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MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS**

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES
FOR THE YEAR
2009**

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SENIOR STAFF
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES,
AS ON 31st DECEMBER 2009

1. ADMINISTRATION:

Director: Pavlos Flourentzos (until 31st October 2009),
M.A. in Classical Archaeology and History of Art (Charles University in Prague),
Ph.D. (Charles University in Prague).

2. CURATORS OF ANTIQUITIES:

Maria Hadjicosti (Acting Director in November 2009),
M.A. in Classical Archaeology and History (Charles University in Prague), Ph.D.
(Charles University in Prague).

Marina Solomidou-Ieronymidou (Acting Director in December 2009),
D.E.U.G., Licence, Maîtrise, D.E.A. in Archaeology (Université Sorbonne-Paris IV),
Doctorat in Medieval Archaeology (Université Sorbonne-Paris I).

3. SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL OFFICERS:

Despo Pilides,
B.A. (Hons) in Archaeology (Institute of Archaeology, London), Ph.D. in Archaeology
(University College London).

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B.A. in History and Archaeology (National Capodistrian University of Athens),
Ph.D. in Byzantine Archaeology (National Capodistrian University of Athens).

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OFFICERS:

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B.A. in History and Archaeology (National Capodistrian University of Athens),
D.E.A. in Byzantine Archaeology (Université Sorbonne-Paris I).

Eftychia Zachariou-Kaila,
M.A. in Classical Archaeology and Ancient History (Westfälische Wilhelms
Universität Münster).

Evi Fiouri,
Licence and Maîtrise in Archaeology and History of Art (Université Pantheon-Sorbonne, Paris I).

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B.A. in History and Archaeology (Aristoteleion University of Thessaloniki).

Chrysanthi Kounnou,

B.A. in History and Archaeology (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens),
M.A. in Artefact Studies (University College London).

5. CONSERVATORS:

Stella Pissaridou,

B.A. in Fine Arts (Aristoteleion University of Thessaloniki), Diploma of Conservation of Paintings and Icons (Istituto per l'Arte e il Restauro, Florence), Professional Qualification Certificate for Conservation (Region of Tuscany).

Eleni Loizides,

B.Sc. (Hons) in Archaeological Conservation (University College London), M.A. (Dist.) in Conservation Studies (University of York).

Andri Meli,

B.A. in Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Art (TEI Athens).

6. CONTRACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL OFFICERS

Fryni Hadjichristophi,

D.E.U.G. Licence, Maîtrise, D.E.A., Archaeology and History of Art (Université de Rennes-Bretagne II), Doctorat in Early Christian Archaeology (Université Sorbonne-Paris IV).

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B.A. in History and Archaeology (Aristoteleion University of Thessaloniki), D.E.A. in Archaeology (Université Aix-en-Provence).

Efthymia Alphas,

B.A. in History and Archaeology (Aristoteleion University of Thessaloniki), M.A. in Archaeology and Prehistory (University of Sheffield).

Efthymios Shaftacolas,

B.A. in Anthropology and B.A. in History (Purdue University), M.Phil. in Mediterranean Archaeology (Glasgow University).

Anthi Kaldeli,

B.A. in Archaeology and History (Aristoteleion University of Thessaloniki), M.A. in Archaeology (Institute of Archaeology, University College London), Ph.D. in Archaeology (Institute of Archaeology, University College London).

Elena Stylianou,

B.Sc. in Archaeology (Bournemouth University), M.A. in Archaeology (Institute of Archaeology, University College London), Ph.D. in Archaeology (University of Liverpool).

Maria Mina,

B.A. in Archaeology (University of Southampton), M.A. in European Archaeology (University of Southampton), Ph.D. in Archaeology (Institute of Archaeology, University College London).

Manolis Mikrakis,

B.A. in Archaeology and History of Art (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens), D.Phil. in Classical Archaeology (University of Heidelberg).

Maria Makri,

B.A. in History and Archaeology (University of Cyprus), M.A. in Archaeology and Prehistory (University of Sheffield).

Margarita Kouali,

B.A. in History and Archaeology (National Capodistrian University of Athens), M.A. in Landscape Archaeology (University of Bristol).

7. CONTRACT CONSERVATORS:

Christos Christofides (as of 23rd of September, 2008),

B.Sc. in Chemistry (University of Cyprus), M.A. in the Conservation of Historic Objects (University of Durham).

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES FOR THE YEAR 2009

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 20th 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 2009 the Department of Antiquities continued to pursue its policy followed in the last several 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 Dekeleia 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.

In 2009 four contract archaeologists were hired and the necessary equipment was bought and installed for the two-year programme “Cyprus Archaeological Digitization Programme”. This programme focused on the digitisation of the monuments of Schedule A and B, as well as areas where archaeological surveys have taken place and the areas under the Department’s control (including expropriated plots), as well as 5,000 objects the Pafos District Museum acquired before 1975. The programme is co-financed by the EEA Grants (Norway) and the government of Cyprus.

In addition a project was approved by the Research Promotion Foundation of Cyprus for the digitisation of artefacts that were found during the British excavations at Egkomi (Enkomi) in 1896. According to the legislation of the time, two-thirds of these objects was obtained by the British Museum while only a third was kept in the Cyprus Museum. The material in the British Museum has already been digitised and put on the web, while the objects in Cyprus are currently being digitised in the framework of a digitisation programme funded by the Research Promotion Foundation. The aim of this programme is to identify all the material and to re-associate it with the total of finds from each tomb. This is also a pilot programme for the eventual digitisation of objects belonging to the old collections of the Cyprus Museum.

A programme that began in 2007 in cooperation with the Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology of Southern Greece for the pro-

tection, research and promotion of the cave installations at Erimi-*Pitharka* was completed this year under the Greece-Cyprus 2000–2006 cooperation (INTERREG IIIA) “Valorisation of the caves *Ellinokamara*, Kasos and Erimi-*Pitharka*, Cyprus”. Apart from this programme, the study for a small shelter to be placed above the entrance/exit of the cave was completed.

The Department of Antiquities accepted an invitation to participate in the programmes for European Territorial Cooperation between Cyprus and Greece 2007–2013, and proposed in cooperation with the Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities of Western Crete a project titled “Valorisation of selected Middle Byzantine monuments in Crete and Cyprus, with innovative methods”. In view of the forthcoming project, the Department of Antiquities, in cooperation with the Monastery of Amasgous and the Bishopric of Trimithounta prepared comprehensive studies for the restoration of the Church of Agia Marina at Kantou and the Church of Panagia at Kofinou.

The final report for the European programme “Introduction of osteological and molecular methods in Cypriot Archaeology – revival of Byzantine/Medieval Nicosia”, which was funded by the Research Promotion Foundation and carried out in cooperation with the Institute of Genetics Cyprus, the Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation and independent researchers, was submitted in 2009.

4. *Donations received by the Government from institutions and individuals*

Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Dierona	€5.000
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 Georgios, Kaminaria	€12.815
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Gennadios, Kallepeia	€5.000
Community Council of Kouklia: Restoration of the catholicon of Kouklia	€31.000

Lemesos Water Board: Restoration of the Havouza aqueduct, Agios Georgios	€3.163
Community Council of Spelia: Restoration of the olive-press, Spelia	€5.000
Archbishopric of Cyprus: Conservation of the wall-paintings of the Monastery of Agia Napa	€10.150
Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of the Monastery of Agia Napa	€40.000
Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of a monastic cell in the Monastery of Agia Napa	€1.334
Archbishopric of Cyprus: Conservation of the wall-paintings in a monastic cell at the Monastery of Agia Napa	€5.681
Bishopric of Morfou: Restoration of the Church of Agios Mnason, Potamiou	€15.000
Bishopric of Morfou: Restoration of the Church of Agios Andronikos and Agia Athanasia, Kalopanagiotis	€4.000
Bank of Cyprus (90% of retrievable interest): Restoration and conservation of the House on Axiothea street	€728
University of Cyprus: Restoration of the House on Axiothea street	€6.750
Community Council of Parasteio Avdemou: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Diakenousa, Prasteio Avdemou	€30.000
Community Council of Kallepeia: Restoration of the Church of Agios Gennadios, Moronero (Kallepeia)	€5.000
Community Council of Agios Thomas: Restoration of the Church of Agios Thomas, Lemesos	€10.000
Community Council of Koile: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Koile	€20.000
Monastery of Stavrovouni: Restoration of the Monastery of Panagia Stazousa	€57.691,98

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:

- The exhibition “Time of Heroes. Greece in the Dark Ages, 1200–800 BC”, Badisches Landesmuseum, Karlsruhe, Germany, 25 October 2008–15 February 2009.
- 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).
- The exhibition “Cipro: uno scavo di 4000 anni fa e l'archeologia sperimentale”, Museo Nazionale Etrusco Viterbo, 2 April 2009–31 May 2009.
- The exhibition “Notes of Kinyras: Music, Wine and Perfume since the 4th millennium BC and evidence from Erimi”, Cyprus Museum, 16 May 2009–5 June 2009.
- The exhibition “Views from Phlamoudhi: Celebrating the Return of Artifacts from the Excavations in the Village (1970–1973)”, Cyprus Museum, 18 June 2009–11 October 2009.
- The exhibition “Eros. From Hesiod’s Theogony to Late Antiquity”, Museum of Cycladic Art, Athens, November 2009–April 2010.

6. *Publications*

- Eleni Mantzourani, *The Excavation of the Neolithic Settlement of Kantou-Koufovounos* (in Greek).
- Despina Pilides, *George Jeffrey: His Diaries and the Ancient Monuments of Cyprus*.

7. *Use of Ancient Monuments for Cultural functions*

The *Castle of Lemesos* was used by the Limassol Folklore Society, Interact Dance Co., the Cyprus Bonded Warehousing Logistics Associ-

ation, OM Destination Management, and other private companies and individuals for various functions as well as cultural performances.

The *Castle of Kolossi* was used by Ares Publications Ltd., the Union of Cypriot Farmers, the “Friends of the Earth”, the Sovereign Bases Police Force, and other private companies and individuals for various functions as well as cultural performances.

The *Archaeological site of Amathous* was used by the Community Council of Agios Tychon, Tetraktys Films, Intership Navigation Ltd., and other private companies and individuals for various functions as well as cultural performances.

The *Ancient Theatre of Kourion* was used by the Cypriot Organisation of Youth Centres, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Pythagoras School Ltd., the Louis Tourist Agency, the Cultural Services of the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Amathus Hotel, the Limassol Spiritual Society, Roll Out Vision, Papadopoulos & Schinis Ltd., Analogio Productions Ltd., the N. Neofytou Theatrical Institute, the University of Cyprus, Creative Tours, 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 theatrical group “Skala”, the N. Neofytou Theatrical Institute, the Pafos Theatrical Institute, the Cyprus Centre for International Theatre Institute and other private companies and individuals for various functions as well as cultural performances.

The *Castle of Pafos* was used by Arena DMC & Sports Division, the Municipality of Pafos, the Cultural Services of the Ministry of Education and Culture, Alpha Bank, the Board of Benevolence District, B.M.S. Dance Studio, the Cyprus Scouts Organisation, the Cultural Association of Kato Pafos and other private companies and individuals for various functions as well as cultural performances.

The *Kouklia Mansion* was used by A.L. Mantovani & Sons Ltd., the Community Council of Kouklia, the Philharmonic Society of Limassol, the Pharos Trust, Aphrodite Coordination, C.P.C. Events, Intercontinental Aphrodite Hills, 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 American Mission of Lycoming College at Idalion Lower City, directed by Dr Pamela Gaber.
- i) The French Mission of the University of Avignon on Fabrika Hill, Nea Pafos, directed by Dr Claire Balandier.
- j) The Polish Mission at Kato Pafos, directed by Prof. Henryk Meyza.
- k) The Italian Mission of the University of Catania at Nea Pafos-*Toumpallos*, directed by Prof. Filippo Giudice.
- l) The Georgian Mission at the Monastery of Panagia Chryso-*gialiotissa* in Gialia, Pafos, directed by Dr David Mindovashrili.
- m) 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.
- n) The joint American Mission of the Universities of North Dakota, Indiana and Messiah College at *Pyla-Koutsopetria*, directed by Prof. William Caraher.
- o) 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 2009 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.

Particular emphasis was placed this year on the restoration of ecclesiastical monuments in cooperation with the Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation and certain Church Committees, as well as of houses of traditional architecture and pre-industrial installations. The regular cleaning and periodical conservation of the archaeological sites, medieval

monuments and mosques in Larnaka and Pafos continued, of which the work on the latter is carried out by the Department of Antiquities in cooperation with the Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties (EVKAF).

Restoration and conservation was also carried out on four out of the ten churches included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Conservation of woodcarvings and wall-paintings was also carried out, not only in the churches of UNESCO but also in others throughout Cyprus.

10. Museums

In 2009, special emphasis was placed on the ways in which the running of museums could be improved and how they could be upgraded. Building programmes were prepared for the expansion and upgrading of existing museums. A revised building programme for the new Cyprus Museum was prepared and procedures were set into motion for an International Architectural Competition. The installation and upgrading of security systems in all museums was completed.

I. *Cyprus Museum, Lefkosia*: The lavatories in the Cyprus Museum underwent remodelling and their renovation was completed (Figs 2–5). Studies were undertaken for the improvement of the lighting in the gardens and in Room XIII, as well as for the renovation of the museum shop. The electronic cataloguing of the private collections and of the exhibits in the Cyprus Museum was completed. A certain area of the storerooms was renovated for researchers and the renovation of the Ceramics Laboratory began.

II. *Local Museum of Ancient Idalion, Dali*: The parking area of the Museum was completed and another section of the path leading to the archaeological site was constructed.

III. *Ethnological Museum, House of Hadjigeorgakis Kornesios, Lefkosia*: Part of the building was renovated and improvements to the exhibition were made.

IV. *Local Rural Museum, Fikardou*: Conservation of the houses was carried out and the woodwork was treated with insecticide.

V. *Larnaka District Museum*: General renovation work was carried out to the exterior of the building and plans were made for the improvement of the exhibition and the creation of a new room for the sar-

cophagi. Special attention was given for the conservation of the sarcophagi recently discovered in the necropolis of Kition.

VI. *Museum of Traditional Embroidery and Silver-making, Lefkara*: Significant improvements were made on the roofs of the building and the masonry.

VII. *Local Museum of Kato Drys*: The building was renovated and improvements were made in the exhibition area. The installation of security and fire-alarm systems was also completed.

VIII. *Lemesos District Museum*: Significant restoration work was undertaken in the outdoor area opposite the main entrance of the Museum. A building programme was prepared and the study for the re-exhibition of the Museum was completed.

IX. *Cyprus Medieval Museum, Lemesos Castle*: Work was carried out on the roof of the castle for the safety of visitors and new informative material was prepared.

X. *Local Museum of Kourion, Episkopi*: The exterior of the building was renovated and the exhibition areas were painted. The display cases were mended and improvement work was carried out in the kitchen, the hygiene facilities and the rooms of the dig house.

XI. *Pafos District Museum*: The entrance to the museum was renovated, the floor of the first exhibition room was restored and a mosaic was moved from the courtyard of the museum. The digital cataloguing of the exhibits was completed; a building programme for the expansion of the building and the re-exhibition of the objects was prepared.

XII. *Museum of Folk Art, Geroskipou*: Conservation was carried out on the wooden carriages which were placed under a wooden shelter. The broken pithos jars were mended and also placed under a shelter. Conservation was also carried out to the copper-smithy, the silk workshop and the cotton workshop.

XIII. *Local Museum of Palaipafos, Kouklia*: Planning for the re-exhibition of the ground floor of the museum, where a screen was installed for a documentary on the archaeological site of Palaipafos, was carried out.

XIV. *Local Museum at Marion-Arsinoe, Polis Chrysochou*: The installation of air-conditioning units in the museum was completed and a study was prepared for the renovation of the building. A Ceramics

Laboratory was also set up for the conservation of finds from the area of Polis Chrysochou.

11. *Visitors to Museums and Ancient Monuments*

The total number of visitors to the Ancient Monuments and Museums in 2009 was 903,617 showing a decrease of 23.44% in comparison to the total number of visitors during 2008.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE/MUSEUM	VISITORS	
	2008	2009
1. Mosaics at Kato Pafos	248,709	228,213
2. Kourion Archaeological Site	244,757	242,871
3. “Tombs of the Kings”, Kato Pafos	177,872	166,201
4. Cyprus Museum, Lefkosia	50,392	67,507
5. Kolossi Castle	72,676	45,474

12. *Library*

The collections of the Library were enriched this year with 228 new volumes (monographs and series), out of which 112 were purchased, 80 were acquired through exchange programmes and 36 were donated. The subscriptions to 220 periodicals were renewed and co-operation with 118 institutions, organisations and universities continued with exchange programmes. The cataloguing of the books for the Library Database continued. The Library was used this year by 330 researchers as well as the staff of the Department of Antiquities.

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 attended the opening of the Exhibition “History Lost” at the European Parliament Building in Brussels, 9–11 February. He participated in a conference on Kourion with a paper titled “The Ancient Kourion Area: The Pennsylvania Museum’s Legacy and recent research in Cyprus” at the University Museum of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 27–29 March.

He gave a lecture at the University of Pisa in Italy and participated in a conference on the antiquities in the Kouris Valley, 25 April–2 May. In cooperation with Dr. Maria Louisa Vitobello of the European Jewellery Technology Network, he presented a paper on gold artefacts at a conference organised by the Louvre, 11–13 May.

The Curator of Antiquities Dr Maria Hadjicosti attended the meeting of the Expert Group on “Mobility of Collections” organised by the E.C. Directorate-General for Education and Culture, in Brussels, 4–6 February. She also presented a paper titled “The Looting and Trafficking of Cypriot Antiquities and the efforts made to repatriate them” at the Conference “Trafficking in Stolen Artworks, organised by CEPOL in Lefkosia, 13–19 March.

The Curator of Antiquities Dr Marina Solomidou-Ieronymidou gave a lecture on the medieval sugar mills of Cyprus at a seminar organised by the C.T.O. for licenced Guides at the Hilton Park in Lefkosia, 29 January. She attended the Second Informal Drafting Meeting of the Bureau of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict, Hague Convention, Second Protocol (1999), in Helsinki, 5–6 February. She participated in a conference on Kourion with a paper titled “The archaeological excavations of the medieval sugar mills at Episkopi-*Seragia* and Kolossi and the production of sugar in Medieval Cyprus” at the University Museum of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 27–29 March. She attended the Periodic Reporting Focal Points Meeting for the European Mediterranean sub-region, in Tomar, Portugal, 8–9 May. She attended the Fourth Meeting of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict, Hague Convention, Second Protocol (1999), in Paris, 26–29 May. She participated in the Eighth Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict, and in the Third Meeting of the Parties to the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict, at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, 23–25 November.

The Senior Archaeological Officer Dr Despo Pilides participated in the 27th CAARI Archaeological Workshop, which is organised annually in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities, with a paper on the Digitisation Project of the artefacts from the Enkomi tombs (British

excavations), on 20 June. She participated in the International Conference *Chypre à l'époque hellénistique et impériale : recherches récentes et nouvelles découvertes* with a paper titled "Evidence of the Hellenistic period in Nicosia: The settlement at the site of Agios Georgios and the cemetery of Agii Omologites" in Paris, 25–26 September. She gave a paper at the Conference organised by the Archaeological Research Unit, *Eastern Mediterranean Metallurgy and Metalwork in the 2nd MBC in honour of J.D. Muhly*, titled "Reconstructing the Enkomi Tombs (British excavations): an instructive exercise" in Nicosia, 9–10 October. She presented a paper on the Cyprus Museum at the Workshop organised by the University of Cyprus, School of Architecture, 24 October. She gave a lecture at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, Canada titled "Recent Research in Cyprus", in the framework of a workshop on Cyprus, 5 December. She was the Chair of the Committee on Common Assessment Framework, a member of the Committee on Mobility of Collections and a member of the Committee "Sense of Place" for the Airports of Larnaka and Pafos.

The Archaeological Officer Dr Eustathios Raptou was invited to give a lecture titled "Painted tombs of Roman Pafos" at the Association of English Archaeologists in Pafos, 28 January. He participated in a Conference organised by the Bishopric of Tylliria *Τηλλυρία: Μνήμες, Ιστορία και Αρχαιολογία*, with a paper titled "Ancient sanctuaries and worship in the area of Tylliria" (in Greek), 4–5 April. He participated in the 27th CAARI Archaeological Workshop, which is organised annually in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities, with a paper titled "The Archaic and Classical Sanctuary at Lingrin tou Digeni (Rantidi Forest)" in Nicosia, June. He participated in the International Conference *Chypre à l'époque hellénistique et impériale: recherches récentes et nouvelles découvertes* with a paper titled "Nouvelles pratiques funéraires à Paphos hellénistique et romaine" in Paris, 25–26 September.

The Archaeological Officer Dr Giorgos Georgiou participated in a Workshop on the archaeological and natural wealth of the areas Mammari and Deneia with a paper titled "The archaeological wealth in the area of Deneia" (in Greek) at Mammari, 3 June. He attended the International Conference *Chypre à l'époque hellénistique et impériale: recherches récentes et nouvelles découvertes*, with a paper titled

“Three stone sarcophagi from a Cypro-Classical tomb at Kition” in Paris, 25–26 September.

The Archaeological Officer Eftychia Zachariou-Kaila attended the International Conference *Chypre à l'époque hellénistique et impériale: recherches récentes et nouvelles découvertes* and presented a paper titled “Personal grooming: Metal objects from Roman Cyprus” in Paris, 25–26 September. She was invited to give a lecture titled “Grooming and adornment of the body in the Roman period in Cyprus (in Greek)” at the Archaeological Research Unit, University of Cyprus, as part of their series of Public Lectures, in Lefkosia, 7 December.

The Archaeological Officer Chrysanthi Kounnou participated in the workshop organized within the framework of the STACHEM programme (Science and Technology for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage in the Eastern Mediterranean), with a paper titled “Digitization Programmes of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus”, in Paestum, Italy, 20 November.

The Conservator Eleni Loizides gave a lecture titled “Archaeological Site Conservation: The Role of the Tourist Guide” as part of a training programme ‘Hands on Tourist Guide Training and Train the Trainer Course’, organized by the Centre for Life Long Learning, Assessment and Development of the University of Cyprus in cooperation with the World Federation of Tourist Guide Associations and the Cyprus Tourist Guides Association, in Nicosia, 15 June. She participated in a Regional Seminar on Underwater Heritage and gave a paper on “The Conservation of Underwater Heritage in Cyprus: Current and Future Challenges” at the International Centre for Underwater Archaeology, in Zadar, Croatia, 1–4 October. She attended the International Conference *Conservazione e Restauro del Mosaico Antico e Contemporaneo* with a paper on “Documentation as Conservation Strategy: The Case of Nea Paphos, Cyprus”, in Ravenna, Italy, 22–24 October. She took part in the Panhellenic Guides Convention and spoke on “The Role of the Guide in the Conservation and Preservation of Archaeological Sites and Historical Buildings” (in Greek), in Lemesos, 25 November. She participated in the 1st STACHEM regional workshop on Infrastructures for Underwater Archaeology at the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research with a paper titled “Future Plans for the Conservation of

Underwater Heritage in Cyprus”, in Athens, 1 December. She was invited to give a lecture titled “The preservation of monuments after conservation” at the Archaeological Research Unit, University of Cyprus, as part of the 32nd series of Public Lectures, in Lefkosia, 7 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, Church of Agios Kassianos. – Conservation work was carried out in certain parts of the church, especially the *iliakos* (por-tico) on the west side of the church proper and in the area of the *Holy Bema*, to deal with the problem of humidity.

