on the left side above the door had detached from the masonry; the substratum was consolidated and reattached. (Restoration of church – Government contribution: €86. Restoration of wall-paintings – Government contribution: €20.711).

*Geri, Church of Panagia Chryseleousa* (Figs 8-9). – The landscaping of the yard of the Church of Panagia Chryseleousa in Geri was completed this year. The work consisted of the installation of a pavement around the perimeter of the church and the erection a wall in the southeast side of the yard, consisting of a low wall and rails. (Government contribution: €15.587,31; Church Committee: €15.587,31).

*Gourri, Church of Agios Georgios* (Figs 10-11). – The Church of Agios Georgios in Gourri is a three-aisled timber-roofed church that dates to the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century. Conservation and restoration of the stone-built bell-tower was undertaken and completed this year. All the rusted supporting rods, which had caused severe cracks on the hewn stones, were removed; all the hewn worn stones were replaced and the upper part of the bell-tower was reconstructed. The cement grouting was removed and replaced by lime plaster. (Government contribution: €14.233,15; Church Committee: €14.233,15).

*Kaimakli, Church of Archangelos*. – The Church of Archangelos in Kaimakli is a single-aisled vaulted church and dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Salvage conservation and restoration work was carried out to the small stone-built bell-tower, which had severe cracks. (Government contribution: €7.191,19; Church Committee: €7.191,91).

*Kato Deftera, Church of Panagia Chrysospilotissa* (Figs 12-13). – Large-scale conservation and restoration work was begun and completed this year. This church is cut in a steep rock on the left bank of the Pedieos River. The work was undertaken by teams of the Department of Antiquities and consisted of the following: a special mud-and-straw plaster was spread on all the interior walls, the later floor of stone from Karystou was replaced with one of Cypriot tiles, the



later metal windows were replaced with wooden ones as they were not considered aesthetically pleasing for the monument, and new electricity installation took place whereby the wires were placed underground. Part of the cave wall had fallen in, resulting in the detachment of the wall-paintings to the right of the *Holy Bema*, whereby the lower part had broken into pieces while the remainder was hanging in thin air. The pieces that had fallen to the ground were collected; the section of wall-painting that had detached was covered with gauze and was carefully removed from the wall to prevent its further destruction. Consolidation of the colour and substratum was carried out to all wall-paintings removed. (Government contribution: €77.930,30; Church Committee: €77.930,30).

*Korakou, Church of Panagia Eleousa* (Figs 14-15). – In the second half of 2008, conservation and restoration work of the three-aisled timber-roofed Church of Panagia Eleousa in Korakou continued. The work this year consisted exclusively of the replacement of the wooden roof with the traditional flat hooked tiles and its restoration to its original position and form (i.e. saddle-backed and at a lower point). Work on the interior has been programmed for the following year. (Government contribution: €92.561,13; Church Committee: €8.598,57).

*Lagoudera, Church of Agios Georgios*. – The woodcarvings in the Church of Agios Georgios presented the following problems: the varnish and colours had oxidized, they had been painted over, and previous conservation to prevent breaks and cracks had proved inadequate. In the past, the iconostasis had been painted over with blue and bronze-gold oil paint – this had severely altered the original appearance of the structure. Consolidation of the coloured layer was carried out. The iconostasis was chemically cleaned to remove the oil paint and the oxidized varnish; woodworking was carried out to affix broken sections, preventative treatment against termites was also done and the worn parts were aesthetically restored. All the exterior woodwork of the church was also treated for termites. The

colour layer of the icons was consolidated and chemical cleaning was carried out to remove the oxidized varnish; they were then aesthetically restored and varnish was applied to them. In the Women's Quarter, the worn pieces of timber were replaced, and the wood was cleaned and treated against termites. (Government contribution: €14.561,68; Church Committee: €14.561,68).

*Lazania, Monastery of Machairas.* – Restoration work was carried out this year to the Greek marble floors of the portico (*iliakos*) of the monastic buildings (dated to the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century) at the Monastery of Machairas. The work was carried out by a team from the private sector under the supervision of the Department of Antiquities.

*Milikouri, Church of Agios Andronikos* (Figs 16-18). – The Church of Agios Andronikos in Milikouri is a timber-roofed single-aisled building with a later expansion to the north. Restoration and conservation of the church was carried out this year on a wide scale, such as the repairing of the timber roof with the traditional Galata-type tiles, the grouting of the external masonry, the plastering of the internal masonry, the construction and installation of wooden windows according to the original design, the installation of a pavement of local stone around the perimeter of the church, and underground installation of all the electric wires. (Government contribution: €35.385,18; Church Committee: €35.385,19).

*Pedoulas, Church of Archangelos.* – This is one of the most important timber-roofed painted churches of the Troodos region, also inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Conservation of the wall-paintings of the *Holy Bema* and on the west wall was carried out this year. These wall-paintings had swelled in certain places and had detached from the wall as they had old supporting material around their edges. Also, gaps in the substratum had been filled in with hard plaster, which was not very aesthetic. The wall-painting substratum was therefore consolidated and re-affixed to the masonry with injections. The old perimeter material was

replaced, the gaps in the substratum were filled in and the masonry was plastered with transparent material. Partial chemical and mechanical cleaning was also carried out. The iconostasis was extensively damaged and pieces were missing from the substratum of both columns due to a termite problem. In some areas the wood had been wholly destroyed and only the outer part was visible. The rotten parts of the wood were re-affixed and were completed with wood-pulp. Chemical and mechanical cleaning was also carried out to the front side of the iconostasis and a protective layer of ecological varnish was applied. The rear side of the structure was treated with pesticide and was injected with wood preservative. The stalls were moved from their original position and were cleaned; the pieces that connected them were then repaired and supported with pieces of wood. They were then treated with pesticide, injected with wood preservative and put back into place.

*Politiko, Monastery of Agios Irakleidios (Figs 19-20).* – Conservation and restoration work was carried out to the church of the Monastery of Agios Irakleidios in Politiko, which dates from the 5<sup>th</sup> until the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The later cement grouting on the exterior masonry was wholly replaced with crushed lime grouting. The roof covering the west narthex as well as the open south stoa was rebuilt using traditional materials such as wooden beams, reeds and tiles of Byzantine type. Partial cleaning of the interior masonry was also undertaken to remove the later cement plaster. Finally, the modern 20<sup>th</sup> century mosaic floor in the south open stoa was removed. The area was then subsequently excavated, revealing the original basilica floor dating to the 5<sup>th</sup> century with mosaic fragments and a few medieval burials. Following structural work on the church, small sections of wall-paintings were discovered under the plaster of the external north wall. All these sections were cleaned of plaster; the colour stratum and substratum were re-affixed and the perimeter of these was strengthened. (Government contribution: €62.726,56; Church Committee: €62.726,55).

*Temvria, Church of Timios Stavros* (Figs 21-22). – The Church of Timios Stavros in Temvria is a single-aisled timber-roofed church of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The timber roof was restored in 1992. Large-scale conservation and restoration work was carried out to the entire building. The following work was carried out by teams of the Department of Antiquities: cleaning of the exterior masonry and removal of the later cement plaster and lime grouting; restoration of the gypsum plaster of the exterior masonry; replacement of the modern floor with one of Cypriot marble; construction and installation of a wooden bell-tower and wooden windows according to the original design; removal of the modern concrete parapet on the north side; and the installation of all electric cables underground. (Government contribution: €26.348,72; Church Committee: €26.348,72).

#### LARNAKA DISTRICT

*Larnaka, Kepir Mosque* (Figs 23-24). – Conservation and restoration of this mosque, which was damaged by the 1996 earthquake, was completed this year. (Government contribution: €54.808,54; Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot properties: €54.808,54).

*Agioi Vavatsinias, Church of Agioi Anargyroi*. – Conservation and restoration of the Church of Agioi Anargyroi was completed this year. The work consisted of the conservation of the stone-built bell-tower and included the removal of the modern cement plaster, the cleaning and grouting of the masonry of the bell-tower, as well as of the carved door-frame of the south entrance. (Government contribution: €18.641,03; Church Committee: €18.641,04).

*Choirokoitia, Church of Panagia tou Kampou*. – Sections of the wall-paintings on the north wall of the church were damp in certain areas and the colour strata and substrata had become detached; certain parts here had been lost due to humidity. A section of the wall-painting depicting St. Paraskevi on the south wall had swelled to a dangerous extent and had come away from the masonry. The colour strata and substrata were re-affixed to the masonry and their edges were strengthened.

*Kellia, Church of Agios Antonios.* – Conservation of the wall-paintings on the arch above the iconostasis was carried out, as well as to those located on either side of the central aisle (St. George, the “Mother of God Enthroned” etc), and the wall-painting depicting the “Sacrifice of Isaac”. The wall-paintings had become detached in certain areas and there were gaps as well as insufficient support around their perimeter. The substratum was consolidated with injected materials, the old supporting plaster was replaced and the gaps were filled in. The wall plaster was replaced with a more suitable one and partial cleaning was carried out. The later plaster was removed from the lower section of the wall-painting depicting the “Sacrifice of Isaac” for the purpose of dealing with the humidity, and the masonry was grouted. (Government contribution: €697,50; Church Committee: €697,50).

*Mosfiloti, Church of Agia Thekla.* – The rear sections of the iconostasis were in poor condition due to termites. Pesticide was applied to the damaged areas and a protective layer was applied to the entire rear using a brush.

*Pyrga, Church of Panagia Stazousa.* – One of the two deserted rooms that survive to the northwest of the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century church was rebuilt. (Government contribution: €18.143,38; Church Committee: €18.143,38).

*Vavatsinia, Church of Panagia.* – This is a small single-aisled timber-roofed church of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This year, the wood-carved gilt iconostasis which had lost much of its surface colour and was covered with soot, was restored. Insects had also caused damage to the wooden parts. The gilt parts and the colour were consolidated and both mechanical and chemical cleaning was undertaken to the front. The wooden parts were completed on the rear using wood paste and wood. It was treated with insecticide and then with preservative on the back while the front was treated with a protective layer of ecological varnish. (Government contribution: €5.960,47; Church Committee: €5.960,47).

*Xylofagou, Church of Agios Georgios.* – The Church of Agios Georgios was exposed to humidity from the roof, resulting in the

damage of the wall-paintings (detachment, peeling, cracks, salts). A layer of soot and oxidisation could be seen on the colour stratum. Salvage conservation was initially carried out, consisting of the consolidation of the colour stratum and injections for the reaffixing of the plaster to the masonry. The conservation work will continue next year. (Restoration of church – Government contribution: €1.615,11; Church Committee: €1.615,10. Restoration of wall-paintings – Government contribution: €2.726,14; Church Committee: €2.726,15).

*Xylotympou, Church of Agios Vasileios* (Figs 25-26). – The Church of Agios Vasileios is a small single-aisled, vaulted building that dates to the 12<sup>th</sup> century. It is located approximately 2km west of the village of Xylotympou, which is located in the area of the Dekeleia British Base. Initially, the interior was covered with wall-paintings, of which only a few are preserved today such as the “Birth of Christ” and the “Baptism of Christ” on the east section of the vault. Large-scale conservation and restoration work was carried out this year on the building consisting of: conservation of the vaulted roof and preparation of a special insulating material, the installation of a new floor of Cypriot marble, and the grouting of the masonry following the removal of the modern cement grouting. This work will continue and be completed next year.

There are two layers of wall-paintings (one on top of the other) – their edges were covered with gypsum plaster. Due to humidity, the substratum was damp and had detached at the edges; there were also many cracks and gaps in the substratum. Many sections of the wall-paintings were not visible due to a layer of soot and lipid substances, while conservation had been carried out in the past on some sections using destructive methods, such as the use of hard plaster. Following the consolidation of the colour stratum and substratum in such a way that the separation of the two wall-painting layers would not be hard, the harmful plaster was removed and replaced around the perimeter. With the removal of this plaster, small sections of wall-painting were

revealed. (Restoration of church – Government contribution: €28.896,65; Church Committee: €28.896,64. Restoration of wall-paintings – Government contribution: €2.7123,33; Church Committee: €2.123,34).

### LEMESOS DISTRICT

*Akrotiri, Monastery of Agios Nikolaos ton Gaton* (Figs 27-28). – In 1995, a stoa of reinforced concrete had been constructed on the north and west sides of the monastic church, which significantly altered the architectural style of the convent. With the consent of the Abbess, all the later additions of reinforced concrete were torn down and a new stoa was erected with stone columns, a timber roof and tiles.

*Dierona, Church of Archangelos Michail* (Figs 29-32). – This church is located about 500m to the NE of the village and was built within the cemetery. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the vaulted church was extended to the west and was covered by a sloping roof with tiles of Byzantine type. Following the collapse of the roof, the building had been severely damaged. The restoration continued this year with an emphasis on the supporting of the *Holy Bema* and the knocking down of all the dangerous sections of the masonry, especially on the west and north walls. A supporting wall of reinforced concrete was built on the northeast side, permitting the completion of the northeast section of the stone perimeter wall that had collapsed. A study was undertaken that indicated that the north wall of the church belongs to its initial stage, since its width is less than that of the south wall, and parts of the original wall-paintings are preserved on its surface. The work will continue next year. (Government contribution: €13.617,23; Church Committee: €13.617,22).

*Episkopi, Church (Mosque) of Agios Georgios*. – The restoration of the wall-paintings, which had come to light following 1974 and are dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, continued. (Government contribution: €3.454,33; Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot properties: €3.454,34).

*Kaminaria, Church of Agios Georgios.* – In the last three months of 2008, the second phase of conservation and restoration of the three-aisled, timber-roofed Church of Agios Georgios in Kaminaria was undertaken. Although in 2007 the roof had been wholly restored, this year's work consisted of the conservation of the exterior masonry with the removal of the later cement grouting and its replacement with gypsum. This work will continue next year. (Government contribution: €4.278,27; Archbishopric of Cyprus: €4.278,26).

*Kapeleio, Church of Agios Georgios.* – This is the parish church of the village and is located on its eastern borders. It is a single-aisled church and is one of the timber-roofed churches in the Troodos region. The conservation of the wood-carved iconostasis began this year and will be completed in 2009. (Government contribution: €3.564,31; Church Committee: €3.564,33).

*Kouka, Church of Timios Stavros.* – Restoration of the surrounding area of the Church of Timios Stavros continued this year and was completed. A stone pavement was built around the church perimeter, as well as an access path from both entrances of the yard in the east and south. The supporting wall on the north side of the church was completed and the yard was planted with trees. (Government contribution: €25.188,82; Bishopric of Lemesos: €25.188,82).

*Moniatis, Church of Archangelos Michail.* – This is the cemetery church of Moniatis and is located on the southwest borders of the village. It is a small single-aisled timber-roofed church, of the type commonly found in the Troodos region. The stone perimeter wall of the church was restored this year, particularly on its north and west sides, while the east and south sides were entirely rebuilt. (Government contribution: €17.643,31; Church Committee: €17.643,32).

*Omodos, Church of Agios Filippos* (Figs 33-34). – The restoration of this church in the locality of *Pente Litharia*, about 3km west of the village, was completed this year. The Church of Agios Filippos is the sole surviving building of the Monastery of Timios Prodromos. Traces of the monastery's



auxiliary buildings can barely be seen today on the west side of the church. The roof was wholly repaired, the internal and external masonry was grouted, and a new floor of Cypriot gypsum slabs was laid. (Government contribution: €26.135,29; Church Committee: €26.135,29).

*Omodos, Monastery of Timios Stavros.* – Work was carried out this year with the installation of air-conditioning units and security systems on the ground storey of the west and north wings of the monastery, which will house the new icon museum that will open in 2009. The creation of this new Ecclesiastical Museum is carried out by the Department of Antiquities in cooperation with the Church Committee of Timios Stavros and the Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation. (Government contribution: €14.132; Church Committee: €14.132).

*Pelendri, Church of Timios Stavros.* – This is one of the ten churches in the Troodos region that is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, and is renowned for its fine wall-paintings on different layers of the walls, dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The conservation of these wall-paintings, which has been systematically been carried out over the last 20 years, continued. (Restoration of church – Government contribution: €57. Restoration of wall-paintings – Government contribution: €18.404).

*Potamiou, Church of Agios Mnasonas* (Figs 35-36). – The ruined Church of Agios Mnasonas is located approximately 500m to the southwest of the village. It is a single-aisled church and was originally vaulted. On the interior, the north and south walls each have a blind arch, while below the floor and running along the entire length of the south wall is a tunnel with two niches on its north sides. Extensive restoration of the masonry was carried out this year, as well as of the two blind arches. Earth was removed from the external south and west sides of the church, thus revealing that the church originally had a stoa on these sides. (Government contribution: €18.630,99; Church Committee: €18.630,99).

## AMMOCHOSTOS DISTRICT

*Agia Napa, Monastery* (Figs 37-39). – Large-scale conservation and restoration of the monastic cells of the Monastery of Agia Napa began this year in close cooperation with the newly-founded Bishopric of Constantia and Ammochostos. The roof covering the open stoa in front of the cells along their entire length (the north as well as the east sides) was wholly rebuilt with wooden beams, reeds and tiles of Byzantine type. This work will continue next year. (Government contribution: €56.318,44; Church Committee: €56.318,42).

*Lefkoniko, Church of Archangelos*. – This year, salvage conservation work was carried out to the wall-painting depicting the Archangel Michael, which is located on the south wall; it is of a later date and was painted on a plaster substratum. The colour layer was peeling in several areas and several parts of it were continuously being destroyed due to cracks in the substratum and detachment from the masonry, particularly in the lower section due to rising humidity. Parts of the first layer of the wall-paintings (located on the interior of the apse that had been closed off with stones at some stage) were also visible, as well as in other areas which had a damp substratum, peeling and loss of colour.

Consolidation of the colour stratum was carried out as well as of the detached sections. The colour found on a section of the west wall was also consolidated, and consolidation was carried out on the perimeter of the wall-painting section on the south rear side of the central aisle.

*Sotira, Church of Agios Theodoros* (Figs 40-41). – The ruined Church of Agios Theodoros is located about 2km west of Sotira village, in the locality of *Chortakia*. The later narthex of Middle Byzantine date still exists in almost perfect condition. The church is of the single-aisled type with a dome. It was originally covered with wall-paintings but most of these were destroyed when the church fell down, and thus only a few sections dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> century are preserved today. Towards the end of the year, the area was fenced off for its better protection. (Government contribution: €5.558,39; Church Committee: €5.558,40).

*Sotira, Church of Chrysosotiros.* – Conservation work was carried out to the wall-paintings on the north, south and west walls. These wall-paintings had swelled in certain areas and had detached from the masonry; there were also gaps in the substratum. The edges of the wall-paintings were covered with a mixture of lime and mud, under which the masonry had been grouted with cement. The substratum was consolidated and reattached to the masonry with injections. Following the removal of the lime and cement, the perimeter of the wall-paintings was repaired, the substratum gaps were filled in, partial cleaning was carried out and the masonry was plastered. (Restoration of wall-paintings – Government contribution: €3.390,25; Church Committee: €3.390,26).

*Sotira, Church of Panagia Chortakiotissa.* – Sections of the wall-paintings on the south wall of this church had detached from the masonry; the substratum was damp and there was damage due to rising humidity. The substratum was consolidated and reattached to the masonry.

*Trikomo, Church of Panagia.* – The wall-paintings on the south wall and especially those on the upper part of the column and in the niche of the south wall were damp – the colour stratum and substratum had detached from the masonry and there were pieces missing due to the rising humidity. The colour stratum and substratum were consolidated and all the detached sections were reattached to the masonry.

#### PAFOS DISTRICT

*Pafos, Church (Mosque) of Agia Sofia.* – The conservation and restoration of this mosque in the Moutallos area continued this year on a smaller scale. It was initially a Christian church but was converted into a Muslim mosque during the Ottoman period. (Government contribution: €3.135,58; Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot properties: €3.135,58).

*Empa (Petridia), Church of Agios Georgios (Figs 42-45).* – The restoration of this church continued and was completed this

year. The Church of Agios Georgios is located in the locality of *Petridia*, about 1km to the south of the village of Empa. The *Holy Bema* had a dome and was originally a rock-cut tomb, possibly of Hellenistic or Roman date, in which niches may still be observed on the north, south and east sides. A vaulted cross-inscribed church was later added to the west, while in the 15<sup>th</sup> century another addition was made to the west of a single arch. Nowadays, neither of the domes survives and the east section of the building has a flat roof of reinforced concrete. The *Holy Bema* was wholly cleaned, resulting in the discovery of a rock-cut tomb in the floor. A new floor of Cypriot gypsum slabs was laid and new wooden doors were installed. Landscaping of the surrounding area of the monument was also carried out with the construction of a perimeter wall. (Government contribution: €5.263,24; Church Committee: €5.263,25).

