



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

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**ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES  
FOR THE YEAR  
2006**

By

**PAVLOS FLOURENTZOS**  
*Director of the Department of Antiquities*

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AS ON 31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER 2006

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Vacant position

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Universität Münster).

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## 5. CONSERVATORS:

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## 6. CONTRACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL OFFICERS:

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**Popi Chrysostomou,**

B.Sc. in Archaeological Sciences (Bradford University), M.Sc. in Human Osteology and Funerary Archaeology (University of Sheffield).

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES FOR THE YEAR 2006

## 1. *Introduction*

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

During 2006 the Department of Antiquities continued to pursue its policy followed in the last 4 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 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. As already well known, Turkish troops bulldozed the Neolithic settlement of Apostolos Andreas-Kastros in 2005, while new excavations were initiated at Galinoporni (Ammochostos District) in violation of international principles. In co-operation with the then National Committee of ICOMOS and other local institutions, the Department of Antiquities made official protests to international bodies and succeeded in freezing the financial resources provided by a German foundation for the excavations.

A memorandum of understanding was also signed with the United States of America for import restrictions to protect the specified Cyprus cultural property, in accordance with Article 9 of the 1970 UNESCO Convention.

The Department of Antiquities is partaking in the general effort initiated by the European Union for the preservation and valorisation of the cultural heritage of the Mediterranean region, as it is actively involved in a number of European projects such as REHABIMED and EGERIA and the project “Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe”. In the framework of the project REHABIMED which is part of Euromed Heritage III, a pilot action was undertaken at the village of Lefkara by the Department of Antiquities in collaboration with the Town Planning Bureau. One of the most important objectives of the project is the conservation, restoration and promotion of traditional architecture as a sustainable development factor within the 15 Mediterranean countries participating in this project. The pilot action involves the conservation and restoration of 17 house façades, the improvement of the electricity network, paving and signage. The area being restored is on the main road which leads to the large Church of Timios Stavros, where the traditional houses have retained their character to a large extent and those which have been interfered with and have lost their original features need to be restored.

The following Government organisations offered valuable co-operation and assistance: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Law Office, the Permanent Delegation of Cyprus to UNESCO, the Ministry

of Interior, the Police Department, 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 Officers, the municipalities and other government bodies, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the Administration of the Sovereign British Bases at Akrotiri and Dekeleia and others.

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

Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Kivotos, Agios Theodoros Agrou	5. 000
Village Community of Agios Theodoros Agrou: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Kivotos, Agios Theodoros Agrou	7.500
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Mamas, Alaminos	7.500
Cyprus Tourism Organisation (C.T.O.): Conservation of the Archaeological Site of Kouklia	15.000
Municipality of Idalion: Excavations at the Archaeological Site of Idalion	5.000
Committee of Expatriates and Friends of Anogyra: Restoration of the Church of Timios Stavros, Anogyra	2.500
French School at Athens: Excavations at the Archaeological Site of Amathous	695
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agia Marina, Agia Marina Xyliatou	7.500
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, Lysos	5.000
Community Council of Lysos: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, Lysos	10.000
Church Committee: Restoration of the Church of Agios Nikolaos, Filousa	10.000
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Nikolaos, Filousa	1.500

Community Council of Pera Oreinis: Restoration of the old Girls' School at Pera Oreinis	7.500
Community Council of Mitsero: Excavations at the Church of Panagia Lampadiotissa, Mitsero	2.000
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chrysorrogiatissa, Panagia	3.500
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios Komanon, Mesana	5.000
Community Council of Mesana: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios Komanon, Mesana	5.000
Community Council of Alithinou: Restoration of the Church of Agia Anna, Alithinou	5.000
Community Council of Alithinou: Conservation of the Church of Agia Anna, Alithinou	15.000

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

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

- Photographic exhibition in the Cyprus Museum titled “Choirokoi-tia. Stone and Earthen Architecture: Reconstructing the Neolithic Settlement”, 6 April-27 May 2006 (Fig. 2).
- Participation in the exhibition organised by the Cycladic Museum in Athens titled “Shaping the beginning – Modern artists of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and early civilisation in the eastern Mediterranean”, May-September 2006.
- Exhibition titled “History Lost” on the illegal excavation and trafficking of antiquities, Cyprus Museum, 15 June-25 August 2006 (Fig. 3).
- Participation in the exhibition “I profumi di Cipro”, which was organised at the Museo dell Civita dell’ Ulivo, Trevi, Perugia, Italy, 23 June-12 November 2006.
- Participation in the exhibition “Forced Migrations: Expulsions of Populations in the 20<sup>th</sup> century”, Kronprinzenpalais, Unter der Linden, Berlin, 10 August-29 October 2006.



- Participation in the exhibition “Monasticism at Athos and Byzantine Orthodoxy”, Helsinki, Finland, 19 August 2006-21 January 2007.
- Participation in the exhibition “ ” at the Kathleen and Evagoras Lanitis Foundation in Lemesos, September 2006.
- Participation in the exhibition “Wine traditions of Limassol” in Patra, September-October 2006.
- Participation in the exhibition organised by the Cyprus Popular Bank titled “The History of Medicine in Cyprus”, September-October 2006.
- Participation in the exhibition “Chypre d’ Aphrodite à Melousine. Des royaumes anciens aux Lusignans”, organised at the Museum of Art and History, Geneva, 5 October 2006-25 March 2007.
- Participation in the exhibition “San Nicola di Bari. Il Corpo e il imagine tra Oriente e Occidente”, Bari, 6 December 2006-6 May 2007.
- The bi-annual Archaeology Award for the Preservation and Promotion of the Archaeological Heritage of Cyprus was presented to the representative of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition (1927-1931), Professor Paul Åström (Fig. 4). On the occasion of the Award, the Department of Antiquities also organised a workshop which was held at the Bank of Cyprus offices in Agia Paraskevi, Lefkosia, 19 December 2006.

## 6. Publications

- *Report of the Department of Antiquities Cyprus (RDAC)*, 2006.
- *Annual Report of the Department of Antiquities Cyprus (ARDAC)*, 1999.
- *Annual Report of the Department of Antiquities Cyprus (ARDAC)*, 2004.
- E. Peltenburg (ed.), *The Chalcolithic Cemetery of Souskiou-Vathyrkakas, Cyprus*.

## 7. Use of Ancient Monuments for Cultural functions:

The *Castle of Larnaka* was used by Intercollege for the students’

graduation ceremonies.

The *Castle of Lemesos* was used by the Municipality of Lemesos, O.M. Destination Management, Aspasia Theodorou, Travelscope Ltd., Ernst & Young Ltd., and Premier Ltd. for various performances and events.

The *Castle of Kolossi* was used by the Headmaster of the Gymnasium of Trachoni, Palm Destination Management, Marion Cain, St. John's School, Simon Cain, the Community Council of Kolossi, Drakos Travel Ltd., the Army Benevolent Fund of Cyprus, and Niki Sports Management for receptions and cultural performances.

The *Archaeological site of Amathous* was used by the Community Council of Agios Tychonas and the Ministry of Justice and Public Order for various performances.

The *Ancient Theatre of Kourion* was used by Outbound Travel Ltd., Drakos Travel Ltd., Palm Destination Management, Coeur-de-Lion Lions club, Midas Touch Productions, Carole Cording, Pascal English School, the Cyprus Theatre Organisation, the Cyprus Centre of the International Theatre Institute, the University of Cyprus, Roll Out Vision Services, Galaxias Productions, the Regional Theatre 'Scala' Ltd., the 'Satyricon' Theatre, and C.M. Kalamatianos for theatrical, musical and other cultural performances.

The *Odeon of Pafos* was used by Creative Industries Ltd., the International School of Pafos, ETHAL, the Cyprus Centre of the International Theatre Institute, and the 'Satyricon' Theatre for theatrical and other cultural performances.

The *Castle of Pafos* was used by the Municipality of Pafos, the Lyceum of Agios Neofytos, the Council of Vine and Wine Products, the Young Social Democrats, Kolizey Producing Ltd., Microsoft Ltd., the Society "Make a Wish", the C.T.O., the Pancyprian Association for the Protection of Animals, Arena DMC, and Sports Division for music and other performances.

The *Kouklia Mansion* was used by the Community Council of Kouklia, Atlantis Productions, Creative Tours, Pharos Trust, Travelscope, and Incema Travel for musical and other cultural performances.

## 8. Excavations

The major excavations carried out by the staff of the Department of Antiquities continued at the sites of Amathous (Lower City), Idalion and Kolossi. Large-scale rescue excavations were held in Lefkosia at the Hill of Agios Georgios (PA.SY.D.Y), which is the proposed site for the erection of the House of Representatives, in the plot on the corner of Hadjopoullou and Nikokreontos streets, at Palaion Demarcheion (the site for the new Town Hall), and the ETEK building. Excavations were also undertaken at the site of the new building of the Council of the Sewage Board, and on Kinyras street, the site for the erection of the new building of the Town Planning Bureau. 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 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 Kritou Marottou-*Ais Giorkis*, directed by Prof. A. Simmons.
- b) The French Mission of the CNRS at Choirokoitia, directed by Dr A. Le Brun.
- c) The British Mission of the University of East Anglia at Kalavasos-*Kokkinogia* and Kalavasos-*Pampoules*, directed by Dr J. Clarke.
- d) The British Mission of the University of Edinburgh at Souskiou-*Laona*, by Prof. E. Peltenburg.
- e) The British Mission of the University of Lampeter at Arediou-*Vouppes*, directed by Dr Louise Steel.
- f) The Swedish Mission at Dromolaxia-*Vyzakia*, directed by Prof. Paul Åström and Prof. Karin Nys.
- g) The American Mission of the University of Cincinnati at Episkopi-*Pampoula*, directed by Prof. Gisela Walberg.
- h) The American Mission of Princeton at Polis Chrysochou, directed by Prof. W.A.P. Childs.

- i) The French Mission of the French School of Athens at Amathous, directed by B. Blandin, T. Petit and I. Tassignon.
- j) The American Mission of the State University of New York at Geronisos, directed by Prof. Joan Breton Connelly.
- k) The Australian Mission of the University of Sydney at the ancient theatre of Kato Pafos, directed by Prof. Richard Green.
- l) The Polish Mission at Kato Pafos, directed by Prof. W.A. Daszewski.
- m) The Italian Mission of the University of Catania at Nea Pafos-*Toumpallos*, directed by Prof. F. Giudice.
- n) The Georgian Mission at the Monastery of Gialia, Pafos, directed by Dr Iulon Gagashidre.
- o) Underwater survey of south-west Cyprus by the Universities of Cambridge and Southampton, directed by Duncan S. Howitt-Marshall.
- p) Survey of “Dreamer’s Bay”, Akrotiri, directed by Brock University and Dr J.L. Leonard.
- q) Underwater survey of Episkopi Bay of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University, directed by Justin Leidwanger.

### **9. *Ancient Monuments***

The restoration, conservation and promotion of archaeological sites and monuments which form an important part of the activities of the Department of Antiquities, was continued on the same scale in 2006. This year the Department’s activities focused on important monuments in urban environments or in large communities, although significant restoration work was also carried out in both large and smaller monuments in small villages. As usual, an effort was made to equally distribute restoration funds amongst the various districts of the island and also to monuments of all periods. Extensive work was undertaken at the Medieval Castles of Kolossi and Larnaka for general improvements and the extension of the exhibition space in the case of Larnaka Castle.

The Department also continued with its policy for the restoration of Moslem religious monuments in Lefkosia, Larnaka and Pafos, funded by the Department of Antiquities, the Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties and the Town Planning Bureau.

A large number of churches and monasteries were also restored in co-operation with the local church committees and the Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation.

Restoration of the timber-roofed churches of Troodos included in the World Heritage List of UNESCO continued. The wall-paintings and wood-carved elements of a number of these churches were restored and the study for the installation of fire and burglar alarm systems was completed. The conservation of wall-paintings and woodwork of a large number of other churches was also undertaken.

Supervision of the controlled areas around the settlements of traditional architecture continued and a large number of buildings of traditional style were restored in both urban and rural areas, in close collaboration with either private owners or the local authorities, in the cases of Monuments of Schedule B. Apart from houses of traditional architecture, pre-industrial installations in many parts of the island were also restored. Special emphasis was given to the monuments in the centre of Kalopanagiotis and Peristerona, around the five-domed Church of Agioi Varnavas and Ilarion.

The remains of a large number of archaeological sites were restored on a large scale; sites were fenced or fences were replaced, cleaning operations and other improvements were carried out. Special attention was given to large archaeological sites / tourist destinations such as Kato Pafos, Kouklia-*Palaiapafos*, Kourion and Amathous, within the framework of the implementation of general master plans for the protection and promotion of these monuments. Restoration was also carried out at all the sites where excavation was completed and the preparation of the material for publication has begun. Conservation was undertaken at sites under excavation such as Amathous, Idalion, the Sugarmill of the Castle of Kolossi, on the Hill of Agios Georgios, Lefkosia, and the site of Palaion Demarcheion, Lefkosia. The study for the construction of a shelter to protect the mosaics of Kato Pafos continued in the framework of the second part of the Landscaping Master Plan. In addition information signs are being prepared for the

archaeological sites of Kouklia-*Palaipafos* and Amathous as well as in less frequently visited sites such as Kissonerga-*Mosfilia*, Alassa and Alampra.

Conservation of the mosaics in the House of Achilles, the House of the Gladiators, the House of Aion and the House of Dionysus at Kourion continued at an intensive pace and preparation work is being carried out for the restoration of the mosaics at the Temple of Aphrodite at Kouklia-*Palaipafos*.

## 10. Museums

Improvement work was carried out in the Ethnological Museum of Hadjigeorgakis Kornesios, the Ethnological Museum of Fikardou, the Larnaka District Museum, the museums at Kato Drys, Pano Lefkara and Episkopi, the Lemesos District Museum, the Museum at Kouklia-*Palaipafos*, and the Museum of Folk Art at Geroskipou.

1. *Cyprus Museum, Lefkosia*: In 2006 construction work was carried out in the interior of the museum: walls were repaired in several exhibition rooms and the supports of the objects were painted. New shelves were constructed in one of the store-rooms and the roof of asbestos in the courtyard of the offices in Omirou Street was replaced.

2. *Ethnological Museum, the House of Hadjigeorgakis Kornesios, Lefkosia*: A new exhibition case was added in the room where the jewellery is exhibited and an old authentic town lady's costume was exhibited. The costume (known as Amalia's costume) consists of a long silk skirt, a silk blouse with handmade lace trimmings and a tight embroidered vest as well as a silk-stamped headscarf. It was donated to the museum by Mrs Cameron, the granddaughter of the Colonial Secretary in the 1930s. The costume was supplemented with jewellery of the same period, made in Cyprus.

3. *Larnaka District Museum*: The fence around the museum was completed and a shelter was constructed for the sarcophagi from the storerooms of Kition.

4. *Local Medieval Museum, Larnaka Castle*: The façade was restored and new information signs are being prepared for the exhibition of Early Christian objects as well as for the funerary stelae of the medieval period in the southern rooms of the Castle.

5. *Lemesos District Museum*: The extension of the museum was completed with the erection of a new store-room in the atrium and improvements were made in the exhibition rooms and in the atrium.

6. *Pafos District Museum*: The shed was extended so as to enable the relocation of the architectural members in the courtyard of the museum and the garden in front was improved. The procedure for the construction plans of the extension of the museum was promoted. The restoration of the hotel Apollo was completed and it is now used for the accommodation of the foreign archaeological missions working in the Pafos District.

7. *Local Museum, Palaipafos (Kouklia)*: A shed was constructed for the architectural members housed in the museum and the NW part of the building was restored. Restoration of the old school building, which will function as a ticket office for the museum and the site, has begun.

8. *Local Museum, Marion-Arsinoe*: New shelves in the semi-basement store were constructed for material from the excavations at Polis Chrysochou to be stored.

9. *Folk Art Museum, Geroskipou*: The museum exhibition was enriched with new wooden carts pulled by oxen which were donated to the Department of Antiquities by Mr G. Stylianou. They were placed in a shed which was specially constructed at the front of the museum.

10. *House of Archbishop Makarios III, Panagia*: The wooden exhibits of the museum such as the chests, wardrobes and other furniture were restored by a Conservator of the Cyprus Museum.

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

The total number of visitors to Ancient Monuments and Museums in 2006 was 1,278,512, showing a decrease of 14.38% in comparison to the total number of visitors during 2005.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE/MUSEUM	VISITORS	
	2005	2006
1. Mosaics at Kato Pafos	304.451	272.403
2. Kourion Archaeological Site	274.699	228.577
3. "Tombs of the Kings", Kato Pafos	219.044	191.159
4. Cyprus Museum, Lefkosia	84.157	57.834
5. Kolossi Castle	85.400	80.868

## 12. *Library*

During 2006 the Library of the Department of Antiquities acquired 263 new volumes from donations, purchases or through exchanges.

The annual subscriptions to 230 periodicals were renewed. Apart from the personnel of the Department of Antiquities, 351 persons accessed the library, primarily members of the foreign archaeological missions working in Cyprus, students and academic staff of the University of Cyprus or of other universities and members of the public.

## 13. *Senior Staff Activities*

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

The Director of the Department of Antiquities Dr P. Flourentzos participated in a conference titled “Anti-seismic interventions in monuments and historical settlements” in Athens, 16-17 February. He also participated in a conference on the subject of “The ancient mosaics in the Mediterranean”, at Modica, Sicily, 22-23 February. He participated with a paper in the Conference “Movement and exchange of goods, ideas and technology in the Aegean and the eastern Mediterranean”, Ohlstadt, Germany, 19-21 May. He participated in an international conference of Med Mus titled “Born in the Mediterranean” at Tangiers, Morocco, 7-12 June, and gave an opening speech at the inauguration of the exhibition “The perfumes of Cyprus”, at Trevi, Italy, 20-25 June. He was present at the inauguration of the exhibition “  
” in Patra, Greece, 13-14 October, organised by the municipalities of Patra and Lemesos on the occasion of the celebrations for the selection of Patra as the Cultural Capital of Europe for 2006. He also participated in the workshop of ARCANE in Lefkosia, 4-5 December, with an opening speech.

The Curator of Ancient Monuments Dr M. Hadjicosti gave a paper (in Greek) at the workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities on the occasion of the bi-annual Archaeology Award, titled “Ancient Idalion: The excavations of the Department of Antiquities and the Swedish Mission”, 19 December. She gave the same paper at the Archaeological Research Unit, University of Cyprus.



The Archaeological Officer A Dr M. Solomidou-Ieronymidou participated in the workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities on the occasion of the bi-annual Archaeology Award with a paper (in Greek) titled “The latest research on the Church of Agios Varnavas and Ilarion, Peristerona”, 19 December.

The Archaeological Officer A Dr D. Pilides presented the results of the excavations at the Hill of Agios Georgios, Lefkosia, in an educational event organized in collaboration with Rotary Club (Ledra) Nicosia on 12 July as well as at the 22<sup>nd</sup> Annual Workshop organised by CAARI and the Department of Antiquities, in Lefkosia, 26 June.

She also gave a paper (in Greek) at the workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities on the occasion of the bi-annual Archaeology Award, titled “The contribution of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition to Cyprus”, Lefkosia, 19 December.

The Archaeological Officer E. Procopiou, gave a lecture titled “Archaeological topography of Amathous” at the Rotary Club Lemesos, 20 January, as well as a lecture titled “Cyprus-Arab raids, 650-695 A.D., the archaeological evidence” in the framework of the European project EURO-MED III “Byzantium and the early Islam”, Athens, 10 February. In the framework of the same project she gave another paper titled “Introduction to the history of Conservation/ Restoration of Byzantine Monuments in Cyprus and Management of a Byzantine monument. A Case-study: Panagia Galousa”, 16-20 November. She also presented the results of the excavations at Erimi in the 24<sup>th</sup> Annual Workshop organized by CAARI, Lefkosia, 29 June and gave a paper (in Greek) at the workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities on the occasion of the bi-annual Archaeology Award, titled “Archaeological, Museological and Archaeometric studies in the District of Lemesos 2005-2006”, 19 December.

The Archaeological Officer G. Philotheou also participated in the workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities on the occasion of the bi-annual Archaeology Award, with a paper (in Greek) titled “The Conservation and Restoration of the Byzantine monuments in the district of Lemesos”, 19 December.

The Archaeological Officer E. Zachariou also participated in the workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities on the occasion of the bi-annual Archaeology Award, with a paper (in Greek) titled

“Rescue Excavations in the city of Lefkosia”, 19 December. She also participated in an international conference titled “Cyprus and the Near East in the 19<sup>th</sup> century”, organised by the Centre of Interdisciplinary Cypriote Studies of the University of Münster, Germany, with a paper titled “Greek Scholars and their interest in the preservation of the monuments of Cyprus”, 17-18 November.

The Archaeological Officer E. Fiouri gave a paper (in Greek) at the workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities on the occasion of the bi-annual Archaeology Award, titled “Activities of the Department of Antiquities in the field of traditional architecture - the European project Rehabimed”, 19 December.

The Archaeological Officer E. Raptou gave a paper (in Greek) at the workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities on the occasion of the bi-annual Archaeology Award, titled “Recent Excavations in the area of Polis tis Chrysochou”, 19 December.

The Archaeological Officer Y. Violaris gave a lecture at the VIII Congreso Internacional de Cerámica Medieval en el Mediterráneo, in co-operation with M.-L. von Wartburg on the subject of “Pottery of the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries from a major Medieval site in Nicosia (Cyprus): A typological and analytical approach to a stratigraphically closed assemblage” at Ciudad Real, Spain, 27 February-3 March. He also gave a paper at the conference “Finds and results from the Swedish Cyprus expedition- A gender perspective”, with the title “The Swedish Cyprus Expedition through the local press of Cyprus”, Stockholm, 31 March-2 April. He gave the same paper (in Greek) at the workshop organized by the Department of Antiquities on the occasion of the bi-annual Archaeology Award, 19 December.

The Conservator S. Pissaridou gave a paper (in Greek) at the workshop organized by the Department of Antiquities on the occasion of the bi-annual Archaeology Award, titled “Conservation and Preservation of Wall-paintings and Iconostases in the Ancient Monuments of Cyprus by the Department of Antiquities”, 19 December.

The Conservator C. Christofides participated in and spoke at the Coordination Meeting RER/1/2006 IAEA on “Nuclear Techniques for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Artefacts in the Mediterranean Region”, in Vienna, Austria, 27-29 November.

## APPENDIX I

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

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

#### LEFKOSIA DISTRICT

*Lefkosia, the Venetian Walls\**. - A section of the moat at the entrance of the Nicosia Field Club near Pafos Gate was paved this year. Also, the masonry of the interior surface of Famagusta Gate was conserved and sprayed with lime. (Cost: 52.923).

*Lefkosia, Medieval Hall of Kastelliotissa\**. - Small-scale conservation work was carried out on the masonry of the interior of the Hall, which was sprayed with lime. (Department of Antiquities: 1.162; Ministry of Education and Culture: 1.000).

*Agios Dometios, Church of Agios Dometios.* - The Church of Agios Dometios is a single-aisled vaulted church and, on the basis of its morphological characteristics, dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This year, the Department of Antiquities undertook large-scale conservation and restoration work on the church. The work involved the removal of all recent plastering from the masonry of the interior surfaces, the grouting of the masonry, the application of a new layer of lime plaster, the removal of the later floor of mosaic tiles and its replacement with Cypriot gypsum marble tiles identical to the original ones, and the construction and installation of new wooden doors and windows identical to the original ones. In addition, a new electrical supply was installed and the surviving wall-paintings as well as the carved wooden iconostasis were conserved.

The substratum of the wall-painting on the north wall, especially its lower section, was found in a decaying condition. Also, due to rising humidity and the presence of salts, the wall-painting colours were beginning to peel off.

In addition, gaps were evident in the substratum of the paintings as well as inflations. In some parts the painting was detached from the masonry and its edges had been covered by gypsum. The substratum was thus consolidated and reaffixed to the masonry with injections. The colour was also consolidated. The gypsum was removed from the painting's edges, the perimeter was supported, the gaps in the substratum were filled and a new, improved mortar replaced the old one. Throughout the interior of the building small fragments of wall-painting exist. The edges of these fragments were also found detached from the masonry due to the plaster which covered them. Here too the substratum and colour were consolidated and reaffixed. (Government contribution: 5.514,36; Church Committee: 5.514,36).

*Agia Marina Xyliatou, Church of Agia Marina.* – The large-scale conservation and restoration work on the small timber-roofed Church of Agia Marina, which began in 2005, was completed this year. After the construction work, the wood conservation and restoration work had finished, the conservation of the wood-carved iconostasis and the Episcopal throne were undertaken. Some of the gold plating and colour on the iconostasis, especially on its upper part, was lost due to the leakage of water from the roof. There were traces of burning and soot marks on some parts, whereas small sections were over-painted with colour and brass. Some fragments from the woodcarving were missing and new woodcarving was added on the apse door. The lower part was damaged mainly due to insect activity. The *Crucifixion* and the *Lypera* bore a thick layer of varnish with traces of oxidisation and concentrations of soot and grease. There were gaps in the layers of colour and its substratum, inflations, flaking and some sections were missing. The Episcopal throne and the iconostasis were covered with layers of brown-coloured varnish. The soot and brass on the iconostasis were removed using both chemical and mechanical means; the oxidised varnish was cleaned off the *Crucifixion* and the *Lypera* and the brown-coloured varnish was removed from the throne and the iconostasis. In addition, the gold plating and the colours

were consolidated with animal glue. The badly preserved wooden structures were consolidated with Paraloid and wherever there were missing fragments in the woodcarving, the necessary reconstruction was made. The parapet (*thorakion*) situated under the icon of the Archangel on the apse door was replaced with wood since the existing one was a later addition. Finally, the iconostasis and the rest of the objects were coated with a natural varnish. (Government contribution: 9.830,08; Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation and Church Committee: 9.830,08).

