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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.

**Total expenditure for the repairs of Mosques, marked with two asterisks, is £75,475,00.

A. PRE-CHRISTIAN AND MEDIAEVAL MONUMENTS

NICOSIA DISTRICT

Nicosia, the Fortifications.*—Badly eroded stones of the curtain wall near Famagusta Gate were replaced. (Cost : £540).

Nicosia, Kastelliotissa, the Mediaeval Hall.*—The work for the restoration of this large mediaeval hall continued throughout the year. The modern cement floor of the hall was removed. Then the earth accumulated through the centuries was removed revealing the lower part of a wall dividing the hall in two, and remnants of an earlier floor consisting of large gypsum slabs. The western half of the floor declines towards the wall partitioning the hall. The difference of level between the western end and the centre of the hall is more than 0.50m. Near the angle formed by the north wall of the hall and the partitioning wall a kind of a rectangular shaft has been found. Badly eroded stones of the masonry inside and outside were replaced. Grouting and pointing of the masonry walls was also carried out. Work was continuing at the end of the year. (Cost : £11,080).

Nicosia, the Cathedral of Agios Ioannis.—The conservation of the wall-paintings of the Cathedral of Agios Ioannis was resumed early in January. Work mainly concentrated on the wall-painting uncovered last year, on the south wall near the iconostasis of the Church. This presented some repaintings which were removed, then the plaster was

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consolidated and fixed on the wall. Then the fixing of the colours and the cleaning of the painting was carried out. (Cost : £1,600 paid by the Archbishopric).

Nicosia, the Bairaktar Mosque.—(Fig. 4). The reconstruction of the minaret started in the previous year was completed early in May. Minor repairs to the mosque were also carried out. The retaining wall to the east of the mosque was also repaired.**

Nicosia, the Taht-el-kale Mosque.—The roof of this mosque had been repaired several times in the past with the addition on the wooden ceiling of several layers of mud, more than 40cm. thick. This burden caused the decay of the wooden beams of the roof and multiplied the thrust exercised by the arches, supporting the beams of the roof, on the walls. The accumulated earth on the beams was removed and the decayed beams and planks were replaced with new ones. The roof was made waterproof and covered with the existing tiles. The walls were grouted and plastered where necessary.**

Nicosia, the Omerieh Mosque.—Repairs to the Omerieh mosque, formerly a Gothic Church, identified by C. Enlart as the Augustinian Church, were put in hand in September. The walls of the Church were grouted and pointed, after the replacement of badly weathered stones. Special attention was given to the windows of the apse and the east wall. Badly weathered stones of the portico were replaced. The north wall of the building was grouted and pointed.

The minaret of the mosque was suffering from the corrosion of the iron bars, inserted at the height of the balcony and its topmost part, which caused the breaking of the stones and the fall of some fragments. The corroded iron bars were removed and the broken stones were replaced. Then the whole masonry of the minaret was grouted and pointed and its decayed conical cover was replaced with new one.**

Alona, the Church of Agios Georgios.—(Figs 5,6). The Church of Agios Georgios is a steep pitched wooden roofed three aisled basilica of the 19th century. Later interventions on the south side of the roof created gables and changed the original appearance of the roof. Moreover large windows

under the gables changed the south façade of the Church. All these interventions created problems to the roof. The wooden beams and trusses had decayed and many flat tiles were broken. The trusses and the beams were replaced and missing or broken tiles were provided. (Cost : £1,444, shared with the Church Committee).

Agios Sozomenos, the rock-cut chapel of Agios Sozomenos.—(Figs 7,8). This chapel, originally the hermitage and burial place of a local saint, otherwise unknown, is decorated with an extensive cycle of wall-paintings depicting the miracles of the Saint. Unfortunately, owing to the weathering of the porous stone in which the hermitage has been hewn, most of the paintings were destroyed long ago. To-day some standing Saints, all of them anachorites survive on the lower parts of the walls hewn out of the living rock. Above them there are several scenes depicting miracles of St. Sozomenos. On the north-east angle of the hermitage, which was turned into a chapel, are depicted the Virgin between the Archangels on the upper register, and four prelates on the lower register. All these paintings, which can be dated to the first half of the 14th century had darkened because of the fires lit by shepherds during winter.

The eyes of some of the Saints were gouged out by the Turkish shepherds of the nearby village of Agios Sozomenos. The infiltration of rain water through the porous rock also caused some damage to the wall-paintings. On the wall, above the tomb of the Saint, two layers of wall-paintings were noticed during conservation. Since the later layer was badly damaged it was decided to remove it and uncover the earlier one. On the earlier layer four standing Saints in more or less good condition were found and cleaned. Work was continuing at the end of the year. (Cost : £5,917, shared with the Archbishopric).

Galata, the Church of Agios Sozomenos.—The walls of the steep-pitched wooden roofed Church of Agios Sozomenos, once the principal Church of the village, are completely covered with wall-paintings. These were painted by Symeon Axentis in 1513. The same artist also painted, in 1514, the Church of Theotokos, commonly known as the Archangelos Church, just outside Galata and in 1514, the apse of the Church of Agia Paraskevi in

the village. The cleaning of the wall-paintings of the Church of Agios Sozomenos, started a few years ago, was resumed again during summer. The wall-paintings in the semi-dome of the apse, depicting the Virgin in an orans position between the Archangels, completely darkened by the smoke of candles and incense, were cleaned. The Crucifixion and the Passion scenes on the west wall of the Church were also cleaned. (Cost : £2,282, shared with the Church Committee).