Lefkosia, Church of Agios Antonios (Figs 6–7). – The conservation and restoration of the bell-tower was completed.

Lefkosia, Church of Agios Savvas. – The conservation and restoration of the bell-tower was completed.

Flasou, Church of Agios Georgios Lamproforos. – A pavement was constructed along the perimeter of the church.

Kalopanagiotis, Monastery of Agios Ioannis Lampadistis. – Work was carried out this year to improve the surrounding area of the Monastery (inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List), especially on the northwestern side. Access to the church was improved with the construction of stone steps and provisions were made for the access of persons with disabilities. Conservation was also carried out on the exterior pavement and all the wooden sections of the monastery.

Kampia, Church of Agios Georgios. – The conservation and completion of the churchyard wall was carried out this year.

Korakou, Church of Panagia (Figs 8–9). – The Church of Panagia was restored to its original type as a timber-roofed church. Due to the previous interventions carried out to the roof, it was in such a poor state that it had to be completely rebuilt.

Lagoudera, Monastery of Panagia tou Araka. – The Monastery of Panagia tou Araka is inscribed in the UNESCO World Her-

itage List. Partial conservation was carried out this year to the west section of the timber roof of the northern wing of the cells.

Lazania, Monastery of Machairas. – Restoration work of the Greek marble floors of the portico (*iliakos*) of the monastic buildings (dated to the end of the 19th century) at the Monastery of Machairas continued.

Linou, Church of Agia Marina (Figs 10–11). – Following the completion of the conservation and restoration of the church, a new timber shelter was constructed on the west side.

Moutoullas, Church of Panagia. – Restoration work was carried out on the surrounding area of the Church of Panagia, which is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. New protective wooden fencing was installed and underground installation of the electricity supply was carried out.

Pedoulas, Church of Archangelos Michail (Figs 12–13). – This is one of the most important timber-roofed painted churches of the Troodos region, also inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Partial conservation of the timber roof was carried out this year; it was also cleaned and the ceramic tiles were put back into place. The monument's surrounding area was improved with the installation of protective wooden fencing on the north side of the yard.

Polystypos, Church of Apostolos Andreas. – Conservation was carried out on the timber roof of the Church of Apostolos Andreas.

Temvria, Church of Timios Stavros (Figs 14–15). – The Church of Timios Stavros in Temvria is a single-aisled timber-roofed church of the 18th century. Restoration of the church was completed this year with the conservation of the interior and exterior masonry, the laying of a new floor of gypsum marble slabs and the installation of windows.

LARNAKA DISTRICT

Larnaka, Kepir Mosque. – Conservation of this mosque continued with the grouting of the exterior masonry on the south and east sides. (Government contribution: €46.937).

Agios Theodoros, Church of Agios Athanasios Pentaschoinitis. – The ruins of this church were cleaned of vegetation.

Kiti, Church of Panagia Aggeloktisti (Figs 16–19). – The systematic conservation and restoration of the Church of Panagia Aggeloktisti began in September. During conservation work that had been carried out on the church in 1959, the entire surface of the interior masonry had been plastered with a strong and thick layer of cement. The primary goal this year was to remove all the later plaster and to carry out conservation of the masonry. At about the same time (in the 1960s), the wooden gallery located in the west part of the church was replaced by another of reinforced concrete. As this recent intervention was adversely affecting the stability of the building, it was removed and a new one of wood will be constructed to replace it. (Government contribution: €48.337,52).

Kivisili, Church of Panagia. – Construction of the bell-tower began as well as conservation of the exterior masonry.

Pyrga, Church of Panagia Stazousa (Figs 20–23). – Conservation and restoration of both rooms in the northwest wing was completed. New roofs were placed over the rooms, the interior and exterior masonry was grouted and a new floor of gypsum marble slabs was laid.

Tersefanou, Church of Agios Andronikos and Agia Athanasia. – The roof of the church was covered with insulating material to protect against rainwater.

Xylotympou, Church of Agios Vasileios (Figs 24–27). – The Church of Agios Vasileios is a small single-aisled vaulted building that dates to the 12th century. It is located approximately 2km west of the village of Xylotympou, which is located in the area British Base of Dekeleia. Conservation and restoration of the church was completed this year with the grouting of the interior and exterior masonry and the laying of a new floor of Cypriot marble.

LEMESOS DISTRICT

- Agios Thomas, Church of Agios Thomas* (Figs 28–31). – At approximately 1km west of the Turkish-Cypriot village of Agios Thomas is the ruined church of the same saint. It seems that the village was named after this very church. The building was in very poor condition and only the south wall and the apse of the *Holy Bema* were preserved in a relatively good condition. This is a small vaulted church, which has traces of wall-paintings on the conch of the *Holy Bema*. During the work carried out this year, the accumulated earth on the north, west and east sides was removed, revealing the foundations of the south and west walls and part of the original floor. The interior and exterior masonry of the church was consolidated. (Government contribution: €19.911,54).
- Arakapas, Church of Panagia Iamatiki* (Figs 32–33). – The timber-roofed church of Panagia Iamatiki is located on the eastern borders of the village. Important wall-paintings of the italo-byzantine school dating to the 16th century are preserved. Conservation was carried out this year on the west section of the timber roof which suffered from the natural decay of its wooden parts. (Government contribution: €24.500,50).
- Dierona, Church of Archangelos Michail*. – This church is located about 500m to the NE of the village and was built within the cemetery. In the 19th century, the vaulted church was extended to the west and was covered by a sloping roof with tiles of Byzantine type. The conservation and restoration of the church continued this year with the rebuilding of the north and west walls. (Government contribution: €81.542,09).
- Fasoula, Church of Agios Georgios* (Figs 34–37). – The ruined Church of Agios Georgios is located approximately 3km west of the village. Prior to conservation it was in very poor condition due to wild vegetation and trees that destroyed part of the masonry. Work began this year with the cleaning of the interior and exterior of the church and the conservation of the masonry. The tree roots were all cut away from the masonry, revealing that the church belongs to the architec-

tural type of vaulted churches. As a result of the work undertaken the west narthex came to light as well as abutting auxiliary rooms to the north and it became apparent that the church had two architectural phases. It is possible that the church was used either as a refuge for monks or shepherds of the area as was customary at least during the Ottoman period. Conservation will continue next year. (Government contribution: €16.012,53).

Kaminaria, Church of Agios Georgios. – The Church of Agios Georgios is located in the centre of the village and is a large three-aisled building that was originally timber-roofed according to the standard architectural type of timber-roofed churches found throughout the Troodos mountains. The roof is supported by two built arches. The initial phase of the church can be dated to the 18th century while the second phase, dating to the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, comprises the expansion of the church to the west for the construction of a wooden gallery and the conversion of the timber roof from a double roof with hooked tiles to a plain saddleback roof with “French” tiles. The conservation of the exterior masonry of the church began this year. (Government contribution: €52.193,03).

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 one of the timber-roofed churches of the Troodos region. The conservation of the wood-carved iconostasis was completed this year. (Government contribution: €20.507).

Monagri, Monastery of Panagia Amasgou (Figs 38–39). – The monastic church of the Monastery of Panagia Amasgou is decorated on the interior with wall-paintings dating to the 12th, 13th, 14th and 16th century. Humidity problems had arisen following the rise of the ground level of the interior yard. To deal with this issue, it was necessary to carry out an investigation of the foundation of the church to determine the actual ground level of the interior yard. After digging test trenches, it was revealed that the ground level began at

0.10m to the west and reached 0.50m at the apse of the *Holy Bema*. It was therefore deemed necessary to remove the recent landfill throughout the yard and to lay a pavement. The two wooden pillars that supported the church roof on the east side were also replaced. (Government contribution: €50.530,32).

Omodos, Monastery of Timios Stavros. – Improvement work was carried out in the ground-floor rooms of the northwest wing of the monastery as this area will be used to house the monastery's icon repository. (Government contribution: €3.059,68).

Paramali, Church of Agios Georgios (Figs 40–43). – The Church of Agios Georgios is located approximately 1km to the west of Paramali village on the south side of the old Lemesos-Pafos highway. It is a semi-ruined church whose roof has collapsed and is in a very poor state of preservation. It belongs to the combined architectural type of inscribed cross-in-square church with a dome. This year, interior and exterior cleaning of the church took place and the entire masonry was grouted, while minor completions were made where deemed necessary for stability issues. (Government contribution: €30.431,44).

Prasteio Avdemou, Church of Panagia Diakenousa. – This church is located on the southwestern borders of the village. Landscaping of the surrounding area was carried out this year, and toilet facilities and a kiosk were constructed on the south side of the yard. (Government contribution: €64.943,03).

AMMOCHOSTOS DISTRICT

Agia Napa, Monastery (Figs 44–45). – Large-scale conservation and restoration of the monastic cells in the north and east wings of the Monastery of Agia Napa continued. The primary goal this year was for the removal of the later cement plaster and the grouting of the interior masonry. The removal of the modern floor of the cells also began, under which the substratum of the original floor was discovered. Both wings of

the monastic cells will be used as a Museum of Ecclesiastical Art by the Bishopric of Constantia and Ammochostos, and therefore a museological study will be carried out. (Restoration of church – Government contribution: €145.936. Restoration of wall-paintings – Government contribution: €38.868,66).

PAFOS DISTRICT

Pafos, Church (Mosque) of Agia Sofia (Figs 46–47). – The conservation and restoration of this mosque in the Moutallos area continued this year. It was initially a Christian church but was converted into a Muslim mosque during the Ottoman period after 1570. The grouting of the interior and exterior masonry was completed this year and conservation of part of the yard wall was carried out. The modern shelter located on the west façade of the monument and the dilapidated auxiliary buildings on the south side of the yard were demolished.

Drousia, Monastery of Agios Georgios tou Nikoxyliti (Figs 48–49). – The Monastery of Agios Georgios tou Nikoxyliti is located 4km to the southeast of Drousia village in an area with abundant olive and carob trees. Of the monastic buildings, only the church is preserved in very good condition in contrast to a section of the north, south, west and east wings of the cells. The north wing consists of a long narrow ruined room and three cells with many modern alterations. There is also a large square room with a central vault, its entrance located in the interior yard of the monastery. The ruins were cleaned this year and the walls were completed according to the original foundations. The modern roof of reinforced concrete was then removed from the existing rooms and new roofs were built with wooden beams. The entire interior and exterior masonry of the north wing was grouted, and all the trees and bushes were cut away from the north exterior side of the rooms. The accumulated earth in the interior yard was removed to reveal the original ground level of the yard which was 0.50m lower. (Government contribution: €96.722,89).

Gialia, Monastery of Panagia Chrysogialiotissa (Figs 50–51). – To the south of the village of Gialia in the forests of Pafos are the ruins of the Monastery of Panagia Chrysogialiotissa, which have been under excavation the last three years by the Georgian Archaeological Mission of the Ministry of Culture of Georgia. During the excavations a large subterranean cistern was discovered on the south side of the monastic church. Due to its poor condition, part of the south wall had caved in and it was, therefore, rebuilt using the same materials.

Moronero, Church of Agios Gennadios (Figs 52–53). – The Church of Agios Gennadios is located in the presently abandoned Turkish-Cypriot village of Moronero at approximately 3km to the north of Episkopi village. It is situated on the eastern borders of the village and is in a very poor state of preservation since wild vegetation has destroyed part of the *Holy Bema*. The church is of the single-aisled vaulted type but the vault has mostly collapsed on the east side. The west part of the church has also been covered by dirt up till the springing vault. Work this year primarily focused on the area of the *Holy Bema*. A large tree necessitated the demolition of a large part of the conch of the *Holy Bema* as its roots pervaded the masonry and thus a large part of the masonry had to be knocked down so as to remove the roots – the masonry was then rebuilt. Accumulated earth was removed from the north and west sides and the interior and exterior masonry was grouted. Conservation and restoration of the vault was also carried out by supporting and consolidating it. (Government contribution: €32.922).

Polemi, Church of Panagia Chryseleousa (Figs 54–55). – Conservation and restoration of the older church of Panagia Chryseleousa which abuts the north side of the recent church was completed this year. Work had begun in 2008 and was completed in 2009. Conservation of the conch of the *Holy Bema* was completed with the replacing of the worn stones of the masonry. (Government contribution: €23.030,64).

B. MONUMENTS OF TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE

LEFKOSIA DISTRICT

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

Small-scale building work was completed on the building. Cracks on the mud brick were filled in.

Lefkosia, House on Axiothea Street. – This year's conservation work involved the completion of the conservation of the wooden elements found on the interior surfaces of the windows and doors and on the kiosk. The wood was treated with a special wood preservative. On the façade, the damaged plaster was removed and a new layer of a more water-resistant lime mortar was applied. The cracks on the façade overlooking Anastasia Toufexi street were sealed and the gutters were fixed. The following parts of the monument were painted: on the ground floor, the north interior wall surface, the north room-kitchen interior wall surface, the *iliakos*' walls and façades on the first floor. The external electrical wiring that was placed on the *iliakos*' roof beams in order to cover the needs of the cultural events, were covered with a special covering in the colour of wood. (Government contribution: €29.556).

Lefkosia, Turkish Cypriot building (shop) on plot 164, on Ammochostou Street. – This year's work on the monument were limited to the conservation and restoration of its façades, within the framework of the restoration of façades for the Taht el Khale area regeneration project, funded by the European Union.

The conservation of the façades included the following works: Removal of the old plaster, cleaning, conservation and consolidation of the masonry, conservation and repair of the stone frames of the openings, construction and installation of new doors and windows. Also, the ends of the roof (*karkania*) were restored with the placement of new gypsum slabs. On the exterior, the walls were plastered with lime mortar. It was decided that the shelter along the northern side, which exists on the cadastral map, would not be

reconstructed due to the lack of adequate data but also for functional reasons (it would hinder the circulation of traffic).

Lefkosia, House on Solonos Street, plot 28. – Conservation and restoration work began on this 20th century house this year. It seems that initially this house and the adjoining house on plot 29 used to be one single house which, at some point in time, was separated into two houses, a usual development in the old town of Lefkosia. The building consists of two rooms, an arched entrance, a spacious hall and a small garden which, according to the topographic map, was initially a room which at some point collapsed or was demolished so as to create an outdoor space. The topographic map also shows that initially there was a covered *iliakos* that was later destroyed. On the second floor there is a spacious hall and two rooms. The façade has a characteristic arched entrance framed with carved stone and a small wooden balcony.

The building was abandoned for many years and therefore its walls, roof and floors were extensively damaged. The western wall, constructed with the *dolma* technique, and part of the mudbrick garden wall, had collapsed.

The first phase of the works involved the removal of all the accumulated debris and the corrugated iron that covered the garden area. A wall on the second floor, as well as the walls in the ground floor's western room, all constructed with the *dolma* technique, were removed due to the extensive damage they had suffered. The mezzanine was removed and the ground floor tiles as well as the preserved encaustic tiles were stored in order to be refitted at a later stage. The roof, the plastering and the embrasures were all removed. The masonry was then repaired and in the western part, a new wall was built with the *dolma* technique, in the place of the initial one which had been demolished. A second support wall, constructed with the *dolma* technique, was attached to the south wall of the hall. The floor of the ground floor was dug and the building's foundations were reinforced and a

slab of reinforced concrete was laid out. The decorative tiles that are characteristic of early 20th century urban houses were laid out on the floor of the entrance and of the hall whilst coloured concrete was used on the corridor floor. The more recent tiles were removed from the staircase and large stone slabs were placed. The mezzanine was rebuilt with wooden beams, reeds or planks, depending on the initial technique and concrete slabs, insulation material and gypsum marble slabs on the first floor. The roof was also renovated with wooden beams, reeds, insulation material and roof tiles. The balcony floor was reconstructed with wooden boards. The stone frames of the openings were repaired and cleaned. In the west room of the ground floor the west and the south walls, as well as the corridor along the south part of the room, were nullified and the room extended up to the garden wall. Metal beams were installed in order to give support to a transparent addition to the west and the south of the room, which needed to become larger due to functional requirements. The room that once stood in the garden was not rebuilt so that the garden could be maintained as a source of fresh air and light in the house. A metal staircase was installed on the north garden wall in order to provide access to the first floor from outside. A number of decayed lintels were replaced and the building was plastered with gypsum internally and with lime mortar externally. The construction of wooden doors and windows began.

Lefkosia, House on Solonos Street, plot 29. – Restoration work began on this house, which was last restored 15 years ago. During this year's work the roof was removed and reconstructed with wooden beams, reeds, insulation material and tiles. The modern coating, comprised of stone slabs, was removed from the external surface of the southern wall and from the ground floor interior wall surfaces. The plaster was removed from the façade and the south side, and the surfaces were replastered with lime mortar. On the west wall the door leading to the garden was restored. The door had been sealed and turned into a cupboard at some later

period. A new kitchen was made and a new electricity and plumbing supply was installed.

Agios Ioannis Malountas, House of S. Perdikis, plots 65 and 54 (Figs 56–61). – Conservation and restoration work on the building continued and was completed this year. The building is a very interesting sample of the rural architecture of the plains, with a large garden closed off by a surrounding wall and the adjacent rooms at the rear of the garden area.

During this year's work the dilapidated garden wall was restored: its stone foundation was repaired and grouted and mudbrick was added and plastered with mud and straw. The old plank door was installed in its original position. The garden was cleared from the debris, revealing the original floor surface of river stones, which was restored. The roofed veranda (*iliakos*) in front of the large room (*dichoro*) was also restored: below the concrete floor the remains of a pebbled surface were revealed, which were restored. In the large room, the concrete floor was also removed and the ground was dug to a depth of 30cm. The remains of the initial pebble floor were revealed. Due to the difference in levels between the floor of the roofed veranda to that of the room, a new pebble surface was laid at the same level with the most recent cement floor. Part of the old floor was preserved beneath a glass surface as a sample of the original floor. In the nearby long room (*makrynari*) (new kitchen), the cement floor was removed and the original pebble floor surface was revealed and restored. The existing pebble floor surface was also restored in the cellar. The electrical and plumbing supply, kitchen cupboards and working surfaces were installed and the bathroom was equipped. The old windows and door of the large room were conserved and painted blue, according to their initial colouring. (Government contribution: €17.156).

Akaki, Hotzia Mill, plot 551 (Figs 62–67). – Restoration work began this year on the large exterior water-wheel that used to put the mill stones in motion. The work was carried out by the Department of Antiquities' carpenters under the supervision

of a conservator from the Department. The upright water wheel belongs to a type called '*roman type*' because it was used throughout the Roman world. It is an extremely rare type in Cyprus, since the horizontal-wheeled mill was much more common. In this type of water mill, the water falls from the adduction channel situated above the wheel, inside the wooden panels of the wheel and is emptied as a result of its circular movement. In this way, the weight of the water causes the wheel to accelerate. The transfer of the movement from the water wheel to the mechanism was achieved through the use of a system of axes and gears that are visible from within the mill.

Initially, the state of preservation of the water-wheel was assessed as well as the problems that needed to be addressed. Both the wooden and the metal parts of the construction showed signs of wear and alterations. Some parts were found to be completely destroyed, such as many of the wings and two of the axes that supported the external and the internal ring. Thus the entire installation had become incredibly fragile. The water-wheel had moved from its vertical position and its upper part was leaning on the wall. However, the main problem was the condition of many of the wooden parts, which showed signs of serious decay and their restoration would have been an extremely difficult task. If new wood were to be added to the fragmentary and decayed parts, it would most likely cause breakage and would not necessarily provide adequate support. On the other hand, a simple conservation of the water-wheel in its existing condition would not render it more traceable to the visitors. Following an in-depth inspection of the wooden parts, it was decided to fully reconstruct the very worn parts that could not be fixed or were completely missing. The parts with missing pieces that were in a fairly good condition were completed.

Within the above framework the work proceeded as follows: The area around the water-wheel was cleared of debris; the water-wheel was moved to its original vertical

position, thus freeing the central metal axis; the missing or heavily worn wings were reconstructed; two new wooden axes were installed, replacing those missing, in order to support the water-wheel. One wooden axis that was only half-preserved was reconstructed. Its metal components (metal lamina, bolts, screws etc.) were reconstructed by a freelance ironmonger, according to the original ones.

Alethinou, house on plot 1014 (Figs 68–71). – This year the restoration work on this house, which will be used as the Offices of the Community Council and village medical centre, was completed. The construction of the floor with gypsum marble tiles on the ground floor was also completed. Straw and mud plastering was applied on the exterior walls and lime plaster was used for the interior walls. New plank doors were constructed and installed on the northern façade (ground floor). A modern metal railing was installed on the roof of the north side, as well as a slightly tilted wooden platform for people with disabilities. The new staircase which leads from the ground floor of the northern wing to the roof was also reconstructed. Sanitary equipment was installed in the lavatories and the electrical installation was completed.

Dali, water-mill in Agridia area. – Work continued on the water-mill this year. According to the information provided by the village elders as well as on-site observations, the water-mill was the property of a rich Turkish-Cypriot landowner, Jamal Bey, who lived in a mansion (*konak*), situated around 200m to the SW of the water-mill. The mansion had a large orchard that was irrigated by the same channel which fed water to the nearby mill. Jamal Bey, who died sometime in the 1940's, had one daughter called Fatma and an adopted son called Tkekkes. The work at the mill was conducted by two employees of Jamal Bey, called Koutsopanaes from Potamia and Xiouros, a Turkish-Cypriot. The water-mill was functioning up until approximately 1950. During the 40's and 50's two other flour-mills were in operation at Dali village. Also, a small house close to the water tower was

used by Fatma, daughter of Jamal Bey, as a holiday home. The lawful owners of the mill are the descendants of Jamal Bey, EVKAF (which owns plot 78 (cistern) since 1987) and a Greek-Cypriot.

Provision of water: According to the villagers, the water was directed to the mill via an underground channel (chain-of-wells) which had a SW to NE direction. Approximately 450m from the cistern, the underground channel continued as a surface channel which passed through the orchard of Jamal Bey's house and continued in a NE direction towards the cistern. To the NW of the cistern, a channel is still preserved that used to direct the water to the water tower.

Channelling of the water to the mill: The remains of two channels in the cistern area demonstrate that one of the channels, which is found on the upper part of the western wall of the cistern, must have channelled water to the fields to the west. On the eastern wall of the cistern there is an opening for the emptying of water. From there, a second earthen channel began with a north direction, which after 50m forked out towards two other channels: one with a western direction, and the other with a northern direction, part of which is partially preserved and is made of stone. According to the villager's description, a large part of the channel was stone-built and covered with stone slabs. Just outside the area of the water-wheel part of the stone-built channel was uncovered covering a distance of 3m. This channel directed the water which seeped out of the underground area of the water-wheel through an arched opening and into the fields to the north of the mill. The channel, which extended for at least 2km, was partly stone-built and partly constructed of earth and it irrigated the cultivated land situated to the north of the mill. Some remains of the channel (blocks of limestone) are still visible in the riverbed, which it crossed in order to continue in a northerly direction.

Cistern: The channelled water was directed to a stone-built cistern, constructed on the upper level of the mill complex.

From there the water was channelled to the water tower or to irrigation channels which had a north and northwest direction.

Water Tower: The upper part of the water tower is situated to the NW of the cistern. The opening through which the water used to fall is rectangular. In more recent times it was covered with a cement slab, which was removed during this year's work. Its lower part is on the same level as the mill room and it ended up in the water wheel area. At this point there is an opening (*sifouni*) from which the water exited with great force and turned the water wheel.