*Agios Sozomenos, the Chapel of Agios Sozomenos.* – The Chapel of Agios Sozomenos is a rock-cut structure in the deserted village of Agios Sozomenos, located in the so-called “Buffer Zone”. The wall-paintings were inflated and had come loose from the rocky surface; there were also gaps in the substratum. They were covered by some kind of synthetic material, blackened with soot and encrusted with salt crusts. The substratum of the wall-paintings was re-affixed to the rocky surface with injectable material and the gaps were filled in. The plastering was also replaced as it had been damaged due to recent vandalism and it was partly cleaned with chemical and mechanical means. (Government contribution: 2.834,57; Church Committee: 2.834,57).

*Alithinou, Church of Agia Anna.* – (Figs 5-6). The small single-aisled Church of Agia Anna dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century with some later additions. In 1992 the Department of Antiquities restored the timber roof as well as the wooden doors and windows. This year, the surrounding area was landscaped. A paved floor was constructed around the church along with a surrounding wall constructed with stone from the Troodos area. In addition, the worn flat hook-shaped roof tiles were replaced on the north side of the roof. (Government contribution: 6.141,65; Alithinou Community Council: 1.141,65).

*Alona, Church of Agios Georgios.* – Conservation work took place on the stone-built bell-tower of the timber-roofed Church of Agios Georgios, where some cracks had appeared on the upper part of the bell-tower. The heavily worn stones were replaced

with new ones, which were then grouted. (Government contribution: 5.325,58; Church Committee: 5.325,58).

*Analiontas, Monastery of Archangelos Michail.* – (Figs 7-8). This year the roof of the northern and eastern wings of the monastic cells was fully restored. All the roof-tiles were replaced with new ones and the old worn straw mats were replaced with new hand-made ones. The new roof was rebuilt on a corrected slope. The restoration of the roof of all the monastic wings, a project that began in 2004, was completed this year. (Government contribution: 24.273,73; Holy Archbishopric of Cyprus: 24.273,73).

*Askas, Church of Timios Stavros.* – The Church of Timios Stavros is a three-aisled timber-roofed building with recent additions. Around the church, a paved floor comprised of stones from the Troodos area was laid by a private contractor. (Government contribution: 5.000).

*Dali, Chapel of Agios Theodoros.* – (Figs 9-10). The Chapel of Agios Theodoros is carved in the natural rock and has consequently been facing constant problems due to its exposure to the elements. Thus, the construction of a large protective shelter was considered necessary. The shelter was designed by a private contractor and constructed by a private company in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities. It is a modern, light construction that respects the character of the monument. (Government contribution: 31.558).

*Geri, Church of Panagia Chryseleousa.* – (Figs 11-12). The Church of Panagia Chryseleousa is a single-aisled barrel-vaulted building. This year the Department of Antiquities began large-scale conservation and restoration work on the building, which included the following: the removal of the recent cement/clay plastering that covered the roof and the application of a special insulation material, the removal of all recent plastering and grouting both from the exterior and the interior surfaces of the building, the replacement of some much weathered stones from the masonry, the application of new lime plaster on the interior surface of the masonry, the removal of a recent mosaic-tiled floor surface, the restoration of the worn older floor surface of Cypriot

gypsum marble tiles, the construction of a new floor comprised of the same materials, the removal of recent plastering from the stone arch, the construction of new doors and windows, the conservation and restoration of the wooden women's quarters and of the stone bell-tower and finally, the installation of a new electrical supply. The work is expected to be completed next year with the landscaping of the church yard. (Government contribution: 24.851,77; Church Committee: 24.851,78).

*Kakopetria, Church of Metamorfosis tou Sotiros.* – The conservation and restoration work that began last year by a private contractor on this 18<sup>th</sup> century timber-roofed church continued this year. (Government contribution: 13.530).

*Kaliana, Church of Agioi Ioakeim and Anna.* – This year conservation work began on the 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century wall-paintings preserved in the two-aisled timber-roofed Church of Agioi Ioakeim and Anna. The wall-paintings are on the north wall and are divided into two chronological groups. In the lower parts of the paintings, especially in the section that is close to the holy depository and to the notch to the left of the iconostasis, inflations had appeared as well as gaps in the substratum, sections were beginning to detach from the masonry and as a result of humidity the substratum was generally decaying. The edges of some sections of the wall-paintings on the upper part of the apse were covered with gypsum and to the right of the apse the masonry was covered with cement mortar. The substratum of the wall-paintings was consolidated and fixed on the masonry with injected material. Meanwhile the old mortar was removed and the cement mortar and the edges were released from the gypsum plastering. Finally, the masonry was supported around its perimeter and was covered with a suitable plaster. (Government contribution: 3.983,49; Holy Bishopric of Morfou and Church of Agioi Ioakeim and Anna: 3.983,50).

*Kalo Chorio (Klirou), Church of Agios Georgios.* – (Figs 13-14). The large-scale conservation and restoration work that began in 2005 on the Church of Agios Georgios continued this year. The work involved the entire restoration of the church roof.

Thus, all the recent 'French'-type tiles were removed, the roof was insulated and new 'Byzantine'-type tiles were used. New plastering was applied on the interior surface of the masonry, the recent mosaic-tile floor surface was removed and a new floor was laid comprised of traditional Cypriot gypsum marble tiles. Also, the wood-carved iconostasis that was not supported properly by the two side walls was consolidated, a new electrical supply was installed and new wooden doors and windows were constructed in the traditional style. The work will continue next year. (Government contribution: 18.786,39; Church of Agios Georgios: 18.786,39).

*Kampia, Church of Agios Georgios.* – (Figs 15-16). The conservation and restoration work on the Church of Agios Georgios continued this year. Last year the church roof was restored. This year's work involved the conservation and restoration of the church interior. The gypsum plastering was removed and new plaster was applied, the worn Cypriot gypsum floor marble tiles were replaced with new ones, the two worn doorsteps and doorframes were replaced, new wooden doors were made identical to the old ones and the small original wooden window in the south was conserved. (Government contribution: 8.093,94; Church Committee: 8.093,94).

*Kamos, Monastery of Panagia Elikon.* – A protective shelter was erected. (Government contribution: 7.500).

*Korakou, Church of Panagia Eleousa.* – (Figs 17-18). Large-scale conservation and restoration work began this year on this three-aisled timber-roofed church dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In 2003 the Department of Antiquities began the conservation and restoration of the stone-built bell-tower. Work began in the last three months of this year and involved the removal of the recent plastering from the interior and exterior masonry, the cleaning of the arches, the removal of modern interventions in the women's quarters, the removal of a section of the modern mosaic tile floor surface, and the removal of all worn pillars from the interior of the peculiar timber roof. The work will continue



next year. (Government contribution: 4.094,58; Church Committee: 4.094,58).

*Kourdali, Church of Panagia Chrysokourdaliotissa.* – Small-scale carpentry work took place in this three-aisled timber-roofed church, mainly involving the filling in of the gap between the interior and the exterior of the saddle-roof with planks of wood. This work was considered necessary due to the problems caused by pigeons entering the monument. A large number of pigeon nests were found inside the church. (Government contribution: 644,95; Church Committee: 644,96).

*Leivadia, Church of Agia Paraskevi.* – A team of carpenters from the Department of Antiquities began working on the construction and installation of a small wooden shelter on the exterior west side and part of the south side of this single-aisled timber-roofed church. (Government contribution: 3.448,28; Church Committee: 3.448,28).

*Linou, Church of Agia Marina.* – (Figs 19-20). The Church of Agia Marina in Linou is a small single-aisled timber-roofed church probably dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century with later additions. This year, the Department of Antiquities began to restore the timber roof after removing all the worn flat hook-shaped roof tiles and the decayed wooden elements. (Government contribution: 13.816,03; Church Committee: 13.816,03).

*Mitsero, ruined Church of Panagia Lampadiotissa.* – The conservation of the ruined Church of Panagia Lampadiotissa in Mitsero continued this year. Following the excavation of the ruined monument, the surrounding area was landscaped with supporting walls in the west, north and south sides of the church. (Government contribution: 3.013,56; Mitsero Community Council: 3.013,56).

*Pera Oreinis, Church of Agios Georgios.* – (Figs 21-22). This year a wooden shelter was constructed and installed to protect the ruins of the single-aisled Church of Agios Georgios at Pera Oreinis. The shelter was designed by a private company and the work was also carried out by a private contractor. The

Department of Antiquities completed a small excavation around the church prior to its landscaping. The excavation revealed a burial in the south and quantities of medieval and more recent pottery sherds. (Government contribution: 14.000).

*Peristerona, Church of Agioi Varnavas and Ilarion.* – (Figs 23-24). The large-scale work on this five-domed church which began in 2005 was completed this year. This year's work involved the conservation and restoration of the tall stone-built bell-tower. (Government contribution: 2.771,53; Church Committee: 2.771,54).

*Platanistasa, Church of Archangelos Michail.* – (Figs 25-26). The Church of Archangelos Michail in Platanistasa is a large three-aisled timber-roofed church dating to the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries. This year the exterior masonry was conserved and restored. Specifically, all recent cement plastering was removed and the masonry was grouted. Also, two new wooden doors were constructed to replace the original doors that had decayed. Finally, small-scale conservation was undertaken on the wood-carved iconostasis, which suffered severe damage, especially in its lower parts due to insect activity. The parapet beneath Christ's image and the lower part of the parapet at the left side of the iconostasis were decayed to such an extent that the only remaining part of the gold-plated carving was its outer surface. On the front surface the gold was consolidated while on the reverse surface the gaps in the wood were filled in with wood pulp and wood. In order to prevent further damage insecticide was applied and the wood on the entire reverse surface of the iconostasis was treated with preservative. (Government contribution: 14.075.88; Church of Archangelos Michail: 14.075,88. Wall-paintings – Government contribution: 1.504,79; Church Committee: 1.504,80).

*Platanistasa, Church of Agios Ioannis Theologos.* – The Church of Agios Ioannis Theologos in Platanistasa is a single-aisled, timber-roofed building and dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was noted that there were later additions of wood-carved elements on the iconostasis (a number of which had a layer

of grey paint over them), that there were large cracks and breakages in the wood, that many fragments were missing and some of the connecting elements had loosened. Also layers of gold and colour were missing from the gold-plated woodcarving and in some parts layers of bronze had been added. In addition it had black patches caused by soot. This year, small-scale conservation took place on the parts of the wood-carved iconostasis that were decayed or missing. The chancel flaps were in some parts inflated and the fabric was detached from the wooden substratum. In the lower part of the flaps the colours were stained. After the gold and the colours were consolidated with animal glue, the iconostasis was mechanically and chemically cleaned, the brass and the grey paint were removed. The right chancel flap was replaced with wood since the existing one was a recent addition and it had the remains of an icon on its reverse surface. The left chancel support was also replaced since it was not only a later addition but broken as well. A parapet was also added onto the apse door and the gaps in the woodcarvings were filled in. The reverse side of the iconostasis was sprayed against insects and was covered with natural varnish. (Government contribution: 2.531,93; Church Committee: 2.531,94).

*Skouriotissa, Church of Panagia Skouriotissa.* – The Church of Panagia Skouriotissa is a single-aisled timber-roofed church, dating to the 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The wood-carved iconostasis was damaged and some wooden fragments were missing as a result of insect activity. Also, in some parts there were signs of burning, soot and discolouration due to rising humidity and some parts on its reverse surface were covered in light blue oil paint. Oxidised varnish was noted on the Crucifixion as well as black marks on the interior door surfaces, whereas the exterior surfaces were worn due to their exposure to the elements. The iconostasis and the doors were chemically and mechanically cleaned, the oil paint was removed, and they were treated with insecticide and with wood preservative. The “heaven” above the epistyle of the iconostasis decorated with a coloured motif

was protected with natural varnish after its colours were consolidated. On the Crucifixion the old varnish and the oil paint on the reverse surface were removed and natural varnish was used to protect it. Finally, the thick layer of accumulated soot, greasy oils and wax were removed from the stone altar. (Government contribution: 2.504,42; Holy Bishopric of Morfou: 2.504,43).

*Strovolos, Church of Panagia Chryseleousa.* – The edges of the wall-painting on the apse of the Church of Panagia Chryseleousa in Strovolos were covered with gypsum, and inflations, decay and gaps were observed on the substratum. The colour was also peeling off due to rising humidity. The substratum was consolidated and reattached to the masonry with injections and the colour was also consolidated. The gypsum was removed from the edges, the perimeter was supported, the substratum gaps were filled in and a suitable mortar was applied in the area around the wall-painting. (Government contribution: 310,72; Church Committee: 310,73).

#### LARNAKA DISTRICT

*Larnaka, the Castle\*.* – The conservation and restoration of the Castle in the town of Larnaka continued this year with the conservation of the façade. The badly worn stones of the masonry were replaced; the grouting was completed and the front wooden door was conserved. (Government contribution: 22.658).

*Larnaka, Kebir Mosque.* – The conservation and restoration of the Kebir Mosque which was damaged by an earthquake in 1996 continued this year. This included the replacement of the decayed stones and the consolidation and grouting of the masonry. The work will continue next year. (Government contribution: 24.157,31; Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: 24.157,32).

*Agios Theodoros, Church of Agios Athanasios Pentaschoinitis.* – This year's work involved the conservation of the monument's east side. A stone wall was constructed in order to support

the whole extent of the east side. (Government contribution: 4.735,63; Holy Bishopric of Morfou: 4.735,63).

*Alaminos, Church of Agios Mamas.* – (Figs 27-28). The large-scale conservation and restoration work on the Church of Agios Mamas in Alaminos village was completed this year and the interior of the church was restored. The later layers of plaster were removed and new lime mortar was applied. A large number of worn stones from the masonry were replaced, the arches were cleaned, and the later mosaic tile floor surface was removed and replaced with Cypriot gypsum marble tiles. New wooden doors were constructed and a new electrical system was installed. Restoration of the bell-tower that has later concrete additions will be undertaken at a later date. (Government contribution: 12.763,06; Church Committee and Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: 12.763,06).

*Mosfiloti, Monastery of Agia Thekla.* – This year small-scale work took place on the monastery's exterior north side. A low stone-built enclosure was constructed along with some steps. (Government contribution: 3.531,41; Monastery of Agia Thekla: 3.531,41).

*Psematismenos, Church of Agia Marina.* – Small-scale conservation work on the wall-paintings of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century Church of Agia Marina occurred this year. The surface of the wall-paintings of the *Agia Prothesis* was flaky and the colour substratum was pulverized. Inclusions were also noted and the paintings were partially detached from the masonry due to humidity. In addition, water was seeping through the cracks in the masonry. The substratum was consolidated and reattached to the masonry with injections. The colour was also consolidated. The upper part of the masonry of the conch of *Agia Prothesis* that does not bear any wall-paintings was covered with the appropriate plaster. (Government contribution: 735,91; Church Committee: 735,91).

*Pyrga, the "Royal Chapel".* – The conservation of the wall-paintings of the so-called "Royal Chapel" at Pyrga continued this

year. On their upper parts and especially at the corners of the arches the wall-paintings were inflated and had started to become detached from the masonry. The substratum was consolidated and reattached onto the masonry with injections. In addition, the wall-painting colours were consolidated where necessary. (Government contribution: 9.744).

*Pyrga, Church of Panagia Stazousa.* – (Figs 29-30). The excavation of the ruins belonging to the monastic building of Panagia Stazousa at Pyrga began this year. The Latin monastery of Panagia Stazousa is situated approximately midway between the villages of Pyrga and Klavdia. The monastery belonged to the Latin order of the Cistercian monks. Among the ruins the monumental gothic church is preserved in the centre of the garden along with the western and northern wings of cells. A large rectangular room which covers the west side survives in a better condition. A beautiful arched doorway is also preserved in the centre of the western wall. The first room to the west is the only part of the northern wing that survives in a relatively good condition whereas the rest of the rooms are in a ruinous state of preservation.

This year's work involved cleaning and investigating the extent and the condition of preservation of the western and northern wings of cells. The rectangular room in the west wing was cleared and a stone floor was revealed belonging to the last phase of activity in the room which extended to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. When the cleaning was completed it was noted that the room was built upon an earlier building, possibly of the same period as the church. It was later clarified that the first three rooms to the west are also built upon the foundations of an earlier phase. All the rooms in the north wing were cleaned and the test trenches that were opened in these rooms revealed earlier floor surfaces. Architectural members belonging to the church were found in the fill of the rooms. After the west and north wings had been cleared, the buildings that were thought to have been destroyed were revealed. A section of the group of buildings that surrounded the monastery's *katholikon* was therefore revealed. (Government contribution: 2.619,38;

Monastery of Stavrovouni: 2.619,38).

*Vavla, Monastery of Agios Minas.* – A serious static problem was noted on the north-western corner of the monastic cells at the Monastery of Agios Minas in Vavla. Thus a private contractor was appointed to strengthen the monument's foundations, following a geological assessment that was conducted by the Geological Survey Department in collaboration with the Department of Antiquities. (Government contribution: 4.270).

#### AMMOCHOSTOS DISTRICT

*Agia Napa, Monastery of Agia Napa.* – (Figs 31-32). Large-scale conservation and restoration work began this year on this important monument. The exterior surfaces of the *katholikon* were conserved and restored as well as the exterior surfaces of the north and the east monastic wings. Specifically, all the heavily worn stones were removed from the masonry and the masonry was grouted. (Government contribution: 20.771,04; Holy Archbishopric of Cyprus: 20.771,05).

*Avgorou, Church of Agia Marina.* – (Figs 33-34). The Church of Agia Marina is a small vaulted church with remains of 12<sup>th</sup>-century wall-paintings and a graveyard. The building was in a very bad state of preservation and consequently large-scale conservation and restoration work began this year. The heavily worn stones were removed from the exterior wall surfaces. The insulation material that was later added on the roof was removed and a new, more appropriate insulation was placed. The external masonry was grouted, a new special plaster was applied on the interior surface of the walls, the Cypriot gypsum marble tiled floor was conserved and restored, new wooden doors were made according to the original design, and a paved surface was laid around the church. The wall-paintings were to a great extent covered with gypsum, the layer of colour was flaky and pulverized and they were inflated and partly detached from the masonry due to rising humidity; the rainwater was seeping from cracks in the walls and the substratum was

preserved in a fragmentary and decayed state.

Accordingly, the substratum was consolidated and reaffixed onto the masonry with injections and compresses. The gypsum was to a large extent removed from the wall-paintings and their colours were consolidated. The paintings were supported around their perimeter, the substratum was filled in, the masonry was covered with the suitable plaster, and mechanical and chemical cleaning was undertaken. (Government contribution: 9.189,67; Church of Agioi Petros and Pavlos: 9.189,67. Wall-paintings - Government contribution: 6.498,36; Church of Agioi Petros and Pavlos: 6.498,37).

#### LEMESOS DISTRICT

*Agios Dimitrios, Church of Agios Dimitrios.* – The Church of Agios Dimitrios is a single-aisled timber-roofed church of the 18<sup>th</sup> or beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Large-scale conservation and restoration work began this year on the church exterior surfaces. The following work was implemented: all modern cement plastering was removed from the masonry which was also grouted in accordance to the original. The work will continue next year. (Government contribution: 10.012,33; Church Committee: 10.012,34).

*Agios Theodoros (Agros), Church of Panagia Kivotou.* – (Figs 35-36). During this year's conservation work the more recent gypsum plastering was removed and replaced with new lime plaster. In addition, the floor surface of the church's main area was restored and in the area beneath the women's section all the gypsum tiles were replaced. Due to acoustic problems the wooden bell-tower that was added in 2005 on the southeastern side was transferred to the west side, where the old iron bell-tower once stood. Also, a new electrical supply was installed.

The conservation of the wood-carved iconostasis was completed and the remains of wall-paintings on the western wall of the church were also restored. The wooden staircase in the women's section was moved towards the south wall



so that the wall-paintings could be better protected. (Government contribution: 9.842,97; Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation and Agios Theodoros Community Council: 9.842,97).

*Anogyra, Monastery of Timios Stavros.* – (Figs 37-38). This year the area surrounding the monument was landscaped. The north and east sides of the area were fenced and a stone wall was constructed on the south and west sides. (Government contribution: 2.380,71; Society of Expatriates and Friends of Anogyra: 2.380,72).

*Apsiou, Monastery of Panagia Amirou.* – To the north side of the *katholikon* of the Monastery of Panagia Amirou and at a distance of approximately 200m., an underground rock-cut building exists, which is believed to be the source of the monastery's holy water. From this building begins a stone channel that leads to a cistern situated near the north side of the building. The construction of a road in the area destroyed the part of the channel that was close to the cistern. This year the area surrounding the holy water-source was cleaned, the holy water building was restored and so was the stone channel. (Government contribution: 2.615,79; Monastery of Panagia Amirou: 2.615,78).

*Asomatos, Church of Panagia Galaktotrofousa.* – With the completion of the conservation and restoration of the monument, the construction of a stone wall began along the monument's entire north side. (Government contribution: 4.065,84; Holy Bishopric of Lemesos: 4.065,85).

*Episkopi, Mosque (Church of Agios Georgios).* – (Figs 39-42). The conservation and restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios (converted to a mosque after the Ottoman conquest) continued this year. A new floor of Cypriot gypsum marble tiles was laid in the *iliakos* which is situated in the west part of the monument. In the interior of the eastern part of the church main area the foundations of the apse of the *Holy Bema* were revealed which had been demolished by the Muslims who wanted to extend the monument to the east. It was realized that what was thought to be a window existing

in the monument's south side was actually a door and was thus restored to its original form. The conservation and restoration of the baths that exist in the garden to the south of the mosque also continued this year. The baths' masonry was restored internally and externally as well as the roof and the bath floors. (Government contribution: 12.093,92; Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: 12.093,92).

*Foini, Church of Agioi Anargyroi.* – (Figs 43-44). The timber-roofed Church of Agioi Anargyroi was restored to its original form in 2005 after its roof was badly destroyed by fire some years ago. Work continued this year with the grouting of the external surface of the walls while inside the church the recent cement plastering was removed as well as the recent floor surface. The internal wall surfaces were plastered with lime and new clay tiles were laid on the floor. The large vaulted door in the west was replaced with a new wooden door. In the south, the existing window turned out to be a small door and was consequently restored to its original form. (Government contribution: 13.299,45; Church of Agioi Anargyroi and Church Committee of Timios Stavros, Foini: 13.299,45).

*Foinikaria, Church of Panagia.* – The Church of Panagia is situated in the centre of the village; it is a single-aisled vaulted building dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In 2004 the exterior masonry was cleaned, restored and grouted whilst this year the stone arches in the interior of the church were cleaned and the recent floor surface was removed, revealing the older Cypriot gypsum marble tile surface beneath it. The floor surface was restored and two new wooden doors were constructed for the south and west side of the church. In addition, the electrical supply was moved underground and a new air-conditioning system was installed. (Government contribution: 9.244,42; Church Committee: 9.244,43).

*Kouka, Church of Timios Stavros.* – The landscaping of the area surrounding the church began this year. The long stone enclosure wall on the east and the stone arched doorway were restored. On the south side of the church yard and

adjoining the west enclosure wall, a new stone enclosure wall was constructed. (Government contribution: 14.613,48; Church Committee: 14.613,48).

*Lemesos, Ali-Dede Muslim cemetery.* – (Figs 45-46). This year the construction and restoration work on the Muslim cemetery of Ali-Dede was completed. All recent plastering was removed and the entire masonry was grouted both on the internal and the external wall surfaces. In the auxiliary room which is attached to the cemetery's north side, the timber roof was replaced with a new one and the old floor boards were removed. Beneath the floor boards the original floor surface was revealed consisting of Cypriot gypsum marble tiles. The door that existed in the north wall was turned into a window as per its original use. The cemetery enclosure wall was restored and the yard around the monument was landscaped and cleaned, especially its west part that was a cemetery. (Government contribution: 13.953,62; Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: 13.953,63).

*Monagri, Church of Agios Georgios.* – (Figs 47-48). During conservation work on the church a wooden shelter was installed on the south side in order to protect worshippers from the elements. The wooden shelter replaced the previous inappropriate and tasteless one. (Government contribution: 2.497,24; Holy Bishopric of Lemesos: 2.497,25).

*Omodos, Church of Agios Filippos.* – (Figs 49-50). The Church of Agios Filippos is the only remaining feature belonging to the Monastery of Agios Filippos in the locality of *Pente Pitharia*, approximately 3km. southwest of Omodos village. The church is a single-aisled vaulted building that was later extended westwards. Even though the church was repeatedly restored in the past, it recently presented serious cracks in the masonry as a result of landslides. An investigation of the monument's substratum was conducted by the Geological Survey Department and it was recommended that the substratum should be reinforced with special cement fillings and that foundation columns should be positioned around the monument. With the completion

of the proposal a specialised company was contracted to carry out the plan of reinforcing the substratum. The work is expected to be completed in 2007. (Government contribution: 26.843).

*Trimiklini, Church of Panagia.* – (Figs 51-52). The Church of Panagia is situated in the centre of the village. A modern church which is currently used by the village community has been built to the north of the older church. The Church of Panagia, which dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, is a timber-roofed building, typical of the Troodos region. The worn parts of the timber roof were replaced where necessary. In the eastern side of the church the decayed wooden bell-tower was replaced with a new one. (Government contribution: 19.094,76; Church Committee: 19.094,77).