*Kallepeia, Church of Timios Stavros* (Figs 46-49). – This church is located on a small rise on the eastern borders of the village. It is a small vaulted building, of which the roof has collapsed as well as the conch of the *Holy Bema*. Due to the poor condition of the church, two large buttresses were built on the south wall that severely altered the shape of the monument. Work this year concentrated on the cleaning of the church interior and the general grouting of the masonry. Part of the *Holy Bema's* conch was also completed and support work was carried out to the west wall that was in danger of collapsing. (Government contribution: €12.342,81; Kallepeia Community Council and Church Committee: €12.342,80).

*Kallepeia, Church of Agios Theodoros* (Figs 50-51). – This ruined church is located 2km south of the village. In the 1980s, the villagers tried to dig out the church, of which only traces of the walls could be seen on the surface. Unfortunately, this attempt resulted in the destruction of part of the interior floor and revealed a niche on the north wall with a single tomb. Due to the severe condition of the monument, work was carried out this year with the removal of earth and fallen stones, the fencing of the area and the constructing of

a temporary shelter over the church to protect it from the elements.

*Kouklia, Church of Panagia Katholiki* (Figs 52-55). – This church is located on the east side of the archaeological site of the Temple of Aphrodite, and has been previously restored by the Department of Antiquities. A test trench was dug outside the stone entrance of the perimeter wall on the west side, revealing that the threshold was located 60cm below the surface of the present-day road. It was also seen that the west and north sides of the yard were covered with loose earth that, according to sources, had originally come from the excavations of the Temple of Aphrodite. The removal of this earth began this year, bringing to light the west entrance, while to the west and north the auxiliary rooms were revealed. The arcade surrounding the church on its south and west sides turned out to be a portico of these rooms. On the north and east sides, at a height of approximately 1m from the surface of the ground in the yard, burials were discovered from the cemetery that existed in this area. The restoration of the surrounding area of the church will continue next year. (Government contribution: €5.263,24; Church Committee: €5.263,25).

*Panagia, Monastery of Chryssorrogiatissa* (Figs 56-57). – Extensive conservation and restoration of the timber roof was carried out this year, especially the part of the south wing that houses the monastery's icon repository. The tiles were removed, all the worn sections of the roof were replaced and it was reconstructed to its original form. The south wall of this wing was also restored. (Government contribution: €58.141,99; Monastery of Chryssorrogiatissa: €58.142).

*Polemi, Church of Panagia Chryseleousa* (Figs 58-59). – This church is located in the village centre and consists of an architectural complex of two churches. On the north side is the smaller and older church of the domed cross-inscribed type. At some time in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, a large vaulted church was added on its south side. In the latter church a beautiful wood-carved iconostasis with a series of portable icons dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> century is preserved. During preliminary

work carried out in 2007 to the older church, it was seen that the entire masonry of the north wall (under the cement plaster) had come apart and the stones were wholly destroyed. External cleaning of the dome was carried out; from its design and neat masonry, it appears to be a later addition to the older building. The modern tiles were removed as well as all the plaster. All the masonry was systematically restored and a large number of stones were replaced, especially on the north side. The tiles on the roof of the narthex and of the main church were also removed. The small windows on the north side of the church and of the narthex were re-opened, and the trefoil window of the *Holy Bema* was restored. The older church of Panagia Chryseleousa could possibly be dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Work will be completed in 2009. (Government contribution: €30.172,54; A.G. Leventis Foundation and Bishopric of Pafos: €30.160,54).

*Polis Chrysochou, Church (Mosque) of Agios Andronikos.* – During the Ottoman period, this church was converted into a mosque. Following 1974, significant wall-paintings dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> century came to light under the later plaster. This year systematic cleaning and conservation of the wall-paintings took place. As of 2008, this monument is open to visitors under the supervision of a Custodian. (Restoration of church – Government contribution: €366. Restoration of wall-paintings – Government contribution: €18.492,79).

## B. MONUMENTS OF TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE

### LEFKOSIA DISTRICT

*Lefkosia, the old Poor House.* – The conservation and restoration of the building was completed this year. The small room that operated as the *hamam* of the old Poor House was covered with a dome built with modern materials. The walls, the external woodwork and the wooden doors/windows were painted; the old stone-built cistern was repaired and the yard was landscaped. A wood-and-metal ramp was constructed and installed for the better access of special needs

persons, and lighting was installed. At the back side facing the moat, a wooden path with a protective metal railing was constructed.

*Lefkosia, the Silikhtar aqueduct near Famagusta Gate (Figs 60-62).* –

This year, the stone filling of the third arch to the south of Famagusta Gate (which had fallen last December) was rebuilt. With the removal of the fallen stones and accumulated dirt, the ground was dug slightly for the foundation of the new wall. This resulted in the discovery of the remains of older masonry of hewn stones in the area between the bases of the arch, which seem to date to two different chronological phases, as well as sherds of medieval ware (14<sup>th</sup> century). The square hewn stones are red, possibly indicating exposure to fire. These architectural remains were drawn and covered with environmental-friendly material and earth. The stones of the arch were then grouted, the foundations were laid and the gap was filled in. Following the installation of a metal pipe for carrying rainwater away from the yard of the old Poor House to the street, the wall was rebuilt of sandstone. The stone-built fountain of later date in front of the arch was also repaired. At the same time, the stone support of the first arch to the south of Famagusta Gate was removed, thus permitting access to the ramp of the Gate and to the renovated Poor House. The arch was repaired and grouted and a wooden rail was installed. The masonry from the first to the third arch (south of Famagusta Gate) was cleaned and repaired; the channel that runs along the top of the arches was cleaned and grouted, and the southernmost end of the aqueduct was grouted. From the section of the aqueduct that extends to the north of Famagusta Gate, the upper part of the support walls of two arches was removed as it was sloping towards the road. Finally, the masonry of the arches was repaired and grouted. (Government contribution: €34.681).

*Lefkosia, structure on Perseos Street to the west of Silikhtar aqueduct.*

– Small-scale work was carried out to this structure with the replacement of two lintels and the consolidation of the masonry.

*Lefkosia, House on Axiothea Street.* – Work this year consisted of the conservation of the exterior wooden stairs doors, windows, pillars and hand-carved railings, as well as the conservation of the metal railings of the balcony and the portico. The broken tiles on the roof were replaced, the south part of the roof was insulated with waterproof material, and several external walls of the north rooms were painted. (Government contribution: €7.326; Interest of deposits made to Bank of Cyprus: €658).

*Agios Ioannis Malountas, House of S. Perdikis on plots 65 and 54* (Figs 63-66). – This year, the conservation and restoration work centred on the rooms in the east section of the building. The roof of the *dichoron* (large room) on the ground storey and of the bedroom on the upper storey was removed and reconstructed with *tsapes* (wooden beams of a rectangular section), reeds, insulating material and tiles. The upper-storey floor was completed with wooden planks. The old gypsum plaster was removed from the mud-and-straw walls and new plaster (made of mud-and-straw and gypsum) was applied. The modern metal-sheet roof of the portico of the *dichoron* on the ground storey was removed. With the conservation of the old pillars and the horizontal beam of the portico roof, *tsapes*, reeds, insulating material and tiles were laid. The same was done to the portico in front of the west room (kitchen), whose roof was reconstructed using *volitzia* (rafters), reeds, insulating material and tiles. The small balcony on the south side was reconstructed, as were the wooden shelter and its staircase (the latter was built out of wood with a stone-built landing). A small bathroom was constructed in the cellar using modern materials. A new window was also installed in the upper-storey room. (Government contribution: €8.540).

*Alithinou, House on plot 1014* (Figs 67-70). – Conservation and restoration work on this house, which will be used for the Community Council offices and as a medical centre, continued this year. The floor on the ground storey was completed with the laying of gypsum tiles; the exterior walls were also plastered with a mixture of mud-and-straw



and the interior walls with lime. New plank doors were constructed and installed on the north side of the ground storey. On the flat roof of the north side, a metal railing of modern design was installed, as well as a wooden sloping platform for the easy movement of special needs persons. A new staircase of modern design was also constructed leading from the ground storey of the north side to the flat roof. The hygiene facilities were completed and the electrical installation was carried out. (Government contribution: €23.066).

*Dali, the Watermill in the Agridia area.* – Conservation and restoration of this structure began this year. It was cleaned of wild vegetation and accumulated dirt, and foundation supports were inserted. The supporting wall and the ruined auxiliary rooms located to the south of the mill were rebuilt with stones. (Government contribution: €23.333,77; Municipality of Idalion: €23.333,77).

*Evrychou, the Railway Station (Figs 71-73).* – Work began this year on the exterior of the railway station and on the surrounding area. On the west and north sides, a passenger platform was built along the length of the building. A 30m-long railway track was also installed along the length of the west side of the platform, using old authentic rails of the Cypriot railroad. To the south, a garden was laid with a path and flower beds using concrete and red brick, as well as wooden benches. On the east side, a low enclosure wall was constructed with concrete and hewn stones; a metal railing was installed at its top. This wall continued on the south side of the plot. In the area to the west of the building, a metal post box dated to the period of British Rule was installed. (Government contribution: €102.477).

*Galata, House of Louise Christodoulou on plot 461 (Figs 74-75).* – The conservation and restoration of this two-storied traditional house with the characteristic long and narrow balcony on the façade was completed this year. The grouting of the masonry was carried out and the floor of the first storey was constructed of *tsapes*, planks and terracotta slabs. At the rear side of the house, the small portico with a wooden roof

and a floor of terracotta tiles was restored. On the north side of the portico, a small hygiene facility was built using modern materials. The portico was closed off with glass so as to create another room for the needs of the family. A floor was laid in the *dichoron* on the ground storey, consisting of a concrete slab and terracotta tiles; in the middle room, conservation was carried out to the previously-revealed area paved with stones. A kitchen and hygiene facilities were installed. The frames of the windows on the façade, made of traditional brick, were cleaned and the metal bars were restored. New wooden rails were constructed and installed on the balcony, while the old staircase was restored and repaired. The interior and exterior walls were plastered with lime and gypsum. The windows and doors that were in good condition, such as the front door on the ground storey and the windows on the façade, were repaired and re-installed. New windows with *tzamlikia* (glass panes) and doors were installed where needed. The electric and plumbing installations also began. (Government contribution: €49.090).

*Kakopetria, House of Agathi Evdokemou on plot 853* (Figs 76-81). – In the last phase of the conservation and restoration of this building, the upper storey was reconstructed with the erection of the north wall using a wooden frame and mud bricks (*dolmas*). The interior walls were plastered with mud-and-straw and gypsum. The railing of the balcony was constructed out of wood and vertical metal pieces and then installed. The ground-storey floor was completed with traditional clay tiles. A hygiene facility was installed on the upper storey and a kitchen on the ground storey. A new wooden staircase was constructed for easy access to the upper storey. Two doors and a window were constructed and put into place. The existing ground-storey window was restored. The electrical and plumbing installations were completed. (Government contribution: €18.540).

*Kakopetria, old wine press on plot 217*. – Restoration of this traditional two-storey building was completed this year with the installation of lighting and the setting up of exhibits and

informative material on the subject of traditional winemaking.

*Kakopetria, House on plot 381* (Figs 82-85). – Work on this structure, which will be used as a hostel, was completed this year. In this year's third phase, the stone-paved area in the yard was repaired and completed, the clay oven was also repaired and the stone-built garden wall on the north side was completed.

*Kakopetria, House on plot 463*. – During the third and final phase of the work this year, the walls were painted, the plumbing installation was completed and the lighting was installed. The stone-paved area in the yard outside was also completed.

*Kakopetria, House on plot 468*. – Work on this structure, which will be used as a hostel, was completed this year. The walls were painted and the lighting was installed.

*Kakopetria, House of Chr. Chrysanthou on plot 567* (Figs 86-89). – Restoration and conservation of this traditional building continued this year. In the second phase of the work this year, the new floor on the ground storey was completed with the laying of traditional terracotta tiles. The same tiles were also laid in the rooms and in the covered portico on the upper storey. On the south side, the construction of the small wooden balcony was completed, thus restoring the south façade to its original form. The external walls were plastered with a mud-and-straw mixture. The interior walls and those of the covered portico were plastered with lime. New doors and windows were constructed and installed with the exception of the old door and window on the east side that were preserved. (Government contribution: €13.670).

*Kalopanagiotis, House of Lavrentios*. – This year, the third phase of the conservation and restoration work on this monument was completed; the building will eventually function as a local cultural centre and museum. The construction of the wooden bridge between the two structures on either side of the road was completed. The roof of the bridge was also

completed using *tsapes*, planks and tiles. In the open area to the north of the structure, a stone pavement was laid and a staircase leading to the veranda on the rear side was constructed. The walls were painted, the interior wood-working was completed and the electrical and plumbing installations were carried out.

*Kalopanagiotis, the house on plot 717.* – The conservation and restoration of this monument was completed this year. The following work was carried out on the ground storey: The roof of the wine-press was constructed of *volitzia* (rafters), branches and leaves (*stroteri*). Terracotta floor tiles were laid in the remaining rooms including the portico. The interior walls were plastered with lime. New wooden windows and doors were constructed and installed, except in certain cases where the existing ones were in good condition whereby they were repaired using suitable materials. The floors of the upper storey were also laid with terracotta tiles. The walls (excluding that of compact red bricks) were plastered either with lime or with a mud-and-straw mixture, which was then covered with a layer of lime. The small square in front of the above areas was paved with local stone and a concrete pavement was laid. The old doors and windows were restored, painted the original green colour and re-installed. With the removal of the recent oil paint from the walls, the original colours were revealed and the walls were therefore repainted. The portico was closed off with glass plates. Hygiene facilities and a kitchen were installed. Work commenced on the open area in front of the ground storey.

*Kalopanagiotis, the house on plot 701.* – In the last phase of work this year, the balcony on the façade was reinforced with metal girders along the length of the wooden beams.

*Pera Oreinis, House of Marianna Giallourides on plot 347.* – Conservation and restoration of this structure, which has the characteristic portico with the vaults running along the sides overlooking the interior yard, commenced this year. The structure and its surrounding area were initially cleared of wild vegetation and accumulated earth. This was

followed by the removal of the roofs, the floors, the sections of masonry that were ready to collapse, the later repairs made with cement and the damp wall plaster. Following the removal of the plaster, the original dimensions of the windows were revealed in the *dichoron*, as well as a door that led to the adjoining room to the south that had been closed off at a later stage. The walls of the later room in the yard were also torn down (thus revealing the first arch of the portico), as well as the masonry that had closed off the vault on the south wall of a ground-storey room. The masonry of stone and mudbrick was then repaired and consolidated; the sections of the walls that had been torn down were rebuilt and the masonry was grouted. The lintels that were preserved in good condition were repaired while new wooden lintels replaced any that had been destroyed. The roofs of the rooms were reconstructed with *volitzia* and reeds or canes (depending on their original form), insulating materials and old tiles. The construction of a flat roof above the portico began using rafters, canes and insulating material. The edges of the roof were repaired with gypsum slabs. The floor of the upper storey was reconstructed with rafters, canes, insulating material and stone slabs. Work began to rebuild the derelict *makrynari* (rectangular room) on the west side of the structure, with the lower part of the walls built with stones and the upper part with mudbrick. (Government contribution: €40.000).

*Pera Oreinis, House of Andreas Argyrou on plot 348.* – Conservation and restoration of this structure that abuts the structure on plot 347 began this year. Characteristic features include the portico (*iliakos*) with vaults that run along the length of the façade and the interior courtyards. The structure and its surrounding area were initially cleared of wild vegetation and accumulated earth. This was followed by the removal of the roofs, the floors, the sections of masonry that were ready to collapse, the later repairs made with cement and the damp wall plaster. Following the removal of the plaster, the original dimensions of a window in the upper-storey room were revealed, which had been altered at a later phase. The masonry of stone and mudbrick was then re-

paired and consolidated; the sections of the walls that had been torn down were rebuilt and the masonry was grouted. The lintels that were preserved in good condition were repaired while new wooden lintels replaced any that had been destroyed. The roofs of the rooms and of the portico were reconstructed with rafters and reeds or canes (depending on their original form), insulating material, old tiles and gypsum slabs for the roof edges. The upper-storey floors were reconstructed with rafters, canes, insulating material and wooden planks. The mudbrick masonry was covered with mud-and-straw plaster. (Government contribution: €40.000).

*Sia, the Medieval Baths.* – This year, cleaning of the vegetation was carried out, and a protective shelter of contemporary materials was constructed and put into place.

#### LARNAKA DISTRICT

*Larnaka, monastic buildings of the Church of Agios Lazaros.* – Restoration work for the improvement of six rooms on the wing to the south of the church continued this year. The walls were plastered and a new hygiene facility was installed on the upper storey. The flat roof of the ground-storey rooms was insulated, and the external woodwork as well as all the wooden openings were repaired and painted.

*Larnaka, House of Z. Euthimiades on plots 331, 332, 333.* – Conservation was carried out this year, whereby the woodwork was treated against insects by a specialised team, the damp interior plaster was removed from the walls of the ground-storey shops, and new plumbing was installed.

*Larnaka, the Aqueduct of Abu Bekir in the Kamares area (Figs 90-91).* – Conservation work was carried out this year on the first, ninth and tenth arches from the west end of the aqueduct. On the wall to the west of the first arch a crack was repaired and a stone that had fallen from the arch was put back into place. The later cement plaster was removed from the arch and grouting was carried out with a mixture of lime and sand, with the addition of a small quantity of white cement. Certain stones that were in extremely bad condition were

replaced on the other two arches and grouting was carried out with the same mixture of lime, sand and cement.

*Pano Lefkara, House of A. Koumides.* – During the third phase of restoration, work began to cover the exterior walls with lime plaster. The interior plastering of the walls was completed and gypsum slabs were laid on the floors. In the upper-storey rooms, a second roof consisting of *tsapes* (wooden beams of a rectangular section) and reeds was put into place that was plastered; partition walls of modern materials were erected for the areas in which the hygiene facilities were installed and the floor was laid with ceramic tiles. Wooden lintels were placed in the openings as well as gypsum window-sills (*patoudes*). (Government contribution: €20.000).

*Pano Lefkara, House of Athanasia Savvidou.* – During the third phase of restoration work, the wooden balcony on the façade was reconstructed using horizontal wooden beams and planks. The hewn stones of the vaults were cleaned and the conservation of the exterior stone-built staircases was completed with the replacement of worn stones and grouting. The later cement balcony overlooking the interior courtyard was removed and horizontal wooden beams were laid for the construction of a wooden balcony. The pipes for electric and plumbing installation were laid on the floors and covered with a layer of reinforced concrete. In two of the rooms, partition walls were erected using modern materials for the installation of toilets and bathrooms. Lime plaster was laid on the interior walls of the ground-storey rooms as well as on the exterior walls of the upper-storey room. (Government contribution: €24.000).

*Pano Lefkara, “Pilot Operation of the Rehabilitation of the Urban Landscape in Lefkara”.* – Within the framework of the European funded programme EUROMED Heritage III, this pilot action was extended to include two more façades of traditional buildings. The later interventions were removed and the façades were restored to their original form with the conservation/restoration of their traditional elements, materials and colours. (Government contribution: €22.483).

## LEMESOS DISTRICT

*Lemosos, Cistern of Agios Georgios.* – This year conservation and restoration of the cistern which was constructed during the Colonial period (end of 19<sup>th</sup> -beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century) to store piped water from underground wells south of Lemosos was completed. Excavation in front of the north side of the cistern continued this year, revealing remains of the small cistern into which water flowed from the sources via an underground pipe for the settling of the sediments and the cleaning of the water prior to being diverted to the cisterns. The exterior cement plaster of the domes that had been removed the previous year was replaced with lime plaster. The initial grouting on the west side was preserved. (Government contribution: €3.162,82; Lemosos Water Board: €3.162,82).

*Koilani, Bridge of Kryos Potamos.* – Restoration work on this small bridge that had severe static problems continued this year. The masonry on the external sides of the bridge was completed and grouted, and a section of the parapet was rebuilt. The preserved stone paving was repaired and restored. In certain areas where the paving was missing, new paving was laid that differed from the original. The remaining areas were filled in with compressed dirt. The metal scaffolding was removed from the arch. (Government contribution: €28.178).

