



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

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES
FOR THE YEAR
2007**

By

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Director of the Department of Antiquities

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SENIOR STAFF
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES,
AS ON 31st DECEMBER 2007

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3. SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL OFFICERS

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B.A. (Hons) in Archaeology (Institute of Archaeology, University of London), Ph.D.
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4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OFFICERS:

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B.A. in History and Archaeology (University of Athens), Ph.D. (University of Cyprus).

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Ioannis Violaris,

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

Chrysanthi Kounnou (from 16 August 2007)

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

5. CONSERVATORS:

Stella Pissaridou,

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Christos Christofides,

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

6. CONTRACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL OFFICERS

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Efthymios Shaftacolas,

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

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 2007

1. *Introduction*

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

During 2007 the Department of Antiquities continued to pursue its policy followed in the last four years focusing on research, conservation and promotion of monuments and archaeological sites.

2. *General*

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

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

3. *Collaboration with international and other organisations*

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

The Department continued its close co-operation with UNESCO, ICCROM, the Council of Europe, ICOM and ICOMOS and reported to these authorities the continued destruction of the cultural heritage of Cyprus in the occupied areas of the island. 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. In the 2006/7 issue of *Heritage at Risk*, several archaeological sites where development will take place have been included, such as the Hill of Agios Georgios, Lefkosa, the Neolithic settlement of Apostolos Andreas-*Kastros* mentioned above and other sites in Cyprus which are in danger of destruction or alteration by imminent or planned development projects.

A Memorandum of Understanding was also signed with the United States of America for import restrictions to protect the specified Cyprus cultural property which was illegally exported, in accordance with Article 9 of the 1970 UNESCO Convention. The agreement was renewed and extended to include Pre-classical, Classical and also Byzantine objects and coins minted in Cyprus.

The Department of Antiquities participates in the general effort initiated by the European Union for the preservation and valorisation of the cultural heritage of the Mediterranean region, as it is actively involved in a number of European projects such as REHABIMED,

EGERIA, the project “Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe” (financed by Leonardo Da Vinci II) and Interreg IIIA, which concerns the excavation of the cave installations at Erimi-*Pitharka*.

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

Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chrysopantanassa, Palaichori	5.500
Community Council of Agios Ioannis Pitsilias: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Agios Ioannis Agrou (Pitsilia)	15.000
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Agios Ioannis Agrou (Pitsilia)	5.000
Idalion Municipality: Excavations at ancient Idalion	5.000
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kaminaria	8.000
Bank of Cyprus: Conservation and maintenance of the House on Axiothea Street	312,49
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Monastery of Panagia Chrysorrogiatissa, Panagia	2.500
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kalo Chorio Klirou	4.000
Community Council of Foinikaria: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, Foinikaria	4.000
Mr Andreas Stylianou: Excavations at the Church of Agios Reginos, Fasoula	4.000
Municipality of Agia Napa: Restoration of the Medieval aqueduct	24.732,97
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Filippos, Omodos	4.000
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agioi Sergios and Vakhos, Kissousa	4.500

Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Monastery of Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	6.500
U.N.D.P. Payment of Contract: Restoration of the Church of Agios Neofytos, Troulloi	26.424,56
U.N.D.P. Payment of Contract: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Neofytos, Troulloi	4.539,07

5. *Cultural activities in Cyprus and abroad*

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

- Exhibition in cooperation with CNR Italy and Musei Capitolini “I Profumi di Cipro”, Musei Capitolini, Rome, 13 March 2007-2 September 2007
- Exhibition in the Cyprus Museum, presenting objects from the results of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition excavations in Cyprus, 1927-1931, in co-operation with the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm, 26 April-26 July 2007 (Fig. 2).
- Official visit to Cyprus of Dr Bassam Jamous, General Director of Antiquities and Museums, and Dr Ahmad Serrieh, Director of Museums, Ministry of Culture of Syria. Dr Jamous gave a lecture on a Syrian prehistoric subject in the Cyprus Museum Library and, together with Dr Serrieh, paid a visit to the most important archaeological sites of Cyprus (Fig. 3).
- Participation in the exhibition “Gifts for the Gods: Images from Ancient Egyptian Temple Treasures in bronze, gold and silver”, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 16 October 2007-17 February 2008.
- Participation in the exhibition “Les Phéniciens et la Méditerranée”, Institut de Monde Arabe, Paris, 5 November-20 April 2007.
- Participation in the exhibition in Ubeda, Andalusia, Spain, titled “Lands of Olive Groves”, December 2007- April 2008.

6. Publications

- *Report of the Department of Antiquities Cyprus (RDAC) 2007.*
- *Annual Report of the Department of Antiquities Cyprus (ARDAC) 2001.*
- *Annual Report of the Department of Antiquities Cyprus (ARDAC) 2002.*
- *Annual Report of the Department of Antiquities Cyprus (ARDAC) 2005.*
- P. Flourentzos, *The Sarcophagus of Palaipafos* (Lefkosia 2007).

7. Use of Ancient Monuments for cultural functions

The *Castle of Larnaka* was used by Intercollege for a graduation ceremony, for a civil wedding and various receptions as well as cultural performances by the Municipality of Larnaka.

The *Castle of Lemesos* was used by the Municipality of Lemesos, the Gym Association “Olympia”, the University of Cyprus, the Folklore Association of Lemesos, the Philharmonic Society of Lemesos and private companies or individuals for receptions, dinners, weddings and cultural performances.

The *Castle of Kolossi* was used by the Primary Schools of Kolossi, the Army Benevolent Fund and private companies for various functions as well as cultural performances.

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

The *Ancient Theatre of Kourion* was used by the International School of Pafos, the Cyprus Tourism Organisation, the Cyprus Centre for the International Theatre Institute, the Cyprus Theatre Organisation, the theatrical group “Skala”, the Gymnasium school of Latsia, the Army Benevolent Fund, the Round Table International Conference and many other private companies for theatrical or other cultural performances.

The *Odeon of Pafos* was used by the International School of Pafos, the Lyceum school “Archbishop Makarios III”, the Municipality of Pafos, the Cyprus Theatre Organisation, the Cyprus Centre for the International Theatre Institute, the theatrical groups “Skala” and

“ETHAL”, the Satirical Theatre, the Theatrical Institute of Pafos, the Athletes’ Association of Pafos and private companies for theatrical and other cultural performances.

The *Castle of Pafos* was used by Niki Sports Management, the Pancyprian Association for the Protection of Animals, the Municipality of Pafos, the Cultural Association of Kato Pafos, the Cultural Centre of Archbishop Makarios III and other organizations for shows, musical and other performances.

The *Koukليا Mansion* was used by the Association for the Prevention of Violence in the Family, the Cyprus Tourism Organisation, the Community Council of Koukليا, Round Table Cyprus, various hotels and private companies for receptions, dinners and musical or other performances.

8. *Excavations*

The major excavations carried out by the staff of the Department of Antiquities continued at the sites of Idalion, Kolossi and Akrotiri-*Katalymata ton Plakoton*. Large-scale rescue excavations were held in Lefkosia at the Hill of Agios Georgios (PA.SY.D.Y.), the proposed site for the erection of the new House of Representatives and many other locations in all other districts and towns. Research carried out by the staff of the Department of Antiquities is supplemented by excavations by the University of Cyprus as well as foreign archaeological missions carrying out excavations, surveys or periods of study of excavated material. The University of Cyprus also conducted excavations at *Palaipafos-Marchello*, directed by Prof. Maria Iacovou and an underwater survey of the shipwreck at Mazotos, directed by Dr Stella Demesticha and Prof. Demetris Michaelides.

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

- a) The American Mission of the University of Colgate at *Akamas-Aspros*, directed by Prof. Albert Ammerman, in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities Cyprus.
- b) The American, Canadian and Cypriot mission of the Universities of Cornell, Toronto and Cyprus at *Agia Varvara-Asprokremmos*, directed by Dr Carole McCartney.

- c) The American Mission of the University of Nevada at Kretou Marottou-*Ais Giorkis*, directed by Prof. Alan Simmons.
- d) The French Mission of the CNRS at Choirokoitia, directed by Dr Alain Le Brun.
- e) The British Mission of the University of East Anglia at Kalavastos-*Kokkinogia* and Kalavastos-*Pampoules*, directed by Prof. Joanne Clarke.
- f) The British Mission of the University of Edinburgh at Souskiou-*Laona*, directed by Prof. Edgar Peltenburg.
- g) The British Mission of the University of Manchester at Kissonerga-*Skalia*, directed by Dr Lindy Crewe.
- h) The Australian Mission of the University of La Trobe, Melbourne at Politiko-*Kokkinorotsos*, directed by Prof. David Frankel and Dr Jenny Webb.
- i) The American Mission of the University of Arizona at Politiko-*Troullia*, directed by Drs Stephen Falconer and Patricia Fall.
- k) The British Mission of the University of Lampeter at Arediou-*Vouppes*, directed by Dr Louise Steel.
- l) The Swedish Mission at Dromolaxia-*Vyzakia* directed by Prof. Paul Åström and Prof. Karin Nys.
- m) The American Mission of the University of Cincinnati at Episkopi-*Pampoula*, directed by Gisela Walberg.
- n) The German-Swiss Mission at the Sanctuary of Aphrodite at Kouklia-*Palaipafos*, directed by Prof. Franz Maier.
- o) The American Mission of the University of North Dakota at Pyla-*Koutsopetria*, directed by Dr R. Scott Moore.
- p) The American Mission of Princeton at Polis Chrysochou, directed by Prof. William A.P. Childs.
- q) The French Mission of the French School of Archaeology Athens at Amathous, directed by Dr Thierry Petit.
- r) The American Mission of the State University of New York at Geronisos, directed by Prof. Joan Breton Connelly.
- s) The Australian Mission of the University of Sydney at the ancient theatre of Kato Pafos, directed by Prof. Richard Green and Dr Smadar Gabrieli.

- t) The Polish Mission at Kato Pafos, directed by Prof. Wictor A. Daszewski.
- u) The Italian Mission of the University of Catania at Nea Pafos-*Toumpallos*, directed by Prof. Filippo Giudice.
- v) The Georgian Mission at the Monastery of Gialia, Pafos, directed by Dr Iulon Gagashidre.
- w) Underwater survey of Episkopi Bay, of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University, directed by Justin Leidwanger.

9. *Ancient Monuments*

During 2007 a large number of ancient monuments of both Schedule A and B were restored in the areas accessible to the Department of Antiquities. Particular emphasis was given to the restoration and promotion of monuments in large urban centres as well as monuments in rural and more remote areas.

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

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

Improvements were made to other archaeological sites, such as fencing or access routes for disabled persons and information signs were placed in archaeological sites open to visitors and monuments.

In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the small Church of Agios Neofytos in the village of Troulli, Larnaka District (within the buffer zone), was restored.

Also, in the framework of the European funded programmes, restoration of most of the façades of the houses of traditional architecture at Pano Lefkara was undertaken with funds from the programme REHABIMED, and the medieval aqueduct of Agia Napa was restored with funds from INTERREG IIIA Greece-Cyprus.

With regard to the ten timber-roofed churches of the Troodos region, inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List, quality fire and burglar alarm systems were installed for better protection against risks of this type.

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

10. Museums

In 2007 improvements to the store-rooms and laboratories of most museums continued. Small-scale improvements were also made in the exhibition areas, and the procedures for the extensions of museum buildings or the reorganisation of the exhibitions of the district museums have also proceeded. Burglar and fire alarm systems are also in the process of being installed in all museums of folk art.

1. *Cyprus Museum, Lefkosia*: The Photographic Studio underwent renovation. A new store-room was also built and new shelves were installed. The entrance doors of the central building were adapted and new rails on staircases were installed in accordance with the Health and Safety Standards and Regulations. All the items stored in the museum were checked so as to establish their state of preservation, and a programme for their conservation and monitoring was prepared.

2. *Ethnological Museum, the House of Hadjigeorgakis Kornesios, Lefkosia*: The exhibition cases were repaired and new shelves were built in one of the store-rooms in the south part of the main building for storage of archaeological finds.

3. *Local Museum of Ancient Idalion, Dali*: The offices and store-rooms were fully equipped and the exhibition of the objects was completed. A metal fence was installed in front of the museum and the courtyard was landscaped.

4. *Larnaka District Museum*: The museum exhibition area was improved and a shelter was constructed for the storage of the sarcophagi in the Kition store-rooms. A check was run through the objects in the store-rooms and exhibitions and a programme for their conservation and monitoring was prepared, in the cases where this was necessary.

5. *Local Museum of Traditional Embroidery and Silversmithing, Pano Lefkara*: Large-scale restoration of the building was undertaken and a small exhibition area was formed in an adjacent building which has been declared an Ancient Monument.

6. *Museum of Folk Art, Kato Drys*: The building underwent restoration and the procedure for the installation of a burglar and fire alarm system was begun.

7. *Lemesos District Museum*: The entrance of the museum was improved and metal shelves were installed in the new store-room. In addition the exhibition cases are being reorganised.

8. *Local Museum of Kourion, Episkopi*: The exhibits were examined and a programme of conservation and monitoring was prepared. Conservation of objects was also undertaken.

9. *Medieval Museum of Cyprus, Lemesos Castle*: The exhibits were examined, the exhibition cases were restored where necessary and security was enhanced.

10. *District Museum, Pafos*: The building plan for the extension of the museum was completed and tenders were requested. The exhibits in the store-rooms were checked and a monitoring programme was prepared.

11. *Local Museum, Kouklia*: The restoration of the old school was completed and it was converted into a ticket office for the archaeological site and the museum. The roof of the mansion, as well as all the woodwork, was restored.

12. *Local Museum at Marion-Arsinoe, Polis Chrysochou*: New shelves were constructed for the storage of finds in the new semi-basement store-room.

13. *House of Archbishop Makarios III, Panagia*: Small-scale restoration work on the interior of the building was undertaken.

11. *Visitors to Museums and Ancient Monuments*

The total number of visitors to Ancient Monuments and Museums in 2007 was 1,198,242 showing a decrease of 6.27% in comparison to the total number of visitors during 2006.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES/MUSEUMS	VISITORS	
	2006	2007
1. Mosaics at Kato Pafos	272,403	259,332
2. Kourion Archaeological Site	272,403	240,399
3. "Tombs of the Kings", Kato Pafos	191,159	179,519
4. Cyprus Museum, Lefkosia	57,834	52,851
5. Kolossi Castle	80,868	48,647

12. *Library*

The Library continued its normal function. Its collections were enriched with 284 new monographs. The subscriptions to periodicals were renewed and co-operation with 75 institutions, organisations and universities continued with exchange programmes. The annual budget for the acquisition of new books amounts to 10.000. The Library was used by 328 persons.

The preparation of the Library Database is now in progress. Information is being entered by a new assistant who has been assigned to the Library by the Ministry of Education and Culture since July 2007.

13. *Staff and Staff Activities*

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

The Director of the Department of Antiquities Dr P. Flourentzos attended the opening of the exhibition "The perfumes of Aphrodite" at the Musei Capitolini, Rome, 12-14 March. He gave lectures at Charles

University in Prague and presented the university with a collection of Cypriot sherds for teaching purposes, 20-25 March. He also gave lectures at Catania University, Sicily, 17-21 April. He participated with a presentation in the international symposium in honour of Annie Caubet, 13-17 June, in Paris, as well as in a conference held in Stockholm on the excavations of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition, 27-29 September. He participated with a presentation in the International Meeting "Science and Cultural Heritage" in Palermo, 17-21 October and in the Panhellenic conference on the shelters of monuments, 29 November-2 December, in Rhodes.

The Curator of Antiquities Dr M. Hadjicosti represented the Department of Antiquities at the conference "Marks left by the Roman citizenship in the Mediterranean", organised by UNESCO in Valencia, Spain and in Rome in co-operation with the Municipality of Rome, 22-23 March and 24-27 March. She gave a lecture at the University of Cyprus titled "Ancient Idalion: Excavations of the Department of Antiquities and the investigations of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition", in May. She also represented the Department in the International conference titled "UNESCO World Heritage sites in Europe – A network of Cultural Dialogue and Cultural Tourism", which was organised by the National UNESCO Committee of Germany on the occasion of the German Presidency of the European Union, 13-14 June at Lübeck. She was also present at the inauguration of the exhibition "Gifts of the Gods: Images from Egyptian Temples", which was held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

The Curator of Antiquities Dr M. Solomidou-Ieronymidou participated in a meeting in Madrid for the preparation of a catalogue of monuments for the European Heritage Label, 25-26 January. She participated in a second meeting for the annual reporting on the Monuments of the World Heritage List, 19-20 February, as well as in the first and second meetings of the Committee for the Protection of the Cultural Heritage in case of armed conflict in Paris, 11 June and 17-19 December and the seventh meeting of the State parties of the Hague Convention (1954), in Paris, 20 December. She gave a paper in Istanbul on the restoration of the Monastery of Agios Nikolaos, Orounta, within the framework of the European-funded programme INTERREG IIIB-ARCHIMED, Egeria, on 3 July and participated in the second meeting of the Committee for the Protection of the Cultural Heritage in case of armed conflict, in Paris on 20 September.

The Senior Archaeological Officer Dr D. Pilides participated in the first meeting of the European funded programme “Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe”, in Reading, 24-25 January and gave a presentation at the seminar organized by the International Federation of Guides “Hands on tourist Guide Training and Train the Trainer Course”, at the Archaeology Research Unit, University of Cyprus, on 21 February. She was invited to participate with a paper titled “Evidence of Cult in Nicosia from the Cypro-Archaic to the Hellenistic period”, at the international conference “Religions on Cyprus. Historical Arguments and Political Problems” at the University of Erfurt, 11 October. She was also invited to give a lecture at Vrije University, Brussels, by the Belgian Association of Cypriot Studies, titled “Excavations on the Hill of Agios Georgios, Nicosia: New evidence for the history of Nicosia”, on 22 October.

The Archaeological Officer Dr E. Procopiou gave a paper titled “The cruciform inscribed type of church in Cyprus, 9th-12th century” at the Workshop organized by the Centre of Cypriot Studies, in March and participated in the 3rd Workshop of the Euromed Heritage programme “Byzantium, early Islam” with a presentation titled “The multi-domed basilicas of the middle Byzantine period in Cyprus. The church of Agioi Varnavas and Hilarion in Peristerona – Building a data system to record the Byzantine monuments of Cyprus”, in Thessaloniki in April.

The Archaeological Officer E. Raptou gave a lecture titled “Marion – A Classical Kingdom of Cyprus, through recent excavations” at the WSBA Archaeological Society, at Episkopi, 1 February. He also gave a paper titled “Culture grecque et tradition Orientale à Paphos” at the International Conference “Chypre et la côte du Levant au II^e et I^{er} millénaires”, which was organised in honour of Annie Caubet, in Paris, 14-16 June. He also participated in the Annual Workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities and CAARI with a paper titled “Palaepaphos: Recent Finds”, 23 June.

The Archaeological Officer G. Georgiou presented a paper titled “New tomb groups from Agia Paraskevi” in the Annual Workshop organised by the Department of Antiquities and CAARI, 23 June.

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 (NICOSIA) DISTRICT

*Lefkosia, the Venetian Walls**. – This year's work was limited to general maintenance and cleaning of vegetation as well as restoration of masonry on the interior of Famagusta Gate by spraying with limewater. (Cost: 2.544).

*Lefkosia, the Medieval Hall of Kastelliotissa**. – This year's work focused on security measures for pedestrians walking along the low parapet on the SW of the monument. The cement top was removed and the worn stones were replaced; the old cement grouting was also replaced with lime and a new stone top was constructed. A protective iron rail was added along its entire length. (Cost: 3.718).

Lefkosia, old Archbishopric. – The old Archbishopric which, according to its general features, seems to date to the 18th century, is in the square of the Archbishopric, north of the new building. Between the old and the new archbishopric, the Cathedral of Agios Ioannis Theologos was constructed and after the erection of the new building of the archbishopric, the ground floor of the old building was used to house the Museum of Folk Art. It is a two-storied building with an arched stoa and a large veranda on the first floor with a timber roof. A stone staircase in the stone-paved courtyard on the south side of the building leads to the upper floor and to the north of the cathedral. The building was suffering from the effects of humidity on the ground floor, as rainwater leaked inside from the roofless veranda. The work undertaken this year by the staff of the Department of Antiquities solved the problem and included the following: after the removal of the worn floor of the veranda, a special insulation was placed and a new floor of square-cut stones

was laid and grouted. A small part of the wooden balcony was also replaced. (Government contribution: 3.729,32; Church Committee: 3.729,31).

Agios Dometios, Church of Agios Dometios. – The restoration of the Church of Agios Dometios, which began last year, continued and was completed this year. The modern roof, made of tiles of Byzantine type, was removed and a special insulation of the vault was installed. The belfry was also restored by removing all the rusty metal parts, replacing the worn stones and grouting the masonry. (Government contribution: 7.613,19; Church Committee: 7.613,19).