The well building: A high, stone-built feature is attached to the west part of the water tower. Its upper surface is uncovered and there is a well which has been filled with debris in its floor. This building is arched in its north side and extends to the east on the north side of the water tower, forming a unique complex. Oddly whilst in the NW corner the wall of the tower is not bound to the attached wall of the building, in the NE corner there is a binding at the lower part of the water tower wall and the building wall. This is the only point at which the two buildings are bound to each other. In the rest of the area it seems that the well building was built later, onto the northern side of the water tower. The use of this building and of the well has not yet been clarified and the elders that have been asked could not even remember its existence.

Mill area: In the lower level, the remains of walls and a floor were unearthed, indicating a huge room. The large room, where the grinding mechanism was installed (which was smaller than the current one), was cleaned from accumulated earth. The masonry of the second phase is comprised of rectangular white limestone, much different to masonry of the older phase. The remains of a stone-built wall which corresponds to an older phase were unearthed. This wall belonged to the older room that housed the grinding mechanism, which was rectangular, narrower and longer than the current one, as attested by the older wall

which extends eastwardly, under the east wall of the current room and beneath the stone paving that survives outside the enclosed area. The wall is constructed with large ashlar brown sandstones and it is of the same type as the lower level of the water tower and the first phase of the underground area of the current water wheel. It seems that the initial water mill was much smaller than the surviving one, and dated to the end of the 19th century. At this period the initial rectangular room was extended to the north, thus creating a much larger square room for the grinding mechanism, keeping the same height as the first room. The differing building material suggests that the water tower was also heightened and that the water wheel's underground room, which at the same time functioned as the channel through which the water exited the mill, was extended towards the north, and was of the same length as the new room that stored the grinding machine. A second building was constructed in the west, attached to the mill's room and built with the same type of white limestone. This room had two levels and communicated with the room where the grains were ground. This building, of which only the wall foundations have been preserved, was used as a storeroom and the miller's house. A high rectangular building, attached to the water tower in the west and the north, was built of the same stone. This building has neither windows nor roof but only an arched opening in its northern side. It is built upon an old well which is filled with earth and stones. Its walls are also built with the same rectangular pieces of limestone, also found in the upper level of the water tower. The rooms which were used as stables to the east of the mill are also of a later date and correspond to the mill's second phase. (Government contribution: €115.878,36).

Fikardou, House of Chrysanthi Farmaka, plot 22. – Conservation and restoration work began on this typical example of local traditional architecture. The building is comprised of a *dichoron* and a long room (*makrynari*), a roofed *iliakos* and a small yard on the ground floor and a *dichoron* and a *makrynari* on the upper floor. The building is built out of

local stone, the upper part of the walls is built of mudbrick and the roofs of the large rooms are supported by wooden posts and thick horizontal beams (*neukes*) on which the *volitzia* are supported. The building was in a bad state of preservation, with cracks and damaged stone masonry, as well as large-scale destruction of the mudbrick which was frivolously filled-in with bricks and cement plaster and a damaged roof.

During this year's first restoration phase, the bricks in the west wall of the upper floor were replaced with mudbrick. The mezzanine was reconstructed with wooden beams, bush branches (*stroteri*), insulation material, cement slabs and gypsum slabs. The roof was rebuilt with wooden beams, reeds, insulation material and the old tiles. The original supporting system in the upper floor dichoron was preserved (pillar, *fourousi*, *neuka*). (Government contribution: €25.000).

Fikardou, old Primary School. – Conservation and restoration work began this year on the old Primary School of Fikardou. The School was housed in an old simple building comprised of a single large hall. It opened in 1926, as documented from the date carved on a stone slab built in the wall above the entrance. It used to function with one teacher who taught schoolchildren from the villages of Fikardou and Gourri. Up until Cyprus' Independence in 1960 the teacher's salary was paid by the Church. The building is constructed of local stone and it has a thatched saddleback roof. The openings seem to be of a later date. In the north part a small amenities room seems to have been built of bricks and cement at a later stage. Internally the walls are covered with gypsum and the floors are covered with square gypsum slabs, most of which are broken or worn. During this year's work the later addition in the north side was removed as well as old gypsum plaster, the roof, the floor gypsum slabs and the wooden ceiling, which was in a bad state of preservation. The roof was removed and rebuilt with new material similar to the original (i.e. wooden beams and reeds). Insulation

material was installed and the old tiles that had been kept were reinstalled. The masonry joints were kept where necessary so that its original character is preferred as far as possible. The doors and windows were removed and the wooden lintel of the entrance was consolidated following the instructions of the Department of Antiquities' conservator. The damp soil was removed from the floor and gravel was laid. The old floor tiles were not preserved and new ones were placed and filled in at the joints. The ceiling, built out of wooden planks, was also damaged and was thus replaced with a similar one. The interior walls and the window sills were covered with gypsum mortar. Externally a drainage channel was opened with a pipe leading to a small drainage well. The door and the window shutters seemed to be later additions and this was confirmed by the old school teacher who informed us that the original openings were covered with wooden boards. According to the above information, new windows and a new door were constructed. (Government contribution: €10.000).

Kalopanagiotis, Kykkos' water-mill. – This year, conservation work was undertaken in the room with the grinding mechanism. The roof tiles were removed as well as the rotting straw mat and the 10 decaying wooden beams from the roof. New beams and straw mat were placed, pipes for transferring electrical wiring, insulation materials, a plastic net and the old tiles were reused with mud and straw. Three wooden damaged lintels were also replaced. (Government contribution: €19.398,42).

Palaichori, olive press and school on plots 995–997. – This year all the wooden features on the traditional olive-press and the old school, which are both housed in the same building complex, were conserved (doors, windows, wooden roof parts).

Pera Oreines, House of Marianna Giallouridi, plot 347 (Figs 72–81). – Conservation and restoration work on this building continued and was completed this year. The building has a characteristic *iliakos* with arches along the sides that overlook the internal garden. During this year's work, the *ili-*

akos roof was completed and the ruined *makrynari* (long room) was rebuilt in the west part of the garden. The old features that survived in the area, such as the small *mill* with the wooden screw, the stone basin and the animal feeding basins were conserved and kept in place. The stone floors were restored in four rooms, the *iliakos* and the garden and the rest of the rooms were laid with gypsum marble slabs, according to the original. The walls were plastered with lime, new doors and windows were constructed and installed and some of the old doors that were in good condition were conserved and kept. The garden walls that had been demolished at a later stage, were rebuilt, the external doors were constructed and installed in the north and the south of the garden. The plumbing and electrical supply was completed and the lavatory and kitchen were completed.

Pera Oreines, House of Andreas Argyrou, plot 348 (Figs 82–89).

– Conservation and restoration work on this building continued and was completed this year. The building is a continuation of the house on plot 347 and they both share the same garden. During this year's work the floors of the ground floor were restored with gypsum marble slabs and, in the *iliakos*, a floor was laid with irregular stone slabs. Stone slabs were also laid on the floor of the backyard. In the kitchen area the old arch that used to open onto the backyard was revealed, which had been filled-in at some later phase. The arch opening was closed with transparent glass. The worn masonry stones from the main door-frame were replaced. All the walls of the room and the *iliakos* were plastered, new doors and windows were installed although some of the original doors that were in good condition were conserved and kept *in situ*. The plumbing and electrical wiring was completed and rest rooms and a kitchen were provided. (Government contribution: €33.000).

Pera Oreines, House of Maria Symeonidou. – The old entrance leading from the road to the *iliakos* was repaired. The worn parts were replaced with new ones and missing iron accessories were also replaced. The door was then treated with a special preservative.

Pera Oreines, House on plot 142. – This impressive example of traditional architecture was cleared from wild vegetation and was sprayed with insecticide. Wire was placed in the window openings in order to prevent pigeons from entering.

Pera Oreines, House on plot 149. – Large-scale conservation work was conducted since the building suffered severely from rising damp. The plaster was detached from the walls, the mud-brick needed restoration and the walls also presented static problems. In order to deal with the humidity problems, the gypsum floor slabs were removed as well as 25cm of soil from the rooms on the ground floor. Drainage and airing channels for the foundation walls were thus created in the perimeter of the rooms and plastic pipes were placed in them. The floors were covered with gravel, the plumbing system was laid and the area was covered with cement 12cm thick. Cyprus gypsum slabs were then laid down joined together with gypsum. A small rest room was created in the southern room with the construction of a separating wall made of bricks. In the *iliakos* the cement plastering was removed and new lime plastering was applied. The exterior north-eastern detached wall of the *dichoron* was supported with two iron pillars that were fixed in the ground. At their higher parts the pillars were joined with tendons that run across the roof up to the *dichoron*'s opposite wall. The yard's paving was removed. The plumbing was laid out and a new paving was constructed with gypsum joinings. Cracks were fixed, new lime plastering was applied and a new plumbing system was laid. New drain-pipes were installed on the façade of the building. (Government contribution: €51.835).

Pera Oreines, Girls School. – The following restoration work was carried out at the old Girls School: an old cement slab was removed from the back side of the building, the area was cleared from rubbish and fallen earth. The old wire fence was removed. The walls in the west and north of the back yard were restored and stone slabs were placed on their

upper surface, according to their original form. In the front yard the later elevated passageway which led from the entrance of the yard to the *iliakos* was removed and the area was paved at the same level. Small wells were opened in the yard and pipes were installed in order to channel the rain-water. The walls were painted both internally and externally. Conservation was carried out to the roof's *karkania* as well as the wooden *tsappes* of the rooms and the *iliakos*. In the kitchen, gypsum tiles were placed on the window sills and the iron fencing was painted. (Government contribution: €15.000).

Pera Oreines, House on plot 185. – The wild vegetation was cleared and the area sprayed with insecticide. The remains of the mudbrick above the front door were collapsing and were removed. The wooden lintel was temporarily covered with tiles in order to protect it from the rain. The northern yard wall was in a bad state of preservation, especially its upper levels made of mudbrick. This part was, therefore, removed and the remaining part was temporarily fixed with gypsum. The northern interior wall cracks were also filled-in with gypsum.

Pera Oreines, House of M. Menoikeos, plot 152. – The old entrance door of the house consisting of broad wooden boards and metal was seriously damaged but the owner, with the assistance of the Department of Antiquities, managed to preserve it after completing the necessary conservation work: the lower part of the wooden boards which had decayed was replaced with new wood, the iron accessories were repaired and completed where necessary, the wood and iron was treated with preservatives and the door was finally reinstalled. (Government contribution: €456,35).

Potamia, Manor. – The first phase of excavation took place in the western part of the manor. The west part is a later addition than the eastern part, which dates to the Ottoman rule of Cyprus, when it was a *chiftlik*. The complex is comprised of 9 rooms and a portico, all lined along the four sides of the garden, and three more rooms, possibly of a later date, located south

of the garden. Entry to the building is made via a large door in the northern side which opens from the street into a rectangular area (its roof has collapsed) towards the garden. On the southern wall of this room, a second, high and wide door leads to the large interior garden. Work began on the floors of the rooms. The vegetation was cleared, shrubs were cut and trees were pruned. Then, accumulated earth was cleared and the cement floor was removed. The rooms were given numbers from I to XIII. The investigations in the garden revealed a floor comprised of stone slabs, which cover the entire length of the south part of the garden. The stone slabs are square and two pillar bases were revealed at the edge of the paved floor, indicating that this area must have been used as a roofed area for various activities. The investigations in the rooms revealed the following finds:

Room VI (to the west of the entrance): This is the most impressive room of the western part measuring 12×4m. Its roof is supported by 4 arches, three of which were filled for the purpose of creating three smaller rooms. Its NW corner was demolished and a more recent diagonal wall was constructed, thus altering the initial shape of the room. A fifth arch in the northern wall opens up towards the street through a large door with an arched lintel. Both the door and the arch have been filled in with a later addition of mudbrick. During this year's investigations the more recent walls, which had filled in the arches that support the roof, were removed and therefore the original character of the room was restored. In the NW the investigations uncovered the remains of the initial walls that formed the north-western corner of the room, which had been demolished at a later stage. In addition, traces of the original floor paved with gypsum marble tiles was uncovered. The excavation continued beneath the existing gypsum marble floor. At a depth of 20cm some stone slabs were revealed and some low walls, perpendicular to the room's long walls, which link the bases of the arches. At a further depth of 20cm an irregular floor appeared made of hard, trodden earth with two rectangular openings and a third in the shape of an irregular Γ in which a thick layer of ash and charcoal was

found, with no other fabric or feature indicating their use. Apart from these openings a built installation was found, resembling a small cistern, sunken into the ground in the NE side of the room. On the walls of the cistern, traces of lining are preserved and a layer of ash and charcoal was found in its interior. In the western side of the room 7 openings of an irregular circular and oval shape were found as well as two small rectangular trenches. At this level, almost half a metre deeper beneath the latest floor, it seems some kind of work space existed which was originally uncovered. The nature of the work that took place in this space is as yet unknown, although it seems that either some kind of burning occurred here or ash was used possibly as part of the processing of flax. However, the trenches could be of an earlier date and it is possible that the ash found within them was part of the features secondary use. The few finds, such as pottery sherds made of coarse reddish clay, which belonged to water jars and clay slabs, as well as a more recent vessel with slip and floral decoration, belong to more recent chronological periods. In the interior of the small cistern fragments of a yellow-coloured glass paste were found as well as a leather knife case and iron pieces that seem to belong to an iron object.

North-Eastern rooms V and IV: Beneath the more recent floor surfaces made out of wooden planks and concrete respectively, the older stone-paved floors were revealed at a depth of 30–35cm.

South-Eastern rooms I and II: The concrete floor was removed and a trench was opened along the eastern wall, revealing part of the exterior wall of the large cistern, which is attached to the rooms in the east. It seems that the eastern walls of the rooms were built upon the western wall of the cistern, which belongs to the medieval part of the manor and extends east of rooms I and II. The walls and parts of the buttresses that were uncovered are constructed with ashlar stones, built following the isostructural system, unlike the building technique of the later phase that uses the dry stone building system.

North-West garden room VII: In this room (which communicates to the north with the large arched room) part of the more recent concrete floor was removed. At a depth of 30cm the remains of the initial doorstep in the east wall were revealed, which led to the garden, as well as the remains of a floor made of stone slabs.

Room X to the south of the garden: This is a large square roofed space in a west-east direction, its narrow sides comprised of two large arches. The room was last used as a boiler-room. Beneath the floor and along the two long walls, older walls were uncovered, 30cm high following approximately the same direction. Buttresses were found on the north wall, indicating that an external wall existed to the north of the existing room, which is associated with the paved floor along the north side of the room. Inside the room there is a rectangular building resembling a small cistern, sunk in the ground. The cistern walls are irregularly built and their interior surfaces are lined with plaster. Its west wall is linked to the remains of a wall in an east-west direction, perpendicular to the long walls.

South room with shelter (XI): This is the southernmost room of the manor. A shelter, which is evidently of a later date, extends in front of the northern wall of the room. Investigations in this room revealed an older floor with square stone slabs. Along the south long wall and partially beneath it, a row of square stones was revealed. The stones have a square recess each and they seem to be the bases of pillars. These features are foreign to the masonry of the room and they pose the question as to whether this was not a room originally but a shelter that was later transformed into a room. On the plans it is noted as a roofed semi-open area.

Open area between rooms X and XI: Investigations in this area revealed the remains of a wall in a west-east direction, which is intersected by three walls in a north-south direction. These walls seem to continue southwardly, beneath the floor of sheltered room XI. In this area the remains of a

channel running along the long wall were revealed. (Government contribution: €32.630).

Spelia, traditional olive press. – The “Mill of Pafitaina” (O Mylos tis Pafitainas) as it is known, is a 19th century pre-industrial olive press. It preserves its original crushing and pressing installations, the manually operated mill comprised of a deep stone basin and grinding stone that turns around a vertical wooden axis as well as the wooden, also manually operated press, the “*distilla*”. These installations are situated in a simple rectangular room with a saddleback tiled roof. The walls are built with stone and mudbrick at their upper parts. This year, the Department of Antiquities undertook the conservation of the roof and the mudbrick walls. The tiles on the roof were fixed, reinstalled or replaced and were sealed with mud and straw at the ceilings. The stone masonry and the plaster of the east and west walls were restored. The roof, door and window woodwork was treated with wood preservative and oil. The door was repaired and a new traditional iron lock was installed. The broken rim of the basin of the grinding mechanism was restored. (Government contribution: €6.954,70).

LARNAKA DISTRICT

Larnaka, monastic buildings of Agios Lazaros Church. – Conservation work was undertaken this year in the rooms of the south and west wing of the old monastic buildings of the church in which the Byzantine Museum is housed. These buildings presented serious humidity problems resulting in the damage of the wall plaster and to some extent to the masonry itself. This situation was intensified by the past application of unsuitable plaster on the exterior surface of the main room of the museum, which caused the retention of humidity in the masonry. It was noted that humidity was also descending from the roof. The following work was conducted in order to deal with the above situation: All interior and exterior plastering was removed from the monastic cells and from the reception area and new lime plastering

was applied and then painted. All floor tiles that had been damaged in the reception area were replaced and joined together with mortar. The existing drainage pipes were cleaned and the church yard paving tiles were joined with mortar.

In the yard of the building adjoining the external western wall of the Museum all vegetation was removed along with a makeshift room that had been attached to the monument's external wall. The cement mortar was removed and the masonry was restored where necessary. A channel was then dug running parallel to the wall down to the first traces of the foundations. The masonry was cleaned with water pressure and the underground part of the wall was insulated. The channel was filled-in with gravel. A floor was constructed of reinforced concrete in order to cover the plant pots along the wall. The exterior surface of the eastern wall was covered with plaster and then painted. Internally the plaster was removed from the wall surfaces and the gypsum floor tiles were also removed. The older mosaic floor was treated with a special insulation material and the gypsum floor tiles were reinstalled. Those tiles that were damaged were replaced by new ones of the same dimensions. The work will continue next year. (Government contribution: €9.843).

Larnaka, shop in the Zouchouri complex, plot 380 (Figs 90–93). – During the second conservation and restoration phase the following work was conducted: The damaged plaster was removed and the mudbrick walls were restored where necessary. The stone-built walls were restored, fixed and grouted. A crack on the western wall was filled in. The ashlar stones on the arches were cleaned, the gypsum floor tiles were removed and the ground was dug 40cm in order to remove the moist soil. The original floor, also comprised of gypsum floor tiles, was located. Also, the original stone-built threshold of the south entrance was revealed. The removal of the wall plaster revealed that the eastern wall built entirely of bricks, initially belonged to the shop on

plot 380. The western wall is constructed in a makeshift manner with stones and mudbrick with older openings to the west. The older floor and the traces of older, lower openings on the façade, indicate that the floor and the roof of the shop were originally at a lower level. Also, a lower and smaller door and window, both arched existed on the façade. At some point, in the beginning of the 20th century, as shown by the tile sherds that were found beneath the latest floor, the walls, the floor and the roof were raised in height, the old openings were cancelled and a large, tall door was added to the façade. This could have occurred partly due to the raising of the level of the road as the original floors of the Zouchouri shop complex are beneath the existing road level.

The cement plaster covering the exterior surfaces of the north wall of the shop was removed as was the makeshift room that had been built onto the exterior surface of the wall. The original dimensions of the window were revealed, which was originally of a different style. The original window was rectangular and arched. The alteration of its shape and style as well as the opening of a new door in the north wall must have occurred when alterations were made on the south face and the roof.

The works continued with the addition of a layer of gravel, 25cm thick, on the floor up to the doorstep level and with the laying of the gypsum floor tiles, leaving an uncovered area, 30cm wide in order to allow the humidity to be released from within the floor. The window in the south face was restored to its original form but the later door was kept for safety reasons. The external wall was grouted with a mortar comprised of lime, sand and a small quantity of cement.

A new lavatory was constructed with modern material, its ceiling lower than that of the monument.

The exterior surfaces of the walls were covered with a lime mortar and were painted with ochre. A small rest room to serve the needs of the current shop was created in the south-

western corner. The original stone doorstep was conserved. The later aluminium double door in the north side was replaced with a four shutter door made of wooden boards, a type characteristic of the original shops in the area. An exterior door was also constructed with glass. The electrical supply and the plumbing (comprising of provision for linking the shop with the sewerage system at the back side of shop) were completed.

Larnaka, House of Z. Efthymiades, plots 331, 332, 333. – Conservation work continued this year on the building which presented serious problems related to humidity and termites in the ground floor during the last year. During this year's work the masonry at the lower level of the walls of the *iliakos* and those of the shops as well as the gypsum floor tiles were grouted. New lime plaster was applied on the walls of the shops down to 50cm above the floor so as to allow the masonry to ventilate. The wooden frames of the openings that had been affected by termites were conserved and those which had been destroyed were replaced with new ones, similar to the old. The entire woodwork was painted. Also the walls were painted internally and externally. The gypsum floor tiles in one of the shops and the brick wall in the yard were reconstructed (Government contribution: €10.841).

Larnaka, Abu Bekir aqueduct. – Limited conservation work was carried out on the masonry of the middle section of the aqueduct. Gaps were filled in where the stone had been destroyed, some seriously damaged ashlar stones from the arches were replaced and lime mortar was used to grout the masonry. The area was also cleared of the reeds that had literally covered the arches. On the western side of the aqueduct parts of the sections of the walls had collapsed in two areas. At this point the base of an older channel became visible. It consists of stone slabs with an indentation which the vertical side is designed to fit. The older channel is around 30cm beneath the later one and the gap between then has been filled in with earth and irregular stones.

This older phase is of great interest since information concerning the existence of an older aqueduct is lacking. Some researchers claim that the aqueduct was not constructed entirely by Abu Bekir Pasha since there was already an older one in its place. It is also worth noting that in the Acts of the Apostles Paul and Barnabas, an unidentified aqueduct of Larnaka is mentioned. The phrase "... they left the city and sat under the aqueduct to refresh themselves" points to a tall building, possibly consisting of arches. (Government contribution: €27.514).

Kalavastos, olive press (Figs 94–97). – This year the installation of the grinding mechanism, from which only the carved stone basin and the heavy grinding stone which grinded the olives in the basin were preserved, was restored with the construction and installation of the wooden members that are required for the circular movement of the stone in the basin. The beam of the mill was constructed, a horizontal pillar of circular cross-section, which passed through the central hole of the grinding stone, the vertical pillar that moves around its axis along with the grinding stone and the *neuka*, a powerful horizontal pillar, the ends of which were fixed in the walls. The beam of the mill was passed through the central hole of the grinding stone and then through the vertical pillar, the upper end of which was fixed to the *neuka*, whereas its lower part was inserted into a hole in the centre of the basin. Wooden wedges were used in order to hold the mill stone onto the horizontal pillar preventing it from moving left or right during the turning procedure. (Government contribution: €5.183).

Kato Drys, House of Papachrystoforou (Local Rural Museum). – During this year's conservation work a special insulation material was placed on the flat roofs. The roof corners at the covered entrance (*iliakos*) were conserved. The gypsum slabs were removed and reinstalled in their correct position with the application of lime mortar. In the entrance (*iliakos*) the cracks on the exterior plaster, made of straw and mud, were fixed. The plaster in the cellar was also restored. In the

large room (*dichoron*) 6 decaying beams were replaced. The roof of the upper floor was checked and the broken roof tiles were replaced. In the same room new hand-made iron nails were placed on the two doors. The walls of the large room (*dichoron*) with the arch, of the guard's office and of the entrance (*iliakos*) were painted. The woodwork was treated with special oil. Mirrors were installed in the lavatories. (Government contribution: €15.887).