Kannavia, the Church of Agia Eirini.—(Figs 9,10). This is a small steep pitched wooden roofed Church. Its roof was badly damaged and in need of repair. The decayed wooden beams and trusses, as well as the broken flat tiles were replaced, the latter with new ones of the same type. (Cost : £6,886, shared with the Church Committee).

Kannavia, the Church of Panagia.—The decayed tiles of the steep-pitched wooden roof of this Church were replaced with new ones of the same type. The doors and windows were provided with new shutters similar to the original ones which were beyond repair. (Cost : £635, paid by the Church Committee).

Lythrodontas, the Monastery of Profitis Ilias.*—Repairs to this Government-owned monastic building were resumed this year. The pavements of the rooms and portico of the upper floor were reconstructed. Those of the rooms with *marmara* slabs as previously, while that of the portico, which was originally covered with tiles, was left to be completed in 1991 when new tiles will be available. (Cost : £1,945).

Malounta, the Church of Panagia Chrysopantanassa.—This vaulted 18th century Church was in need of repairs. Work was carried out on the roof and belfry, while the masonry was grouted and pointed throughout. The interior of the Church was whitewashed and the damaged *marmara* slabs of the floor were replaced with new ones. The wooden women's gallery was also repaired. The doors were provided with new wooden shutters similar to the existing ones. The restoration of the wood-carved iconostasis, dating to 1853, was put in hand and work was still continuing at the end of the year. (Cost : £11,932, shared with the Church Committee).

Mammari, the Church of Agios Georgios.—The belfry of this Church, one of the characteristic high belfries of Cyprus, erected at the end of the 19th century, was in need of repairs. Cracks and erosion of the stonework had made the use of the bell impossible. The iron bars inserted in the masonry at the time of its erection were completely corroded causing the surrounding stones to break. The corroded iron bars were removed and the broken stones replaced. The masonry was grouted and pointed. Work was still continuing at the end of the year. (Cost : £2,750, amount contributed by the Church Committee, the District Officer, Nicosia and the Department of Antiquities).

Moutoullas, the Church of Panagia.—The floor of this small, important steep pitched wooden roofed Church, with wall-paintings dated to 1280 A.D., which was paved with brick-tiles, had been badly damaged and in the past many brick-tiles had been replaced with *marmara* slabs. Most of these *marmara* slabs were broken, and it was thus decided to reconstruct the floor with brick-tiles. The work was carried out in October.

The wall-paintings on the lower register of the south wall were suffering from dampness. To avoid the penetration of humidity, a ditch, 1m. deep, was dug along the outer face of the south wall and then lined with special asphalted paper and filled in with concrete. The concrete floor was then paved with local stone. (Cost : £2,362, shared with the Church Committee).

Moutoullas, the Church of Agios Mamas.—This late 13th century steep pitched wooden roofed Church with later interventions, had been repaired some years ago. Its floor was left for later, however, because of the lack of funds. This was covered partly with *marmara* slabs and partly with beaten earth. It was therefore decided to cover the whole floor with *marmara* slabs. This was done in October. The walls of the Church were plastered but no paintings had survived. Areas of lost plaster were filled in and then the walls were whitewashed. (Cost : £1,216, shared with the Church Committee).

Moutoullas, the Church of Soteris.—This small steep pitched wooden roofed Church dedicated to the Transfiguration of Christ was in need of repairs. The walls were damaged

and the roof was leaking. Missing stones were provided and the walls were grouted and pointed. The decayed wooden beams were replaced and the broken tiles substituted with new ones of the same type. (Cost : £7,336, shared with the Church Committee).

Platanistasa, the Church of Stavros tou Agiasmati.—Minor repairs to the wall-paintings and the iconostasis of the well known Church of Stavros tou Agiasmati were carried out. This Church, of the steep pitched wooden roofed type, is surrounded on all four sides by corridors covered under one and the same roof. The walls of the Church were painted by Filippas Goul in 1494. The wall-paintings including the life of Christ cover the walls of the Church from the floor to the ceiling. Even the trusses of the roof are painted. Filippas Goul has also painted the frescoes above the south entrance of the Church depicting the Virgin and Child surrounded by the Prophets who had prophesized the coming of the Messiah, a theme known as "The Prophets from above" («Ἄνωθεν οἱ Προφῆται») a hymn of the Christmas Liturgy. He also executed the dedicatory painting west of the south door. Another (?) painter is responsible for the "Last Judgement" and some other paintings on the outer face of the west wall of the Church.

The lower part of the wall-paintings were in need of consolidation and fixing. This was achieved with the use of lime-mortar. The iconostasis of the Church was originally a wood-screen made at the time of the execution of the wall-paintings. During the 18th century it was transformed into the usual iconostasis and icons were fixed on it. The iconostasis was damaged by dry rot. It was disinfected and the missing parts replaced with a mixture of saw-dust and paraloid resin. (Cost : £494, shared with the Church Committee).

Platanistasa, the Church of Archangelos.—(Figs 11,12). The Church of Archangelos at Platanistasa, is, in its present form, a large, three aisled basilica covered with a steep pitched wooden roof and flat tiles of the 19th century. During the twenties, the southern half of the roof was provided with gables, above the south entrance and the windows which were opened at that time. The roof of the Church was badly damaged by dry rot and the infiltration of

rain water and was ready to fall down. The decayed wooden trusses, the beams and planks were replaced and missing or broken tiles were also replaced. (Cost : £19,306, shared with the Church Committee).