*Omodos, House of G. Evripides on plot 884.* – Work on this traditional two-storey house continued this year. The pavement and steps of the yard were completed, and the floors of the ground-storey rooms were laid with gypsum tiles and irregular stone slabs. The wooden external staircase leading from the yard to the upstairs rooms was constructed and installed. The decorative tiles were replaced in the portico on the upper storey and the restoration of the balcony with the characteristic brick parapet was completed. Hygiene facilities were installed in the bedrooms using modern materials. The original doors and windows that were in good condition were repaired, treated with preservative and reinstalled. New doors and windows were constructed to replace any that had been damaged.



## PAFOS DISTRICT

*Geroskipou, Museum of Traditional Art.* – The flat roof of the mairkon (kitchen) was insulated. (Government contribution: €4.481).

*Kretou Tera, the so-called “Casino”.* – Conservation and restoration of the wall-paintings began at the beginning of the year. On the exterior, the doors, windows and lintels were treated with a special wood preservative. At the end of the year, a conservation team proceeded to clean the wall-paintings by removing the paint that had been thrown on them as an act of vandalism. (Government contribution: €11.691).

## **APPENDIX II**

*Note:* The reports below present the current archaeological discoveries made by the Department of Antiquities, Foreign Missions and the University of Cyprus (A. systematic excavations and surface surveys; B. underwater exploration; C. Principal salvage excavations and surface surveys).

### **A. SYSTEMATIC EXCAVATIONS AND SURFACE SURVEYS**

#### **LEFKOSIA DISTRICT**

##### **EXCAVATIONS AT POLITIKO-TROULLIA**

The archaeological investigations at the Bronze Age community of Politiko-Troullia (lying about 25km southwest of Lefkosia near Agios Irakleidios Monastery in the copper-bearing foothills of the Troodos Mountains) continued this year, under the direction of Dr. Steven Falconer and Dr. Patricia Fall of Arizona State University. This fieldwork revealed extensive evidence of the Bronze Age community (*ca* 2000-1500 B.C.) that was the predecessor of ancient Tamassos, the seat of a centrally important kingdom during the subsequent Iron Age. These excavations (Fig. 92), involving graduate and undergraduate students from Cyprus, Canada and the United States, brought to light a series of households around a large communal courtyard that produced evidence of intensive animal husbandry and crop processing, copper metallurgy and sophisticated ceramic technology during the Middle Bronze Age, just prior to the advent of cities on Late Bronze Age Cyprus. The results from Politiko-Troullia open an archaeological window on the communities that provided the foundation for urbanized civilization on Cyprus.

##### **EXCAVATIONS AT IDALION – LOWER CITY**

A team of 32 graduate and undergraduate students and volunteers from six countries took part in a seven-week excavation and field school program under the direction of Dr Pamela Gaber, Lycoming College.

Work continued in the “Lower City South” area of Ancient Idalion in the “Sanctuary of the Paired Deities”. In previous seasons in this area fragments of limestone sculptures have been found. The aim of this year’s season was to find the entryway and, if possible, the limits of the sanctuary. It now appears that the building continues for at least 40 metres from east to west.

In another centre of worship on the eastern of Idalion's two acropoli, *Mouti tou Arvili*, excavations in the sacred grove dedicated to the god Adonis were re-opened. The entire hillside was enclosed in a "temenos wall".

In previous years the Hellenistic levels of the Adonis Sanctuary were investigated. A volume presenting those results will be published by the American Schools of Oriental Research in 2008. During this season the Lycoming College team re-opened the altar trenches, the gate area and one of the structures (known as "SE 1") that has very deep stratigraphy going back to the Cypro-Archaic period at least (*ca* 700 B.C.) in order to begin investigating the earlier periods of the sanctuary. When clean-up was complete, it was discovered that, as suspected, the altar continued to the west.

As expected, the work of the team indicated that both these religious complexes have much more to tell about worship in ancient Cyprus.

## LARNAKA DISTRICT

### **EXCAVATIONS AT CHOIROKOITIA**

Excavations at the Neolithic site of Chirokoitia were continued this year by the National Centre of Scientific Research of France, under the direction of Dr. A. Le Brun.

Research on the various terraces, which regulate the north side of the hill, continued. The aim was to determine the outline of the two walls, which constituted the successive boundaries of the settlement.

This research resulted in the profound revision of the history of the settlement. It brought to light the expansion of the initial habitation of the settlement, mainly on the north side, which seems to have been more widely inhabited than what was believed until now. At the same time, under these circumstances, the expansion of the built area on the south side, which occurred when the north side was partly abandoned, must be interpreted as a rearrangement of the built environment rather than the expansion of the village as a result of a hypothetical increase of the population.

## EXCAVATIONS AT PYLA-KOUTSOPETRIA

The Pyla-Koutsopetria Archaeological Project under the direction of Professor William Caraher (University of North Dakota), Professor R. Scott Moore (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), Professor David K. Pettegrew (Messiah College) and Dr Maria Hadjicosti (Cyprus Department of Antiquities) recently completed its sixth season of fieldwork at the site of Pyla-Koutsopetria on Cyprus. The project conducted its field season between 15 May and 25 June 2008 with the help of a team of experts from universities in the U.S. and Europe. The project's two goals are the publication of the finds excavated from a small area of the site by Maria Hadjicosti during two campaigns in the 1990s and a survey of archaeological features across the entire 150ha. (1,500,000 square metres) site.

The 2008 field and study seasons saw the completion of the intensive survey work at the site which was begun in 2004. The presence of numerous figurines discovered in recent survey work suggests a previously unknown Cypro-Archaic – Classical shrine on the coastal plateau. In addition to completing our survey, we conducted several small soundings on the height of Pyla-Kokkinokremmos and Vigla to confirm the results of pedestrian survey and geophysical work in 2007. These small soundings brought to light the remains of a fortified settlement on the hill of Vigla which appears to have been occupied from the Cypro-Archaic to the Hellenistic period. The most dramatic feature of this settlement was a fortification wall that ringed the entire plateau. Two small soundings on *Kokkinokremmos* enabled us to expand the known area of occupation on the ridge. Our conclusions are based on the discovery of a section of wall datable to the Late Bronze Age that was located considerably outside the area of use proposed by earlier studies. The work on both Vigla and *Kokkinokremmos* as well as the survey continue to expand our knowledge of this important stretch of the Cypriot coast.

The project enjoyed the generous assistance of the Estate Manager of the British Sovereign Area – Dekeleia Garrison, the Department of Antiquities Cyprus and the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute. The 2008 season's fieldwork was funded by grants from the University of North Dakota, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Messiah College, American Schools of Oriental Research, Institute for Aegean Prehistory, the Brennan Foundation, the Mediterranean Archaeological Trust and generous private donors.

## LEMESOS DISTRICT

**EXCAVATIONS AT PYRGOS-MAVRORACHI**

The archaeological mission of the Italian National Council for Research in Cyprus, which is excavating there, is co-funded since 1998 by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by the Cultural Association Tuscia Cultura, by the Centre for Experimental Archaeology “Antiquitates” of Blera Italy and by the Municipality of Pyrgos. Preliminary results are published on the website *www.pyrgos-mavroraki.eu*.

Archaeological excavation has brought to light an architectural complex of about 2000 square metres, which was destroyed by an earthquake around 1800 B.C., at the end of the Middle Bronze Age II (Figs 93-94). The entire site is calculated by geophysical prospection and GIS systems to 4,000 square metres. In the deepest layers of the excavation, artefacts were found that prove that the site was in use during the earliest phases of the Early Bronze Age (2400-2000 B.C.).

Of particular importance is the discovery of an industrial zone organized around the production of olive oil. This area was also used for the refining of copper, production of bronzes, extraction of aromatic essences for the preparation of perfumes, dyeing and preparation of plant fibres and animal production, weaving, and composing of pharmaceutical substances. A special room with specific equipment for the preparation of wine, which was also used in therapeutic and aromatic, was found too. The various rooms in which the activities took place were intercommunicating.

The site is important for its industrial identity and for the intact prehistoric levels, buried by the sudden collapse of the walls after an earthquake. This particular condition allows, through archaeology, archaeometry, palaeobotany, palaeozoology and ethnoarchaeology investigations, to reconstruct the second millennium B.C. processes of metallurgy, agriculture, and medicine and textile production.

In 2008, a second building was discovered to the south of the industrial area. According to the excavator, this is a unique construction consisting of two rooms arranged in a triangular shape (12X12X24m, 90°/45°/45°). Like the nearby building, it was probably destroyed by an earthquake and abandoned around 1800 B.C.

The excavator proposed that this building was a cult site with an altar, which was flanked by a channel on two sides. The channel, which is made of pebbles and it is plastered on the sides, might have served as a channel for the disposal of the blood of the sacrificed animals. A squared pit located on the north side of the altar might have been the source for water used in the rituals.

According to the excavator, the religious use of the building is deduced by numerous finds (not only ceramics), including four calcarenite horns of different sizes and a number of animal bones, mainly fragments of crania of bull and rams. The triangular structure seems to date to the last reconstruction episode, which according to the ceramic finds dates to Middle Bronze Age II.

As far as historic parallels are concerned, altars with side channels for the disposal of sacrificial liquids are described in several passages of the Bible, though not in triangular structures. The triangular structure in Pyrgos is unique and it seems to be an enlarged version of a smaller triangular construction positioned in the main building, excavated in the previous years.

This smaller triangular structure, according to the excavator, could belong to an earlier sanctuary, dating to the Early Bronze Age, as its foundations were found in deeper layers. In the middle of this structure, a large hole encircled by a double line of stones was probably the original location of the pithos jar found in fragments around the altar. Fragments of a second pithos jar were found to the south of the altar, together with a fragmentary four-legged Red Polished bowl of rare shape (Fig. 95). A pair of copper earrings of the Philia phase (the earliest phase of Early Bronze Age) was excavated in the deepest layers, together with shell pendants and flat-based vessels, characteristic of the earliest phase of Early Bronze Age. All these suggest that the building is one of the earliest constructions at the site.

The location of this cult place next to the area where metallurgical activities took place is connected by the excavator to the later tradition of the Late Bronze Age where cult places are situated next to areas of metallurgical activities (*Myrtou-Pigades*, Kition, Athienou, Egkomi).

### **EXCAVATIONS AT EPISKOPI-PAMPOULA**

A season of excavations at *Episkopi-Pampoula* was carried out this

year by the University of Cincinnati, under the direction of Prof. Gisela Walberg.

This year's finds in Area XVI indicate that the walls and floors belong to a Late Bronze Age citadel, which protected the site of Episkopi-*Pampoula* from an early stage and overlooked the western side of the river Kouris.

Excavations were also carried out in Area XI under the supervision of J. Gordon. In that area, a large rock-cut cistern, a well (Well 3) and the foundation of part of a structure, which appeared to be apsidal, were found in 2005. The ceramics from this area were studied in 2006 and 2007 and were found to be predominantly Late Roman, especially those associated with the foundations of the building. Three new adjoining trenches were opened between the cistern and the wall. The new excavations confirmed the date of the wall and showed that: a) the apsidal building had a rectangular phase, b) this building may have been destroyed at least once and c) the finds and ceramics are related to domestic and industrial use. They also suggested that water from the cistern was kept in basins for industrial, agricultural or other use.

Further excavations will be undertaken in the area of the cistern to conserve this structure and, hopefully, to shed further light on the function of this suburban Roman site.

### **EXCAVATIONS AT ERIMI-PITHARKA**

Excavations were carried out in Cave 1, at the site of Erimi-*Pitharka* as part of an inter-regional programme for the sites Ellinokamara, Kasos and Erimi-*Pitharka* (Interreg IIIA). The project was co-funded by the European Treasury of Regional Development and the Department of Antiquities, for a total amount of €225,000. Apart from the excavation, the project included the studying of the material and the carrying out of restoration, as well as site protection and development. The excavation was conducted by the Contract Archaeological Officer Dr. Anthi Kaldeli, while organisation was regulated by the Project Co-ordinator, Dr. Eleni Procopiou, Senior Archaeological Officer. After the completion of the excavation, the cave was drawn by Mr. Costas Tsaggaris and Mr. Panikos Kakkouras.

The aim of the research was the completion of the excavation of all the chambers of the cave. Stratigraphic analysis was central in re-

search, as it provided invaluable evidence for dating the various chronological phases of the cave. Excavation resulted in the recovery of more constructions in the chambers, such as benches, two hearths, and a curved stone wall, which comprises part of a built antechamber. Moreover, excavation revealed stones, which formed part of circular bases, as well as stone paving, probably associated with work activities. Parts of the floor were intentionally covered with mud. The most important identification was an oval construction, with intense traces of firing in the interior and ventilation holes at the lower part. This evidence suggests the identification of a basin, possibly of a kiln, associated with ceramic production. Traces of firing were identified throughout the cave.

Finds also included various wares of the Late Bronze Age, and a great number of lithic tools. However, the great amount of fragments of pithoi and storage jars, as well as the identification of burnt clay and a number of possible pithoi wasters, provide supporting evidence concerning the probable role of the cave as a ceramic production centre, even though no production centres have been archaeologically identified to date. The issue will be elucidated further by archaeometric and petrographic analyses. The confirmation of this hypothesis will demonstrate once more the historical value of local toponyms, as the area bears the name *Pitharka*.

## **KOURIS VALLEY PROJECT**

The 2008 season of the Kouris Valley Project was carried out by the Universities of Florence, Chieti and Pescara. The results were very interesting and confirm hypotheses formulated in the 2007 report, leading to further working proposals for the future. Work in the field focused on the following:

- 1) The survey on the western river bank of the Kouris valley was completed. The situation seems to be different from that of the eastern side: the only relevant findings which go back to the Hellenistic/Roman period are confined to two sites located in the low terraces in the southern area of the valley. Probably, the morphology of the ground (steep slopes from the dam to the Roman terraces) has conditioned a north-south human habitation along this river bank. It is possible that during the second millennium B.C. the route from Alassa or other settlements on the high course of the Kouris valley to the coast was



along the eastern side of the river. This working proposal will be discussed in length in the future, once further data is available.

The eastern side of the river was revisited and the presence of a “farm” with an occupation during the EBA-MBA period was indicated on the basis of the high surface diffusion of Red Polished ware. The theory has now been supported by the results of the geophysical survey with a magnetometer. Some tombs of uncertain date were also identified during this season.

A sampling of different soils and sediments was carried out from the whole extent of the valley. Moreover, the fabrics of the different wares collected both during survey and excavation have been identified. This research aims at locating the sources of clays and their chemical/mineralogical composition.

A further analysis concerns the study of toponyms of the valley with a view to acquiring a general picture from a linguistic point of view.

2) This year the excavations were limited to the most northern site which was surveyed last year on the eastern side of the Kouris. Four trenches were dug, at the top of the mound and on the two lower terraces. The excavations have revealed the presence of structures dating back to the EBA-MBA period, as confirmed by the ceramic evidence: from all the excavated trenches Red Polished wares are the most commonly attested within the pottery assemblage. A complex system of a double circuit wall was identified. A sequence of two phases was revealed: the first one possibly dates back to the Early/Middle Bronze Age, the second (on a quite different circuit) dates to the Hellenistic-Roman period. For the reconstruction of these phases of the circuit wall, both a topographic plan by a Total Station and an aerial photographic documentation were employed.

A larger trench on the hilltop revealed the presence of a big workshop, possibly intended for the processing of leather or textiles, as could be inferred from a series of inter-connected basins and channels in the bedrock.

The spindle-whorls and loom-weights coming from this workshop area also point to this specific activity.

In a small cemetery area on the third lower terrace, three rock-cut tombs have been excavated. Among the grave goods found inside two of these tombs, there were a large number of vessels of Red Polished ware as well as some small objects (decorated spindle-whorls, picrolite ornamental disks). The similarity of the finds between the funerary and workshop contexts can be interpreted as forming part of a craftsman's equipment. The analysis of the human remains has revealed a multiple inhumation of three individuals (a man, a woman and a child) and a single inhumation of a woman.

### **EXCAVATIONS AT AMATHOUS**

Excavations at Amathous were carried out this year by the French School of Archaeology in Athens, under the direction of Prof. Pierre Aupert. A few years ago, a cistern (Cistern 18) was revealed in the north part of the site, near the northern city gate. It was partly excavated in 2007. This season, work was resumed by the French team after the restoration of the walls by the Department of Antiquities. The excavation reached a subterranean chamber (2.20X1.90m.) cut in the hard rock to a depth of 10m. Last year, the filling, which dates from the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D., was removed. This year, excavation reached the level of the fill accumulated during the use of the cistern. This fill contained many vases lost by the users, essentially terracotta jugs, except an intact bronze hydria, which can be dated to the Hellenistic period. These results are very interesting because the cistern is probably related to the aqueduct. One may therefore presume that the aqueduct itself belongs to the Hellenistic period. After the marble head of Aphrodite, found a few years ago, the bronze jug will further enrich the collections of the Lemesos District Museum.

### **EXCAVATIONS AT *KATALYMMATA TON PLAKOTON*, AKROTIRI**

A second season of systematic excavations at the site of *Katalymmata ton Plakoton* of the Akrotiri peninsula was conducted under the direction of the Senior Archaeological Officer of the Department of Antiquities, Dr. Eleni Procopiou.

This excavation is being carried out with the support of the Akrotiri Community Council and the Environmental Department of the British

Sovereign Base. The whole project was assisted by Ms Mary Chamberlain, technician and draftsman of the Department of Antiquities in Lefkosia and the conservation team of the Department of Antiquities in Lemesos (supervisor: El. Charalambous, members: Chr. Orfanou, M. Triantafyllidou, P. Panayi).

The project is providing archaeological expertise to postgraduate students and researchers through the Graduate European Archaeological Skills Exchange (GrEASE) of the Leonardo da Vinci program. The 2008 team included Helen Stokes, Katie Campbell, Daniel Mercer, Sajdah Parveen, Hannah Timbol, John Philips Sudgen, and Richard Maguire, as well as a Cypriot PhD candidate from the Early Christian Archaeology Department of the Vatican University/ Pontificio, Ms Doria Nicolaou.

During this season the north and west limits of the structure found in 2007 were revealed and it was confirmed that this structure belongs to the western part of an important religious edifice of the Early Byzantine period, dated to the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> century A.D. It is clear that the width of that section reaches 36 metres and it consisted of a huge rectangular space which is transverse to the main part (with the central axis north to south). The two branches which are constructed on either side of a central raised area form closed porticoes in the shape of the Greek letter Π. Two colonnade basements (*stylobates*) that were revealed in the previous season, close to the raised area and extending eastward, may have linked this space with the central nave.

The superstructure of the central aisles and the corridors/porticoes of the two branches were vaulted. The central barrel vault was supported by three reinforced arches. Along the centre of the north and west sides of the branches, small protruding apses were uncovered of 2.25m in diameter, which were probably used as loculi.

Another five-sided apse externally forms the limit of the west part of the raised central area. Though it is clear that the raised area is not the actual *Holy Bema/* Presbytery, it is certain that it played an important role in one of the liturgical processes held within this church complex.

The entire excavated area is decorated with floor mosaics divided into 20 different panels, most of which portray geometrical motifs. The only exception is a representation of a deer in a composition on the

raised area, in front of the central west apse. The most prominent decorative motif of geometric decoration is the cross and the symbols of Solomon's Kingdom (Solomon knots, King David's shield) (Fig. 98).

The structure was presumably destroyed by a severe earthquake during the 7<sup>th</sup> century. The grandeur of the building is demonstrated by the movable finds within the destruction levels. They include a large amount of architectural material and revetments covering the lower parts of the walls, both of Proconnesian marble (the well known island of Bosphorus), which was the source of marble at that time for the whole empire. A quantity of small interspersed tesserae indicates the presence of wall mosaic on the upper part of the structure.

Amongst the finds there were also bronze revetment joints, iron nails, fragments of marble offering tables, window glass panes and small fragments of glass cantelae.

### **EXCAVATIONS AT THE MEDIEVAL SUGAR MILL OF KOLOSSI**

The fifteenth excavation season at the medieval sugar mill of Kolossi in the Lemesos District was conducted under the direction of the Curator of Antiquities, Dr. Marina Solomidou-Ieronymidou, with the assistance of the archaeologist Doria Nicolaou and the technicians M. Makri-Chamberlain and A. Tavelis.

The main goal of 2008 was the continuation of the excavations in the area north of the circular construction, which was excavated during the previous season of 2007. This is the area that is adjacent to the west side of the aqueduct at a length of approximately 4m. Another target was to determine the south limits of the area under study.

To the south limits of the excavated area, a wall was unearthed running east-west. To its north, the continuation of the stone-paved floor came to light, which was partly unearthed during previous archaeological work. Worth mentioning is the increased quantity of carbon which was found near the floor level, something that will be studied after the completion of the excavation and when the monument will be studied in its integrity. The pottery found has homogeneity since most of it consists of sherds of the characteristic type of vessels used in sugar processing and only a small number of glazed pottery sherds.