Agia Eirini Kannaviou, Church of Agia Eirini. – This is a small timber-roofed church with a single aisle. This year the courtyard surrounding the church was paved with stone of the Troodos region and some conservation of the ruins to the west of the church was undertaken. (Government contribution: 5.660,77; Church Committee: 5.660,77).

Flasou, Church of Agios Georgios Lamproforos. – This is a small single-aisled barrel-vaulted cemetery church, possibly of the 16th century. Large-scale restoration was undertaken this year, in view of the plan to restore the entire building. The recent additions such as the roof with flat tiles of the Galata type, the modern floor and cement plastering of the exterior masonry were removed. Insulation was placed on the roof and Cypriot gypsum tiles of the same type as those of the original floor found below the later floor were installed. A new plaster of gypsum was applied on the interior masonry and new wooden doors were installed. The recent iron railings of the windows were removed and a wooden window was installed high on the western façade; finally, the small stone-built belfry on the western side was restored. (Government contribution: 12.758,96; Church Committee: 12.758,97).

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

century. The wall-paintings of the narthex were framed by an old hard plaster, which began to swell and at some points had become detached from the wall. The substratum was consolidated and reattached with injected materials and part of the plaster was replaced with a more suitable plaster frame. The wall-paintings were also partially cleaned by mechanical and chemical means. (Restoration of church – Government contribution: 1.542. Restoration of wall-paintings – Government contribution: 4.355).

Geri, Church of Panagia Chryseleousa. – The restoration of this church began and was completed last year. Towards the end of the year the construction of a paved courtyard was undertaken, which will be completed next year. (Government contribution: 3.815,18; Church Committee: 3.815,18).

Kakopetria, Church of Theotokos (Figs 4-5). – This is a small timber-roofed church located at the edge of the village on entry from the old Lefkosia-Troodos road and is dated to the 16th century. It is decorated with wall-paintings from 1620 A.D., executed with a donation by a certain Leontios and his wife. These were restored in 2001 and 2002 by a conservation team of the Department of Antiquities. This year restoration work was undertaken beginning with the high parapet of the church, parts of which have collapsed, particularly on the east side. The iron gate of the south entrance was also restored and a paved courtyard was constructed around the church with stone from the Troodos region. The masonry was grouted both inside and outside, two new wooden doors were constructed in accordance with the old ones and new underground electricity wiring was installed. The thick layer of cement plaster was removed from the exterior surface of the building and the masonry was grouted. The parts built of mudbrick were also restored and clay plaster with straw was applied. (Government contribution: 18.439,40; Church Committee: 18.439,41).

Kakopetria, Church of Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis. – This church is one of the most important painted churches of the Troodos region and is inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List. The wall-paintings are of considerable importance and

date to the 12th, 13th and 15th centuries. The apparent damage on the wall-paintings was restored by consolidating the substratum and filling in the gaps. Restoration work was carried out on the wall-paintings of the narthex, the *Holy Bema*, those on the column to the left of the main part of the church and those on the columns of the nave. Damage such as swelling and detached parts or gaps, as well as inadequate support around the perimeter, were restored by filling in the gaps, consolidating and re-attaching them to the substratum using injected materials; the old frame of the wall-painting of the Archangel Michail, which is enclosed by the wooden iconostasis, was also restored. (Restoration of church – Government contribution: 104. Restoration of wall-paintings – Government contribution: 13.705).

Kaliana, Church of Agioi Ioakeim and Anna (Figs 6-9). – This church is now of the saddle timber-roofed type but has undergone a large number of alterations in different periods. It can be dated to the 12th century and wall-paintings from two periods (12th and 15th centuries), are preserved. Parts of the wall-paintings on the north wall appeared to have gaps; they had detached from the substratum and were affected by rising damp. Parts of them on the upper part of the apse as well as on the sides were obscured or covered with plaster. The substratum of the paintings was consolidated using injected materials, the plaster was removed, the perimeter was reconstructed and the appropriate plaster was used for the wall surfaces.

The iconostasis was also in need of restoration as the gold leaf and colour were flaking, and cracks or gaps were apparent on the wood surface which was also smeared with smoke and other fatty substances. The icons were cleaned both mechanically and chemically; the gold leaf and colour were consolidated, gaps in the wood were filled in and the iconostasis was treated with insecticide. The painted emblems and other motifs decorating the keel of the roof were also restored, the colours were consolidated, mechanically and chemically cleaned and a protective veneer was applied. The stone altar is decorated with two figures in relief: a human and a lion. It had been plastered

with gypsum and painted with white and grey paint. The plaster was removed except on the anointed base and the vault. The relief figures were retained and cleaned, the stones were consolidated and grouted and the grey paint on the iron railing was replaced with a more appropriate colour. (Government contribution: 5.254,14; Church Committee: 5.254,14).

Kalo Chorio Klirou, Church of Agios Georgios. – The large-scale restoration work of this 17th-century church began in 2005 and was completed this year. A courtyard of local stone was constructed around the church as well as two corridors leading to the north and south. A low parapet wall with iron railings and two iron gates were also constructed. New electricity installation was provided and the upper part of the belfry, which had been struck by lightning, was restored. (Government contribution: 17.335,99; Church Committee: 17.336).

Kalopanagiotis, Church of Archangelos. – This church is a small single-aisled timber-roofed church to the west of Kalopanagiotis. The timber roof was restored in 2002 and 2005. This year, restoration work focused on the interior and exterior masonry of the church, and a paved courtyard with stone of the Troodos region was constructed around the church. (Government contribution: 4.602,65; Church Committee: 4.602,66).

Kalopanagiotis, Monastery of Agios Ioannis Lampadistis. – The *catholicon* of the monastery is one of the most important painted churches of the Troodos region and for this reason it was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

It is decorated with remarkable wall-paintings of the 13th and 15th centuries and also has some fragments from the 11th century. A five-year programme was initiated this year by the Department of Antiquities, in cooperation with the Bishopric of Morfou and the Courtauld Institute, London, for the restoration of these wall-paintings. This year, parts of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Irakleidios were restored. (Restoration of church – Government contri-

bution: 4.083. Restoration of wall-paintings – Government contribution: 3.000).

Kampia, Church of Agios Georgios. – Restoration of this single-aisled church began in 2005. This year's work included the restoration of the exterior wall masonry and the construction of a paved courtyard of local stone, as well as a paved corridor leading to the north entrance. All recent plastering was removed, the masonry was grouted and new plastering was applied on the west pediment which was made of mudbrick. The stone iconostasis, which was added at a later stage on the NW side of the church, was deconstructed and rebuilt. (Government contribution: 11.050,25; Church Committee: 11.050,26).

Kato Deftera, Church of Panagia Chrysospilotissa (Figs 10-11). – This church is carved in a steep rock on the left bank of the Pedieos River. It is not known when the cave was actually carved into the rock but it is possible that there may have been a hermitage there. It consists of three rock-cut chambers which communicate by means of channels, also cut in the rock. Fragments of wall-paintings, which date to the 14th or 15th centuries, have been preserved on the *Holy Bema*. Access to the entrance of the church, which is very high up on the rock, is via a recently constructed stone staircase on the exterior side. The staircase was rebuilt so as to be aesthetically in accordance with the building and a shelter was placed on top. The work was undertaken by a private contractor through tenders requested by the Department of Antiquities and the Department of Public Works. (Government contribution: 155.384).

Korakou, Church of Panagia Eleousa (Figs 12-13). – Restoration of this church began last year and continued this year with an aim to restore the entire building. The exterior masonry was grouted and consolidation of the building followed in an effort to eliminate the serious static problems that surfaced on the west part of the church and particularly the detachment of the women's quarter (a more recent addition) from the north wall. The problem became apparent during

restoration; and a geotechnical study was therefore undertaken by the Geological Services and a civil engineer of the private sector was contracted to carry out a survey, a process which caused a long delay. Work was resumed in the last three months of the year and included the reinforcement of the stone buttress of the north wall, the construction of a second buttress to support the same wall and the installation of metal clamps connecting the north to the south wall. Work will continue next year. (Government contribution: 14.337,49; Church Committee: 14.337,49).

Lazania, Church of Agios Georgios. – This is a single-aisled, timber-roofed church of the 18th century. It was restored in 2000. The doors were covered with flaking brown lacquer paint, while the wood was ageing as a result of long exposure to the elements. The paint was removed and the wood treated with insecticide and preservatives. A protective coating was applied to the metal parts of the doors –the handles and locks– after having cleaned them of rust. The wooden panels, lintels and door frames as well as the window of the eastern side were treated with insecticide and reinforced with wood preservative. (Government contribution: 840,11; Church Committee: 840,11).

Linou, Church of Agia Marina. – Restoration work at this small single-aisled, timber-roofed church, which began last year, was completed. The church is dated to the 18th century, although there are more recent additions. The interior and exterior masonry was restored; the modern floor was removed and replaced by ceramic tiles similar to the original. Two wooden doors were constructed and installed, again the same as the original ones, and a simple wooden belfry was constructed on the east side in front of the *Holy Bema*. (Government contribution: 13.042,67; Church Committee: 13.042,67).

Moutoullas, Church of Panagia (Figs 14-17). – This is also one of the most important timber-roofed painted churches of the Troodos region, inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List. It is decorated with wall-paintings of the end of the 13th and the 16th centuries. The wall-paintings on either side

of the west entrance depicting the Merciful Virgin (Panagia Eleousa), St. Paul, “Christ’s coming of age” and in the nave the Saints Athanasia and Marina, were restored as well as those on the west wall of the narthex (depicting St. George and Christ Enthroned). The substratum of the paintings was decaying and there were gaps and detachment in some places. The colours and substratum were therefore consolidated and the paintings were re-affixed to the wall using injected materials. The old plastering was removed and the perimeter was reconstructed; the gaps were filled in and appropriate plastering was applied. The paintings were cleaned both by mechanical and chemical means. (Government contribution: 6.490).

Nikitari, Church of Panagia tis Asinou. – This is one of the most important painted churches of the Troodos region, inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List. It is decorated with remarkable wall-paintings of the 12th and 14th centuries. Small scattered damage was visible at the edges. The substratum was consolidated and the gaps were filled in. (Government contribution: 646).

Palaichori, Church of Panagia Chrysopantanassa. – The surrounding area of this three-aisled, timber-roofed church of the 16th century was cleaned by a private contractor, under the supervision of the Department of Antiquities. The courtyard was paved with local stone and sanitary installations were built on the east side of the church.

Pedoulas, Church of Archangelos (Figs 18-21). – This is one of the most important timber-roofed painted churches of the Troodos region, also inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Restoration of the wooden iconostasis with painted motifs was carried out. The wall-paintings were in need of restoration as they were detached in certain places; there were gaps in the substratum, the old supporting plaster was deteriorating and completion of the colours was not aesthetically pleasing. The wall-paintings of Archangel Michael and St. George were detached at some points and the substratum was becoming affected due to rising damp. The colours were consolidated and the substratum was

fixed with injected materials. The old hard plaster was removed, the gaps were filled in and a new appropriate plaster was applied. The paintings were also chemically and mechanically cleaned. Restoration was also carried out on the wall-paintings of the south and north walls, the nave and the narthex. (Restoration of church – Government contribution: 162. Restoration of wall-paintings – Government contribution: 17.631).

Peristerona, Church of Agioi Varnavas and Hilarion (Figs 22-23). – This year the episcopal throne, which was covered with bronze plating, green and brown lacquer paint and velour affixed with pins, was restored. Parts of its wooden structure were lost. The velour was removed and the throne was cleaned both mechanically and chemically, thus removing all later additions. The missing parts were completed and vegetable vanish was applied to protect the painted parts. The remaining wood-carved elements were polished. (Government contribution: 593,67; Church Committee: 593,67).

Platanistasa, Church of Archangelos Michail. – This is a large three-aisled timber-roofed church of the 18th century, which substituted an older one. This year restoration of the exterior masonry of the church was undertaken. All the later plastering was removed and the masonry was grouted. A new wooden door was constructed and installed in the west entrance. (Government contribution: 579,64; Church Committee: 579,65).

LARNAKA DISTRICT

Larnaka, Kepir Mosque (Fig. 24). – Restoration of this mosque, which was damaged by the 1996 earthquake, continued this year. The minaret was restored by replacing the worn stones, tying and grouting of the upper part. It is estimated that this work will be completed next year. (Government contribution: 26.415,18; Committee for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot properties: 26.375,99).

Agioi Vavatsinias, Church of Agioi Anargyroi. – This church, situated on a hill in the centre of the village, is a three-aisled church dating to 1871 with a saddle-roof and tiles of the Galata type. In 2004 the wooden roof was completely restored. This year the exterior masonry was also restored by removing all the modern cement plaster, cleaning the masonry and grouting. It is hoped that restoration will be completed next year. (Government contribution: 8.196,61; Church Committee: 8.196,62).

Kellia, Church of Agios Antonios (Figs 25-26). – Important wall-paintings of the 9th-13th centuries are preserved in this cruciform church. The restoration of the wall-paintings continued with those to the left of the altar and those on the south wall and north apse next to the iconostasis in the nave. The wall-paintings were detached at some points and there were gaps as well as insufficient support around their perimeter. The substratum was consolidated with injected materials, the old supporting plaster was replaced and the gaps were filled in. The wall plaster was replaced with a more suitable one. A ruined building to the west of the church was also restored this year after it was documented in detail. The western part of the stone-built parapet wall surrounding the church, which was in a ruinous state, was restored. (Restoration of church – Government contribution: 13.884,20; Church Committee: 13.884,20. Restoration of wall-paintings – Government contribution: 9.085).

Pano Lefkara, Church of Timios Stavros. – The Church of Timios Stavros is of Franco-Byzantine date with more recent additions. Wall-paintings of the 14th century are preserved in the eastern part of the church, which is the oldest. Some coloured plaster was missing on the first column to the right in the nave. A fire caused by candles had damaged the lower part of the column and there was a danger of detachment and loss of this part. Traces of burning and soot were also visible on the upper part. The substratum was consolidated and affixed, and mechanical and chemical cleaning was undertaken; the gaps were filled in and an appropriate plaster was applied. (Church Committee: 458,78).

Psematismenos, Church of Agia Marina. – The Church of Agia Marina is located in the centre of the village. Wall-paintings of the 16th century have been preserved, which were however covered in their largest part with gypsum plaster. The colours were flaking and some pulverisation was observed while certain parts were detached and swollen as a result of the rising damp and water leakage through cracks in the walls. The gaps in the substratum were filled in and the paintings were re-affixed once it was stabilised, using injections and bandages. The gypsum plaster covering the wall-paintings was removed, the colours were consolidated and an appropriate plaster was applied. Mechanical and chemical cleaning was also carried out.

Troulloi, Church of Agios Neofytos (Figs 27-32). – The Church of Agios Neofytos is located in the so-called “buffer zone” about 4km. east of the inhabited part of the village. It is a small single-aisled vaulted chapel, built of stone, which dates to the Ottoman period. The roof was completely destroyed at one point and the villagers replaced it with a temporary one made of a wooden frame and tiles of French type. The south and west walls were probably destroyed and then rebuilt. The interior of the church seems to have been decorated with wall-paintings of the 17th /18th century, only parts of which are preserved on the north wall and the apse of the *Holy Bema*. It must have been abandoned for a long period of time as a result of its location in the “buffer zone”. The church was declared a Monument of Schedule B in 1992. In 2006 the Department of Antiquities, in cooperation with UNDP Cyprus, began an extensive restoration programme. The recent temporary roof was removed, the walls were restored by replacing worn stones and a new vaulted roof in accordance with the original one was constructed and insulated. The exterior masonry was grouted and a new floor of gypsum marble was installed as well as a wooden door and two gypsum windows, thus restoring the appearance of the church to its original form. Finally the wall-paintings were stabilised, reinforced and reaffixed to the walls using injected materials. The colours were conso-

lidated, the salts were removed by means of bandages and additional cleaning was carried out with mechanical means. Work will be continued and completed next year.

The wall-paintings, mainly preserved on the wall, were partly missing in the area of the *Holy Bema* and on the right side of the west wall where segments of the scenes or faces were lost. Their edges were also becoming detached while other problems included cracks, pulverisation, colour loss, graffiti and salts. A bandage was affixed to the upper part to protect the wall-paintings until the roof was completed. The substratum was stabilised and reaffixed to the wall using injections, the colours were consolidated and an appropriate plaster was applied to the wall. The wall-paintings were also mechanically and chemically cleaned. (Restoration of church – Government contribution: 8.808,19; UNDP: 26.424,56. Restoration of wall-paintings – Government contribution: 3.301,64; UNDP: 9.904,93).

Vavatsinia, Church of Panagia (Figs 33-34). – This is a small single-aisled timber-roofed church of the 18th century. This year, the wood-carved gilt iconostasis which was losing much of its surface and colour and was covered with soot, was restored. Insects had also caused damage to the wooden parts. The gilt and coloured parts were consolidated and both mechanical and chemical cleaning was undertaken on the front. The wooden parts were completed on the rear side using wood paste and wood. It was treated with insecticide and injected with preservative on the back while the front was protected with vegetable varnish. (Government contribution: 1.993,42; Church Committee: 1.993,42).

Vavla, Monastery of Agios Minas. – Small-scale restoration work was undertaken of the masonry in the NW corner of the monastic cells of the monastery, where the foundations were reinforced last year by a private contractor, after a serious static problem was identified. This year's work included tying and grouting of the masonry. (Government contribution: 2.972,08; Church Committee: 2.972,08).

LEMESOS (LIMASSOL) DISTRICT

Agios Dimitrios, Church of Agios Dimitrios. – Restoration of this church began last year and was completed this year. In the interior of the church, new plaster was applied to the walls and the modern floor was replaced with ceramic tiles in accordance with the original one. New wooden doors and windows were constructed in the north and west entrances and an iron rail was also installed on the latter (for safety reasons). The upper part of the belfry, which was a later addition of concrete, was reconstructed of stone so as to be in harmony with the rest of the stone structure. (Government contribution: 13.517,93; Church Committee: 13.517,94).

Agios Ioannis Agrou, Church of Archangelos Michail. – This church is in the centre of the village and was the parish church of the village before the new church was built on its eastern side. It is, in its present form, a large three-aisled timber-roofed church. The aisles of the church are separated by two arches. Initially it must have been single-aisled and traces of this phase may be observed on the exterior of the west wall. The reconstruction of the new church to the east of the village caused the accumulation of large piles of earth on the east side reaching up to the triangular eave of the roof. When the church was enlarged and converted into a three-aisled church, a wide entrance was opened on the west while two more entrances were opened on the south and north sides. This year's work included grouting of the exterior masonry and the removal of the recent plastering on the interior, revealing the original plaster which was retained. The cement floor was removed and the original floor of the first architectural phase of the church was revealed. In this deposit, particularly on the west side, fragments of wall-paintings were found, which prove that the initial phase of the church was painted, possibly in the 16th century. The second phase, which is the existing one, may be dated to the 18th century. Following the investigation of the floor a new floor of ceramic tiles was installed at the level defined by the present wood-carved iconostasis. The increasing

humidity in the *Holy Bema*, caused by the earth deposits on the east side, was dealt with after a special study, which necessitated the removal of the earth deposits and the construction of a bridge for access to the church by the inhabitants of the village. (Government contribution: 19.809,92; Church Committee: 19.809,92).

Dierona, Church of Archangelos Michail (Figs 35-38). – This church is located about 500m. to the NE of the village and was built within the cemetery. It is evidently the cemetery church of the village, even though its size indicates that it may have originally been the village church, particularly since people used to be buried around the village churches. It is a vaulted church of large dimensions built during the 18th century. For reasons attributed to the substratum of the area as well as earthquakes, the north side of the church was beginning to incline and was in danger of collapse, while the west wall and the *Holy Bema* faced serious static problems. Restoration work was initiated this year with the removal of the rubble from the collapse of the roof, and the conch in the *Holy Bema* was supported both externally and internally. For the remainder of the restoration programme a study by specialist architects and engineers was undertaken. (Government contribution: 4.956,56; Church Committee: 4.956,56).

Episkopi, Church (Mosque) of Agios Georgios. – The restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, which was converted into a mosque during the Ottoman period and used as such until 1974, was completed. The *hamam* on the south side was restored. In the interior, a new floor of Cyprus gypsum marble was installed while the conch of the *Holy Bema* found during the 2006 investigation was preserved. The minaret in the NW corner was also restored to a large extent. The monument is now open to visitors and an effort was made to render the historical phases of the building visible, as it is one of the most important diachronic and bi-communal monuments of the District of Lemesos. (Restoration of church – Government contribution: 11.482,64; Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot properties:

11.482,65. Restoration of wall-paintings – Government contribution: 913,62; Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot properties: 913,62).