Politiko, the ruins of Tamassos.*—The excavated remains of Tamassos were repaired where necessary. (Cost : £770).

Strovolos, the Church of Panagia Chryseleousa.—(Figs 13—16). The present Church of Panagia Chryseleousa at Strovolos is the result of several interventions made during the centuries. Originally it was a small triconch(?) Church with a dome. Parts of the eastern, northern and southern apses are still visible, but nothing remains from the western part of the Church. The Church was enlarged and transformed into a long vaulted building in 1817 by Archbishop Kyprianos (1810-1821) who was born in Strovolos. In 1952 it was enlarged with the addition of a northern and southern vaulted aisle. The walls of the Church built by Archbishop Kyprianos were pierced and turned into arcades, while the frames of the north and south entrances were rebuilt in the new north and south walls.

No information has been preserved regarding the original triconch or tetraconch Church. In its dome several paintings are preserved: In the centre the Pantocrator is depicted full-size, seated on a rainbow and surrounded by a circle with rainbow colours. Around the Pantocrator the Hetoimasia and the Deisis; the Virgin and Saint John the Baptist turn towards the Hetoimasia with hands raised in prayer, each followed by six Angels. Pairs of standing Prophets, some now completely destroyed, were depicted between the eight windows of the drum of the dome. All the paintings were completely darkened by a thick layer of soot while parts of the standing prophets were covered with plaster. It seems that a fire had destroyed the older iconostasis of the Church, which was standing under the dome, something that badly damaged the wall-paintings in the dome. The flaking surface colours were treated with paraloid resin and then cleaned as far as possible. Also, parts of the plaster were removed to expose some paintings. (Cost : £2,732, paid by the Church Committee).

LIMASSOL DISTRICT

Limassol, the Mediaeval Castle.*—The Limassol Castle in its present form is the result of a reconstruction of the central part of the remnants of the Lusignan Castle which the Venetians had blown up a few years before the arrival of the Ottoman army in 1570. Later interventions, during the British occupation of Cyprus, gave to the Castle its present appearance. The clerestory of the central hall of the upper storey was made of wood. The wooden beams and the wooden poles supporting the beams had decayed and the roof covering the hall was in danger of collapse. The decayed poles and beams were replaced with new ones and new glass-windows were provided. (Cost : £3,615).

Alassa, the Late Bronze Age Settlement.*—The excavated remains of the Late Bronze Age Settlement near Alassa and the Kouris dam were fenced. (Cost : £519).

Amathous, site and remains.*—The excavated walls of the palace on the Acropolis of Amathous were grouted and pointed. The *opus sectile* pavement of the small basilica on the Acropolis was lifted to allow the investigation of the layers under the pavement. Minor repairs to the adjoining remnants of the temple of Venus were also carried out.

Extensive reconstruction works were undertaken in the Agora and the Nymphaeum of Amathous. The fallen columns drums in front of the cisterns of the Nymphaeum were re-erected on their bases. Two columns of the west portico were also re-erected. The north wall of the Nymphaeum was grouted and pointed and the adjoining built tunnel was treated. (Cost : £9,742).

Agios Ioannis, Agrou, the Church of Agios Ioannis.—The repairs of the badly damaged Church of St. John Lambadistis, which was used for a period as an elementary school, continued and ended this year. (Cost : £8,730, shared with the Church Committee).

Episkopi, the Mosque.—The work of the uncovering and conservation of the surviving wall-paintings in the mosque of Episkopi, a former 16th century Greek Orthodox Church, started a few years ago, and was resumed during summer. The thick layer of plaster

covering the north half of the vault was removed revealing fragments of wall-paintings. Not a single scene of the life of Christ has been preserved intact or in a satisfactory condition. Only small fragmentary paintings were treated and the lacunae were filled with lime plaster mixed with straw, similar to that on which the frescoes were painted. (Cost : £3,978).

Pelendri, the Mediaeval bridge of Kouris.*—(Figs 17,18). The mediaeval bridge over the river Kouris at the locality *Kardaki* was in need of repairs. Two missing key-stones were replaced. The masonry of the bridge was grouted and pointed. (Cost : £779).

Koussi, the Church of Agios Efstathios.—(Figs 19,20). The Church of Agios Efstathios, originally a cruciform Church with a dome, had been altered during the Ottoman occupation of Cyprus with the addition of two compartments on either side of the western arm of the cross. At the same time, the vault of the western arm was rebuilt to a greater height thus masking the dome from the west. The dome and the original vaults of the Church still retain fragments of paintings. In some areas two layers of wall-paintings survive. These paintings had become detached from the vaults and the north wall and were ready to fall down. Early in spring the fixing of the wall-paintings to the walls and vaults was put in hand. Where the surface colour was flaking away it was treated appropriately. (Cost : £3,196, shared with the Church Committee).

Kourion, city site.*—Extensive conservation work was carried out on the excavated remains of the House of the Gladiators, the Nymphaeum and the Basilica. The surviving walls of the House of the Gladiators were pointed. The stones fallen from the walls of the Nymphaeum, found during the excavations, were put in their original position. Badly weathered stones of the surviving arcade of the bishop's house adjoining the basilica to the west have been replaced. Weathered stones of the benches of the Catechumena were also replaced. The surviving walls were grouted and pointed where necessary. The remains of the *opus sectile* in the north aisle of the basilica were taken care of. (Cost : £5,000).

Monagri, the Church of Panagia Amasgou.—The wall-paintings of the lower register of the south and west walls of the Church were suffering from humidity. The plaster around the painting has disintegrated and the plaster on which the wall-paintings had been painted was suffering causing the lower parts of the wall-paintings to discolour. The disintegrated plaster was removed, that on which the wall-paintings were executed was consolidated and the colours were treated.