Of special interest for this year's excavation period was the area to the west of the aqueduct, at the northern limits of the excavated area. An elliptical stone construction came to light, which has a maximum diameter of 3m and most probably is connected to the smaller circular structure made of bricks which was unearthed during last year's excavation work. This elliptical stone structure is to be found at a higher level, 1m higher than the floor of the circular structure and seems to sit on the northern sides of the latter as well as on a wall which also extends to the north of the circular structure with an east-west direction. It is entirely made of irregular stones without any trace of mortar or of any other binding material. At a later stage, when the elliptical stone-built structure was no longer in use, it was filled up with a fairly hard material of reddish colour made of small pebbles. In this layer a small number of sugar refinery sherds were found.

Although this stone structure is not entirely unearthed (its northern part is not excavated yet), it is evident that in its middle part and above the pebble layer was the concentration of a layer of charcoal. The large well-hewn stone (AM 3), which was placed on the eastern limit of the elliptical structure at a distance of 0.15m from the aqueduct's wall, was most probably in connection with a certain use which caused the appearance of these large quantities of carbon. It is too early yet to put forward any further analysis or explanation of this matter.

The presence of the layer of charcoal is also connected with another layer of broken sugar vessels, which was found in and above the charcoal layer. In this mass of pottery fragments many broken sugar vessels, cone vessels and flat-bottomed vases of various sizes were found, some almost intact. The large number of vessels had created a difference in height at the centre and above the elliptical structure, ranging between 0.35-0.40m.

It is worth mentioning that in the area of this large number of pottery (i.e. above the circumference of the stone structure and outside), there was debris of the period of British Rule. The stone basin which sits on layers of the latter period and on the pottery heap can also be dated to this same period.

During this year's excavation season, a small wall of later date standing in a  $\Pi$ -shaped form on top of the large rock-cut channel situated immediately to the west of the mill-room and to the east of the cir-

cular rock-cut structure of a diameter of 4.20m (excavated during the 2006 season), was removed. The relation between the large circular structure and the subterranean chamber housing the wheel of the mill, is a direct one, since immediately under the II-shaped wall which was removed, at the eastern limits of the circular structure, the opening towards the large rock-cut channel leading to the subterranean chamber came to light. During the removal of this later wall, a clay smoking-pipe of the Ottoman period was unearthed.

The movable finds, apart from the Ottoman smoking-pipe, consisted mainly of fragments of the characteristic sugar vessels, two almost intact (one cone vessel and one flat-bottomed vessel), and one small metal object decorated with a braid, probably belonging to a handle.

## PAFOS DISTRICT

### EXCAVATIONS AT *AIS GIORKIS*

Excavations were carried out this year at the early Pre-Pottery Neolithic site of *Ais Giorkis*, located in the Troodos foothills of Western Cyprus (near Pafos town), by the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, under the direction of Prof. Alan Simmons. Approximately 288 square metres of this unique site have now been systematically excavated.

Seventeen radiocarbon dates place primary occupation around 7,500-7,900 calibrated B.C., or in the middle Cypro-PPNB. The 2008 season was a short one, with three weeks in the field. At present, this is the final season until previous data are analyzed and published. As such, much of what was accomplished was clarification of areas previously exposed. It is now defined that there are four unique architectural features - roughly oval platforms constructed of small cobbles and at least two of these are topped with plaster. It is unclear what these features are; they may have been house bases or platforms where some sort of communal activity occurred. Whatever their function, they represent a unique aspect of the Cypro-PPNB occupation of this region.

Several additional pits were also excavated. In addition to these, a particularly important feature first exposed in 2006 has now been more fully excavated. Initially this was regarded as representing a ditch, perhaps defining a boundary. This interpretation now, however, is not so

certain. It seems to be a purposefully excavated area that contains several pits. Thus, its true function has not yet been determined.

Faunal remains are enormously abundant, and this year additional cattle bones were again recovered. This is important, since previously these animals were not believed to have been introduced in Cyprus before the Bronze Age. A huge chipped stone collection, approaching 200,000 objects has been analyzed, showing some Near Eastern Neolithic parallels. Ground stone recovered this season is particularly abundant. A few additional ornamental items were also recovered, but certainly the most spectacular find of the season was an incomplete female figurine of a style very rare, or virtually unknown, for the Cypriot Neolithic.

The presence of such a varied economic assemblage, including rare cattle, along with prestige items, suggests that one function of the site may have been directed towards communal feasting activities.

In summary, investigations at Ais Giorkis have shown the importance of this settlement to the early colonization of the island. This upland locality with unique architectural features, sophisticated chipped and ground stone assemblages, domesticated plants, and cattle, adds a new dimension to the complexity of the island's first settlers.

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURFACE SURVEY IN THE TROODOS REGION**

The History and Archaeology Department of the Aristotle University of Thessalonica (AUT), continuing its long research presence in Cyprus, initiated in November 2008 a five-year Prehistoric Research Program. The scientific aim of AUT program is to search and locate installations of the early prehistory of the island (pre-Neolithic period) through an archaeological surface survey on part of Troodos. Troodos has not been surveyed yet and as a result the research interest is confined to the south lower regions of Pafos, Lemesos, Ammochostos and the central part of the island. The first hunter-gatherers on the island and their material remains, which have been found until now in the above regions, have been dated to around 10,000 B.C. The study of these remains is maybe the most interesting research field during the last years. The dating of the arrival of the first inhabitants to the island and their settlement choices is an open archaeological issue, which awaits archaeologically founded answers.

The research team of AUT History and Archaeology Department was headed by Nicos Efstratiou, Professor of Prehistoric Archaeology and consisted of Professor Paolo Biagi of Venice University, the Cypriot archaeologist and teacher Dimitris Kyriakou and the student Eleni Mlouki. The team, after the results of its research on mountain Pindos in Greece, decided to investigate in a systematic way the possibility that the Troodos range could have been inhabited from the earliest period too. With the permission of the Director of the Department of Antiquities Dr Pavlos Flourentzos and the help of the Forestry Department, it started the systematic surface survey of regions of southern Troodos, specifically the upper parts of the rivers Xeros and Diarizos.

The results of these first investigations, although preliminary, are judged as completely satisfactory, as important archaeological indications for the presence of pre-Neolithic groups of hunter-gatherers (10000 B.C.) were found in the hinterland and mountainous parts of the island. These first indications, when confirmed, will open an important new chapter in the archaeological research of the island, since they will incorporate the archaeology of Troodos region into the developments of the earliest human presence on the island.

### **EXCAVATIONS AT SOUSKIOU-LAONA**

The fourth season of the Lemba Archaeological Research Centre/University of Edinburgh investigations at the Chalcolithic settlement of Souskiou-Laona (Fig. 99) was carried out under the directorship of Prof. Edgar Peltenburg. The *ca* 3000 B.C. settlement is ringed by a number of higher cemeteries, and this year a fifth looted cemetery was located on the West Ridge of Laona. Only a few rock-cut pit graves remain along the cliff edge since this side of the ridge was sharply truncated by the Diarizos River. To the south, additional examination of the Vathyrkakas plateau opposite the settlement brought to light more looted graves between Vathyrkakas cemeteries 1 and 2, suggesting that burials had once been placed continuously along the lip of the plateau for a distance of *ca* 450m.

It has always been assumed that the Laona settlement was confined to the south slopes of the East Ridge, occupying *ca* 1.23ha., and that as a consequence the settlement was too small to have generated the number of individuals recovered from associated cemeteries. This season, more detailed survey of the narrow, severely eroded West Ridge led to



the discovery of more fragmentary Chalcolithic buildings. We had suspected that the few artefacts recovered in survey from this part of the site in earlier seasons were the result of specific, non-residential tasks, but it is now clear that buildings extend over a much larger area than the excavators had supposed. Their location on the precipitous edge of the ridge means that a considerable part of the site has been lost to erosion. Further work is now required to determine if the settlement was sufficiently large to account for all the individuals in the cemeteries.

Three, possibly four, newly discovered West Ridge buildings are located along the 140m contour, at the same height and 200m from excavated settlement in Operation A. Two of these circular structures that were partly excavated demonstrate that this area is no mere subsidiary extension of the main settlement, but that it included substantial structures. Building 800 once had a diameter of *ca* 7m, making it the largest building recovered from the site so far. All that remains is a crescent of plastered stone wall foundation 6 courses high and part of the floor, but enough is present to reconstruct the original diameter with confidence. Abutting its western wall is a smaller annex, Building 915. Both structures belong to the Middle Chalcolithic period according to the pottery lying on their floors.

The West Ridge produced further surprises this season. Picrolite wasters continued to occur, but with much less frequency than on the East Ridge. However, some 100m beyond Buildings 800 and 915, a dense concentration appears to indicate the former presence of a workshop for the production of the celebrated cruciform figurines and large pendants. The assemblage mainly consists of the raw picrolite material, possibly quarried from the Troodos Mountains rather than imported in pebble form from the Kouris River valley, many waste chips flaked from that raw material in order to reduce it to convenient form and a roughout for a probable figurine. The roughout bears a multitude of tool marks that show how the artisan began to fashion what was probably meant to be a cruciform figure. Many chipped stones occurred together with these picrolites. More investigations are required, but it is already clear that for the first time we will be able to reconstruct the stages of production of remarkable prehistoric Mediterranean artwork, from procurement to near-finished product. The upper part of a delicate, cruciform figurine that still needed to be finished comes from another part of the West Ridge and it gives some idea of the capability of these Souskiou artisans (Fig. 100).

Nearly 2m of slopewash was excavated in a *ca* 50m<sup>2</sup> area in Operation A on the East Ridge. As a result, several buildings and activity foci are now in a state ready for investigation.

### EXCAVATIONS AT KISSONERGA-SKALIA

The second excavation season by the University of Manchester team, under the directorship of Dr Lindy Crewe, was carried out at the Early–Middle Bronze Age settlement of Kissonerga-*Skalia*. The village of Kissonerga near Pafos has previously yielded archaeological evidence dating from the very first Neolithic occupation of Cyprus, and also an important Chalcolithic settlement, but this is the first time that a research project has extended the prehistoric settlement of Kissonerga into the Bronze Age. Evidence from the pottery and architectural styles from the first season had indicated that occupation around Kissonerga extended into the second millennium B.C., before abandonment around 1700 B.C.

The test trenches of the first season in 2007 had revealed the presence of preserved houses and other structures of the Early–Middle Cypriot Bronze Age (from 2400-1700 B.C.) and during 2008 the aim was to further extend these trenches to expose more of the settlement. Although some of the site was destroyed by machine terracing during the 1970s, Kissonerga-*Skalia* is extremely important for understanding how the people of western Cyprus lived during the Early–Middle Bronze Age (*ca* 2400-1650 B.C.) as there are very few settlements known in the area. Excavations at settlements in other parts of the island indicate that Early–Middle Bronze Age Cypriots shared common lifestyles but had pronounced regional differences in pottery styles. Through the occasional appearances of different styles traded to the other regions we can obtain an idea of interactions and sharing of ideas and knowledge. The west of Cyprus has long been thought to be home to a style called ‘Drab Polished ware’ but no settlement associated with possible production of this extremely well-made pottery has ever been investigated. Another of the features of this period is the establishment of small rural villages, located inland near arable land and often near copper sources. Kissonerga-*Skalia* therefore stands out for its exceptional coastal location.

In the northern area of the site the team further exposed the remains of a wall which had been partially excavated in 2007. This wall is 1.2m

wide with one end curving and the other straight. Excavation has revealed that it extends for over 10m and there is hope to trace the remaining length in future seasons. Curving walls are rare for this period and the unusual width and rubble construction also indicate that it had a special function. On the outside of the wall the Bronze Age occupants of Kissonerga had levelled the surface to create an exterior area and on the interior face a circular mud plastered pit abutted the wall (Fig. 101). Within the structure there was also an additional plastered pit filled with an ashy deposit, an area of compacted floor surface, spreads of pot sherds and ground stone tools. This represents the latest preserved occupation in this area of the settlement. No subdivisions have as yet been revealed on its interior and the wall's function remains uncertain. It is possible that it may prove to be a perimeter wall, which would again be atypical for sites of this period.

In other areas of the settlement a large free-standing furnace-like structure (Fig. 102) and more typical stone footings of rectilinear Bronze Age houses were exposed (Fig. 103). In addition to the preserved architecture, other finds include copper fragments, textile production (attested by spindle whorls and a loom weight), and numbers of ground stone objects, including agricultural tools such as querns for grinding grain. The site has also yielded evidence of faunal and marine exploitation (cattle, deer, sheep/goat, pig, crab and shellfish) and botanical remains (grape and lentil). The architecture and organisation of the settlement of Kissonerga-*Skalia* therefore has some unusual features but also shares traditions with other parts of the island. What these similarities and differences mean in terms of how the Bronze Age people of the southwest interacted with other communities is a question that further excavation may hope to answer. It is now possible to begin to build up a picture of life in Bronze Age Kissonerga but there is much work remaining for future seasons to be able to completely understand the site.

### **EXCAVATIONS AT PALAIPAFOS-MARCHELLO**

New data on the history of the ancient kingdom of Pafos are forthcoming as a result of the archaeological field project conducted by the Archaeological Research Unit of the University of Cyprus at Kouklia-Palaipafos since last year. Designed and directed by Dr. Maria Iacovou, Associate Professor of Archaeology in the University of Cyprus, the

project's main target is to reconstruct the urban topography of Palaipafos through the identification of the ancient settlement's main components. In the Late Bronze Age, ancient Pafos was the administrative and economic centre responsible for the construction of the megalithic sanctuary of the Cypriote Aphrodite at the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century B.C. In the Iron Age, the kings of Pafos retained responsibility for the upkeep and function of the sanctuary, and thus had the unusual privilege of being the goddess's priests, until the very end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. when the institution of Cypriot kingship was finally abolished by Ptolemy I.

The University of Cyprus excavation on the Palaipafos-*Marchello* plateau (modern-day Kouklia) has exposed 40 metres of the stone foundation of a monumental Iron Age defensive system, 3.5m in thickness. They have also uncovered a gate, impressively constructed of finely dressed ashlar blocks, which is protected by a bastion.

Analysis of the ceramic material indicates two periods of use of the plateau. Initially, there were Late Bronze Age chamber tombs. Sometime in the 11<sup>th</sup> century however, when burial sites throughout Cyprus begin to be strictly separated from habitation sites, *Marchello* ceased to be a burial ground. The second period of use is in the Iron Age, the time when the Cypriot city-kingdoms attained their peak. The erection of a monumental wall in the *Marchello* plateau in this period probably aimed towards the protection of an Archaic and Classical acropolis.

Excavations and geophysical surveys will also be carried out in the near future in sites located around the Sanctuary of Aphrodite.

### EXCAVATIONS AT KATO PAFOS

An excavation season was carried out in 2008 by the Polish Archaeological Mission at Kato Pafos (Nea Pafos), under the direction of Prof. Henryk Meyza. This year, activities were concentrated in the House of Aion, in the Hellenistic House as well as in the southern and eastern wings of the House of Theseus.

The season of excavation was not confined as usual to September, but instead started in March continuing to June and again during September due to the requirements of the project to build a roof sheltering over a large part of the site. The excavations related to the roofing project, made on behalf of the Department of Antiquities, aimed towards

checking the archaeological remains under the locations chosen for supports of the roof, aiding or modifying the design of the shelter. Most of these trial pits were only 1X1m and 0.5m deep. Among the areas dug in scope of the project the most interesting scientifically were the following:

1) In the southern wing of the House of Theseus, in Room 48B, east of the main reception hall and central apse, remains of a large cistern were found, built into the existing structure at a relatively late phase (probably 3<sup>rd</sup> century), when the construction of the hall was already modified to create a deep apse.

2) Important remains were also uncovered just outside the southern wall of the House, on both sides of a curb of a Hellenistic and Early Roman street running north-south under the eastern wing of the House (street 9). The street had a well or cistern on its side and in the curb, a block with a bronze door socket was found, most probably reused.

3) A series of small trenches was also made in the street south of the Hellenistic House (street A'), which has uncovered the stone-built channel partly carved in bedrock, thus confirming that this street belongs to the original urban grid of the Early Hellenistic period.

4) The trench excavated at the very east of the House of Aion close to Room 19 has uncovered a wall, which seems to form the external wall of this building.

During the regular excavation campaign in September the excavation of trial pits for the supports of the roof continued, but wider research aims were also pursued. Three main areas were uncovered:

5) The access corridor to the cistern found in 2007 in the western courtyard of the Hellenistic House. A sloping dromos blocked by stones was found, which explains how this large (9m in length) reservoir was accessed. The dromos could be excavated further following the erection of the safety supports for both the roofed part of the corridor and the forepart of the cistern.

6) Excavation in the baulk in the southeast part of the Hellenistic House was finished by Prof. Daszewski, uncovering two further rooms, in which a sculptured bust made of painted plaster, representing most probably one of the Dioskouroi was uncovered. The sculpture is altogether 40.9cm high. The cap, pilos and locks of hair on forehead are characteristic (Fig. 104).

7) The northern part of the House of Aion (north-eastern House) was excavated, uncovering two rooms, nos 37 and 38, as well as part of an oven built in the eastern part of the latter room. The cistern was situated in the wall dividing rooms 36 and 32, and was found to be filled with homogeneous deposit dating to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century /beginning of 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D. Amongst the finds, a complete plate of Cypriot Sigillata form P4B (Hayes) was also found.

The excavations between November 6<sup>th</sup> and December 14<sup>th</sup> were supervised by the representatives of the Polish Mission, M. Wi ch, Z. Kowarska and Sz. Lenarczyk, who were joined on 26<sup>th</sup> November by H. Meyza. The excavation was conducted mainly at locations previously inaccessible, situated under the walkways for the visitors.

Since the dismantling of the walkways proceeded along with the time of excavation, the research at first started on the street south of the Hellenistic house (A') to complete trenches begun during the regular excavation of the Polish Mission in September. The following trenches were dug: no. 37 to no. 50, the first four joined to form a single trench, the following excavated in pairs: 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50. Abiding by the instructions of the company Polytia, the trenches were deepened to the level of the drain channel covered by slabs, with voids underneath. To excavate that deep in the squares 37-40 it was necessary to dismantle a late wall erected over the surface of street. A clay pipe of later date in the street has also been removed here and between all squares in pairs. The better preserved pipe segments can be reused to replace these fragments, which were found much disturbed.

In some of the eastern trenches in this street (A') up to 3 pipe drains were found at differing levels and located either at centre or along the northern kerb of the street. As in the case of the trench at the western end of the street (points 51-54), excavated in Spring 2008, below respective successive road surfaces a level corresponding to original surface has been found uncovering the slabs closing a built drain, with its bed cut in rock (i.e. according to the same scheme as used in street A and B, excavated previously).

In the western part of the south wing of the Villa of Theseus, in room 32W a trench was excavated enclosing two supports: nos 77 and 78. It has uncovered another part of the south curb of street A, together with a subsidiary drain that removed water from buildings to the

south in the direction of a drain within the street. On the inside of the curb, a deposit of pottery of Late Hellenistic date was found including an almost complete Colour Coated in-turned rim bowl, and a limestone fragmentary naiskos (inv. no. 16/XII 08) (Fig. 105) as well as a bronze ladle with incomplete handle (inv. no. 15/XII 08).

Several trenches in Room 38 were excavated to extend the ones already uncovered in Spring, thus one larger at a group of four points: 199-202 was formed in the south part of this room, which has brought to light remains of the building north of street A' (E-W), already partly known, and at point 198, joined to earlier excavated pit at point 197 the surface of this street as well as a clay pipe along its southern curb have been found.

Another group of trenches was excavated under the mosaic bedding in the E part of room 41, extending three earlier uncovered pits in points 308, 309, 312 to their respective counterparts: 307, 310, 311. Only in trench 307 have a new structure been found, running E-W, which is a drain of street A, with a road surface to its north. The fill within the channel was deposited at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> cent. A.D., according to pottery finds. A deposit of pottery north of the channel (belonging to early street surfaces) indicates that these should be dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> cent. B.C. Only the upper fill below the mosaic contained traces of bath clay tiles, facing floor and walls.

A single pit was excavated within room 82 of the Villa of Theseus against walls dividing it from rooms 88 and 49 (point 416). Apart from floors belonging to the Hellenistic phases of street 9 (N-S) a partly preserved finger-ring made of bone or ivory was found with a relief representation of a bust of a woman, possibly one of the Ptolemaic queens (inv. 17/XII 08) (Fig. 106).

Another two pits were joined in room 100, at points 410 and 411, where an important NS wall divided the western part with several floors and the eastern part was filled with rubble.