Foinikaria, Church of Panagia (Figs 39-40). – This church is located in the centre of the village. It is a single-aisled vaulted church dating to the 18th century. A beautifully carved wooden iconostasis of the same period has been preserved, which was cleaned this year. The icons decorating it were also restored. (Government contribution: 8.021,12; Church Committee: 8.021,13).

Kaminaria, Church of Agios Georgios. – This is the village church, a three-aisled timber-roofed building with a protruding semi-circular apse on the interior and a three-sided apse on the exterior. The open narthex was at some point incorporated into the building and today there is a modern shelter on the west. The church dates to the 18th century. In the interior the middle aisle is covered with a light concave wooden roof, in the centre of which there is a representation of Christ, of recent date. This year, restoration of the wooden roof was undertaken by the Department of Antiquities. The old tiles of French type were replaced with similar ones following the completion of the restoration of the wooden roof and installation of insulation. (Government contribution: 13.124,13; Church Committee: 13.124,13).

Kellaki, Church of Archangelos Michail (Figs 41-42). – This church is located about 2km. south of the village, in a hilly forested area with a view onto the town of Lemesos. It is a single-aisled vaulted church, which may have had a secondary roof with hooked tiles. Today the arch is collapsed and only the walls, preserved to a height of 2-3m., have been preserved. A protective shelter will be constructed as not enough evidence was preserved for a reconstruction. This year investigation was carried out in the floor of the church. The roughly constructed iconostasis in the centre of the church was removed revealing the ceramic tiles of the floor which were carelessly installed. The original level of the floor was identified and this year restoration of the surrounding area of the church, which had suffered various

interventions, was undertaken. The shelter will be constructed in 2008. (Government contribution: 453,33; Church Committee: 453,34).

Kissousa, Church of Agioi Sergios and Vachos (Figs 43-46). – This church is located on the west outcrop of the small village of Kissousa, a village in a forested river valley, and is a small vaulted building with a tiled saddle-roof. It is covered with earth on its north, east and west sides and the small window of the conch of the *Holy Bema* is well below ground level as well as the level of the small staircase on the east side. Restoration work began this year. The church seems to have had two architectural phases; on the north wall fragments of wall-paintings have been preserved. Originally it was roofed with tiles of French type which, when removed, revealed traces of tiles of Byzantine type. The recent tiles were thus replaced with tiles of Byzantine type. The rough shelter on the south side was removed and the exterior masonry was grouted. The later plastering was also removed from the interior and the masonry was grouted. The floor was removed and the original floor was found at a depth of 40cm., made of plaster (a later floor of large stones was also found). On the western side of the exterior, the earth was removed revealing the conch of the *Holy Bema*; its window was re-opened. The area around the church will be investigated in the future and the earth deposits surrounding the church will probably be removed. The recent iron belfry was also replaced by a new wooden one and a new electrical supply was installed underground. (Government contribution: 13.515,76; Church Committee: 13.515,76).

Kouka, Church of Timios Stavros. – Restoration of the surrounding area of the Church of Timios Stavros continued. Sanitary installations were constructed on the west of the church and a supporting wall was constructed on the west and north sides. (Government contribution: 15.172,72; Church Committee: 15.172,72).

Omodos, Church of Agios Filippos. – The only preserved remains of the Church of Agios Filippos are in the locality *Pente*

Litharia, about 3km. west of the village. Due to serious problems attributed to the substratum of the remains, large-scale reinforcement work was undertaken in 2006 and was completed in 2007. After the completion of this work, which was indispensable for the static strength of the monument, restoration of the remains was initiated. The arch, which was already cracked, was restored. Most of the problems were identified in the central part of the arch and the walls in the south and north sides which were already beginning to incline. They were supported internally, while the arch was removed to the height of the entrance and its reconstruction was undertaken. Restoration is expected to be completed in 2008. (Government contribution: 9.297,55; Church Committee: 9.297,55).

AMMOCHOSTOS (FAMAGUSTA) DISTRICT

Agia Napa, Monastery and Aqueduct. – Within the framework of the European programme INTERREG III A Greece – Cyprus, in which the Municipalities of Agia Napa and Rethymnon, Crete, were partners and the Department of Antiquities was acting as the local supervising and implementing agency, large-scale restoration of the medieval aqueduct of Agia Napa, parts of which have been preserved within the monastery itself, was undertaken. The aqueduct passes through the so-called “Residence” and terminates within the monastery, in a large basin, from where it passes, via a pipe under the courtyard in the south annex of the monastery, into a large cistern under a very tall mulberry tree, the oldest preserved in Cyprus. Another pipe led from the aqueduct to a vaulted fountain in the centre of the monastery. Restoration work of the aqueduct began in the parts of the monument which are within the monastery, so the fountain was restored first. All the old cement grouting was replaced, as were all the worn stones with new ones that were worked *in situ*. All the parts of the monument on the outskirts of the monastery to the north were then restored; the cement plaster of the old channel was removed, the eroded stones of the walls were restored,

supports were installed where necessary and the masonry was completed and grouted. Most of the restoration work was carried out in the well-preserved parts of the aqueduct to the NE of the monastery. The channel was cleaned from wild vegetation and fill and the masonry was cleaned and grouted. The stone covers of the channel were replaced and excavation was carried out in various parts along the aqueduct to reveal the channel. A path was constructed along the south side of the aqueduct, made of beaten earth and some stones and lined at the edges with local stone. Restoration work was completed by the end of February 2008, which also marked the end of the programme. (Cost: 73.437,01).

Avgorou, Church of Agia Marina. – Restoration work of the small vaulted cemetery Church of Agia Marina, where wall-paintings of the 12th century have been preserved, began last year. This year's work focused on the last phase of restoration of the wall-paintings, which were to a large extent covered with gypsum plaster. These were flaking and the colour surface was unstable; partial detachment and some swelling were evidently caused by the rising damp as well as water leakage from cracks in the wall and the gaps in the decaying substratum. The work consisted of the restoration of the substratum, reattachment to the wall with injected materials and bandaging, and removal of the gypsum plaster; the colours were consolidated, the gaps of the substratum were filled in and an appropriate plaster was applied. They were also cleaned by both mechanical and chemical means. (Government contribution: 3.478,22; Church Committee: 3.478,22).

Paralimni, Church of Agios Georgios. – This church is in the main square of the village and to the south of the new Church of Agios Georgios. The wall-painting of Saint George, which was restored last year together with the rest, was deteriorating at its lowest edge due to rising damp. The coloured surface was consolidated and the plaster was completed. (Government contribution: 321,43; Church Committee: 321,43).

PAFOS DISTRICT

Pafos, Church (Mosque) of Agia Sofia. – Restoration of the Church of Agia Sofia, which was converted into a mosque during Ottoman rule, continued this year. Restoration of the exterior masonry on the north, south and west sides was undertaken. (Government contribution: 10.193,05; Church Committee: 10.193,05).

Empa (Petridia), Church of Agios Georgios (Figs 47-52). – This church is in the locality *Petridia*, about 1km. to the SE of the village of Empa. It is one of the most interesting Byzantine monuments of the District of Pafos and portrays a number of architectural idiosyncrasies. The *Holy Bema* in the east is an ancient tomb possibly of Hellenistic or Roman date in which niches may still be observed on three sides. It may have been cut in the rock substratum to the east of the village. After its conversion into a Christian church it is evident from the spherical triangles that a dome was constructed, which was then replaced with a flat roof. This roof was then replaced in the 1960s by another flat roof of reinforced concrete.

The ancient tomb, used as a *Holy Bema*, was later extended towards the west with the addition of a church of the cross-inscribed type with a vault, only the upper part of which has been preserved. This area was also covered in recent years with a flat roof of reinforced concrete. The second phase of the church may be dated to the Byzantine period. During a third phase in the Venetian period, the church was extended to the west with the addition of a new arch of well hewn stones.

All these interventions altered the original form of the church considerably. Restoration aimed at preserving all phases of the monument and began with the grouting of the exterior masonry. The flat roof of reinforced concrete was replaced with a new wooden flat roof. In the interior the masonry was cleaned and grouted. Work will continue in 2008 until its final completion. (Government contribution: 17.169,98; Church Committee: 17.169,98).

Geroskipou, Church of Agia Paraskevi. – Taking the opportunity of work being carried out in the environs of the church for the landscaping of the village square, some restoration was undertaken consisting of grouting the lower part of the north wall and the conch of the *Holy Bema*. (Government contribution: 74,24; Church Committee: 74,24).

Kato Akourdalia, Church of Agia Marina (Figs 53-56). – This small cemetery church, about 500m. to the south of the village, is a vaulted church but as the vault has collapsed, only the lower part of the walls is preserved. The ruins suffered much damage due to long periods of neglect. In the SE corner of the church a big tree had grown within the masonry that caused the wall to collapse. In addition the floor was covered with cement and the surrounding wall of the church was filled in to a height of about 1m.

Restoration work included the reinforcement of the exterior masonry, the restoration of the south wall which had collapsed and the removal of the fill in the surrounding area of the ruins, thus revealing the foundation levels. In the interior the cement floor and the later plastering of the walls were removed. A special study was undertaken with regard to the sheltering of the ruins as well as to the possibility for restoration to its original form. A rough shelter was constructed for its short-term protection until the above study is completed and implemented. (Government contribution: 7.991,83; Church Committee: 7.991,83).

Panagia, Monastery of Chrysorrogiatissa (Figs 57-60). – The restoration of the women's quarter, which began in 2006, was continued and completed. In addition the wall-paintings on the south and west entrance of the *Catholicon* were also restored. (Government contribution: 4.391,13; Church Committee: 4.391,13).

Pelathousa, Church (Mosque) of Agia Aikaterini. – Restoration of the Church of Agia Aikaterini, which was converted into a mosque during Ottoman rule, began in 2006 and was completed in 2007. The minaret was restored and the exterior masonry of the narthex and the room on the north

side was completed. Inside, all the gypsum plaster was removed and the masonry was grouted. The original plaster was restored. In the main part of the church and the north room the later floor of reinforced concrete was removed and a floor of Cypriot gypsum marble tiles was installed.

After the extension of the church to the west a large, almost square narthex with three entrances was formed; the western entrance was of monumental dimensions, whereas the other two on the north and south walls were smaller. The west and south entrances had been blocked during the Ottoman period while the north was seriously altered. On the north and south walls, above the two entrances and to the right and left of these, there are four small rectangular windows, two on either side (also blocked).

All the openings of the narthex were restored to their original form. After the removal of the later cement floor, an older floor of plaster was found, which was preserved. In the nave of the church one of the two blind arches on the south wall, where there are serious indications that there were wall-paintings, was investigated. However, this was not restored to its original form so as to preserve all the architectural phases of this part of the church.

After completion of the restoration, the monument is now open to the public. (Government contribution: 32.280,39; Service for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot properties: 32.280,39).

Polis Chrysochou, Church of Agios Nikolaos (Figs 61-62). – This small single-aisled vaulted church in the centre of the village was restored this year by a private contractor, on the instructions of the local Church Committee. The Department of Antiquities planned and supervised all restoration work. The exterior masonry was grouted and the north wall, which was covered with a cement plaster, was restored. The new tiles of the roof were removed and the original plaster was restored. In the same way, the new plaster on the interior was also removed and the masonry was grouted. The original floor, found after removal of the later one and

made of Cypriot gypsum marble tiles, was in a good state of preservation. The surrounding area of the monument was also landscaped. (Government contribution: 19.200).

Tala, Hermitage of Agios Neofytos. – Over the last few years large cracks began to appear on the rocks around the Hermitage of Agios Neofytos. This year, taking the opportunity of work being done for landscaping the area between the hermitage and the north entrance of the monastery, the rocks to the right of the hermitage and above the underground source of holy water were supported and reinforced. (Government contribution: 15.000).

B. MONUMENTS OF TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE

LEFKOSIA DISTRICT

Lefkosia, old Poor House. – During this second phase, the floors of this building were completed with the instalment of the old decorative tiles. The roof was reconstructed with traditional materials and the ceilings of wooden planks on the interior. The roof along the veranda on the façade of the building was also reconstructed. The interior and exterior walls were plastered. Windows and doors were also reinstalled as well as water and electricity supply. New lavatories and a kitchen were constructed and the courtyard is being landscaped.

Lefkosia, building in the courtyard of the Church of Agios Kassianos. – This year the restoration of the building finished with the completion of the upper part of the walls with mudbrick and the roof was reconstructed with traditional materials. The cornice of the roof was lined with gypsum marble. Internally, the foundations were reinforced with iron frames. The floor was restored to its original level after allowing the substratum to dry out by using a layer of gravel and reinforced concrete above it; the marble gypsum tiles were then installed. New lintels and frames of gypsum marble were installed in the interior of windows and both doors and windows were restored, painted and put back in their original position. (Government contribution: 10.000).

Lefkosia, Silikhtar aqueduct near the Famagusta Gate. – Restoration work continued this year with the restoration of the arches and the channel. (Government contribution: 5.004).

Agios Ioannis Malountas, House of S. Perdikis on plots 65 and 54. – The roof was leaking and was restored by removing the tiles and installing insulation material. The tiles were then put back into place. (Government contribution: 2.484).

Alithinou, House on plot 1014. – Restoration work on this house, which will be used for the Community Council offices and as a medical centre, consisted this year of general cleaning of the area and the walls from existing worn plaster. An interior door on the upper storey which was blocked at some point was reopened. The wall masonry was then completed, restored and grouted and new wooden lintels were installed both internally and externally. The roof on the upper storey was reconstructed of wooden beams, reeds, insulation material and old tiles of Byzantine type. New walls of plaster-board for internal divisions of the sanitary installation were made and dressed with ceramic tiles, while exterior walls were plastered. The ceiling of the ground floor had collapsed and was reconstructed using wooden beams, reeds, insulation material and reinforced concrete. Provisions were made for electrical installations and the interior walls were plastered. The floors in the lavatories were also covered with ceramic tiles while the rest of the upper floor was furnished with a wooden floor. A floor was laid on the ground storey consisting of earth, pebbles, insulation material and cement. Wooden lintels were placed in windows and wooden frames were replaced on the upper storey with new ones similar to the original ones, with double opening shutters and double-glazing panes, between which iron grilles were installed. (Government contribution: 6.038).

Evrychou, the Railway Station (Figs 63-68). – This year the wooden floors in the ground-storey rooms were installed. The internal wooden staircase was also constructed and installed as it appears in an old photograph of the beginning of the 20th century. The lighting was also purchased and installed. (Government contribution: 5.396).

Fikardou, House of Achilleas Dimitri. – The old mud plaster on the western exterior wall was replaced with plaster of the same composition. On the roof, the loose tiles were put back in place and fixed while broken ones were changed. The exterior doors and windows were treated with wood preservative. (Government contribution: 568).

Fikardou, House of Katsinioros. – The exterior doors and windows were treated with wood preservative.

Galata, House of Louise Christodoulou on plot 461. – Restoration work on this two-storied traditional house with the characteristic long and narrow balcony on the façade began this year. Initially the roof, the floors and the old plastering as well as the windows and doors were removed. All the well-preserved wooden parts were kept so as to be put back into position later. The walls were repaired and supported with regard to the masonry or mudbrick parts, wooden frames and lintels. All worn parts were replaced with new ones and the roof was reconstructed with traditional materials (various types of wooden beams, reeds etc.), insulation material and old roof tiles. (Government contribution: 5.000).

Kakopetria, House of Agathi Evdokemou on plot 853 (Figs 69-70). – Restoration began of this small building, which consists of one room on the ground storey with a roughly constructed roof of tin sheets and tiles. The upper storey was demolished years ago but the available evidence indicates that it originally had one room and a covered *iliakos*. The fill and the rough roof were removed. The construction of the upper storey began using mud bricks. The ceiling was made of wooden beams, planks, reeds and hooked tiles. On the ground floor the toilet was constructed and the wooden structures were treated. The electricity supply was installed. (Government contribution: 3.000).

Kakopetria, old wine press on plot 217 (Figs 71-74). – Restoration of the traditional two-storied building which houses a wine press on the ground storey aimed at the creation of a small museum on the subject of wine production. The exterior stone staircase was restored to its original state by removing later interventions. The recently constructed balcony was

demolished and reconstructed according to the dimensions of the original one. The openings at the back of the upper storey were restored and wooden windows and panes were installed. The sanitary installations and the later floor were removed and a new floor was constructed. The old hearth/fireplace in the long room of the upper storey was restored. On the ground storey, in the corresponding room, the guest toilets were furnished with a ramp for handicapped visitors. A similar ramp of light reversible materials was constructed leading from the large room to the mill. The exterior wall at the back of the building was plastered with mud. The masonry was grouted where necessary. The woodwork was treated, the walls were painted on the interior of the upper storey and new electricity and plumbing systems were installed.

Kakopetria, House of Chr. Chrysanthou on plot 567 (Figs 75-76). – Restoration and conservation of this traditional building began this year. Initially, cleaning of the worksite was carried out with the removal of dirt and rubbish. The floors of the ground storey, of the upper storey and of the roof were then removed. The laying of a new floor on the ground storey began using tiles of reinforced concrete, while the floor of the upper storey was rebuilt with rafters, *sidatzia* (small pieces of wood or branches) or reeds (depending on the available space), twigs and leaves from bushes native to the area and insulating material. The upper-storey room that had been torn down many years ago was rebuilt with bricks of mud and straw. The roof of the upper-storey rooms was rebuilt using traditional materials (beams, planks and a wooden framework), insulating material and the old tiles. The later roof of the *iliakos* (made of wooden poles and corrugated sheets of metal) was replaced with another according to other prototypes in the village. The door on the south side that opens onto a balcony and that had been turned into a window at a later phase was restored to its original dimensions. The balcony that had been torn down at a later phase was rebuilt with a floor of planks mounted on horizontal beams. The roof of the balcony was also rebuilt according to traditional prototypes.

Kakopetria, House on plot 481. – Restoration of this building, which will be converted into a hotel, continued this year. This second phase of restoration included the restoration or replacement of the windows and doors. All the worn parts were reconstructed in accordance with the original ones. Toilets were constructed and the electrical and plumbing installations were completed. The traditional fireplace in the smaller room on the upper storey was restored and a fireplace was built in each room. The walls were painted white and the wooden parts were treated with preservatives. On the exterior the stone-constructed base of the old staircase was restored and the wooden steps as well as the wooden balcony were reconstructed. On the east side a second metal staircase was installed and the stone enclosure wall on the north side was restored and grouted. The paving of the courtyard was also begun.

Kakopetria, House on plot 463. – During this second phase of restoration new toilets were constructed on the ground storey and the existing electrical and plumbing installations were restored. The same was done with regard to the sewage system. The plastering of gypsum and mud was restored and completed. New doors and windows were installed and the old fireplace was restored. New fireplaces were constructed in the rest of the rooms. The woodwork was treated with special preservative. On the exterior, the old oven was restored and the courtyard paving is being restored or completed where necessary. The building will be used as part of a hotel.

Kakopetria, House on plot 468 (Figs 77-78). – Restoration work continued on this building which will also be used as a hotel. The electrical and plumbing installations were restored and the wooden parts were treated with preservative. The old fireplace was repaired and a new one was built in the second room; the rooms were also painted. The wooden railing of the balcony was restored and a new wooden staircase and the courtyard paving were completed where necessary.

Kaliana, the old Inn. – This year, restoration included the replacement of the worn ceramic tiles on the floor of the *iliakos*; the wooden exterior parts were restored and plastering was completed where necessary. A broken wooden beam on the ceiling of the *iliakos* was replaced and the back yard was cleaned of wild vegetation. (Government contribution: 4.374).

Kalopanagiotis, House of Lavrentios (Figs 79-82). – During the second phase of restoration the wall masonry on the ground storey was completed with local stone and pebbles in accordance with the original masonry. The roof was reconstructed in the visitors' area and the cafeteria with wooden beams and reeds. The exterior masonry of the upper storey was completed and the plastering of the interior walls was undertaken as well as the plastering of the exterior walls. The roof of the upper storey was made of planks, insulation material and old ceramic hooked tiles. The wooden balconies on the upper floor were also reconstructed according to old photographs of original prototypes of the same period. The floors of gypsum marble and ceramic tiles were laid and the wooden doors and windows were also reconstructed according to the original ones. The walls of the sanitation areas were dressed with ceramic tiles.

Kalopanagiotis, House of Elli Vasileiadou (Figs 83-84). – The exterior façade of the monument was restored by removing the recent plastering of cement and the application of gypsum plaster on the side walls, in the way that it used to be. The worn plaster of the façade was also replaced in the same way and the doors and windows were restored and painted. The cornice of the roof was also restored.