The early 18th century gilded, wood-carved iconostasis was badly damaged by dry-rot and was rapidly collapsing. The wood was treated and new supporting beams were provided. (Cost : £3,574, shared with the Church Committee).

Monagri, the Monastery of Archangelos.—The repairs to the northern wing of the Monastery of Archangelos started in the previous year was resumed in September. The ground floor of this two-storey monastic building was repaired and roofed. The walls of the upper floor were repaired. The adjoining room with the old oil-mill was also repaired and roofed. (Cost : £9,200).

Pelendri, the Church of Timios Stavros.—(Figs 21, 22). The cleaning and conservation of the wall-paintings of the Church of Stavros was resumed in May. The wall-paintings of the west-wall of the main Church including the Crucifixion were cleaned. The wall-painting of the Dormition of the Virgin in the lunette of the western blind arch of the north wall, which had become detached and broken was removed and reset, and treated accordingly. The scenes with Christ before the High Priests and Pilate in the lunette of the central blind arch of the north wall were cleaned. The Angel of the Annunciation in the eastern half of the soffit of the same arch was also treated. The wall-paintings in the north chapel were cleaned. These include, the "Doubting of Thomas", two Apostles, a coat of arms, the three prelates St. Basil, St. Gregory and St. John Chrysostomos and the portrait of Leon Skouleas. After the removal of plaster from the west wall of the south chapel, more scenes from the martyrdom of St. George were revealed. The cleaning and preservation of the wall-paintings of the Church will continue next year. (Cost : £8,260, shared with the A.G. Leventis Foundation).

LARNAKA DISTRICT

Larnaka, Abu Bekir Aqueduct.*—The reconstruction of the two western acrades of this aqueduct in the locality *Kamares*, started previously, was completed in 1990. Attention was then paid to the eastern part of the aqueduct where heavily weathered stones were replaced. The masonry of the aqueduct was grouted and pointed. (Cost : £8,596).

Larnaka, the Castle.*—The masonry of the south wall of the castle was badly weathered. This section of the castle is part of a late mediaeval structure, perhaps the tower built, according to some mediaeval chroniclers, by James I (1382-1398) for the protection of Larnaka harbour when it became the main port of Cyprus after the occupation of Famagusta by the Genoese in 1373. Like all the other castles of Cyprus, Kyrenia Castle and the Fortifications of Nicosia and Famagusta excepted, it was dismantled by the Venetians a few years before the occupation of the Island by the Ottoman army in 1570. The badly eroded stones of the wall were replaced. Work was continuing at the end of the year. (Cost : £5,000).

Larnaka, the Monastery of Agios Lazaros.—The repairs to the south wing of the Monastery, started previously, were resumed early in the year. The monastic cells arranged in two storeys were rearranged and furnished with modern amenities. The restored parts of the south wing will be used by the families of those serving in the Church of St. Lazaros or as guest-houses. The appearance of the monastic building was kept intact. Work will continue. (Cost : £9,842, shared with the Church Committee).

Larnaka, the Zouchouri Mosque.—The repairs to the mosque started in 1989 were resumed and completed during this year. The east wall of the mosque was suffering after a fire, many years ago, calcinated the sandstone masonry. A severe crevice running from the foundations to the roof near the circular staircase necessitated drastic intervention. The foundation was underpinned, the calcinated stones were replaced and the wall was grouted and pointed. The lime concrete of the vaults and dome of the mosque was thoroughly repaired and made waterproof. Some badly eroded stones of the west wall were also replaced. The iron grills of the windows were painted.**

Kellia, the Church of Agios Antonios.—The south portico of the Church which had been badly damaged by the Turks during the intercommunal disturbances in 1958 and left, since then, roofless, was repaired and roofed. The floor of the portico was paved with marmara slabs. (Cost : £4,644, shared with the Church Committee).

The treatment of the paintings of the Church started in 1977 was resumed later in the Autumn. Thick layers of hard salt deposits on the ex-voto paintings of St. George (there are three wall-paintings of St. George mounted on a horse: one on the west face of the north-east pier and two on the east and south faces of the north-west pier which support since the 16th century the transverse vault that replaced the dome of the Church) were removed. Soft salt deposits on the wall-paintings of St. Panteleimon and Ermolaos(?) on the west respond of the arch linking the north-west pier to the west of the Church were also removed. (Cost : £3,799).

Khirokitia, the Neolithic Settlement.*—Some repairs were carried out to the excavated remains of this important settlement. Some first aid treatment was given to a badly damaged wall-painting discovered during this year's excavation. The remnants of this neolithic wall-painting were found on the pier of a circular house. Since not much remained of this geometric decoration, it was covered provisionally and left *in situ*. Final decision about the treatment and protection of the painting will be taken after the completion of the excavation of the circular house in 1991. (Cost : £824).

Pyrge, the Royal Chapel.*—Final treatment of the wall-paintings of the so-called royal chapel at Pyrge was carried out. These paintings, dated to 1421, according to a lost inscription, were covered by a thick layer of hard salts which was removed some years ago. (Cost : £2,506).