Pano Lefkara, House of Themistokles Patsalos (Local Museum). – During this year's conservation work the western entrance (*iliakos*) was plastered with lime mortar, the worn floor tiles were replaced and grouted. The wooden beams of the entrance (*iliakos*) were treated with special oil. In the old stable, which is now functioning as an information centre, some small cracks in the walls were treated and more branches were added on the roof. (Government contribution: €14.257).

Pano Lefkara, House of Athanasia Savvidou. – During this year's conservation work the paving of the yard was carefully removed and soil was manually removed so as to enable the rainwater to drain easily. The yard was repaved once the plumbing and sewerage works were completed. The oven and the small oven in the *iliakos* were restored. In the house the floors were paved with gypsum floor tiles or irregular stones. The worn lintels were replaced and those which were found to be in a good state of preservation were conserved. The arches in the *iliakos* were repaired and cleaned and the walls were plastered with lime mortar internally and externally. Ochre and *loullaki* colour were applied so as to achieve the colours closest to the original ones.

Conservation on the woodwork also continued: The floor of the balcony which looks onto the interior yard was constructed of wooden boards after the removal of the existing cement floor. The wooden frames of the openings were constructed and installed and the reconstruction and installation of the destroyed wooden windows and doors began. At the same time, the conservation of the original surviving

doors began, such as the large entrance door and the old doors of the rooms that open to the *iliakos*, made of wooden boards. Unlike the doors of the western rooms which belong to the older style and date to the oldest phase of the house, the doors found in the northern rooms have glass panes and belong to a later phase.

Wooden shelves and cupboards began to be installed in the room which will be used as a kitchen. The electrical supply also began to be installed. (Government contribution: €1.793).

Pano Lefkara, House on plot 569. – During this year's conservation and restoration work the three *pithoi* were transferred to the Lefkara Museum for security reasons. The plaster was removed from the walls of the ground floor to the left of the entrance. Two cavities appeared in the masonry of the west and north walls, lined with layers of plaster made of *havara*, a mixture used prior to the use of gypsum. Also, the gypsum floor tiles and the floor of the mezzanine which was comprised of wooden beams, reeds, earth and gypsum floor tiles were removed. New wooden beams and reeds were placed. The work continued with the conservation of the cracks on the walls and grouting of the masonry. The walls of the adjoining ground floor room are plastered with *havara* and layers of *loullaki*. The roof is comprised of wooden beams, woven reed mats that were worn and had to be replaced with new ones. The mezzanine was constructed with a cement slab. The decayed wooden lintels on three doors were replaced and three pits were dug in the yard for the sewerage. (Government contribution: €21.319).

Pano Lefkara, Basement of house on plot 960 (Elli Vasileiadou). – This house is a typical example of the development of the architecture in Lefkara during the beginning of the 20th century, when the rich lace merchants extended their family houses with features inspired by urban architecture of the island. The result was a combination of traditional rural 18th and 19th century architecture in the ground floor and urban architecture in the upper floor. In the case of plot 960 the

basement has the typical characteristics of this architectural development. The basement is comprised of a small enclosed yard with an oven, a large room with an arch and three rooms, one opening into the other, that were used as storage rooms. One of the most special characteristics of the house is a small domed space which opens into the first room. The use of this domed structure is still being investigated. The third room does not have any windows and its floor is half a metre higher than the floors of the other rooms. It is full of *pithoi* which cannot in any way be moved. Therefore, the removal of the roof here was performed with extreme caution and all measures were taken for the protection of the *pithoi*. The first phase of the works consisted of cleaning the area from debris and then the roof was removed and a new one was built out of new wooden beams. In order to maintain the original form of the roof, the architect in charge placed rough tree trunks instead of carved wooden beams. (Government contribution: €15.000).

Pano Lefkara, House of Syllouris, plot 590. – Small-scale conservation work was undertaken on the paving of the yard, the wooden doors and the electrical installation. (Government contribution: €375).

LEMESOS DISTRICT

Prasteio Avdemou, Turkish-Cypriot coffeeshop. – Conservation work was undertaken this year on the old coffeeshop which is used today as a community cultural centre. During this year's work all the old paint was removed from the interior surfaces of the walls and they were repainted with special paint for plastered surfaces. The woodwork on the exterior of the building was treated with special oil.

PAFOS DISTRICT

Geroskipou, Hadjismith House (Folk Art Museum). – The straw and mud covering the wall surfaces was conserved in the ground floor rooms and were then covered with lime

according to the traditional method. The flat roofs (*domata*) were insulated and the woodwork on the exterior of the building was treated by the conservators of the Department of Antiquities. (Government contribution: €21.566).

Kouklia, old fountain and cistern in plot 90 (Figs 98–101). – Conservation and restoration work began this year on the old fountain which is connected to a stone-built cistern. The fountain is built 3m lower than the current road level. It consists of a rectangular stone-built fountain with two taps and a flat roof built on the slope and it is dated to 1919. To the north of the fountain a stone-built supporting wall leads to an older building which seems to be the exit point of the water. From the rectangular opening water is directed to a stone channel built along the supporting wall up to a stone-built fountain. In front of the fountain and the north supporting wall an uneven pavement was found. After the area towards the north of the cistern was cleaned, it became evident that the cistern had two different architectural phases. During its first phase it seems that it was larger and at a later date its size was reduced with the construction of a wall perpendicular to the west face. It is clear that the later wall is not bound with the older wall but it merely touches it. The initial western wall of the cistern extends towards the north for 3m and it then turns eastwards, thus forming the initial extent of the cistern. At a later date a makeshift stone wall was built above this wall and the surface level was raised 50cm with gradual landfills. With the cleaning of the building a stone channel appeared which directed the water from the cistern to the nearby fields. An older phase associated with the cistern was also recorded.

Initially the water around the fountain was drained. The masonry of the 1919 fountain was then conserved along with the wall which runs between the fountain and the older water source. Some worn stones were replaced, missing stones were added, and the masonry was grouted. The roof was restored. Also the two taps were carved and installed on the fountain.

The supporting wall to the south of the 1919 fountain was rebuilt since it was found destroyed. During the restoration work the wall was rebuilt following the original type of masonry which comprised of limestone filled in with smaller stoned and mortar replacing the parts built of dry stone masonry comprised of river stones without mortar. It is very likely that originally the wall was built of limestone and that sections of it had collapsed and were rebuilt in a makeshift manner.

The slope to the NW of the fountain was landscaped with concrete. Some rocks were preserved and were incorporated in the landscaping.

Kretou Tera, the so-called "Casino". – The second phase of the cleaning of the wall paintings was completed. The door in the internal wall that leads to an adjoining building was closed off for security reasons. The entire woodwork (doors, windows, staircase and the roof's wooden beams) was treated with special oil. (Government contribution: €14.027).

Panagia, House of Archbishop Makarios III. – New wooden gargoyles replaced the old ones that had been destroyed, the façade was insulated and the wooden windows were conserved by the conservators of the Department of Antiquities. (Government contribution: €871).

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. salvage excavations and surface surveys).

A. SYSTEMATIC EXCAVATIONS AND SURFACE SURVEYS

LEFKOSIA DISTRICT

EXCAVATIONS AT POLITIKO-*TROULLIA*

During the summer of 2009 archaeological investigations featured renewed excavations at the Bronze Age community of Politiko-*Troullia*, lying about 25km southwest of Lefkosia near Agios Irakleidos Monastery in the copper-bearing foothills of the Troodos Mountains. Under permit from the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus and 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 BC) that was the predecessor of ancient Tamassos, the seat of a centrally important kingdom during the subsequent Iron Age. These excavations involved graduate and undergraduate students from Cyprus, Canada and the United States.

This year, the excavations on the west sector of the site 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.

The 2009 excavations at the west sector provide evidence of occupation at Politiko-*Troullia* somewhat earlier in the Middle Cypriot Period than the evidence from the east sector excavated in 2007, which dates to the latter portions of the Middle Cypriot Period. These results suggest the potential of a dispersed farming community comprised of earlier households with shared communal space and later discrete room blocks. The inhabitants of Politiko-*Troullia* appeared to have shifted from being mixed hunters and farmers to dedicated farmers and

herders. It is hoped that future excavations will produce evidence to supplement this portrait, especially from the portions of *Politiko-Troullia* West that promise to reveal stratified evidence that may carry the record of settlement at this community earlier into the Bronze Age.

EXCAVATIONS AT IDALION – LOWER CITY

The 2009 excavation season of the Lycoming College Expedition to Idalion was carried out under the direction of Dr Pamela Gaber. This year's goals included work in the Lower City South, the temenos that the excavator refers to as the 'Sanctuary of the Paired Deities' due to the pair of standing stones in the central chamber containing the altars and ash pits. Efforts were concentrated in the eastern end of the complex where a number of substantial walls were revealed, all in perfectly parallel formation with those discovered in previous seasons.

The architecture was close to the surface, as in previous seasons, with a layer of mudbrick – often scored with plough marks – above the stone socles. In some cases there were mudbrick structures *in situ* in conjunction with the stone walls visible. Mudbrick structures are visible particularly in the eastern trenches and most of them date to the late Hellenistic and Roman periods during which it appears that people were using and refurbishing older installations. Thus, a feature in the west of trench 'E015' appears to date to the Cypro-Classical period, but some of the installations immediately to its east have had concrete and mudbrick embellishments added later. Immediately to the north of trench 'E015' a deep, plaster-lined pit was found. It contained a large quantity of bone, a few terracotta fragments, a limestone sculpture fragment and two Cypro-syllabic inscriptions.

Perhaps of greatest interest in terms of the longevity of the site's sacred nature, was the unearthing of a votive deposit in the mudbrick detritus that has been mentioned above. In other words, after the buildings had fallen into ruin, someone found an ancient pot, a terracotta head and a terracotta quadruped (perhaps after breaking into an ancient tomb while ploughing), and remembered that this place was once sacred.

In addition to the late installations in the eastern end of the temenos, a Cypro-Achaic wall was also unearthed with foundation trenches in the western part of the sanctuary.

Investigations next season will focus on exposing earlier floors associated with the early architecture of the temenos. The opening of the Hellenistic/Roman villa site uncovered in the 1970's by the previous excavators is also part of next season's plans. In addition, the site of the Adonis temenos on the terrace of *Mouti tou Avrili*, the east Acropolis of Idalion will be reopened.

LARNAKA DISTRICT

EXCAVATIONS AT CHOIROKOITIA

Excavations at the Neolithic site of Choirokoitia were carried out in July and August by the National Centre of Scientific Research of France under the direction of Dr Alain Le Brun.

Research undertaken in 2005 on the north side of the hill where the site is installed was completed. The aim of this research was to determine the outline of the walls, which constituted the successive boundaries of the settlement.

The results obtained, have in many points, profoundly altered our view of the site of Choirokoitia and, more widely, our knowledge on the recent phase of the Neolithic Aceramic period of Cyprus.

Research of previous years has shown that the expansion of the built area on the south side occurred simultaneously with the abandonment of the north side. Therefore, the history of the settlement needed to be reconsidered: it must be interpreted as a rearrangement of the built environment rather than the expansion of the village.

This year's archaeological campaign contested the idea that we had until now concerning the way in which the site was inserted in the space. The wall, which constitutes the primitive limit of the establishment, was found in a deep trench near the river. Initially it was thought that the course of the wall was perpendicular to the flow of the river thus completing the natural protection of the river where it was absent. The new evidence has shown that the wall follows a parallel course to the bed of the river Maroni. Therefore, the village has to be seen differently, that of a village enclosed by a wall made of massive *pisé* with its exterior façade revetted in stone. The elevation of such a construction at such length expresses a collective effort which supposes a strongly structured social organization.

EXCAVATIONS AT PYLA-KOUTSOPETRIA

The 7th season of archaeological fieldwork of the Pyla-Koutsopetria Archaeological Project (PKAP) has been completed in the coastal zone of Pyla village near Larnaka. Since 2003 the PKAP team has worked under the direction of William Caraher (University of North Dakota), R. Scott Moore (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) and David K. Pettegrew (Messiah College) and used intensive survey, remote sensing, and soundings to document this rich archaeological landscape. The 2009 field season was the largest and most complex to date with a staff of 30 students and specialists from the US, Canada, the UK and Cyprus.

Over a 5-week season, the PKAP team opened six small trenches at the sites of *Vigla*, *Koutsopetria*, and *Kokkinokremmos*, each designed to test the results of intensive pedestrian survey and remote sensing. The trenches on the prominent coastal height of *Vigla* produced significant evidence of a Hellenistic (4th–3rd cent. BC) settlement. An imposing fortification wall surrounded domestic quarters whose collapsed mudbrick walls sealed valuable ceramic material on the floors. These buildings may have been the houses for mercenary or garrison forces positioned to protect a vulnerable stretch of coastline near the cosmopolitan city of Kition, or perhaps the homes of local residents who had settled in fortified villages during politically unstable times. The soundings on the neighbouring coastal ridge of *Kokkinokremmos* revealed two sections of complex perimeter wall dating to the Late Bronze Age. This wall suggests that the site itself was not properly fortified but only ringed with a series of interlocking structures. While these structures would have presented an imposing vista to an attacking foe, the presence of doorways leading through the exterior wall indicates that residents of the Late Bronze Age settlement regarded practical needs over the need for an impregnable defence. The final area of trial trenches was the Early Christian basilica at *Koutsopetria*. Work near this long-known building sought to unravel the complex history of repair and rebuilding that occurred during the 5th, 6th and 7th centuries AD. To gather information on the building's tumultuous life cycle, the soundings focused on an annex room that suffered several incidents of significant damage before its roof and the second storey collapsed under seemingly dramatic circumstances.

In conjunction with this work, the PKAP team conducted 10 days of geophysical survey with ground penetrating radar in collaboration with Beverly Chiarulli of Archaeological Services Laboratory at Indiana University of Pennsylvania. This work revealed several areas of significant subsurface features.

The project enjoyed the generous assistance of the Estate Manager of the British Sovereign Area-Dekeleia Garrison, the Larnaka District Archaeological Museum and the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute. The 2009 season's fieldwork was funded by grants from the University of North Dakota, the Institute of Aegean Prehistory, and generous private donors.

EXCAVATIONS AT KALAVASOS-KOKKINOGLIA

This year's field season at the Late Neolithic / Early Chalcolithic site of Kalavasos-Kokkinoglia was conducted by the University of East Anglia, under the direction of Dr Joanne Clarke. *Kokkinoglia* is situated in farmland, approximately 4km south of the village of Kalavasos. It is the most southerly of a cluster of sites located around the intersection of the old Lefkosia/Lemesos road and the road to the coastal village of Zygi that include the Early Chalcolithic site Kalavasos-Agious and the multi-period prehistoric site, Kalavasos-Pampoules.

The April season brought to completion the first phase of excavations by the Kalavasos Prehistoric Project pending publication of excavations at *Kokkinoglia*. Future archaeological research is planned for the multi-period site, *Pampoules*.

In recent years excavations at *Kokkinoglia* have uncovered an impressive "chamber and tunnel complex" (Fig. 102) and a series of individual and inter-joining chambers. The purpose of these underground features remains enigmatic. Many were sealed up following primary use, or were re-used for tasks such as the processing of ochre or storage of objects; their primary use and why they were actually dug cannot be ascertained as most were completely empty.

In addition to the chamber and tunnel complex and the individual chambers, excavations uncovered a single circular structure, partly sunk into the bedrock, with a central post hole, fire pit and a series of crushed limestone floors. This structure appears to have been associat-

ed with at least some of the underground chambers but clearly had a different use.

Finally, *Kokkinogia* was used as a burial place (Fig. 103). At least six individuals were interred in pits and chambers around the structure. In one shallow pit was found the fully articulated bones of a young female and the long bones of a second individual. In another pit were three fully articulated skeletons, one on top of the other, and in a chamber-like feature were the stacked bones of another individual.

LEMESOS DISTRICT

SOUNDING AND ASSESSMENT AT AGIOS TYCHONAS- *KLIMONAS*

Archaeological sounding and assessment of two plots at Agios Tychononas-*Klimonas* in the Lemesos District took place in 2009, under the direction of J. Guilaine, J.-D. Vigne and F. Briois (Collège de France).

11 test trenches were made which indicate that the site of *Klimonas* could play a major role in the improvement of our knowledge of Cypriot Prehistory. The site evidences a new archaeological period predating the Aceramic Neolithic site of *Shillourokambos* by 5 to 10 centuries and moves back the earliest Cypriot-Pre-Pottery Neolithic to the first half of the 9th millennium, or even slightly earlier. The site is probably a Pre-pottery Neolithic village, well preserved, extending over more than 700m², with several stratigraphic phases and a very abundant, well-preserved and diversified archaeological material.

EXCAVATIONS AT PANO PYRGOS TILLYRIAS-*AULI*

The second excavation season of the Museum of the Monastery of Kykkos at the locality of *Auli* in the community of Pano Pyrgos, Tillyria, was conducted under the direction of the Director of the Kykkos Museum Dr Stylianos Perdakis in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities. He was assisted by Vasiliki Lysandrou, an archaeologist of the Kykkos Museum and Georgios Koumis, a Senior Technician of the Department of Antiquities. The archaeologist Ourania Perdiki also participated as a volunteer. The excavation lasted 4 weeks from the 5th until the 30th of October 2009, and was funded in part by the Monastery of Kykkos.

This year, the excavation was concentrated in the area to the north of the structures that were discovered during the previous season (Figs 104–105). As expected, the structure built entirely with sandstone ash-lars, extended to the north. The structure consists of the east wing, measuring 38×6.30m and with a south-north direction, which is believed to have been the most important part of the entire complex. Based on what has been revealed by the excavation, the east wing included six rooms of different sizes. Their lengths vary from 5.50m, 6.60m and 6.90m, with Room 6 being particularly large (9.70×5.30m).

At present, excavation of this medieval structure has shown that it consists of eight rooms of different sizes. The building seems to extend to the west, where a third wing with an east-west direction has appeared. This wing constitutes a continuation of the northern limit of the east wing. The excavation of this new wing is still in progress. The eighth room was excavated, which underlies an existing modern abandoned house from the early 20th century. The room is situated at the highest point of the natural bedrock. A doorway was discovered in the middle of the south wall of this room, with a monolith threshold *in situ* measuring 110×76cm. Based on the position of this doorway, it is possible to estimate the floor levels of the building.

Parts of walls built mainly with rough local volcanic stones and abundant mortar were located to the northwest within plot 503. As yet, these walls do not define complete rooms but it is clear that they are related to the building complex in the eastern part of the area.

The medieval structure was ransacked of its stone towards the end of the 19th century. Large quantities of building material were transported to the nearby community of Pano Pyrgos, and reused in houses of the village (Fig. 106). During the excavation, a survey was carried out and these houses were inventoried and photographed.

Of interest among the moveable finds is the variety of pottery, which mostly consists of Plain White and Glazed vessels (Fig. 107). With regard to the Glazed vessels, the majority of these stand out for their good quality and large size. Of special note is the imported Majolica ware. As far as the metal artefacts are concerned, of particular importance is a bronze ring with engraved decoration as well as two medieval coins. After their conservation, it was shown that one coin was minted in Cyprus – a silver denier of the Frankish King Henry II

Lusignan (1285–1324 AD) – while the other is a bronze *tornecello* of Venetian mint depicting the Venetian Doge Andrea Contarini (1368–1382). In the upper excavation layers was an Ottoman pipe with a red slip.

An archaeological survey in the area of Mansoura was also conducted, whereby 47 tombs were located and mapped. Based on the pottery found, the tombs can be dated to the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

EXCAVATIONS AT PYRGOS-MAVRORACHI

The 2009 excavation period at the locality *Mavrorachi* at Pyrgos, Lemesos, was carried out by the archaeological mission of the Italian National Council for Researches in Cyprus. The mission is co-funded since 1998 by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Cultural Association Tuscia Cultura, the Centre for Experimental Archaeology “Antiquitates” of Blera, Italy and 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 2000m², which was destroyed by an earthquake around 1850 BC, at the end of the Middle Bronze Age II. The entire site is calculated by geophysical prospection and GIS systems to 4,000m². 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 BC).

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. According to the excavator a special room with specific equipment for the preparation of wine, which was also used in therapeutic and aromatic, was also found. The various rooms in which the activities took place were intercommunicating.

The site is important for its industrial identity and for the intact pre-historic levels, buried by the sudden collapse of the walls after what is considered to have been an earthquake. The state of preservation of the site allows, through archaeology, archaeometry, palaeobotany, palaeo-

zoology and ethnoarchaeology investigations to reconstruct the 2nd millennium BC processes of metallurgy, agriculture, medicine and textile production.

In 2008, a second building was brought to light, to the south of the industrial area. This is a unique construction, consisting of two rooms arranged in what seems to the excavator to be a triangular area (12×12×24m, 90°/45°/45°). Like the nearby building, it seems that it was probably destroyed by an earthquake and abandoned around 1800 BC.

The excavator proposed that this building was a cult site with an altar, which was flanked by a channel on two sides. The excavator suggests that the channel, which is made of pebbles and is plastered on the sides, might have served 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 bulls and rams. This apparently triangular structure seems to date to the last reconstruction episode, which according to the ceramic finds dates to Middle Bronze Age II.

A smaller triangular structure in the main building could, according to the excavator, 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 unusual shape. 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 the Early Bronze Age. This data suggests 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 said to have been connected 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

Investigations of Area XVI at Episkopi-*Pampoula* were conducted for three weeks in June 2009, under the direction of Professor Gisela Walberg, University of Cincinnati.

The aim of the excavation last summer was to define more clearly the nearly 4.80m wide stone formation (Wall 37) and to extend the excavations in different directions. A considerable part of the area was framed on four sides by walls of an average width of 2.50m. Also, a passage, which leads up to the rampart by way of two large steps, was discovered to have a hard floor with pebbles set in clay mortar and some fallen stones on the surface.

This year, 27 test trenches were excavated in order for the earlier results to be verified and also in order to see if the combination of walls, spaces and other architectural features show purpose and rational planning. Also, the relations between the large stone structure (Wall 37) and the other walls needed to be clarified. These walls were not likely to be of the same period since Wall 37 divides Area XVI into an eastern and a western half and there are no openings between the two halves.

The 2009 excavations showed that Wall 37 on the one hand and Walls 53, 47, 56 and 51 on the other, are indeed of a different date. It was made clear that Wall 37 must have been built at a later stage to replace walls enclosing the area at a lower level. Thus, there are walls at two different levels of which four enclose and protect the area on all four sides and the fifth runs in a north-south direction and protects the area in the east, the side of the river Kouris. The level of the passage excavated in 2008 was established to be considerably higher than that of Wall 37 and the passage could therefore be identified as belonging to a later architectural phase.

During the course of the excavations the ceramics found in strata 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12 are all non-diagnostic. A pithos sherd of the Late Bronze Age turned up this year in stratum 8 of Test Trench 7 and in strata 1–5 the latest sherds were of Roman date. Considering their width, the walls must be of a defensive character. The closest parallel to Walls 53, 47, 56 and 51, from the point of view of plan and architectural technique is the LC I–IIB fortress of Nitovikla on the Karpass peninsula, excavated by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition in 1929.

Finally three fields were surveyed, one on the *Pampoula* plateau, south of Area XVI, and two east of the area. The date of the ceramics ranges from the Late Bronze Age to Roman and Medieval times with a higher percentage of Roman and Archaic sherds.

EXCAVATIONS AT ERIMI-LAONIN TOU PORAKOU

The 2009 excavation season of the University of Florence (Dipartimento di Scienze dell' 'Antichità' "G. Pasquali") at *Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou* was carried out from August 17th to September 8th and was directed by Dr Luca Bombardieri, assisted by a team of archaeologists, draftsmen and topographers of the Universities of Florence, Turin and Chieti with the support of two conservators from the Soprintendenza Beni Archeologici.