A series of pits were excavated in the Late Roman street between the House of Aion and the Villa of Theseus. Two of these pits hit the openings of cisterns. An extension of the pit at points 469-470, as a result of moving the support to the south has resulted in uncovering a wellhead with a loosely filled cistern or well shaft, which could not be excavated due to lack of time. Under the stones of its wellhead a bronze

bowl was found, which was attached to the construction due to corrosion and its removal was not possible. At the other end of this street at point 452 another wellhead was found. The shaft seems to be full.

Other pits in the street permitted to establish the arrangement of walls of buildings preceding the levelling and to define floor levels and their chronology.

The only large trench was opened in front of the entrance to the Villa of Theseus. A 2X2m pit (Delta 11) has been already dug in 2003 in this area to depth of *ca* 1.5m from surface, when the Department of Antiquities has conducted excavations preparing for an earlier version of the shelter project. During 2008 November-December campaign the area has been extended to include entire width of street B and the entire width of the Late Roman street to trace development of the street system including construction of a N-S street along the eastern wing of the Villa of Theseus. An L-shaped trench was set out around the remains of the entrance podium 6.25m long in an E-W direction along the S side of that podium and 5.75m wide (N-S) in front of it. Several layers of construction have been recognized, the late ones a cobblestone surface surrounding the entrance podium. On top of this level remains of an entrance portico tympanum were uncovered, which in addition to the fragments found during earlier excavation would permit reconstruction (Fig. 107). A clay pipe drain was laid on this surface, while another vertical pipe carried water from under the podium into the main sewer of the main street B. On the southern side of the same street very clear remains of successive road surfaces were excavated. Below the late level an unexpected construction of a N-S channel covered with slabs extends to the south along the eastern wing of the Villa. Traces of even earlier shops along the southern side of the main street B were also uncovered with clay circular bins for storage.

### **EXCAVATIONS AT KATO PAFOS-TOUMPALLOS**

The archaeological excavation at Kato Pafos-*Toumpallos*, otherwise known as “Sanctuary of Apollo” or “Garrison’s Camp”, continued by the Italian Mission, under the direction of Prof. Filippo and Giada Giudice, University of Catania.

The excavations focused on: 1) the area in front of the trench to the SE of the underground temple; 2) the edge of an area recently expro-



priated; 3) the area of the Early Christian *domus* built in the upper open area east of the underground temple.

1) Excavations in the large trench between the rectangular room and the smaller room in the rock in front of which a wall made of large blocks was brought to light in 2006, continued. During previous excavations a staircase was found in the trench. This year's excavation, conducted beyond the investigations made during the 1950's, brought to light a series of blocks that fell in a homogeneous way from west to east, a fact that led us to the hypothesis that the thick stratum of collapsed materials was the result of an earthquake (Fig. 108). The block belonged to a wall that constituted the west side of a large room which seems to be part of a new early Christian *domus*. The *domus* was built when paganism was abandoned. An important discovery of this year is a wall of the Hellenistic-Roman sanctuary facing west-east on which rest the debris of the *domus*. The removal of the stratum of collapsed material during subsequent excavations will permit the revealing of the Late Roman building and the dating of the earthquake.

2) The trench at the edge of the area recently expropriated by the Department of Antiquities was expanded SE of the underground temple and at the exterior of the underground chamber with an apse which was partly explored last year. Last year, in the external area to the NW of the underground temple, remains made of large stone blocks were found, clearly reused during the Early Christian period. Inside one of these is a small uncovered channel, not completely investigated yet, where a lamp and a hoard of more than one hundred copper coins were found. During this year's excavation campaign more coins were found of Late Roman date as well as part of a cistern (Fig. 109). The cistern was in use until recently as a Cypriot coin of George VI of England (dating to 1944) was found in it.

3) At the Early Christian *domus* exploration of the area west of the western perimeter wall continued. The absence of structures during the excavation led to the hypothesis, which only the expansion of the trench will be able to confirm, that there was a road here oriented NS on which the *domus* was built. Excavation continued deeper to the level revealing the presence of *bothroi* (Fig. 110), which were empty during the Early Christian period: only a bronze hair pin and a spearhead have survived (Fig. 111).

## EXCAVATIONS ON *FABRIKA* HILL (KATO PAFOS)

The first season of excavation was carried out on *Fabrika* Hill by a French archaeological expedition of the University of Avignon, under the direction of Prof. Claire Balandier with the financial support of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The main aim of this season was to try to trace the ancient city-wall of Nea Pafos in its north-eastern part, where it is still unknown. A field survey at the top of the hill discovered some blocks *in situ* in the northern part of the area, just below the northern edge of the hill, close to Daedalus Street. The excavation revealed that these blocks belonged to a wall which has been uncovered on more than 20m towards the north.

A sounding made behind the wall has shown that it had not been built with two faces: it was built with one face against the rock with a filling of rubble stones. The face of the wall is made of ashlar blocks, probably reused. A sounding has been made against the face of the wall: its foundation has been reached at a depth of 3m. It is built on a mass of huge rubble blocks (Fig. 112). The rock has not been reached yet. The stratigraphy evidence shows that this wall was built at the very end of the Hellenistic period or at the beginning of the Roman period. It should be possible to precisely date it next year.

On the eastern part of the hill, north of the theatre, a gap in the rocky cliff was observed where a footpath reaches the top of the hill. At this point, the excavators looked for the position of a possible north-east gate of ancient Pafos. No evidence of a gate has been found yet but different walls and levels have been uncovered. A wall has been uncovered parallel to the edge of the hill. It is preserved only to a height of 0.50m but one can see that it was very well built with ashlar blocks, very carefully cut, and a thick layer of lime mortar (Fig. 113). It is not yet known what this wall was and to which building it belonged. After its destruction, it had been used as foundation for a later building, also ruined. The ceramic finds date mainly to the Medieval period, more precisely to the Frankish period. An important seal belonging to Gerardus, Bishop of Bologna, was found, perhaps from the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 114). All the artefacts found in the area indicate that there was an important building on this part of *Fabrika* Hill in the Medieval period, perhaps a church. It is expected that more evidence on the purpose of this building will be found next year.

The rock on the western part of *Fabrika* Hill, near Apostolos Pavlos Street, was cleared where some steps were visible on the rocky cliff. A sounding carried out at the foot of the cliff has shown that the assumed steps were in fact the results of quarrying. A very modest house or sheep shelter has been built against the cliff, probably in the Ottoman period, as shown by a pipe fragment. No evidence of the city wall was found in this area.

The next season of the French Archaeological Expedition at Pafos will attempt to first ascertain the city wall on the northern part of *Fabrika* Hill and then the function of the medieval building on the eastern part of the hill. It will also focus on clarifying the chronological data.

### **EXCAVATIONS OF THE GEORGIAN MONASTERY OF PANAGIA CHRYSOGIALIOTISSA, GIALIA**

The Georgian Mission's fourth excavation season was completed successfully this year, under the direction of Dr. David Mindorashvili. The Georgian Mission has been excavating the deserted Georgian monastery near Gialia village in the Pafos District for several years (2006-2008). The excavation is co-organized by the Georgian Ministry of Culture, Protection of Monuments and Sports, and the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus (represented by the Archaeological Officer Giorgos Philotheou).

The aim of the excavation was the study of the area around the monastery where the discovery of artefacts contemporary with the monastery of the later period was expected. The water basin of great capacity (10X3X5m) built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century was completely studied while excavating the area south of the monastery. The pits of agricultural use dating to the 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> cent. were revealed in the same area. The walls of the pits were plastered with clay. The dwelling structures of the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> cent. were built over these pits. The monastery had already ceased functioning in that period.

Sixteen graves were revealed on each of the four sides of the monastery. Twelve of them were found to the south of it. The grave goods comprised of ceramic and glass vessels. The graves were dated to the 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> cent. Archaeological finds also included ceramic ware of various periods (11<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> cent.) with Greek and Georgian inscriptions on some of them. Excavations resulted in the recovery of twenty-nine

coins of 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> cent. date, a large amount of glass vessels, objects of various use made of iron, bronze, stone and bone. The structural design of the monastery and the excavated material are of great importance for the study of Georgian-Cypriot relationships in the Medieval period.

## **B. UNDERWATER EXPLORATION**

### **LARNAKA DISTRICT**

#### **THE MAZOTOS SHIPWRECK, CYPRUS**

Since November 2007, an underwater project has been carried out by the Archaeological Research Unit of the University of Cyprus, in collaboration with the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus, at a shipwreck, which lies at the south coast Cyprus, 14 miles south-west of Larnaka. The 2008 field seasons were held in the periods 19-31 May and 16<sup>th</sup> October to 1<sup>st</sup> November.

During the second field season, significant progress was made for the mapping and documentation of the site, using photogrammetry as well as conventional architectural mapping methods. The main objective was to create a three-dimensional model of the site which could be updated dynamically according to the progress in the archaeological excavation. Approximately 500 visible amphorae were counted in the concentration, arranged into 3 or 4 successive layers. Six amphorae were lifted to the surface, as a representative sample of the different types that were distinguished during the pre-disturbance survey. All the finds are still undergoing conservation in the Larnaka District Museum.

In the Mazotos cargo, the majority of amphorae come from the island of Chios and are dated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. Apart from the Chian ones, four amphorae of a different type were also located in the assemblage. These belong to the “mushroom-rim/knob toe” type or Solokha I, a type very common in the Aegean from the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

Three further amphora types were identified in three different parts of the assemblage. These are unlikely to have been part of the cargo as they represented by a single amphora in each case. Two of them were found broken so their identification is still difficult, whereas the third one bears the typical features of the Mendaian amphorae.

During the third field season, a trial trench was opened on the north-east side of the wreck, in order to detect the depth and stratigraphy of the sedimentation. During the trial excavation, another layer of amphorae was uncovered, and this seems to be the bottom layer of the cargo, at least at that extreme part of the concentration; beneath this layer, at a depth of 1.20m, traces of the bedrock were revealed. Moreover, at the southeast corner of the trench, a series of amphorae were found, lying in a row, one above the other. Most probably they had fallen from the upper layers of the assemblage (Figs 130-132).

Some very small pieces of wood that were retrieved from above the bedrock during the excavation are remains of the hull deterioration procedure. Another interesting find was one amphora body fragment, covered on its inner side with a thick dark coating, most probably a sealant. The fact that the lined fragment most probably belonged to a Chian amphora, confirms that the primary cargo of the ship was the famous in antiquity Chian wine, the most prized of the Greek wines, as plenty of ancient written sources claim.

## AMMOCHOSTOS DISTRICT

### **EASTERN CYPRUS MARITIME SURVEY**

The 2008 season of an underwater diving survey was carried out by a small international team of archaeologists and students along the island's east coast in the area of Cape Greco and north toward Protaras. The project is financially and logistically supported by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University, the University of Pennsylvania, and RPM Nautical Foundation, with additional support from the Thetis Foundation of Cyprus.

Four weeks were dedicated to the investigation of a shallow shipwreck discovered during 2007. The site's limits were established and a preliminary site plan was initiated. In addition, several ceramic samples, representative of the cargo components, were raised for further study and subsequently re-deposited.

The site, dating probably around the 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D., appears to have been carrying a mixed cargo in at least three amphora types: predominantly jars from southern Asia Minor, along with a large assemblage of what may be either imports from the Mediterranean coast of

France, or else regional imitations, and a small number of a poorly documented type of unknown origin, perhaps from Cyprus itself or the neighbouring mainland. Thick remains of a resinous lining were observed in certain of the amphora bases, probably indicative of a wine content. Additional non-cargo ceramics were recorded among the remains, although no anchor or other ship fittings have yet been found (Figs 133-135).

Where the ship was heading remains unclear, but its location in shallow, near-shore waters, and the Roman presence along this stretch of coast at sites like Lefkolla –attested in the early Roman era by the geographer Strabo somewhere along this coast but thus far never positively identified through survey or excavation– suggests that either the vessel was nearing an intended port-of-call, or else engaged in short-haul coasting trade. Though scattered, the remains may provide significant insights into the long-distance and regional commercial connections of the quiet island province during the height of the *pax Romana*.

Plans for the future will focus on completing the mapping of the site and documentation of the visible ceramic remains on the surface. In addition, the search for better preserved shipwrecks and other cultural material will be extended to the deeper sandy seabed well suited to remote sensing techniques, not only sonar, but also sub-bottom profiling and magnetometry. The area's prominent maritime history is testified not only by the ceramic deposits recorded at ports, anchorages and promontories, but also by reports from local divers and specific events in the historical record. According to Diodoros, it was at somewhere in the area where in 306 B.C. the Macedonian Demetrios Poliorketes triumphed over Ptolemy of Egypt in one of the largest naval engagements of antiquity. Although Ptolemy eventually returned, proved victorious, and thus controlled the island through the rest of the Hellenistic period, nearly a hundred warships reported as sunk during the combat provide another hopeful target for archaeologists working in deeper waters offshore.

## **C. PRINCIPAL SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS AND SURFACE SURVEYS**

### **LEFKOSIA DISTRICT**

#### **KOKKINOTRIMITHIA-PETRAGGOURA**

In April 2008, a salvage excavation of four tombs was carried out in the locality *Petraggoura* to the west of Kokkinotrimithia village,

under the direction of Archaeological Officer Dr Giorgos Georgiou. The tombs were given the ascension numbers of Kokkinotrimithia Tombs 3-6. All four are chamber tombs and date from the Middle Bronze Age III to the Late Bronze Age IIC.

### **ELEFThERIA SQUARE (LEFKOSIA TOWN)**

Excavations were conducted in Eleftheria Square, under the direction of Archaeological Officer Chrysanthi Kounnou of the Department of Antiquities, in view of the landscaping plans that are scheduled to take place in the near future. Excavation was conducted in two phases: a) the first phase consisted of work within the moat east of the square, along Stasinou Avenue, where one of the ramps of the new square will be founded, and b) the second phase involved supervision during the removal of the northeast corner of the square which was attached to the D'Avila bastion, followed by excavation work.

During the first phase which took place over the period May-June 2008, the five foundations of the eastern ramp of the new square were explored. Trenches were opened within the moat, which revealed no architectural remains. Upper layers consisted of fill of 1.5m in thickness, dated at the end of the Ottoman period and mostly to the period of British Rule, while the lower strata (approximately 0.50m in thickness above the bedrock) provided scarce finds.

The second phase was conducted from August 2008 until early February 2009. The first month of work consisted of the removal of the bulk of the fill used to create Eleftheria Square, with the use of mechanical diggers, under the constant supervision of the Department of Antiquities. During this time Eleftheria Square was detached from the D'Avila bastion. During the removal of the fill, interesting features such as the older stone bridge from the period of British Rule that runs along the bastion were revealed. Most of the material retrieved from the fill dates to the Ottoman and British Rule periods.

The mass removal of the fill was followed by excavation works which revealed the curtain wall and the flank of the bastion, which were covered when Eleftheria Square was formed, and most importantly the original Venetian bastion (Fig. 115). Excavation work combined with archival research showed that the western orillon of the D'Avila bastion was partially demolished in 1939, by the competent

authorities of that time, for widening the main entrance to the town. The rounded orillon was rebuilt further to the east, at a higher level by 1940, while the original was covered under Eleftheria Square.

The curtain wall and flank are preserved to a height reaching 3.5-4m and the bastion at its highest point at 3m and 1.5m at its lowest. A rubble layer, consisting of worked sandstone and reddish mortar, revealed at 1.5m below the surface, adjacent to the curtain wall, suggests that it must have stood at an even higher level and was demolished to enable the creation of Eleftheria Square (Fig. 116).

The wall is constructed with unworked stone approx. 1m. in thickness, set in reddish mortar, covered by worked sandstone. It is founded within the bedrock, which varies between the curtain wall and bastion: the foundation of the curtain wall continues vertically reaching a height of 0.60m within the natural soil, while in the bastion the foundation extends up to 0.80m in width creating a platform to support the wall. The construction of the wall most probably followed the geomorphology of the area, since the foundation was uncovered at varying levels.

Finds consist mostly of large quantities of pottery sherds, dated to the Ottoman and British Rule periods, which were found in the upper layers consisting of essentially the fill for the creation of Eleftheria Square. In the lower strata smaller quantities of pottery dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> century were retrieved. Ottoman clay pipes, mostly fragmentary, dated from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, were plentiful, reaching 140 in number.

A very interesting feature was revealed at the level of the foundation, situated at the corner created between the curtain wall and the flank of the bastion, consisting of an oblong area with intense fire traces. The feature was filled with burned and semi-burned human bone, charcoal and metal objects that can be linked to armour and military equipment and is most probably associated with the siege of Lefkosa by the Ottomans in 1570.

## LARNAKA DISTRICT

### **PSEMATISMENOS-TRELLOUKAS**

From April until June 2008, a trial excavation was carried out in plot 449 in Maroni, under the direction of Archaeological Officer Dr



Giorgos Georgiou. Plot 449 is listed as an Ancient Monument of Schedule B and is part of a group of listed plots in the locality *Psematismenos-Trelloukas*. The excavation was carried out following a request by the owner to develop the land.

The excavation confirmed the results of the preceding surface survey of plot 449 – the existence of the remains of only one of the cemeteries of the Early-Middle Bronze Age settlement, with no preserved remains of the settlement itself.

A total of 47 tombs were located and excavated. They were entered in the catalogues of the Larnaka District Museum as Tombs 80-126. They all date to the beginning of the Early Cypriot Bronze Age (Early I-II). Three types of tombs were discovered: a) chamber tombs, b) small chamber tombs and c) shaft tombs.

### ATHIENOU

In the village of Athienou, an ancient rock-cut tomb (MLA 1947, Tomb 127) was discovered during road-works carried out by the Municipality of Athienou. It was excavated by Contract Archaeological Officer Efthymia Alphas.

A total of 11 artefacts were found that date to the Cypro-Archaic I period (750-600 B.C.): 1 large amphora of White Painted ware, 1 amphora of Plain White ware, 1 amphoriskos of Bichrome ware, 1 cup of White Painted ware, 1 jug with trefoil lip of White Painted ware, 1 jug with ovoid body of Plain White ware, 2 plain clay lamps of open type, 1 copper buckle and 1 copper fibula (clothing accessories), and part of an iron tool (knife) which has organic residue (possibly leather) on its surface (Fig. 117). Few skeletal remains were found in the tomb.

### PYRGA

During construction work of a private residence in Pyrga village (Larnaka District), an unlooted rock-cut tomb (MLA 1943, Tomb 78) was discovered in Plot no. 406. The tomb was excavated by Contract Archaeological Officer Efthymia Alphas. Three skeletons (in a very poor state of preservation due to the caving-in of the walls and roof) were found in the tomb as well as 12 clay vessels of the Cypro-Archaic period and a lamp of open type (Figs 118-119). All the artefacts including the skeletal material were catalogued in the Larnaka District Museum.

### VAVLA-METAXAS

A three-week trial excavation was carried out in July in the locality Vavla-*Metaxas*, by Archaeological Officers Giorgos Georgiou and Chrysanthi Kounnou. The site was accidentally discovered during levelling operations. Architectural remains and a substantial supporting wall were revealed. A considerable number of terracotta figurines indicate that a female deity was worshipped there. The finds show that the site was used from the Cypro-Archaic to the Roman period.

### LARNAKA TOWN-LIPERTI STR.

In September-November 2008, a salvage excavation was carried out in a plot on Liperti street (Larnaka Town), which yielded tombs of the Classical-Roman period, under the direction of Archaeological Officer Giorgos Georgiou. The tombs were accidentally discovered during the demolition of old houses for the purpose of building an apartment block. Four chamber tombs were excavated that were entered in the catalogue of the Larnaka District Museum as Tombs 128-131.

In Tomb 128 three sarcophagi were found, two made of marble and the third of local limestone. One of the marble sarcophagi was anthropomorphic (Fig. 182) while the other was rendered in the form of a temple. The painted decoration is remarkably preserved on both sarcophagi. Moreover the temple-shaped one is pictorially decorated with colourful scenes from Ancient Greek Mythology. Tomb 130 was a built tomb. It was only possible to excavate its *dromos* which was stepped and a side chamber that opens into the side of the road. The main chamber could not be accessed as it was buried under a neighbouring plot on which a modern house was built.