Kalopanagiotis, House on plot 717 (Figs 85-86). – Restoration of this monument which began last year, continued with work on the ground floor. In the room with the pithos storage jars, a cement floor of about 10cm. was constructed, on top of which a layer of earth will be laid. A concrete wall was also constructed for the protection of the masonry. The ground storey was extended using a metal construction. In the remaining areas the existing floor was removed and

insulation material was installed consisting of gravel, cement etc. The stone walls of the ground-storey *iliakos* were reinforced with cement and metal elements. The worn wooden lintels were replaced with similar ones. The hearths were cleaned and repaired. On the upper storey all the later additions were removed. The floor was demolished and a new one was constructed along the same lines – beams were replaced with new ones of the same type and the same was done with the planks. Reeds and insulation material were also utilised. The mudbrick wall was completed in the room with the arch. In the process the walls of reeds and *dolma* construction were revealed. The installation of the electric under-floor heating and plumbing was finished. A new wooden arch (similar to the existing one) was constructed in the *iliakos* and was then plastered. The walls of red tiles were cleaned and grouted with a mortar of mud. Conservation with colourless varnish was carried out. In the exterior area the terrace was restored so as to improve its strength and restoration of the small veranda on the upper storey was begun.

Kalopanagiotis, House on plot 701 (Figs 87-88. – During the second phase of conservation and restoration, the cracks on the masonry of the lintel of the shop door were filled with epoxy resins. The masonry on the exterior was plastered. All the electrical and plumbing installations were completed. The bathroom, constructed of chipboard, was dressed with ceramic tiles and the sanitary equipment was installed. The kitchen was also constructed. The niches were restored by a conservator or were reconstructed in accordance with the original. The under-floor heating was installed as well as the approved types of flooring. New wooden frames for the two doors were constructed. The corner cupboard was restored and new shelves were made according to the original. On the new ground storey and exterior area a wooden column and the roof of beams were constructed and the masonry in the façade was also reconstructed with wooden ties. The electrical and plumbing systems as well as under-floor heating were installed and new niches according to the original were made. Floors of gypsum marble

were laid and the staircase of concrete leading to the upper storey was restored. The interior courtyard was also restored and the sewage system completed, as was a courtyard paved with local stone. The air-conditioning system was installed and the masonry of the enclosure wall was completed. A new wooden entrance door with a wooden lintel was installed as well as a new hearth in the interior of the enclosure wall; the air-conditioning compressor unit was covered with a wooden wickerwork casing. Mud plaster was applied to the edges of the roof tiles. The frames of the openings were retained and reinstalled and where necessary new ones were constructed.

LARNAKA DISTRICT

Larnaka, Zouchouri Mosque. – Restoration work continued with a focus on the corridor and *iliakos*. In the corridor the floor of concrete was removed and replaced with gypsum marble tiles. The walls were plastered and the windows were restored. In the *iliakos* the old water tanks and other objects no longer in use were disposed of. The worn plaster was removed up to a height of 2m. and new plastering was applied. The dividing wall of cement of the adjacent shop was covered with boards which were painted white. (Government contribution: 9.043,14; Church Committee: 9.043,14).

Larnaka, monastic buildings of the Church of Agios Lazaros. – Restoration work for the improvement of 6 rooms in the wing to the south of the church, consisted of the removal of all the later additions and the toilets on the upper floor. On the ground storey the dividing wall was removed and the arch was restored. All the worn plaster of cement and gypsum on the interior walls was removed. In the toilets of the ground storey, new ceramic tiles were installed and the walls are being painted. (Government contribution: 6.938).

Athienou, building known as “the Khan of Mestanas”. – During this phase of restoration the monument, which was almost at the point of collapse, was cleaned and reinforced. The plaster-

ing was partly removed in three rooms on the ground storey and the original arches of the *iliakos*, which were closed in to form new rooms at a later phase, were revealed.

Kato Drys, Local Rural Museum. – During this year's restoration work, the traditional cornice of the roof of the *iliakos* with stone lining was installed and a door was repaired on the ground storey.

Pano Lefkara, House on plot 569. – During this second phase of restoration, the worn lintel of the entrance was replaced with another of similar dimensions and the later stone enclosure wall was restored. The staircase in the courtyard was removed and reconstructed with stone. The roof of the rooms next to those adjoining the staircase was constructed of wooden beams, woven reeds, insulation material and cement. In the back room with the pithos storage jars, the worn lintels were replaced and a roof of cement base with insulation material was constructed. The opening of the door in one of the ground-storey rooms was restored and the wall was reinforced and grouted. On the upper storey the gypsum ceiling of the smaller room was removed, the worn planks were replaced and the ones which were in a good state of preservation were treated. The gypsum ceiling was then replaced and restored where necessary. A metal gargoyle and the electrical installation on the upper storey were put in place. (Government contribution: 10.000).

Pano Lefkara, House of Themistoklis Patsalos (Museum of Embroidery and Silver-working) (Figs 89-90). – During this restoration phase the façade of the museum was restored to its original state by replacing the plaster and re-applying the so-called *loulaki*. The blue paint on the exterior surfaces of the windows, doors and wooden parts of the external staircase of the balcony were removed. The iron parts of the staircase and the balcony were polished and painted. On the upper storey, a window and a door were restored and the windows were painted in brown, while the main door was painted brown and white, according to the original. The plank doors on the ground storey, of an older type, were not painted but treated with wood preservative. The wooden cornices of the

roof were also restored. The side walls, which were originally unplastered were restored and grouted where necessary. The walls of the guard's office were also restored. The cornice of the roof was formed in the traditional manner, using stone lining. (Government contribution: 45.931).

Pano Lefkara, House of Neofytos Patsalos on plot 420. – The roof of the room on the upper storey was covered with metal sheets and the old wooden entrance door was repaired.

Pano Lefkara, House of A. Koumides. – During the second phase of restoration work, the grouting on the interior was carried out and gypsum marble tiles were laid.

Pano Lefkara, House of Athanasia Savvidou (Figs 91-96). – During the second phase of restoration work, the roof was reconstructed and the masonry was restored. The worn lintels were replaced and the roof of the upper storey was removed and reconstructed with planks, reeds and insulation material and the old tiles were replaced. The floors were removed and excavation revealed the original floor levels of the rooms.

Pano Lefkara, "Pilot Operation of the Rehabilitation of the Urban Landscape in Lefkara" (Figs 97-104). – Within the framework of the European-funded programme REHABIMED (EUROMED Heritage III), the pilot action which involved restoration work of 17 façades of buildings and the improvement of the electrical supply, paved areas and signposts was undertaken. The programme is co-ordinated by the Department of Antiquities and is carried out in cooperation with the private sector.

LEMESOS DISTRICT

Lemesos, Cistern of Agios Georgios (Figs 105-111). – This year restoration was undertaken of the cistern which was constructed during the Colonial period (end of 19th - beginning of 20th century) to store piped water from underground wells south of Lemesos. It consists of two vaulted chambers divided by a thick wall along their long sides. They are built of stone and the exterior of the roof is

covered with plaster containing cement. The second room is covered with a worn later plaster of sand, gypsum and cement dating to the same time, indicating the period of use of the structure which continued until 1956. Initially the exterior walls were grouted with a wide layer of plaster preserved only on the south part. On the rest of the building the grouting was done with a cement mixture at various periods. The interior was covered with waterproof plaster and, at a later stage, when the cistern was no longer in use, an irregular opening was made on the west chamber.

During the present phase of restoration wild vegetation, earth fill and objects no longer in use were removed. The later plastering of cement from the roof and the cement grouting on the walls were replaced with a mixture of gypsum. The masonry was also cleaned of tar paint; new lintels and grilles were installed in the windows while the well-preserved ones were retained and treated. On the interior the vault of the west chamber was repaired and grouted. On the exterior the area in front of the narrow sides of the cistern was investigated and old photographs and topographical maps show that there were more buildings attached to the cistern. Remains of a rectangular room were revealed in front of the south façade but the connection with the cistern, although possible, has not been established beyond doubt. (Government contribution: 7.532; Church Committee: 7.532).

Koilani, Bridge of Kryos Potamos. – Restoration work on this small bridge began this year as there were serious static problems – the arches had moved from their original position and cracks were apparent in the masonry due to the unstable state of the foundations. First, the wild vegetation was removed and metal scaffolding was put in place to support the arches and the walls of the bridge as well as metal brackets to push the arches back into place. The foundations of the bridge were reinforced with cement and injected materials. The remains of a pavement on the upper part of the arch were removed so as to achieve cohesion of the masonry on this part. Once the remains of the paving

and the road surface were removed, the arch was reinforced with a layer of special materials and metal brackets between the arch and the top of the bridge.

Laneia, the Wine Press. – Restoration of the press was undertaken. The two horizontal beams of the press were cleaned, consolidated and treated with insecticide.

Prasteio Avdemou, Old Turkish School (Figs 112-117). – This year the restoration of the old school was completed. The roof of the building and that of the surrounding veranda were restored and covered with tiles. On the interior the floor and ceiling were constructed with planks. Windows and doors were also installed. The enclosure wall was repaired and a gate was installed at the entrance. The courtyard was landscaped so that rainwater can be conducted away from the building and paved corridors of local stone were formed. The stone cistern was repaired as well as the channels in the courtyard and the public fountain which dates to the 1960s. The wooden ceilings were painted off-white, the walls were painted white and windows, doors and the wooden supports of the roof were painted green. (Government contribution: 18.388,86; Church Committee: 18.388,86).

PAFOS DISTRICT

Museum of Folk Art, Geroskipou. – Restoration of the woodwork was undertaken and it was treated with insecticide.

APPENDIX II

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AND SURVEYS

EXCAVATIONS AT AKAMAS-*ASPROS*

The underwater survey conducted during the last two weeks at the early archaeological site of *Aspros* in the Akamas has resulted in the discovery of chipped stone tools and ground stone implements in several submerged areas in front of the site, which goes back to the time before 10,000 B.C. The new archaeological remains now show that the pre-Neolithic site was originally several times larger than what is observed on land today. The richest area documented by the survey occurs at a depth of 10m. in the water and in a position 100m. from the present coastline. This is the first time that archaeological material of such an early date (that is, material going back to the time before the Aceramic Neolithic period on the island, which starts around 8,200 cal. B.C.) has been recovered in a submerged context off the coast of Cyprus. This represents a major breakthrough in terms of the study of the earliest archaeology of Cyprus and the origins of seafaring in the Mediterranean world.

Prior to 2004, very little was known about pre-Neolithic sites on the island. The discovery in 2004 of two new early sites, *Aspros* and Nissi Beach, on coastal formations of aeolianite, began to throw completely new light on the earliest archaeological sites on Cyprus (dating back to 10,500 to 12,500 years ago), when the island was first frequented by seafaring foragers in the Eastern Mediterranean. In the time of the climatic cold snap known as the Younger Dryas (12,800 to 11,600 years ago or 10,800 to 9,600 B.C.), sea level was some 60 to 70m. lower than it is today. Whole areas of the coast have been submerged by the transgression that occurred at the end of the last ice age and extended into the Holocene (the last 10,000 years when warmer climatic conditions obtained). In short, what we observe on land in terms of the archaeological record when it comes to early sites such as *Aspros* and Nissi Beach is only the tip of the iceberg. The challenge, of course, is how to find the small chipped stone tools that are resting on the submerged land surface. In fact, no one had ever tried to do this before on Cyprus. We have now shown how this can be done. The implication is that early sites such as *Aspros* and Nissi Beach were both much larger and much richer than we have previously thought.

In the case of *Aspros*, the site now extends for a length of more than 250m. all along the top of the cliff on the north side of the *Aspros* River. The investigation of the pre-Neolithic site of *Aspros* is directed jointly by Albert J. Ammerman, the O'Connor Professor of the Humanities at Colgate University (Hamilton, New York), and Pavlos Flourentzos, the Director of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus. The underwater survey was carried out by a team of nine divers from the United States and Cyprus. The dive master of the project was Tim Turnbull of New York City. The lead archaeologist on the dives was Duncan Howitt-Marshall. The lithics were examined by Carole McCartney.

EXCAVATIONS AT AGIA VARVARA-ASPROKREMMOS

Between June and August of 2007 an international team of archaeologists from the Universities of Cyprus, Cornell and Toronto conducted the third field season of the Elaborating Early Neolithic Cyprus project (EENC). Excavations at the major new Neolithic site of *Agia Varvara-Asprokremmos* and extensive survey of the neighbourhood surrounding the site were accomplished through permission of the Department of Antiquities. These investigations aim to elucidate the current gap in the archaeological record between ca 10,000 B.C. when the site of *Akrotiri-Aetokremmos* was occupied and ca 8,200 B.C. when the Neolithic is currently thought to begin at the major sites of *Parekklesia-Chillourokampos*, *Kissonerga-Mylioudia* and *Kalavassos-Tenta*. Evidence collected by the EENC project suggests that the Cypriot Neolithic in fact began much earlier when migrations of hunter-gatherers penetrated inland following initial maritime colonization of the island's coasts.

Knowledge of a here-to-fore unknown stage in early prehistoric Cyprus when hunter-gatherers roamed the island is unfolding. Survey of small scatters of chipped stone (flints) provide evidence linking these inland camps to coastal colonization sites including *Nissi Beach*, *Akamas-Aspros* and *Akrotiri-Aetokremmos*. Small groups of hunters are likely to have created such scatters as they moved around the Cypriot landscape in annual hunting and gathering cycles exploiting the rich plant, bird, and aquatic resources of the island and making their tools on the abundant Cypriot cherts.

Excavations of the major site of *Agia Varvara-Asprokremmos* show a second phase of early Neolithic development when hunters are likely to have shifted from a pattern based on exploiting sites in an annual round to one focused on a central base camp from which activity forays were made into the surrounding landscape. These now “complex” hunter-gatherers hunted pigs and appear to have processed a significant amount of plant resources judging from the abundance of ground stone tools found at the site. The site lacks stone architecture, but, instead, shows numerous pits and other dumps filled with the debris of subsistence and stone tool manufacture, which suggest that the site may have been only seasonally occupied.

Already clear is the fact that the occupants of *Agia Varvara-Asprokremmos* made systematic use of both local and regionally available resources. Changes in the raw materials used over time at the site suggest that alterations occurred in terms of resource access, which may be related to the group’s progressive learning of the Cypriot landscape. Picrolite, a clearly Cypriot resource, for example, appears to be absent from the earliest phase of occupation at the site, while marine dentalium shells (used as beads for necklaces) were more abundant. Access to the stone on which chipped stone tools were made (chert), clearly changed through time as new chert sources were discovered and exploited.

Chert was worked on an industrial scale for the production of large numbers of skilfully made arrowheads not found elsewhere on Cyprus, but demonstrating clear parallels to sites in the Northern Levant. Apart from stone tools, large amounts of red, yellow and brown ochre were used in the decoration of stone vessels and, as ethnographic data shows us, possibly for the painting of tattoos on the people themselves.

The evidence recovered by the EENC project has begun to illustrate the way of life of early migrants to Cyprus and to fill in a gap in the current archaeological record. These early migrants to the island were clearly not farmers as they lack the “package” of resources found at other Aceramic Neolithic sites on Cyprus. Instead, they were hunters who adapted to the unique resources and opportunities of the island. Parallels in tool types and lithic technology suggests links to the Northern Levant and imply that Cyprus played an integral role in major Neolithic evolution leading to the Northern Levant and imply that Cyprus played an integral role in major Neolithic evolution leading to the agricultural revolution.

EXCAVATIONS AT KRETOU MAROTTOU-*AIS GIORKIS*

The University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) conducted another season at the early Pre-Pottery Neolithic (Cypro-PPNB) site of Ais Giorkis, located in the Troodos foothills of western Cyprus near Pafos. The project was directed by Dr Alan Simmons, with support from the National Science Foundation. Approximately 238 square metres of this unique site have now been systematically excavated.

Fifteen radiocarbon dates place primary occupation around 7,500-7,900 cal. B.C., or in the middle Cypro-PPNB. One of the major results of the 2007 season is that an additional architectural feature was defined, composed primarily of small cobbles. This now makes at least four of these unique structures at the site. 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.

Several large and rich pits were also excavated. In addition to these, a particularly important feature first exposed in 2006 has now been more fully excavated. This may represent a ditch, perhaps defining a boundary. Its true function has not yet been determined, however, since not enough has been excavated.

Additional paleobotanical remains were also recovered, including domesticated two row einkorn and barley, which are amongst the best preserved in the Near East. Fauna remains are enormously abundant, and this year more cattle was recovered. A huge chipped stone collection, approaching 200,000, has been analyzed, showing some Near Eastern mainland Neolithic parallels. Several ornaments, primarily in picrolite, have been recovered; some of these are in rare shapes, such as a large incised "bead" with a hole through it and an almond-shaped and incised piece. Marine shell and additional obsidian bladelets were also found. In addition, a carnelian bead fragment was recovered; this imported material is very rare for the Neolithic. Ground stone also is abundant and elaborate.

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

In summary, investigations at Ais Giorkis have shown 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.

EXCAVATIONS AT CHOIROKOITIA

This season's excavations at Choirokoitia by the National Centre of Scientific Research of France under the direction of Dr A. Le Brun continued research undertaken in the previous years on the north side of the hill. The aim was to find the lay-out of the successive walls, which constituted the limit of the village and therefore, to determine the successive changes of the built area and its expansions.

Apart from the confirmation of the observations made during the previous campaigns, and from the evidence for the long period of occupation of this side of the hill, this year's research brought about significant information on the last phase of occupation of the site. This phase differs from the others in that the model followed until now, whereby the area of the village was enclosed by a wall, is no longer in use. The divergence from this conception does not signify any decadence. On the contrary, the phase is marked by remarkable architectural activity. At the same time, structures of a new type, whose plan have the form of a rectangle with rounded angles, appear next to traditional structures of circular plan

This innovative aspect, brought to light by this year's research, leads us to new questions concerning the reasons of abandonment of the site, which appear during this phase.

EXCAVATIONS AT SOUSKIOU-LAONA

A University of Edinburgh/Lemba Archaeological Research Centre team, under the directorship of Prof. Edgar Peltenburg, completed 4 weeks of excavations at Souskiou-*Laona*. The site of Souskiou, near Palaipafos, is famous for the earliest cemeteries in Cyprus, belonging to *ca* 3000 B.C., long before they became standard from the Bronze Age to the present.

The team concentrated excavations on the habitations of those who were eventually buried in the cemeteries. Their settlement is located on

a steep hillside, and this season the excavators were able to show how Chalcolithic peoples carved terraces on which to place their houses in a series of terraces. Contrary to common belief, the remains were well preserved on the protected inner side of these terraces and much evidence was gained for the lifestyle of the community.

The Souskiou settlers specialised in the production of the cruciform figurines of the type that will soon grace the new Euro in Cyprus. To our surprise, production was not confined to a particular workshop. The waste material from the manufacture of these cruciforms was distributed throughout the settlement in such a way as to indicate that the figures were fashioned by several groups. This new data provides unrivalled evidence for the way in which these iconic images were created, as well as for the organisation of society and craft production in ancient Cyprus.

It had been assumed that the dead were all buried in the unique cemeteries of Souskiou, but this season child burials were recovered from an elegantly built structure at the top of the site. Mortuary studies had suggested that children were under-represented in the cemeteries, so here we have evidence of a division in burial customs, one in which age and status played a significant role in decisions about who was allowed to be placed in these earliest cemeteries.

EXCAVATIONS AT KISSONERGA-SKALIA

The first season of investigations at *Kissonerga-Skalia* was conducted under the directorship of Lindy Crewe, University of Manchester, for 4 weeks in August. *Kissonerga-Skalia* is an Early to Middle Cypriot (EC–MC, ca 2400–1650 B.C.) settlement located approximately 300m. from the coast and immediately south of the Chalcolithic settlement of *Kissonerga-Mosfilia*. Although much of the site was destroyed by machine terracing and agriculture during the 1970s and 80s, the site remains important as no other EC–MC settlements have been excavated in the western region of Cyprus. *Skalia* is also unique for its exceptional coastal location, in contrast to other known sites of the period, and quantities of Drab Polished Ware pottery, a southwestern style which remains poorly understood.

Aims of the 2007 season were to investigate the likelihood of preserved *in situ* remains and eight trial trenches (A–H) were posi-

tioned in areas that had been obviously truncated by machine terracing or potentially protected by overburden from levelling operations. Upper disturbed layers contained quantities of pottery, including EC–MC, Chalcolithic and Late Roman to Medieval and it seems likely that Skalia partially overlies *Mosfilia*. At a depth of *ca* 0.50m, well-preserved walls of EC–MC type were revealed in Trench D. Trench G contains an exceptionally wide (1.2m.) wall of unusual type which requires further excavation before it is possible to reach any conclusions on dating or function. In Trench E undisturbed deposits lay at a depth of *ca* 1.7m. beneath overburden. Trench B yielded part of a substantial built oven-like feature and underlying pit with collapsed plaster walls and ashy fill, overlying a second larger ashy pit, which also requires further exposure in future seasons.