The site was first identified in 2007 during a complete survey of the Kouris Valley area which aimed to outline the general patterns of the landscape's use and the sequence of the ancient occupation in the valley area. The survey project carried out in 2007–2008, linked the study of the surface material with an analysis of the cartography and the Satellite and aerial photographs on disposal within a Multilayers GIS-System. Thus, 14 sites were identified dating from the Early–Middle Bronze Age to the Byzantine and Medieval periods. The final chronological sequence of the identified sites within the surveyed area witnesses a relevant continuity in the occupational sequence and an interesting development of the relation patterns of the valley's various sites (settlements, cemeteries, river control points and/or the inner valley road network).

In 2008 a more thorough investigation of one of the identified sites occurred. The site, named *Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou*, is located on the eastern slope of the river valley, lying on a high plateau facing southward, towards the modern Kouris Dam, between Ypsonas and Erimi villages. Its position allows a good view of the river as well as the sea coast, suggesting its use as a control point of the road network system within the valley. The investigation of the site which was carried out during 2008 provided evidence for a double circuit wall system surrounding the settlement and a series of ramps and entrances were also documented. The settlement sequence within the site area suggests occupation throughout two main phases. The first and most relevant

phase dates from the Middle Bronze Age to the Late Bronze Age I period; a second phase, apparently following a long-time hiatus, is related to a possible re-building of the outer circuit wall during the Late Hellenistic and Roman period.

The 2009 season focused on the investigation of three areas: Area A, B and E (Figs 108–109).

1) The top mound (Area A) had been extensively occupied by a complex workshop, linked with a storage area. The natural limestone bedrock has been carefully worked creating a proper work place. This area (12.5×15m) has revealed an interesting workshop with a series of deep rock-cut basins all interconnected by a system of channels. To the south of the workshop a large (27m²) storage area was discovered, divided into two rooms and extending beyond the limits of the current excavation area. It has been possible to identify two phases of use of this area (Phases A and B). In the storage area's main room, a large number of vessels were found under the collapsed stone and mudbrick debris. During Phase A, the room had contained four large *pithoi* sunk in the floor and surrounded by a series of stones; next to the *pithoi* a collection of smaller bowls, spouted juglets and medium sized jars were also discovered, all of which were found collapsed on the floor. The bowls and the other small vessels were probably used to extract or to add substances into the large *pithoi* (as suggested by the broken spouted juglet found inside one of the *pithoi*). Beneath the floor of the storage area's main room, another level of burnt debris was discovered, indicating an earlier phase (Phase B); from this level a large amount of pottery related to collapsed vases was collected. The ceramic assemblage of the storage area clearly indicates a Middle Bronze Age Red Polished ware production.

2) The first lower terrace area (Area B) was possibly a domestic quarter. An area of 19m² was investigated and the stone foundations of a building were uncovered. On the building's floor a fire place was identified; within the rubble a large amount of Red Polished ware types were found, which differ typologically from the material found in Area A. Here the assemblage shows a clear prevalence of small types used for food consumption (mainly bowls and small jars), strengthening the suggestion that this was a domestic area. A jug sherd from within a wall was found with an incision, possibly a written sign of the Cypro-Minoan Script.

3) A small cemetery area (Area E) was also identified outside the external circuit wall. In 2008 three rock-cut tombs with small *dromoi* were excavated. Two unlooted tombs were discovered this season, located along a lower limestone terrace south of the modern road. The tombs do not have a *dromos*, but a cave-like chamber cut directly into the limestone. In one of the tombs an adult inhumation was uncovered whereas the smaller tomb may have been the grave of an infant. 12 almost complete vessels were found in the largest tomb, which show a standard repertoire of the Red Polished decorated pottery production. Furthermore, a series of 7 clay spindle-whorls with incised decoration as well as two picrolite incised disks were among the grave offerings. A similar ceramic repertoire was found in the smaller tomb, in which however, no spindle-whorls or picrolite disks were found.

EXCAVATIONS AT AKROTIRI-KATALYMMATA TON PLAKOTON

The third season of systematic excavations (12.10–20.11.2009) at the site of *Katalymmata ton Plakoton* on the Akrotiri peninsula, were conducted under the direction of the Senior Archaeological Officer Dr Eleni Procopiou.

The research is supported by the Akrotiri Village Board and the Environmental Department of the British Sovereign Base. The whole project was assisted by Mary Chamberlain, Technician/draughtswoman 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), Leonardo da Vinci program. The 2008 team included Leslie McEwan, Thomas Stewart, David Walsh, Fay Nash, Lucy Asworth, Kathryn Heaton, Joanne Kirton and Alexander Matsangou, as well as the Cypriot PhD students, Doria Nicolaou, Rania Michael and Polina Christofi.

During this season the excavation of the rest of the western part of what was most probably the narthex of a very important ecclesiastical building of the end of the 6th or the beginning of the 7th century AD, which began in 2007, was completed (Fig. 110). The narthex has a total

length of 14m on an E-W axis and a width of 36m on a N-S axis. It consists of a raised central area which extends to the west and terminates with an apse. On the east of the raised area the stylobates of the aisles of the central nave, have been found. The remainder of the nave has not yet been excavated. It has been established that this area communicates with the pulpit (*ambo*) and the *Holy Bema* to the East by means of a narrow corridor (*solea*) along the axis of the central aisle.

The arrangement of the central raised area allows its identification with a *mitatorium*, that is to say the area used by the clergy during the certain parts of the liturgies held at that period in the narthex.

On the North and South of the *mitatorium* there are two transepts, 14m in length on a N-S axis with columns on the interior arranged in a Π shape (Fig. 111). On the West and North sides small funerary apses were found of a diameter of 2.25m. On the South apse there was a *larnax* that contained an undisturbed burial of an aged individual, its lid decorated with a cross in relief and a perforation for libations in the centre (Fig. 112). The burial contained two bronze fibulae for securing the clothing, five coins and burnt organic beads possibly from a prayer bead.

On the East side of the same transept there was, in place of an apse, a small conch of rectangular plan, in which the small marble ossuary found last year close to that area, was located.

The roof of the nave and the transepts was vaulted and the central arch was supported by three strainers.

The entire excavated area was laid with mosaic floors in 26 different patterns and 24 motifs, mainly geometric. There is only one pictorial mosaic composition on the raised area in front of the central western apse, representing two deer, in front of each side of a vessel, with a rich flourishing tendril, symbolizing Jesus Christ. In the geometric compositions, the main motif is the cross and the symbols of the reign of Solomon (Solomon's knot and the shield of David).

The building was destroyed by a severe earthquake in the middle of the 7th century. The finds include many architectural fragments and revetments of Proconnesian marble, small marble fragments from *an opus sectilae* crustae wall decoration and wall mosaics, mainly of gilt glass, glass and mother of pearl. There are also, amongst the finds,

many bronze brackets used for securing the revetments, iron nails, fragmentary marble offering tables, glass fragments from windows and glass oil lamps found in front of the funerary apses and in the conch where the reliquary was placed.

It is clear from the above evidence that the building was planned and executed with great care from bishops with a deep knowledge of the religious rites and by the most skilled builders of the island or the empire, so as to honour those buried within it, who must have been very important but their memory, for some unknown reason, was not preserved in the tradition of the area.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE MEDIEVAL SUGAR MILL OF KOLOSSI

The sixteenth 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, the technicians M. Makri-Chamberlain and A. Tavelis, and a crew of seven workmen. The excavations were carried out over a period of five weeks between September 7th and October 9th.

The main goal of 2009 was the completion of the excavations in the area north of the circular construction, which was excavated during the previous season of 2008. This is the area that is adjacent to the west side of the aqueduct. It was also decided to extend the excavation 2.5m to the south.

The extension of the excavation to the south brought the following to light: beneath the modern steps that had been removed, a buttress wall with width 1.5m was revealed that abuts to the west of the eastern wall with a north-south direction. Its presence is probably related to later attempts to restore the monument. This later construction abuts to the south of the east-west wall parallel to it that was discovered in the previous excavation season.

This wall with an east-west direction is of an earlier date than the wall that abuts the buttress wall. Following the removal of modern archaeological layers, the floor of the as-yet-undefined area was revealed to the west of the buttress, which presents the following char-

acteristics: a thin layer of plaster with slight traces of charcoal and a slight elevation to the south. The pottery found is homogeneous 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 the Lapethos type, especially in the lower strata.

The 2009 excavation season also focused on the southwestern limits of the excavated area, and confirmed the southern extension of the westernmost wall of the sugar mill installations (with a north-south direction). It was revealed that it extended another 2.5m, reaching a total length of 16m, and it is expected that it will continue. With regards to the moveable finds, it is worth noting that despite the much reduced concentration of ceramics, there were other finds including the fragments of a glazed bowl, the sherds of a vessel with green slip and two bricks with clear signs of burning on their surface. It is clear that the extension of the west wall is a later addition of the existing wall; this is also shown following the removal of the final archaeological strata and the discovery of the natural bedrock.

PAFOS DISTRICT

EXCAVATIONS AT AIS GIORKIS

The 2009 excavation season was carried out under the direction of Prof. Alan H. Simmons of the University of Nevada. This season, the project had four primary objectives, most of them directed at the mid-Cypro PPNB site of *Ais Giorkis*, located near Pafos in the foothills of the Troodos. The first three goals were to complete tool coding from *Ais Giorkis*, conduct limited ground penetrating radar studies at the site, and to conduct a survey of selected areas around *Ais Giorkis*. The final objective was to excavate the limited deposits at the earliest site in Cyprus, *Akrotiri-Aetokremmos*, which Simmons excavated in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

All four objectives were successfully completed. All of the over 10,000 tools from *Ais Giorkis* have been coded. Eight units were surveyed covering approximately 100,000m² and locating 3 sites. Two of these are directly above *Ais Giorkis* and from surface indications appear to be related in time to the Cypro-PPNB. The ground penetrating radar study examined a 10×12m area, and initial results suggest

considerable sub-surface features. Finally, the last of the remaining portions of four 1×1m units were removed recovering a very large amount of intact hippopotamus bone, as well as other (mainly bird) bone, shell, a few chipped stone artefacts, and a picrolite pendant blank. The site has now been completely excavated, except for a few remaining pockets in the back of the shelter.

EXCAVATIONS AT PRASTIO-MESOROTSOS

The 2009 Prastio-*Mesorotsos* project took place from 22 June to 30 July and involved investigation of the stratified remains of Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Late Antique and Medieval archaeology. Excavations were carried out in eight areas across the circa 10 hectare site in the Pafos district. In total, over 100m² were exposed and architecture and features from multiple periods were revealed.

This first season of excavation has confirmed the presence of deeply stratified (at present 1.5m+) occupation at the site, which may eventually shed light on a series of important social changes that occurred, for instance the transition from the Neolithic into the Chalcolithic period. Particularly encouraging was the presence of Middle Cypriot Bronze Age architecture, which is situated in the same location where Early Cypriot Bronze Age and Late Chalcolithic materials are being found, which could eventually lead to a stratified sequence throughout these important periods. Equally important is the apparent abandonment of the site in the Middle Cypriot III period, which coincides with the burgeoning importance of Palaipafos (Kouklia) as a regional centre of western Cyprus. Understanding and dating the abandonment of Prastio-*Mesorotsos* could tell us when and why Palaipafos came to be such an important place in the Late Bronze Age.

After the tumultuous end of the Late Bronze Age, the site of Prastio-*Mesorotsos* was re-occupied in the Iron Age and continued to be the focus of inhabitation and activity until fairly recently, as shown by the excavation of substantial Medieval remains, and a large threshing floor. Continued excavation at the site may provide valuable information on social changes through time, and provide an important perspective on changing ways of life in western Cyprus.

EXCAVATIONS AT *ROUDIAS* IN THE TROODOS MOUNTAINS

The 2009 excavations at the site of *Roudias* in the Troodos area were conducted by the Department of History and Archaeology of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUT). In 2008 the project had located this important ‘pre’-Neolithic (as it was preliminarily termed) site in the south foothills of the Troodos Mountains (470m elevation), in the district of Pafos.

In November 2009 a small team from the AUT returned to the site of *Roudias* having been granted license from the Department of Antiquities and consent from the Cyprus Forestry Department. The team, which was led by Professor of Prehistoric Archaeology Nikos Efstratiou and included the Cypriot archaeologist-teacher Dimitris Kyriakou and the students Eleni Mloukie, Yiannis Voskos and Elli Tzanne, conducted a short geological and archaeological investigation (Figs 113–114). This investigation included: the assessment of the site from a geological point of view, the systematic collection of surface material over a substantial area of the site with the use of a grid system in order to confirm the site’s pre-Neolithic character, the opening of small test trenches in various parts of the site in order to record the various archaeological layers and finds (mainly lithics) and finally and most importantly, the collection of samples for radiocarbon dating.

All three main areas of study in the 2009 investigations were successfully fulfilled. Specifically, the team’s geologist Dr P. Karkanis confirmed the Pleistocene character of the terrace on which the site is located and its association with the riverbed. He also located the exact initial position of the site and noted the variation of flint sources that exist in the area. Most importantly however, Dr Karkanis located the geological deposits in which archaeological material could be considered to be found undisturbed (*in situ*). Meanwhile, the systematic collection of surface finds resulted in the accumulation of a numerically rich collection of lithic material. Finally, the small test trenches that were excavated following the methodological ‘protocol’ of a Palaeolithic excavation, revealed stratified lithic material (tools, flakes, animal bone, organic residue) within the layers that had been previously indicated by the team’s geologist and that proved to be of a satisfactory depth. The lithic tools that were recorded in ‘stratified’ contexts

demonstrate the site's persistence in time. It is estimated that the site covers tens of square metres.

The preliminary study of the lithics available yet comes from the surface reconnaissance material of the site. The *Roudias* assemblage gives the impression of a camping\activity situation with the possibility of a palimpsest seriously considered starting with a significant number of geometric pieces and flake cores, some of which would certainly be at home in the early coastal assemblages and continuing with finely made thin blades involving blade-based core technology, Neolithic in character. Unfortunately finished tools are poorly diagnostic. The local availability of chert outcrops does not seem to point to quarrying activity because of the lack of large number of cores. If we think of a real palimpsest and separate the flake-based and geometric materials from the blade-based tools the possibility for an earlier time designation is stronger. However, it should be strongly emphasized that the character and date of main occupation period of *Roudias* will be clarified only after the stratified material from the site is studied and the radiocarbon dates are available.

The 2009 survey and excavation results at the site of *Roudias* have been extremely satisfactory and they seem to confirm, at least as far as the nature of the lithics technology is concerned, that the site could be placed in Cyprus' pre-Neolithic horizon.

EXCAVATIONS AT SOUSKIOU-LAONA

A fifth season of Lemba Archaeological Research Centre and University of Edinburgh investigations at the Chalcolithic settlement of *Souskiou-Laona* was conducted for 4 weeks in April–May 2009 under the directorship of Professor Edgar Peltenburg.

Last season, we reported the discovery of a fifth cemetery on the West Ridge of *Laona*, but further investigations this season failed to recover human bones from the pits shaped like graves and so Chalcolithic people may have used them and other features on this prominence for other purposes. In 2009 we were also able to show that buildings discovered in 2008 were not isolated units on the West Ridge but that they comprised a substantial part of the settlement. At least five buildings, including three forming an integrated linear arrangement, are securely identified. All five structures stood in a single row along a

lengthy terrace, so forming a contoured strip of housing on the upper south slope of the ridge. Since rubbers and other heavy implements occur above this strip, further housing may once have existed in parallel rows. These substantial additions to the Laona population suggest that it may have been sufficiently large to account for all the individuals in the cemeteries. More detailed chronological analysis of settlement and cemeteries is required since three radiocarbon dates from Operation B attest to a lengthier Middle Chalcolithic occupation than previously suspected. They indicate that settlement persisted well into the earlier 3rd millennium cal. BC.

Removal of slope-wash last season led to the discovery a sequence of some four superimposed structures in East Ridge Operation A. One of these, B 1015, may have re-used part of an earlier wall (Fig. 115). An intact assemblage on its floor includes several stone objects, amongst them an exceptional sub-rectangular stone bowl with side socket. Ceramics belong to what increasingly seems like an earlier phase of the Middle Chalcolithic. Immediately outside the re-used wall lay a unique ceramic rosette with central perforation, possibly an inlay or applique (Fig. 116).

Inhabitants also left a wide spectrum of usable goods on the floor of nearby B 920. Systematic microstratigraphic and phosphate sampling was carried out here.

As on the West Ridge, it is clear that inhabitants of the East Ridge cleared soil cover (if it existed) to make extensive use of the natural limestone bedrock. These clearances may have caused erosion on the steeper slopes which led to the tumble of tabular limestone blocks into the housing area. Such blocks supported a terrace that created two occupational zones arranged in upper and lower terraces in Operation B. Buildings 920 and 1015 lay in the lower terrace where, cut into the bedrock, were a closely associated firepit, oven and fireplace, the last containing many faunal remains, all surrounded by artefact-rich midden deposits. These open air cooking arrangements preceded all built structures. According to this sequence, it seems evident that the *Laona* settlement initially evolved from temporary camping activities.

EXCAVATIONS AT KISSONERGA-SKALIA

The third season of excavations at the Early–Middle Bronze Age

settlement of Kissonerga-Skalia was carried out this year by a team from the University of Manchester, under the directorship of Dr Lindy Crewe.

The area around the village of Kissonerga near Pafos is rich in prehistoric remains. The area was occupied from the earliest Neolithic of Cyprus and also housed an important Chalcolithic settlement. We can now extend the prehistoric occupation of Kissonerga into the Bronze Age (*ca.* 2400–1650 BC), with evidence in the locality now spanning over 6,000 years.

The team's goals this season were to further expose the Bronze Age architecture revealed in the first two years. A large, free-standing, furnace-like structure around 2×2.5m in diameter was fully uncovered. The structure had a wide opening and either raised mud plaster walls or a domed roof, perhaps similar in appearance to a traditional village oven (Fig. 117). In the ashy deposits of the base a partially collapsed large storage jar was found embedded upright in a pit with a cooking pot at the bottom. Further excavation is required to establish the nature of the construction and possible function of the structure as it is the only example of its kind from this period.

In the adjacent trench, floor deposits were excavated in a typical Bronze Age-style rectilinear building (Fig. 118). The lower floor deposit was found overlain with animal bones, edible sea shells, a copper fish hook, storage jars and cooking pots and seems to have had a domestic function. The unusually wide (1.2m) rubble wall that was partially uncovered in the north of the site in 2007–8 was further excavated and a wall measuring around 17m in length was exposed. On the interior of the wall a floor surface was uncovered with plastered pits, spreads of pot sherds and ground stone tools. On the exterior a paved surface embedded with pebbles and pottery and an additional enigmatic stone built feature was found. This represents the latest preserved occupation in this area of the settlement and is dated by the pottery to the very beginning of the Late Bronze Age, when the site seems to have been abandoned. No subdivisions have as yet been revealed on its interior and the function of the wall remains uncertain.

The three seasons of excavation undertaken so far have revealed both similarities and differences with other sites of the period elsewhere on the island. Further work is required to fully expose the archi-

tectural remains and to explore the nature of occupation at the site. In addition to the preserved architecture, other finds include copper objects, textile production (attested by spindle whorls), and numbers of ground stone objects, including agricultural tools and weights. A piece of copper slag found in 2009 reveals that copper working was carried out and White Painted pottery from the northwest that they had contacts with other parts of Cyprus. Why the occupants of *Kissonerga-Skalia* chose to live on the coast, in contrast to the usual pattern of inland settlements of the Early–Middle Cypriot Bronze Age, remains unclear. Other research questions to be pursued in future seasons include when exactly the site was founded in the Early Bronze Age and why it was abandoned on the threshold of the Late Bronze Age.

EXCAVATIONS AT KATO PAFOS (AUSTRALIAN MISSION)

The University of Sydney conducted its twelfth season of excavations at the site of the Hellenistic–Roman theatre of Nea Pafos under the auspices of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus between the 3rd and 31st of October 2009. The site is located on the southern slope of *Fabrika* Hill in Nea Pafos, and the Australian excavations have revealed a theatre that was constructed around 300 BC and was used as a venue for performance and entertainment until the late 4th century AD when it was destroyed by an earthquake. At least five distinct architectural phases of the theatre have now been identified. After its destruction, much of the marble and other architectural features of the theatre were robbed for reuse elsewhere in Nea Pafos.

One aspect of the site that has been little understood until now was the relationship between the theatre and the urban layout of the surrounding town. As the theatre was located in the north-eastern quarter of the ancient town, near the city gates, issues of public access and the flow of pedestrian traffic to surrounding public roads are paramount. Four test trenches that were excavated in the 1990s revealed part of the surface of a Roman road directly to the south of the theatre running in an East-West direction, but only in this season have we finally uncovered a direct link between the theatre and that road.

Since the 2007 excavations focused on the south-eastern corner of the theatre where the remains of foundations are extensive enough to allow for interpretation in spite of the heavy damage occurred during

the destruction and abandonment phases. Additional damage was inflicted by a series of post-medieval lime-lined pits, which we tentatively associate with tanning or dyeing activities (Fig. 119), and then finally by modern pipe trenches.

Most of the eastern *parodos* of the theatre has now been cleared by the Australian mission, as have the eastern support foundations for the expanded Antonine theatre of the mid-2nd century AD. Directly to the south of this *parodos* area, a substantial structure was uncovered. This building faces onto the east-west running road, but is on a different alignment to the theatre itself. Measuring almost 20m in length and 5m in width and preserved to a height of between 0.30 and 1.2m, the structure is substantial in size and design, with thick masonry walls on all four sides, and no obvious entry point. The interiors of the walls are lined with thick plaster (Fig. 120) that is chamfered and rounded in the corners, while the floor of the entire structure is a carpet mosaic of a grey-brownish colour with faint traces of a pattern of stars. Excavation of both the eastern and western sections of the structure's interior is now completed, but a large baulk in the centre was left intact for the time being (Figs 121–122). The purpose of the structure is not yet clear, nor is its precise chronology and relationship with the theatre. It is possible that it was a fountain house or a water pool of some description; an interpretation that may find support in its location this close to the ancient city gates and on a major thoroughfare. It may indeed have been related to activities in the theatre in its final phase of operations, when the theatre's orchestra appears to have been flooded for performances. The efficacy of the waterproofing of the long structure by plaster and mosaic floor was apparent during the heavy rains in the final days of the 2009 season.

Three trenches were positioned in the 2009 season to the east, west and south of the long structure. The purpose of these new excavations was to understand the exterior of the long structure, and how it faced onto the road directly to its south. These trenches were positioned to better understand the exterior of the structure and its relation with the road directly to its south. Excavation proved that the road reaches the southern wall of the structure (Fig. 123). Part of a semi-circular plaster-lined water trough was revealed on the south-facing wall of the building, enabling people using on the road to access water; again

strengthening the suggestion that the structure was a water facility. The western trench revealed a gentle sloping pathway leading from the road up to an entrance in the eastern parodos, providing a major southern entrance into that part of the theatre. Although badly damaged, enough traces remain to indicate that a mosaic floor covered most of the entranceway. Excavation to the east of the structure was halted due to rain, and work will continue in the area in 2010.

Whatever its precise purpose in antiquity, the long structure was eventually used as a dump for architectural features from the theatre as the stage building was being robbed of its stone work after the destruction. Capitals, column fragments, niches, cornices and other architectural elements were recovered from this dump (Fig. 124), increasing our knowledge of the appearance of the stage building of the theatre.