#### PAFOS DISTRICT

*Argaka, Church of Agia Varvara.* – (Figs 53-54). The Church of Agia Varvara is situated approximately 1km. to the south of Argaka village. Some burials that exist around the church indicate that these are the grounds of an old cemetery. The new cemetery of Argaka village is located to the south of the church. In its current form the church has two aisles with two vaults on its east side. In recent years the church suffered serious interventions that greatly affected its character. The roof was replaced with a single cement slab and in the church's north and west sides, two roofed corridors or porches were constructed. The original floor surface was replaced by a new surface of mosaic floor tiles and the entire church masonry, both internal and external, was covered with new plaster.

Originally the Church of Agia Varvara was a single-aisled vaulted building in the north part of the present church. On the south wall, which belongs to the first phase of the church, the remains of the arch were preserved. At a later stage, probably during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and perhaps following the collapse of the small church, another aisle was built with arches in the north that ends however in a single arch. A single roof covering both aisles was constructed with

wooden pillars and had a flat mud surface. However, during recent years the roof was replaced with a concrete slab enclosing roofed corridors to the west and the north. Thus, in its current form the church has been altered in such a way (at least externally) that it is extremely difficult to trace its initial type and form.

This year's work aimed towards revealing the original masonry of the church both internally and externally, and treating the masonry with injected material. In this way, even though the later and inappropriate roof was retained, the original form of the building was made more evident and its various architectural phases became more recognizable. (Government contribution: 9.519,96; Church Committee: 9.519,97).

*Filousa (Kelokedara), Church of Agios Nikolaos.* – (Figs 55-56). The Church of Agios Nikolaos is situated approximately 2km. to the west of Filousa village and belongs to the timber-roofed church type of the Troodos region. The roof had suffered serious damage and was restored to a large extent. (Government contribution: 20.177,24; Church Committee, Church of Agios Nikolaos, Filousa Community Council and Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: 20.177,25).

*Kouklia, Church of Panagia Katholiki.* – A new electrical system was installed in the Church of Panagia Katholiki. (Government contribution: 435).

*Lysos, Church of Panagia Chryseleousa.* – (Figs 57-58). The conservation work on the Church of Panagia Chryseleousa that began in 2005 continued and was completed this year. All recent cement plastering was removed from the external masonry which was grouted, especially in the *Holy Bema* area. Also, the external masonry was cleaned with light water pressure and then grouted. (Government contribution: 15.149,22; Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation and Lysos Community Council: 15.149,22).

*Mesana, Church of Agios Georgios ton Komanon.* – (Figs 59-60). The Church of Agios Georgios ton Komanon is the only

remaining structure belonging to the Monastery of Agios Georgios. Today, traces of the monastery cells can be identified with difficulty in the western part of the *katholikon*. The monastery is situated on the west bank of the river Diarizos, 3km. east of Mesana village. The church is a large single-aisled building heavy in its proportions with a roof covered with 'French'-type tiles. The original 'Byzantine'-type roof tiles survived only on the semi-dome of the *Holy Bema*. Due to the unstable nature of the substratum and as a result of the earthquake activity that struck Pafos District in the past decade, the church suffered a fair amount of damage such as several cracks and the destruction of the tiles in various parts of the roof. This year's work aimed towards the reconstruction of the church roof and the treatment of the cracks. All the tiles were removed and after examining the surviving prints on the roof it was realised that the original tiles were of the 'Byzantine' type, the same as those that cover the *Holy Bema*. Following the reconstruction of the arch in the church main area, new 'Byzantine'-type tiles were used and the cracks on the north and south wall were bound. (Government contribution: 13.378,28; Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation, Holy Archbishopric of Cyprus and Mesana Community Council: 13.378,29).

*Pafos, Moutallos Mosque (Church of Agia Sofia)*. – (Figs 61-62). The conservation and restoration of the Muslim mosque in the *Moutallos* area of Ktima continued this year. This monument, which was converted into a mosque during Ottoman rule and was in use up until 1974, is one of Pafos' most important Byzantine monuments. During the last few years the Department of Antiquities has been carrying out restoration work on this building which is expected to be completed by 2010. This year, the removal of the later plastering from the interior and exterior surfaces and the grouting of the masonry continued. The large dome of the monument was restored both internally and externally and all later plastering was removed from the roof. (Government contribution: 10.751,29; Service for the Manage-

ment of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: 10.751,29).

*Panagia, Monastery of Panagia Chrysorrogiatissa.* – (Figs 63-64). In the west part of the katholikon of the Monastery of Panagia Chrysorrogiatissa, a -shaped women's quarter has survived. The quarter was constructed in 1803 and bears the following inscription: “  
 · · · · · π · · · · ·  
 · · · · · π · · · · ·”.

The women's quarter is adorned with geometric motifs and bright colours. This year's work involved its conservation, cleaning and restoration. (Government contribution: 3.186,40; Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: 3.186,41).

*Pelathousa, Mosque (Church of Agia Aikaterini).* – (Figs 65-68). The church situated in the centre of Pelathousa village was possibly dedicated to Agia Aikaterini. During the years of Ottoman rule the church was converted into a mosque and a rectangular room was added to its north side, serving the needs of the Muslim worshipers. A minaret was also added on the northeast side.

In its original form the church was a barrel-vaulted, single-aisled building with two blind arches on each side. At a later date a square narthex with three doors was added on the west and later, when the monument was turned into a mosque, a square room was added to its north side communicating with the main area through two blind arches that were turned into ordinary arches. With the transformation of the church into a mosque all surfaces in the interior of the building were plastered and the two blind arches of the south wall were walled-in. A prayer niche (*mihrab*) for the Muslim worshipers was opened in the south wall and both of the narthex doors were walled-in in the west and the north. In the south wall the narthex four small windows were also walled-in.

In the past years both the narthex and the room on the monument's north side were roofed with concrete slabs that had gradually decayed and were in great danger of collapsing. After the monument had been architecturally documented

and following a scientific restoration study, the conservation work began. The first step was to remove all the recent plastering and to grout the exterior masonry. The minaret was then repaired and its iron-plated, conical tip was replaced with a new one. Due to the derelict state of both cement slab roofs, they were pulled down and replaced with new roofs made out of wooden beams and lighter fabrics. In the meantime, the plastering was removed from the interior wall surfaces apart from that on the south wall where the *mihrab* framed by floral decoration is located. The work will be completed in 2007. (Government contribution: 11.915,47; Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: 11.915,47).

## B. MONUMENTS OF TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE

### LEFKOSIA DISTRICT

*Lefkosia, the House of Hadjigeorgakis Kornesios.* – Conservation work this year included repairs in the small bath building (*hamam*) in the monument's yard: in the caldarium the broken small glass panes of the dome were replaced with new ones and it was insulated externally with a special material. The broken roof tiles from the baths' antechamber were replaced with new ones. The stone-built cistern situated at the back of the yard was also repaired: firstly, the fig tree was uprooted due to the fact that it was penetrating the stone walls. The cistern was then cleaned, its masonry was repaired, grouting was performed where necessary, and the hydraulic mortar from the cistern's base was fixed.

In the main building, the room with the wall-painting on the second floor was repaired; its roof was taken apart, the debris was removed and the timber was treated with colourless preservative. A broken beam was replaced and the roof was repositioned with insulation material. The timber of the ground floor iliakos' roof was also conserved. (Government contribution: 21.647).

*Lefkosia, the House on Axiothea Street.* – During this year's conservation work the roof of the auxiliary room (store-



room) was repaired at the back of the yard. Once the roof tiles were replaced, the insulation material was applied and then the roof tiles were put back into place. In some parts of the room's masonry the gypsum plastering had been worn by humidity. Thus, the worn patches were removed and new plastering was applied. A new wooden door was also constructed.

The cornice of the roof and the drainpipe were repaired on the northern roof. The building façade (on Axiothea Street) was painted and its wooden elements (windows, door, and balcony) were treated with colourless varnish. Other rooms that were painted are: the northern room that now functions as a kitchen, the north side of the *iliakos* and the small bath (*hamam*) in the yard. Finally, the yard, where outdoor events are organised, was covered with crushed sandstone that was compressed with a special machine, after having determined the appropriate gradient that would allow the rainwater to flow out of the yard. (Government contribution: 2.862).

*Lefkosia, former Municipal old people's home (Old Poorhouse).* – During the building's conservation and restoration work that began this year, all the doors, windows, roofs, floors and plastering were removed. The stone masonry and grouting was then consolidated and the mudbrick was bound at its corners and restored in the upper part of the walls. In the southern part of the building, beneath the existing floor, the remains of a bath complex (*hamam*) were revealed. The cement floor surfaces began to be constructed.

*Lefkosia, Silichtari Aqueduct, section near Famagusta Gate.* – The work this year involved repairing the three aqueduct arches that stand to the north of Famagusta Gate. The more modern cement grouting was removed, the channel on the top surface of the arches was cleared of the accumulated soil and the wild vegetation, and the masonry was consolidated, restored and grouted. (Government contribution: 9.283).

*Lefkosia, building belonging to the Church of Agios Kassianos.* –

Conservation and restoration work began this year on the building that is situated directly opposite the west side of the Church of Agios Kassianos. The interior division walls that were added at a later date were removed and so were the upper parts of the mudbrick walls that had been destroyed by rainwater seeping from the roof. Also, the roof was removed as well as the damaged plastering. The floors were also removed along with 0.50cm. of underlying moist soil.

*Akaki, the Hotza Watermill.* – This year the Department of Antiquities' conservation unit conserved the watermill's grinding mechanism. The timber and metal elements of both the flourmill and the olive-press were cleaned and treated with special preservatives. (Government contribution: 4.739,41; Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: 4.739,42).

*Evrychou, the Railway Station.* – (Figs 69-70). During this year's conservation and restoration work on the monument, the lime mortar on the interior walls was restored. Also, the wooden ceilings were restored and treated with a special preservative. The second-storey wooden floors were completed. Externally, the wall facing the northern sheltered veranda which was completed this year was plastered. The construction of the restrooms was completed with the laying out of the ceramic tiles and the installation of washbasins. On the ground floor the floor surfaces were laid out with wooden boards, and cement and new stone thresholds were replaced where the old ones had been destroyed. A new interior metal and wooden staircase was installed providing easier access to the upper floor. The exterior staircase base was constructed out of stone according to a surviving photo of the station of the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as well as remains found *in situ*. New doors and windows were constructed and installed in all areas. The wooden features (doors, windows, poles and the shelter of the north veranda, *karkania*) were painted with the characteristic green colour of the British colonial government buildings. The rubbish surrounding the building was cleared and provisions were made for a

sewerage system. (Government contribution: 42.577).

*Fikardou, the House of Achilleas Demetris.* – This year's conservation work involved replacing the damaged clay plastering on the west wall of the upper floor and replacing the broken roof tiles with new ones. Part of the timber was conserved (exterior west side of the roof, doors and windows) with a special oil for wood and wood preservative. As a preventive measure in the case of fire, a strip of land (3m. wide) surrounding the house was cleared from dry weeds.

*Fikardou, the House of Katsinioros.* – This year the doors and windows were treated with preservative and a special oil for wood. (Government contribution: 4.440).

*Fikardou, the House of Evaggelou on plot 20.* – (Figs 71-72). Work on this old traditional building was completed this year with the construction on the ground floor of the floor surface consisting of traditional baked clay tiles. On the façade of the large central room on the ground floor (*dichoron*), a shelter was constructed with a flat roof resembling a *doma*. The walls of the upper-storey room and the auxiliary room on the ground floor (turned into a restroom) were plastered with gypsum. New doors and windows were installed apart from the door of the large central room on the ground floor which was conserved and retained in its original place. An electrical and plumbing system was installed and the yard was landscaped with a small terrace and a paved surface. The oven in the yard was repaired and coated with clay. (Government contribution: 1.500).

*Kakopetria, the House on plot 468.* – This year the conservation and restoration work began on this traditional two-storey house in the heart of Kakopetria village. The more recent internal dividing walls were removed from the large double room on the upper floor. The roof was fixed along with the decayed doors and windows. New restrooms were built and a new electrical and plumbing system was installed. The worn plastering was removed from the walls and new lime plastering was applied. The walls were then painted and all wooden elements were treated with a special wood

preservative.

*Kakopetria, the House on plot 481.* – (Figs 73-74). Conservation and restoration work began this year on the traditional two-storey building situated in the heart of old Kakopetria. Firstly, the building was cleared from all the debris and then the roof was removed. The more recent dividing walls and the upper floor's ceiling were removed and the debris was cleared out. All decayed plastering was removed and the masonry was repaired. The walls were grouted with lime-based mortar. The mudbrick was repaired and restored where necessary and it was then coated with clay. The part of the wall constructed with the *dolma* technique (wooden frame, mudbrick and gypsum) was repaired and the decayed wooden elements were replaced. The floor of the upper storey was reconstructed with wooden beams, small pieces of wood (*sidatzia*), branches of a local bush, insulation material, a reinforced concrete slab and square baked clay tiles. The roof was also reconstructed with the use of beams, straw mats, insulating material and the original roof tiles were used. New wooden lintels and door and window frames were installed.

*Kakopetria, the House of G. Michaelides.* – (Figs 75-78). During this year's conservation and restoration work, the construction of the balcony was completed with the installation of a new wooden railing. The upper-storey floor surface was removed and reconstructed. The decaying wooden beams were replaced with new ones of the same size and pieces of wood (*sidatzia*), branches from local bushes, insulation material, a light cement slab and traditional baked clay tiles were used in the restoration. On the ground storey earth was removed from the floor, a new substratum was made for the piping and a new floor surface was laid out comprised of traditional baked clay tiles. The decayed wooden lintels were replaced with new ones of the same dimensions. The interior wall surfaces were plastered with gypsum, and new doors and windows were installed. A new wooden staircase was installed leading to the upper floor and new kitchen surfaces and cupboards were made. Two restrooms were

created and a new electrical and plumbing system was installed. (Government contribution: 10.000).

*Kakopetria, the House of M. Karaolis on plot 504.* – (Figs 79-80). The conservation and restoration work on this traditional two-storey building was completed this year. The plastering was completed in the large central room (*dichoro*) of the upper floor, new doors and windows were installed, the building was painted and the wooden surfaces and cupboards were installed in the kitchen. Electrical and plumbing systems were also installed. (Government contribution: 2.900).

*Kakopetria, the House of Eleni Ioannou.* – During this year's work the small room on the upper floor was completed: the room was plastered and painted, a door was installed, as was a plumbing system. Externally the roof was insulated with a material of the same colour as the local soil. On the ground floor, the small passageway or stoa was cleaned from the debris and as a result the paved floor surface was revealed. The bricks from the walls of the passageway were removed and restored with mudbrick. The external staircase was also repaired: the more recent cement repairs were removed and the steps were restored with local stone.

*Kalopanagiotis, the House on plot 701.* – During this year's conservation work, the recent additions (storeroom, restroom and solar water heater) were removed. The existing floor surface of reinforced cement with a substratum of gravel and insulation material was also removed so as to install the new systems. A new substratum and a floor comprised of Cypriot gypsum marble tiles were laid according to the original one. The existing interior and exterior plastering was removed from the wall surfaces and a new lime plastering was applied on the interior wall. Externally, all modern cement elements were removed from the masonry and the stones were repositioned and grouted where necessary. The cracks in the masonry were repaired. All the wooden lintels and frames were treated against insects and were varnished. The stone frame of the main entrance was cleaned with water pressure. On the upper storey, the existing floor surface was replaced with a new one comprised

of wooden beams, straw mats, planks of wood and insulation material. The existing wooden planks and corrugated iron were removed from the roof and a new roof was constructed made out of wooden beams, straw mats, wooden planks, insulation material and roof tiles. All the wooden lintels and frames were treated against insects and sprayed with a special wood preservative. The decayed plastering was removed from the walls, the cracks on the mudbrick walls were repaired and new lime plastering was applied. The old entrance opening that had been transformed into a window was restored to its original dimensions. Originally, the door opened onto a small balcony (now destroyed) at the rear of the house. The balcony was rebuilt and covered by the roof extension. The balcony on the façade of the building was restored according to its original form and a new wooden railing was placed. The construction of two new rooms began in the back yard following the discovery of the remains of older walls that were revealed after the earth was removed from the yard (stable, storeroom).

*Kalopanagiotis, the House on plot 717.* – Conservation work on the existing two-storey building began in June 2006. The building suffered from cracks in the masonry and therefore supports were used in order to prevent the building from collapsing. The eastern wall constructed with mudbrick and stone was especially dangerous and was therefore demolished and rebuilt with the same materials.

*Kalopanagiotis, the House of Lavrentios on plots 730 and 731.* – Work on this impressive building began this year. The building has a large ground-storey room with arches, which is a rare feature in mountainous areas. The historic house of Lavrentios was a two-storey building extending on both sides of the street. The two wings were joined with a covered passageway that had collapsed as did the rooms on the second floor. Based on photos dated to the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a restoration study was completed and with the completion of the restoration work the building will function as a community cultural centre. The work this year included the cleaning of the building both internally and

externally and the digging of the basement, where the restrooms will be situated.

*Pera Oreinis, the House of Vasiloudis on plot 197.* – (Figs 81-82). The conservation and restoration work on this traditional house situated in the heart of the village was completed this year. The last phase of the work included the following: all internal plastering was restored with lime mortar. The *iliakos*' floor was paved and a new wooden staircase was installed in the *iliakos* leading to the second floor. All rooms were covered with a special earth-coloured insulation material. All interior floors were restored with Cypriot gypsum marble tiles, baked clay tiles, irregular stone slabs and wooden boards. Wooden doors and windows were installed and iron bars were placed in the windows where they previously existed. Outside, the old wooden door was conserved and retained in its place. A wooden shelter was constructed on the roof in front of the second floor bedroom. The kitchen and restroom were completed and the electrical and plumbing systems were installed. The yard was laid with earth and an underground channel was constructed to allow the rainwater to run from the garden to the street.

*Pera Oreinis, the House of Krasopoulis on plot 330.* – (Figs 83-84). The conservation and restoration work on this house was completed this year. The *iliakos* floor was paved with irregular stone slabs. Also, the wooden doors and windows were installed, the electrical and plumbing systems were completed, and the garden was landscaped with stone paving and soil. The restrooms were completed and wooden surfaces and cupboards were placed in the kitchen.

*Pera Oreinis, the House of M. Symeonidou-Menoikeos on plot 150.* – The conservation and aesthetic improvement of this monument occurred as follows: all recent interventions, such as the cement plastering and the incorrect grouting of the masonry, were removed from the building's façade. New lime plastering and grouting occurred according to traditional methods. The plastered walls were painted white with a special paint specifically used on lime mortar. Work

was undertaken on the roofed entrance to the garden: the roof was rebuilt, the paved floor was re-laid and the walls were plastered with lime mortar and painted with *loulaki*. A new balcony was constructed in the garden along with an external wooden staircase and a small shelter with roof tiles. All inappropriate grouting and cement plastering were removed from the wall leading to the garden and new lime plastering and grouting was made with traditional methods. The plastered walls were painted white with a special paint specifically used on lime mortar. New wooden doors and windows were installed in the upper-storey rooms and the mosaic tiles were replaced by Cypriot gypsum marble tiles. The old door that leads to the street was treated with preservative and remained in its place. This year's work greatly improved the monument's appearance.

*Pera Oreinis, room adjacent to the Church of Archangelos Michail.* – Restoration was carried out to this small structure this year which was facing problems due to a leaking roof and masonry. The roof was first removed and the old tiles were stored; the old *volitzia* were treated and put back into place. Reeds were then placed on top, followed by insulation material and the tiles. The vault was repaired and the hewn stones of the arch were cleaned from later plastering and grouted. The frames of the windows (of hewn stone) were also repaired. The damp areas of the interior plastering were removed and a new layer of plaster was applied using the same materials. The external masonry was grouted and the wooden shelter above the entrance was repaired: the tiles were initially removed for the application of insulation material, and then replaced. The pieces of the shelter were conserved and wooden supports were placed to prevent the structure from falling over. The wooden floor was cleaned, scraped and swabbed with wood oil. (Government contribution: 5.239,06; Church of Panagia Odigitria: 5.239,07).

*Pera Oreinis, Old Girls' School.* – The monument's conservation continued this year. The ruined low walls of the back yard were repaired, restored and grouted. The recent cement grouting was removed and new lime grouting was applied



on the monument's facade (1.5m.). Two window frames were repaired: the worked stones were cleaned and grouted. In the interior, the gypsum plastering was conserved and the walls were whitewashed. (Government contribution: 4.930,16; Pera Oreinis Community Council: 4.930,17).

*Potamia, Royal Manor.* – The rooms and ruins in the western part of the manor were cleaned and supported.

*Potamia, Watermill.* – This year the watermill was cleaned and partly investigated. This mill has certain features that differentiate it from other water-mills. Prior to the structure being declared an Ancient Monument, the owner of the plot in which the mill is situated had demolished part of the south side of the channel. The stones belonging to the destroyed part of the channel were left on the demolition spot.

The building consists of the remaining wide stone-built channel that extends for 14m. with a direction from west to east. In the east the channel leads up to a stone-built rectangular building. In the interior of the building the walls form a pointed arch and are plastered, whereas externally the building has a flat roof and its east side is built with steps without any plaster. When the soil was removed from the interior of the building a stone pipe appeared positioned with a diagonal gradient and continuing underground for 2.5m. A small test trench was opened on the exterior east side, at the level where the stone pipe ends and consequently, the mouth of the pipe from where the water is released was found. It was thus confirmed that what was initially considered to be a cistern is in fact a watermill with a unique water-tower and a domed roof. This feature is very rare since most watermills have an unroofed water-tower. (Government contribution: 7.388).

#### LARNAKA DISTRICT

*Larnaka, Abu Bekir Aqueduct in the Kamares area.* – This year's conservation work involved repairing three more arches. The more recent cement grouting was removed and new grouting was applied with lime mortar. The gaps in the

masonry were filled-in with liquid mortar. Some of the stones of the arches had decayed to such an extent that they needed to be replaced with new ones so as to ensure that the arches are stable. (Government contribution: 9.185).

*Larnaka, the Club.* – This year's work aimed to improve the image of the Club's façade. The damaged plastering was removed and new plastering was applied where necessary. The façade was painted with an ochre colour. The vertical and horizontal drainpipes were repaired and restored so that rainwater can easily escape from the building.

*Larnaka, Zouchouri Mosque.* – Conservation work on the mosque continued this year. The interior surface of the walls of the large room were plastered with lime. All damaged plastering was removed from the corridor and the room with the tomb. The more recent cement grouting also began to be removed. (Government contribution: 9.418,69; Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: 9.418,69).

*Larnaka, Turkish-Cypriot shop on plot 380.* – Conservation began this year on this shop that constitutes part of the large building complex of the Zouchouri Mosque. This year's work involved the removal of the roof and all of the recent covering of the walls (wooden planks and plastering). The roof was reconstructed with beams, straw mats and insulation materials. The old roof tiles were reused and the damaged mudbrick upper part of the walls was repaired and consolidated whereas its completely worn parts were reconstructed with new mudbricks. On the external wall surfaces, the more recent cement grouting was removed and the decayed stones of the masonry were replaced. New grouting was carried out with lime mortar. (Government contribution: 7.240,39; Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: 7.240,39).

*Kalavassos, Olive-press.* – Conservation and restoration work began this year on the large olive-press situated within the village. The olive-press consists of a large room with a flat roof (*doma*) and a large vaulted door on its façade, which is the

mill's only free area. Only the millstone survives from the extraction mechanism along with the circular crushing surface that rests on a circular stone base 1m. in height. The monument was restored 15 years ago. This year the building was cleared from all the rubbish. The floor surface was then investigated and parts of the stone paving appeared around the millstone. Paving was also revealed at the rear of the room where the troughs used to exist, for the animals that turned the millstone and carried the olives to the press. The paved floor was cleaned and restored. The mudbrick section of the walls was coated with clay plastering and the masonry was grouted. The stone base of the mill was restored. Two small openings (*arseres*) were created at the upper part of the walls for better ventilation. The gargoyle above the door was removed and the roof was adjusted in order to channel the rainwater towards the two corner gargoyles of the façade. (Government contribution: 11.705).

*Kato Drys, Local Rural Museum (House of Papachristoforou).* – Conservation work continued this year: the exterior wall surface that faces the road developed cracks that were the result of a serious water leakage into the wall foundations. First, a trench was dug running along the wall. In addition, the leaking water supply was repaired, the wall foundations were reinforced and the cracks were bound and grouted. Problems related to the humidity caused by the leakage also occurred in the roofed passageway leading to the yard. The damaged clay coating was removed and the masonry was grouted. The cornices (*krodomata*) were removed and new ones were constructed according to the traditional ones. The flat roofs (*domata*) were then covered with a special insulation material. (Government contribution: 12.893).

*Pano Lefkara, the House of A. Koumides on plot 497.* – Conservation and restoration work continued this year on this two-storey stone-built building. The electrical and plumbing systems began to be installed and the interior wall surfaces were plastered. (Government contribution: 5.000).

*Pano Lefkara, the House on plot 569.* – Conservation work continued

this year on this derelict building. During this year's work the interior south wall was partially demolished and rebuilt with local stone. The wooden beams for the roofs of the ground floor rooms were purchased and carved and then treated with preservative. (Government contribution: 9.724).

*Pano Lefkara, Local Museum of Embroidery and Silver Working (the House of Th. Patsalos).* – The following conservation work took place on the museum building: the north wall was repaired with the removal and the rebuilding of the most problematic part and the masonry was grouted. The flat cornices (*krodomata*) of the two ground-storey rooms and the two *iliakoi* were removed and rebuilt according to the village's traditional style. The old water tank was replaced with a new one. (Government contribution: 16.650).