### KOSHI

To the southeast of Koshi village in Larnaka District and specifically in the area where the road leading to the Solid Municipal Waste Landfill of Lympia was dug up, an ancient, possibly unlooted tomb was discovered (MLA 1944, Tomb 79) during road-works. By the time the Department of Antiquities was notified, the tomb had already been destroyed to a great extent by the digger which had removed almost the entire central chamber. The salvage excavation was carried out by Contract Archaeological Officer Efthymia Alphas. This is a rock-cut tomb with a stepped *dromos* and apsidal *loculi* to the right and left of

the central chamber. The skeletal remains were in a very poor state of preservation due to the damage done by the digger. The finds of the tomb date to the Hellenistic period and consist of: 18 lagynoi, 7 jugs, 2 beakers, 1 clay lamp, 2 glass unguentaria, 2 clay unguentaria, 2 glass beads, and a quantity of sherds from glass and clay vessels.

### **KALAVASOS-KOPETRA**

Under the direction of Chrysanthi Kounnou, Archaeological Officer of the Department of Antiquities, test trenching was conducted in the Kalavasos-Kopetra area (CS LV/20, plot no. 260), revealing a large part of the settlement of *Kopetra*, dated to the Early Christian period. The excavation work revealed the western limit of the settlement, situated on the natural promontory on the eastern bank of Vasilikos River (Fig. 120).

Architectural remains were uncovered at a depth of approximately 0.20-0.25m below the surface, consisting of walls of 0.45-0.50m in width, enclosing rather small, irregularly shaped rooms. The walls were found directly on top of the bedrock and local material, consisting mostly of limestone and occasionally large river stones (readily abundant in the area), were used in their construction (Fig. 121). Some walls exhibit a differing degree of care in their construction: in some cases partially worked limestone slabs were used, while other walls were covered with plaster. Floors were paved with rectangular limestone slabs, placed in continuous rows directly on top of the bedrock or on a layer of shallow mortar (Fig. 122). The paved floors also show a differing level of care in their construction and in the quality of the slabs (Fig. 123). The local topography was followed, evident in the varying floor levels. Considerable amounts of tiles were retrieved providing evidence of the construction of roofs. Small repairs and renovations were identified, such as the repaving of floors and at least one room extension.

The finds from the site are items of daily use, such as sherds of cooking pots and storage vessels, a loom weight and ground stone tools.

The extensive damage experienced by the Arab raids, which led to the abandonment of the settlement, is testified in the collapsed roofs and walls revealed during excavation.

### **MAZOTOS-PETOUNTA**

From January until March of 2008, a trial excavation was carried out on plot 425 in the locality *Petounta* at Mazotos, under the direction of Archaeological Officer Giorgos Georgiou. The plot was listed as an Ancient Monument of Schedule B and therefore had to be investigated following a request by the owner to develop the land. The excavation revealed the remains of an architectural complex (presumably of basilica type) that included a baptistery dated to the 4<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century. The entire expanse of the complex was not excavated; instead, test trenches were dug throughout the plot so as to give a clear view on the extent of the complex. The baptistery appears to be located on the northern limits of the complex, while the remaining building (or buildings) extends to the south where the plot ends at the edge of a cliff that drops many metres above the coastline below. It is clear that at some point the edge of the cliff broke away and fell into the sea, taking with it part of the building complex. It is estimated however that a large part of the complex is still preserved in the existing plot. Following this discovery, procedures were begun to expropriate the plot.

### PAFOS DISTRICT

#### **KISSONERGA-AMMOUDIA**

During the preparations (soil removal) for the building works at plot 280 (7, G. Digeni Street) at Kissonerga-*Ammoudia* (or *Teratsoudi*), Pafos, the remains of two tombs were noticed on the 14<sup>th</sup> of August 2008 by archaeologists of the Universities of Manchester and Edinburgh, who worked at a near-by area. The District Museum was immediately informed and salvage excavations began without delay, under the direction of Contract Archaeological Officer Angelos Papadopoulos. The excavations at the site continued until the 13<sup>th</sup> of November 2008 and revealed a necropolis of Early/Middle Bronze Age possibly related to the settlement of Kissonerga-*Skalia* in the vicinity.

In total 35 tombs were discovered, destroyed or largely disturbed by the digging machinery in their majority, but with plenty of finds nevertheless. These tombs are located at the north-east of the plot, with their greatest concentration on the north corner (Fig. 124), where a cluster of around 18 tombs was uncovered; the best preserved tombs were in this cluster. The burials have suffered severe damage as the

digger was removing the top soil, although the upper layer from the whole plot seems to have been removed several years ago by the local farmers who brought in soil from elsewhere suitable for the growing of banana trees. A number of them were found looted as well. The west/south-west part of the plot has not been excavated during 2008.

Each burial has been drawn and recorded with a GPS device and thus all funerary monuments were put accurately on the map together with any other architectural features, like *dromoi*. Generally, they seem to be chamber tombs, dug in the *havara* hard soil. Their average surviving height is *ca* 0.50-1.5m. In many cases only the lower part of the floor survived, in an average of no more than 0.20-0.25m from the surviving surface, although occasionally some of the tombs survived at a greater height. It was possible to excavate the *dromoi* of the best preserved tombs, although all of them lacked the roof with the exception of Tomb 4. In some of the tombs, small side niches have been found containing usually human remains with none or very limited offerings, such as clay vessels and small necklace beads. A number of the funerary monuments have been completely looted with clear evidence of illicit excavations.

The finds have not been studied yet, but in general the material consists of a large assemblage of pottery (Fig. 125), the majority of which seems to be Drab Polished Ware, including jugs, incised juglets, bowls, etc. Developed based and plain vessels of various types were amongst the findings as well. It seems that cooking pots were also present. An intact tripod “offering” table and fragments of others have been uncovered as well. Several of the artefacts have been found intact. Some of the richest tombs may have contained around 40 pottery vessels. A great number of trays of sherds, many of them diagnostic, have been collected and surely they will produce joins and even almost complete vessels.

The bronze objects from the site consist of daggers of various types, spirals that may have been earrings or hair-rings, a limited number of pins and a fragment of what must have been a spearhead. Several bronze fragments have also been recovered. Other finds include a picrolite pendant from Tomb 3b that could have been the head of a figurine, a bone pin, several hundreds of beads that are usually associated with burials (the material of which is unidentified at this stage), a large number of spindle-whorls, seashells that may have been used to make

beads, microlites, one single piece of flint and a number of stone objects. It was obvious after the first days of the excavation that it was essential to sieve the soil from the floors (up to 0.20m from the bedrock) as the beads and other finds were not easily visible.

The human remains were not well preserved and it is plausible to say, judging from the positioning of the dead and the occasional discovery of bones and skulls stuck in the side niches, that the deceased were pushed aside in some cases, perhaps in order to make space for a later burial. As a result, there were multiple inhumations within the same level. It should be mentioned though that as most of the tombs were disturbed in modern times, it is too early to draw conclusions for the positioning and number of inhumations within each tomb.

Apart from the excavations of the tombs in the necropolis, as a result of the digging activity for the foundations of the buildings, large piles of soil were put on the side of the plot. These piles were thoroughly examined and 14 intact vessels and around 7 trays of sherds were collected. Human bones were scattered in the soil, clear evidence of the destruction of a number of tombs.

Two more tombs (Tombs A and B) were identified in the area: Tomb A was identified at the north of the plot at 24, Papageorgiou Str. cut by the road leading to the village of Kissonerga, while Tomb B at the south extension of the same street was found during sewage works at the south-east of the site and it was partly destroyed by modern machinery. The *dromos* of the tomb was clearly visible and judging from the condition of the limited finds, it was probably looted. Regarding the chronology, the pottery belongs to the Early/Middle Bronze Age, but clearly further investigation and research is needed for a more accurate dating. It is to be noted that the 19 tombs excavated in 2000 by the Department of Antiquities in a plot that lies only a few hundred metres to the south-east of this site (Kissonerga-*Chiromandres*) with similar material must belong to the same extensive cemetery that is located on the hill of Kissonerga.

### **KOUKLIA-LINGRIN TOU DIGENI**

Archaeological investigation of the sanctuary located last year in the locality of *Lingrin tou Digeni* in Rantidi Forest continued this year. The excavation was conducted by Eustathios Raptou, Archaeological Offi-

cer and continued to the west and north of the previously investigated area, at the points where looting had been carried out. More parts of the sanctuary were discovered; at this stage however, it is impossible to designate their use. The most important discovery took place at the northern edge of the excavation, where a large rectangular altar was found (Fig. 126). The surface of the altar is worked and next to it is a rectangular opening formed by stone slabs. It is clearly an area for religious rites as the opening is made on the natural soil indicating that the libation of fluids into the earth was part of the fertility ceremonies. The objects discovered in the area of these installations consist of a large number of fragmentary figurines of the Archaic and Classical period, as well as a particularly large amount of bones (especially of small animals) which must have been used for blood sacrifices. The bases and fragments of pithoi and large amphorae were found, where the water required for the sacrifices was most probably stored. Apart from the discovery of many figurines, the other finds in the area are the first clear indication of the existence of an important sanctuary in the Rantidi area, which had all the necessary installations required for worship.

### **MANOLIS ANDRONIKOU STREET (POLIS CHRYSOCHOU)**

The salvage excavation that began in 2007 in a private plot planned for the erection of apartment blocks continued this year and was conducted by the Archaeological Officer Eustathios Raptou.

The excavation revealed a large complex of workshops dating to the Hellenistic period. At the centre of the complex was a large building of impressive masonry (Fig. 127), built of large ashlar blocks which were interspersed with river stones and mud mortar. The building seems to have faced North. Three areas have been revealed thus far, the centre of these most probably being an open courtyard. On the west side, one side of a rectangular building was excavated; on its floor were found large quantities of pigments in dishes. The finds and the fact that the construction is different from the other structures, indicates that its possible usage as a storeroom and distribution centre of the raw materials as well as for the finished products. To the south and west of the building, a series of small rooms were found along a corridor. Also to the south were three metallurgical kilns and a room that may have been used as a kitchen; finds in another room indicate that it may have been a sanctuary. A monolithic altar was discovered there as well as frag-

mentary terracotta figurines. A large number of loomweights was found, proving that there were also weaving installations in the area.

### **AGAPETIKOS STREET (KATO PAFOS)**

The salvage excavation that began in 2007 in a plot planned for the erection of a building complex, continued this year and was conducted by the Archaeological Officer Eustathios Raptou. The plot is located to the east of the ancient theatre of Pafos.

In the deepest layer, the top of a large wall was revealed that was lying just above the bedrock (Fig. 128). The wall is made of large rectangular slabs fitted together and has a N-S direction, while at the centre is an extension to the East. The size and expanse of this ancient construction possibly indicates that it formed part of the foundation of the eastern Wall of the ancient city. To the north and south of the eastern extension, only the natural bedrock has been found, proving that this was at the edge of the city. It is possible that a large gate was located at the centre of that wall (Fig. 129) but the continuous use of the area and later interventions (especially during the Medieval period) have greatly altered the ancient remains. The finds of the area do not permit an absolute dating of the structures, since pottery of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. were found in the lower layers.

In the west area of the excavation, there are no clear indications of human habitation prior to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D.; workshops and other installations of late antiquity were discovered there whose entrances seem to open to the North. The workshops used the natural bedrock for the construction of a series of kilns for metal-working. A large quantity of pottery was discovered, primarily of Gaza amphorae.

The buildings must have been destroyed by an earthquake but were rebuilt soon after. A destruction layer that covers the entire excavated area indicates that at some point in the Early Byzantine period, the area was destroyed by fire. The area was then re-inhabited and this time there is proof of human habitation. It is possible that at the same time, a large water cistern was built over the earlier layers. A series of channels and water pipes testify to the fact that the area was most probably open during its most recent period of habitation.



## PRINCIPAL ACQUISITIONS BY THE MUSEUMS

### 1. *Cyprus Museum, Lefkosia*

During the year a number of objects were donated, confiscated or discovered accidentally, and were entered in the inventories of the Cyprus Museum or of other museums in Cyprus. Amongst the Cyprus Museum acquisitions, two objects stand out. The first is a copper ring with an oval stone depicting a nude male (a fisherman?), which came from a tomb of the Cypro-Classical I period that was discovered in Evrychou (T. 7/21, 2008/II-7/1) (Fig. 136a,b). The second is an oinochoe of Red Polished ware (2008/XII-23/1) (Fig. 137) that initially was part of a private collection in Lefkosia and was donated to the Cyprus Museum. This object has already been published by Dr Pavlos Flourentzos in 1995 (*Journal of Prehistoric Religion* vol. IX, p. 15).

### 2. *District Museum, Larnaka*

During a trial excavation carried out in a plot in the locality *Trel-loukas* near the village of Psematismenos, an Early/Middle Bronze Age tomb was discovered (MLA 1978, T. 108) (a total number of 47 tombs were investigated). They contained vessels of Red Polished ware. Amongst other finds, a cup with pointed base of rare type with opposing handles on the lip and relief decoration (T. 108/18) (Fig. 138) is worthy of note.

During salvage excavations of the Department of Antiquities in the locality *Metaxas* of the village of Vavla, a sanctuary was discovered dating to the Cypro-Achaic/Roman period. Fragments of limestone statuettes were found, as well as stone heads and clay idols. Of note is the head of a female idol wearing a headdress (no. 11) (Fig. 139). Heads or statuettes of similar technique and type are often found at sanctuaries and in tombs in the Pafos District (see V. Karageorghis, *The Coroplastic Art of Ancient Cyprus*, Nicosia 1998, pl. I:1, 4, 8; pl. V). Another interesting item is the limestone head of a woman wearing a peplos that can be dated to the Hellenistic period (MLA 2011, no. 20) (Fig. 140). From the area of Vavla village but of unknown provenance is a vessel of Grey Polished ware with handles in the shape of lotus flowers (MLA 1945, no. 4) (Fig. 141). Various vessels have been found at Kition imitating metal prototypes (see V. Karageorghis, *Kition*, Thames and Hudson 1976, pl. XVII).

In the village of Pyrga, a tomb of the Cypro-Archaic period was excavated. Of note is a skyphos, a Cypriot imitation of similar imported Cycladic vessels (MLA 1943, T. 78/2) (Fig. 142).

During the carrying out of road works in the village of Koshi, a Hellenistic/Roman tomb was discovered with various finds including a Red Glazed oinochoe (Pergamene ware) (MLA 1944, T. 76/8) (Fig. 143).

During the building of a residence in the Agios Georgios area in Larnaka (Avtokrateiras Theodoras Street), a Cypro-Geometric/Cypro-Archaic tomb was located. Amongst the finds, of note is a Phoenician oinochoe of imported Bichrome ware (MLA 1937, T. 76/4) (Fig. 144) (for a similar example, see P. Bikai, *The Phoenician Pottery of Cyprus*, Nicosia 1987, pl. XXIV: 27-37), and an amphora of Painted ware II (MLA 1937, T. 76/2) (Fig. 145).

On Artemidos Avenue in Larnaka Town, a Greco-Roman tomb was discovered. Worthy of note is a lamp decorated with a scene of Eros and Psyche in relief (MLA 2007, T. 133/3) (Fig. 146), a very popular subject in Cyprus during the Hellenistic period (see Π. Φλουρέντζος, *Η ερωτική ζωή στην αρχαία τέχνη της Κύπρου*, Λευκωσία 2003, pp. 60-61, fig. 62).

### 3. District Museum, Lemesos

During work being carried out for the construction of a tourist village along the borders of the Amathous Eastern Necropolis in the localities *Gerokampos* and *Kompinarka*, approximately 150 tombs were located and excavated. Most had been looted or partly looted, of which two had the most significant finds. The first tomb (LM 2283, T. 862) contained several objects worth mentioning. One is a clay thymiaterion that is 16cm. high (T. 862/17) (Fig. 147) and another is a characteristic anthropomorphic spouted jug (feeding bottle) from the Amathous workshop that is 10.5cm high (T. 862/25) (Fig. 148). Vessels of this type are often found in Amathous tombs. Also of note are two terracotta figurines: the first is that of a bull or a wild goat (T. 862/38) (Fig. 149) and the second is a rare representation of a duck with traces of decoration in black paint (T. 862/53) (Fig. 150), dating to the end of the Cypro-Geometric III period. The second tomb (LM 2284, T. 871) is of a similar architectural type and contained mainly the clay masks of

a woman (T. 871/47) (Fig. 151), a man (T. 871/48) (Fig. 152), a wolf (Anubis?). (T. 871/69) (Fig. 153) and a bull (T. 871/74) (Fig. 154). Other remarkable finds from this necropolis are a female figurine representing Astarte that carries a solar disk at the height of the waist (T. 871/7) (Fig. 155), and an amphoriskos of Bichrome IV ware (T. 889/6) (Fig. 156).

During the digging of foundations to build a house at Agios Theodoros Agrou, a Roman tomb was excavated, containing a lamp from the Imperial period depicting either Apollo or a Muse (LM 2286/3) (Fig. 157).

In the locality *Zakakiotika* in Lemesos, a Hellenistic/Roman tomb was discovered (LM 2295, T. 338), in which a copper mirror was found on which traces of cloth were preserved (T. 338/62) (Fig. 158a,b).

A lamp in the shape of a satyr's head, which may have been imported to Cyprus from Alexandria in Antiquity (LM 2258/9) (Fig. 159), was confiscated.

#### 4. District Museum, Pafos

During a trial excavation in a plot at Kissonerga in the locality *Ammoudia*, a total of 35 tombs (MP 3738) were located dating to the Middle Bronze Age. Of note is a jug of Drab Polished ware decorated with incised geometric designs (T. 23/8) (Fig. 160) and another that has two vertical opposing handles (T. 14/2) (Fig. 161). A rare find is a cup of Drab Polished ware with a low base, a horizontal handle and a spout on the rim, which probably imitates metal prototypes (T. 14/11) (Fig. 162).

To the same cemetery belongs a deep cup of rare type with a protruding spout and an ovoid body (T. 11/3) (Fig. 163), as well as a copper tool where organic remains (wood?) were preserved on its handle (T. 20/11) (Fig. 164).

In the village of Agia Varvara at the locality *Anatoliko*, an unlooted tomb dating to the Late Bronze Age was discovered during the installation of high tension cables by the Cyprus Electricity Authority. In the tomb were found a cup of Monochrome ware that imitates metal prototypes (MP 3730/2) (Fig. 165), a rare copper axe (MP 3730/1) (Fig. 166) and a cup of Mycenaean IIIB ware with a vertical handle (MP 3730/3) (Fig. 167).

In the area of *Mousallas* in the town of Pafos, a Hellenistic/Roman tomb was discovered (MP 3734, T. 5) containing various interesting objects. Of note are: a small glass vessel with spherical body (T. 5/21) (Fig. 168), a fragmentary tall glass beaker (T. 5/33) (Fig. 169), an ivory pin (T. 5/115) (Fig. 170), and a rare shell with incised decoration (T. 5/149) (Fig. 171).

### 5. Local Museum, Palaipafos

In the process of clearing the area to the east of the Church of Panagia Katholiki in Kouklia Village, a medieval cemetery was located where pottery dating mainly to the 14<sup>th</sup> century was found. Worthy of note are two fragmentary examples: a fragment from a medieval cup of Glazed ware depicting a female figure in colour (RRKM 501/14) (Fig. 172) and another cup of similar type with guilloche incised motif decoration on the interior (RRKM 501/13) (Fig. 173).

### 6. Local Museum of Marion-Arsinoe

During a trial excavation in the locality *Petrerades* in Polis Chrysochou, the bothros of a Late Cypro-Archaic/Hellenistic sanctuary was discovered, containing a plethora of whole and fragmentary clay figurines. Worthy of note are the following: a clay thymiaterion of the Cypro-Archaic II that imitates metal prototypes (MMA 662/878) (Fig. 174), a mould-made woman's head with a peplos of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. (MMA 662/835) (Fig. 175), and a clay head of the Greek god Helios with Rhodian influence (MMA 662/741) (Fig. 176). Two clay male figurines were also found in the *bothros*: one has the head made from a mould with a bearded face and a conical headdress (MMA 662/843) (Fig. 177) and the other with an almost plank-shaped body, also with a conical headdress and traces of red colour in many areas (MMA 662/855) (Fig. 178). Of significance is a unique clay statuette of the goddess Isis from the Cypro-Classical I period (MMA 662/847) (Fig. 179).

In the locality *Sfageion* where there is a cemetery dating to the Classical/Hellenistic period, a total of seven tombs were excavated during construction work of private building apartments. These tombs were either looted or partly looted and contained local and imported pottery. Amongst the finds are an Attic "St. Valentine" cup (MMA 664/2) (Fig. 180) and an askos of Attic Red-Figured style with a scene depicting lions (MMA 671/1) (Fig. 181).