Additional small-scale excavation directly south of the site exposed part of a post-medieval complex, including a courtyard and a series of foundations of walls, which will be investigated in more detail in the future. Small-scale clearance on the western cavea (the seating area of the theatre) was conducted to examine evidence of support walls and platforms for the earliest phases of the theatre's seating.

Future seasons will enable the complete the excavation of the long structure and confirm its function. We further intend to uncover more of the ancient road in order to attain a greater understanding of the layout of the north-eastern quarter of the ancient city of Nea Pafos around the theatre.

EXCAVATIONS AT KATO PAFOS (POLISH MISSION)

2009 was the third season during which the Polish Mission undertook excavations at the Kato Pafos Archaeological Site. The excavations were co-financed by the Department of Antiquities and the University of Warsaw. On behalf of the Department of Antiquities, Dr Angelos Papadopoulos supervised the excavations between the 16th and 19th December 2008 and 9th January until 4th February 2009. Between the 9th of March and the 17th of April, Dr Henryk Meyza, assisted by Joanna Michalska, supervised the excavations on behalf of the Polish Mission and from the 29th August until the 3rd of October Dr Henryk Meyza supervised the work.

The third season of excavations included the regular excavation of the western part of the so-called Hellenistic House, the conservation (executed by PROP, Krakow) of a cistern situated under courtyard No. 13, as well as the reconstruction of the Nabatean column belonging to the tetrastyle courtyard (Figs 125–126). The reconstruction was executed by the Department of Antiquities. The most extensive areas that were investigated were: the south-eastern part of the House of Aion, excavated mainly by Dr Papadopoulos and documented by the Polish Mission, and the western part of the Hellenistic House.

In the House of Aion, four new rooms were identified, including two (nos 41, 42) with severely damaged monochrome mosaics, which were found slightly displaced but preserving their relation to the dividing wall. Another mosaic seems to have been reused in the Late Roman period. Apart from the above, the area seems to have been looted as indicated by the deep modern trenches found.

Important evidence was revealed in the western part of the Hellenistic House. This area was destroyed by an earthquake not before Adrian's times and only a fraction of decorated blocks had been removed in antiquity. In courtyard no. 13, an existing impluvium with a tetrastyle portico underwent modifications since a higher wall was built enclosing the basin between the columns, following a final destruction. Surrounding the impluvium many scattered fragments of a small, long integrated entablature measuring *ca.* 15m in length were found. These seem to have belonged to an upper storey (all 4 of its corners have been preserved). Within the pool, parts of the main colonnade's Doric frieze were found as well as a Roman-baroque cornice with modillions. One of the portico's columns, with its so-called Nabatean pseudo-Ionic capital was found collapsed (one of its drums was missing) and has been restored.

The cistern, which was discovered in 2007, may be approached from the north and specifically, from the rooms under the later south enclosure wall of the House of Theseus, by means of a *dromos*, which at its lower end forms a staircase. The cistern's well-head was found immediately to the north of the impluvium. Within the cistern a well-preserved, ornate spear butt (*sauroter*), was found. A second cistern was found under the south-western part of the courtyard and it seems to have supplied water to a bath complex extending south and west of

the courtyard. This bath complex is still partially excavated and in its southern part it consists of two rooms with hypocaustic floors and a system of heating channels and pipes. The hypocaust was severely looted even at its lower level of terracotta slabs, of which only imprints in the mortar have survived. In a much better condition were preserved the walls and flue channel of the next room, to the north (no. 32), which was probably a praefurnium. This room has not yet been excavated to the level of its floor, which is situated lower than in the surrounding rooms. The thick layer of burnt matter and the presence of a channel which led hot air to the hypocaust floors of Rooms 31 and 27 and to the Roman House room 4, as well as a partly preserved pillar with triple internal tubulature, cut in stone blocks, are the indications of the room's use as a praefurnium. A similar but possibly reused pillar was found collapsed in the western part of courtyard 13. Further to the west, two other rooms with stone-paved floors were excavated (nos 33 and 28). In these rooms large pieces of floor were found, probably belonging to an upper storey. Excavations in the north-west corner of courtyard 13 revealed another room (no. 34) with a blocked door and the remains of a staircase which lead to an upper floor.

The most important discoveries of 2009 include: the unearthing of several sections of a long wall running close to the damaged stylobate of the Villa of Theseus' peristyle southern portico; the discovery of important data related to the early phases of the Hellenistic House, suggesting that parts of the House originally had floors at much deeper levels; the extent of the earlier bathing establishment under the eastern part of the later Villa of Theseus has been confirmed.

EXCAVATIONS ON *FABRIKA* HILL (KATO PAFOS)

The second season of the French Archaeological expedition at Pafos, under the direction of Dr Claire Balandier, on *Fabrika* Hill lasted from the 20th of April until the 29th of May, 2009. The two main excavation areas are on the Northern slope of the hill and behind the ancient theatre to the East. On the North side, the main aim was to find the continuation to the North and the South of the long wall found last year. To the South, the wall was found as far as the cliff against which it seems to have been built.

On the North side, the wall was uncovered by a few more metres. It would seem that it forms a corner to the East, but it is built in a differ-

ent way with pillars and with a filling of stones between them. The uncovering of two perpendicular walls shows that it is not a rampart but probably dwellings. The presence of fragments of painted wall plaster and tiles strengthen this hypothesis. The ceramics still have not yet been studied and cannot be dated at this moment. A third wall built in yet a different way with layers of dressed stones and small pebbles between them could be medieval. The investigation in this area will continue next year. On the terrace behind the wall two test soundings were made in order to try to date the levels of occupation of the hill. Two human skeletons were also discovered.

On the Eastern slope of *Fabrika* we continued with the excavation of the building carved out of the bedrock we discovered last year. An important layer of destruction, the entire vault perhaps destroyed by an earthquake were discovered as well as the fourth wall of the building. The study of the material confirms its date to be the 13th century AD. Next year the destruction level will be investigated and, hopefully, it may be possible to identify the function of this important building.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE GEORGIAN MONASTERY OF PANAGIA CHRYSOGIALIOTISSA, GIALIA

The excavation of the church of Agios Nikolaos on the site of the 10th century Georgian Monastery, at Gialia village in the Pafos District, began on the 12th of September and ended on the 8th of October. It was conducted under the direction of Dr. David Mindorashvili, and was funded by the Georgian National Office for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage. The church was studied from an artistic point of view by George Gagoshidze and the architectural plans were drawn by Tengiz Gabunia.

Investigations at this site focused on documenting the foundations of the church of Agios Nikolaos (Fig. 127), which once belonged to the Monastery. The site was excavated and the phases of the church construction needed to be properly defined. The church (11×4m) was once a two-storey building. The ground floor functioned as a crypt which was roofed with an arch and divided by walls in the areas where burials were made. Four such 'ossuaries' have been found so far and inside them the bones of the dead were found spread about irregularly along with a large number of clay vessels. The moveable finds, which main-

ly consist of bowls, date to various periods between the 12th and 15th centuries AD. During previous seasons of investigation of the Monastery's main church, archaeologists could not locate the monks' cemetery, which was an integral part of the monastic complex. As this year's investigations have shown, the Monastery's monks were buried in the ground floor, in the crypt of the church of Agios Nikolaos.

Due to the great extent of the area, excavation will continue in 2010. With the completion of the archaeological investigations the monuments will be conserved and protected. A thorough investigation of the church and the moveable finds will highlight the close links between Cyprus and Georgia, concerning both the religious sphere and the cultural-educational one.

EXCAVATIONS AT AGIA VARVARA-ASPROKREMMOS

The fourth small-scale season of excavation at the site of *Agia Varvara-Asprokremmos* was conducted under the direction of Dr Carole McCartney with the support of the University of Cyprus. It was carried out as part of the EENC (Elaborating Early Neolithic Cyprus) Project, an international collaboration between the Universities of Cyprus, Cornell University and Trent University, which focuses on excavation and landscape survey of early prehistoric archaeological remains dated to the early Holocene, when the transition from hunting to farming economies was taking place throughout the Middle East. This year's excavations saw the unearthing of the earliest currently known structure belonging to the Neolithic period of Cyprus.

The site of *Asprokremmos* provides the first dated site illustrating the occupation of Cyprus during the beginning phase of the Neolithic, documenting evidence of an Early Neolithic or Pre-Pottery Neolithic A as it is known in mainland sequences. This very early phase of the Neolithic shown at *Asprokremmos* is currently dated by radio-carbon to between 8,800–8,600 cal. BC predating previously known Neolithic sites on Cyprus by between 400–600 years.

Excavations during 2009 continued to unearth evidence of significant manufacturing activity associated with the production of lithic tools including beautifully made arrowheads and a large array of ground stone tools used for the processing of ochre pigment and the likely processing of plants for subsistence. Of major significance was

the uncovering of parts of a substantial curvilinear semi-subterranean structure that dominates the northern end of the site. This structure, cut into the re-deposited *havara* sub-strata forming the base to overlying Neolithic deposits, runs north to south across the gentle east-west slope of the site, spanning over 5m in length. The straight cut walls of the structure hollow extend down to a gently sloping trampled earth surface that provides the floor of the structure.

Associated with this floor was an array of objects including a large hemispherical stone mortar and two rectilinear stone vessels, one of which was broken *in situ* during the apparent destruction of the structure by fire and subsequent burial complete with all of its contents. Beyond these unique stone vessels a range of stone tools including grinding tools and querns illustrates the domestic character of the equipment left in place with the abandonment of the structure. This assemblage is completed by a carefully carved human figurine deposited into the burnt orange soil that entombed the abandoned habitation. The figurine, which is currently the earliest known example of human representation on Cyprus, marks the end of a complex abandonment phase of this highly significant structure, though the site itself was re-occupied during at least two subsequent phases of habitation.

The character of both the structure and its unique assemblage of finds provide significant parallels to other Early Neolithic sites across the Near East, establishing important links between Cyprus and the Levant during the 9th millennium cal. BC and crucial evidence concerning the development of the Neolithic both on Cyprus and across the Near East.

EXCAVATIONS ON GERONISOS ISLAND

The 2009 season of excavations on Geronisos Island, just off the coast of Agios Georgios tis Pegeias, Pafos District, were conducted under the direction of Professor Joan Breton Connelly of New York University.

The team of 18 excavators began work on May 16, focusing their efforts in the Central Sector of the island where they opened seven 1.5×5m trenches along a diagonal axis extending from southwest to northeast. In the southernmost trench, at the very edge of the island, numerous fragments of very large *pithoi* were unearthed. One of these

could be mended to stand to a complete profile of 1.20m in height. The walls of the pithos measure as thick as 0.05m. The *pithoi*, which were most probably used to hold olive oil, can be placed in the 1st century BC and according to the excavators, they are among the largest storage vessels found to date on Cyprus. The area from which the *pithoi* fragments were removed appears to have been a storeroom or pantry facility, probably servicing the complex of small dining rooms found just to the west of this area in previous seasons. The discovery of this storage facility represents an important breakthrough in our understanding of the experience of ancient pilgrims on Geronisos and the ritual dining that seems to have taken place within the complex of rooms in the Central South Sector.

A number of broken architectural members were also recovered from this season, including what may be the remains of a stone lion's head waterspout very similar to one that was unearthed on Geronisos in 1994. Traces of the lion's sculptured mane are preserved along with the moulding of what appears to be a cornice or gutter. This find gives further evidence for a lavishly decorated building of great importance on the island. The sculptured lion's head would have been plastered and painted as a fitting adornment for a monumental structure, possibly a temple.

Excavations in the Central Sector of the island also produced rich finds from the early Chalcolithic period, *ca.* 3800 BC. These include a microlite bead in a "figure-of-eight" design, ground stone tools including a small axe and chisel, as well as quantities of red burnished ware pottery.

The 2009 season on Geronisos included the participation of a number of eminent scholars engaged in the study of material excavated from the island. Dr. Jolanta Młynarczyk of the University of Warsaw continued her study of the late Hellenistic ceramics of Geronisos, while Dr. Mariusz Burdajewicz of the Warsaw Museum continued his study on the glass finds and prepared drawings of the pottery and architecture. Dr. Richard Anderson, architect of the Agora Excavations in Athens, prepared a new site plan of East Building using a total station laser theodolite. He completed important work on the reconstruction of East Building as the vaulted undercroft of a Christian basilica, most of which has collapsed into the sea with the entire east end of the island.

Christos Tsiorgiannis of Cambridge University participated in the excavations and Victoria Grinbaum of University College London began a new study of the Geronisos amphorae.

B. UNDERWATER EXPLORATION

AMMOCHOSTOS DISTRICT

EASTERN CYPRUS MARITIME SURVEY

An underwater diving survey campaign (Eastern Cyprus Maritime Survey) was undertaken from mid-July to mid-August along the island's southeast coast in the area of Cape Greco. The project is sponsored by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University, with financial support from the University of Pennsylvania and RPM Nautical Foundation, as well as additional logistical support from the Thetis Foundation.

The project focused on the site of a Roman shipwreck discovered in 2007 (Fig. 128), completing a non-intrusive preliminary map of surface remains to determine the extent of the site, its preservation, as well as the full character and composition of the cargo. The ship, dating to the first decades of the 2nd century AD, appears to have been carrying a mixed cargo of liquids, likely wine but perhaps also oil, in over 130 ceramic jars, or amphorae.

Most of the assemblage is composed of jars from southeastern Asia Minor and the general northeast Mediterranean region. Another group of amphorae, however, appears to have contained wine imported from the Mediterranean coast of France. A few non-cargo items discovered on the site were likely used for storage and preparation of food, and may point to a galley and give clues to life on board the merchant vessel, although no wood, anchor, or other ship fittings are visible on the surface scatter. Where the ship was heading remains unclear, but its location in shallow waters, and the Roman presence in the area of Cape Greco and further north at sites like Lefkolla, suggest that either the vessel was nearing an intended port-of-call, or else was engaged in a coasting trade, moving products to market over short distances up and down the coast. Though scattered, the remains provide significant insight into the local, regional, and even long-distance commercial connections of this peaceful and prosperous Roman island.

Plans for future work in the area include a full shallow-water survey in the Cape Greco area, combined with a remote sensing search for better preserved sites in the deeper sandy seabed farther offshore. The Cape Greco area's prominent maritime history is testified not only by the shipwrecks, anchors, and other finds recorded so far along the coast, but also by reports from local divers and specific events in the historical record. According to Diodorus, it was at somewhere just north of here that in 306 BC the Macedonian Demetrius Poliorcetes triumphed over Ptolemy of Egypt in one of the largest naval engagements of antiquity. Although Ptolemy eventually returned, proved victorious, and controlled the island through the rest of the Hellenistic period, nearly one hundred warships reported as sunk during the combat provide another hopeful target for archaeologists working in deeper waters offshore.

C. SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS AND SURFACE SURVEYS

LEFKOSIA DISTRICT

EXCAVATIONS IN ELEFThERIA SQUARE

The excavation of the northeast corner of Eleftherias Square, adjacent to D'Avila bastion, was completed within February 2009, 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.

The excavation works revealed part of the curtain wall and the flank of the bastion, which were covered when Eleftheria Square was formed and the original Venetian bastion, which was partially demolished in 1939, for purposes of widening this main entrance to the town of Lefkosia.

Following the excavation works, conservation and restoration work was conducted on the excavated parts of the Venetian walls (i.e. the curtain wall, the flank of the bastion and the original and recent orilons of D'Avila bastion).

Within March 2009, minor excavation works were conducted in the wider area of the proposed landscaping plans of Eleftherias Square, consisting of sections in the moat along the D'Avila bastion and the

curtain wall between the Tripoli and D'Avila bastions, as well as along the modern supporting wall along Stasinou and Omirou Avenues. The aim was to enable the mapping of the foundation levels of all structures within the moat and no architectural remains were revealed.

EXCAVATION ON ASCLEPIUS STREET, WITHIN THE WALLS OF LEFKOSIA (SHEET/PLAN XXI /46.06.01, PLOT 96)

A rescue excavation was carried out in Asclepius Street in Lefkosia, under the direction of Archaeological Officer Chrysanthi Kounnou with the assistance of Senior Technician Georgios Koumis. The excavation was held in the courtyard of a listed building, in the area where the construction of a basement was proposed. Four trenches were excavated in total, where remains of the Ottoman and the Medieval period were located.

Part of a building was unearthed, which extends at least 10m in a North-South direction and 8m in an East-West direction. The building seems to extend further to the south and west, outside the excavated area. What is preserved are its foundations, which consisted of continuous arches both in the outer walls, as well as in the internal walls, a technique used in the Ottoman period and in houses of folk architecture. The pottery recovered dates to the Ottoman period.

A built feature, found at a lower level can be dated to the Medieval period. This is a small rectangular structure, built of worked sandstone founded within the hard soil. It was preserved only up to a maximum of 1m, but it must have been higher originally. The structure was filled with glazed pottery dating to the 14th century AD and cooking ware sherds. This feature must have been destroyed and abandoned and when the abovementioned building was constructed, it was not visible.

EXCAVATIONS AT MITSERO-KOUTSALONA

A salvage excavation of two chamber tombs was carried out in July under the direction of Archaeological Officer Dr Giorgos Georgiou. They had been revealed during road-works in the eastern part of Mitsero village. Tomb 7, which dates to the Cypro-Classical period has a single locus, while Tomb 8, dating to the Cypro-Classical and Hellenistic periods, had two loci.

EXCAVATIONS AT KOKKINOTRIMITHIA-KAFKALLA

In November, during the digging of foundations for the supermarket Lidl before the Kokkinotrimithia exit from the Lefkosia-Troodos highway, tombs of Hellenistic and Roman date were discovered. Excavation under the direction of Archaeological Officer Dr. Giorgos Georgiou revealed that the tombs had been looted in the past. However, drawings of the tombs were made to pinpoint their precise geographical location and to document the funerary architecture.

LARNAKA DISTRICT

EXCAVATIONS AT LARNAKA-PAMPOULA

From the 7th of May until the 19th of June, an excavation was carried out in plot 178 in Larnaka under the direction of Archaeological Officer Dr. Giorgos Georgiou. Plot 178 is located to the west of the Larnaka District Museum on the other side of Kimonos street and therefore is adjacent to the *Pampoula* archaeological site. Six 5×5m trenches were opened that covered approximately half of the surface area of the plot. In all the trenches, architectural remains of various chronological periods were revealed. The stratigraphy was quite deep, and in most trenches reached a depth of over 3m. The ceramics in the different strata indicate that the area was in use during the Early Cypro-Geometric, the Cypro-Classical and the Roman periods. A small number of pottery sherds dating to the Late Bronze Age were also found. Part of plot 178 abuts to plot 177, which was investigated by the Department of Antiquities in 2000. The discoveries in 2009 confirm those of 2000 regarding the use of the area throughout the three aforementioned periods.

EXCAVATIONS AT ALAMINOS-KAMPOS

From the 22nd of June until the 17th of July, salvage excavations were carried out in plot 659 under the direction of Archaeological Officer Dr. Giorgos Georgiou, following an application for building development. This plot is one of a group of plots that were declared as Ancient Monuments of Second Schedule in 2007, due to preserved remains of an Early and Middle Bronze Age settlement. Test trenches were dug all over the plot. Some of these were sterile while others showed signs of human activity. The remains of walls were discovered in one of the

trenches. The stratigraphy is very shallow (0.30–9.50m) and the architectural remains are in poor condition. The pottery dates the remains to the Early and Middle Bronze Age. Along with the walls, installations in the floor were found of the same type as those discovered at the settlement of Marki-*Alonia*.

EXCAVATIONS AT PSEMATISMENOS-TRELLOUKAS

In July, an excavation was carried out in plots 15 and 16 under the direction of Archaeological Officer Dr. Giorgos Georgiou. These plots are part of a group of plots that were declared as Ancient Monuments of Second Schedule in 2007, due to preserved remains of an Early and Middle Bronze Age settlement. These plots abut plot 449 to the east (bordering Maroni), where the Department of Antiquities excavated 48 tombs of the Early Bronze Age in 2008. In contrast to plot 449 where the tombs were cut into the rock on a mild slope, plots 15 and 16 coincide with a steep slope. No remains of a settlement or of a cemetery were discovered in these plots.

LEMESOS DISTRICT

EXCAVATIONS AT YPSONAS-AGIOS SYLAS

In a rescue excavation under the directions of Archaeological Officer Katerina Papanikolaou in the area Ypsonas-*Agios Sylas* (plot 1542), important archaeological remains were found, dated to the Late Bronze Age (Fig. 129). The remains consist of an open-air sanctuary. Parts of walls and constructions lie just above the bedrock (Fig. 130). The walls probably separate specific rooms and delimit some constructions. At the eastern part a four-sided construction (Fig. 131), is delineated by two walls at the north and west side, and covered with a hard mixture of limestone and clay. South of this construction another semi-circular construction is found with a pit beside it. Inside the pit there was a fragment of a pithos. Similar pits were also found around the other constructions; those of small diameter (0.10m) probably supported piles. The larger pits (diam. 0.20–0.70m) contained Late Bronze Age pottery. A conical pit (diam. 0.73m) contained a fragment of an animal-shaped rhyton, stone tools, a pyramidal loom weight, a bronze object and Late Bronze Age pottery.

The floor was covered with limestone material. Some places were paved with stone and pithos sherds. On the south side of the sanctuary one rectangular basin and a conical pit were found. The basin contained stone tools and of pithos fragments. The conical pit also contained pithos fragments.

Among the finds found at the sanctuary, the most important is a terracotta figurine of Base-Ring ware (Fig. 132).

Around the sanctuary (north, south and west side), remains of various walls and structures, consist of a building complex of a sanctuary, dated from the Cypro-Archaic to the Roman period. The most important part of the sanctuary is a building with walls, surviving to a height of 2.5–3m above the floor (Fig. 133). The building seems to have at least three phases of construction. The stone head of a temple boy (Fig. 134), a stone figurine of a horse (Fig. 135), terracotta figurines (Figs 136–137), male figurines, horse and rider figurines, parts of stone basins, a great number of miniature vases, and imported vases of the Hellenistic period were found among the walls of the building. A bronze coin of Ptolemy IX Soter II (117/6–80 BC) constitutes further evidence that the building was in use during the Hellenistic period. The large number of tiles indicates that the building was roofed. Around the building, parts of walls and semi-circular, probably open air constructions were found (Figs 138–139). The fragmentary condition of the remains does not provide information for their particular use.

There is no doubt that the god worshipped in Agios Syllas was male, probably Apollo. The modern church of Agios Georgios Vikliou or Sporou, located north of the sanctuary, is perhaps built upon the remains of a byzantine church thus proving the continuity of the sanctity and the change from paganism to Christianity.

In the locality of *Tzamouda* (ex-building E&S SPOLP), during the excavations for the foundations of a building, three (3) rock-cut tombs were found (T. 339–341), dated to the Middle Bronze Age. One of them (T. 340) contained a bronze hook-tanged weapon (T. 340/3) (Fig. 140).

EXCAVATIONS AT EPISKOPI-PAMPOULA

In 2009 trial excavations were conducted under the direction of Archaeological Officer Efthymia Alphas in the area of Episkopi-Pam-

poula in the District of Lemesos. Three plots were investigated yielding finds that date from the Late Bronze Age to the Roman period. In one of the plots 2 unlooted rock-cut tombs were excavated dating to the Cypro-Archaic and Cypro-Classical periods. Tomb 66 contained 46 objects dating to the Cypro-Archaic period, a large amount of pottery sherds and very few fragments of skeletal remains. Tomb 71 contained the skeletal remains of at least 27 individuals and 116 objects along with a large amount of pottery sherds (Figs 141–143). The remainder of the plot contained looted tombs, numerous rectangular and square cuttings in the natural bedrock as well as fragmentary Late Bronze Age remains, including a gaming stone. In another part of the *Pampoula* hill, test trenches revealed architectural remains and pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age to the Roman period.