*Pano Lefkara, the House of Neofytos Patsalos.* – This house is one of the oldest and most interesting houses of the village of Lefkara. However, it was in a derelict state and, before any conservation and restoration could begin, the building urgently needed to be supported to prevent it from collapsing. Initially the rooms were cleaned and the cracks in the masonry were repaired. Horizontal and vertical supporting elements were placed in order to support the roofs of the semi-basement rooms at the back of the yard and the rooms on the upper floor. The cement slab in one part of the flat roof (*doma*) had been seriously damaged allowing the rainwater to seep inside the building and therefore causing further damage to the masonry. The cement slab was removed and the gap was covered with corrugated iron. (Government contribution: 6.094).

*Pano Lefkara, the House of Athanasia Savvidou on plot 570.* – Conservation and restoration work began on this house, which is one of the most beautiful examples of local traditional architecture with two covered entrances (*portia*), an *iliakos* located at the end of the paved yard, a large central vaulted room (*dichoron*) and an upper-storey room with a balcony overlooking the street and the yard. First the debris was cleared out of the building; then the old windows and doors were removed and stored away. The

plastering was removed from the wall surfaces and the masonry began to be repaired: the *iliakos*, the large covered entrance (*portio*) and part of the masonry of the upper-storey room were bound while the rest which was seriously damaged and could not be repaired was removed for safety reasons. The cement slabs, the straw mats, the canes, the soil and wooden beams were all removed from the flat roof. The beams that were in good condition were reused after they had been treated against insects and had preservative applied to them. The decayed beams were replaced with new ones of the same size. (Government contribution: 10.000).

*Tersefanou, cistern and fountains.* – The conservation and restoration work on this monument was completed this year. The channels were repaired and positioned in such a way so as to allow the flow of rainwater.

*Vavla, the House of S. Vardas on plot 570.* – Conservation and restoration work on this stone-built house was completed this year. This building constitutes a characteristic example of traditional architecture. During this year's work the plastering was completed. A new balcony was constructed with beams and boards, new wooden surfaces and cupboards were constructed for the kitchen and the restrooms were completed. In the large central room (*dichoron*), the corner chimney (*tsiminia*) that had been destroyed was rebuilt. On the upper floor the interior wall surfaces of the room were painted with *loulaki* diluted in lime and water. In the yard a new paved surface was laid and stone steps were built. The electric and plumbing system was completed and lighting units were installed. (Government contribution: 10.000).

#### LEMESOS DISTRICT

*Omodos, the House of G. Evripidou.* – During this year's work on this two-storey stone-built house near the Monastery of Timios Stavros, the plastering was removed as well as the roofs and the upper-storey floors. The roof tiles and the decorative tiles from the floor of the *iliakos* and the upper floor were removed and stored away. Once the plastering was removed,

a filled-in vaulted opening was revealed leading from the covered porch of the entrance (*portio*) to the shop on the ground floor. The masonry was then repaired. In one part of the masonry the more recent interventions of brick were removed and the masonry was restored with local stones. The masonry was then grouted. The installation of the electric and plumbing systems began and the roofs were rebuilt with traditional materials. The upper-story floors were constructed with wooden beams and wooden boards. The system (consisting of a pillar and a large horizontal beam (*neuka*) with a smaller wooden support) that supports the roof of the large central room on the ground floor was conserved and preserved *in situ*. (Government contribution: 17.930).

*Prastio Avdimou, Turkish-Cypriot school.* – (Figs 85-86). This year conservation and restoration work of the school began. The school consists of a large room built with worked stones. The doorposts and frames are also constructed with worked stones. The building was in a very bad state of preservation since the roof had collapsed a while ago. This year the wild vegetation was cleared as well as the accumulated debris. The remains of a paved corridor that led from the school yard entrance to the school were revealed as well as the stone channels that watered the garden from the water cistern. The raised veranda that covers the whole perimeter of the building became visible as well as the remains of its floor comprised of irregular stone slabs and Cypriot gypsum marble tiles. The stone bases of the wooden pillars that used to support the veranda's roof were revealed at the end, confirming the information given by the older inhabitants that the veranda was roofed on all four sides. In the interior the floor surface was cleaned revealing the low stone bases that supported the original wooden floor boards.

After the wall surfaces were cleaned the old plastering was removed and the masonry was repaired (binding of stones, filling in the gaps with liquid gypsum mortar, and grouting). The upper parts of the walls that had been damaged were

rebuilt and the veranda walls were restored. The veranda floor surface was also restored with irregular slabs of local stone. The bases for the missing wooden pillars were carved out of stone. The stone-built corridor and the irrigation channels in the yard were repaired and restored. Restoration of the pitched roof began: the large central iron beam was conserved and remained *in situ*. The wooden supports of the roof, the wooden boards and insulation material were put in place. The interior surfaces were plastered with lime mortar and the stone-built wall of the yard was repaired and restored. At the back of the yard a small restroom and a storeroom were built with modern materials. The building will be used as a local medical centre. (Government contribution: 19.491,62; Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: 19.491,62).

#### PAFOS DISTRICT

*Geroskipou, Folk Art Museum (the House of Hadjismith).* – During this year's conservation work the worn Cypriot gypsum marble tiles from the *iliakos* on the upper floor were replaced. The timber on the exterior surfaces was treated with special oil. (Government contribution: 2.306).

*Kritou Tera, the so-called Casino.* – During this year's conservation work the flat roof of the room attached to the Casino was insulated in order to prevent humidity from affecting the Monument's wall. (Government contribution: 2.089).

*Panagia, the House of Archbishop Makarios.* – During this year's conservation work the wooden door of the building was repaired and treated with preservative. All wooden features on display were conserved. (Government contribution: 3.630).

## APPENDIX II

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AND SURVEYS

*Note:* Further illustrated accounts are published in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, and in the *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*.

#### KRITOU MAROTTOU-AIS GIORKIS

The excavations by the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) at the Pre-Pottery Neolithic site of *Ais Giorkis*, in the Troodos foothills of western Cyprus near Pafos, were directed by Dr Alan Simmons, with the support of the National Science Foundation and were conducted in conjunction with a University of Edinburgh field-school, directed by Dr Paul Croft.

The primary goal of this season was to expand upon previous exposures of cultural features made over the past four years of testing operations. Seventy-seven square metres were excavated this season, making the total exposure of approximately 199 square metres. Depth of deposits exceeds 1m. in several areas. The 2006 excavations included ten 2.5 x 2.5 square metre units and one 1.25 x 1.25 square metre unit in the upper terrace of the site plus a 10 ca 1m. vertical cut into a terrace face.

The results of this season once again exceeded expectations. Fifteen radiocarbon dates have thus far been processed, placing primarily occupation around 7,500-7,900 calibrated B.C., or in the middle Cypro-PPNB. One of the major results of the 2006 season is that now there are defined additional architectural features at the site, which previously had been indicated by only a unique circular stone structure and parts of a plaster floor. At least three large pit features are now documented, as well as smaller pits. Of these, one has been completely excavated, while another two have been sampled. The excavated pit was especially complex and indicates a considerable amount of re-use. It is ca 3m. in diameter and may at some point have served as some sort of structure, given that it contains two post holes and an *in-situ* chipping surface. This pit also contained very well preserved paleobotanical materials. Other pits are smaller, but have provided ample material culture and show evidence of the natural slope of the site. A possible ditch or drainage feature also has been revealed.



In addition to the pits, a particularly important feature has now been more fully exposed. Last year a previously exposed plaster surface was excavated and defined a surrounding wall on one edge. This was interpreted as a potential room. More complete excavation, however, has established that the wall continues substantially below the plastered surface, making it unlikely that the latter is a floor. Instead, it appears to be a built-up platform with a plastered surface. In this sense, it is similar to the large oval stone platform exposed earlier, but also contains plaster. This complex contains a plastered pit in its presumed centre. It has, unfortunately, been badly damaged by erosion and soil disturbance, thus not all is intact. It was, however, quite large, likely exceeding 5m. in diameter. In addition, at least one more platform was exposed, this one smaller with a flat cobble surface and another central pit. Yet another was revealed in outline, but was not excavated. This could represent another platform or a cobble pavement of some sort. It is unclear what these features are; they may have functioned as house bases or platforms where some sort of communal activity (dancing?) may have occurred. Whatever their function, they represent a unique aspect of the Cypro-PPNB occupation of this region.

In addition to the features, we recovered remarkably preserved paleobotanical remains, which are being studied by Dr Sue Colledge (University College London). She indicates that these are amongst the best preserved she has seen throughout the Near East in her considerable experience. Although not yet completely analysed, two row einkorn and barley are present. Fauna remains are enormously abundant, and this year several additional pieces of cattle were once again recovered. All of these materials are being analyzed by Dr Paul Croft. A huge chipped stone collection, exceeding 100,000 pieces, has now been recovered. Near Eastern mainland Neolithic parallels continue to be present, with several crude projectile points being present. Of particular interest was the recovery of two *in situ* concentrations of chipped stone. One contained over 3,700 pieces and the other a remarkable 10,000. Several ornaments, primarily in picrolite, have been recovered, as has marine shell and several more obsidian bladelets. Ground stone also is abundant and elaborate, and includes part of a picrolite vessel as well as large platter fragments. Of great significance was the recovery in 2005 of what appears to be a “*vaisselle blanche*” vessel (which is pink in colour). This has now undergone conservation by the Department of Antiquities. This vessel

was recovered near a similarly shaped stone vessel at the top of a pit. Perhaps significantly, we also recovered, in the same pit, our first human remains in the form of a newborn.

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

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

### **CHOIROKOITIA**

The French Archaeological Mission under the auspices of the National Centre of Scientific Research (CNRS) and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs continued excavations at the Neolithic settlement of Choirokoitia, directed by Alain Le Brun. This year research focused on the north slope of the hill, since work on the top of the hill has been completed. Excavation on the top of the hill provided the possibility to confirm the stratigraphic observations made in previous seasons, particularly with relation to stratum G, which contained not one but two phases of construction G3 and G2. These phases were followed by a short-lived abandonment. In addition, research, albeit over a small area, of strata H and J, which represent the first occupation of the site, revealed an area without built structures, with a number of depressions and the topographical continuity of the same phase of occupation which continues until stratum F. Research in 2005 on the north slope, which aimed at confirming the extent of the settlement, has revealed half-way up the slope, a long wall (1290), which seems to have delineated the settlement. It was not, however, possible to relate this wall, from East-West, with the already known part of the defensive wall which had a north-south direction. The objective of this season's work, therefore, was to attempt to establish the relationship between the two walls, which, if confirmed, would mean that the settlement of stratum III was confined to only part of the north slope of the hill. The discovery of Wall 1290 was both a trap and a guide – a trap because it overlay an older wall (1315-1358), with which it coincides at one point. Excavation proved that this older wall found to a length of 18m.

was the continuation of Wall 284. It was also a guide because the line followed by wall 1290 coincided at places with Wall 1315-1358 as well as with the erosion line which obliterated the remains of the Neolithic settlement.

On the contrary in the sectors where the wall runs parallel to the slope and where it appears as a straight line of stones and at the place where it is perpendicular to the slope, the defensive wall consists of a series of arcs, a mode of construction utilised also at the point of intersection with the neighbouring relief line and where the stability of this structure is put to the test.

The occupation on the north slope in stratum III does not extend down to the river at the bottom of the hill but it is confined to the higher part of the slope, much more limited than one would have thought. It spanned a long period of time, during which it was repaired several times. At the end of stratum III, the north slope was abandoned and the wall was eroded. When the eastern part of the hill was re-inhabited, it was dismantled and the stones were reused for the construction of new habitation structures with a circular plan which overlie the old boundary obliterating its outline.

In this sector stratum III is divided in two phases, confirming the division already established at another part of the village between IIIb and IIIa. To the extent where the small area excavated permits conclusions to be drawn, it appears that there is a similarity between this type of occupation and that found elsewhere. The conception and organisation of space do not seem to differ in any way from other areas belonging to stratum III.

This is not true, however, of the zone outside the defensive wall. While here there is no sign of any activity whatsoever, the area on the north part of the slope was utilised for one or more activities which required the construction of the shallow depressions filled with stones.

### **KALAVASOS-KOKKINOIA**

This season's excavations at the Late Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic site at Kalavasos-Kokkinogia by the University of East Anglia, under the direction of Joanne Clarke aimed to uncover more of the feature discovered on the plateau during the 2005 season with a view to determining whether it might be the first undisputed building found at

the site. It was not only determined that this feature was indeed a building, but it was also evident that it was similar to buildings known from early Chalcolithic sites in the west of the island at *Maa-Paliokastro* and *Kissonerga-Myroudia*. The building measured approximately 5m. in diameter and was almost circular in plan. The foundations of the structure had been cut into the bedrock to an as yet unknown depth and a series of floors of either stamped earth or poorly-constructed crushed *havara* were laid in the subterranean depression made by the cut. In the centre of the building there was a fire pit which was associated with at least two of the floors. Pottery was found crushed *in situ* on the floor of the building along with scatters of flint chips, indicating reduction and retouching activities. No conclusive evidence for the type of superstructure was found. At least one post hole was excavated in the vicinity of the building but this may or may not have been associated with the building itself. Therefore, it is unknown whether the building had a post-frame superstructure in the same fashion as semi-subterranean buildings known from *Maa-Paliokastro* and *Kissonerga-Myroudia*, or some other structure, or indeed none. As with previous seasons no faunal or botanical remains were detected, either inside the building or in any of the other features excavated this season. This is a unique feature of *Kokkinogia* and yet to be fully explained.

In addition, at least seven new subterranean features were uncovered in the vicinity of the building but it is not clear whether these were in association with it. Some of these features represent self-contained individual chambers, identical to the chambers forming the chamber and tunnel complex located on the ridge about 20m. to the east of the building. Others have indications of tunnels and indeed at least one chamber located about 1m. to the east of the building may have a connecting tunnel leading off in an easterly direction and which may yet connect it with the chamber and tunnel complex. Most of the self-contained chambers discovered this season were empty but in one we found evidence of a work surface with a number of objects in association, including a small ovoid Red Monochrome Painted flask, an ochre-stained stone and a number of ground stone items. In the fill of another we discovered a second triton shell.

Perhaps the most important discovery of the season was a shallow, almost circular burial pit cut into the bedrock and measuring approximately 1m. across and approximately 0.5m. deep. The articulated ske-

leton of a young individual was situated at the northern end of the burial pit, lying on its back with its head orientated to the west in a partly contracted position. Underneath the skull was a stone which had apparently been used to position the head forward so that the jaw rested on the upper chest. At a small distance from the body but still within the burial pit, was a small cobble of a ubiquitous type found in vast numbers at *Kokkinogia*. In addition to the articulated skeleton, there were also a number of long bones that had been loosely placed on top of the lower half of the skeleton. These may be bones from a previous incumbent of the burial pit that were placed back in the pit following the emplacement of the new occupant, or they may be dissociated bones from another burial placed in the pit along with the body for unknown reasons. Although many burials are known from the Middle Chalcolithic period there are very few from Late Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic sites. At Sotira, 12 cist graves were discovered in a small cemetery to the east and down slope from the settlement, and a body was found under the floor of a house at Kantou. In addition, a small pit burial was found at the nearby Early Chalcolithic site at Agious.

### **SOUSKIOU-LAONA**

Excavations at Souskiou-*Laona* by a team of the University of Edinburgh/Lemba Archaeological Research Centre, under the directorship of Professor Edgar Peltenburg, continued this year. The site of Souskiou, near Palaipafos, is well known for the earliest cemeteries in Cyprus, belonging to *ca* 3000 B.C., long before they became standard in the Bronze and Iron Ages.

The *Laona* cemetery was completely excavated this season. The last collective burials in deep tombs were recovered, together with remarkable finds including triple cruciform figures. Using strontium and other forms of analysis, a team from the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne hopes to establish the relationships between individuals and perhaps their origins.

The nearby settlement consists of round houses and work places arranged on a steep hillside, from the crown of a ridge to a shoulder perched above the *Vathyrkakas* stream. There is evidence that buildings were erected on platforms cut into the hillside, with their fronts supported on terraces as seen in mountain villages.

Some structures were cut into bedrock with central depressed areas encircled by wide platforms. Food preparation equipment was still located where the occupants had left it on one of these peripheral platforms. When buildings were replaced by entirely above-ground structures, the rock-cut platforms or benches were re-created in clay with stone facings.

Many inhabitants of this community fashioned the striking cruciform figurines of Chalcolithic Cyprus, to judge from numerous production wasters and the occurrence of so many figures in the tombs. In contrast, some of the painted and plain clay figures of humans are highly naturalistic, indicating that the newly excavated Souskiou settlement is as important as the cemeteries which have attracted so much attention since the 1950s.

### **AREDIU-VOUPPES (LITHOSOURES)**

In July and August 2006 a team from the University of Wales, Lampeter conducted excavations of a Late Bronze Age site at Arediou-Vouppes (*Lithosouros*), under the direction of Dr Louise Steel.

One of the main aims of the excavation was to establish the nature of the architecture on the site and to extend the footprint of the building identified in 2005. In this, the excavation has been extremely successful. The building has been identified as a probable work or light industrial area. Finds included several kilograms of copper slag associated with a number of pits and pebbled surfaces. Other finds from this area substantiated this hypothesis: several stone weights, a stone hammer and pestle were found on the floor of one room associated with large Plain ware basins, jugs and rubbers-grinders.

In addition an entirely new area was opened to the north and a new building complex identified. This comprised a probable courtyard area leading into what appears to be a large open ended building, approximately 9 2m. and a smaller room enclosing a 5m. deep well. The well was surrounded by flat stones and was associated with a pebble surface, possibly for standing water containers. Finds from the well included a large saddle quern, weighing almost 90kg. Other finds from this building also suggest a work area.

A third area, which was originally identified in 2005, was opened in the east of the site. Here a Late Bronze Age tomb, which had been

badly robbed and partially destroyed (probably during agricultural terracing), was excavated. A few fragmentary bones were found on the floor of the tomb, associated with a bronze spearhead. Other finds from the tomb were an imported Mycenaean stirrup jar and a Black Slip jug.

### **EPISKOPI-PAMPOULA**

A team of archaeologists from the University of Cincinnati undertook its 6<sup>th</sup> excavation season at the site of Episkopi-*Pampoula* in June-July 2006 under the direction of G. Walberg. Last year the team found five to six floors in two test pits, excavated in an area overlooking the bed of the river Kouris, once the largest river in Cyprus and probably important for the transport of various kinds of raw material from the interior of the island to the coast.

The investigation of the test pits was interrupted at the end of the 2005 season, but continued this year. A trench around the test pits and twelve floors were found, which represented construction and rebuilding during more than 1500 years, from the Late Bronze Age to the Roman period. Associated with the floors were walls and other architectural remains. The ceramics found on the floors indicated that they dated from the Late Bronze Age to the Roman period. The floors were made of a relatively thin and smooth layer of limestone and rested on deep layers of dark pebbles or gravel of varying size. These pebbles had been mixed with limestone and probably watered down to create an extremely hard foundation. The earliest walls at the deepest levels were built of especially large stones and, like the floors, showed that the builders had aimed at marking them as strong as possible. One of the walls in the area had width of 150m., a width which suggested that it was not the wall of an ordinary house, but a defensive wall. It turned at a right angle to form a projection, perhaps a tower or bastion, and seemed to join one of two parallel walls, which formed a narrow room or passage. More excavation is needed, but it is possible that these walls formed a gateway from the river to the city.

In the first stratum beneath the surface in an adjoining trench, a pit appeared with the skeletons of four individuals and well-preserved vessels from the beginning of the Late Bronze Age. The bones and pottery clearly originally belonged to a tomb and were removed and placed in the pit during the Roman period, since that was the date of the finds in the soil surrounding the pit. One skull was found face down

on a pair of feet. The ceramics consisted mainly of White Slip I and Base-ring I ware but included also some White Slip II and Base-ring II ware. The hilt of a bronze dagger was also found.

Another trench was opened near the area of the old University of Pennsylvania excavations in order to establish a link between them and our new trenches. The area was disturbed, but it was obvious that it too had been inhabited from the beginning of the Late Bronze Age to the Archaic and Roman period. Three walls were found built one on top of the other. In order to support the second wall, long, narrow stones had been placed as buttresses from the floor of the first wall against the side of the second on, a method also used for the much heavier and stronger walls in the area overlooking the river.

In a trench in the area overlooking the river was a pit with ceramics and a stone votive similar to a number of Archaic votives found at the sanctuary of Aphrodite at Kouklia.

### **ANCIENT IDALION**

The sixteenth excavation period of the Department of Antiquities at Ancient Idalion was conducted under the supervision of the Curator of Antiquities Dr Maria Hadjicosti, who was assisted by the Technicians Stavros Lagos and Kyriakos Kapitanis. During the last excavation periods the contribution of young Cypriot archaeologists and of students from Brock University in Canada in 2002, under the supervision of their Professor Danielle Park, was significant. The Municipality of Idalion contributed with financial donations, voluntary work and other help.

The 2006 research focused on the revealing of the whole building block which includes the Olive mill, as well as the complete uncovering of the west Gate of the Ancient Acropolis at Idalion and the street which starts from the Gate and ends at the large yard (Courtyard A) of the administrative centre. For the completion of this project intense work was required for the removal of lumps of soil in an area of approximately 700 square metres, in most cases 2 and 2.80m. deep from the surface of the earth, especially at the parts of the street where, over the centuries, the removal of the exterior investment of the majestic walls by the settlers of the surrounding area left behind it a great disaster. From parts of the street, layers of debris were removed



which over the years had entered the ditches which were created by the extraction of stone as a result of rainfall. Piles of uncarved stones from the filling of the walls that had fallen along the walls were also removed. As it has been concluded in previous excavation periods the extraction of the outside investment of the walls, which was made by hard carved sandstones, had already started from the Hellenistic period right after the abandonment of the fortified complex at the west acropolis and at least continued till the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Additional difficulties at the excavations of the street and the Gate were caused by the placement of water pipes for the community of Idalion in the '60s and '80s inside the archaeological area, something that destroyed the well-preserved until then ruins at a width of approximately 5m. from the point of the water tanks at the top of *Ampileri* hill until the lowest point of the west Gate of the fortified building complex of the acropolis.

The coordinated efforts of the supervisors of the excavation and the Municipality of Idalion had as a result the removal of the pipes during this year's excavation period with the opening of a trench 1m. wide in the south of the excavated area. The investigation of the trench lasted approximately three weeks and gave important information for the area occupied by the fortified administrative buildings of the ancient city.

The Olive mill, which lies at a lower level from the complex of the palace's storerooms, comprises the northwest corner of the fortified palatial complex and covers an area of approximately 359 square metres. The entrance to the installation through Room 17 is described in the 2001 press release. Room 17 (2.5 8.7m.) communicates with Road A (not with Courtyard B as was misinterpreted in the same press release) and Room 15 (3 5.5m.) was used for the storing of the olives before pressing. The latter took place in Room 9, which is parallel with Room 15, communicates with Street B and has a hard floor made of limestone slabs, where the pressing mechanism was situated. In the installation area (Room 18) the excavation was extended to the west. Room 25 was revealed where a bench with the impression of the bases of pithoi at both edges and two hearths in front of the bench were used for the boiling of water, which was necessary for the procedure of the extraction of olive oil. Along the length of the south wall of the room there is a basin, similar to that along the south wall of Room 18, for the placement of the oil jars after the pressing. North of Room 25 there is

another small pit for weights and a stone base for another pressing stone. These installations, which date to the latest phase of the olive mill, destroyed Rooms 26, 27 and 28, which date to an earlier phase, to which also belongs the hydraulic cement basin from the collection of oil, excavated in the north part of Room 18. The earlier installation was also affected from the extension of the fortification to the north and west of the Olive Press. A new wall, 2m. wide, was constructed and five revetment walls 3.5m. long strengthened the fortification inside. The extension of the wall in the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C. created a tower in the northwest corner of the Olive Press, which was connected with a second tower (Tower D) in front of the gate with a wall 8m. long and 3m. wide. Tower D consists of the north corner of the Olive mill and is adjacent to Room 29 which is parallel to Room 24. It is not yet clear whether the two rooms are part of the tower or if they belong to the complex of the Olive Press. A second complete crushing stone in the first row of the weights and two large fragments of a very large basin, one on the basin along the south wall of Room 25 and the second in the entrance of Room 15 belong to the *trapetum*.

The west Gate, probably the Tamassos Gate, is situated between Towers D and E, outside the fortification of the Lower City. Right after the entrance there is an almost rectangular area approximately 90 square metres, which most probably guaranteed the control of people entering, who in order to continue in the street had to turn towards the right, where is the entrance of Road A with a west-to-east direction. Exactly at this point between the water pipes of the community of Idalion two Proto-Aeolic capitals were found.

The street is uphill with a west-to-east direction and consists of three parts (Roads A, B and C), the middle of which (Road B) forms a right angle with the other two with a north-to-south direction following the west wall, the store-rooms complex and ending up at a tower (Tower C) to the south. The design of the street is of a defensive character and every part of it is controlled by one or more towers.

Road A follows after the Gate and it is wider than the other two parts. It communicates with the olive mill to the north and with Room 19 to the south. The width of Road A at the easternmost part is 5m., whilst to the west near the Gate it reaches 7m., most probably to give the chance to the wagons to turn towards another road (D) which starts from the southwest part of Road A. This road has a north-to-south

direction and leads to the west part of the Acropolis. At the beginning Road D has a length of 3.80m. but at a distance of 3.20m. from the corner of Room 19 there are two pillars, which restrict the entrance at this point to 3.20m. The entrance of Road A towards Road B has the same width, also restricted by a pillar. Near the pillar of Road D, there are wall marks which indicate the placement of the door, while on the lower part of the two corners of Room 19 one can see the damage caused by the wheels of the wagons on the rocks. A stone was deliberately placed at the east corner for the protection of the corner of the wall. The same stone was also excavated at the corner of the west wall of the store-rooms where the entrance is found towards Road C.