Pyrge, the Church of Panagia Stazousa.—The Church, a late Gothic building, belonged to a Monastery which was almost intact one hundred years ago, when it was seen by C. Enlart. The monastic buildings surrounded the Church on all four sides. Unfortunately the Monastery which is a dependency of the Monastery of Stavrovouni was abandoned and fell into ruins. The monks of Stavrovouni removed the ruins of the monastic buildings

except the remnants of the west wing. In the meantime the cross vault covering the narthex of the Church collapsed and the walls of the narthex suffered considerably. In the summer, the repair of the walls and the reconstruction of the vault were put in hand and the work was completed by the end of November. (Government contribution: £10,000).

FAMAGUSTA DISTRICT

Agia Napa, the Monastery of Agia Napa.—The masonry of the south wall of the Monastery was badly weathered. Many stones were eroded while the mortar used for the repair of the arcades of the north portico of the Monastery had disintegrated. The eroded stones of the south wall were replaced and the arcade of the north portico was grouted and pointed. The damaged lime concrete floors of the rooms of the east wing of the monastery were repaired. (Cost : £1,318).

PAPHOS DISTRICT

Paphos, the "Tombs of the Kings".—*The project for the restoration of Tomb 8 was put in hand. Detailed plans of all the architectural members collected during the excavations are being prepared. The next stage is the preparation of the plans for the restoration of the tomb.

The area of the tombs was fenced along the sea-shore for better protection. (Cost : £4,969).

Paphos, the House of Dionysos.*—Conservation of the mosaics of the House of Dionysos continued. Badly damaged tesserae of the mosaic with hunting scenes, around the *impluvium* were treated. (Cost : £2,885).

Paphos, the House of Theseus.*—The mosaic of the east vestibule which had been lifted the previous year was reset on a new sound foundation. (Cost : £4,957).

Paphos, the House of Orpheus.*—Further treatment of the excavated mosaics was carried out. (Cost : £2,550).

Paphos, the Basilica of Agia Kyriaki.*—The fragmentary mosaic of the western half of the north outer aisle of the basilica was lifted and reset on a new foundation. The fragmentary mosaic pavement of the nave, found after

the removal of the road passing over the basilica, was treated. The fragmentary mosaics of the southern aisles of the basilica were also treated.

The fragments of the wall-paintings found on the north wall of the narthex(?) of a church built on the ruins of the basilica around the 12th century were removed for treatment and protection. (Cost : £9,691).

Paphos, the House of Aion.*—The wall-paintings of the House of Aion and of tombs of the Roman period were treated for protection. (Cost : £510).

Akamas, the Church of Agios Georgios.—The interesting byzantine Church of Agios Georgios in the forest of Akamas was long neglected and derelict. Part of the vault and semidome of the apse of the Church had collapsed. With a generous contribution from the BSBA authorities the vault and the semidome of the apse were reconstructed and the walls were grouted and pointed. (Cost : £3,733).

Achelia, the Church of Agios Georgios.—Badly damaged areas of the plaster covering the walls and vault of this 16th century Church were removed and new plaster was provided. (Cost : £1,365).

Achelia, the Church of Agios Theodosios.—Two of the vaults and the semidome of the apse of this early 13th century cruciform Church were covered with lime concrete. The walls and the dome were grouted and pointed and the pavement of the Church was covered with *marmara* slabs. (Cost : £1,900).

Kouklia, the Church of Panagia Katholiki.—This middle byzantine cruciform, domed Church, underwent several alterations in the past, especially in the 16th century when its western arm was extended and completely reconstructed. At that time the Church was redecorated with wall-paintings. Fragments of these are still visible in the western arm and the dome. In 1990 the walls of the Church were grouted and pointed and broken *marmara* slabs of the pavement were replaced. The decayed doors were replaced and the lime-concrete covering the vaults and dome was repaired. Work was continuing at the end of the year. (Cost : £3,874, shared with the Church Committee).

Letymbou, the Church of Agii Kirikos and Ioulitta.—(Figs 23, 24). The cleaning and conservation of the wall-paintings of the Church continued during May-August. After the removal of a thick layer of plaster from the south wall, some standing Saints and a damaged St. George mounted on a horse were discovered and treated. Some supplementary treatment of the wall-paintings of the eastern and northern vaults was carried out. (Cost : £4,604, shared with the A.G. Leventis Foundation).

Polis, the Church of Agios Andronikos.—A final season for the preservation and presentation of the 16th century wall-paintings of the Church was carried out early in the year. (Cost : £1,890).

Panagia, the Monastery of Panagia Chrysorroiatissa.—The roof of the west wing of the monastery was reconstructed. Decayed wooden beams and broken flat tiles were replaced. (Government Contribution: £6,800).

Paphos, the Hellenistic House.*—Five columns of the east portico of the atrium of a Hellenistic House excavated, south of the Villa of Theseus, by the Polish Expedition were re-erected on their bases. (Cost : £4,951).

Paphos, Saranda Colones Castle.*—On the west, a ramp has been constructed leading from the moat to the Castle. Minor repairs were carried out on the excavated remains. (Cost : £1,271).

Kouklia, the Royal Manor.*—The walls of the rooms above the entrance to the Manor were plastered. The roofs of the rooms on the west and south sides of the courtyard of the Manor were made waterproof. (Cost : £4,121).

Kouklia, the Sugar Mill.*—Minor repairs were carried out on the south-west corner of this complex.

Kissonerga, the Chalcolithic Settlement at Mosfilia.*—The excavated remains of this important Chalcolithic settlement were repaired where necessary.