In addition to the preserved architecture, finds include a few beads and pendants, copper fragments, a bent copper needle, evidence of textile production in the form of spindle whorls and a loom weight, and numbers of ground stone objects, including agricultural tools such as querns, and gaming stones. The site has also yielded evidence of faunal and marine exploitation (cattle, deer, sheep/goat, pig, crab and shellfish) and botanical remains (grape and lentil). In addition to the expected Drab Polished ware, Red Polished ware is also attested, including some of Philia type. However, further excavation is required to establish if the Philia styles are merely residual from the latest levels at *Mosfilia* or if occupation is attested at *Skalia* from the very beginning of the EC. Typologically, styles typical of phases from ECI to MCII elsewhere in the island appear to be present but more research is required to establish if western Cypriot usage conforms to patterns elsewhere. In order to address some of these questions and fully expose architecture, further investigations are required.

EXCAVATIONS AT POLITIKO-KOKKINOROTSOS

A team of Australian archaeologists from La Trobe University in Melbourne have recently completed excavations at a Chalcolithic site near Politiko in Lefkosia District. The excavation results provide a valuable insight into life on the island between about 3500 and 2500 B.C. During April and May a large area of the site was exposed, revealing three circular pits characteristic of the period. Beside them a large deep natural hollow was found, filled with stone, pottery and

animal bone. Altogether 54,000 fragments of pottery – weighing over one tonne – were excavated, along with many stone artefacts. The numerous animal bones show that the inhabitants hunted fallow deer (which became extinct on Cyprus after about 1000 B.C.) and herded sheep and goats.

The importance of these excavations lies in the fact that the Chalcolithic period is hardly known away from the southwest of the island. The work of the Australian team, directed by David Frankel and Jenny Webb, suggests that there were significant differences in both material culture and economy in different parts of Cyprus at this time.

EXCAVATIONS AT POLITIKO-TROULLIA

Archaeological investigations on Cyprus during summer 2007 featured renewed excavations at the Bronze Age community of Politiko-Troullia, lying about 25km. southwest of Lefkosia in the copper-bearing foothills of the Troodos Mountains. Under permit from the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus and the direction of Steven Falconer and Patricia Fall of Arizona State University, this fieldwork revealed extensive evidence of the Bronze Age community (*ca* 2000 B.C.) that was the predecessor of ancient Tamassos, the seat of a centrally important kingdom during the subsequent Iron Age. These excavations, involving graduate and undergraduate students from Cyprus, Canada, Australia and the United States, brought to light a series of households that produced evidence of intensive animal husbandry and crop processing, copper or bronze metallurgy and sophisticated ceramic technology during the Middle Bronze Age, just prior to the advent of cities on Late Bronze Age Cyprus. The results from Politiko-Troullia open an archaeological window on the communities that provided the foundation for urbanized civilization on Cyprus.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE SANCTUARY OF APHRODITE

A season of excavations was undertaken at the Sanctuary of Aphrodite at Palaipafos, which was first investigated by the Cyprus Exploration Fund in 1888 and excavated systematically by the Swiss-German Archaeological Expedition in 1973–79 and 1993–95. Only the extreme northeast corner of the building complex, covered by a 19th century village house, had remained inaccessible. Part of this structure was removed recently, and on the request of the Department of Antiquities the area was excavated in late September and early October.

The North Hall marks the northern confines of the Sanctuary. Like the South Stoa, it served as a cultic banqueting hall – a type of building developed from the original Greek banqueting hall by substituting continuous platforms for the individual stone-built beds. The worshippers rested during meals on a raised podium which enclosed a mosaic pavement, decorated with a geometric pattern. We were able to recover to a large extent the foundations of the eastern and northern outer walls as well as of the eastern and northern podium walls, and thus to complete the plan of the North Hall. It extended over the entire width of the Sanctuary site, covering a space of 62.5 by 12.5m. At the same time, further 26 square metres of the mosaic pavement, in a fairly good condition, could be uncovered.

From the point of view of earlier work in the Sanctuary, these results were in a way predictable. Unexpected were discoveries made while excavating the podium walls. Here architectural fragments were reused in the foundations as building material, comprising beside Doric limestone columns elements of a very unusual votive monument resembling features of Nabataean architecture from Petra and other sites. The structures of the Roman sanctuary surviving today were erected during the late 1st or early 2nd century A.D. These new finds point to the existence of earlier buildings on the site, dating from the late Hellenistic or early Roman period. At the same time they testify to influences of Near Eastern art which may present an interesting prospect of further research.

EXCAVATIONS ON THE HILL OF AGIOS GEORGIOS

The 2007 excavations on the Hill of Agios Georgios (PA.SY.D.Y.) were necessitated as a result of a shift in the location of the pre-designed building on the archaeological site. The excavation lasted from June to the end of July and was supervised by Dr D. Pilides, Senior Archaeological Officer in co-operation with the technicians of the Department of Antiquities, Mary Chamberlain and Elias Christofi, as well as the young archaeologist, Maria Solomou.

A complex of cisterns, excavated in 2000 and 2005, and part of a building, its state of preservation by far better than other buildings of the site, led to the conclusion at the time that these structures and, particularly the associated building, must have been of some significance. The intention was to leave the area unexcavated for the future

when conditions of excavation would be more favourable. Excavation turned out to be necessary and focused on the area of the above building.

In spite of the tremendous scale of interventions in the area, which included the construction of the prefabricated offices of the Ministry of Communications and Works, the instalment of electric wires, and the construction of a house in 1946, the walls of the building complex below were preserved to a height of 1m. in some places. Excavation down to bedrock at some points revealed three architectural phases. Walls, hearths and other workshop installations as well as cultic objects represent the oldest phase, which may be dated by the associated pottery to the Archaic period. The ensuing phases may be tentatively dated to the period from the 4th century B.C. to the Late Hellenistic period. Coins assigned to Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II, 146/5-117/6 B.C. indicate that this part of the settlement at least was inhabited until the end of the 2nd century B.C.

The latest floor is only preserved at some points and is made of the same cement mixture as the six cisterns of the later phase found in the upper layers, which seem to be contemporaneous. The extent of the building has not been identified as yet but it undoubtedly forms part of the spatial plan of the city.

Amongst the rubble in the topmost layer, fragments of small columns and cornices were found which, in combination with the fact that walls are made of large rectangular blocks, indicate that the building was well constructed and must have been of some importance. Fragments of small columns and cornices were also found in the fill between this floor and the previous one. In the same layer an impressed Black Glazed bowl was found with an inscription in Cypro-syllabic on the bottom, of the Late Classical or transitional date; it is the longest inscription found on the site to date and according to the interpretation of the epigraphist Jean Pierre Olivier, it says that the bowl belongs to the prince Timas (F · · · · ·). The inscription is still under study but if it indeed refers to a prince, it may be of considerable importance as the first archaeological evidence for the identification of the building as a princely domicile and in extenso for the identification of the settlement as the capital of the kingdom before its abolition by the Ptolemies. The study of the 36 silver coins found in another part of the same settlement in a plot across the street to the East excavated last

year (Corner of Hadjopoulou and Nikocreontos) is potentially an equally important source of evidence.

Below the latest phase of the settlement, older walls forming a series of rooms apparently not conforming to the plan above were revealed. A very small fragment of another inscribed bowl of the same type was found in this layer. It seems that the same building was remodelled for use in the Hellenistic period.

A coin found with the westernmost wall of this building dating to the Salaminians, 323-312 B.C., indicates the possible date of reconstruction of the building but its interpretation presupposes the need to continue excavation to reveal its entire plan.

To the North of the Hellenistic road (13) in a layer below the level of this road, a series of large flagstones which seem to be *in situ* were noted. The cement foundations of the modern prefabricated building constructed directly on top destroyed the stratigraphy but this structure seems to have been associated with the building described above (i.e. before the construction of the Hellenistic phase). It may be possible that this may have been a monumental or even fortified entrance which was abandoned later when the new settlement was built and the road was constructed above it while the building was modified for its reuse.

In the latest phase dating to the Hellenistic period, the extension of Road 13, was located which was lined with large boulders at the edges and a central sewage channel, covered at most parts. The extension of the central road with a N-S direction (6) as well as its intersection with Road 7 (one of the twelve parallel roads), were also found confirming once more the town plan of the settlement. All parallel roads found to date seem to terminate at their junction with the central road (6). The buildings on the East side of this road consist of rooms with the same architectural phases as the building described above. It may be possible that the older phases found here may be forming part of the same building interrupted or disrupted by the construction of the later phase. In one of these rooms a coin of Demetrios Poliorketes (306-282 B.C.) was found on the floor. In a depression within the same floor there were two coins of the Salaminians (323-312 B.C.), while in the foundation of one of the walls (295), under which a pit with traces of burning was located, another coin of Antigonos Monophthalmos (306-301 B.C.) was found giving an indication of the chronology of these constru-

ctions. The pit belonged to an earlier period and seems to have been used as a workshop installation. It contained within its fill a large number of stone tools, amphorae, cooking vessels and fragmentary terracotta figurines of the Archaic period which emphasize once more the industrial and cultic character of the site.

A number of terracotta and limestone figurines were found this season. One of the most interesting finds is the fragmentary limestone figurine of a bearded male with ram horns, a seated possibly female figure and a number of fragmentary terracotta figurines which once more indicate a connection of the site with one or more sanctuaries. The large number of coins including coins of the Salaminians of the end of the 4th century B.C. and coins of Antigonus Monophthalmus, Demetrius Poliorcetes, Ptolemy I Soter, Ptolemy II Philadelphus, Ptolemy III Evergetes II and Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II provide evidence for the lifespan of the settlement which lasted until the end of the 2nd century B.C. and also betray the interconnections of the site.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE AMATHOUS PALACE

The 2007 season of excavations at the Palace of Amathous was carried out by the French Archaeological Mission.

Since the campaigns 2004 and 2006 have been devoted to the localisation of the Eastern extension of the storerooms of the palace, the aim of this campaign was to discover the western limits of the complex. A large area measuring 12.5 5m. (Areas 15-18, from north to south) was opened in the immediate vicinity of the area investigated in 2004, in order to determine how many rooms extended to the west. Indeed three narrow rooms were already known in this sector; the extension was expected to include at least two rooms of the same supposed width.

A thick filling covered the whole area. It was composed of different strata successively deposited on the looted last phase of the palace (third phase – Classical period). A huge quantity of pottery was discovered within these layers. It dates mainly from the Classical period (pottery of Plain White ware, basket-handled amphorae, “Persian bowls”, Attic pottery, imported amphorae from the Aegean and the Levant, etc.). Among the sherds some pieces of terracotta and limestone statuettes were unearthed: fragments of boat models, chariots, temple boys,

kores, a statuette of a smiting Heracles, of a boar, sphinxes, birds, horses, donkeys, etc.), whose provenience from a nearby sanctuary is very likely. The chronology of the different phases of the filling is quite difficult to determine since the area was abandoned after the destruction of the palace and thus very few sherds dating from these later periods have been found. While waiting for a complete study of the pottery, the observations made on the material suggest that the last filling (and the looting of the walls) dates from the Early Christian period (6th century B.C.) with characteristic early Christian amphorae, African Red Slip Ware, “Phocean Red Slip Ware” etc. In the deepest layer of the filling some sherds of Cypriot Sigillata and Eastern Sigillata A wares appeared (probably 1st cent. B.C.). A coin dating from 285 B.C. has been discovered in the filling in the northern area (Area 15); it could correspond to the period of destruction of the building under the Ptolemies.

The great quantity of earth and stones (sometimes three metres high) covered the remains of important architectural structures. Among these walls, a large wall seems to cross the whole area in a North-South direction, only some 50cm. from the western end of the sounding. This wall is only interrupted in Area 16, by some kind of pilaster made of large orthostatic ashlar which could be one side of an entrance. The wall is 90-94cm. wide. These dimensions permit us to ascribe it to the last (third) phase of the building. More important is the fact that it interrupts the course of a long wall (Wall 21) running East-West, around which the storerooms are organized. Added to the fact that the western face of this wall is made of regular blocks in isodomic courses, this observation could suggest that the new wall is actually the western limit of the storerooms. Although sections of this wall can be observed in the northern part of the sounding (Area 15), no other structure in this area was found which could permit the proposal of some interpretation. The same is true for Area 16, supposedly a corridor giving access to the northern and southern rooms. In the Areas 17 and 18, some walls appeared which seem to be the interior divisions of the storerooms.

Moreover, in the east part of the whole area (in Area 14), a huge canal cut into the bedrock was excavated, which was revealed by the collapse of the cover due to the presence of a large number of stones from ancient excavations.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE ANCIENT THEATRE OF KATO PAFOS

The 7th excavation season at the Ancient Theatre of Kato Pafos by the University of Sydney, concentrated on the area of the eastern *parodos* of the theatre, in an attempt to identify the original eastern entrance to the theatre. The foundations of the large Antonine platform (2.5 17.0m.), which supported a vaulting in the mid-second century A.D., was exposed, and an entranceway to the *parodos* from the south was identified. Next to the *parodos*, the excavations uncovered an earlier monumental ashlar wall, probably Hellenistic. The function of the wall, which is over a metre wide, is as yet unknown, but it seems to be a public building located near the ancient North-East gate. Further investigation of the structure will take part next season.

An extensive system of interconnected cisterns (at least seven in number), overlays the area of the eastern *parodos*. These cisterns are Medieval or post-Medieval or post-Medieval, and may have been used for tanning leather. This complex adds to the information we have of the nature of the industrial, agricultural and other commercial and semi-commercial activities that took place at the location of *Fabrika* in the Medieval and post-Medieval periods.

EXCAVATIONS AT KATO PAFOS

The 2007 excavation season at Kato Pafos by the Polish Archaeological Mission focused on the western wing of the Villa of Theseus, the Hellenistic House and the Early Roman House as well as the House of Aion. This season of excavations was not confined as usual to September, but started on 26th March and continued until the middle of October due to the requirements of the project to build a shelter over a large part of the site. The excavations related to the roofing project had a different aspect and mainly aimed at establishing the character of the remains in areas indicated by the project to a specified depth. Among the areas excavated within the scope of the Project, the most interesting scientifically were the following three:

1. The northern part of the House of Aion, where multi-phase constructions with a changing plan and function, ranging from the Late Hellenistic period to the Late Roman, all approximately on the same level were uncovered. Two cisterns of early date which have been reused

until at least the 4th century A.D. with a modified system of drains, and a series of rooms with successive phases and many floor levels were uncovered.

2. South of the House of Aion, in Street B, a large main drain of Hellenistic date was uncovered again. At some parts covering slabs were preserved *in situ*, while others were heavily damaged. The same main channel has been uncovered during earlier campaigns beyond and under the west wing of the Villa of Theseus as well as even west of the House of Orpheus. Its course in the east is not well ascertained. It seems possible that the drain turns at some point, perhaps to the north. At a later date, corresponding to the construction of the House of Aion, a clay pipe drain was laid in the higher surface of the street.

3. Between Room 1 of the Early Roman House and Room 44 of the Villa of Theseus, a collapsed north wall of the former has been discovered with partly preserved plaster coating of the upper part of the wall imitating marble wall slab panels. Underneath, earlier walls running North-South have been found. Above, remains of a Late Roman enclosure south of the Villa of Theseus were uncovered again. The excavation was also made north and west of Room 10 of the Hellenistic House to the depth of 1.90m. from the surface, concerning a series of earlier constructions, the character of which has not been studied yet due to the small extent of the excavated area. A blocked entrance to rooms further north and pillars made of large blocks, between which a large deposit of amphorae, glass vessels and lamps were found. The western part, initially constituting the northern portico of a smaller, western courtyard of the Hellenistic House, gave access to a very large cistern in the courtyard, by means of a tunnel and stairs with gabled roof.

Among the finds a terracotta head of a woman in a calathus-like headdress with a veil, another with an Isiac crown, a figurine representing Eros, a plaque representing girls and boys dancing and playing music were found, as well as a number of lead weights. Also, fragments of marble sculptures, including a head of a goddess, numerous moulded lamps, mainly of the 1st century A.D. and a small fragment of a gold bead were uncovered.

EXCAVATIONS AT KATO PAFOS-TOUMPALLOS

This season's excavations at Kato Pafos-*Toumpallos* (otherwise known as "Sanctuary of Apollo" or "Garrison's Camp") by the Italian

Mission, under the direction of Prof. Filippo Giudice and Giado Giudice, University of Catania, focused: 1) on two areas of the underground sanctuary and 2) on the Early Christian Basilica.

1a) A large trench in front of the underground temple where a large rectangular room, a smaller room in the rock and a wall made of large blocks were noted in 2006, has brought to light part of a stone staircase which led down to the stone surface or floor. A square stone block was adhered to the rock with mortar. This year's excavation revealed a thick stratum of collapsed materials, only partly removed, in the midst of which a small glass vessel was found almost intact.

1b) Another trench was excavated in the underground temple in an area recently expropriated by the Department of Antiquities to the SW of the early Christian domus, investigated in the last few years. It reached the floor of the temple at a depth of 1.28m. and material of the Hellenistic/Roman periods was found, confirming the possibility of an absence of successive layers. The external area to the NW of the underground temple has yielded remains made of large stone blocks clearly in reuse. Inside one of these is a kind of small channel, not completely investigated yet, where a lamp and a small glass plate were found intact with a hoard of more than one hundred copper coins.

2) In the area of the basilica, the north side of the southern wall was found. Excavation continued down to the level of the floor on which numerous copper coins were found a few years ago. The clearing of the tomb found to the west of the small apse of the basilica, has shown that it was constructed on the same level as the underground temple. Two coins were found, within two fissures at its bottom, probably placed there intentionally.

EXCAVATIONS AT PYLA-KOUTSOPETRIA

The *Pyla-Koutsopetria* Archaeological Project recently completed its fifth season of fieldwork at the above site. The project conducted its field season between 15 May and 20 June 2007 under the direction of Prof. W. Caraher (University of North Dakota), Prof. R.S. Moore (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) and Prof. D.K. Pettegrew (Messiah College) and in collaboration with Dr M. Hadjicosti of the Department of Antiquities. This season the project was assisted by several specialists from Florida State University, the University of Edinburgh

and Bryn Mawr College. In addition, graduate students from Oxford University, the University of North Dakota and the University of New Hampshire, along with four undergraduates from Indiana University of Pennsylvania also joined the PKAP team. The project enjoyed the generous assistance of the Estate Manager of the British Sovereign Area – Dekeleia Garrison, the Larnaka District Archaeological Museum, and the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute. The 2007 season's fieldwork was funded by grants from Indiana University of Pennsylvania, the University of North Dakota, Messiah College, the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education, and private contributions.

The 2007 field and study seasons saw the successful completion of several tasks. A geophysical survey project involving the examination of over 20,000 square metres at the sites of *Pyla-Koutsopetria* and *Pyla-Kokkinokremmos* was directed by Michael Brown of the University of Edinburgh and John Hunt of Lemesos. The preliminary results indicate the presence of numerous architectural features below the surface on both sites. In addition, nearly 30ha. of an intensive, pedestrian survey was conducted to determine the extent of the Late Bronze Age site of *Kokkinokremmos* and the Late Roman site of *Pyla-Koutsopetria*. During the course of the survey, several prominent architectural features were discovered and documented on both the height of Vigla and *Kokkinokremmos*. Finally, the project completed its catalogue of diagnostic and notable artefacts collected during the previous three field seasons and continued its study of the painted plaster and moulded gypsum excavated from the site of *Pyla-Koutsopetria* by Maria Hadjicosti in 1993 and 1999.

EXCAVATIONS AT AKROTIRI-KATALYMMATA TON PLAKOTON

The first season of systematic excavations at the site of *Katalymmata ton Plakoton*, within the Akrotiri forest, located close to the west shore of the Cape of the Cats, was completed this year. This is one of the most important archaeological sites of the peninsula. The excavation was directed by Dr E. Procopiou, Senior Archaeological Officer of the Department of Antiquities, and was supported by the British authorities. The project was assisted by Evi Thrasylvoulou, Technician of the Lemesos District Museum and Mary Chamberlain, Technician

/Draughtswoman of the Department of Antiquities in Lefkosia, who undertook the drawing documentation of the site. The excavation project was supplied with expertise by five graduate students from Britain through the Graduate European Archaeological Skills Exchange (GrEASE), the Leonardo da Vinci programme (Henry Blackburn, Kathryn Waterhouse, Fiona Bradshaw, Gemma Mutch, and Fionnuala King), as well as two PhD candidate students from the Early Christian Archaeology Department of the Vatican University/ Pontificio (the Greek-Cypriot Ms Doria Nicolaou and the Lebanese Mr Charbel Fayad). It was also supported by the conservation team of the Department of Antiquities in Lemesos, under the supervision of Mr Eleutherios Charalambous.