Road A is followed by Road B (width 3.70m., length 14m.) with a north-to-south direction. This street communicates with Room 9 which leads to the Olive mill and in a narrow corridor to the west of Tower A, which make up the north-west corner of the storerooms complex. In the south it ends at Tower C.

At the point between the southwest corner of the storerooms complex and Tower C begins the part of Road C with an entrance of 3m. width. Beyond the entrance point the width of the street increases to 4.5m., while until the entrance towards Courtyard A of the administrative centre the road has a length of 8m. The entrance to the courtyard also narrows to 3m. with the use of pillars. This point is the most imposing in the excavated area. Road C communicates in the south with Room 30 which is annexed to Tower C to the east. Room 30 has a raised floor with a step 2m. wide entrance, and imposing walls with dressed stones and pillars on both sides of the entrance.

The same method of construction is also found on the opposite south wall of Room 14, even though here the fallen wall has destroyed any information for the existence of an entrance. Limited research along the west wall of Rooms 14 and 23 showed that the most preferred walls, which are found under the alterations made after the occupation of the city by the Phoenicians are wider than the later walls, have the same construction technique with Tower C, the east wall of the storerooms and the wall which connects Towers A and B. It proves that all the buildings along the length of the street belong to the administrative centre of the kingdom of Idalion, which continued to be in use during the Phoenician occupation. The Phoenician inscriptions found on Road B in front of the entrance of Room 9 indicate that the road was used by the Phoenicians along with all the areas that surround it.

The research at the trench for the placement of the pipes at a distance of 20m. from Room 22 of the excavated area showed that the whole sloping western part of the acropolis at Idalion was fortified. It is obvious that the 8m. wide fortification wall at the lowest west part along the modern road continues until the top of the Acropolis, whilst to the east at the path which leads to the acropolis there is a second fortification wall 2m. wide, which is also in the direction of the top of the acropolis. Along the length of the fortification walls there are rooms with impressive walls which belong to public buildings, while in the centre there is a courtyard or a street. The administrative buildings extend beyond the inner fortification wall at the centre of the north slope of the hill of *Ampileri*. The finds and a Phoenician inscription are proof that this area was used by the Phoenicians of Kition until the end of their domination at Idalion.

Astonishing is the huge number of Phoenician inscriptions which were revealed in the last years. The archive of the Phoenician administration of Idalion numbers more than 300 inscriptions, half of which come from Room 10 of the storerooms. Out of the 105, which have been excavated in 2006, 84 are written in ink on marble plaques, while 21 on pottery sherds. Also 43 are complete, 21 of these have a text of more than 4 lines, while the rest are fragments of bigger inscriptions.

The archive of the Phoenician Administration, the operation of the Olive mill within the administration area, the new evidence for the topography of the ancient city, as well as the interpretation of the administrative buildings as the Palace of the kingdom of Idalion, together with the defensive design of the street, give valuable information for the socio-economic situation of the kingdom of Idalion from the Archaic Period to the occupation of Cyprus by the Ptolemies.

### **PALAIPAFOS-MARCHELLO**

The first excavation season at Palaipafos-*Marchello*, directed by Prof. Maria Iakovou of the University of Cyprus, focused on the northern side of the Marchello plateau and is the first part of a larger archaeological project that aspires to reconstruct the urban landscape of Palaipafos. Old Pafos was founded in the Late Bronze Age, became the economic and administrative centre of an urban polity no later than the 14<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and served as the capital of an Iron Age kingdom in the first millennium B.C.

The Marchello field project is build on a Digitised Archaeological Atlas pilot project and the results of a geophysical survey project, which were conducted at Palaipafos in 2002 and 2003 by the joint teams of the University of Cyprus Archaeological Research Unit, and the Institute for Mediterranean Studies of the Foundation of Research and Technology of Greece. Excavation was carried out by Cypriot graduate students of the Universities of Cyprus, Dublin, London, Oxford and Bryn Mawr (USA), as well as Greek students of the Universities of Athens and Crete who specialise in the application of Geographical Information Systems in archaeology.

Analysis of the ceramic material recovered during the first excavation season supports the following preliminary results: The site was originally used in the Late Bronze Age for burials. This is made evident by a large number of diagnostic sherds of the White Slip and Base Ring wares as well as sherds of the White Painted Wheelmade III type, which date to the 13<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries B.C. The recovery of two complete vessels (a feeding bottle and a shallow bowl) confirms that the Late Cypriote material represents the residue of burial assemblages.

In the 11<sup>th</sup> century, there was a drastic change in the use of the site as burials were moved further away to the NW (localities *Xerolimni* and *Xylinos*). Walls uncovered during the 2006 excavation season date to the first millennium B.C. when Marchello was gradually incorporated into the Iron Age urban fabric of Palaipafos. On the evidence of pottery this new cultural horizon lasted from the Geometric to the Classical period. The absence of Hellenistic and Roman period diagnostic pottery is critical. It suggests that by the end of the Cypro-Classical period the area of Marchello may have lost its urban significance. This indicates that the urban structure of Palaipafos began to shrink probably as a result of Nicocles's decision to move the capital of his kingdom to Nea Pafos in the late 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

The most important find of the first season is a street, 1.5m. wide, made of thick and well-preserved white lime on a foundation of stones, which appears to descend from the Marchello hill towards the modern-day village of Kouklia. Its investigation may provide an answer as to the route, which linked the natural citadel of Marchello (at 115m. above sea level) with the sanctuary of the Cypriot Goddess (Aphrodite) to the west (at 80m. above sea level).

## THE PALACE OF AMATHOUS

This year's excavation at the Amathous Palace, directed by Th. Petit, aimed at investigating below the pavement in two rooms (III and IV) and enlarging the sounding in Room V.

Before the start of the excavation, Fanis Konstantatos, the restorer of the French School, removed the pavement and restored the slabs that will be replaced next year.

*Room III:* The removal of the slabs has revealed two water pipes and a wall linked to a floor. The wall is set in a different way than the other constructions. It is older than the two water pipes.

*Room IV:* The pavement, in a poor state of preservation, was lying on a layer of mortar. A long water pipe in an east-west direction, destroyed in its north part, has been discovered as well as a pit full of material and charcoal. Behind a blocked opening, the removal of a stone slab revealed the presence of an intact jug containing a small vase. This could be a foundation deposit. Such foundation deposits have already been discovered in this area.

*Room V:* Three successive plaster floors were excavated. The earth was sifted so as to collect the ceramics in order to refine the dating as far as possible. In the first phase (beginning of the 8<sup>th</sup> century), the room was cut in the bedrock on the north side but it was not as large as expected.

*Room VI:* A sounding revealed a north-south wall which was bordering zone VI. It is now possible to connect the findings of Room V with the findings in the eastern area excavated in 2004 and 2005.

In view of the presentation of the site to the tourists, all the necessary stratigraphic information of the older excavations has been collected and the restoration of the wall is also nearly completed.

## AMATHOUS THE LOWER CITY

The fifteenth season of the new series of excavations carried out in the Lower City of Amathous was directed by Dr Pavlos Flourentzos, Director of the Department of Antiquities, with the assistance of the Technicians Kyriakos Kapitanis and Demos Theodorou. The excavation

had two primary goals this year: a) the discovery of new walls that would complete the ground plan of the various rooms that made up the structural complexes to the left and right of the bypass road, and b) the further excavation of floors in certain rooms of the complexes to verify the chronological stratigraphy in the area of the Lower City.

In a complex of rooms to the south of the bypass road and on the main avenue leading from the Amathous West Gate to the Agora, a room was discovered with a pithos jar in its southeastern corner.

A large partitioned room with an inner arch was discovered to the northeast of the site and very near to the Agora. Among plaster fragments that were part of the interior architectural decoration, an almost life-size head depicting Alexander the Great was found, whose features were very worn.

Rooms 4 and 5 (of dimensions 2.5 5m. and 5 6m. respectively) were excavated to the west of the bypass road. The floor of Room 5 was paved with stone slabs. On the floor of the interior doorway connecting the two rooms, an inscription of the Ptolemaic period (3<sup>rd</sup> cent. B.C.) was revealed on a stone slab of large proportions (78 41cm.). Although it is quite worn, the inscription consists of 12 verses and is one of the longest texts from the Hellenistic period discovered in Cyprus. The inscription is of a historical nature with arithmetic in Greek and may refer to land portions given by a Ptolemaic general. Once the inscription is studied further, it will of course provide more information regarding Cypriot society in the Ptolemaic period. It appears that the Ptolemaic inscription was laid in the floor in secondary use. The excavation of certain rooms revealed the existence of at least 6 consecutive floors dating from the Arab raids (7<sup>th</sup> cent. A.D.) to the early Classical/Archaic II period (*ca* 6<sup>th</sup> cent. B.C.). Of particular interest was the excavation of a long narrow room with dimensions of 2.5 6m. in Complex D. Its entrance was 1m. wide and the floor was made of hydraulic mortar. A thin layer of plaster had been laid over the mortar; this was then covered by stone slabs that have not survived. Remnants of this technique dating to the early Byzantine period were discovered on the south side of the room.

A thick layer of plaster covered the interior and exterior walls of the aforementioned room. It is obvious that the plastering of the interior was in preparation for wall-paintings of the early Byzantine period

(7<sup>th</sup> cent. A.D.), of which only a few fragments survived. The most noteworthy find however was a large gold cross that must have belonged to a high ranking official of the early Byzantine period, who may have resided in the room or in the entire complex. Many coins were found on the floor of the same room.

Apart from the above, the moveable finds also consisted of plaster interior architectural fragments with plant and geometric motifs, vessels, lamps, copper objects and a Hathoric capital.

This was the last season of the second series of excavations carried out by the Department of Antiquities in the Lower City of Amathous and the conclusions will be published in separate volumes in the near future. Following the necessary conservation work, the excavated remains will be open to the public.

### **THE HILL OF AGIOS GEORGIOS (PA.SY.D.Y).**

The 14<sup>th</sup> excavation season, which began on May 22 and lasted until July 7, was the last excavation season at the Hill of Agios Georgios (PA.SY.D.Y), the proposed site for the new building of the House of Representatives. In the last 10 years a site of considerable extent was revealed amounting to approximately 11000 sq. metres, in an effort to establish the limits of the archaeological remains in view of the proposed building. An extensive area in the centre and south parts of the site was left unexcavated for future research.

Apart from a very fragmentary stone structure which may be assigned to the Late Chalcolithic period found on the south west slope, where the deeper deposits have been preserved, the site is a large settlement of the Hellenistic period, built on a grid plan with parallel roads from East to West at equidistant spaces and a wide central road from North to South across the settlement. In between the roads there are buildings consisting of rectangular rooms of various dimensions with ample evidence for workshop activities. Terracotta, stone and metal objects were made on the site and weaving was also one of the major activities of the inhabitants. Earlier remains dating to the Archaic and Classical periods were also found, even though the architectural remains from these periods have not been preserved except on the edges of the slope, on account of the nature of the landscape and the rebuilding that took place at the beginning of the Hellenistic period. The cultic material from all the above periods is predominant and



strongly points to the presence of a sanctuary, for which most of the products of the workshops were directed. On the north part of the site remains of several kilns indicate a continuation of the industrial activities into the Christian period, with a possible gap from the late 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. to the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. and a series of superimposed church buildings take the history of the site to the beginning of the Venetian period.

This season we were particularly concerned with conservation and maintenance. It is a site with difficult conservation problems because of the landscape and nature of the clay bedrock which fluctuates with climatic conditions and affects the preservation of the architectural remains. Pending the decision concerning the development of its environs, the site must be fenced for the moment to avoid vandalisms; pathways will be made at certain parts and around the site and information panels will be installed. At a later stage shelters will be made selectively for the more vulnerable parts of the site.

In addition excavation in unfinished areas was completed, several pending questions were clarified and more attention was paid to scientific aspects of the excavation. We had the pleasure to have with us Dr Evi Margaritis, palaeobotanist, who examined samples from pits, hearths, furnaces and other workshop areas retrieving a number of olive pits, grape seeds and grains. The study of the samples at the Wiener Laboratory, American School of Classical Studies, will certainly contribute towards understanding the activities taking place at the various workshop installations and structures.

A small but fruitful project was carried out with the collaboration of Dr. Walter Fasnacht, archaeometallurgist and Dr Ian Hedley, archaeomagnetist, involving the excavation of a thick deposit of burnt materials overlying and surrounding two hearths within a small rectangular room in Area XIII, directly at the corner of Road 6 and Road 11. These two hearths (61 and 55) were amongst a number located in 2004 in an area south of Road 11, where much metallurgical activity was noted that led to the designation of the area as 'the metalsmiths' quarter'. As these hearths were particularly well preserved, we postponed excavation which was conducted this year in collaboration with specialists. A series of analysis programmes was concurrently implemented.

The excavation of Hearth 61 revealed the methods used by the ironsmiths to make their objects, allowed an insight into the successive

use of the same structure and afforded reconstruction in the Cyprus Museum Laboratory. Samples of the numerous corroded iron fragments were examined and taken for further analysis. Hearth 55, a circular structure with walls and floors of clay lining, a typical example of a number of similar structures found in various part of the site, was also carefully excavated, revealing that it was constructed on an older hearth, part of which was reused for the succeeding structure.

In addition, in collaboration with Rotary Club Aspelia, a small educational programme was held in which a group of High School children joined the excavation team this year and participated in the excavations in an effort to train and educate the public in heritage values and management. A guiding tour and a short presentation on behalf of the students to the members of the Rotary club on site were also held on completion of the project.

Although our intention was not to reveal any more of the site –we already had to excavate far too much– some other areas also needed to be clarified. In Area XVII, a rectangular stone lined pit (63) was excavated below Road 3 the surface of which was very badly preserved at this point due to modern interventions. This rectangular underground stone structure was in line with another 3 circular stone lined pits excavated last season. The number of stone lined pits in this area is impressive and if these are interpreted as bothroi, they may be indicative of the position of the sanctuary on the slope of the hill where no remains have been preserved. This particular pit is one of only two rectangular pits found on the site as the rest of the stone lined pits are circular. It measures 1 1.5m. and has a depth of 2.20m. It must have also been disturbed as one of the sides is not preserved intact, possibly because a eucalyptus tree was planted in it. Not much ash or any cultic material was retrieved as in other cases, except for two bone astragali. Some loomweights, one of which is of pyramidal shape, pieces of clay lining, a large quantity of animal bones and much pottery were also retrieved from its interior. It is not unlikely that the stone lined pits may have been used for other purposes before they were filled in and closed.

An ashlar construction, located last season, adjacent to the north side of Road 13, was further excavated this year. The remains in this area (XVII) are better preserved than elsewhere, as quite accidentally, they suffered a little less intervention in modern times. They consist of a series of rectangular rooms of varying dimensions along the north side of Road 13. Large ashlar stones of varying dimensions form an

impressive entrance from the street, Road 13 into the interior of the building consisting of large and small rectangular rooms, not unlike similar constructions in Areas V, XIII, XVII and X, the area previously thought to be an olive press. The examination of the fill and charcoal found in it might enlighten the purpose of this construction. Small quantities of reddish clay were also noted in the fill and at least two small circular areas with an ashy deposit have been excavated. A small circular pit was also excavated outside this building in which two bone astragali, large quantities of animal bones and pottery were found but no other cult object. In another room of the same building of which only the foundations of its walls are preserved, a few loomweights and two stamped amphora handles of Rhodian origin were found.

All the above remains, just like in every excavation season, were found below a thick deposit of tumbled stones and earth, denoting destruction, abandonment and collapse. A short re-occupation is evident below as hearths and flimsy walls are noted above the settlement found below, constructed without respect to the roads or structures. One more coin found this year, of Ptolemy King of Cyprus from the mint of Pafos dating 80-58 B.C., may give an indication for the terminal date of the site.

In the lowest layers the settlement designed according to a grid plan was traced throughout. Two coins, one found in the upper layer of the fill and one on the floor of the building described above were tentatively assigned to Ptolemy I Soter, 305/4-285/4 and Ptolemy II Philadelphos, *ca* 266 B.C. and confirm occupation from the beginning of the rule of the Ptolemies.

On the other side of Road 13 substantial walls, about 1.20m. wide, possibly supporting a second storey, formed two long rectangular rooms, the north one subdivided with an interior wall. This impressive building which extends into the unexcavated area, was delineated from the area of the cistern complex by an equally wide N-S wall. The same substantial walls but extremely fragmentary were also noted further to the south where circular cisterns were found some years ago. This area, south of Road 13, was also lying below the same thick deposit of rubble and earth described above and seems to be contemporary with the complex of stone built cisterns with a circular depression in their cement bottom, obviously settling vats found directly to the West of this wall and directly adjoining this large building. It appears that the

rectangular cement vats represent a later phase in which the stone built settling vats were substituted with cement ones. The study of the soil samples from the interior as well as the detailed study of the ceramics will give an indication as to function and chronology but the evidence from the rest of the area corroborates the two successive phases of the settlement within the Hellenistic period.

In Area VIII, where we have 4 successive phases of a church building excavation will not proceed except for the clearance of the large stone built water cistern found in 2003. It is an impressive stone construction with a vaulted roof, which was destroyed during the construction of the old building for the Association of the Civil Servants (PA.SY.D.Y.), when two circular and a rectangular cement buttresses of large dimensions were sunk within it. When we excavated down to the base of these columns which were several metres in height, these were broken up and removed to reveal the undisturbed layers below, consisting of a fill of yellow clay, followed by a greyish layer containing lime plaster and wall painting fragments, another layer of heavily burnt decomposing sandstone and, below a thick layer of burnt organic material, which left its traces on the plaster wall of the cistern. No traces of fire were noted on the walls of the cistern. The floor, plastered and inclining, was only revealed on part of the east side of the cistern. Its depth is 4.87m. (6.87m. from ground level) and was accessible by means of 21 steps starting from the south wall. It measures 4.45 7.07m. On the southwest corner, a beautiful stone drain was made for leading the water into the cistern. Only 8 steps at the lowest part of the staircase were fully preserved *in situ*, the rest were broken and some were found fallen in above the burnt organic material, together with a keystone and several polygonal drums. The west wall was interrupted by a cement column inserted into it for further strengthening of the foundations of the old PA.SY.D.Y. building, and on the north wall a large opening, with a horizontally placed large stone at the lower part may indicate the presence of a doorway. The rest of the area between this cistern and a smaller cistern to the north remains unclarified as another large cement buttress intervenes, the removal of which is likely to cause damage to this construction.

Although without complete excavation much will remain unclarified, it seems that after the fire destruction, already documented on the floor of the earliest church building, the debris was thrown inside this

large cistern and the cistern was probably put into another use. The impressive dimensions and architecture of this cistern which belonged to this church as well as the column drums thrown in indicate that the earliest building was also an important. The debris also contained roof tiles of the Early Christian period, wall painting fragments of the Byzantine period and ceramics dating up to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, giving a good indication of the chronological range within which the successive church buildings were in use before their final abandonment.

**THE PLOT AT THE CORNER OF  
NIKOKREONTOS AND HADJOPOULLOU STREETS  
(CS XXI.54.2.1 AND XXI.54.2, PLOT 1221, LEFKOSIA)**

Excavation in the plot 1221 (CS XXI.54.2.I and 54.2.III) at the corner of Hadjopoullou and Nikokreontos streets, Lefkosia, which was intended for the construction of a high rise building by CYBARCO Ltd., began with the consent of the owners, on 3 July 2006, under the supervision of Archaeological Officer A , Dr Despo Pilides, and continued until November 2006 with a short break in August. The expected result was to locate the extension of the settlement found across the street at the Hill of Agios Georgios.

*South sector*

Excavation began at the south part of the plot, where it was soon realised, just as at the Hill of Agios Georgios that the higher south slope of the hillock was levelled and only very scanty remains were preserved in this part just above the natural clay bedrock.

Small quantities of Hellenistic ceramics and a coin assigned to Ptolemy IX Soter II (11/6-107/6 B.C.) indicate that the settlement found at the Hill of Agios Georgios did indeed extend to the East. Remains of walls, hearths and three pits, one of which was circular and constructed with stones, also recall the stratification at Agios Georgios. The pits contained earlier ceramics dating to the Archaic period. In one of the trenches on the south sector, in a very hard layer of possibly redeposited clay and stones lying just above bedrock, 36 silver coins of the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C., products of an unknown mint, were found. The study of the coins is likely to yield significant information for the coinage of Cyprus at this period.

*North sector*

Part of a road in a direction from East–West was found; in some places only the initial layer of mortar and small stones was preserved while at others the surface was preserved almost to its total height level, giving an idea of the methods of road construction as well as the successive repairs that it underwent during its use. At one point it was interrupted by a rectangular basin used for melting limestone to make gypsum.

A little further to the south of the modern intervention a small clay plastered surface was noted with a complex of three hearths (3A-C), overlying a layer of pebbles. To the same phase, which is very fragmentarily preserved, belongs a pebbled area with a built channel in the centre. Around the channel there were quantities of ochre, pieces of corroded metal or slag and sherds from an amphora which was mended. A circular hearth (9) on the south and another, also circular, made of clay at a close distance to the East (5) with large quantities of ashes in the centre, a stone mould and much slag or corroded iron fragments indicate metallurgical activity in the area. The base of a cement basin was found *in situ*, very similar to those found in Area XI at the Hill of Agios Georgios, on the east of Wall 17 which was dividing the area where the cistern was found, from another adjacent room or a courtyard. Inside this room there was a hearth adjacent to Wall 9 and another in the corner of Walls 9 and 22, containing large quantities of ashes, burnt ceramics, bones, stone tools, metal fragments, an arrowhead and ochre. The base of the hearths was plastered with clay and was built on top of older remains. Amongst the ashes a Black Glazed moulded clay lamp was found with impressed decoration. The removal of the section at this point revealed Wall 22 and the floor with which it was associated. A large amphora was found broken *in situ* on this floor. Many fallen stones (Walls 21 and 5) in the eastern part, overlying the foundations of walls belong to this phase which may have been destroyed by serious later disturbances.

In the trenches further to the East, the removal of a whitish clay layer revealed walls that formed four rectangular rooms at the front and at least four at the back. In the first room, north of the channel mentioned above, the base of a furnace was found, oval in shape, on the surface of which there was a layer of metal residue. While clearing the

dividing wall (11) of the adjacent room of debris fallen into the interior of the room, a limestone thymiaterion in the shape of a bearded standing male supported by a trunk of a tree and bunches of either grapes or dates, also holding large bunches and decorated with reddish colour, was found lying upside down. Two stone steps at the south apart of the room led to a corridor where another room with a pebbled floor was found. A large broken pithos was found sunken in this floor. The adjoining room to the East was not completely excavated as the later hearths above are well preserved and have been retained. In the eastern part in a layer lower than the road mentioned above, belonging to an earlier phase, a wide wall in an E-W direction was noted, associated with pottery of the Cypro-Achaic period. Two parallel but not as wide walls from N-S must have been dividing walls of adjoining rooms. Parts of the floor and traces of hearths have been preserved on either side of these walls. Similar remains have been traced to the north of these findings but their relationship cannot at present be ascertained before excavation is completed.

The workshop remains indicate that activities were connected with metallurgy. A number of unfired loomweights also indicate that the manufacture of loomweights was another product of the workshops. Other finds, apart from an interesting variety of ceramic types, include imported Attic Red Figured vase fragments, a clay saucer lamp with a painted depiction of a draped woman on the base and votive limestone figurines, which bear strong similarities with the finds from the Hill of Agios Georgios and indicate that this must have been clearly part of the extension of the settlement of Agios Georgios (Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic) towards the East. In view of the rare preservation of architectural remains from these periods in association with significant objects, the site was considered important enough to be preserved. As the owners were not willing to compromise the building with any amendment whatsoever, the plot was expropriated and the excavation will be completed next year.

### **POLIS CHRYSOCHOU**

The Princeton University excavation at Polis Chrysochou, the site of the cities of Marion and Arsinoe, directed by William Childs concentrated at the northern edge of the village in an area once occupied

by the dig house, which was torn down in 2002. The principal focus of this work was a large building about 25 35m. built partly of large blocks of cut limestone alternating with mudbrick sections. Some of the cut stone had been robbed out in later periods, but the south and west sides are largely intact and the walls stand from two to three metres. The building has several unusual traits. First the use of mudbrick walls both between pier-like ashlar sections and mudbrick cross walls between the ashlar “piers” and long rubble walls that frame the ashlar piers on east and west. Second, the building had no perceivable floor. Third, it contained absolutely nothing. Fourth, the upper parts of the building were filled with sand containing decorated Cypriot pottery of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. Over the top of the building had been built in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. a Roman building of which the only well-preserved part was a large peristyle court paved with concrete, a material found in fragments throughout the later use of the site in the Byzantine period, indicating that concrete was widely used for flooring in the Roman building. The Roman building appears to have been a private villa with an excellent view of the sea.

The classical ashlar and mudbrick building appears never to have been completed, since the re-used ashlars and mudbrick walls had no trace of a plaster covering to hide the rough materials used in the walls. The plan of the building so far as recovered is symmetrical with an entrance porch on the south, a large central court (no elements of a roof were found) with small side rooms, and probably a long, narrow room at the north. It overlay several small structures of the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C., which were preserved only in fragments: part of a thin concrete floor, several sections of mudbrick walls, and a remnant of a rubble wall. These give no clue to the intended function of the later ashlar and mudbrick building, which nevertheless looks very like a sanctuary building similar to the late 5<sup>th</sup>-century sanctuary uncovered in the area A.H9 and reported on in the *RDAC* for 1988, though with the reverse orientation. Further study is needed before any but the most hypothetical interpretation is attempted, of which the following is but one of several possibilities: the ashlar and mudbrick building may have been under construction directly before the sack of Marion in 312 B.C. by Ptolemy Soter. The sand fill may have been put in to incorporate the structure into the defence of the city, since it cannot have been far from the rapidly constructed city wall, extensive evidence for which was



recovered in the area A.H9 to the east. Further speculation at this point is fruitless.