Paphos, Agia Sofia Mosque.—The walls of this Church of the 14th century, which was turned into a mosque long time ago, were grouted and pointed. The walls inside were plastered. Broken and eroded stones of the minaret were replaced. The badly corroded iron sheet cover of the conical roof of the minaret, was replaced.**

Pelathousa, the Mosque.—The mosque of Pelathousa is a 16th century vaulted chapel. In modern times two rooms covered with reinforced concrete slabs were added to the north and west of the mediaeval church and a minaret was constructed in the north-east corner of the building. Severe crevices appeared in different parts of the building and the roof was leaking. The walls were grouted and pointed and thoroughly repaired. The roof and vault of the original structure were made waterproof. The door and window were repaired and painted.**

B. MONUMENTS OF FOLK ARCHITECTURE

NICOSIA DISTRICT

Nicosia, the House of Hadjigeorgakis Kornesios.—(Fig. 25). Restoration work in the House of the Dragoman was resumed in spring this year.

The exterior wall of the east wing was cleaned and plastered with gypsum. Wooden elements in the wall were treated and two windows were provided with new fittings. All windows of the east wall were painted.

On the ground floor, the room with the internal staircase leading to the covered verandah of the east wing was plastered and painted. Damaged *marmara* slabs were replaced. The wooden staircase was treated and the entrance was provided with a threshold.

In the north-east courtyard the cobbled pavement in front of the stone-built hearths was repaired and the separate building to the north, which was used for washing clothes, was completely restored: its masonry was grouted and pointed, plastered with gypsum and painted white. Its old cobbled pavement was fully exposed.

The iron grilles of the windows of the north and west façades were painted black and the masonry of the façades was repaired. Damaged dressed sandstone was replaced.

The roof was rendered waterproof.

area. The first is in the zone north of the dromos and behind the city walls; the second is in the zone opposite the chambers of the sanctuary, to the west of the apse of the presumed basilica.

To start with, a small trench was sunk in the western sector of the dromos, in the area surrounding a small votive pit excavated in previous years. Here, some structures came to light which can, most probably, be related to the modest buildings that in the Middle Ages invaded the area of the dromos and completely destroyed its southern side. After the removal of the débris of the collapsed walls, some new finds belonging to the previously excavated votive pit came to light.

A second trench, excavated in the sector east of the dromos, has shown that its northern side continues towards the East, to a point well beyond the area previously examined. The wall that came to light here is built in the same polygonal technique that characterizes all the eastern sector of the corridor. Clearly, the wall is not preserved to its full height: on the western and central sectors of the trench, only a few courses survive, but towards the eastern, the wall rises abruptly to support another wall running N-S. This second wall can again be related to the structures that invaded the area in the Middle Ages. In brief, what one observes here is the same phenomenon witnessed in previous years: those late buildings that occupied the zone to the area led to a systematic and radical destruction of the southern wall of the dromos, while those built to the north of the corridor preferred to maintain the pre-existing structures sometimes abutting against them and sometimes using them as foundations. The late wall brought to light is only one course high and, in the east angle of the trench, it meets transversally a second, only partially investigated wall.

The excavation of the zone next to the city walls has brought to light large platforms cut in the rock, which descend towards the south, in the direction of the sanctuary. It is too early for a definitive interpretation of the structures that came to light: while the cuttings on the rock towards the south seem to be the result of stone quarrying, those higher up present a very articulated plan—curved walls, etc.—the correct interpretation of which will be possible only after further investigation. It must, all the same, be pointed out that there are walls built directly on bedrock, which in some areas seem to continue the line of the cuttings on the rock.

Finds of great interest have also come to light in the trenches excavated in the area opposite the chambers of the sanctuary. Above all, mention must be made of an apsed structure which has the same orientation and seems to be a pendant to an already known apse visible in the underground rooms of the sanctuary. The foundations of the central and eastern parts of this new apse survive in an excellent condition, and consist mainly of large carefully dressed blocks. The northern section, on the other hand, sits directly on two large built basins which themselves sit one on top of the other and which are lined with a compact mixture which in the case of the upper of the two is certainly of hydraulic nature. The ends of the apse meet two walls: of that on the north only scanty traces remain, sitting directly on the basin; the other section, built of well dressed stones, can be followed clearly through the area investigated. Related to this wall seems to be a room that came to light on its south. This has been only partially investigated but it is already clear that its construction is much poorer than that of the apsed building. Worthy of mention is also an oval pit, outlined by a series of blocks, which came to light next to this room, and which is probably a burial. A trench to the west of the area in question has revealed part of a pavement made of large squared blocks set in line with the apse, the nature of which can only be explained after further investigation. Further excavations, which will determine the relation between the two apses, the function of the two superimposed basins and the outline of the building itself, will certainly help understand the nature and the function of this interesting complex.

D. THE BASILICA OF AGIA KYRIAKI

The excavation was carried out under the supervision of the Director of the Department of Antiquities Mr A. Papageorgiou.

The aim of this year's excavation was the removal of the road passing over the basilica and the complete uncovering of the naos and the narthex of the Basilica. The removal of the road and the excavation underneath contributed to the solution of some of the problems related to the plan of the basilica but at the same time it has created several other problems which remain unanswered.