The investigation revealed part (230 sq.m./ 10 23m.) of a very important religious building of the Early Christian period (*ca* 6th cent. A.D.), the width of which has not yet been determined. At present it appears that the width extends beyond 23m. in the excavated area, which indicates an unusual type of Early Christian architecture for the island.

In the central part of the excavation a raised area was noted with a partially preserved limestone chancel support in situ, as well as chancel members recovered close to their initial position (a *transenna* slab and small pilaster). It is not yet clear whether this raised area is part of the *Holy Bema* or whether it belongs to another structure of importance to the practice of certain stages of the Holy Liturgy.

The floors in the excavated area were entirely covered with mosaics. They are decorated with 16 different geometric motifs in separated panels, preserved in very good condition.

The movable finds include a notable amount of architectural material, mainly of Proconnesian marble, in small fragments, from columns and Corinthian capitals, as well as members from chancels (slabs with crosses in relief, a *transenna* slab, a small pilaster, and fragments of colonnetes). Fragments of architectural pieces of lime and shellstone were also found. These were carved to form vault stones, cornices, pilaster capitals and imposts of arches etc.

The large number of revetments of varying widths, also of Proconnesian marble, indicates the luxury of the structure. Some of these revetments formed geometric patterns. Smaller fragments of yellow

Italian marble slabs in the shape of parts of a human body indicate the existence of iconic representations (*opus sectilae crustae*). Among them were also found fragments of small coloured bands, from frames, of Egyptian and Italian marble. These revetments were fixed to the walls using bronze joints, lime plaster or in some cases, glues of special mixtures. Other metal objects found consist of iron nails and one bronze coin.

Some marble floor slabs (Proconnesian and Cypriot) were found above the mosaic floor indicating the existence of an upper floor. Further finds of special interest include small fragments of offering tables and marble vases characteristic of an Early Christian church.

The large number of small glass pane fragments suggests that this luxurious church had window openings, probably filled with gypsum lattice and glass. The grandeur of the building is also demonstrated by the large quantity of wall mosaic small *tesserae* interspersed throughout the site. These were made of glass, blue faience, mother of pearl, or were gold-plated.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE MEDIEVAL SUGAR MILL OF KOLOSSI

The fourteenth excavation period at the Medieval sugar mill of Kolossi lasted for a period of five weeks from 10/9/2007 until 12/10/2007, and was conducted under the direction of the Curator of Antiquities, Dr Marina Solomidou-Ieronymidou, with the assistance of the archaeologist Doria Nicolaou and the Technicians M. Makri-Chamberlain and A. Tavelis.

The main goal of this excavation period was the continuation of the excavation in the area west and north of the circular construction which was unearthed in the previous excavation period of 2006. The area south of the western wall of the sugar mill complex, until now unexplored, was also excavated.

This year's excavation period unearthed the south expansion of the western wall. Archaeological research until now shows that the wall was built directly on the bedrock, reaching a length of 13m., quite possibly expanding further, something that will be proven with the completion of the excavation. It is also worth mentioning that east of the wall, the bedrock bearing various cuts was uncovered, which might

suggest the flow of a kind of liquid substance, since parallel to the wall following a northeast to southwest direction a groove and a rectangular cut 0.35 0.15m. were revealed, with an undetermined use at present.

This year's excavation works were focused mostly on the area west and north of the circular construction which was excavated in 2006. The wall of a later date which crosses the circular cistern expands to the west reaching a length of 7.5m. This later than the circular cistern wall, is directly associated with a brick construction also situated within the circular cistern and it expands to its west. It could possibly be interpreted as a kiln, considering the charcoal residues and traces of slag in the specific archaeological layer.

Especially interesting for this year's excavation period was the area to the northwest of the circular construction. A second circular construction, smaller than the previous (diameter 1.75m.) was unearthed at a higher level (0.54m. higher). Its walls as well as the floor were covered in mortar. It appears that it was in direct association to the larger circular construction since there is evidence of a "gutter" between them. Therefore we conclude that a liquid substance was transferred from the smaller to the larger cistern.

At a later stage, when both the circular constructions were not in use, the smaller one was covered with mortar while the connection opening with the larger cistern was blocked with a row of bricks 1.2m. in length.

Apart from sherds belonging to the characteristic type of vessels used in the sugar processing, artefacts included a copper coin which was sent to the Conservation Laboratory of the Department of Antiquities.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE GEORGIAN MONASTERY OF PANAGIA CHRYSOGIALIOTISSA

The Georgian Mission's third excavation season at the deserted Georgian monastery near Gialia village in the Pafos District, was completed successfully under the direction of Prof. Iulon Gagashidre in collaboration with Georgios Filotheou, Archaeological Officer of the Department of Antiquities. The excavation is organized by the Georgian Ministry of Culture, Protection of Monuments and Sports and the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus.

The Monastery, which is dedicated to Panagia Chrysogialiotissa, is mentioned in Greek, Latin and Georgian medieval written sources and it was identified in 1981 by the recently deceased Los Angeles Professor Vakhtang Jobadze.

The Mission's excavations revealed the monastery's deserted *catholicon* with two chapels attached to its north side, the *catholicon's* south gate, storerooms and cisterns which preserve the water channel. In addition, twelve graves were unearthed that can be dated to the 15th-16th century. The excavated moveable finds indicate the monastery's foundation and destruction dates as well as the dates for the various renovations and additions that occurred. The finds consist of Georgian and Greek inscriptions, some excellent examples of the church's wall-paintings, marble architectural members, pottery, glass objects, a bronze cross and coins.

The excavation results, in combination with the existing written sources that refer to the Georgian presence in Cyprus, demonstrate that the Georgian Monastery in Gialia was founded with the initiative of King David III Kuropalate (963-1001 A.D.) during the second half of the 10th century. The Monastery's *catholicon* is the only domed church in Cyprus that has three apses whilst its building technique remained local. It is clear that the Georgian monks that arrived from the southern provinces of Georgia had ordered and commissioned the building of the monastery to local builders who followed Georgian architectural plans. The Gialia Monastery was very rich and always under the protection of the Georgian kings. Important additions to the building occurred both during the reign of King David IV Aghmashenebeli (1089-1125 A.D.) and during the reign of Queen Tamara (1184-1210 A.D.). During these periods the two chapels were attached to the *catholicon*, one of which was dedicated to St Georgios.

Between the 10th and the 15th centuries the Monastery of Gialia functioned as a workshop for the transcription of manuscripts and also many books were written and translated from Greek to Georgian. The Monastery was abandoned towards the end of the 16th century following the Ottoman conquest of Cyprus.

The archaeological excavations at Gialia will continue in 2008. Following the completion of the excavations and the monument's

conservation, the Monastery of Panagia Chrysogialiotissa will not only constitute an important archaeological, touristic and religious site but will also act as a symbol of the Cypro-Georgian long-lasting bonds of friendship.

RESCUE EXCAVATIONS IN PAFOS DISTRICT

The following rescue excavations were carried out in Pafos under the supervision of the Archaeological Officer E. Raptou.

Agia Paraskevi square, Geroskipou

During landscaping of the Agia Paraskevi Square in Geroskipou the surrounding area of the church was investigated. Excavation revealed that the north, east and part of the south surrounding area was used as a cemetery in the medieval period. About fifteen burials were found in graves (*mnimata*) cut in the natural bedrock, on which the church was also erected. Most of the burials were disturbed by earlier interventions for landscaping as well as by the recent activities for the same purpose. The cover slabs of the graves are as a result missing as they must have been removed in the above process.

The graves were narrow and in many instances were surrounded by irregularly placed unworked stones. On the east side one of the graves was dressed with gypsum plaques but it was found empty, as though it had never been used.

The dead were placed with the head to the East and it was observed that there was more than one burial in each grave. In some cases the deceased were placed on top of each other, in other cases the bones of the earlier burial were collected in a corner to make room for the next burial. Burial gifts consisted of a glazed plate or more rarely another type of vessel such as a glass vessel. In only a few cases personal objects such as rings, crosses or charms were found.

Kouklia-Lingrin tou Digeni

In the area of *Lingrin tou Digeni* or *Germanos* to the East of Kouklia, part of a sanctuary of the Archaic and Classical periods was excavated, which was located when the Department of Antiquities was called upon to investigate illicit excavations in the area by looters trying to locate ancient tombs.

A very large number of fragmentary terracotta figurines were found as well as ashlar masonry, which indicated an ancient cult building. During excavation at a very small depth, remains of buildings were located of worked stone and mud mortar. They consist of an open area on the east where the collapse of a substantial wall extending to the NE was found. Small spaces/rooms were excavated on the north side, amongst them a narrow corridor with N-S direction. At the end of the corridor, close to the courtyard a hook for tying animals possibly brought in for sacrifice was found fixed on the wall. At a small distance an inscribed altar was found with a concave surface and fragments from a large vessel which must have been used during ceremonies. On the floor a large number of animal bones were found which proves that blood sacrifice was practiced but no traces of burning have been found. Many fragments of different types of figurines were found, dating to the Archaic and Classical period but the sanctuary may have also been used during the Hellenistic period. Most prominent is the presence of terracotta female figurines representing the goddess with uplifted arms as well as many animal and votive figurines. Some of the fragments may have belonged to large terracotta figurines possibly from bigger than life-size examples.

The Cypro-Archaic figurines were found in the deeper layers and in some cases under the walls, which may indicate that the sanctuary may have been open-air at the beginning and on renovation some of it was closed in during the Classical period. The use of inscribed stones within the walls originally serving as bases of altars in the Archaic period, also prove the same point. The investigation of the sanctuary will be continued.

Kato Pafos, Agapetikos Str.

Part of the plot CS 51/10, nos 212, 213, 522 adjacent to the ancient Pafos Theatre, was excavated this year. In the deepest layer of the trenches large rectangular limestone slabs, carelessly worked, were found lying just above the bedrock, which was first prepared before these stones were fitted in.

During the construction of this wall the whole area must have been free of any other construction as it lies directly on top of the bedrock to its full length. These stone blocks must belong to a very substantial wall in a N-S direction which extended to the West. It may be possible that it formed part of the foundation of the Hellenistic wall of Pafos.

The extension to the West may indicate the presence of a tower but this cannot be verified at the moment until a larger area is excavated.

The part to the North and South of the above extension was outside the ancient city, as indicated by the natural bedrock and the absence of any trace of human habitation. The same is true of the later periods and particularly the Medieval period, a fact which leads to the conclusion that constructions were always within the defended area. In the centre of the wall there is an entrance facing North, which may have belonged to the first phase of construction and may have functioned as the gate of the wall or the adjacent tower. This gate is protected by a wall on the West side but the later interventions of the Medieval period do not permit any definite conclusions concerning the exact positioning of the gate in relation to the defensive wall.

The earlier constructions were re-used in later periods, thus altering the character of the original buildings. On the West side of the excavated area, where no human habitation was found, intensive workshop areas were revealed possibly dating to the 4th and 5th centuries A.D. The entire area in front of the gate mentioned above, which was cut off by a wall, was converted into a workshop for metal objects. It is possible that the walls were destroyed by an earthquake, as the stones of the upper structure collapsed within and were found on the floor and on them a substantial wall with E-W direction was built. Another wall was also built to the north and west. The entrance to the workshops seems to have been on the north side where an opening was located. The natural bedrock was used to form a floor and a series of circular metallurgical installations (kilns) were also constructed on the bedrock. Inside the kilns were ashes, charcoal, stones with traces of burning as well as copper slag in one case. A very large quantity of pottery sherds, including fragments from imported amphorae of Gaza dating to the 4th or 5th century, were found. On the East side of the excavated area reconstructions of the same structures were also noted, possibly of the same period. A doorway was found which led into a room with a paved floor but the connection between the two is not clear.

The whole area seems to have been seriously affected by an earthquake but, nevertheless, in spite of the destruction, it was not abandoned. A layer of destruction by fire covers almost the entire excavated area and may be connected with some destruction during the Byzantine period. In the Medieval period, the buildings constructed in

the entire area may have been residences. On the north side a large cistern was made which destroyed the stratigraphy and similarly a well on the south side. These two constructions for the provision of water provide evidence for the use of this area in the later part of the Medieval period. Above the cistern the terminal parts of a stone channel that leads to the ancient walls was found, while other water channels were cut above the large blocks of the ancient wall mentioned above. This was the latest use of the area which could be identified through excavation.

Polis Chrysochou – Excavation of plot (CS 01, plot 690)

During the rescue excavation in this plot a complex of workshops dating from the Early Hellenistic to the Roman period was located. The East part of the plot was seriously disturbed and almost destroyed by recent activities. Excavation therefore, focused on the north and west sides, where the most important remains were preserved. In the centre of the excavated site a large rectangular building of excellent craftsmanship was found. The exterior walls use made of large ashlar block, river stones and mud mortar. The lowest course of stones is overlying on walls of lesser quality made of river stones but excavation did not reach further down into the lowest layers. At present it seems that the building of the Hellenistic period is divided into three spaces; in the westernmost one, large quantities of pigments of different colours were found –some stored in dishes– indicating that this part of the building may have been a store of materials or a centre for the workshops. This central building had an entrance on the north side where it will not be possible to excavate and through this there was access to the surrounding rooms. A series of rooms was revealed to the west and south. The area on the south part of the corridor is of particular interest. Three successive kilns for metalworking dating to the Hellenistic period were found. In the same and the adjacent rooms many loomweights were also found, indicating that weaving was also one of the occupations of the inhabitants. In a room in the west several objects indicate that it was used as a sanctuary. Amongst these objects were a stone altar, lamps, cups and terracotta figurine fragments. Another room functioned as a kitchen since many cooking pots, a fragment of a hob and other objects of domestic use indicate.

Excavation is expected to yield further evidence for a similar use of the buildings in earlier periods since there seem to be older walls below with a different type of construction.

Gialia-Foties

Intensive cultivation of a field in Gialia village with mechanical means, brought to light a concentration of terracotta figurines. A short excavation season was undertaken which revealed a small rural sanctuary of the Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic periods without, however, any traces of architecture. The sanctuary must have been modelled on the bedrock itself and there may have been a rough surrounding wall of unworked stones. Amongst these stones of rubble, tools of the Chalcolithic period were also found.

In the centre of the sanctuary, a stone of irregular shape (the surface of which had a large number of depressions, possibly functioning as receptacles for offerings), was found. Close to the altar the base and parts of the body of a large terracotta female figurine were found and in the area around it there were a very large number of figurines, mainly female and particularly groups of dancers in a circle. Most of the figurines were moulded and portray musicians such as a harp-player. In some cases the figurines are handmade in the snowman technique, standing on a ring base and are mostly fragmentary and in a bad state of preservation. Some votive and animal figurines were also amongst the finds. A small quantity, dating to the Archaic period, portray the goddess with uplifted arms, a common type of figurine throughout the island which refers to the overwhelming worship of the fertility goddess of the island down to the Hellenistic period, mainly to be found in small rural centres.

EXCAVATIONS IN ELEFThERIA SQUARE

Excavations were also conducted this year in the area of Eleftheria Square in Lefkosia in view of the landscaping plans that will be implemented in the near future. The excavation, supervised by Dr Eleni Procopiou, Senior Archaeological Officer of the Department of Antiquities, comprised three trenches to the west of the square, one to the south and one to the north very close to the moat as well as one in the moat at the foot of the Venetian Wall itself.

In the first two (Trenches 1A and 2TM) it was confirmed that the upper layers, about 1m. in thickness consist of fill from the later periods of the life of the city (end of Ottoman rule and beginning of Colonial rule).

The lower strata, about 1.20m. thick, consist of well-trodden clay, very compact in the lower layers just above the bedrock, which in fact is very similar in composition. Only sparse ceramics of various periods were retrieved in the upper part of this layer.

In the trench at the foot of the wall () it was also confirmed that the moat was filled in with later materials, to a thickness of about 2m. The foundation of the wall was made within the clay bedrock and measured about 1.23m. It consists of unworked stone within a mixture of reddish brown mortar mixed with ground reddish sandstone. In the foundation trench a few undiagnostic ceramics were noted.

On the East part of the square a trench at the foot of the wall (X) was also excavated along the line of the wall which was extended towards the corner between the square and the bastion. Excavation of this trench established that it was resting on a construction older than the wall which continued on a straight line up to the corridor which led to the public toilets and seems to extend below them. This older structure is of different construction from the Venetian Wall on the west. The lower part consists of a layer of stones placed vertically which rests on a foundation reaching a height of 0.55-0.60m. made of rubble with a mixture of the same materials described above. The foundation is about 8cm. thick. Excavation will also be carried out very close to the bastion and at about 10m. away from it so as to reveal and record the older phase of the Wall and any parts of the Venetian Wall that were preserved when Eleftheria Square was formed. The findings of this season's excavations already affect the planning of the proposed plan of the square. Any new construction should be at a greater distance from the wall and from its foundations, the position and line of which remain unknown until fully excavated.

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SHIPWRECK AT MAZOTOS

The first underwater research project undertaken for the first time exclusively by Cypriot institutions in the areas of the shipwreck at Mazotos. Following an agreement with the Department of Antiquities, the project was carried out by Dr Stella Demesticha, Visiting Lecturer of Underwater Archaeology at the Archaeological Research Unit of the University of Cyprus. Participants of the project included specialists from Greece, divers of the Federation of Professional Divers and other

Cypriot professional divers. Funding and other logistical support was generously provided by the Thetis Foundation.

The research project lasted for 7 days (17-24 November) and focused on the documentation of the shipwreck using photographic and drawing methods, so as to make an initial assessment and plan the next period of research accordingly.

The shipwreck seems to have been a commercial vessel of the Late Classical period (mid-4th century B.C.). Part of the cargo of the ship lies on the sea bottom and consists of amphorae, most probably from Chios. No other ceramic types were identified for the time being or any other parts of the ship (such as anchors) but the spatial distribution of the amphorae may indicate that the hull of the ship is buried under the sand.

The study of this shipwreck is expected to be of great significance for the nautical and economic history of the Eastern Mediterranean, as it is one of very few shipwrecks of the Classical period found in the Eastern Mediterranean in such a good state of preservation. The results will shed light on important research questions such as the commercial relations between the north Aegean and the Southeast Mediterranean, and the role of Cyprus in these transport routes during the last phases of the Cypriot city-kingdoms as well as on types and sizes of ships amongst others.

UNDERWATER SURVEY OF EPISKOPI BAY

During late July and early August, a small international team of archaeologists and students undertook a brief season of underwater diving survey along the island's east coast. The project follows four seasons in and around Episkopi Bay on the south coast, and is financially and logistically supported by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University, the University of Pennsylvania, and RPM Nautical Foundation, with additional support of a research vessel and equipment from the Thetis Foundation of Lemesos.

Three weeks were spent at sheltered inlets and dangerous promontories in the area of Cape Greco and north toward Protaras in collaboration with the Department of Antiquities in an effort to determine the area's long-term maritime history in advance of eventually locating well-preserved shipwrecks. A total of six stone and

metal anchors recorded through the area testify to a long history from antiquity through at least the Medieval period of merchants stopping at the numerous natural and manmade ports that dot these shores.

Several important ceramic deposits, representative examples of which were raised for drawing and then re-deposited, tell the more specific history of these inlets and promontories. In certain cases, the amphorae and other cultural material provide solid evidence for maritime traffic dating from the Archaic or Classical period. The much greater quantities of Hellenistic through Late Roman pottery, though, identify these centuries as the most commercially prosperous, an observation that is perhaps understandable when one considers that this was the area of ancient Lefkolla, attested in the early Roman era by the geographer Strabo somewhere along this coast but thus far never positively identified through survey or excavation.

Among the more important finds is an extensive wreck site dating to the early imperial Roman era, around the 1st century A.D., and carrying a mixed cargo of several amphora types: predominantly jars from the southeast Aegean area. Though the wreck is in shallow to moderate waters and thus disturbed by the environment, the site can still be recognized as one of some importance for the understanding of the region's maritime trade during the period of Cyprus' early incorporation into the Roman Empire.

Plans for the future, beginning with the summer of 2008, include returning to several large ceramic concentrations for more extensive documentation, as well as more intensive mapping of this early Roman wreck. The search for cultural material, including better preserved shipwrecks, will also be extended to the deeper sandy seabed well suited to remote sensing techniques, especially sonar but potentially also magnetometry. Yet the area's prominent maritime history is testified not only by the ceramic deposits recorded at ports, anchorages and promontories, but also by reports from local divers and specific events in the historical record. According to Diodoros, it was at somewhere in the area where in 306 B.C. the Macedonian Demetrios Poliorketes assembled triumphed over Ptolemy of Egypt in one of the largest naval engagements of antiquity. Although Ptolemy eventually returned, proved victorious, and thus controlled the island through the rest of the Hellenistic period, nearly a hundred warships reported as sunk during the combat provide another hopeful target for archaeologists working in deeper waters offshore.