PAFOS DISTRICT

EXCAVATIONS AT KATO PAFOS-*GLYKY NERO*

A short-term excavation was carried out under the direction of Archaeological Officer Eustathios Raptou in a plot near the municipal beach of Kato Pafos following the discovery of human bones. Archaeological remains of the late Hellenistic period, as well as several skeletons of humans and dogs had already been discovered in this plot in 2006. The rescue excavation at that time examined only a small section of the plot, and revealed rooms, cisterns and hydraulic installations, without it being possible to give a definitive interpretation as to the use of these installations. It may have been a sanatorium where water played an important role, and the canine burials may be related to the worship of eastern gods and the rituals for cures.

The discovery of the bones in the winter of 2009 led to the extension of the 2006 excavation to the north and east. No new structures were revealed, only skeletal material. A total of three human skeletons were found buried in the sand. There were no burial offerings and the positions of the skeletons indicate that these were rudimentary burials. Three canine skeletons were also discovered amongst the human skeletons.

EXCAVATIONS IN KATO PAFOS (M.P. 3751)

On the 12th of June, while works were carried out for the construc-

tion of a road and pavement south of the 11th Elementary School in Pafos, the Museum received a phone call that a large opening was created on the side of the road and vessels were visible through the opening. Museum staff was called in to investigate and excavate the tomb that was revealed.

The tomb was a rectangular chamber, measuring 3.70×3.78cm, and was cut into the natural bedrock with niches on the North and East walls. The entrance to the tomb, measuring 95×145cm, lay on the West wall and was found sealed with stones, while a 15cm step led into the main chamber.

The niches on the North and East wall both contained skeletal remains, but unfortunately they were very fragmentary. The North niche in particular was covered with soil from the gap that the bulldozer created on the roof and very few bones were found. A large number of movable objects were recovered from the niches and the floor of the tomb, including glass, bone and metal objects and clay vessels on the floor (Figs 144–146). The finds date the tombs to the Hellenistic period.

An interesting discovery was a gap in the southwest wall through which another chamber was roughly visible with at least three niches on the wall. The chamber seems to have been empty of finds, most probably looted in antiquity. It was not possible to excavate this chamber because it lay under another plot of land and as well as for safety reasons.

EXCAVATIONS AT ANARYTA (M.P. 3754)

On the 16th of September, the Museum received a phone call from a Water Development Department crew, that during trenching for the replacement of pipes on Rodostheni Alexandrou Street, three openings were observed, in one of which there were bones visible. Museum staff was sent to investigate and excavate the tombs that were revealed. Due to the large number of tombs located at the site, the staff returned to Anaryta on the 17th as well as on the 20th of September.

A total of 9 tombs were excavated by the end of the third day, all but 2 were undisturbed. Tombs six (6) and seven (7), located to the south of the trenching operation, were found disturbed by earlier activ-

ity in the area. Tomb six (6) contained only skeletal remains, not *in situ*, and even though the entrance to the tomb was sealed there were plastic elements inside it. Tomb seven (7), located further south, was investigated thoroughly but nothing was found inside except a metal pipe, remnants of older trenching operations.

Tombs one (1) to five (5) and eight (8) and nine (9) were found sealed and undisturbed. Each tomb was measured and photographed and the artefacts as well as the remains were labelled and removed. The niches were all carved into the natural rock and measured approximately 1.50–2.00m in length and 65–95cm in height. The widths of the tombs were roughly the same measuring around 70cm. The skeletal remains were fairly well preserved, indicating adult and young-adult single inhumations (Fig. 147). The artefacts recovered in the niches include amphorae, jugs, cooking pots and unguentaria. The finds date the tombs to the Hellenistic and Roman period.

EXCAVATIONS AT KISSONERGA

Following the discovery of a shaft by an earth-moving machine on a building site beside the main coastal road at Kissonerga, Pafos, a joint excavation under the direction of the Director of Antiquities Dr Pavlos Flourentzos was carried out between the Department of Antiquities and Edinburgh University between 7th May and 4th June.

The shaft proved to be cylindrical, 75cm in diameter, and preserved to a depth of 5m below the surface of *havara* bedrock (Fig. 148). A number of small niches had been cut into the side of the shaft on the east and the west to accommodate the hands and feet of the people who originally dug the well as they climbed in and out of it. At the base of the shaft were several small natural channels in the bedrock through which water would have flowed, confirming that this was a water well. Water would presumably have been extracted by some sort of bucket, possibly made of leather, on a rope.

Once the well had gone out of use as a water source, it silted up. During the course of its infilling various items fell into the well, or were deliberately dumped or placed there by people. These items included animal bones (of sheep, goat, pig and fallow deer), worked flint, a few stone beads and pendants, and pieces of broken stone vessels that are typical of the early (Aceramic) Neolithic period in Cyprus,

before pottery came into use. About half way up the shaft was found the poorly preserved skeleton of a young woman. Unfortunately we shall never know how she came to be there.

Towards the base of the well were found an intact small, crude bowl and a dish of much finer quality that had clearly smashed when it fell, or was thrown, in. Both were carved from chalk, and were perhaps vessels that had been around the well-head. These and the other finds indicate that this latest well to come to light is of broadly similar date to six other wells that have previously been excavated in the vicinity by a team from the University of Edinburgh. Radiocarbon dates indicate an age of 9,000 to 10,500 years for these wells, placing them amongst the earliest water wells known anywhere in the world.

EXCAVATIONS AT KISSONERGA-AMMOUDIA (M.P. 3738)

Rescue excavations at the *Kissonerga-Ammoudia* cemetery continued in June 2009, after a 6-month hiatus, under the direction of Archaeological Officer Elena Meranou, with the aim to complete the excavation of the plot so that the construction of the apartment complex would begin at the end of the year.

In 2008 the Northern and Western areas of the plot were excavated by Dr Angelos Papadopoulos, at which time 38 tombs were recorded. In 2009 the Southern and Eastern areas were investigated, while test trenches were dug through the plot as well. During the one-month excavation 8 more tombs were discovered, all dating to the Middle Bronze Age, unfortunately with very few complete vessels. The tombs were discovered very close to the surface, with a minimum depth of 10cm, and a maximum depth of 1.20m. Almost all tombs were round or oval in shape, measuring approximately 1.50×1.80m (Figs 149–150).

A total of ten test trenches were also dug at the site, especially at the South-Eastern area that was not excavated in 2008 and rose to a greater height than the rest of the plot. At a depth of 1.50m no more tombs were unearthed.

EXCAVATIONS AT AGIA MARINOUDA

Within the village of Agia Marinouda, in the ruins of the Church of Agioi Konstantinos and Eleni, a short excavation was carried out under

the direction of Archaeological Officer Eustathios Raptou in order to clarify the boundaries of the ruins for the granting of a building license.

The excavation was limited to two squares on the west and east sides. On the west side, a chamber of trefoil plan was discovered in a very bad state of preservation, perhaps the narthex of the church (Fig. 151). On the east side an annex was located, which would have been on the south side of the church. As the greater part of the church and the apse of the *Holy Bema* are in neighbouring plots, the excavation did not continue.

There were no archaeological finds but the monument's architecture indicates that it may be dated to the Middle Byzantine period.

EXCAVATIONS AT MANDRIA-AGIOS MENAS

A rescue excavation, under the direction of Archaeological Officer Eustathios Raptou, was carried out on the beach of Mandria in the locality of *Agios Menas*, following the discovery of a mosaic floor belonging to an early Christian basilica (Fig. 152).

The excavation revealed the western section of a three-aisled basilica with an apse to the east; the dimensions of the thus-far revealed section are 14×10m. The remains are preserved to a small height, approximately 30–40cm, while in some areas such as in the apse, the floor is located on the surface of the ground. The floors of the three aisles were laid with slabs of local marble, of which only a few were still in place in the south aisle while the others were missing. To the northeast of the apse was an annex with a northern entrance.

Following the destruction of the older church, possibly in the Medieval period, a smaller church was erected over the ruins encompassing part of the basilica's central aisle. In the digging of foundations for the small church, whose width does not exceed 3m, a trench was dug that partially destroyed the apse and its mosaic floor.

There were no signs that the basilica had been destroyed by violent means. It was probably left to fall into ruins with the eventual removal of its architectural members and a greater part of the stones and other useful building material. The same must apply to explain the destruction and dereliction of the smaller church.

Based on the architecture of the monument and the techniques used to lay the mosaic floor, it is possible to date the early Christian basilica to the 5th/6th century AD and, as mentioned above, a secondary phase of use is observed in the medieval period.

EXCAVATIONS AT POLIS CHRYSOCHOU-ORTA KOILADES

During work carried out for the building of a road for use by the new fire station, which passes through the cemetery of the ancient city, a large wall was discovered with a length of 34m with an East-West orientation. An excavation was carried out under the direction of Archaeological Officer Eustathios Raptou, during which it was not possible to reveal the full extent of the wall as it extended into private property. Initially it was believed to be a wall of a large public building or a section of a fortification wall – this was eventually disproved as the wall was shown to have only one façade facing North. The finds indicate that the wall can be dated to the early Hellenistic period, perhaps the early 3rd century BC.

The wall is constructed of large and slightly worked blocks of local limestone (Fig. 153). It rests directly on the ground and is reinforced by monolithic pillars, while the intervals are built with almost irregularly placed blocks without grouting. The average existing height of the wall is 80–90cm, the width is roughly 50cm and the intervals have a length of 50–60cm. The masonry belongs to the category known as *murs à pillier* or *pillared walls*, a characteristic element of Eastern architecture. This technique was used primarily by the Phoenicians, who seem to have spread its use to many areas of the eastern and western Mediterranean.

This long wall may have supported a platform within the cemetery where there were funerary monuments. Excavation at the western edge of the revetment revealed the base of a possible funerary complex of large proportions. The monument consists of a platform of unworked stones and earth, and a facing of blocks of white limestone. To the north and east sides of the platform, the first row of blocks from the external façade are preserved, while on the east side, there are three rows of steps. At the western edge of the platform was a built base which may have supported an altar or funerary sculpture. A test trench in the interior of the platform revealed a Hellenistic tomb with two Rhodian amphorae.

This is one of the most important examples of monumental architecture discovered in ancient Arsinoe and also one of the oldest as it dates to the beginning of the Hellenistic period.

Below the monument to the west an unlooted tomb of the Archaic period was discovered, consisting of a single chamber carved into the natural rock (Fig. 154). Further west another tomb dating to the Classical period was discovered with few burial offerings.

**PRINCIPAL ACQUISITIONS FROM
DONATIONS/CONFISCATIONS/CHANCE FINDS**

(Other than those mentioned in Appendix II)

1. District Museum, Larnaka

On the 16th of November 2009, a tomb was discovered in Achna Forest following the digging of a channel to carry away rainwater. The tomb was carved out of hard *havara* and measured 2.5×2.5m. Several vessels and sherds were discovered. One example is a bottle-shaped alabastron with an out-turned mushroom rim, two conical lug handles and a round base (MLA 2016/24, Ht. 17.5cm) (Fig. 155).

During work to clear wild vegetation from the archaeological site of Athienou-*Pampoularin tis Kokkouninas*, several objects were found that included the following: i) a juglet of White Shaved ware with cylindrical body and pointed base, trefoil mouth and a vertical handle from rim to shoulder (now restored) (MLA 2014/1, Ht 15.6cm) (Fig. 156); ii) a miniature vessel of Coarse ware with rounded base and two opposing holes on either side (MLA 2014/5, Ht 4.1cm, max. Diam. 2.4cm) (Fig. 157); iii) a miniature juglet of Coarse ware with spherical body, concave neck, vertical handle from rim to shoulder, round base, rim missing (MLA 2014/6, Ht 4.2cm) (Fig. 158); iv) a juglet of Plain White ware with upper part of handle missing (MLA 2014/7, pres. Ht 5cm) (Fig. 159); v) a miniature vessel of Plain White ware with wide flat base and inverted rim (MLA 2014/8, Ht 2.8cm, max. Diam. 1.7cm) (Fig. 160); vi) a miniature vessel of Coarse ware with rounded base (MLA 2014/9, Ht 4.1cm, mouth Diam. 2.3cm) (Fig. 161); vii) a miniature vessel of Plain White ware with a wide flat base and inverted rim (MLA 2014/11, Ht 2.6cm, mouth Diam. 2.3cm) (Fig. 162); viii) a miniature juglet of Coarse ware with ovoid body, round base, out-turned rim, vertical handle from rim to shoulder (MLA 2014/13, Ht 4.9cm) (Fig. 163); ix) a bowl of Base Ring ware with cylindrical ring base, inverted rim, missing handle (MLA 2014/15, Ht 5.5cm, Diam. 10.5cm) (Fig. 164).

2. District Museum, Pafos

A resident from Lempa, Mrs Mary Stella Sabry donated a collection of thirty-three (33) antiquities to the Department of Antiquities

that were registered at the Pafos District Museum. These antiquities include the following: i) an amphoriskos of White Painted I ware with biconical body, cylindrical neck, flaring rim, two vertical handles from rim to shoulder and conical base. Decoration consists of concentric circles and triangles on shoulder (PM 3756/1, Ht 18cm) (Fig. 165); ii) a very heavy imported Phoenician jug of Bichrome ware with ovoid body, cylindrical neck and ring base (handle and rim missing). Decoration consists of concentric circles on the body (PM 3756/5, Ht 15cm) (Fig. 166); iii) a handle of Plain White ware with raised handle, low shallow bowl, slightly rounded base (PM 3756/7, Ht 9cm, Diam. 6.7cm) (Fig. 167); iv) a jug of Plain White ware with pointed base, flaring rim and vertical handle on midbody near carination (PM 3756/15, Ht 20.8cm) (Fig. 168); v) a conical bowl of Red Polished (mottled) ware with conical body, pointed base and four projections on rim, two rectangular and two shaped like an animal's head (PM 3756/25, Ht 14.5cm, Diam. 13cm) (Fig. 169).

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

		<i>2009</i> <i>Appropriated</i>	<i>2009</i> <i>Actual</i> <i>Expenditure</i>
		€	€
SUB-HEAD:			
0208200102	Basic Salaries	1.636.002,00	1.398.919,81
0208200103	Increase of Salaries	110.546,00	103.625,18
0208200106	Extra Assistance	155.757,00	155.756,74
020820010	Thirteenth Salary	119.849,00	139.814,51
0208200108	Thirteenth Salary of Temporary Personnel	14.660,00	17.725,98
0208200141	Cost of Living Allowances	404.200,00	375.920,22
0208200208	Hospitality Allowance	6.000,00	2.665,00
0208200261	Overtime Fees	166.469,00	166.468,94
0208200281	Social Insurance Fund Contribution	188.500,00	192.962,05
0208200282	Social Cohesion Fund Contribution	47.500,00	47.221,49
0208200283	Termination of Employment Scheme Contribution	27.365,00	26.677,42
0208200302	Hourly Paid Staff	1.131.164,00	1.340.340,04
0208200305	Seasonal Staff Employment	2.672.854,00	1.333.708,07
0208200307	Thirteenth Salary of Hourly Paid Staff	372.859,00	368.784,62

0208200308	Thirteenth Salary of Seasonal Staff	124.970,00	104.585,23
0208200341	Cost of Living Allowances	3.985.000,00	3.335.000,00
0208200441	Supervision Allowance	2.000,00	1.607,65
0208200461	Overtime Fees of Hourly paid Staff	141.803,00	141.802,44
0208200462	Commuted Overtime Fees	400,00	—
0208200481	Social Insurance Fund Contribution	478.700,00	441.317,81
0208200482	Social Cohesion Fund Contribution	152.000,00	132.076,18
0208200483	Termination of Employment Scheme Contribution	91.200,00	79.188,98
0208200484	Provident Fund Contribution	245.000,00	257.343,94
0208200485	Medical Scheme Contribution	188.224,00	81.370,00
0208200488	Contribution to Central Holiday Fund	—	—
0308200002	Travelling Expenses	28.700,00	21.765,45
0308200003	Subsistence Allowance	9.700,00	6.528,64
0308200004	Commuted Allowance	2.100,00	820,08
0308200005	Transportation	360,00	50,00
0308200021	Postage	8.100,00	5.626,73
0308200022	Telephone charges	32.000,00	31.034,31
0308200023	Lighting, Heating and Fuel	5.400,00	6.752,93
0308200026	Rates and Water Rates	1.300,00	493,33
0308200027	Library	17.080,00	15.659,14
0308200028	Newspapers and Periodicals	500,00	498,00
0308200029	Advertisements, Publications and Publicity	680,00	340,86
0308200049	Sundries	1.200,00	406,18

0308200053	Lighting, Heating and Fuel	142.500,00	137.301,48
0308200055	Rents	29.900,00	29.890,03
0308200056	Rates and Water Rates	27.000,00	31.450,98
0308200099	Incidentals	800,00	875,30
0308200104	Remuneration of Committees' Chairmen and Members	3.365,00	1.576,07
0308200151	Photocopying Materials	2.300,00	1.526,06
0308200152	Office Cleaning	26.000,00	23.093,67
0308200153	Purchase of Paper	1.450,00	1.364,06
0308200154	Computers' Consumables	3.100,00	3.714,54
0308200155	Stationery and Printing	1.280,00	1.270,69
0308200157	Purchase of Consumable Equipment	1.350,00	108,27
0308200158	Purchase of Furniture and Fittings	26.140,00	19.833,60
0308200160	Purchase of Drawing Materials	5.220,00	2.277,84
0308200161	Purchase of Fuel and/or Lubricants	63.200,00	46.884,83
0308200162	Purchase of Microelectric Appliances and Telecommunication Equipment	3.400,00	2.095,98
0308200208	Photographic Supplies	7.920,00	5.263,25
0308200210	Purchase of Furniture and Fittings	10,00	—
0308200229	Uniforms	35.700,00	23.499,80
0308200302	Maintenance of Office Buildings	1.700,00	237,81
0308200303	Maintenance of Residential Premises	3.400,00	—
0308200319	Minor Works	52.400,00	27.640,68

0308200323	Maintenance of Exhibition Premises and Museums	140.000,00	121.565,68
0308200431	Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	35.000,00	40.552,60
0308200432	Maintenance of Mobile Machinery	7.000,00	7.767,34
0308200433	Maintenance of Electrical and Mechanical Installations and Equipment	63.000,00	20.430,04
0308200444	Maintenance of Laboratory Machinery and Equipment	10.600,00	8.216,91
0308200454	Maintenance of Air Conditions	7.500,00	9.554,74
0308200461	Maintenance of Data Processing Equipment	4.000,00	132,30
0308200462	Maintenance of Telecommunication Equipment	5.250,00	3.325,56
0308200466	Maintenance of Office Equipment	1.200,00	225,00
0308200481	Maintenance of Furniture and Fittings	850,00	299,37
0308200482	Maintenance and Operation Expenses of Workshops	35.000,00	17.319,99
0308200502	Local Training	2.505,00	680,00
0308200523	Participation in Committees / Working Groups of the European Union	5.700,00	5.519,46
0308200531	Conferences, Seminars and Missions Abroad	12.000,00	10.477,17
0308200564	Archaeological Research	37.000,00	34.698,75
0308200583	Purchase of Services	350.000,00	289.450,20
0308200654	Publication of Periodicals, Albums and Guides	15.000,00	287,50

0308300135	Excavation of Archaeological Sites	81.000,00	24.657,42
0308300503	Scholarships and Training Abroad	3.410,00	—
0308300655	Publication of Monographs and Catalogues	88.000,00	87.921,52
0480200152	Contribution to International Organizations	5.000,00	2.801,00
0408200351	Contribution to the Archbishop Makarios III Historical Cultural Centre	5.300,00	5.125,00
0508300892	Programmes Financed by Foreign Organizations and/or Other Sources	10,00	—
0508300896	Cyprus Archaeological Digitization Programme (CADiP)	98.510,00	83.174,46
0708200502	Purchase and Installation of Air Conditioning Units	17.000,00	13.321,35
0708200513	Purchase of Electronic Equipment	10,00	—
0708200653	Purchase of Other Equipment	10,00	—
0708200654	Purchase of Office Supplies	4.000,00	3.806,50
0708200655	Purchase of Telecommunication Equipment	10,00	—
0708200801	Purchase and Transportation of Antiquities	5.200,00	786,20
0708200802	Purchase of Works of Traditional Art	3.400,00	—
0708300501	Purchase of Equipment and Machinery	83.000,00	34.188,59
0708300589	Purchase of Other Vehicles and Mobile Machinery	10,00	—

0708300652	Purchase of Data Processing Equipment	10,00	—
0708300661	Purchase of Electronic Equipment	150.000,00	57.854,91
0808300901	Improvement, Presentation and Promotion of Archaeological Sites and Monuments	62.000,00	11.806,97
0808300904	Improvement of Kourion Archaeological Site	190.000,00	167.985,19
0808300905	Improvement of Kolossi Castle Archaeological Site	5.000,00	—
0808300906	Improvement of Amathous Archaeological Site	175.000,00	31.290,50
0808300907	Improvement of Kato Pafos Archaeological Site	800.010,00	131.915,50
0808300908	Reconstruction and Restoration of Ancient Monuments	850.000,00	713.450,88
0808300909	Repairs to Frescoes Programme	25.000,00	21.007,32
0808300910	Improvement of Paralimni-Nissia Archaeological Site	175.000,00	—
0808300912	Improvement of Akamas Archaeological Site	20.000,00	—
0808300913	Improvement of Tombs of the Kings Archaeological Site	50.000,00	—
0808300923	Other Construction Works	<u>450.000,00</u>	<u>63.685,03</u>
	Total	<u>17.085.772,00</u>	<u>12.720.043,84</u>

THE ANTIQUITIES FUND

RECEIPTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2009

RECEIPTS	€	€
Balance in hand on 1 st January 2008		47.371,60
A. CONTRIBUTIONS FOR UNSPECIFIED PURPOSES		
B. CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES		
1. <i>For restoration of Monuments:</i>		
Church Committee of Agios Antonios, Lefkosia: Conservation of bell-tower of the Church of Agios Antonios, Lefkosia	15.000,00	
Church of Agios Georgios, Xylofagou: Conservation of wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Georgios, Xylofagou	20.000,00	
Church Committee of Agios Nikolaos, Polystypo: Conservation of the Chapel of Apostolos Andreas, Polystypo	713,00	
Municipality of Lefkosia: Rehabilitation of Eleftheria Square, Lefkosia	40.000,00	
Church of Agios Savvas: Restoration of the bell-tower of the Church of Agios Savvas	19.200,00	
Church Committee of the Church of Agios Kassianos: Conservation of the Church of Agios Kassianos	10.527,00	
Monastery of Agios Irakleidios, Politiko: Restoration of Church of Agios Irakleidios, Politiko	35.000,00	
Church Committee of Kalopanagiotis: Conservation of wall-paintings in the Church of Agioi Andronikos and Athanasia, Kalopanagiotis	5.057,50	