The excavation elucidated the evolution of Christian worship in the area from the 14th to the 16th century, when the actual church of Agia Kyriaki was built. Past excavations had already revealed that the inner north aisle of the Basilica was turned into a church, after the removal, in 681, of the Arab garrison

established there after the destruction of Paphos during the second Arab raid of 653. This year's excavations supplied evidence that this small wood-roofed church was transformed into a cross-shape church during the 10th-11th centuries and was decorated with wall-paintings. This church too was wood-roofed. At the end of the 12th century this cross-shape church was turned into a vaulted church with, possibly, a dome at the crossing of the vaults. This is evident from the addition of new masonry to the existing walls, for reinforcement, in order to resist the thrust of the vaults and the dome. The new vaulted church was decorated with wall-paintings. The walls of the western part of this church survived up to a height of 1-1.30m. On the north and south walls parts of the painted decoration survived. Inside and outside of this part of the church hundreds of small fragments of wall-paintings were collected. There is an indication that this part of the building, which is preserved outside the west wall of the Church of Agia Kyriaki, is the narthex of the vaulted church mentioned before. Against the north wall a built tomb was found. The front elevation of the tomb is decorated with a dado imitating marble revetment. Above the tomb, on the north wall of the church the lower part of a *Deisis* and a female Saint were found. Before the female Saint the remnants of the portrait of a donor are preserved. These paintings can be dated to the beginning of the 13th if not the 12th century. In this place the founder of the church was usually buried, after his death. And usually the *Deisis* and his portrait together with the Saint to whom the church was dedicated, were painted above his tomb.

At the end of the 15th century, for reasons unknown, the church collapsed and on its place the church of Agia Kyriaki was erected. The stones from the ruined church were reused for the building of the new church. On some of these stones fragments of paintings were preserved.

This continuous use of part of the Early Christian Basilica as a place of Christian worship had negative consequences for the ruined basilica. The site around these various, successive churches was used as a grave-yard. The digging of graves resulted in the destruction of the mosaic pavements of the basilica. On the other hand marble bases, columns and capitals were broken and used as building material. As a result the marble architectural members of the basilica were disfigured or destroyed.

During the recent campaign a lime-kiln was found in the central nave of the basilica. Fortunately, the kiln was used for a short

period only. That the lime-kiln was short-lived is evident from the large quantity of marble columns and capitals surviving.

More broken marble bases, used as building material in later structures, were found during the excavation. Two, more complete marble columns of the central colonnades of the basilica were also found. Moreover, two granite and two marble columns of the colonnades separating the side aisles were also found.

The excavation uncovered another feature of the basilica. The north wall of the narthex was found to be in line, not with the north wall of the basilica, but with the colonnade separating the two northern aisles of the basilica. On the west wall of the outer north aisle of the basilica a door was found, in front of which a marble stair-landing was found. It is not known whether the open space in front of the outer north aisle of the basilica communicated with the unexcavated northern part of the east portico of the atrium and with the corridor flanking the north wall of the basilica, which lies under the last 13th century church of St. Francis.

EXCAVATIONS AT POLIS TIS CHRYSOCHOUS

The Princeton University Archaeological Expedition to Polis tis Chrysochous under the direction of Prof. W.A. Childs investigated the areas: 1) in and around the basilica 2) next to the house of the Department of Antiquities and 3) on the plateau to the northeast of Polis, known as *Peristeries*.

Excavation in and around the basilica revealed two phases of late Roman buildings to the east of the church over which lay a building built some time after the construction of the church, indicating that the church originally stood free. The Roman buildings have, however, been severely damaged by the later mediaeval building, and nothing can as yet be said of their precise date or function. A sondage begun in 1984 was continued and reached the impressive depth of 8 metres below surface level. The earliest pottery recovered was of the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods.

Excavation next to the house of the Department of Antiquities resumed work discontinued in 1985. Two ten meter square trenches were laid out; one to the north uncovered a tightly packed series of walls of Roman through Mediaeval date that either rested on or lay close to bedrock only some 80cm. below current surface level. Interspersed between these walls were large,

intact sections of Cypro-Archaic and Classical pots as well as Neolithic, Chalcolithic, and Bronze Age sherds. No traces of early structures were recovered. The other southern trench, reached a depth of over one metre and revealed only part of a wall that probably belonged to the Lusignan house excavated further to the south in 1984 and the continuation of a late Roman wall from the earlier excavation. Work will continue here in 1991.

Work in *Peristeries* continued two intense seasons of excavation in the area. Only two small new trenches were opened, because the intent was to investigate specific aspects of the phase of the sanctuary uncovered in past years. Three phases are now clear. The architectural remains can now be assigned to the second and third phase. The impressive large terracotta *kore* found in 1989 and the two bronze bowls and iron *obelos* of 1990 almost certainly belong to the second phase, which probably occupied much of the sixth century B.C. Few intact traces of the third phase survive, but it may have lasted into the early fifth century B.C.

EXCAVATIONS AT AKAMAS

The Danish archaeological team, University of Aarhus, sponsored by the Carlsberg Foundation, Copenhagen, continued work in September and October 1990 in the Akamas Forest. Excavations were again conducted at the site of Agios Kononas and a survey, directed by Dr Peter Hayes (Grantham), was carried out in the surroundings of the site of Agios Kononas.

The purpose of the second campaign was primarily to establish the character of the site of Agios Kononas, its extension and date, and through the survey to relate the site to the general habitation pattern and land use in the western part of the Akamas.

Excavations were carried out in a Roman house structure dating, according to finds of coins, to the 340s A.D. This structure, possibly part of a Roman farm house, is as yet the earliest architectural remain found *in situ* at Agios Kononas. A copper slag deposit excavated last year also dates from the Roman period. Charcoal analyzed by the Department of Physics, University of Aarhus, gives an absolute date of this deposit to A.D. 220-390. However, also this year, a fragment of a Hellenistic sculptured stele was among other Hellenistic surface finds, indicating some activity in that period, too.