PRINCIPAL ACQUISITIONS BY THE MUSEUMS

(Other than those mentioned in Appendix II)

1. Cyprus Museum, Lefkosia

During the year a number of objects were donated to the Cyprus Museum or were confiscated and others were found accidentally. Amongst them, two objects without provenance which were confiscated after a court case are of importance. One is a rare amphoriskos (H.: 24.2cm., D.: 11cm.) of Red Polished ware with a tall base and relief decoration (Inv. no. 2007/XI-I) (Fig. 118) and the other is a terracotta head of a figurine of a height of 15.3cm. (Inv. no. 2007/XI-I/2) (Fig. 119). It is wearing a conical helmet (?) and it is brightly decorated on the cheeks and neck.

2. District Museum, Larnaka

During the construction of the new international airport a looted tomb was located (MLA 1910, T. 66), dating to the Cypro-Archaic II period. Amongst other finds, an oinochoe of Black-on-Red ware (T. 66/1) (Fig. 120) is worthy of note. An unlooted tomb was excavated on Autokratoras Ioustinianos Street dating to the Cypro-Classical period, where a Black-Figured Attic lekythos was found portraying a charioteer with female figures waving at him (T. 72/16) (Fig. 121a,b).

In the same area a tomb of the Cypro-Geometric period (MLA 1913, T. 69), also undisturbed, was found in which a rare kylix reminiscent of a Mycenaean prototype was found (T. 69/7) (Fig. 122).

During the restoration of the Church of Panagia Asprovouniotissa in Pyla, fragments of statues were found encased within walls, which must have originated in the adjacent sanctuary. Amongst the finds are a bearded wreathed youth (MLA 1896) (Fig. 123) and a limestone protome of a male wearing a chiton (MLA 1902) (Fig. 124).

Another looted tomb was found in the village of Petrofani (close to Athienou) (MLA 1934, T. 74). The ceramics were of Cypro-Archaic and Cypro-Classical date. A terracotta figurine of Astarte, her hands on the breasts and standing on a plinth (T. 74/1) (Fig. 125) was amongst the finds.

In the Ammochostos District and close to the locality of Pernera in Paralimni, an amphora of Early Byzantine type (LR1) was found (MLA 1926B) (Fig. 126).

3. District Museum, Lemesos

During construction work at the locality *Skasmata*, close to the refugee community of Polemidia, a necropolis was located: three tombs were excavated dating to the end of the Cypro-Geometric, the Cypro-Achaic and Classical as well as the Hellenistic periods. One of the tombs (T. 21) contained a shallow dish of large diameter (T. 21/9) (Fig. 127a,b), characteristic of the late Cypro-Geometric period at Amathous. In another looted tomb (LM 2244), a rare painted oinochoe decorated with a lotus flower on the shoulder (T. 22/88) (Fig. 128) dating to the Cypro-Classical period was found. Rare amphoriskoi with tubular spouts were found in a Hellenistic tomb (LM 2245, T. 23). One of these is decorated with red slip (T. 23/42) (Fig. 129) and a second, of a similar type, is decorated with geometric relief patterns on the shoulder (T. 23/23) (Fig. 130).

In a rescue excavation at Erimi-Pitharka (LM 2266) an extensive settlement was located where important remains of the Late Bronze Age were found. The settlement seems to continue into the Early Iron Age and noteworthy finds dating to the end of the Late Bronze Age such as a bath-tub (LM 2266 A1/2007) (Fig. 131) was found as well as a copper ploughshare (LM 2266) (Fig. 132). Excavation of the settlement also brought to light tombs dating to the Late Bronze Age. In T. 89 a copper cup was found with traces of textile (LM 1136, T. 89/1) (Fig. 133a,b). In another part of the settlement, early Cypro-Geometric vessels were found of White Painted I ware (LM 2266, N4/A17) (Fig. 134) as well as an amphoriskos of Black Slip I type (LM 2266, N4/A22) (Fig. 135).

4. District Museum, Pafos

In the village of Pittargou a tomb was located during work carried out by the Water Development Board, at the locality *Aedoni*. The tomb dates to the Early/Middle Bronze Age; it was looted but amongst the finds is a large jug of Drab Polished ware (MP 3725/1) (Fig. 136).

In the locality of Palaiomonastero in Pegeia a tomb of the Hellenistic period (MP 3717) yielded a vase oinochoe of West Slope ware (T. 1/25) (Fig. 137).

5. Local Museum of Marion-Arsinoe

In the town of Polis Chrysochou, close to the Technical School, a looted tomb (MMA 637) was found on Archbishop Makarios Str., destroyed in ancient times. A number of finds were brought to light, amongst them an amphora of Black Slip I ware with twisted handles (MMA 637/2) (Fig. 138). At the locality *Koiladia*, where a necropolis of the Cypro-Archaic/Hellenistic periods was located, several tombs were excavated (MMA 651, 653, 656, 657). In T. 651, dated to the Cypro-Archaic I period, a Bichrome IV vase was found with a painted Cypro-syllabic inscription on the shoulder (MMA 651/17) (Fig. 139). In the same tomb a terracotta horse and rider figurine was also found – the rider is missing (MMA 651/8) (Fig. 140).

T. 656 from the same locality dates to the Cypro-Archaic/Classical periods. Part of an oinochoe with plastic decoration in Bichrome Red I (III) ware of the Cypro-Archaic period was found (MMA 656/16) (Fig. 141). In another tomb (also looted) dated to the Cypro-Classical/Hellenistic periods, there was an undecorated fragmentary oinochoe, representing a figure wearing a chiton and himation (MMA 653/3) (Fig. 142), also of the Cypro-Archaic period.

In the same necropolis another tomb of the same period yielded a noteworthy undecorated amphoriskos with two antithetic handles (MMA 657/14) (Fig. 143).

6. Local Museum, Palaipafos

During the cleaning of the courtyard of the Museum, an area close to the sanctuary of Aphrodite, a sandstone sundial of the Roman period was found (RRKM 496) (Fig. 144) encased in a modern building that has been demolished. In the same area a small column of grey imported marble was found. It was richly decorated and had possibly had a secondary use as an altar (RRKM 492/2) (Fig. 145a,b).

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

		<i>2007</i> <i>Appropriated</i>	<i>2007</i> <i>Actual</i> <i>Expenditure</i>
SUB-HEAD:			
0208200102	Basic Salaries	884.505	868.431
0208200103	Increase of Salaries	18.130	28.565
0208200105	Temporary Personnel	0	0
0208200106	Extra Assistance	80.051	70.765
0208200107	Thirteenth Salary	88.842	79.336
0208200108	Thirteenth Salary of Temporary Personnel	7.827	7.150
0208200141	Cost of Living Allowances	139.250	145.967
0208200208	Hospitality Allowance	1.560	1.560
0208200261	Overtime Fees	92.000	90.057
0208200281	Social Insurance Fund Contribution	103.978	101.566
0208200282	Social Cohesion Fund Contribution	25.662	25.736
0208200283	Termination of Employment Scheme Contribution	15.000	14.778
0208200302	Hourly Paid Staff	570.433	570.433
0208200305	Seasonal Staff	965.297	506.756
0208200307	Thirteenth Salary of Hourly Paid Staff	174.267	181.915

0208200308	Thirteenth Salary of Seasonal Staff	85.904	39.532
0208200341	Cost of Living Allowances	1.513.470	1.487.007
0208200441	Supervision Allowance	800	1.060
0208200461	Overtime Fees	50.453	50.453
0208200462	Deduction of Overtime Fees	200	0
0208200481	Social Insurance Fund Contribution	141.877	177.746
0208200482	Social Cohesion Fund Contribution	45.040	56.442
0208200483	Termination of Employment Scheme Contribution	26.910	33.855
0208200484	Provident Fund Contribution	114.277	114.831
0208200485	Medical Scheme Contribution	22.520	30.886
0208200488	Contribution to Central Holiday Fund	85.840	0
0308200002	Travelling Expenses	16.320	11.018
0308200003	Subsistence Allowance	5.508	3.603
0308200004	Deductible Allowance	1.225	491
0308200005	Transportation	208	0
0308200021	Postage	4.200	4.449
0308200022	Telephone charges	15.345	17.719
0308200023	Lighting, Heating, Fuel	3.000	2.089
0308200026	Rates and Water Rates	765	164
0308200027	Library	10.000	8.973
0308200028	Newspapers and Periodicals	280	251
0308200029	Advertisements, Publications and Publicity	400	0
0308200049	Sundries	660	663
0308200053	Lighting, Heating, Fuel	73.940	79.552

0308200055	Rents	21.480	13.037
0308200056	Rates and Water Rates	15.000	11.911
0308200099	Incidentals	500	491
0308200104	Remuneration of Committee's Chairmen and Members	7.000	3.936
0308200151	Photocopying Materials	1.275	206
0308200152	Office Cleaning	15.300	11.222
0308200153	Purchase of Paper	714	773
0308200154	Computers Consumables	1.430	1.635
0308200155	Stationery and Printing Supplies	700	521
0308200157	Purchase of Consumable Equipment	663	766
0308200158	Purchase of Furniture and Fittings	15.300	15.244
0308200160	Purchase of Drawing Materials	3.060	897
0308200161	Purchase of Fuel and/or Lubricants	40.000	34.818
0308200162	Purchase of Microelectric Appliances and Telecommunication Equipment	2.000	1.384
0308200208	Photographic Supplies	4.300	3.973
0308200210	Purchase of Furniture and Fittings	10	0
0308200229	Uniforms	19.000	17.826
0308200302	Maintenance of Office Buildings	1.000	179
0308200303	Maintenance of Residential Premises	2.000	36
0308200319	Minor Works	30.600	11.341
0308200323	Maintenance of Exhibition Premises and Museums	80.000	52.755

0308200431	Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	21.300	18.289
0308200432	Maintenance of Mobile Machines	4.080	3.086
0308200433	Maintenance of Electrical Appliances and Equipment	30.000	13.336
0308200444	Maintenance of Laboratory Machinery and Equipment	6.120	3.612
0308200454	Maintenance of Air Conditioning Units	5.000	2.943
0308200461	Maintenance of Data Processing Equipment	6.120	337
0308200462	Maintenance of Telecommunication Equipment	3.060	2.005
0308200466	Maintenance of Office Equipment	800	200
0308200481	Maintenance of Furniture and Fittings	500	6
0308200482	Maintenance and Operation Expenses of Workshop of Casts and Replicas	20.000	9.261
0308200502	Local Training	1.000	500
0308200523	Committees/Working Groups for the E.U.	2.000	0
0308200531	Conferences abroad	5.000	4.967
0308200564	Archaeological Research	15.000	11.410
0308200583	Purchase of Services	149.500	149.500
0308200654	Publication of Periodicals, Albums and Guides	12.000	840
0308201158	Purchase of Furniture and Fittings	27.000	10.224

0308201402	Maintenance of Gardens in Lefkosia	1.500	789
0308201407	Maintenance of Ancient Monuments in Lefkosia	8.000	2.200
0308204402	Maintenance of Gardens in Larnaka	500	0
0308204407	Maintenance of Ancient Monuments in Larnaka	7.000	2.308
0308205210	Purchase of Furniture and Fittings	10	0
0308205211	Purchase of Micro-Electric Appliances	10	0
0308205402	Maintenance of Gardens in Lemesos	1.000	989
0308205407	Maintenance of Ancient Monuments in Lemesos	9.750	1.280
0308206303	Restoration of residences	1.500	84
0308206402	Maintenance of Gardens in Pafos	4.000	227
0308206407	Maintenance of Ancient Monuments in Pafos	10.000	8.470
0308206609	Emptying of Cesspits	6.000	250
0308300027	Library	0	0
0308300135	Excavation of Archaeological Sites	63.000	20.735
0308300525	Participation in Committees / Working Groups of the E.U.	—	—
0308300655	Publication of Studies and Catalogues	45.500	37.913
0308370149	Other Expenses	10	0
0308371525	Participation in E.E. Programmes	195.000	50.659

0480200152	Contribution to International Organisations	3.000	1.516
0408200351	Contribution to the Archbishop Makarios III Historical Cultural	3.000	3.000
0508300892	Programmes Financed by Foreign Organisations and/or Other Sources	10	0
0708200502	Purchase and Installation of air conditioning units	7.000	4.000
0708200513	Purchase of Other Equipment	10	0
0708200653	Purchase of Consumable Equipment	10	0
0708200654	Purchase of Office Supplies	2.260	2.248
0708200655	Purchase of Telecommunication Equipment	10	0
0708200801	Purchase and Transportation of Antiquities	6.000	1.505
0708200802	Purchase of Works of Traditional Art	2.000	92
0708300501	Purchase of Machinery/ Equipment	45.000	40.137
0708300589	Purchase of Vehicles	10	0
0708300652	Purchase of Computer Consumables	10	0
0708300661	Purchase of Electronic Security Systems	340.000	251.445
0808300901	Improvement and Promotion of Archaeological Sites and Ancient Monuments	39.000	17.931
0808300904	Improvement of Kourion Archaeological Site	200.000	22.566
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	31.859
0808300908	Reconstruction and Restoration of Ancient Monuments	900.000	500.883
0808300909	Reconstruction and Restoration of Ancient Monuments	41.000	10.140
0808300910	Improvement of the Archaeological site Nissia	50.000	0
0808300923	Other Construction Works	350.000	289.427
0808303083	Improvement of Museums	10	0
0808304082	Expansions of Museums in Larnaka	10	0
0808305082	Expansions of Museums in Lemesos	40.000	9.115
0808306082	Expansions of Museums in Pafos	150.000	0
0808311081	Erection of Museums	150.000	54.344
0808312081	Erection of Museum at Ancient Idalion	10	0
0808313081	Erection of Museums	10	0
0808313083	Improvements to the Museum of Polis Chrysochou	35.000	0
0808314083	Improvements to Museums – The Shipwreck of Keryneia Museum	10	0
0808320083	Improvements to Museums	10	0
	Total Expenditure	<u>9.291.916</u>	<u>6.593.378</u>

THE ANTIQUITIES FUND

RECEIPTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2001

RECEIPTS

Balance in hand on 1 st January 2007	1.121.049,88
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A. CONTRIBUTIONS FOR UNSPECIFIED PURPOSES

1. Proceeds from sundry collection boxes (XXI/18)	892,41
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B. CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIFIED PURPOSES

1. *For restoration of Monuments:*

Proceeds from collection box of Hala Sultan Tekke	7.555,80
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Monastery of Agios Minas, Vavla: Restoration of the Church of Agios Minas, Vavla	2.163,00
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Monastery of Agia Thekla, Mosfiloti: Restoration of the Monastery of Agia Thekla, Mosfiloti	4.000,00
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Holy Bishopric of Lemesos: Restoration of the Church of Galaktoforousa, Asomatos	2.755,23
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Church Committee of Agioi Varnavas and Hilarion, Peristerona (Morfou): Restoration of the episcopal throne in the Church of Agioi Varnavas and Hilarion, Peristerona (Morfou)	600,00
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Municipality of Idalion: Excavations at ancient Idalion	5.000,00
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Church of Archangelos Michail, Kalopanagiotis: Restoration of the Church of Agios Kassianos, Kalopanagiotis	2.500,00
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Church Committee of Agios Minas,	
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Geri: Restoration of the courtyard of the Church of Panagia, Geri	10.000,00
Church of Agios Georgios, Paralimni: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Georgios, Paralimni	1.500,00
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chrysopantanassa, Palaichori	5.500,00
Church Committee of Panagia, Treis Elies: Restoration of the floor of the Church of Panagia Chrysosotiras, Treis Elies	5.000,00
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Agios Ioannis Agrou	5.000,00
Community Council of Agios Ioannis Agrou: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Agios Ioannis Agrou	1.500,00
Church Committee of Sotira, Kampia: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kampia	14.750,00
Church Committee of Panagia Chrysokourdaliotissa, Kourdali: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chrysokourdaliotissa, Kourdali	5.000,00
Church of Agioi Ioakeim and Anna, Kaliana: Restoration of wall-paintings and the Holy Altar of the Church of Agioi Ioakeim and Anna, Kaliana	3.116,00
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kalo Chorio Klirou	4.000,00
Church of Soter, Sotira: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Soter, Sotira	2.000,00

Community Council of Linou: Restoration of the Church of Agia Marina, Linou	15.000,00
Church Committee of Agios Dimitrios: Restoration of the Church of Agios Dimitrios, Agios Dimitrios	8.600
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chrysorrogiatissa, Panagia	2.500
Church Committee of Timios Stavros, Kouka: Restoration of the Church of Timios Stavros, Kouka	15.000
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, Foinikaria	4.000
Church Committee of Panagia Chryseleousa, Foinikaria: Restoration of the iconostasis of the Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, Foinikaria	4.000
Church of Panagia Eleousa, Korakou: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Eleousa, Korakou	10.000
Public Works Department: Excavations in the plot proposed for the building of the Town Planning Bureau (Kinyras Str.), Lefkosia	84.626,30
Fund for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: Restoration of the Zouchouri Mosque, Larnaka	10.000
Contracting company Shiakallis: Excavations at Erimi-Pitharka	5.000
Holy Archbishopric: Excavations at Erimi-Kafkalla	6.500
Holy Archbishopric: Restoration of old archbishopric building	3.847,25

Church of Agios Georgios, Lazania: Painting of doors and frames of the Church of Agios Georgios, Lazania	847,50
Pricewaterhouse Coopers Ltd: Excavations in the plot for the erection of new buildings of PWC	2.869,58
Construction company CYBARCO: Excavations at CS XXI.54.2.1, plot 1221, Lefkosia	3.287,68
Municipality of Agia Napa: Restoration of aqueduct, Agia Napa	24.732,97
Church Committee of Timios Stavros, Omodos and Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of Church of Agios Filippos, Omodos	14.000,00
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agioi Sergios and Vakhos, Kissousa	4.500,00
Community Council of Kissousa: Restoration of the Church of Agioi Sergios and Vakhos, Kissousa	6.000,00
Bishopric of Pafos: Restoration of the Church of Agioi Sergios and Vakhos, Kissousa	5.000,00
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	6.500,00
Church of Agios Georgios, Agios Dometios: Restoration of the Church of Agios Dometios, Agios Dometios	10.000,00
Church Committee of Panagia Theotokos, Kakopetria: Construction of the wall enclosure and restoration of the Church of Panagia Theotokos, Kakopetria	19.000,00

UNDP: Restoration of the Church of Agios Neofytos, Troulloi	26.424,56
UNDP: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Neofytos, Troulloi	4.539,07
Fund for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: Restoration of the Turkish-Cypriot School, Prasteio Avdemou	18.450,00
Fund for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Larnaka: Restoration of the Kepir Mosque, Larnaka	30.000,00
Fund for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Lemesos: Restoration of the Church (Mosque) of Agios Georgios, Episkopi	15.000,00
Fund for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Pafos: Restoration of the Church (Mosque) of Agia Aikaterini, Pelathousa	35.000,00
Church Committee of Archangelos Michail, Dierona: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Dierona	5.000,00
Fund for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: Restoration of the Tousla Mosque, Larnaka	5.000,00
Fund for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: Restoration of the Mosque of Agia Sofia, Mouttalos	25.000,00
Church of Apostolos Andreas, Empa: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Empa (Petridia)	15.000,00

Holy Archbishopric and Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kaminaria	15.000,00
European programme “Discovering the archaeologists of Europe” (Leonardo Da Vinci)	3.862,45
Church of Agios Antonios, Kellia: Restoration of the Church of Agios Antonios, Kellia	15.000,00
Bank of Cyprus: Restoration and maintenance of the House on Axiothea Street	312,49
Goethe Zentrum and Ministry of Education and Culture: Restoration of Kasteliotissa Hall	1.305,00
Church of Agios Dimitrios, Flasou: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios Lamproforos, Flasou	12.000,00
Ms Nina Charalambous: Excavations at Enaerios, Lemesos	2.500,00
Church Committee of Agia Eirini, Kannavia and Bishopric of Morfou: Restoration of the Church of Agia Eirini, Kannavia	7.000,00
Church of Agia Marina, Kato Akourdalia: Restoration of the Church of Agia Marina, Kato Akourdalia	5.000,00
District Commissioner, Lefkosia: Restoration of the Girls’ School, Pera Oreinis	5.000,00
Church Committee of Timios Stavros, Pano Lefkara: Restoration of wall-paintings of the Church of Timios Stavros, Pano Lefkara	475,00