Temporary roofing for the impressive mudbrick wall will hopefully preserve these for some time. They stand just short of three metres tall and, with the ashlar “piers” create the most impressive classical building in the area of Polis Chrysochou.

The only other area excavated this summer was at the very east end of the ancient site on the eastern edge of the plateau known locally as *Peristeries*. Here the plan of the building fondly referred to as the “Palace” was uncovered further mainly in its southern sector. The evidence gathered in earlier seasons of excavation that the building followed closely the eastern edge of the plateau was confirmed, since the exterior wall running south turns slightly to the west at just the point where the east edge of the plateau jogs slightly westward. Several small rooms were uncovered, all damaged by the bull-dozing of the area in 1999, when an illegal road was in the process of being built until stopped by the excavation’s foreman. It appears probable that these rooms gave off an open courtyard to the west. It is also likely that the sector of the building preserved was a service wing of a large and extremely well-built structure that may have extended far to the west under the recent construction of a new elementary school.

The Princeton University excavations at Polis Chrysochou are now concluded and a series of study seasons shall ensue to prepare the publications of over twenty seasons of excavation.

## **KATO PAFOS**

This season’s work at Nea Pafos by the Polish Archaeological Mission, under the direction of Prof. Daszewski focused in two areas: the so-called Hellenistic House, immediately south of the House of Theseus and the House of Aion, immediately east of the House of Theseus.

### *The Hellenistic House*

Excavation was carried out in rooms numbered 9E, 10E, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. All of them were situated south of the damaged rooms built over by the Villa of Theseus. Three phases of use of these structures were discerned. The earliest belonged to the Late Hellenistic

period and was ended by a violent destruction. An extensive rebuilding followed in Early Roman times limited to the area north of the main south wall, 20.40m. long rebuilt in this period, separating that group of rooms from the pebble floor courtyard damaged by later intrusions. The third phase followed late in the Roman period, when an enclosure was added.

The soil surface was about 2m. here above the Hellenistic floors. At a depth of about 1m. below surface, remains of a floor were uncovered, connected with the "Byzantine" wall, supporting and contiguous to the south wall of the House of Theseus both east and west but forming an enclosure at the back of rooms 38 and 39 of the villa. In this wall a narrow passage was made, 0.52m. wide, leading out from the enclosure (possibly for goats and sheep and the shepherd), across which there was a daub floor. At the same level an entrance, 1.02m. wide, was opened in the Early Roman wall, at that time between Rooms 14 and 15, with a threshold made of masonry block. A stretch of the "Byzantine" wall has been damaged in the area of the Early Roman Room 16 and only its short eastern part was preserved.

The Roman phase was represented by many walls and large quantities of finds, including a fine portrait in clay of an aged man (FR 4/06) and a Greek inscription mentioning Flavios the cashier (FR 2/06), long bronze nails and a large shell were also found in the fill. The walls were heavily damaged by an earthquake, which can be dated by the finds to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The rooms formed two rows between the large wall and the entrance court no. 8E: larger Rooms 10E, 14, 16, and 18 on the north, which were 4.97-5.06m. long N-S and smaller Rooms: 15, 17, and probably no. 19 (3.70-2.70m. wide) on the south, which are 3.07m. long from N-S. At the eastern end of these rows of rooms another large wall separated this part of the building from another Roman structure. A door leading from Room 19 eastward was blocked in the Roman period by 4 thin slabs, set one above the other. In the rubble, lamps were uncovered, dating at the latest to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, along with the earlier ones of the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. Imbedded in consolidated plaster on the floor a bronze candelabrum (FR 40/06) was found. Close to it a basalt thick concave utensil (possibly quern or mortar) was unearthed. In Room 14 a fragmentary and very smashed skeleton of a man, which was probably killed during the earthquake by a large irregular stone, was a

witness to a cataclysm. By its side an amphora from Kos was found cracked below falling walls. In Room 16 a large pithos was situated close to the E wall.

The Hellenistic phase is at present only known in some remains of the walls and floors. The phase seems to have ended in an earthquake also, possibly the one of 14 B.C., as on the floors of Room 14, smashed pots are still *in situ*.

### *The House of Aion*

The excavation in the House of Aion (HA) continued the work started in 2005 in the northern part of the building. A group of rooms embellished by mosaic floors, some of which bear geometric decoration, as well as two areas paved with large rectangular slabs have been uncovered in the previous campaign. This year two sectors were excavated in the first of the northern continuation of an open space, no. 27, and a further part of its pavement were revealed. Rooms were expected to be found on both sides: nos 28 on the east and 29 and 31 further to the west. These rooms have been seriously disturbed by a large modern trench, dug most probably in the fifties, removing walls, mosaic floors and the western part of the stone pavement of Room 24N.

The other sector, extending the excavated area to the west in Rooms 12E, 12W and 33, has proved to be more interesting. In the first two of these rooms Late Roman layers yielded many coins dispersed in a single occupation stratum, most of which dated to the 4th century A.D. Apart from the Late Roman coins, several earlier ones were also found including Ptolemaic and Early Imperial issues. In this layer several almost complete, but broken pottery vessels were also found including bowls of Phocaean ware form H9 and African amphora of spatheion type. The most interesting pottery find is a crater, made in similar ware as the African amphorae, which has few counterparts even in Africa. The finds included also a lead plate and a relief, also in lead, as well as a necklace of 12 *Cardium* shells and a glass paste cylindrical bead. Another interesting find is a small fragmentary mould for casting reliefs in the form of Artemis with flowing robes.

Below this late layer, strata with large quantities of Late Hellenistic pottery were found on the west of the dividing wall in Room 12W, including several crushed Rhodian amphorae with stamped handles. Altogether 26 stamped amphora handles were found in that area,

mostly Rhodian. Also here the vessels could at least partly be mended, and the latest such piece was a late 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. Cypriot Sigillata bowl form H22A. A Campanian plate with outturned rim, painted lagynos and a Red Slip wide-neck jug were also found. In the adjacent room on the East the pottery of the same level was somewhat later with very numerous sherds of mainly 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman amphorae form Mau XXVII/XXVIII (the pinched handle amphora), which are at least partly restorable. The area has been remodelled with walls superseding earlier ones and floor levels corresponding to these changes. The earliest floors and a wall detected in Room 33 dating to the Late Hellenistic period were replaced by Roman walls dividing this room from Rooms 12E and 12W and its counterpart separating the two latter rooms. Later in the Roman period new walls were added separating Rooms 12E and 9 and the northern wall of Room 33. Floors of earlier periods were also cut in Rooms 12E and 12W when the northern wall of Room 7 was probably (re)built. The area, in spite of all those changes has all the time retained its household and storage character, in contrast to the representative part of the building (Rooms 1, 2, 3 etc.).

Apart from the two main areas just described, a small trench was made further west in HA in Room 4 and north of it, clearing the rubble layer of their destruction.

### **THE ANCIENT THEATRE OF PAFOS**

The team from the University of Sydney undertook its tenth season at the site in April-May 2006 under the direction of Prof. J.R. Green. Much of the work was devoted to the excavation of the eastern third of the cavea which is now almost fully exposed. As expected from earlier soundings, most of the eastern side was constructed on an earthen embankment. Here too the seating placed over it had largely been robbed out and it becomes clear that the fill over the lower cavea and orchestra derived in the first instance from the wash of soil once the protection of the seating had been removed.

There were, however, some unexpected discoveries. In the lower part of the cavea, between stairways 4 and 5 in the northeast quadrant, a roughly-built monument to Eustorgis was found, a man already known from an inscription from Salamis. It is in the form of a platform constructed of elements of the earlier seating in that area with, in front of it, a re-used statue base on which the original inscription had been

erased and Eusorgis mentioned as “philoktista”. It rested on some 18cm. of fill over the passageway around the orchestra. An opening to it had been created in the containment wall originally constructed for the presentation of water-spectacles in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4th centuries A.D., and a granite column incorporated in that wall was at the same time inscribed, recording him as having “rallied” Cyprus. We may note further that a column in the nearby Basilica of Chrysopolitissa, excavated some years ago by A. Papageorghiou, also has an inscription recording him, and it is quite possible that it too, like much other material at that Basilica, came from the area of the theatre.

These inscriptions confirm the form of the name, Eustorgis, which had given successive editors of the Salamis inscription some concern. It must clearly be the same man: in Salamis he is mentioned as having restored that city. The date of these finds still awaits confirmation. At this theatre, it evidently belongs to a fairly advanced stage in the quarrying phase, but on present evidence one might suppose not so late as the mid-6<sup>th</sup> century, as was proposed for the example from Salamis. The function of the monument in a dilapidated, pagan theatre is an intriguing question. Preparation of a preliminary publication is under way.

Not far from it, but well within the former orchestra, appeared the foundations of a sizeable kiln of the earlier phase of medieval at the site, 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries. This is a period noted at the site for its industrial activity (and when it appears to have acquired the name Fabrika). The nature of the kiln is not yet entirely clear, but it seems likely to have been a lime-kiln, for utilising the fragments of marble still remaining in the area of the theatre.

Parts of a “charonian” tunnel extending from the stage under the orchestra had been investigated in earlier seasons. Further work has shown that the exit came just beyond the mid-point of the orchestra. Its date still awaits confirmation from analysis of related pottery, but it now seems quite possible that it was built in the Augustan reconstruction of the theatre (perhaps following the earthquake of 15 B.C.) which in general now appears to have been one of considerable importance. It seems likely that the tunnel continued in use through the Antonine phase and then was filled in deliberately when the orchestra was converted for use for water-spectacles, probably in the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D. At this time vertical drainage pipes were inserted over the middle of the tunnel with a massive collection of amphora body-sherds

below them which are also of interest for further study since they are of somewhat unusual type and many have dipinti on the shoulder-fragments.

Much of the season's work was devoted to the study of the finds for final publication. In addition analysis of the faunal remains which offer useful contrasts between the post-theatre quarrying phase, with its donkeys and cows, and the medieval phases with their different characters (industrial and then settlement) and different eating habits was also undertaken.

### **CS 51/10.E.1, PLOT 93, KATO PAFOS-GLYKI NERO**

During construction of a building block in the above plot at Kato Pafos, archaeological remains were reported almost on the surface of the ground. Excavation was undertaken under the supervision of the Archaeological Officer in Pafos, Dr Eustathios Raptou, assisted by the technicians of the Pafos Museum.

In the centre of the site, which covers an area of 16 15m., a funerary monument was revealed which consisted of a raised platform where a built sarcophagus was found. The platform was constructed on the natural bedrock and the sand of the beach and it was made of a mound of sand, earth and stones, supported on the north and east sides by walls of rubble. These walls which form the north-eastern corner of the structure have been revealed to a length of 7.7m. on the north side and 4.4m. on the east. The walls are about 0.6m. wide and the height varies from 0.5-0.7m. There are no supporting walls on the other two sides, evidently as a result of the difference in height of the ground surface. The sarcophagus which is in the centre of this construction has been severely damaged on its three sides by the bulldozer. Its original dimensions were 2.2 1m. and it was made of large plaques of local stone. Part of the east side was preserved *in situ*, while the plaque of the north side was found some distance away and was replaced in its original position. The floor was not found but it may be possible that it was removed by the bulldozer.

On the east side of the platform there was a well of rectangular shape, cut in the bedrock, which has not been excavated as yet. There were no more constructions in this area except for a few burials and many animal bones. On the west side of the sarcophagus there was a

sloping channel with an east–west direction, which led the water into a cistern also cut in the bedrock, of about 1m. depth, which seems to have been older since the platform was built on top of it.

Several walls on the north and east side of the platform, almost parallel to it, seem to have no connection with the structures described above and do not seem to have belonged to buildings as they rest on sand and the natural bedrock and no floors associated with them have been found. These walls are about 0.65-0.80m. wide and are about 1.35-2.40m. away from the platform. Within the walls several intact burials were found as well as human and animal bones and even burials inside ceramic vessels.

It is evident that the area was used originally as a cemetery for burials perhaps of individuals of poor background, as no particular care seems to have been taken and no burial gifts were found. The water channel and cistern mentioned above may have served the needs of the cemetery and later, the area was used for the construction of the platform and the sarcophagus, damaging in the process the earlier burials and providing an explanation for the scatter of human bones.

Finds are almost exclusively ceramics of the Hellenistic period, 3<sup>rd</sup>-1<sup>st</sup> century B.C., which include mainly fragments of unguentaria, fish plates and amphorae, except for a silver ring found on the finger of a deceased person in one of the disturbed burials on the east side of the sarcophagus monument.

### **GERONISOS ISLAND**

The New York University Geronisos Island Excavations, under the direction of Professor Joan Breton Connelly, on Geronisos Island, just off the coast of Agios Georgios tis Pegeias, Pafos District continued this year with a team of 17 excavators, focusing their efforts on the Central South Complex. This structure is made up of several small rooms, measuring roughly 4.5 square metres, which are equipped with stone platforms that rise some 0.40m. above floor level. Quantities of drinking cups and bowls, jugs and lagynoi, as well as cooking pots and casseroles give evidence of dining activity within these rooms. Just to the north, an open courtyard or plateia was unearthed. It was virtually filled with hundreds of roof tiles, carefully stacked as if being stored. A full variety of types are represented including ridge tiles, pan tiles,

and Lakonian tiles. It seems as if these were ready to be used for the repair of a roof or some other construction activity. But the builders never had the opportunity to put them in place, owing to destruction by an earthquake, probably that of 17 B.C.

The neighbouring trench showed further evidence of this catastrophic event. A great tumble of rubble wall material, with some fragments of architectural mouldings and ashlar blocks, was strewn across a level of broken roof tiles. Beneath the debris, fine and courseware pottery of 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. date was recovered, including jugs, plates, bowls, and a stamped Rhodian amphora handle. A bronze needle, a lump of lead, an iron nail, and several fragments of cast glass bowls were recovered from the gravel floor.

This season also saw the excavation of a large round oven, measuring 0.90m. in diameter. Made of broken amphora sherds set in a circle and lined with mud and marl, this substantial structure probably had a beehive roof that has long since collapsed into its interior. Quantities of charcoal and ash were found within it, as well as fragments of an Eastern sigillata A hemispherical bowl with gouged decoration. This oven clearly served the dining activities that took place in the Central South Complex. The precise nature of this activity is not yet fully understood, though the evidence points to a cult of Apollo and to the presence of pilgrims who travelled out to worship and to banquet. Most of the material recovered here dates to the period 80-30 B.C. An even narrower chronology is likely and it is during the third quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. that the island enjoyed its most robust period of activity.

A wall running north-south for some 15m. can now be seen to continue straight across the island, thanks to the opening of a new trench some 10m. to the north. It is now certain that this wall continues for some 60m. to the very northern edge of Geronisos, where it was revealed during the 1997 excavations. This wall is part of the late Hellenistic ground plan, and may skirt a roadway or gravel paved path that runs from north-south just to the east of it.

The 2006 season on Geronisos included the participation of a number of eminent scholars engaged in the study of material excavated from the Island. Prof. Dimitris Plantzos of the University of Peloponnesus came to study the unique series of stamp-seal amulets from



Geronisos. His publication of this material, which shows important links with seal impressions found at Edfu in Egypt, will appear in the *Report of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus* for 2006.

Dr George Maat of the University of Leiden's School of Medicine came to study a skeleton unearthed on Geronisos in 2004. He has identified it as belonging to an individual aged 7.5-14.5 years, most probably in the 10-12 year old range. Though the child is too young to show definitive indicators of sex, indentations on the chin point may indicate that the individual was male. Buried at the very base of the island, these skeletal remains have given a C-14 date of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C.-1<sup>st</sup> century A.D.

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 of 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 Geronisos using a total station laser theodolite.

Simon Demetropoulos served as staff ecologist and began his study of the Geronisos land snails. Dr Paul Croft of the Lemba Archaeological Field Unit oversaw the ongoing program of rubble wall consolidation and in situ conservation. Walls were reconstituted using a mortar of red sand, white sand, lime, and cement in proportions recommended by the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus. Mud pisé was reconstituted with a mixture of Geronisos earth, marl, chaff, and wood glue. All wall foundations have been covered with geo-textiles at the close of the season and buried in a light backfilling of earth for protect from the elements.

### **KATO PAFOS-TOUMPALLOS**

The Department of Antiquities announces the completion of this year's excavations by the Italian Archaeological Mission, directed by Filippo Giudice, with the cooperation of Giada Giudice (Catania University), in the area known as "Sanctuary of Apollo at *Toumpallos* or Garrison's Camp in Kato Pafos. The exploration focused on the area of the Early-Christian basilica, on the area of the Hellenistic underground sanctuary and on the area of the Early-Christian *domus*.

In the Early-Christian basilica, the apse of a small aisle has been uncovered to the South of the nave, under a huge collapsed layer. Immediately to the West of the recently discovered apse, a trench in a (sepulchral?) pit has reached the rocky floor of the Hellenistic-Roman sanctuary, on which the Early-Christian *martyrium* superimposed after the abandonment of the pagan cults.

A trench in front of the rocky cliff in which the underground sanctuary is dug, led to the discovery of another small rock-cut chamber, probably late, but faced up by a wall in blocks probably belonging to a corridor of the Hellenistic-Roman sanctuary. During the cleaning of a spot not too far from this trench, a large underground chamber has been uncovered. The new chamber has a barrel vault and walls carefully hewn in the rock, and it is very similar to the other rooms of the Hellenistic-Roman sanctuary. Two passages, walled up in later time, lead with all probability to other chambers of the sanctuary, still to be explored. It is more and more evident that the sanctuary of Garrison's Camp is revealing itself as a vast and articulated complex, with few parallels in the Mediterranean area.

In the area of the Early-Christian *domus*, the emptying of the large rectangular well (?) uncovered last year continued until the depth of 8m., without reaching the bottom. Only the further exploration will clarify the chronology and the function of this impressive excavation in the rock. In the same area, the exploration of the West margin of the *domus* was finished, with the discovery of other rooms. The excavation reached the level of the rock, uncovering other votive pits of the pagan sanctuary.

### **PALAION DEMARCHEION, LEFKOSIA**

The fifth excavation season at the site of Palaion Demarcheion, directed by the Archaeological Officer Yiannis Violaris, aimed at unifying primarily the main areas of the excavation by removing sections and extending some of the trenches. Excavation also continued within buildings or structures located in previous seasons, and an attempt was made to solve spatial and chronological problems and relationships. As this was the last excavation season on the site, the greatest concern was the landscaping of the site that would ensure accessibility and its integration into the proposed building of the new

town hall. Small areas which would be visible in accordance with the modified plan of the building were also investigated and revealed. At the same time conservation of the remains was undertaken and the sections all round the excavation were consolidated.

### **THE ETEK (TECHNICAL CHAMBER) BUILDING, LEFKOSIA**

The second and last excavation season at the site required for the extension of the building of the Technical Chamber (ETEK) was undertaken under the supervision of the Archaeological Officer Yiannis Violaris. The excavation was held in two buildings which were used in the 20<sup>th</sup> century as workshops as well as in the courtyard between them. It is noteworthy that the north building is at the back of a listed house which was built in 1902 (9, Theseus Street) and constitutes part of the same building. In 2006 the sections of the four trenches which were excavated in 2005 were removed and two more trenches were excavated in the north building. Another large trench was excavated in the building south of the interior courtyard.

The remains found consist of two water cisterns, one of which is dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> and the other to the 15<sup>th</sup> century A.D. The first succeeds and superimposes the latter. The 16<sup>th</sup> century cistern was noted in a topographical plan of the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, while its later use was attested stratigraphically. Both cisterns were constructed of worked limestone, and the interior walls and floor were plastered. Openings for terracotta pipes were noted as well as other relevant constructions such as a small side cistern.

Two wells were also found, one of which seems to date from the same period. Well A is square, constructed of worked limestone, while the second, Well B, was part of a building described below; it was of circular plan and its walls were not lined with stones. Both wells were abandoned in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and were filled with rubbish, including ceramics, animal bones, iron nails and other objects, even human bones.

A long wall, which extends for longer than 12m. in a North-South direction, seems according to the data found at present, to date to the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The use of the building is not yet known as it was only

partially excavated but some interesting features have been noted which indicate that it may have been a monumental building. Earlier architectural remains such as floors and wall foundations may belong to an older phase of the building assigned to the 13th century.

A square structure was amongst the most noteworthy finds, its western wall sloping up to a certain point, while at the lowest part of its four walls there were wooden supports, dipped in plaster. The wooden brackets were joined together at the four points where they were connected with a large iron nail. There was no floor inside this building, or at least it was not identified but it contained Well B, which occupied most of the interior surface area. Both this structure and the well were abandoned during the 16<sup>th</sup> century and it was used as a rubbish dump. The limited excavation does not permit an interpretation of the use of this structure but it seems to have belonged to a much larger building which extended outside the limits of the excavation. The initial phase of its use may be dated to the 13th-14<sup>th</sup> century.

### **EXCAVATIONS ON KINYRAS STREET, LEFKOSIA**

Several plots between Kinyras, Koryvos and Rimini streets were expropriated by the government for the purpose of the construction of new offices for the Town Planning Bureau. Test trials in these plots began in 2005 under the supervision of Archaeological Officer Eftychia Zachariou, with the assistance of the Technicians Stalo Eleftheriou, Andreas Constantinou and Mary Chamberlain. The finds were drawn by Christoforos Larkos. The finds of the first excavation season necessitated two more seasons. Architectural remains were located on the north part, which even though fragmentarily preserved, they indicate a monumental building. A large room was found, 9m. in width and with a preserved length of 25m. in an East-West direction. A wall, about 120cm. wide, seems to extend to the East outside the limits of the excavation area. The walls are made of sandstone and the foundations were made of river stones. It is also noteworthy that in the north part of the excavation there is a complete lack of ceramics, which leads to the conclusion that the building may have been excavated before.

In the south part of the excavation architectural remains were revealed, which on an initial evaluation, do not seem to belong to the

same architectural complex as the remains in the north part of the area. These remains indicate a continuous occupation of the site from the Medieval to the Ottoman period. Excavation will continue into the first months of 2007 in an effort to reveal the entire complex and these will be incorporated into the new building.

### THE MEDIEVAL SUGAR-MILL OF KOLOSSI

The thirteenth excavation season at the medieval sugar mill of Kolossi in the Lemesos District was directed by the Curator of Antiquities Dr Marina Solomidou-Ieronymidou, with the assistance of the Technicians M. Makri-Chamberlain and A. Tavelis. It aimed at the continuation of the excavation work of the immediate area to the west of the mill's rooms where the grinding of the sugar canes was taking place.

It is well known that Kolossi castle was the headquarters of the highest military administration *Commandery* of the medieval religious military Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the well known Hospitaller knights, since 1380. According to the written sources Kolossi was given to the Hospitallers by the Lusignan King of Cyprus Hugh I since 1210. In 1291, after the fall of Acre in Syro-Palestine, the Hospitallers were forced to leave and so they moved their headquarters first to Lemesos and later on, after approximately a decade, in 1302 they were established at Kolossi. In 1310 they moved their headquarters in Rhodes while maintaining a *Commandery* at Kolossi. The *Commandery* of Kolossi was the richest property of the Hospitallers since it covered a large area which comprised 60 villages with vineyards and sugar plantations around Lemesos, Paphos and the Troodos's foothills.

This year's excavations were limited to the investigation of the circular cutting of the bedrock with a diameter of 4.20m., which came to light during the excavation campaign of 2005 and which is adjacent to the small wall of a later date erected to the west of the rock-cut large channel situated to the west of the grinding room of the mill. This is a circular structure of a small depth of 50cm., which was in connection with water storage, a fact which is proved by the existence of a special waterproof lime preserved in various parts of its sides and mainly at its northern part. The use of this structure as a water cistern is the most possible one. It further seems that it was in immediate relation with the underground chamber of the wheel of the mill, but this will be clarified during next year's campaign when the small wall of a later date

covering now the eastern edge of the cistern is going to be taken away. The interior of the circular cistern was full of debris with soil, stones and bricks similar to the ones with which the furnaces of the nearby refinery for the production of sugar are made of. Also at the northern part of the cistern the debris contained a large number of broken medieval pottery. Another wall 4m. long of later date, which is roughly built, cuts through the cistern from east to west.

The movable finds consisted apart from the broken characteristic crude sugar vessels, one Ottoman clay smoking-pipe, one bronze coin probably dating to the Lusignan period which was sent to the Cyprus Museum Laboratory for treatment and a part (“tooth”) of a comb made of ivory.

### **EXCAVATIONS AT GIALIA MONASTERY**

The first excavation season by the Georgian Archaeological Mission, at the Monastery of Gialia (Pafos) was directed by Prof. Dr Iulon Gagashidze (Ministry of Culture of Georgia) and by the Archaeological Officer Georgios Filotheou (Department of Antiquities). In 1981 Dr Vakhtang Jobadze tracked down ruins of a medieval Georgian monastery in the forest, at a distance of 5km. east of the village Gialia, Pafos region. The monastery is mentioned in ancient Georgian written sources as Ghalia or Zhalia Monastery.

According to the sources Georgians served in the monastery already from the 10<sup>th</sup> century and it continued to belong to the Georgians until the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Inscriptions carved on the buttress of the south portico of the monastery are also dated from the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Particular care of the monastery was taken by the Queen of Georgia Tamar (1184-1210). After the 14<sup>th</sup> century, information about the Georgian monastery in Cyprus disappears in written sources.