**APPENDIX III****EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE****A.-ORDINARY AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE****HEAD 21.08.2.- ANTIQUITIES**

		<i>2008</i> <i>Appropriated</i>	<i>2008</i> <i>Actual</i> <i>Expenditure</i>
		€	€
<b>SUB-HEAD:</b>			
0208200102	Basic Salaries	1.432.690,00	1.402.749,00
0208200103	Increase of Salaries	47.853,00	79.139,00
0208200106	Extra Assistance	127.991,00	144.958,00
0208200107	Thirteenth Salary	147.136,00	149.412,00
0208200108	Thirteenth Salary of Temporary Personnel	12.963,00	15.311,00
0208200141	Cost of Living Allowances	284.836,00	321.081,00
0208200208	Hospitality Allowance	2.665,00	2.665,00
0208200261	Overtime Fees of State Officers	119.553,00	120.692,00
0208200281	Social Insurance Fund Contribution	180.565,00	174.391,00
0208200282	Social Cohesion Fund Contribution	44.270,00	44.755,00
0208200283	Termination of Employment Scheme Contribution	25.595,00	25.521,00
0208200302	Hourly Paid Staff	1.651.129,00	2.010.279,00
0208200305	Seasonal Staff Employment	1.911.771,00	1.038.648,00

0208200307	Thirteenth Salary of Hourly Paid Staff	378.088,00	379.008,00
0208200308	Thirteenth Salary of Seasonal Staff	147.948,00	76.599,00
0208200341	Cost of Living Allowances	2.909.031,00	2.268.893,00
0208200441	Supervision Allowance	1.709,00	117,00
0208200461	Overtime Fees of Hourly paid Staff	93.119,00	116.529,00
0208200462	Commuted Overtime Fees	342,00	36,00
0208200481	Social Insurance Fund Contribution	338.872,00	370.307,00
0208200482	Social Cohesion Fund Contribution	106.386,00	117.578,00
0208200483	Termination of Employment Scheme Contribution	65.199,00	70.538,00
0208200484	Provident Fund Contribution	249.869,00	236.643,00
0208200485	Medical Scheme Contribution	51.484,00	71.700,00
0208200488	Contribution to Central Holiday Fund	148.888,00	0,00
0308200002	Travelling Expenses	28.705,00	27.863,00
0308200003	Subsistence Allowance	9.688,00	7.472,00
0308200004	Commuted Allowance	2.136,00	820,00
0308200005	Transportation	366,00	0,00
0308200021	Postage	8.030,00	7.064,00
0308200022	Telephone charges	31.780,00	37.376,00
0308200023	Lighting, Heating and Fuel	5.126,00	3.944,00

0308200026	Rates and Water Rates	1.307,00	459,00
0308200027	Library	17.086,00	7.917,00
0308200028	Newspapers and Periodicals	495,00	459,00
0308200029	Advertisements, Publications and Publicity	683,00	3.052,00
0308200049	Sundries	1.162,00	1.066,00
0308200053	Lighting, Heating and Fuel	156.629,00	156.874,00
0308200055	Rents	15.629,00	16.949,00
0308200056	Rates and Water Rates	26.398,00	25.200,00
0308200099	Incidentals	854,00	474,00
0308200104	Remuneration of Committee's Chairmen and Members	11.960,00	2.366,00
0308200151	Photocopying Materials	2.221,00	1.225,00
0308200152	Office Cleaning	24.142,00	20.831,00
0308200153	Purchase of Paper	1.367,00	1.945,00
0308200154	Computers' Consumables	2.990,00	3.425,00
0308200155	Stationery and Printing	1.230,00	1.440,00
0308200157	Purchase of Consumable Equipment	1.162,00	857,00
0308200158	Purchase of Furniture and Fittings	26.142,00	12.448,00
0308200160	Purchase of Drawing Materials	5.228,00	939,00
0308200161	Purchase of Fuel and/or Lubricants	67.198,00	67.090,00

0308200162	Purchase of Microelectric Appliances and Telecommunication Equipment	3.417,00	2.942,00
0308200208	Photographic Supplies	7.689,00	4.720,00
0308200210	Purchase of Furniture and Fittings	17,00	0,00
0308200229	Uniforms	37.589,00	29.218,00
0308200302	Maintenance of Office Buildings	1.709,00	1.096,00
0308200303	Maintenance of Residential Premises	3.417,00	0,00
0308200319	Minor Works	52.454,00	25.092,00
0308200323	Maintenance of Exhibition Premises and Museums	136.688,00	59.075,00
0308200431	Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	26.654,00	34.301,00
0308200432	Maintenance of Mobile Machinery	7.005,00	2.208,00
0308200433	Maintenance of Electrical and Mechanical Installations and Equipment	63.218,00	21.916,00
0308200444	Maintenance of Laboratory Machinery and Equipment	10.593,00	6.684,00
0308200454	Maintenance of Air Conditions	5.280,00	4.971,00
0308200461	Maintenance of Data Processing Equipment	10.628,00	2.227,00
0308200462	Maintenance of Telecommunication Equipment	5.228,00	1.297,00



0308200466	Maintenance of Office Equipment	1.367,00	393,00
0308200481	Maintenance of Furniture and Fittings	854,00	0,00
0308200482	Maintenance and Operation Expenses of Workshops	34.172,00	20.767,00
0308200502	Local Training	1.709,00	890,00
0308200523	Participation in Committees / Working Groups of the European Union	3.417,00	2.547,00
0308200531	Conferences, Seminars and Missions Abroad	11.834,00	11.767,00
0308200564	Archaeological Research	32.118,00	30.742,00
0308200583	Purchase of Services	347.283,00	274.439,00
0308200654	Publication of Periodicals, Albums and Guides	20.503,00	6.551,00
0308201158	Purchase of Furniture and Fittings	44.132,00	26.257,00
0308201402	Maintenance of Gardens in Lefkosia	2.648,00	1.540,00
0308201407	Maintenance of Ancient Monuments in Lefkosia	8.669,00	3.698,00
0308204402	Maintenance of Gardens in Larnaka	854,00	78,00
0308204407	Maintenance of Ancient Monuments in Larnaka	12.503,00	1.134,00
0308205210	Purchase of Furniture and Fittings	17,00	0,00
0308205211	Purchase of Micro-Electric Appliances	17,00	0,00

0308205402	Maintenance of Gardens in Lemesos	1.709,00	1.393,00
0308205407	Maintenance of Ancient Monuments in Lemesos	10.145,00	6.337,00
0308206303	Restoration of residences	2.563,00	2.300,00
0308206402	Maintenance of Gardens in Pafos	6.834,00	35,00
0308206407	Maintenance of Ancient Monuments in Pafos	34.172,00	26.107,00
0308206609	Emptying of Cesspits	10,252,00	2.443,00
0308300135	Excavation of Archaeological Sites	105.933,00	8.315,00
0308300503	Scholarships and Training Abroad	3.417,00	3.127,00
0308300655	Publication of Studies and Catalogues	102.516,00	100.471,00
0308370149	Other Expenses	17,00	0,00
0308371525	Participation in E.E. Programmes	375.892,00	280.577,00
0480200152	Contribution to International Organizations	5.126,00	2.801,00
0408200351	Contribution to the Archbishop Makarios III Historical Cultural Centre	5.126,00	5.125,00
0508300892	Programmes Financed by Foreign Organizations and/or Other Sources	17,00	0,00
0708200502	Purchase and Installation of air Conditioning Units	11.960,00	9.101,00
0708200513	Purchase of Electronic Equipment	17,00	0,00

0708200653	Purchase of Other Equipment	17,00	0,00
0708200654	Purchase of Office Supplies	2.563,00	0,00
0708200655	Purchase of Telecommunication Equipment	17,00	0,00
0708200801	Purchase and Transportation of Antiquities	10.252,00	4.957,00
0708200802	Purchase of Works of Traditional Art	3.417,00	854,00
0708300501	Purchase of Equipment and Machinery	80.304,00	38.925,00
0708300589	Purchase of Other Vehicles and Mobile Machinery	17,00	0,00
0708300652	Purchase of Data Processing Equipment	17,00	0,00
0708300661	Purchase of Electronic Equipment	153.774,00	30.541,00
0808300901	Improvement Presentation and Promotion of Archaeological Sites and Monuments	85.430,00	32.279,00
0808300904	Improvement of Kourion Archaeological Site	427.150,00	206.186,00
0808300905	Improvement of Kolossi Castle Archaeological Site	17.086,00	0,00
0808300906	Improvement of Amathous Archaeological Site	170.860,00	2.162,00

0808300907	Improvement of Kato Pafos Archaeological Site	854.301,00	58.755,00
0808300908	Reconstruction and Restoration of Ancient Monuments	1.196.021,00	940.304,00
0808300909	Repairs to Frescoes Programme	51.258,00	27.307,00
0808300910	Improvement of Archaeological site Paralimni-Nissia	170.860,00	0,00
0808300912	Improvement of Akamas Archaeological Site	51.258,00	0,00
0808300923	Other Construction Works	432.276,00	200.126,00
0808303083	Improvement of Museums	17,00	0,00
0808304082	Expansion of Museums in Larnaka	17,00	0,00
0808305082	Expansion of Museums in Lemesos	68.344,00	0,00
0808306082	Expansion of Museums in Pafos	341.720,00	28.118,00
0808311081	Erection of New Archaeological Museum, Lefkosia	341.720,00	0,00
0808312081	Erection of Museum at Ancient Idalion	17,00	0,00
0808313081	Erection of Museums	17,00	0,00
0808313083	Improvements to the Museum of Polis Chrysochou	59.801,00	0,00

0808314083	Improvements to Museums – The Shipwreck of Kyrenia Museum	17,00	0,00
0808320083	Improvements to Museums	<u>17,00</u>	<u>0,00</u>
	Total	<u><u>17.017.610,00</u></u>	<u><u>12.242.300,00</u></u>

## THE ANTIQUITIES FUND

RECEIPTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2008

RECEIPTS	€	€
Balance in hand on 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2007		51.565,01
A. CONTRIBUTIONS FOR UNSPECIFIED PURPOSES		
B. CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIFIED PURPOSES		
1. For restoration of Monuments:		
Church Committee of Agios Minas, Geri: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, Geri	5.000,00	
Church Committee of Panagia Eleousa, Korakou: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Eleousa, Korakou	20.000,00	
Monastery of Agios Irakleidios, Politiko: Restoration of the Monastery of Agios Irakleidios, Politiko	35.630,00	
Church Committee of Timios Stavros, Omodos: Restoration of the Church of Agios Filippos, Omodos	27.500,00	
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Panagia, Vavatsinia	5.125,00	
Houseway Developments Ltd: Excavation of the Church of Panagia Petounta, Mazotos	12.000,00	
Archbishopric of Cyprus: Excavations at Erimi- <i>Kafkalla</i>	7.000,00	
Monastery of Agios Nikolaos, Kato Deftera: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chrysospilotissa, Deftera	92.890,94	

Church Committee of Agios Dimitrios, Agios Dimitrios: Restoration of the Church of Agios Dimitrios, Agios Dimitrios	12.814,51
Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of the Church of Agia Napa, Agia Napa	74.172,03
Bishopric of Lemesos: Restoration of the Church of Timios Stavros, Kouka	27.000,00
Church Committee of Empa: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Petridia	4.000,00
Church of Soter, Sotira (Ammochostos): Restoration of the wall-painting in the Church of Soter, Sotira	3.415,00
Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of the Old Archbishopric – Folk Art Museum of Lefkosa	4.427,50
Churches of Timios Stavros and of Agia Paraskevi, Temvria: Restoration of the Church of Timios Stavros, Temvria	30.899,00
Church of Soter, Sotira (Ammochostos): Restoration of the wall-paintings in the Church of Agios Mamas, Sotira	3.415,00
Bishopric of Kykkos and Tillyria: Restoration of the Church of Agios Andronikos, Milikouri	39.544,50
Community Council of Kallepeia and Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Timios Stavros, Kallepeia	13.043,00

Monastery of Chrysorrogiatissa, Panagia: Repairs to roof of south wing of the Monastery of Chrysorrogiatissa, Panagia	74.000,00
Mr. Andreas Christodoulou Charalambous: Restoration of doors of the Church of Agios Nikolaos, Polis Chrysochou	3.417,20
Church Committee of Agia Paraskevi, Lefkosia: Restoration of the Church of Agia Paraskevi, Lefkosia	6.000,00
Church Committee of Timios Stavros, Omodos: Restoration of the Monastery of Timios Stavros, Omodos	3.500,00
Municipality of Idalion: Restoration of the water-mill in the locality of Agridia, Dali	15.000,00
Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kalo Chorio Klirou	5.555,21
Municipality of Agia Napa: Restoration of the Medieval aqueduct, Agia Napa	99.659,42
European Programme “Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe” (Leonardo de Vinci)	4.968,00
Church Committee of Agios Georgios, Lagoudera: Restoration of the iconostasis of the Church of Agios Georgios, Lagoudera	15.000,00
Church of Agios Georgios, Gourri: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Gourri	13.000,00
Bishopric of Morfou: Restoration of the Church of Agios Kyriakos, Evrychou	2.350,00



Monastery of Agios Raphael, Xylotympou: Restoration of the Church of Agios Vasilios, Xylotympou	17.085,00
Church Committee of Moniatis: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Moniatis	17.500,00
Bishopric of Pafos and Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Panagia, Polemi	34.543,00
University of Cyprus and Bank of Cyprus: Restoration of the House on Axiothea street, Lefkosia	3.523,92
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Monastery of Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	11.106,00
UNDP (buffer zone): Conservation of the wall-paintings in the Church of Agios Neofytos, Troulloi (buffer zone)	1.834,72
La Trobe University, Australia: Excavation at Psematismenos- <i>Trelloukas</i>	3.750,00
Church Committee of Agios Georgios, Xylofagou: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Xylofagou	7.094,00
Church Committee of Agios Antonios, Lefkosia: Restoration of the bell-tower of the Church of Agios Antonios, Lefkosia	20.000,00
Rehabimed: Pilot Action and promotion Euromed Heritage	7.375,50
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation and Church Committee of Archangelos Michail, Dierona: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Dierona	13.543,00

Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kaminaria	12.580,00
TEPAK: Excavations in the parking area of the Technological University of Cyprus, Lemesos	68.000,00
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Mamas, Alaminos	5.125,00
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Amasgous, Monagri	8.543,00
Monastery of Agios Raphael: Conservation of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Vasilios, Xylotympou	12.676,00
Church Committee of Soter, Sotira: Restoration of the Church of Agios Theodoros, Sotira	8.500,00
Municipality of Lefkosia: Rehabilitation of Eleftheria Square, Lefkosia	67.733,36
Church of Agia Varvara: Restoration of the bell-tower of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Kaimakli	8.835,00
Church Committee of Kapeleio: Conservation of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kapeleio	<u>5.000,00</u>
	<u>994.673,81</u>

## THE ANTIQUITIES FUND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 2008

EXPENDITURE	€	€
1. <i>Repairs and Improvements to the Ancient Monuments:</i>		
Church Committee of Agios Minas, Geri:		
Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, Geri	15.587,31	
Church Committee of Panagia Eleousa, Korakou – remaining balance from 2007:		
Restoration of the Church of Panagia Eleousa, Korakou	22.678,97	
Monastery of Agios Irakleidios, Politiko – remaining balance from 2007:		
Restoration of the Monastery of Agios Irakleidios, Politiko	52.716,01	
Remaining balance from 2007: Restoration of the Church of Agioi Anargyroi, Vavatsinia	18.641,04	
Church Committee of Timios Stavros, Omodos: Restoration of the Church of Agios Filippou, Omodos	26.135,29	
Remaining balance from 2007: Restoration of Havouza, Lemesos	799,63	
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation and remaining balance from 2007: Restoration of the Church of Panagia, Vavatsinia	5.960,47	
Houseway Developments Ltd: Excavation of the Church of Panagia Petounta, Mazotos	12.000,00	
Archbishopric of Cyprus: Excavations at Erimi- <i>Kafkalla</i>	7.128,21	

Church of Agios Nikolaos, Kato Deftera – remaining balance from 2007: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chrysospiliotissa, Deftera	77.930,30
Church Committee of Agios Dimitrios and remaining balance from 2007: Restoration of the iconostasis of the Church of Agios Dimitrios, Agios Dimitrios	12.915,05
Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of the Church of Agia Napa, Agia Napa	56.318,42
Bishopric of Lemesos: Restoration of the Church of Timios Stavros, Kouka	25.188,82
Church Committee of Empa: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Petridia	4.000,00
Church of Soter, Sotira (Ammochostos): Restoration of the wall-painting in the Church of Soter, Sotira	3.390,26
Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of the Old Archbishopric – Folk Art Museum of Lefkosia	2.373,74
Churches of Timios Stavros and of Agia Paraskevi, Temvria: Restoration of the Church of Timios Stavros, Temvria	26.348,72
Remaining balance from 2007: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Katholiki, Kouklia	717,92
Church of Soter, Sotira (Ammochostos): Restoration of the wall- paintings in the Church of Agios Mamas, Sotira	3.390,20

Bishopric of Kykkos and Tillyria: Restoration of the Church of Agios Andronikos, Milikouri	35.385,19
Community Council of Kallepeia and Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Timios Stavros, Kallepeia	12.342,80
Monastery of Chrysorrogiatissa, Panagia: Repairs to roof of south wing of the Monastery of Chrysorrogiatissa, Panagia	58.142,00
Mr. Andreas Christodoulou Charalambous: Restoration of doors of the Church of Agios Nikolaos, Polis Chrysochou	1.676,96
Church Committee of Agia Paraskevi, Lefkosia: Restoration of the Church of Agia Paraskevi, Lefkosia	2.979,93
Church Committee of Timios Stavros, Omodos and transfer of funds from the Church of Agios Filippos, Omodos: Restoration of the Monastery of Timios Stavros, Omodos	14.132,00
Municipality of Idalion and remaining balance from 2007: Restoration of the water-mill in the locality of <i>Agridia</i> , Dali	23.333,77
Municipality of Agia Napa: Restoration of the Medieval aqueduct, Agia Napa	7.920,03
European Programme “Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe” (Leonardo de Vinci)	10.477,21
Church Committee of Agios Georgios, Lagoudera: Restoration of the iconostasis of the Church of Agios Georgios, Lagoudera	14.501,68

Church of Agios Georgios, Gourri: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Gourri	13.200,00
Bishopric of Morfou: Restoration of the Church of Agios Kyriakos, Evrychou	2.110,30
Monastery of Agios Raphael, Xylolympou and transfer of funds from the Church of Agios Vasilios (wall-paintings): Restoration of the Church of Agios Vasilios, Xylolympou	27.637,66
Church Committee of Moniatis: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Moniatis	17.500,00
Bishopric of Pafos and Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Panagia, Polemi	30.160,54
University of Cyprus and Bank of Cyprus: Restoration of the House on Axiothea street, Lefkosia	658,00
La Trobe University, Australia: Excavation at Psematismenos- <i>Trelloukas</i>	6.598,06
Church Committee of Agios Georgios, Xylofagou: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Xylofagou	1.615,10
Church Committee of Agios Antonios, Lefkosia: Restoration of the bell-tower of the Church of Agios Antonios, Lefkosia	11.604,94
Remaining balance from 2007: Monastery of Agios Minas, Vavla	34,50
Remaining balance from 2007: Excavations at ancient Idalion	979,83

Remaining balance from 2007: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos, Prasteio Avdimou	137,00
REHABIMED – transfer of funds and remaining balance from 2007: Pilot Action and promotion Euromed Heritage	22.482,58
Remaining balance from 2007: Restoration of the Church of Agios Dometios, Agios Dometios	3.043,06
Remaining balance from 2007: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Stazousa, Pyrga	12.610,54
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation and Church Committee of Archangelos Michail, Dierona: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Dierona	13.617,22
Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kaminaria	4.278,26
Remaining balance from 2007: Restoration of the Church of Agios Antonios, Kellia	697,50
Remaining balance from 2007: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios Lamproforou, Flasou	1.282,50
Remaining balance from 2007: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agia Paraskevi, Geroskipou	126,85
Remaining balance from 2007: Interreg IIIA Metro 003	33.403,15
TEPAK: Excavations in the parking area of the Technological University of Cyprus, Lemesos	12.845,33

Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Mamas, Alaminos	5.125,00	
Monastery of Agios Raphael: Conservation of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Vasilios, Xylolympou	2.123,34	
Church Committee of Soter, Sotira: Restoration of the Church of Agios Theodoros, Sotira	5.558,40	
Municipality of Lefkosia and remaining balance from 2007: Rehabilitation of Eleftheria Square, Lefkosia	62.631,22	
Church of Agia Varvara: Restoration of the bell-tower of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Kaimakli	7.191,19	
Church Committee of Kapeleio: Conservation of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kapeleio	3.564,33	
Transfer from funds (repairs) of the Church of Agios Georgios, Xylofagou: Conservation of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Georgios, Xylofagou	45,64	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE 2008		857.973,97
2. Refund to the Monastery of Kalopanagiotis	22.211,91	<u>880.185,88</u>
BALANCE ON 31 <sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2008		<u><u>166.052,94</u></u>







Fig. 2. Three-dimensional image of the archaeological site of Kourion.