Water Board, Lemesos: Restoration of the Cistern of Agios Georgios, Lemesos	8.000,00	
Church Committee of Agios Georgios, Kellaki: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Kellaki	1.000,00	
Mr Andreas Stylianou: Excavation and restoration of the Church of Agios Reginos, Fasoula	4.000,00	
Church Committee of Agios Georgios, Vavatsinia: Restoration of the icons of the Church of Panagia, Vavatsinia	3.000,00	
District Commissioner, Lefkosia: Restoration of water-mill, Akaki	5.000,00	
Fund for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Lemesos: Restoration of the Mosque of Episkopi	15.000,00	
Monastery of Agios Irakleidios: Restoration of the Monastery of Agios Irakleidios	10.000,00	
Fund for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: Restoration of the Church of Agios Nikolaos, Melandra	<u>10.000,00</u>	<u>651.512,29</u>
		<u><u>1.772.562,17</u></u>

THE ANTIQUITIES FUND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2007

EXPENDITURE

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

Church Committee of Agioi Varnavas and Hilarion, Peristerona: Restoration of the Episcopal throne of the Church of Agioi Varnavas and Hilarion, Peristerona	593,67
Municipality of Idalion: Excavations at ancient Idalion	2.355,33
Church of Archangelos Michail, Kalopanagiotis: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Kalopanagiotis	4.602,66
Remaining balance from 2006: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios Potamou, Tersefanou	1.052,31
Refund to Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation for Church of Panagia and for Church of Chrysopantanassa, Palaichori	5.500,00
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation and Church Committee of Archangelos Michail, Agios Ioannis Agrou: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Agios Ioannis Agrou	19.809,92
Church of Soter, Kampia: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kampia	11.050,26
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kalo Chorio Klirou	17.336,00

Church of Soter, Sotira: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Soter, Sotira	1.987,48
District Commissioner, Lefkosia: Restoration of the Girls' School, Pera Oreinis	4.158,10
European programme REHABIMED: "Pilot Operation of the Rehabilitation of the Urban Landscape in Lefkara"	11.627,73
Monastery of Agios Minas, Vavla: Restoration of the Monastery of Agios Minas, Vavla	2.972,08
Remaining balance from 2005: Restoration of the Church of Agioi Anargyroi, Vavatsinia	8.196,62
Monastery of Agia Thekla, Mosfiloti: Restoration of the Monastery of Agia Thekla, Mosfiloti	3.474,10
Holy Bishopric of Lemesos: Restoration of the Church of Galaktoforousa, Asomatos	3.852,11
Church of Agios Georgios, Paralimni: Restoration of wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Georgios, Paralimni	321,43
Church Committee of Agios Minas, Geri: Restoration of the courtyard of the Church of Panagia, Geri	3.815,18
Church of Agioi Ioakeim and Anna, Kaliana: Restoration of wall-paintings and altar of the Church of Agioi Ioakeim and Anna, Kaliana	5.254,14
Community Council, Linou: Restoration of the Church of Agia Marina, Linou	13.042,67

Church Committee of Agios Dimitrios, Agios Dimitrios: Restoration of the Church of Agios Dimitrios, Agios Dimitrios	13.517,94
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Monastery of Panagia Chrysorrogiatissa, Panagia	4.391,14
Church of Archangelos Michail, Platanistasa: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Platanistasa	579,65
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation and Church Committee of Foinikaria: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Chryseleousa, Foinikaria	8.021,13
Church Committee of Timios Stavros, Kouka: Restoration of the Church of Timios Stavros, Kouka	15.172,72
Church of Agios Georgios, Agios Dometios: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Agios Dometios	7.613,19
Remaining balance from 2006: Restoration of the Church of Agia Marina, Avgorou	34,50
Remaining balance from 2006: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agia Marina, Avgorou	3.478,22
Church of Panagia Eleousa, Korakou: Restoration of the Church of Panagia Eleousa, Korakou	14.337,49
Public Works Department: Excavations at the plot proposed for the erection of the Town Planning Bureau offices	84.626,30
Fund for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Larnaka: Restoration of the Zouchouri Mosque	9.043,15

Shiakallis Contractors' company: Excavations at Erimi- <i>Pitharka</i>	5.000,00
Holy Archbishopric: Restoration of the old archbishopric	3.729,32
Church of Agios Georgios, Lazania: Restoration of wall-paintings, doors and frames of the Church of Agios Georgios, Lazania	840,11
Municipality of Agia Napa: Restoration of the aqueduct of Agia Napa	73.437,01
Church Committee of Timios Stavros, Omodos and Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Filippos, Omodos	9.297,55
Holy Archbishopric: Excavations at Erimi- <i>Kafkalla</i>	6.424,96
Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation and Community Council of Kissousa: Restoration of the Church of Agioi Sergios and Vakhos, Kissousa	13.515,76
Church Committee of Panagia Theotokou, Kakopetria: Wall enclosure and restoration of the Church of Panagia Theotokou, Kakopetria	18.439,41
UNDP: Restoration of the Church of Agios Neofytos, Troulloi	26.424,56
UNDP: Restoration of wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Neofytos, Troulloi	9.904,93
Fund for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: Restoration of the Turkish-Cypriot chool, Prasteio Avdemou	18.388,88

Fund for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: Restoration of the Kepir Mosque	26.375,99
Fund for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: Restoration of the Mosque of Episkopi	11.482,65
Fund for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: Restoration of the wall-paintings of the Mosque of Episkopi	913,62
Fund for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Pafos: Restoration of the Mosque of Pelathousa	32.280,39
Church Committee of Archangelos Michail, Dierona: Restoration of the Church of Archangelos Michail, Dierona	4.956,56
Fund for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties, Larnaka: Restoration of the Tousla Mosque	798,76
Fund for the Management of Turkish-Cypriot Properties: Restoration of the Church (Mosque) of Agia Sofia, Mouttalos	10.193,05
Church of Apostolos Andreas, Empa: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios Petridia, Empa	17.169,88
Holy Archbishopric and Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kaminaria	13.124,13
European programme "Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe" (Leonardo da Vinci)	638,05

Church of Agios Antonios, Kellia: Restoration of the Church of Agios Antonios, Kellia	13.884,20
Ministry of Education and Culture and Goethe Zentrum: Restoration of Kastelliotissa Hall	1.305,00
Church of Agios Dimitrios, Flasou: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios Lamproforos, Flasou	12.758,97
Ms Nina Charalambous: Excavations at Enaerios, Lemesos	165,15
Church Committee of Agia Eirini, Kannavia and Bishopric of Morfou: Restoration of the Church of Agia Eirini, Kannavia	5.660,77
Church of Agia Marina, Kato Akourdalia: Restoration of the Church of Agia Marina, Kato Akourdalia	7.991,83
Church Committee of Pano Lefkara: Restoration of wall-paintings of the Church of Timios Stavros, Pano Lefkara	458,78
Water Board, Lemesos: Restoration of the Cistern of Agios Georgios, Lemesos	7.532,00
Church Committee of Agios Georgios, Kellaki: Restoration of the Church of Agios Georgios, Kellaki	453,34
Mr Andreas Stylianou: Excavations and restoration of the Church of Agios Reginos, Fasoula	3.216,12
Church of Agia Paraskevi, Geroskipou: Restoration of the Church of Agia Paraskevi, Geroskipou	74,24

Church Committee of Agios Georgios, Vavatsinia: Restoration of the Church of Panagia, Vavatsinia	1.993,42
District Commissioner, Lefkosia: Restoration of the watermill at Akaki	287,79
European programme “Valorisation of the caves Ellinokamara, Kasos and Erimi-Pitharka, Cyprus”: Excavations at Erimi- <i>Pitharka</i>	7.674,78
European Programme IIIA –construction of models for the archaeological sites of Amathous and Kourion	15.650,00
European Programme IIIB Archimede Egeria	17.590,00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE 2007	<u>681.849,18</u>
BALANCE ON 31ST DECEMBER 2007	<u>1.090.712,99</u>
1.772.562,17	=====



Fig. 2. Inauguration of the exhibition “The Swedish Cyprus Expedition 1927-1931” by H.E. the Minister of Communications and Works and H.H. Princess Desiree of Sweden.



Fig. 3. Visit to Cyprus by Dr Bassam Jamous (left) and Dr Ahmad Serrieh (right) from Syria.



Fig. 4. Kakopetria. Church of Theotokos, during repairs.



Fig. 5. Kakopetria. Church of Theotokos, after repairs.



Fig. 6. Kaliana. Church of Agioi Ioakeim and Anna. Wall-painting depicting the "Forty Martyrs", before conservation.



Fig. 7. Kaliana. Church of Agioi Ioakeim and Anna. Wall-painting depicting the "Forty Martyrs", after conservation.



Fig. 8. Kaliana. Church of Agioi Ioakeim and Anna. Stone altar, before conservation.



Fig. 9. Kaliana. Church of Agioi Ioakeim and Anna. Stone altar, after conservation.



Fig. 10. Kato Deftera. Church of Panagia Chrysospilotissa, after repairs.



Fig. 11. Kato Deftera. Church of Panagia Chrysospilotissa. Wall-painting depicting saints, after conservation.



Fig. 12. Korakou. Church of Panagia Eleousa, before repairs.



Fig. 13. Korakou. Church of Panagia Eleousa, during repairs.



Fig. 14. Moutoullas. Church of Panagia. Wall-painting depicting Christ Enthroned, before conservation.



Fig. 15. Moutoullas. Church of Panagia. Wall-painting depicting Christ Enthroned, after conservation.



Fig. 16. Moutoullas. Church of Panagia. Wall-painting depicting Saint George, before conservation.

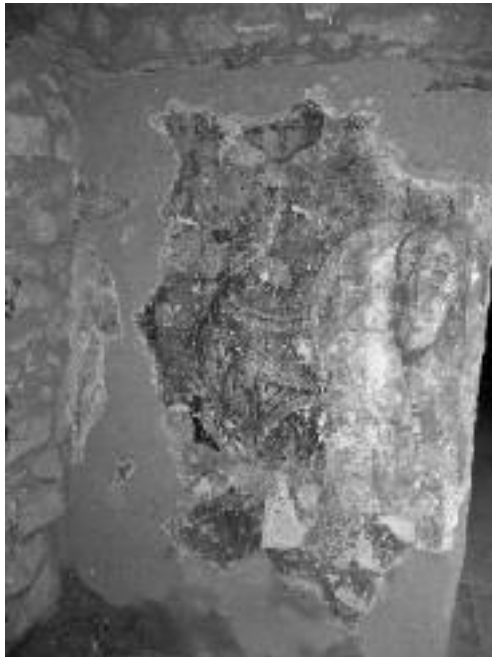


Fig. 17. Moutoullas. Church of Panagia. Wall-painting depicting Saint George, after conservation.



Fig. 18. Pedoulas. Church of Archangelos. Painted wooden iconostasis, before conservation.



Fig. 19. Pedoulas. Church of Archangelos. Painted wooden iconostasis, after conservation.



Fig. 20. Pedoulas. Church of Archangelos. Wall-painting, before repairs.



Fig. 21. Pedoulas. Church of Archangelos. Wall-painting, after repairs.



Fig. 22. Peristerona. Church of Agioi Varnavas and Hilarion. Episcopal throne, before conservation.



Fig. 23. Peristerona. Church of Agioi Varnavas and Hilarion. Episcopal throne, after conservation.



Fig. 24. Larnaka. Kephir Mosque, during repairs of minaret.



Fig. 25. Kellia. Church of Agios Antonios. Wall-painting depicting unknown saints, before conservation.



Fig. 26. Kellia. Church of Agios Antonios. Wall-painting depicting unknown saints, after conservation.



Fig. 27. Troulloi. Church of Agios Neofytos, before restoration.



Fig. 28. Troulloi. Church of Agios Neofytos, after restoration.



Fig. 29. Troulloi. Church of Agios Neofytos, eastern side before restoration.



30. Troulloi. Church of Agios Neofytos, eastern side after restoration.



Fig. 31. Troulloi. Church of Agios Neofytos. Wall-painting depicting Saint George, before conservation.



Fig. 32. Troulloi. Church of Agios Neofytos. Wall-painting depicting Saint George, after conservation.



Fig. 33. Vavatsinia. Church of Panagia. Top part of iconostasis, before conservation.



Fig. 34. Vavatsinia. Church of Panagia. Top part of iconostasis, after conservation.



Fig. 35. Dierona. Church of Archangelos Michail (interior), before restoration.



Fig. 36. Dierona. Church of Archangelos Michail (interior), after restoration.



Fig. 37. Dierona. Church of Archangelos Michail (interior), before restoration.



Fig. 38. Dierona. Church of Archangelos Michail (interior), after restoration.



Fig. 39. Foinikaria. Church of Panagia, during restoration of iconostasis.



Fig. 40. Foinikaria. Church of Panagia, after restoration of iconostasis.



Fig. 41. Kellaki. Church of Archangelos Michail, before restoration.



Fig. 42. Kellaki. Church of Archangelos Michail, after restoration.



Fig. 43. Kissousa. Church of Agioi Sergios and Vachos, before restoration.



Fig. 44. Kissousa. Church of Agioi Sergios and Vachos, after restoration.



Fig. 45. Kissousa. Church of Agioi Sergios and Vachos, before restoration.



Fig. 46. Kissousa. Church of Agioi Sergios and Vachos, after restoration.



Fig. 47. Empa (Petridia). Church of Agios Georgios (exterior), before restoration.



Fig. 48. Empa (Petridia). Church of Agios Georgios (exterior), after restoration.



Fig. 49. Empa (Petridia). Church of Agios Georgios, *Holy Bema*, before restoration.



Fig. 50. Empa (Petridia). Church of Agios Georgios, *Holy Bema*, after restoration.



Fig. 51. Empa (Petridia). Church of Agios Georgios (interior), before restoration.



Fig. 52. Empa (Petridia). Church of Agios Georgios (interior), after restoration.



Fig. 53. Kato Akourdalia. Church of Agia Marina, before restoration.



Fig. 54. Kato Akourdalia. Church of Agia Marina, after restoration.



Fig. 55. Kato Akourdalia. Church of Agia Marina (interior), before restoration.



Fig. 56. Kato Akourdalia. Church of Agia Marina (interior), after restoration.



Fig. 57. Panagia. Monastery of Chrysorrogiatissa. Women's Quarter, after restoration.



Fig. 58. Panagia. Monastery of Chrysorrogiatissa. Women's Quarter, after restoration.



Fig. 59. Panagia. Monastery of Chrysorrogiatissa. Wall-painting depicting the “Annunciation of the Virgin Mary”, after restoration.



Fig. 60. Panagia. Monastery of Chrysorrogiatissa. Wall-painting depicting the “Annunciation of the Virgin Mary”, after restoration.



Fig. 61. Polis Chrysochou. Church of Agios Nikolaos, during restoration.



Fig. 62. Polis Chrysochou. Church of Agios Nikolaos, after restoration.



Fig. 63. Evrychou. Railway Station, before repairs.



Fig. 64. Evrychou. Railway Station, after repairs.



Fig. 65. Evrychou. Railway Station (north side), before repairs.



Fig. 66. Evrychou. Railway Station (north side), after repairs.



Fig. 67. Evrychou. Railway Station (south side), before repairs.



Fig. 68. Evrychou. Railway Station (south side), after repairs.



Fig. 69. Kakopetria. House of A. Evdokemou, before repairs.



Fig. 70. Kakopetria. House of A. Evdokemou, after repairs.



Fig. 71. Kakopetria. Old wine press, before repairs.



Fig. 72. Kakopetria. Old wine press, after repairs.



Fig. 73. Kakopetria. Old wine press (view from the side), before repairs.



Fig. 74. Kakopetria. Old wine press (view from the side), after repairs.



Fig. 75. Kakopetria. House of Chr. Chrysanthou, before repairs.



Fig. 76. Kakopetria. House of Chr. Chrysanthou, during repairs.



Fig. 77. Kakopetria. House on plot 468, before repairs.



Fig. 78. Kakopetria. House on plot 468, during repairs.



Fig. 79. Kalopanagiotis. House of Lavrentios (façade), before repairs.



Fig. 80. Kalopanagiotis. House of Lavrentios (façade), during repairs.



Fig. 81. Kalopanagiotis. House of Lavrentios (ground storey), before repairs.



Fig. 82. Kalopanagiotis. House of Lavrentios (ground storey), during repairs.



Fig. 83. Kalopanagiotis. House of Elli Vasileiadou, before repairs.



Fig. 84. Kalopanagiotis. House of Elli Vasileiadou, during repairs.



Fig. 85. Kalopanagiotis. House on plot 717, during repairs.



Fig. 86. Kalopanagiotis. House on plot 717, after repairs.



Fig. 87. Kalopanagiotis. House on plot 701, before repairs.



Fig. 88. Kalopanagiotis. House on plot 701, during repairs.



Fig. 89. Pano Lefkara. House of Th. Patsalos, before repairs.



Fig. 90. Pano Lefkara. House of Th. Patsalos, after repairs.



Fig. 91. Pano Lefkara. House of Athanasia Savvidou, before repairs.



Fig. 92. Pano Lefkara. House of Athanasia Savvidou, during repairs.



Fig. 93. Pano Lefkara. House of Athanasia Savvidou (passage), before repairs.



Fig. 94. Pano Lefkara. House of Athanasia Savvidou (passage), during repairs.



Fig. 95. Pano Lefkara. House of Athanasia Savvidou, construction of mezzanine.



Fig. 96. Pano Lefkara. House of Athanasia Savvidou (roof), during repairs.



Fig. 97. Pano Lefkara. European programme of REHABIMED, before repairs.



Fig. 98. Pano Lefkara. European programme of REHABIMED, after repairs.



Fig. 99. Pano Lefkara. European programme of REHABIMED, before repairs.



Fig. 100. Pano Lefkara. European programme of REHABIMED, after repairs.



Fig. 101. Pano Lefkara. European programme of REHABIMED, before repairs.



Fig. 102. Pano Lefkara. European programme of REHABIMED, after repairs.



Fig. 103. Pano Lefkara. European programme of REHABIMED, before repairs.



Fig. 104. Pano Lefkara. European programme of REHABIMED, after repairs.



Fig. 105. Lemesos. Cistern of Agios Georgios, before repairs.



Fig. 106. Lemesos. Cistern of Agios Georgios, during repairs.



Fig. 107. Lemesos. Cistern of Agios Georgios, before repairs.



Fig. 108. Lemesos. Cistern of Agios Georgios, during repairs.



Fig. 109. Lemesos. Cistern of Agios Georgios, before repairs.



Fig. 110. Lemesos. Cistern of Agios Georgios, during repairs.



Fig. 111. Lemesos. Cistern of Agios Georgios, during excavation of building on south side.



Fig. 112. Prasteio Avdemou. Old Turkish School, before repairs.



Fig. 113. Prasteio Avdemou. Old Turkish School, after repairs.



Fig. 114. Prasteio Avdemou. Old Turkish School, before repairs.



Fig. 115. Prasteio Avdemou. Old Turkish School, after repairs.



Fig. 116. Prasteio Avdemou. Old Turkish School (interior), before repairs.



Fig. 117. Prasteio Avdemou. Old Turkish School (interior), after repairs.



Fig. 118. Inv. no. 2007/XI-I (1:4).



Fig. 119. Inv. no. 2007/XI-I/2 (1:4).



Fig. 120. MLA 1910, T. 66/1 (1:4).



Fig. 121a,b. T. 72/16 (1:4).



Fig. 122. MLA 1913, T. 69/7 (1:3).



Fig. 123. MLA 1896 (1:8).



Fig. 124. MLA 1902 (1:8).



Fig. 125. MLA 1934,
T. 74/1 (1:2).



Fig. 126. MLA 1926B
(1:8).



a



b

Fig. 127a,b. T. 21/9 (1:8).



Fig. 128. LM 2244, T. 22/88 (1:3).



Fig. 129. LM 2245, T. 23/42 (1:3).



Fig. 130. LM 2245, T. 23/23 (1:3).



Fig. 131. LM 2266 A1/2007 (1:20).



Fig. 132. LM 2266 (1:3).



Fig. 133a,b. LM 1136, T. 89/1 (1:3).



Fig. 134. LM 2266, N4/A17 (1:3).



Fig. 135. LM 2266, N4/A22 (1:3).



Fig. 136. MP 3725/1 (1:8).



Fig. 137. MP 3717, T. 1/25 (1:3).



Fig. 138. MMA 637/2 (1:8).



Fig. 139. MMA 651/17 (1:3).



Fig. 140. MMA 651/8 (1:3).



Fig. 141. MMA 656/16 (1:3).



Fig. 142. MMA 653/3 (1:5).



Fig. 143. MMA 657/14 (1:5).

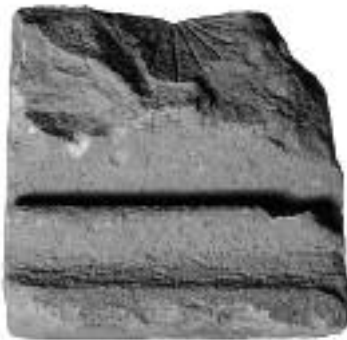


Fig. 144. RRKM 496 (1:8).



a



b



Fig. 145a,b. RRKM 492/2 (1:5).