Church Committee of Kalopanagiotis: Conservation of iconostasis in the Church of Agioi Andronikos and Athanasia, Kalopanagiotis	8.000,00
Church of Chrysopantanassa, Linou: Conservation of the Church of Agia Marina, Linou	6.788,00
Mrs Afroditi Philippou: Restoration of the main door to the House of Maria Menoikeos Symeonidou in plot 152Ψ, Pera	850,00
Church of Panagia Kousoulias, Flasou: Conservation of the Church of Panagia Kousoulias, Flasou	19.530,00
Church of Agia Paraskevi, Galata: Conservation of wall-paintings in the Church of Agia Paraskevi, Galata	12.825,00
Church Committee of Agios Nikolaos, Kato Deftera: Conservation of the Church of Chrysospilotissa	5.000,00
Monastery of Panagia Amasgous, Monagri: Conservation of the Monastery of Panagia Amasgous, Monagri	18.000,00
Old Church of Archangelos Michail, Dierona: Renovation of Old Church of Archangelos Michail, Dierona	15.000,00
Church of Panagia Chryseleousis, Lysos: Construction of doors and windows for the Church of Panagia Chryseleousis, Lysos	6.000,00
Church of Panagia Iamatiki, Arakapas: Conservation of old Church of Panagia Chryseleousis	11.000,00

Monastery of Machairas: Conservation of the beams and bricks in the vaults of the Monastery of Machairas	1.420,00
Church of Panagia, Kiti: Conservation of the Church of Panagia Aggeloktisti, Kiti	25.000,00
Church of Agioi Varnavas and Ilarionas: Conservation of the wall-paintings in the Church of Agioi Varnavas and Ilarionas	3.700,00
Church Committee of Drousia: Conservation of the Monastery of Agios Georgios Nikoxylitis, Drousia	25.000,00
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Dierona	5.000,00
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Conservation of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	11.106,00
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kaminaria	12.815,00
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Gennadios, Kallepeia	5.000,00
Community Council of Kouklia: Restoration of the catholicon church of Kouklia	31.000,00
Lemesos Water Board: Restoration of the Havouza aqueduct, Agios Georgios	3.163,00
Community Council of Spelia: Restoration of olive-mill, Spelia	5.000,00
Archbishopric of Cyprus: Conservation of the wall-paintings of the Monastery of Agia Napa	10.150,00

Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of the Monastery of Agia Napa	40.000,00	
Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of a monastic cell in the Monastery of Agia Napa	1.334,00	
Archbishopric of Cyprus: Conservation of the wall-paintings in a monastic cell in the Monastery of Agia Napa	5.681,00	
Bishopric of Morfou: Restoration of the Church of Agios Mnason, Potamiou	15.000,00	
Bishopric of Morfou: Restoration of the Church of Agios Andronikos and Agia Athanasia, Kalopanagiotis	4.000,00	
Bank of Cyprus (90% of retrievable interest): Restoration and conservation of the House on Axiothea street	728,01	
University of Cyprus: Restoration of the House on Axiothea street	6.750,00	
Community Council of Parasteio Avdemou: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Diakenousa, Prasteio Avdemou	30.000,00	
Community Council of Kallepeia: Restoration of the Church of Agios Gennadios, Moronero	5.000,00	
Community Council of Agios Thomas: Restoration of the Church of Agios Thomas, Lemesos	10.000,00	
Community Council of Koile: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Koile	20.000,00	
Monastery of Stavrovouni: Restoration of the Monastery of Panagia Stazousa	57.691,98	
Church of Agia Paraskevi, Geroskepou: Restoration of the Church of Agia Paraskevi, Geroskepou	899,15	583.928,64

THE ANTIQUITIES FUND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2009

EXPENDITURE	€	€
1. <i>Repairs and Improvements to Ancient Monuments:</i>		
Agia Napa: Church of Agia Napa	57.853,61	
Korakou: Church of Panagia Eleousa	8.324,92	
Kouklia: Church of Panagia Katholiki	1.970,61	
Tempria: Church of Timios Stavros	3.463,82	
Polemi: Church of Panagia	4.382,46	
Lefkosia: Church of Agios Antonios	12.702,15	
Lefkosia: Church of Agios Kassianos	7.402,63	
Lysos: Church of Panagia Chryseleousa	5.743,32	
Kampia: Church of Agios Georgios	6.321,38	
Linou: Church of Agia Marina	6.403,51	
Pyrga: Church of Panagia Stazousa	52.442,66	
Peristeron: Church of Agioi Varnavas and Ilarionas	2.557,29	
Kaminaria: Church of Agios Georgios	24.321,85	
Geroskepou: Church of Agia Paraskevi	772,30	
Monagri: Church of Panagia Amasgou	25.265,16	
Xylofagou: Conservation of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Georgios	17.666,08	
Polystypos: Chapel of Apostolos Andreas	713,00	
Lefkosia: Church of Agios Savvas	8.758,06	
Spelia: Conservation of olive-mill	3.475,85	
Politiko: Church of Agios Irakleidios	24.989,46	
Kalopanagiotis: Church of Agios Andronikos and Agia Athanasia	17.057,50	

Pera Oreines: House of Maria Symeonidou (plot 152)	456,35	
Dierona: Church of Archangelos Michail	35.000,00	
Agia Napa: Conservation of the wall-paintings of the Monastery of Agia Napa	17.165,00	
Arakapas: Church of Panagia Iamatiki	11.000,00	
Prasteio Avdemou: Church of Panagia Diakenousa	30.000,00	
Lazania: Monastery of Machairas	1.245,61	
Kiti: Church of Panagia Aggeloktisti	24.168,76	
Agios Thomas: Church of Agios Thomas	9.955,77	
Koile (Pafos): Church of Agios Georgios	18.137,12	
Drousia: Church of Agios Georgios Nikoxyliti	25.000,00	
Eleftherias Square, Lefkosia	<u>25.609,99</u>	490.326,22

Refunds on contributions

Church of Agia Paraskevi, Lefkosia	3.020,07	
Excavations in the area of Enaerios, Lemesos	3.989,33	
Technological University of Cyprus (TEPAK)	30.616,75	
Bishopric of Morfou for Church of Agios Ioannis Lampadistis	<u>11.106,00</u>	48.732,15
Adjustments		<u>9.525,94</u>
BALANCE ON 31ST OF DECEMBER 2009		<u>€7.024,61</u>



Fig. 2. View of public toilets in the Cyprus Museum, before renovation.



Fig. 3. View of public toilets in the Cyprus Museum, after renovation.



Fig. 4. View of public toilets in the Cyprus Museum, before renovation.



Fig. 5. View of public toilets in the Cyprus Museum, after renovation.



Fig. 6. Lefkosia. Church of Agios Antonios, during restoration.



Fig. 7. Lefkosia. Church of Agios Antonios, after restoration.



Fig. 8. Korakou. Church of Panagia, during restoration.



Fig. 9. Korakou. Church of Panagia, after restoration.



Fig. 10. Linou. Church of Agia Marina, before restoration.



Fig. 11. Linou. Church of Agia Marina, after restoration.



Fig. 12. Pedoulas. Church of Archangelos Michail, during restoration.



Fig. 13. Pedoulas. Church of Archangelos Michail, after restoration.



Fig. 14. Temvria. Church of Timios Stavros, before restoration.



Fig. 15. Temvria. Church of Timios Stavros, after restoration.



Fig. 16. Kiti. Church of Panagia Aggeloktisti, during restoration.



Fig. 17. Kiti. Church of Panagia Aggeloktisti, after restoration.



Fig. 18. Kiti. Church of Panagia Aggeloktisti, during restoration.



Fig. 19. Kiti. Church of Panagia Aggeloktisti, after restoration.



Fig. 20. Pyrga. Church of Panagia Stazousa, before restoration.



Fig. 21. Pyrga. Church of Panagia Stazousa, during restoration.



Fig. 22. Pyrga. Church of Panagia Stazousa, after restoration.



Fig. 23. Pyrga. Church of Panagia Stazousa, after restoration.



Fig. 24. Xylotypou. Church of Agios Vasileios, before restoration.



Fig. 25. Xylotypou. Church of Agios Vasileios, after restoration.



Fig. 26. Xylotympou. Church of Agios Vasileios, during restoration.



Fig. 27. Xylotympou. Church of Agios Vasileios, after restoration.



Fig. 28. Agios Thomas. Church of Agios Thomas, before restoration.



Fig. 29. Agios Thomas. Church of Agios Thomas, after restoration.



Fig. 30. Agios Thomas. Church of Agios Thomas, before restoration.



Fig. 31. Agios Thomas. Church of Agios Thomas, after restoration.



Fig. 32. Arakapas. Church of Panagia Iamatiki, during restoration.



Fig. 33. Arakapas. Church of Panagia Iamatiki, after restoration.



Fig. 34. Fasoula. Church of Agios Georgios, before restoration.



Fig. 35. Fasoula. Church of Agios Georgios, before restoration.



Fig. 36. Fasoula. Church of Agios Georgios, after restoration.



Fig. 37. Fasoula. Church of Agios Georgios, after restoration.



Fig. 38. Monagri. Monastery of Panagia Amasgou, before restoration.



Fig. 39. Monagri. Monastery of Panagia Amasgou, after restoration.



Fig. 40. Paramali. Church of Agios Georgios, before restoration.



Fig. 41. Paramali. Church of Agios Georgios, before restoration.



Fig. 42. Paramali. Church of Agios Georgios, after restoration.



Fig. 43. Paramali. Church of Agios Georgios, after restoration.



Fig. 44. Agia Napa. Monastery, during restoration.



Fig. 45. Agia Napa. Monastery, during restoration.



Fig. 46. Pafos. Church (Mosque) of Agia Sofia, during restoration.



Fig. 47. Pafos. Church (Mosque) of Agia Sofia, after restoration.



Fig. 48. Drousia. Monastery of Agios Georgios tou Nikoxyliti, before restoration.



Fig. 49. Drousia. Monastery of Agios Georgios tou Nikoxyliti, after restoration.



Fig. 50. Gialia. Monastery of Panagia Chrysogialiotissa, before restoration.



Fig. 51. Gialia. Monastery of Panagia Chrysogialiotissa, after restoration.



Fig. 52. Moronero. Church of Agios Gennadios, before restoration.



Fig. 53. Moronero. Church of Agios Gennadios, after restoration.



Fig. 54. Polemi. Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, during restoration.



Fig. 55. Polemi. Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, after restoration.



Fig. 56. Agios Ioannis Malountas. House of S. Perdikis, façade before restoration.



Fig. 57. Agios Ioannis Malountas. House of S. Perdikis, façade after restoration.



Fig. 58. Agios Ioannis Malountas. House of S. Perdikis, façade with *iliakos* before restoration.



Fig. 59. Agios Ioannis Malountas. House of S. Perdikis, façade with *iliakos* after restoration.



Fig. 60. Agios Ioannis Malountas. House of S. Perdikis, *dichoron* before restoration.



Fig. 61. Agios Ioannis Malountas. House of S. Perdikis, *dichoron* after restoration.



Fig. 62. Akaki. Hotzia Mill, before restoration.



Fig. 63. Akaki. Hotzia Mill, before restoration.



Fig. 64. Akaki. Hotzia Mill, during restoration.



Fig. 65. Akaki. Hotzia Mill, during restoration.



Fig. 66. Akaki. Hotzia Mill, after restoration.



Fig. 67. Akaki. Hotzia Mill, after restoration.



Fig. 68. Alethinou. House on plot 1014, ground storey after restoration.



Fig. 69. Alethinou. House on plot 1014, ground storey after restoration.



Fig. 70. Alethinou. House on plot 1014, second storey after restoration.



Fig. 71. Alethinou. House on plot 1014, roof after restoration.



Fig. 72. Pera Oreinis. House of Marianna Giallouridi, *makrynari* before restoration.



Fig. 73. Pera Oreinis. House of Marianna Giallouridi, *makrynari* after restoration.



Fig. 74. Pera Oreinis. House of Marianna Giallouridi, *dichoron* before restoration.



Fig. 75. Pera Oreinis. House of Marianna Giallouridi, *dichoron* after restoration.



Fig. 76. Pera Oreinis. House of Marianna Giallouridi, *iliakos* before restoration.



Fig. 77. Pera Oreinis. House of Marianna Giallouridi, *iliakos* after restoration.



Fig. 78. Pera Oreinis. House of Marianna Giallouridi, view from southeast before restoration.



Fig. 79. Pera Oreinis. House of Marianna Giallouridi, view from southeast after restoration.



Fig. 80. Pera Oreinis. House of Marianna Giallouridi, small mill before restoration.



Fig. 81. Pera Oreinis. House of Marianna Giallouridi, small mill after restoration.



Fig. 82. Pera Oreinis. House of Andreas Argyrou, façade before restoration.



Fig. 83. Pera Oreinis. House of Andreas Argyrou, façade after restoration.



Fig. 84. Pera Oreinis. House of Andreas Argyrou, *iliakos* before restoration.



Fig. 85. Pera Oreinis. House of Andreas Argyrou, *iliakos* after restoration.



Fig. 86. Pera Oreinis. House of Andreas Argyrou, *dichoron* during restoration.



Fig. 87. Pera Oreinis. House of Andreas Argyrou, *dichoron* after restoration.



Fig. 88. Pera Oreinis. House of Andreas Argyrou, external view of arched room before restoration.



Fig. 89. Pera Oreinis. House of Andreas Argyrou, external view of arched room after restoration.



Fig. 90. Larnaka. Shop in Zouchouri complex, façade before restoration.



Fig. 91. Larnaka. Shop in Zouchouri complex, façade after restoration.



Fig. 92. Larnaka. Shop in Zouchouri complex, interior before restoration.



Fig. 93. Larnaka. Shop in Zouchouri complex, interior after restoration.



Fig. 94. Kalavassos. Olive press, before restoration.



Fig. 95. Kalavassos. Olive press, before restoration.



Fig. 96. Kalavassos. Olive press, during restoration.



Fig. 97. Kalavassos. Olive press, after restoration.



Fig. 98. Kouklia. Old fountain and cistern, before restoration.



Fig. 99. Kouklia. Old fountain and cistern, after restoration.



Fig. 100. Kouklia. Old fountain and cistern, discovery of stone-paved area.



Fig. 101. Kouklia. Old fountain and cistern, supporting walls erected to the north.



Fig. 102. Kalavastos-Kokkinogia. Chamber and tunnel complex.



Fig. 103. Kalavastos-Kokkinogia. Burial.



Fig. 104. Pano Pyrgos Tillyrias. General view of the site from the southwest.



Fig. 105. Pano Pyrgos Tillyrias. View of the excavation.



Fig. 106. Pano Pyrgos Tillyrias. House of Konstanta, built almost exclusively of sandstone ashlars.

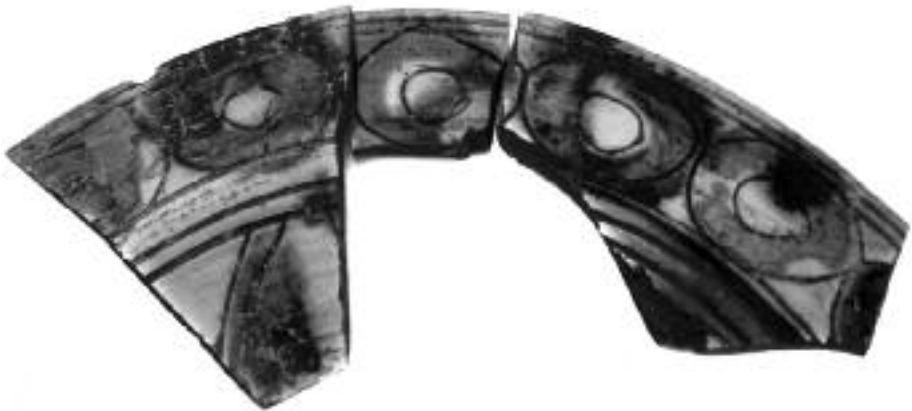


Fig. 107. Pano Pyrgos Tillyrias. Fragmentary slip ware.



Fig. 108. Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou.



Fig. 109. Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou.



Fig. 110. Akrotiri-Katalymata ton Plakoton. General view of the excavated site from the east.

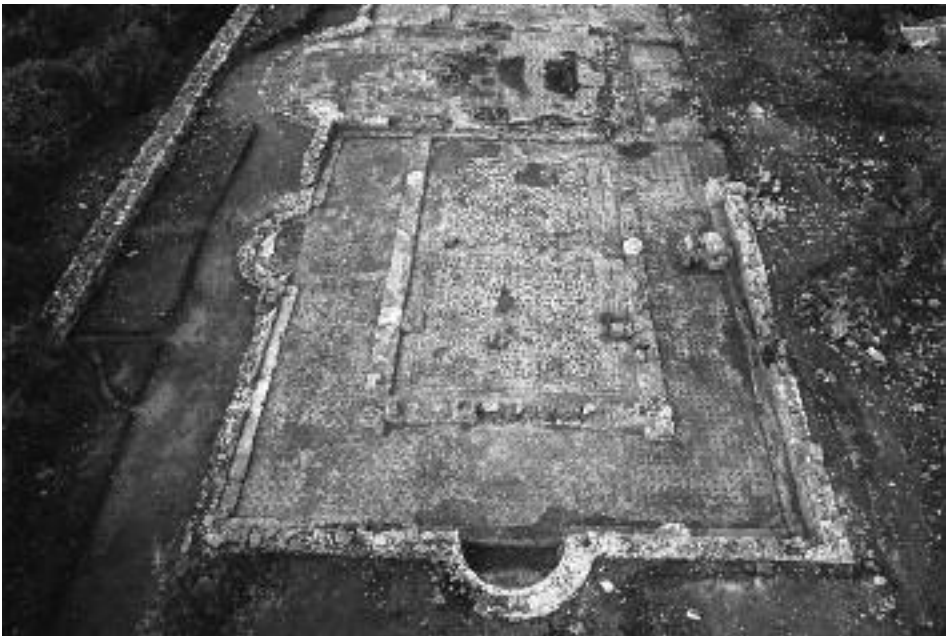


Fig. 111. Akrotiri-Katalymata ton Plakoton. The south transept.



Fig. 112. Akrotiri-Katalymmata ton Plakoton. The lid of the larnax in the south apse.



Fig. 113. *Roudias* (Troodos mountains).



Fig. 114. *Roudias* (Troodos mountains).

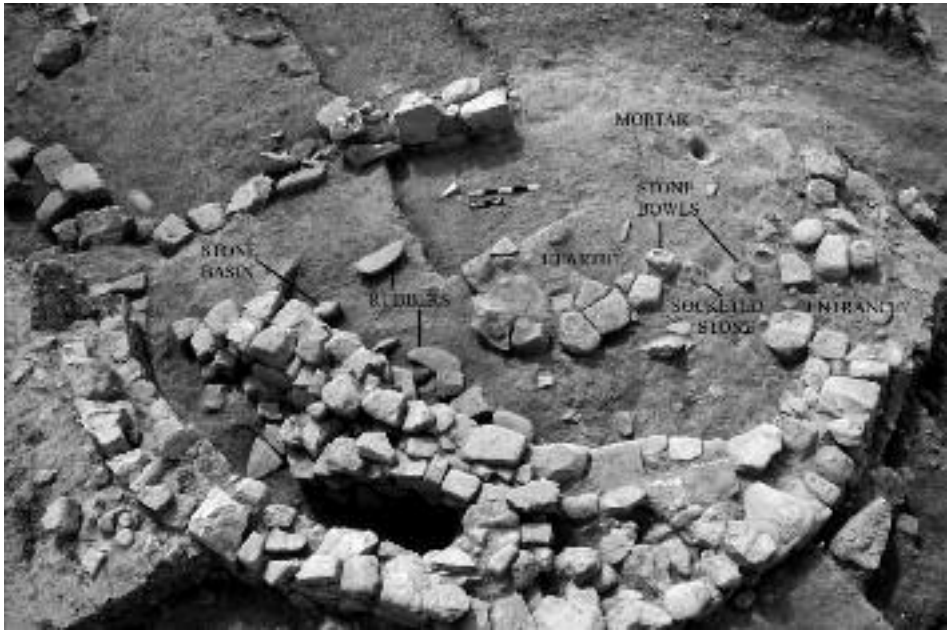


Fig. 115. Souskiou-Laona.



Fig. 116. Souskiou-Laona.



Fig. 117. Kissonerga-Skalia.



Fig. 118. Kissonerga-Skalia.



Fig. 119. Kato Pafos, Theatre.



Fig. 120. Kato Pafos, Theatre.



Fig. 121. Kato Pafos, Theatre.



Fig. 122. Kato Pafos, Theatre.



Fig. 123. Kato Pafos, Theatre.



Fig. 124. Kato Pafos, Theatre.



Fig. 125. Kato Pafos Archaeological Site.



Fig. 126. Kato Pafos Archaeological Site.



Fig. 127. Monastery of Panagia Chrysogialiotissa, Gialia.



Fig. 128. Eastern Cyprus Maritime Survey.



Fig. 129. Ypsonas-*Agios Sylas*. Sanctuary.



Fig. 130. Ypsonas-*Agios Sylas*. Construction in south part of sanctuary.



Fig. 131. Ypsonas-*Agios Sylas*. Four-sided construction.



ΑΓ. ΣΥΛΑΣ Ε 1

Fig. 132. Ypsonas-*Agios Sylas*.



Fig. 133. Ypsonas-*Agios Sylas*.



ΑΓ. ΣΥΛΑΣ Α 2

Fig. 134. Ypsonas-*Agios Sylas*.



ΑΨΥΝΑΣ Α.3

Fig. 135. Ypsonas-Agios Sylas.



ΑΨΥΝΑΣ Π.Α.19+20

Fig. 136. Ypsonas-Agios Sylas.



ΑΨΥΝΑΣ Π.Α.20

Fig. 137. Ypsonas-Agios Sylas.



Fig. 138. Ypsonas-*Agios Sylas*.



Fig. 139. Ypsonas-*Agios Sylas*.



Fig. 140. Ypsonas-*Agios Sylas*.



Fig. 141. Episkopi-*Pampoula*.



Fig. 142. Episkopi-Pampoula.



Fig. 143. Episkopi-Pampoula.



Fig. 144. M.P. 3751. Bone object.



Fig. 145. M.P. 3751. Glass vessel.



Fig. 146. M.P. 3751. Metal object.



Fig. 147. M.P. 3754. Skeletal remains in T. 8.



Fig. 148. Excavation of Kissonerga well.



Fig. 149. M.P. 3738. Tomb.



Fig. 150. M.P. 3738. T. 40 found in relation to T. 38.



Fig. 151. Agia Marinouda. West side of church.



Fig. 152. Mandria-Agios Menas. South side of apse with mosaic floor.



Fig. 153. Polis Chrysochou-Orta *Koilades*. Retaining wall of Classical/Hellenistic period.



Fig. 154. Polis Chrysochou-Orta *Koilades*. Archaic tomb.



Fig. 155. Achna Forest.
MLA 2016/24.



Fig. 156. Athienou-Pampoularin
tis Kokkouninas. MLA 2014/1.



Fig. 157. Athienou-Pampoularin
tis Kokkouninas. MLA 2014/5.



Fig. 158. Athienou-Pampoularin
tis Kokkouninas. MLA 2014/6.



Fig. 159. Athienou-Pampoularin
tis Kokkouninas. MLA 2014/7.



Fig. 160. Athienou-Pampoularin
tis Kokkouninas. MLA 2014/8.



Fig. 161. Athienou-Pampoularin
tis Kokkouninas. MLA 2014/9.



Fig. 162. Athienou-Pampoularin
tis Kokkouninas. MLA 2014/11.



Fig. 163. Athienou-Pampoularin
tis Kokkouninas. MLA 2014/13.



Fig. 165. PM 3756/1.



Fig. 164. Athienou-Pampoularin
tis Kokkouninas. MLA 2014/15.



Fig. 166. PM 3756/5.



Fig. 167. PM 3756/7.



Fig. 168. PM 3756/15.



Fig. 169. PM 3756/25.