Fig. 3. The initialling of the Agreement on Preventing the Theft, Clandestine Excavation and Illicit Import and Export of Cultural Property” by Mr Michael Constantinides (left) and Mr Dong Baohua (right).



Fig. 4. Lefkosia. Famagusta Gate, before restoration.

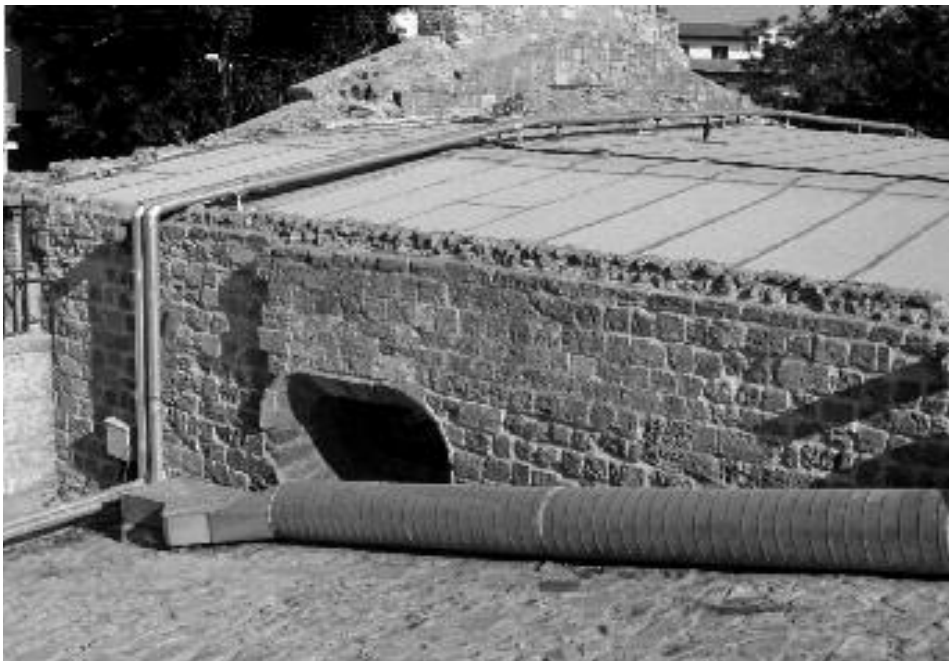


Fig. 5. Lefkosia. Famagusta Gate, after restoration.



Fig. 6. Lefkosia. Famagusta Gate. The ramp, before restoration.



Fig. 7. Lefkosia. Famagusta Gate. The ramp, after restoration.



Fig. 8. Geri. Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, after restoration.



Fig. 9. Geri. Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, after restoration.



Fig. 10. Gourri. Church of Agios Georgios, before restoration.



Fig. 11. Gourri. Church of Agios Georgios, during restoration.



Fig. 12. Kato Deftera. Church of Panagia Chrysospilotissa, during restoration.



Fig. 13. Kato Deftera. Church of Panagia Chrysospilotissa. Wall-painting.



Fig. 14. Korakou. Church of Panagia Eleousa, during restoration.



Fig. 15. Korakou. Church of Panagia Eleousa, during restoration.





Fig. 16. Milikouri. Church of Agios Andronikos, before restoration.



Fig. 17. Milikouri. Church of Agios Andronikos, during restoration.



Fig. 18. Milikouri. Church of Agios Andronikos, after restoration.



Fig. 19. Politiko. Monastery of Agios Irakleidios, during restoration of exterior.



Fig. 20. Politiko. Monastery of Agios Irakleidios, during restoration of interior.



Fig. 21. Temvria. Church of Timios Stavros, before restoration.



Fig. 22. Temvria. Church of Timios Stavros, after restoration.



Fig. 23. Larnaka. Kepir Mosque, during restoration.



Fig. 24. Larnaka. Kepir Mosque, after restoration.



Fig. 25. Xylotymvou. Church of Agios Vasileios, during restoration.



Fig. 26. Xylotymvou. Church of Agios Vasileios, after restoration.



Fig. 27. Akrotiri. Monastery of Agios Nikolaos ton Gaton, before restoration.



Fig. 28. Akrotiri. Monastery of Agios Nikolaos ton Gaton, after restoration.



Fig. 29. Dierona. Church of Archangelos Michail, before restoration.



Fig. 30. Dierona. Church of Archangelos Michail, during restoration.





Fig. 31. Dierona. Church of Archangelos Michail, after restoration.



Fig. 32. Dierona. Church of Archangelos Michail, during restoration of interior.



Fig. 33. Omodos. Church of Agios Filippos, during restoration.



Fig. 34. Omodos. Church of Agios Filippos, after restoration.



Fig. 35. Potamiou. Church of Agios Mnasonas, before restoration.



Fig. 36. Potamiou. Church of Agios Mnasonas, after restoration.



Fig. 37. Agia Napa. Monastery, before restoration.



Fig. 38. Agia Napa. Monastery, after restoration.



Fig. 39. Agia Napa. Monastery, during restoration.



Fig. 40. Sotira. Church of Agios Theodoros, before restoration.



Fig. 41. Sotira. Church of Agios Theodoros, after restoration.



Fig. 42. Empa (Petridia). Church of Agios Georgios, after restoration.



Fig. 43. Empa (Petridia). Church of Agios Georgios, after restoration.



Fig. 44. Empa (Petridia). Church of Agios Georgios, interior after restoration.



Fig. 45. Empa (Petridia). Church of Agios Georgios, interior after restoration.





Fig. 46. Kallepeia. Church of Timios Stavros, east before restoration.



Fig. 47. Kallepeia. Church of Timios Stavros, north-east before restoration.



Fig. 48. Kallepeia. Church of Timios Stavros, west after restoration.



Fig. 49. Kallepeia. Church of Timios Stavros, south after restoration.



Fig. 50. Kallepeia. Church of Agios Theodoros, before restoration.



Fig. 51. Kallepeia. Church of Agios Theodoros, after restoration.



Fig. 52. Kouklia. Church of Panagia Katholiki, before restoration.



Fig. 53. Kouklia. Church of Panagia Katholiki, after restoration.



Fig. 54. Kouklia. Church of Panagia Katholiki, courtyard before restoration.



Fig. 55. Kouklia. Church of Panagia Katholiki, courtyard after restoration.



Fig. 56. Panagia. Monastery of Chrysorrogiatissa, during restoration.



Fig. 57. Panagia. Monastery of Chrysorrogiatissa, after restoration.



Fig. 58. Polemi. Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, before restoration.



Fig. 59. Polemi. Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, after restoration.



Fig. 60. Lefkosia. Silikhtar aqueduct near Famagusta Gate, before restoration.



Fig. 61. Lefkosia. Silikhtar aqueduct near Famagusta Gate, during restoration.





Fig. 62. Lefkosa. Silikhtar aqueduct near Famagusta Gate, during excavation.



Fig. 63. Agios Ioannis Malountas. House of S. Perdikis on plots 65 and 54, before restoration.



Fig. 64. Agios Ioannis Malountas. House of S. Perdikis on plots 65 and 54, during restoration.



Fig. 65. Agios Ioannis Malountas. House of S. Perdikis on plots 65 and 54, interior before restoration.



Fig. 66. Agios Ioannis Malountas. House of S. Perdikis on plots 65 and 54, interior during restoration.



Fig. 67. Alithinou. House on plot 1014, before restoration.



Fig. 68. Alithinou. House on plot 1014, after restoration.



Fig. 69. Alithinou. House on plot 1014, interior before restoration.



Fig. 70. Alithinou. House on plot 1014, interior after restoration.



Fig. 71. Evrychou. The Railway Station, from west before restoration.



Fig. 72. Evrychou. The Railway Station, from west after restoration.



Fig. 73. Evrychou. The Railway Station, during restoration.



Fig. 74. Galata. House of Louise Christodoulou on plot 461, façade before restoration.



Fig. 75. Galata. House of Louise Christodoulou on plot 461, façade after restoration.





Fig. 76. Kakopetria. House of Agathi Evdokemou on plot 853, before restoration.



Fig. 77. Kakopetria. House of Agathi Evdokemou on plot 853, after restoration.



Fig. 78. Kakopetria. House of Agathi Evdokemou on plot 853, interior before restoration.



Fig. 79. Kakopetria. House of Agathi Evdokemou on plot 853, interior after restoration.



Fig. 80. Kakopetria. House of Agathi Evdokemou on plot 853, interior before restoration.



Fig. 81. Kakopetria. House of Agathi Evdokemou on plot 853, interior after restoration.



Fig. 82. Kakopetria. House on plot 381, before restoration.



Fig. 83. Kakopetria. House on plot 381, after restoration.



Fig. 84. Kakopetria. House on plot 381, interior before restoration.



Fig. 85. Kakopetria. House on plot 381, interior after restoration.



Fig. 86. Kakopetria. House of Chr. Chrysanthou on plot 567, before restoration.



Fig. 87. Kakopetria. House of Chr. Chrysanthou on plot 567, after restoration.



Fig. 88. Kakopetria. House of Chr. Chrysanthou on plot 567, before restoration.



Fig. 89. Kakopetria. House of Chr. Chrysanthou on plot 567, after restoration.



Fig. 90. Larnaka. Aqueduct of Abu Bekir in Kamares, before restoration.



Fig. 91. Larnaka. Aqueduct of Abu Bekir in Kamares, after restoration.





Fig. 92. Politiko-*Troullia*. Excavation site.



Fig. 93. Pyrgos-*Mavrorachi*. Excavation site.

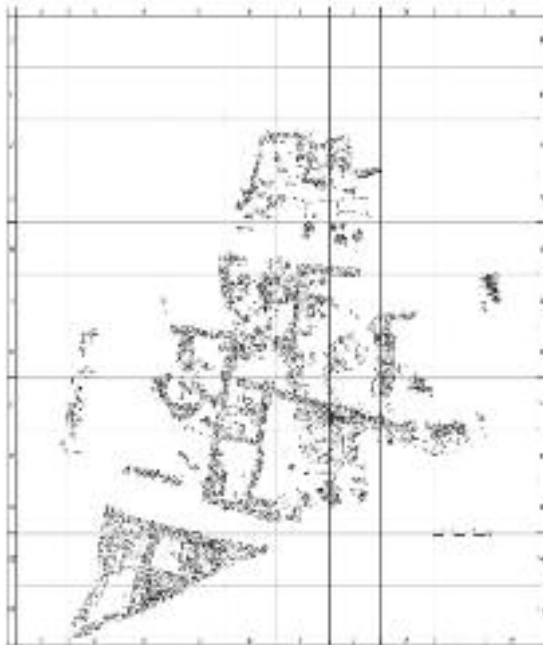


Fig. 94. Pyrgos-*Mavrorachi*. Plan showing excavated areas.



Fig. 95. Pyrgos-*Mavrorachi*. Fragmentary four-legged bowl of Red Polished ware.



Fig. 96. Erimi-*Pitharka*. Temporary support of the roof of the cave to facilitate the excavation.



Fig. 97. Erimi-*Pitharka*. Base of a probable kiln.



Fig. 98. Akrotiri-Katalymmata ton Plakoton. Floor mosaic.



Fig. 99. Souskiou-*Laona*. Aerial view of the excavation site.



Fig. 100. Souskiou-*Laona*. Fragmentary cruciform figurine.



Fig. 101. Kissonerga-*Skalia*. A circular mud plastered pit.



Fig. 102. Kissonerga-*Skalia*. A large free-standing furnace-like structure.

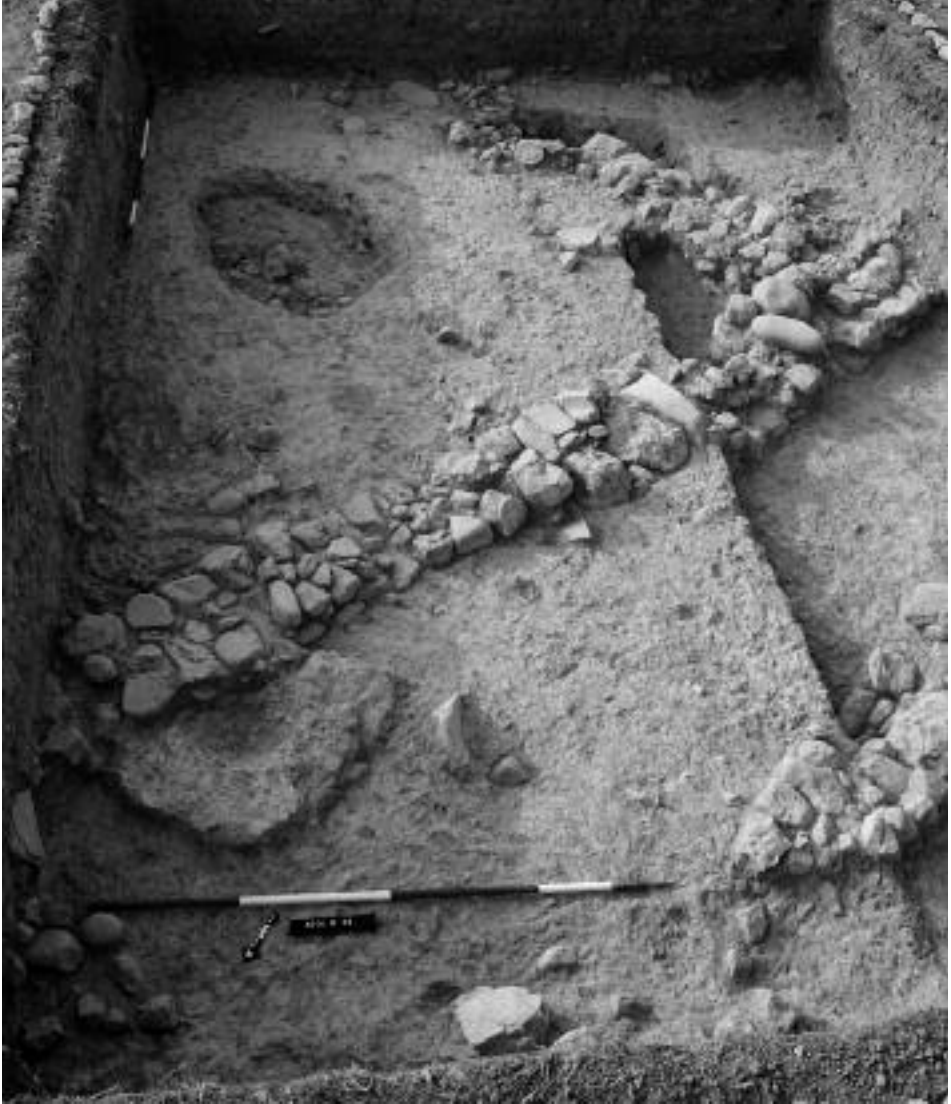


Fig. 103. Kissonerga-*Skalia*. Typical stone footings of rectilinear Bronze Age houses.





Fig. 104. Archaeological site of Kato Pafos. Sculptured bust of a painted plaster Dioskouros.



Fig. 105. Archaeological site of Kato Pafos. Fragmentary limestone naiskos.



Fig. 106. Archaeological site of Kato Pafos. Relief representation of a woman's bust in profile.



Fig. 107. Archaeological site of Kato Pafos. Fragmentary remains of the entrance portico tympanum.



Fig. 108. Kato Pafos-*Toumpallos*. The excavation.



Fig. 109. Kato Pafos-*Toumpallos*. The excavation.



Fig. 110. Kato Pafos-Toumpallos. The excavation.



Fig. 111. Kato Pafos-Toumpallos. Fragmentary spearhead.



Fig. 112. *Fabrika* Hill. Part of the fortification wall (?).



Fig. 113. *Fabrika* Hill. The excavation.



Fig. 114. *Fabrika Hill*. Seal of Gerardus, Bishop of Bologna.



Fig. 115. Eleftheria Square. Initial discovery of the original Venetian bastion.



Fig. 116. Eleftheria Square. Remnants of original Venetian bastion and the current bastion.



Fig. 117. Athienou. MLA 1947, T. 127, artefacts *in situ*.





Fig. 118. Pyrga. MLA 1943, Tomb 78. Vessels and skeletons *in situ*.



Fig. 119. Pyrga. MLA 1943, Tomb 78. Vessels *in situ*.



Fig. 120. Kalavassos-Kopetra. Aerial view of the site with the excavation trenches.



Fig. 121. Kalavassos-Kopetra. Example of the walls in the excavation.



Fig. 122. Kalavassos-Kopetra. Example of the different floors in the excavation.



Fig. 123. Kalavassos-Kopetra. Stratigraphy of the different floors in the excavation.



Fig. 124. Kissonerga-*Ammoudia*. Aerial view of the site.



Fig. 125. Kissonerga-*Ammoudia*. Pottery assemblage in one tomb.



Fig. 126. Kouklia-*Lingrin tou Digeni*. Rectangular altar at northern edge of site.



Fig. 127. Polis Chrysochou, Manolis Andronikou street. Large building in excavation.



Fig. 128. Kato Pafos, Agapetikos street. Large wall above the bedrock.



Fig. 129. Kato Pafos, Agapetikos street. Centre of the large wall.



Fig. 130. Mazotos shipwreck. During the excavation.



Fig. 131. Mazotos shipwreck. Tagging the amphorae.



Fig. 132. Mazotos shipwreck. Tagging the amphorae.





Fig. 133. Eastern Cyprus Maritime Survey. View of the shipwreck site.



Fig. 134. Eastern Cyprus Maritime Survey. Mapping and documenting the shipwreck.



Fig. 135. Eastern Cyprus Maritime Survey. Close-up of an amphora.



Fig. 136. T.7/21, 2008/II-7/1 (1:1).



Fig. 137. 2008/XII-23/1 (1:6)



Fig. 138. MLA 1978, T.108/18 (1:4).



Fig. 140. MLA 2011, no. 20 (1:3).



Fig. 139. Vavla-Metaxas, no. 11 (1:3).



Fig. 141. MLA 1945, no. 4 (1:3).



Fig. 142. MLA 1943, T.78/2 (1:3).



Fig. 143. MLA 1944, T.76/8 (1:4).



Fig. 144. MLA 1937, T.76/4 (1:5).



Fig. 145. MLA 1937, T.76/2 (1:8).



Fig. 146. MLA 2007, T.133/3 (1:3).



Fig. 147. LM 2283, T.862/17 (1:3).



Fig. 148. LM 2283, T.862/25 (1:3).



Fig. 149. LM 2283, T.862/38 (1:3).



Fig. 150. LM 2283, T.862/53 (1:3).



Fig. 151. LM 2284, T.871/47 (1:2).



Fig. 152. LM 2284, T.871/48 (1:2).



Fig. 153. LM 2284, T.871/69 (1:3).



Fig. 154. LM 2284, T.871/74 (1:2).



Fig. 155. LM 2284, T.871/7 (1:2).



Fig. 156. T.889/6 (1:3).



Fig. 157. LM 2286/3 (1:2).



a

b

Fig. 158. LM 2295, T.338/62 (1:5).



Fig. 159. LM 2258/9 (1:2).



Fig. 160. MP 3738, T.23/8 (1:3).



Fig. 161. MP 3738, T.14/2 (1:4).



Fig. 162. MP 3738, T.14/11 (1:4).



Fig. 163. MP 3738, T.11/3 (1:5).



Fig. 164. MP 3738, T.20/11 (1:3).



Fig. 165. MP 3730/2 (1:2).



Fig. 166. MP 3730/1 (1:3).



Fig. 167. MP 3730/3 (1:3).



Fig. 168. MP 3734, T.5/21 (1:2).



Fig. 169. MP 3734,  
T.5/33 (1:3).



Fig. 170. MP 3734,  
T.5/115 (1:3).



Fig. 171. MP 3734, T.5/149 (1:3).



Fig. 172. RPKM 501/14 (1:3).



Fig. 173. RPKM 501/13 (1:3).



Fig. 174. MMA 662/878 (1:3).





Fig. 175. MMA 662/835 (1:4).



Fig. 176. MMA 662/741 (1:2).



Fig. 177. MMA 662/843 (1:4).



Fig. 178. MMA 662/855 (1:4).



Fig. 179. MMA 662/847 (1:4).



Fig. 180. MMA 664/2 (1:3).



Fig. 181. MMA 671/1 (1:3).



Fig. 182. The anthropomorphic sarcophagus from T. 128, L'iperti str. (Larnaka Town).