Following an agreement between the governments of Cyprus and Georgia, and the permit issued by the Director of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus and with the blessing of the Patriarch of the Georgian Orthodox Church Ilia II, the Georgian Ministry of Culture commissioned an expedition to Cyprus under the leadership of Prof. Dr Iulon Gagashidze to carry out archaeological research on the Gialia Monastery.

During the four weeks of excavation the expedition, the main constructions of Gialia Monastery have been cleared in an area of over 500sq. m., their layout has been defined more precisely, building layers (building phases) have been elaborated and their chronology has been resolved.

The oldest building of the monastery is a three-aisled dome church which must have been built in the 10<sup>th</sup> century and was dedicated to the Virgin. Later, apparently at the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> century or at the beginning of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, a minor church was attached to the north, which is dedicated to St. George, as it became clear from the old Georgian mural inscriptions found in the process of excavating this church. The badly damaged monastery was restored at the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, apparently with Queen Tamar's sponsorship. One more extensive restoration was undertaken at Gialia Monastery at the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century or at the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The material obtained through archaeological excavations – architectural details, fragments of frescoes, window-panes, a bronze cross, a silver coin, fragments of ceramic vessels – among them some glazed examples – are mainly dated from the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries although there are also objects of the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century the abandoned monastery was barbarously plundered, the floors were dug out in every building phase and it was then exploded. Despite this destruction it is still clear that the Gialia Monastery used to be very wealthy, as attested by the quality of the archaeological finds, the marble floor and the high quality of the wall painting fragments.

### **RESCUE EXCAVATION ON AGIOS GEORGIOS STREET, STROVOLOS, LEFKOSIA**

On the 10<sup>th</sup> of May 2006 during the mechanical digging of a sewage channel (0.70m. wide and 2.00m. deep) by the Sewerage Board of Lefkosia behind the Church of Agios Georgios in old Strovolos, the remains of four vaulted features appeared. A rescue excavation of the features followed from 11.5.2006 to 17.5.2006 under the direction of Contract Archaeological Officer E. Alpha with the assistance of Technicians E. Christofi and K. Tsaggaris. The features were all split in two by the digger and their traces were visible in both the north and south section of the channel apart from Feature 4, which was not affected to a great extent and most of it remained under the existing

road surface. The highest point of these features was 35cm. beneath the road surface. Their outline in the sections had a deep reddish colour and their fill comprised of river stones, loose soil, 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a small amount of medieval sgraffito sherds, animal bones, two fragments of limestone basins and a fragment of an ottoman clay pipe. The floor of Feature 1, compact and hard, comprised of the natural bedrock and small pieces of gravel. The feature's maximum height measured 1.65m. and maximum width 2.30m. Its lining was very hard and red in colour, an indication that it had been in contact with high temperatures although no charcoal or burnt debris were found. Due to the fact that no opening or entrance was found in Feature 1, Feature 3 was investigated next. Feature 3 had exactly the same characteristics as Feature 1 although a larger part of it survived beneath the road surface and so there was a greater possibility of locating its opening. Indeed, an opening (Diam.: 0.50m.) packed with river stones and hard compact soil was located at the centre of its roof. The opening in the roof was the main indicator that these features were underground structures that were used for the storage of cereals (silos). Ethnographic studies inform us that these silos (*goufes*) used to be dug in the hard bedrock of open fields, near granaries. Before receiving the cereals the silos were sterilised against pests and rodents. Thus, an individual entered from the opening in the roof and lit a fire inside them. The charcoal was then removed, the cereals were placed inside and the opening was sealed with clay. This therefore explains the features' hard red lining and the absence of charcoal. These silos were finally abandoned and filled with stones and other debris sometime during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **SURVEY OF AKROTIRI-DREAMER'S BAY**

The Akrotiri 'Dreamer's Bay' Ancient Port Project (A-DBAPP) launched its first field season during a three-week period from June 26 to July 10, 2006. Goals for the introductory campaign were the informal and non-intensive survey of the full extent of the site, which is located inside the boundaries of the British RAF-Akrotiri base on the south coast of the Akrotiri Peninsula in southern Cyprus, and the documentation of the visible ancient structures and other features through photography, preparation of scale top-plans, and the creation of an overall site map. The 2006 team ultimately met all these goals, made several important discoveries, and has laid the groundwork for



the study's advancement in future seasons. The project is directed by Dr J.R. Leonard (Lake Forest College) and Dr D.A. Parks (Brock University). This renewed more intensive study of Dreamer's Bay launched in 2006 builds upon previous preliminary studies of the site conducted by Leonard, with assistance from Dr S. Demesticha (University of Cyprus), since the early 1990s.

The team worked daily on-site to record sixteen previously known or newly discovered ancient features along the site's coastline, including two long, internally divided, warehouses and eight further sections of masonry that may also have belonged to warehouses, maritime villas, or still-to-be-identified harbour structures. In addition, we began recording an extensive cliff-top quarry on the north side of 'Dreamer's Bay'; a preserved section of distinct, rock-worn cart tracks within the quarry; and -of particular note – a gigantic, previously unrecognized earthen ramp built in antiquity against the cliff face directly below the quarry. Rock-worn circles visible at the top of the ramp appear to have been roping points for lowering stones down the ramp to the sea.

A further ancient structure, square in shape, standing to a height of approximately one metre below ground level, and containing a doorway with a threshold and at least two descending steps was noted several hundred metres inland atop an adjacent ridge overlooking the bay.

Offshore, the team examined underwater the area of the ancient breakwater using snorkelling gear and a motorboat provided by local friends of the project. Squared stones and ancient pottery fragments were noted on the seabed, including a previously unrecorded scatter of large stone blocks lying in 2-3m. of water at the foot of the ancient earthen ramp that abuts the cliff-top quarry. Underwater video documentation of the ancient breakwater at Akrotiri-'Dreamers Bay' took place a little later, in October 2006, due to technical difficulties.

The 2006 introductory campaign of the Akrotiri-'Dreamer's Bay' Ancient Port Project succeeded in achieving several important goals. The overall site grid was established, which will allow future investigations, including the study of ancient surface pottery and excavation of architectural features, to be conducted systematically. The two largest, best preserved ancient warehouses west of the bay were mapped stone-by-stone. Other adjacent coastal structures –possibly also

warehouse– were similarly top-planned. The ancient breakwater area was further examined and preliminarily recorded with video photography; and a scale site map of the overall site was for the first time created.

Furthermore, the existence of a massive, eroding earthen ramp beside the ancient quarry that once provided access between the cliff-top and the sea below was discovered. Ancient roping points at the top of the ramp –in the form of circles worn in the horizontal rock– once allowed workers to lower quarried stones down the ramp for loading onto ships. The jumble of stone blocks in the water at the base of the ramp suggest some quarried material was lost during this loading process.

The 2006 investigations have revealed numerous seaside and cliff-top buildings existed around the shores of ‘Dreamer’s Bay’ in Early Christina times, while on the ridge-top above the harbour there appear to have stood other structures, possibly villas, that overlooked the bay and surrounding area. Furthermore, cleaning and mapping of ancient structures beside the sea in 2006 has shown that severe erosion is a major problem on the site. The erosion and imminent collapse of ancient structure into the sea before they can be properly studied represents an important concern that must be addressed in plans for future archaeological study and cultural resource management of the site. The recording and excavation of antiquities in high-risk erosion areas beside the sea constitute a top priority for our project.

Further investigations of Akrotiri-‘Dreamer’s Bay’ are currently being planned, including the study of the site’s extensive surface pottery and selective excavation of warehouse and other ancient structures both seaside and inland. In addition, visible tombs within the two necropoleis will be individually located on the recently completed site map and assessed for their state of preservation and disturbance. The study of disturbed tombs, whose contents or structural integrity are at risk from further natural or human actions, similarly represents a top priority in our ongoing study of Akrotiri-‘Dreamer’s Bay’.

In the longer term, there are plans to conduct certain specialised studies at ‘Dreamer’s Bay’, including an examination of domestic architecture on the site, a complete physical anthropological assessment of the site’s ancient inhabitants, and a geomorphologic study of

Akrotiri Peninsula with particular focus on the dynamic, evolving landscape that has long surrounded the ancient port and once-bustling maritime emporium at ‘Dreamer’s Bay’.

### **SOUTHWEST CYPRUS MARITIME LANDSCAPE PROJECT**

This year’s underwater survey in the area adjacent to Kouklia-Palaipafos by a joint team of maritime archaeologists and remote sensing specialists from the Universities of Cambridge and Southampton, and the UK’s National Oceanography Centre, under the direction of doctoral researcher Duncan Howitt-Marshall of Magdalene College, Cambridge, forms a crucial part of the research data set on the maritime cultural landscape of southwest Cyprus. A diver archaeologist from the Cyprus Department of Antiquities was present through the survey.

The area of archaeological significance was first brought to the attention of Duncan Howitt-Marshall in May 2005 by a local spearfisherman, Dr Filios Saziedes. During the ensuing summer a collaborative project was set up between the Cyprus Department of Antiquities and the Centre of Maritime Archaeology, Southampton, in order to systematically record the nature and extent of the underwater site. During this first season of fieldwork the team, using a simple method of non-intrusive survey, located an astonishing 120 stone anchors, the second largest collection of such artifacts yet found in the eastern Mediterranean. The precise chronology of the anchors has not yet been fully determined but from the types recorded many could potentially date back as far as the Bronze Age. The sheer abundance of anchors strongly suggests that this site was an important anchorage in antiquity, which may have served to transport trade items and pilgrims to Palaipafos and the Sanctuary of Aphrodite from far flung destinations around the Mediterranean world.

The 2006 survey was split into two distinct phases. The first phase focused on remote sensing and geophysical survey of the seabed using Sidescan sonar, mapping the approaches into Kouklia-Palaipafos and potential east-west sea lands used by mariners in antiquity. The sophisticated suite of remote sensing equipment was supplied and operated by the UK’s National Oceanography Centre, Europe’s premier marine research institute, and searched for cultural anomalies at depths less than 30m. Members of the archaeological diving team raised a small number of sediment samples from the seabed in order to create

the basis of a habit map of the offshore area. This multidisciplinary approach will serve to build up a comprehensive picture of the sub-tidal zone, incorporating archaeology, geology, and marine biology in an attempt to create the first digital archive of an underwater site in Cyprus.

The second phase of the 2006 fieldwork concentrated on a non-intrusive diver-deployed survey of the site, which mapped the shallow water area using a comprehensive system of swim-lines. During each line all cultural material was position-fixed *in situ* using a hand-held GPS (Global Positioning System) and a bathymetric profile of the seabed was logged every four seconds using a dive computer. The data from the profiles will be transcribed into a GIS (Geographical Information Systems) program this autumn at the University of Cambridge, creating the initial layer of the digital archive.

The project team will propose further investigation of the site next year in a bid to date and provenance the abundant array of stone anchors. It is hoped that the study will throw further light on the role of Kouklia-Palaipafos in the maritime communications networks throughout antiquity.

## PRINCIPAL ACQUISITIONS BY THE MUSEUMS

(Other than those mentioned in Appendix II)

### *1. The Cyprus Museum, Lefkosia*

During the year a number of tombs have been excavated both in the District of Lefkosia and the city itself, most of them looted. Selected material from these tombs is presented below.

While digging for the foundations of a house on the hill of Agia Paraskevi, a tomb was located (T. 36, 2006/VIII-28/3), which contained, even though looted, a number of interesting copper objects, such as three copper pins with conical heads (T. 36/71, H. 27.2cm.; T. 36/72, H. 15.7cm.; T. 36/3, H. 6.6cm.) (Figs 87-89). Another rare pin from the same tomb of the knot-headed type was also found (T. 36/38) (Fig. 90) which resembles similar pins found in the same chronological periods in Central and Western Europe. In the same tomb, a copper razor (T. 36/96, L. 11cm.) (Fig. 91) was also found. The tomb is dated to the Middle Bronze Age.

A Hellenistic tomb was excavated at Mansoura, locality *Spilios tou Listi* (T. 1/9, 2006/VIII-28/2), also looted, which contained ceramics and a copper coin with remnants of cloth (Fig. 92a, b).

The Cyprus Museum also acquired a copper lamp with an elaborate handle (2006/III-3/6b, L. 19cm.) (Fig. 93) of the Early Byzantine period, 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century A.D. and a Mycenaean IIIB one handled cup (2006/III-3/5, H. 3.4cm., D. 7cm.) (Fig. 94) which imitates a Cypriot White Slip shape. Both these objects come from Katydata.

### *2. Larnaka District Museum*

An important tomb of the Late Bronze Age (T. 59, M.LA 1886) was found during the construction of the road to the new airport in the village of Dromolaxia. It was again looted but it still contained a copper saw with a curved blade (T. 59/3, H. 29.5cm., Max. W. 4.5cm.) (Fig. 95), a White Painted Wheelmade crater (T. 59/18, H. 22.2cm., D. 22cm.) (Fig. 96), a Mycenaean IIIA:2 stirrup jar decorated with spirals (T. 59/31) (Fig. 97), two Mycenaean three-handled jars (T. 59/34 and 59) (Figs 98-99) and a White Painted oinochoe (T. 59/51) (Fig. 100).

In the area of the new Larnaka airport an unlooted tomb of the Cypro-Archaic I (T. 61, M.L.A. 1889) was found. It contained a Phoenician cup of Grey Polished ware (T. 61/13, H. 4.4cm., D. 10.8cm.) (Fig. 101) and a small oinochoe in the same ware (T. 61/23) (Fig. 102). A unique terracotta figurine of a seated male figure drinking from a hemispherical cup, decorated with black and red paint, was also found in the same tomb (T. 61/7, H. 10.4cm., W. 5.1cm.) (Fig. 103).

In a trial excavation at Kalavassos-*Skouries*, a sanctuary of the Cypro-Classical period (hitherto unknown) was excavated; a large number of fragmentary clay figurines was found, amongst them a female figurine with outstretched arms, possibly part of a composite group of dancers (2005/1, M.L. 1878, Pres. H. 14cm.) (Fig. 104), a second figurine with blurred features, restored, possibly of the same type (2005/2, H. 13.2cm.) (Fig. 105) and a third figurine, of which only the back was preserved (H. 7cm.).

An amphora with globular body was retrieved from the sea at Agia Napa (M.L.A. 1885, H. 83.5cm.) (Fig. 106), dated to the Imperial Roman period (1<sup>st</sup> century B.C.-1<sup>st</sup> century A.D.).

### 3. *Lemesos District Museum*

During 2006 three tombs were excavated in the West Necropolis of Amathous. T. 801 (LM 2062) was looted but contained a limestone head with a peplos of the Hellenistic period, part of which is missing (T. 801/1, H. 20.5cm.) (Fig. 107). T. 802 (LM 2063) contained a rare amphoriskos in plain ware (T. 802/17, H. 20.1cm.) (Fig. 108). T. 805 (LM 2066), also looted, contained an imported Rhodian skyphos (T. 805/19, LM 2068) (Fig. 109), a faience scarab with Egyptian hieroglyphic symbols (T. 805/59) (Fig. 110a, b, c) as well as a rare glass amphoriskos in variegated glass (T. 805/64, H. 8cm.) (Fig. 111).

One more tomb was excavated in the well-known cemetery of the Early Bronze Age at Erimi, where a number of ceramic vessels were found which include a Red Polished bowl (T. 57/28, LM 2186) (Fig. 112).

### 4. *Pafos District Museum*

A number of looted tombs were excavated in the district of Pafos, amongst them one at Pegeia-*Zalakitissa* (MP 3712). The tomb was

found intact and was dated to the Cypro-Archaic II. It contained a local imitation of an imported Ionian skyphos (MP 3712/24, H. 6.9cm., D. 10.9cm.) (Fig. 113) and an oinochoe with a stylised lotus flower at the front (MP 3712/5) (Fig. 114). At the locality *Faros* a tomb was excavated dated to the Hellenistic period and contained among other finds a silver ring (MP 3715) (Fig. 115).

### 5. Local Museum of Palaipafos

A looted Early Christian tomb was excavated at Palaipafos which contained a pair of gold earrings (T. 181/1+3, RRKM 493, D. 2.5cm.) (Fig. 116), dated to the early Byzantine period (6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.).

At the locality *Kato Alonia* a unique sarcophagus was found in a looted tomb (T. 176) (Fig. 117a, b) which bears scenes in relief taken from Homer's epic poems.

### 6. Local Museum of Marion-Arsinoe

Various tomb groups were excavated in the area of Polis which yielded important finds. At the locality *Peristeries* two tombs of the early Hellenistic period were located, one of which contained a rare copper ink container with a handle and a lid (MMA 636/59, H. 6.2cm., D. 6.4cm.) (Fig. 118), an unusual amphora of Plain White VII with handles on the shoulder and a painted ivy pattern (MMA 636/25) (Fig. 119) and a rare oinochoe in Polychrome ware with an embracing couple in relief on the neck (MMA 636/26, H. 33.5cm., D. 6.5cm.) (Fig. 120). The colours used in the decoration are a lively blue, pink, black and red; they resemble the colours used in almost contemporary Italian pottery (Canosa ware).

A deep plate decorated with olive branches, also unusual, was found in another tomb (MMA 632/10, H. 7.1cm., D. 16.7cm.) (Fig. 121a, b).

Part of a Classical/Hellenistic cemetery with looted tombs was found at the locality *Agios Dimitrios*. Some important finds were brought to light which include a funerary stele with a scene, only partly preserved, depicting a rider on the upper part and woman with a long chiton holding votive offerings in the lower part (MMA 643/15, H. 49.5cm., W. 24.4cm.) (Fig. 122). At the same locality two more limestone funerary stelae were found with inscriptions in the Cypro-syllabic script. Traces of red were preserved in the script on one of

these stelae (MMA 639/2, H. 68.5cm., W. 26.5cm.) (Fig. 123).

Another tomb in the same locality contained two beautiful vases of Egyptian alabaster; one is of a rare shape (MMA 642/4, H. 14.2cm.) (Fig. 124) while the second, with two lug handles on the shoulder, is a more common shape (MMA 642/3, H. 17.2cm.) (Fig. 125). Finally a gold ring with a quartz bezel was also found (MMA 642/5, D. 2.3cm.) (Fig. 126).



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

		<i>2006</i> <i>Appropriated</i>	<i>2006</i> <i>Actual</i> <i>Expenditure</i>
<b>SUB-HEAD:</b>			
0208200102	Basic Salaries	884.794	895.778
0208200103	Increase of Salaries	19.500	19.528
0208200105	Temporary Personnel	0	0
0208200106	Extra Assistance	87.000	73.343
0208200107	Thirteenth Salary	86.806	84.635
0208200108	Thirteenth Salary of Temporary Personnel	8.325	6.389
0208200141	Cost of Living Allowances	120.329	127.518
0208200208	Hospitality Allowance	1.560	1.560
0208200261	Overtime Fees	103.300	100.360
0208200281	Social Insurance Fund Contribution	102.216	104.032
0208200282	Social Cohesion Fund Contribution	25.385	26.266
0208200283	Termination of Employment Scheme Contribution	15.203	15.008
0208200302	Hourly Paid Staff	557.288	1.890.050
0208200305	Seasonal Staff	875.500	555.798
0208200307	Thirteenth Salary of Hourly Paid Staff	68.616	166.830

0208200308	Thirteenth Salary of Seasonal Staff	75.515	40.767
0208200341	Cost of Living Allowances	1.440.142	0
0208200441	Supervision Allowance	600	860
0208200461	Overtime Fees	53.217	50.090
0208200462	Deduction of Overtime Fees	200	0
0208200481	Social Insurance Fund Contribution	128.837	172.328
0208200482	Social Cohesion Fund Contribution	40.948	54.738
0208200483	Termination of Employment Scheme Contribution	20.663	32.824
0208200484	Provident Fund Contribution	109.858	105.361
0208200485	Medical Scheme Contribution	20.974	21.137
0208200488	Contribution to Central Holiday Fund	66.560	46.614
0308200002	Travelling Expenses	16.000	9.346
0308200003	Subsistence Allowance	5.400	3.432
0308200004	Deductible Allowance	1.200	661
0308200005	Transportation	300	5
0308200021	Postage	4.700	4.610
0308200022	Telephone charges	17.438	18.628
0308200023	Lighting, Heating, Fuel	2.800	1.293
0308200026	Rates and Water Rates	750	53
0308200028	Newspapers and Periodicals	280	249
0308200029	Advertisements, Publications and Publicity	400	0
0308200049	Sundries	850	756

0308200053	Lighting, Heating, Fuel	72.000	71.964
0308200055	Rents	21.200	12.077
0308200056	Rates and Water Rates	13.000	12.952
0308200099	Incidentals	148.467	144.455
0308200151	Photocopying Materials	1.250	1.233
0308200152	Office Cleaning	15.000	10.800
0308200153	Purchase of Paper	850	753
0308200154	Computers' Consumables	1.720	1.719
0308200155	Stationery and Printing Supplies	750	730
0308200157	Purchase of Consumable Equipment	650	292
0308200158	Purchase of Furniture and Fittings	15.000	7.635
0308200160	Purchase of Drawing Materials	3.000	1.434
0308200161	Purchase of Fuel and/or Lubricants	29.840	29.339
0308200162	Purchase of Microelectric Appliances and Telecommunication Equipment	2.000	924
0308200208	Photographic Supplies	4.200	3.865
0308200210	Purchase of Furniture and Fittings	10	0
308200229	Photographic Supplies	14.000	13.391
0308200302	Maintenance of Office Buildings	1.500	78
0308200303	Restoration of Dig-houses	10	0
0308200319	Minor Works	30.000	22.611

0308200323	Maintenance of Exhibition Premises and Museums	34.400	5.135
0308200431	Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	15.000	13.735
0308200432	Maintenance of Mobile Machines	4.000	2.875
0308200433	Maintenance of Electrical Appliances and Equipment	8.000	6.349
0308200444	Maintenance of Laboratory Machinery and Equipment	6.000	5.445
0308200454	Maintenance of Air Conditioning Units	2.000	1.904
0308200461	Maintenance of Data Processing Equipment	6.000	2.588
0308200462	Maintenance of Telecommunication Equipment	3.000	1.156
0308200466	Maintenance of Office Equipment	1.000	276
0308200481	Maintenance of Furniture and Fittings	700	8
0308200482	Maintenance and Operation Expenses of Workshop of Casts and Replicas	20.000	9.586
0308200502	Local Training	10	0
0308200523	Committees/Working Groups for the E.U.	2.200	23
0308200531	Conferences abroad	2.800	2.082
0308200564	Archaeological Research	10.000	9.622
0308200654	Publication of Periodicals, Albums and Guides	12.000	536
0308201158	Purchase of Furniture and Fittings	31.000	9.827

0308201402	Maintenance of Gardens in Lefkosia	1.500	1.340
0308201407	Maintenance of Ancient Monuments in Lefkosia	8.000	365
0308204402	Maintenance of Gardens in Larnaka	500	43
0308204407	Maintenance of Ancient Monuments in Larnaka	12.000	4.368
0308205210	Purchase of Furniture and Fittings	10	0
0308205211	Purchase of Micro-Electric Appliances	10	0
0308205402	Maintenance of Gardens in Lemesos	1.000	398
0308205407	Maintenance of Ancient Monuments in Lemesos	16.500	5.500
0308206303	Restoration of residences	10	0
0308206402	Maintenance of Gardens in Pafos	6.000	2.815
0308206407	Maintenance of Ancient Monuments in Pafos	30.000	7.226
0308206609	Emptying of Cesspits	6.000	0
0308300027	Library	12.000	5.506
0308300135	Excavation of Archaeological Sites	80.000	34.922
0308300525	Participation in Committees/ Working Groups of the E.U.	0	0
0308300655	Publication of Studies and Catalogues	37.500	32.035
0308370149	Other Expenses	10	0
0308371525	Participation in E.U. Programmes	120.000	95.533

0480200152	Contribution to International Organisations	3.000	1.385
0408200351	Contribution to the Archbishop Makarios III Historical Cultural Centre	2.500	2.500
0708200502	Purchase and Installation of air Conditioning Units	7.260	6.981
0708200513	Purchase of Other Equipment	10	0
0708200653	Purchase of Consumable Equipment	10	0
0708200654	Purchase of Office Supplies	910	909
0708200655	Purchase of Telecommunication Equipment	10	0
0708200801	Purchase and Transportation of Antiquities	7.000	703
0708200802	Purchase of Works of Traditional Art	2.000	0
0708300501	Purchase of Machinery/ Equipment	40.000	29.676
0708300589	Purchase of Vehicles	10	0
0708300652	Purchase of Computer Consumables	10	0
0708300661	Purchase of Electronic Security Systems	330.000	18.267
0808300901	Improvement and Promotion of Archaeological Sites and Ancient Monuments	55.000	5.318
0808300904	Improvement of Kourion Archaeological Site	400.000	375.507
0808300905	Improvement of Kolossi Castle Archaeological Site	20.000	0
0808300906	Improvement of Amathous Archaeological Site	100.000	0

0808300907	Improvement of Kato Pafos Archaeological Site	500.000	51.750
0808300908	Reconstruction and Restoration of Ancient Monuments	1.170.000	422.448
0808300909	Reconstruction and Restoration of Ancient Monuments	80.000	7.517
0808300910	Improvement of the Archaeological site Nissia	50.000	0
0808300923	Other Construction Works	280.980	98.045
0808303083	Improvement of Museums	10	0
0808304082	Expansions of Museum in Larnaka	10	0
0808305082	Expansions of Museums in Lemesos	109.020	92.348
0808306082	Expansions of Museums in Pafos	100.000	0
0808311081	Erection of Museums	150.000	0
0808312081	Erection of Museum at Ancient Idalion	10	0
0808313081	Erection of Museums	10	0
0808313083	Improvements to the Museum of Polis Chrysochou	30.000	0
0808314083	Improvements to Museums – The Shipwreck of Kyrenia Museum	10	0
0808320083	Improvements to Museums	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>
	Total Expenditure	<u>9.364.831</u>	<u>6.341.651</u>

## THE ANTIQUITIES FUND

RECEIPTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2001

## RECEIPTS

Balance in hand on 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2006	351.132,00
A. CONTRIBUTIONS FOR UNSPECIFIED PURPOSES	
1. Proceeds from sundry collection boxes	519,00
B. CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES	
1. <i>For restoration of Monuments:</i>	
Proceeds from Collection Box of Hala Sultan Tekke: Conservation of Hala Sultan Tekke	7.089,00
Holy Archbishopric of Cyprus: Conservation of wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Sozomenos, Agios Sozomenos	2.468,04
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Kivotos, Agios Theodoros	5.000,00
Community Council of Agios Theodoros: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Kivotos, Agios Theodoros	7.500,00
Church Committee of Panagia Kivotos, Agios Theodoros: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Kivotos, Agios Theodoros	3.234,94
Committee of Expatriates and Friends of Anogyra: Restoration of the Church of Timios Stavros, Anogyra	2.500,00
Holy Bishopric of Lemesos: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Galaktotrofousa, Asomatos	5.000,00



French School at Athens: Excavations at Amathous archaeological site	695,00
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios ton Komanon, Mesana	5.000,00
Monastery of Stavrovouni: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Stazousa, Pyrga	10.000,00
Holy Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios ton Komanon, Mesana	5.000,00
Holy Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of the Monastery of Archangelos Michail, Analiontas	22.760,84
Monastery of Agia Thekla: Restoration of the Monastery of Agia Thekla, Mosfiloti	900,00
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Mamas, Alaminos	7.500,00
Church Committee of Agios Mamas, Alaminos: Restoration of the Church of Agios Mamas, Alaminos	5.180,00
Cyprus Tourism Organisation: Sponsorship of path at Koukليا archaeological site	15.000,00
Municipality of Idalion: Sponsorship of excavations at ancient Idalion	5.000,00
Church Committee of Agios Theodoros, Larnaka: Restoration of the Church of Agios Athanasios Pentaschoinitis, Larnaka	2.100.00
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Mamas, Xyliatos	2.500,00

European Programme Rehabimed: Rehabilitation of Lefkara village	115.652,77
Church Committee of Agios Georgios, Agios Dometios: Restoration of the Church of Agios Dometios	53,14
Church Committee of Panagia Chryseleousa: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, Geri	15.000,00
Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: Cleaning of the mosques	986,85
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, Lysos	5.000,00
Community Council of Lysos: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, Lysos	10.000,00
Church of Agios Georgios, Alona: Restoration of the belfry of the Church of Agios Georgios, Alona	5.296,50
Church of Agia Marina, Psematismenos: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agia Marina, Psematismenos	740,00
Holy Bishopric of Morfou: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agioli Ioakeim and Anna, Kaliana	4.000,00
Church Committee of Agioli Ioakeim and Anna: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agioli Ioakeim and Anna, Kaliana	2.430,00
Community Council of Mitsero: Excavations at the Church of Panagia Lampadiotissa, Mitsero	2.000,00

Holy Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of the Monastery of Agia Napa, Agia Napa	21.000,00
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Monastery of Panagia Chrysorrogiatissa, Panagia	3.500,00
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Nikolaos, Filousa	1.500,00
Community Council of Filousa: Restoration of the Church of Agios Nikolaos, Filousa	10.000,00
Church Committee of Agios Nikolaos, Filousa: Restoration of the Church of Agios Nikolaos, Filousa	4.000,00
Church Committee of Agios Georgios, Kampia: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kampia	7.726,80
Church Committee of Agios Georgios, Kalo Chorio Klirou: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kalo Chorio Klirou	17.000,00
Church Committee of Agia Marina, Linou: Restoration of the Church of Agia Marina, Linou	14.000,00
Holy Bishopric of Morfou: Restoration of wall-paintings of the Church of Panagia Skouriotissa	2.500,00
Church Committee of Agios Dimitrios: Restoration of the Church of Agios Dimitrios, Agios Dimitrios	15.000,00
Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Larnaka: Restoration of the shop on plot no. 380	7.250,00

Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Larnaka: Restoration of Kebir Mosque	25.000,00
Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Lemesos: Restoration of the Mosque (Church of Agios Georgios), Episkopi	15.000,00
Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: Restoration of Moutallos Mosque (Church of Agia Sofia), Ktima	15.000,00
Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: Restoration of the Turkish Cemetery Ali Dede, Lemesos	7.500,00
President of the Community Council, Pera Oreinis: Restoration of the Old Girls' School, Pera Oreinis	7.500,00
Church Committee of Panagia Odigitria: Restoration of the room adjacent to Church of Archangelos Michail, Pera Oreinis	5.200,00
Church of Agios Georgios, Paralimni: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Georgios, Paralimni	4.500,00
Church Committee of Panagia Chrysokourdaliotissa, Kourdali: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chrysokourdaliotissa, Kourdali	805,00
District Office of Lefkosia: Restoration of the water-mill, Akaki	10.000,00
Church Committee of Agios Georgios, Agios Dometios: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Dometios, Agios Dometios	5.760,00

Church Committee of Agioi Anargyroi, Foini: Restoration of the Church of Agioi Anargyroi, Foini	1.000,00
Church Committee of Timios Stavros, Foini: Restoration of the Church of Agioi Anargyroi, Foini	6,703,00
Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Lemesos: Restoration of the Turkish-Cypriot School, Prastio Avdimou	19.491,62
Church of Agia Marina, Agia Marina Xyliatou: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agia Marina, Avgorou	10.000,00
Community Council of Alithinou: Restoration of the Church of Agia Anna, Alithinou	6.500,00
Church of Archangelos Michail, Platanistasa: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Platanistasa	18.000,00
Church Committee of Archangelos Michail, Platanistasa: Restoration of the iconostasis of the Church of Agios Ioannis Theologou, Platanistasa	2.500,00
Church Committee of Timios Stavros, Kounou: Restoration of the Church of Timios Stavros, Kounou	15.000,00
Church Committee of Panagia, Foinikaria: Restoration of the Church of Panagia, Foinikaria	10.000,00
Church Committee of Panagia Eleousa, Trimiklini: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Eleousa, Trimiklini	21.000,00
Church Committee of Agioi Petros and Pavlos, Avgorou: Restoration of the Church of Panagia, Avgorou	10.000,00

Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Larnaka: Restoration of the Zouchouri Mosque	10.000,00
Holy Bishopric of Lemesos: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Monagri	2.500,00
Church Committee of Panagia Amiros: Restoration of the Monastery of Panagia Amiros, Apsiou	2.500,00
Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: Restoration of the Mosque (Church of Agia Aikaterini), Pelathousa	15.000,00
Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Water Development: Excavations at Pervolia	2.569,87
Ministry of Justice, Police Headquarters: Restoration of the statue of Archbishop Makarios III, Police Headquarters	214,85
Department of Public Works: Excavations at Kinyras Str. for the construction of offices for the Town Planning Bureau	117.000,00
Cultural Services of the Ministry of Education and Culture: Restoration of the Medieval Hall of Kastelliotissa	1.000,00
Fire Department: Restoration of the Fire Station, Pafos Gate	19.090,66
Church Committee of Agia Paraskevi, Leivadia: Restoration of the Church of Agia Paraskevi, Leivadia	<u>4.000,00</u>
	<u>769.917,88</u>

1.121.049,88

EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 2002

## EXPENDITURE

1. *Repairs and Improvements to the Ancient Monuments:*

Holy Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of the Church of Agios Sozomenos, Agios Sozomenos	2.834,57
Church Committee of Panagia Kivotos, Agios Theodoros Agrou: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Kivotos, Agios Theodoros Agrou	9.842,91
Church Committee of Panagia Kivotos, Agios Theodoros Agrou: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Panagia Kivotos, Agios Theodoros Agrou	4.477,72
Committee of Expatriates and Friends of Anogyra: Restoration of the Church of Timios Stavros, Anogyra	2.380,72
Holy Bishopric of Lemesos: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Galaktotrofousa, Asomatos	4.065,85
French School at Athens: Excavations at Amathous	694,14
European Programme Rehabimed: Rehabilitation of Lefkara village	88.896,11
Church Committee of Panagia Chryseleousa, Geri: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, Geri	24.851,78
Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Lefkosia: Cleaning of mosques	986,85
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios ton Komanon, Mesana	5.000,00

Holy Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios ton Komanon, Mesana	5.000,00
Community Council of Mesana: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios ton Komanon, Mesana	3.378,29
Monastery of Stavrovouni: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Stazousa, Pyrga	2.619,38
Holy Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of the Monastery of Archangelos Michail, Analiontas	24.273,13
Monastery of Agia Thekla, Mosfiloti: Restoration of the Monastery of Agia Thekla, Mosfiloti	3.531,41
Church Committee of Agios Mamas, Alaminos: Restoration of the Church of Agios Mamas, Alaminos	12.763,06
Cyprus Tourism Organisation: Footpath for archaeological site of Kouklia	13.151,02
Municipality of Dali: Excavations at ancient Idalion	5.914,83
Church Committee of Agios Theodoros, Larnaka: Restoration of the Church of Agios Athanasios Pentaschoinitis, Larnaka	4.735,63
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agia Marina, Agia Marina Xyliatou	9.830,08
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation and Community Council of Lysos: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, Lysos	15.149,22



Church Committee of Agios Georgios, Alona: Restoration of the belfry of the Church of Agios Georgios, Alona	5.325,58
Church Committee of Agia Marina, Psematismenos: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agia Marina, Psematismenos	735,91
Holy Bishopric of Morfou: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agioi Ioakeim and Anna, Kaliana	3.983,50
Community Council of Mitsero: Excavations at the Church of Panagia Lampadiotissa, Mitsero	3.013,56
Monastery of Agios Neofytos: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Engleistra of Agios Neofytos	1.788,90
Holy Archbishopric of Cyprus: Restoration of the Monastery of Panagia Chrysorrogiatissa, Panagia	3.186,41
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation, Community Council of Filousa and Church Committee of Agios Nikolaos, Filousa: Restoration of the Church of Agios Nikolaos, Filousa	20.177,25
Church Committee of Agios Georgios, Kalo Chorio Klirou: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kalo Chorio Klirou	18.786,39
Church Committee of Agia Marina, Linou: Restoration of the Church of Agia Marina, Linou	13.816,03
Holy Bishopric of Morfou: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Panagia Skouriotissa, Skouriotissa	2.504,43

Church Committee of Agios Dimitrios, Agios Dimitrios: Restoration of the Church of Agios Dimitrios, Agios Dimitrios	10.012,34
Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Larnaka: Restoration of the shop on plot no. 380	7.240,39
Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Larnaka: Restoration of the Kebir Mosque	24.157,32
Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Lemesos: Restoration of the Mosque (Church of Agios Georgios), Episkopi	12.093,92
Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Pafos: Restoration of the Mosque (Church of Agia Sofia), Ktima	10.571,29
Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: Restoration of the Turkish-Cypriot cemetery Ali Dede	13.953,63
President of the Community Council of Pera Oreinis: Restoration of the Girls's School, Pera Oreinis	4.930,17
Church Committee of Panagia Odigitria: Restoration of the room adjacent to the Church of Archangelos Michail, Pera Oreinis	5.239,07
Church of Agios Georgios, Paralimni: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Georgios, Paralimni	4.392,97
Church Committee of Panagia Chrysokourdaliotissa, Kourdali: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chrysokourdaliotissa, Kourdali	644,96

Office of the District Commissioner of Lefkosia: Restoration of the water-mill of Akaki	4.739,42
Church Committee of Agios Georgios, Agios Dometios: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Dometios, Agios Dometios	5.514,36
Church of Agioi Anargyroi, Foini: Restoration of the Church of Agioi Anargyroi, Foini	13.299,45
CYBARCO: Excavations at the corner of Hadjopoullou and Nikokreontos streets, Lefkosia	10.176,00
Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Lemesos: Restoration of the Turkish-Cypriot School, Prastio Avdimou	19.491,62
Church of Agia Marina, Agia Marina Xyliatou: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agia Marina, Agia Marina Xyliatou	6.974,84
Church of Apostoloi Petros and Pavlos: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agia Marina, Avgorou	6.498,37
Church of Panagia Eleousa, Korakou: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Eleousa, Korakou	4.094,58
Community Council of Alithinou: Restoration of the Church of Agia Anna, Alithinou	6.141,65
Church of Archangelos Michail, Platanistasa: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Platanistasa	14.075,88

Church of Archangelos Michail, Platanistasa: Restoration of the iconostasis of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Platanistasa	1.054,80
Church of Archangelos Michail, Platanistasa: Restoration of the iconostasis of the Church of Agios Ioannis Theologou, Platanistasa	2.531,94
Church Committee of Timios Stavros, Kounou: Restoration of the Church of Timios Stavros, Kounou	14.613,48
Church Committee of Panagia, Foinikaria: Restoration of the Church of Panagia, Foinikaria	9.244,43
Church Committee of Panagia Eleousa, Trimiklini: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Eleousa, Trimiklini	19.094,77
Church of Apostoloi Petros and Pavlos, Avgorou: Restoration of the Church of Agia Marina, Avgorou	9.189,67
Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Larnaka: Restoration of the Zouchouri Mosque	1.418,69
Holy Bishopric of Lemesos: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Monagri	2.497,25
Monastery of Panagia Amirou, Apsiou: Restoration of the Monastery of Panagia Amiros, Apsiou	2.615,79
Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Pafos: Restoration of the Mosque (Church of Agia Aikaterini), Pelathousa	11.915,47
Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Water Development: Excavations at Pervolia	2.659,87







Fig. 2. Inauguration of the exhibition “Choirokoitia. Stone and Earthen Architecture: Reconstructing the Neolithic Settlement” by H.E. the Minister of Communications and Works.



Fig. 3. Inauguration of the exhibition “History Lost” on the illegal excavation and trafficking of antiquities by H.E. the Minister of Communications and Works.



Fig. 4. Presentation of the bi-annual Archaeology Award to the representative of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition, Prof. Paul Åström, by H.E. the Minister of Communications and Works.





Fig. 5. Alithinou. Church of Agia Anna, before repairs.



Fig. 6. Alithinou. Church of Agia Anna, after repairs.



Fig. 7. Analiontas. Monastery of Archangelos Michail, during repairs.



Fig. 8. Analiontas. Monastery of Archangelos Michail, after repairs.



Fig. 9. Dali. Chapel of Agios Theodoros, before repairs.



Fig. 10. Dali. Chapel of Agios Theodoros, after repairs.



Fig. 11. Geri. Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, before repairs.



Fig. 12. Geri. Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, during repairs.



Fig. 13. Kalo Chorio (Klirou). Church of Agios Georgios, during repairs.



Fig. 14. Kalo Chorio (Klirou). Church of Agios Georgios, after repairs.



Fig. 15. Kampia. Church of Agios Georgios, during repairs.



Fig. 16. Kampia. Church of Agios Georgios, after repairs.



Fig. 17. Korakou. Church of Panagia Eleousa, before repairs.



Fig. 18. Korakou. Church of Panagia Eleousa, after repairs.



Fig. 19. Linou. Church of Agia Marina, during repairs.



Fig. 20. Linou. Church of Agia Marina, after repairs.





Fig. 21. Pera Oreinis. Church of Agios Georgios, before repairs.



Fig. 22. Pera Oreinis. Church of Agios Georgios, after repairs.



Fig. 23. Peristerona. Church of Agioi Varnavas and Ilarion, during repairs.



Fig. 24. Peristerona. Church of Agioi Varnavas and Ilarion, after repairs.



Fig. 25. Platanistasa. Church of Archangelos Michail, during repairs.

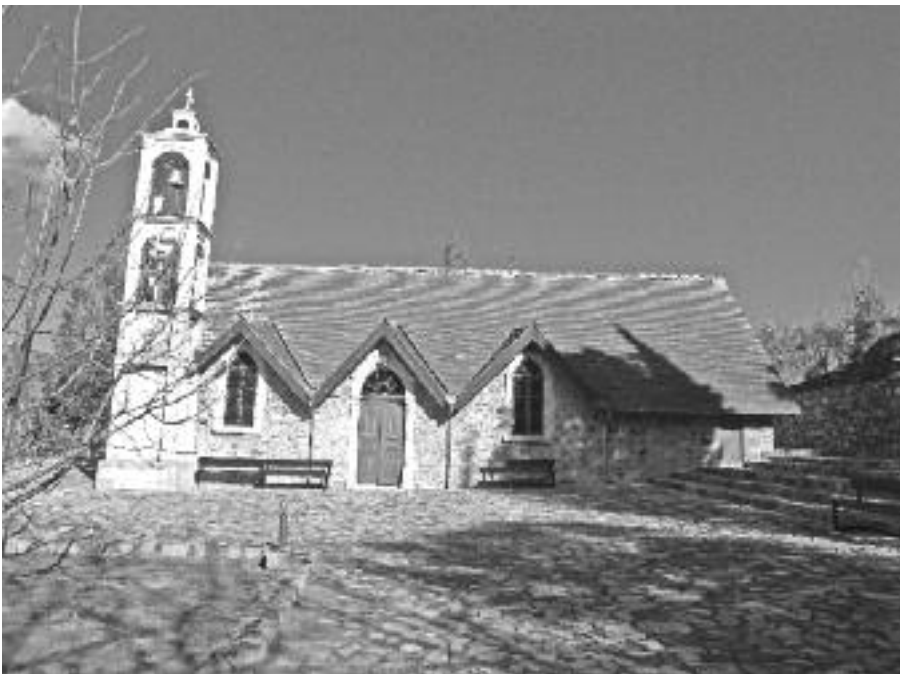


Fig. 26. Platanistasa. Church of Archangelos Michail, after repairs.



Fig. 27. Alaminos. Church of Agios Mamas, during repairs.



Fig. 28. Alaminos. Church of Agios Mamas, after repairs.



Fig. 29. Pyrga. Church of Panagia Stazousa, before repairs.



Fig. 30. Pyrga. Church of Panagia Stazousa, after repairs.



Fig. 31. Agia Napa. Monastery of Agia Napa, during repairs.



Fig. 32. Agia Napa. Monastery of Agia Napa, after repairs.



Fig. 33. Avgorou. Church of Agia Marina, before repairs.



Fig. 34. Avgorou. Church of Agia Marina, after repairs.



Fig. 35. Agios Theodoros (Agros). Church of Panagia Kivotou, before repairs.



Fig. 36. Agios Theodoros (Agros). Church of Panagia Kivotou, after repairs.





Fig. 37. Anogyra. Monastery of Timios Stavros, before repairs.



Fig. 38. Anogyra. Monastery of Timios Stavros, after repairs.



Fig. 39. Episkopi. Mosque (Church of Agios Georgios), during repairs.



Fig. 40. Episkopi. Mosque (Church of Agios Georgios), after repairs.



Fig. 41. Episkopi. Mosque (Church of Agios Georgios), after repairs.



Fig. 42. Episkopi. Mosque (Church of Agios Georgios), during repairs.



Fig. 43. Foini. Church of Agioi Anargyroi, during repairs.



Fig. 44. Foini. Church of Agioi Anargyroi, after repairs.



Fig. 45. Lemesos. Ali-Dede Muslim cemetery, during repairs.



Fig. 46. Lemesos. Ali-Dede Muslim cemetery, after repairs.



Fig. 47. Monagri. Church of Agios Georgios, before repairs.



Fig. 48. Monagri. Church of Agios Georgios, after repairs.



Fig. 49. Omodos. Church of Agios Filippos, before repairs.



Fig. 50. Omodos. Church of Agios Filippos, during repairs.



Fig. 51. Trimiklini. Church of Panagia, before repairs.



Fig. 52. Trimiklini. Church of Panagia, after repairs.





Fig. 53. Argaka. Church of Agia Varvara, before repairs.



Fig. 54. Argaka. Church of Agia Varvara, after repairs.



Fig. 55. Filousa (Kelokedara). Church of Agios Nikolaos, before repairs.



Fig. 56. Filousa (Kelokedara). Church of Agios Nikolaos, after repairs.



Fig. 57. Lysos. Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, during repairs.



Fig. 58. Lysos. Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, after repairs.



Fig. 59. Mesana. Church of Agios Georgios ton Komanon, before repairs.



Fig. 60. Mesana. Church of Agios Georgios ton Komanon, after repairs.



Fig. 61. Pafos. Moutallos Mosque (Church of Agia Sofia), during repairs.



Fig. 62. Pafos. Moutallos Mosque (Church of Agia Sofia), after repairs.



Fig. 63. Panagia. Monastery of Panagia Chrysorrogiatissa, after repairs.



Fig. 64. Panagia. Monastery of Panagia Chrysorrogiatissa, after repairs.



Fig. 65. Pelathousa. Mosque (Church of Agia Aikaterini), before repairs.



Fig. 66. Pelathousa. Mosque (Church of Agia Aikaterini), after repairs.



Fig. 67. Pelathousa. Mosque (Church of Agia Aikaterini), before repairs.



Fig. 68. Pelathousa. Mosque (Church of Agia Aikaterini), after repairs.





Fig. 69. Evrychou. The Railway Station, during repairs.



Fig. 70. Evrychou. The Railway Station, after repairs.



Fig. 71. Fikardou. The House of Evaggelou on plot 20, before repairs.



Fig. 72. Fikardou. The House of Evaggelou on plot 20, during repairs.



Fig. 73. Kakopetria. The House on plot 481, before repairs.



Fig. 74. Kakopetria. The House on plot 481, during repairs.



Fig. 75. Kakopetria. The House of G. Michaelides, before repairs.



Fig. 76. Kakopetria. The House of G. Michaelides, after repairs.



Fig. 77. Kakopetria. The House of G. Michaelides, before repairs.



Fig. 78. Kakopetria. The House of G. Michaelides, after repairs.



Fig. 79. Kakopetria. The House of M. Karaolis on plot 504, before repairs.



Fig. 80. Kakopetria. The House of M. Karaolis on plot 504, after repairs.



Fig. 81. Pera Oreinis. The House of Vasiloudis on plot 197, before repairs.



Fig. 82. Pera Oreinis. The House of Vasiloudis on plot 197, after repairs.



Fig. 83. Pera Oreinis. The House of Krasopoulos on plot 330, before repairs.



Fig. 84. Pera Oreinis. The House of Krasopoulos on plot 330, after repairs.





Fig. 85. Prastio Avdimou. Turkish-Cypriot School, before repairs.



Fig. 86. Prastio Avdimou. Turkish-Cypriot School, during repairs.



Fig. 87. Agia Paraskevi  
T. 36/71 (1:4).



Fig. 88. Agia Paraskevi  
T. 36/72 (1:2).



Fig. 89. Agia Paraskevi  
T. 36/3 (1:1).



Fig. 90. Agia Paraskevi  
T. 36/38 (1:1).



Fig. 91. Agia Paraskevi  
T. 36/96 (1:2).



Fig. 92. Mansoura  
T. 1/9 (1:1).



Fig. 93. Katydata 2006/III-3/6b (1:2).



Fig. 94. Katydata 2006/III-3/5  
(1:2).



Fig. 95. Dromolaxia T. 59/3 (1:5).



Fig. 96. Dromolaxia T. 59/18 (1:5).



Fig. 97. Dromolaxia T. 59/31 (1:3).



Fig. 98. Dromolaxia T. 59/34 (1:3).



Fig. 99. Dromolaxia T. 59/58 (1:3).



Fig. 100. Dromolaxia T. 59/51 (1:5).



Fig. 101. Larnaka airport T. 61/13 (1:3).



Fig. 103. Larnaka airport T. 61/17 (1:3).



Fig. 102. Larnaka airport T. 61/23 (1:1).



Fig. 104. Kalavastos-Skouries  
2005/1 (1:3).



Fig. 105. Kalavastos-Skouries  
2005/2 (1:3).



Fig. 106. Agia Napa  
M.L.A. 1885 (1:3).



Fig. 107. Amathous  
T. 801/1 (1:5).



Fig. 108. Amathous  
T. 802/17 (1:3).



Fig. 109. Amathous  
T. 805/19 (1:3).



Fig. 110. Amathous  
T. 805/59 (1:1).



Fig. 111. Amathous  
T. 805/64 (1:2).



Fig. 112. Erimi  
T. 57/28 (1:3).



Fig. 113. Pegeia-Zalakiotissa  
MP 3712/24 (1:3).



Fig. 114. Pegeia-Zalakiotissa  
MP 3712/5 (1:5).



Fig. 115. *Faros*  
MP 3715 (1:1).



Fig. 116. Palaipafos T. 181/1+3 (1:1).



Fig. 117. *Kato Alonia* T. 176 (1:25).



Fig. 118. *Peristeries*  
MMA 636/59 (1:3).

Fig. 119. *Peristeries*  
MMA 636/25 (1:5).

Fig. 120. *Peristeries*  
MMA 636/26 (1:5).



Fig. 121 . *Peristeries* MMA 632/10 (1:3).



Fig. 122. *Agios Dimitrios*  
MMA 643/15 (1:15).



Fig. 123. *Agios Dimitrios*  
MMA 639/2 (1:15).



Fig. 124. *Agios Dimitrios*  
MMA 642/4 (1:3).



Fig. 125. *Agios Dimitrios*  
MMA 642/3 (1:2).



Fig. 126. *Agios Dimitrios*  
MMA 642/5 (1:1).