This year's work, though, confirmed that the site reached its peak in the early Byzantine period. Several house structures,

dating from the early 5th into the 7th centuries A.D., were excavated. These structures, according to their location and date, all seem to relate to a large building, situated in the southeastern part of the site. Work commenced last year in this structure and the finds of an amethyst bead and an ex-voto female breast indicated a religious function. This was confirmed by new excavations revealing the plan of an early Christian basilica measuring 13x22m. Two limestone capitals carved with crosses and floral scrolls, architectural mouldings, fragments of an ornamented parapet, a column drum, etc., allow the reconstruction of this basilica. Immediate parallels to the architectural mouldings are found in the early Christian basilicas at Cape Drepanon suggesting a dating for the Agios Kononas basilica before the middle of the 7th century.

The survey, covering an area of 15km² around Agios Kononas, showed high activity in the middle to late Chalcolithic period and demonstrated an important site just north-west of Agios Kononas. Among the surface finds are several axes and a fragment of a terracotta idol. From the late Chalcolithic period until the Hellenistic period finds are very scarce and only the late Geometric/early Archaic period is represented by a few pottery sherds, possibly from tombs. Finds of Hellenistic pottery show activity in that period, mainly in the western foothills of the Akamas mountains. In the Roman period activity continues but the survey also shows that the most extensive land use took place in the early Byzantine period. To this period may also be dated the construction of an ancient road along the west coast of Akamas. Among the immediate results of the survey is the registration of two different kinds of terracing and an almost total abandonment of the landscape after the Byzantine period, providing optimum conditions for further investigation of land use in Antiquity in this part of Cyprus.

EXCAVATIONS AT KOUKLIA-(PALAEPAPHOS)

A. EXCAVATIONS OF THE SWISS-GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MISSION

The Swiss-German Archaeological Mission, directed by Professor F.G. Maier and M.-L. von Wartburg and sponsored by the University of Zürich and the German Archaeological Institute, completed the twenty-fourth season of work at Kouklia (Palaepaphos). Field-work again concentrated on the further excavation of the Mediaeval cane-sugar refinery at *Stavros*, in the coastal plain below Kouklia.

Three of the main components of this extensive industrial complex had been investigated during earlier seasons: the mill tract, the refinery unit with the boiling installations, and the adjoining stoking section. A fourth and last component, situated immediately north of the mill tract, had been discovered at the very end of the 1989 season. The main part of this North Wing is formed by an ablong hall, whose roof was supported by arches. During a later rebuilding these arches were blocked by walls which divided the North Wing into separate compartments.

The North Wing obviously served both as a storage and a workshop area. In several rooms the floors show round depressions which still held bases of storage jars. In other rooms, narrow brick-lined channels widening into circular pits were let into the floor. These were found partly filled with copper and lead fragments. Conceivably these rooms served as workshops for the repair of the huge copper cauldrons used in boiling the cane juice.

The western end of the North Wing is of particular interest. Here a well-built staircase leads down from the Grinding Hall into a square room with plastered walls and a floor of stone slabs, 1.30m. below the level of the Hall. On the floor rests a circular mill base of generous dimensions whose edge is bonded into the north wall of the room. A square iron block in its centre must have secured an upright shaft or axle. The mill base shows definite traces of wear. Yet what kind of stone revolved on it, and how it was turned (the proximity of the north wall precluding the usual way of operating), is still to be ascertained. So is the specific purpose of this additional milling installation. It is interesting to note, however, that only a month ago the excavations of the Department of Antiquities revealed an almost identical milling device at the Cornaro refinery in Episkopi-Serayia.

The chronology of the *Stavros* plant, based thus far mainly on the accepted dating of Mediaeval glazed pottery, has now been checked and corroborated with the help of radiocarbon dates. The first refinery complex, comprising the four components mentioned above, was erected towards the end of the 13th century. A first remodelling, at least of the refinery unit, took place during the 14th century. In the earlier part of the 15th century large parts of the building seem to have been destroyed. So far it remains uncertain whether this damage was caused by fire, earthquake, or the Mameluke raids. Reconstruction on a fairly large scale must have begun immediately afterwards. The remodelled refinery then continued to operate during the whole period of Venetian rule, and possibly for some years after.

The Mission also began to study an important Classical monument: the very large rock-cut chamber tomb in the locality *Arkalon* known as "Spilaion tis Regainas". The tomb had already been looted when Hammer von Purgstall saw it in 1802. Yet it is of outstanding interest both for its architecture and for the fact that it represents the only true royal tomb in the Paphos area. According to two syllabic inscriptions removed to the Louvre in 1862, it was the burial place of the mid-4th century Paphian Kings Echetimos and Timocharis. The exceptionally long dromos, lined with well-cut square limestone blocks, was found partly robbed of its paving slabs. Like some of the tombs at Nea Paphos, the dromos contains a round well shaft. In the tomb itself thus far the débris could only be cleared from part of the first main chamber. The finding of a number of clay lamps shows that the tomb was reused in the Early Byzantine period, during the 5th century A.D.

B. EXCAVATIONS AT KOUKLIA-STYLLARKA

The Archaeological Officer S. Hadjisavvas has investigated the perforated monoliths at the site *Styllarka* near Kouklia. The site was excavated for the first time by Cesnola in 1874 and was identified as a sanctuary dedicated to Aphrodite. Later on, Ohnefalsch Richter concluded that the monoliths represented objects of worship related to the tree worship practised at Yerovasa and Ayia Solomoni in Paphos. The French scholar Deshamps went far beyond identifying the monoliths as *menhirs* (megalithic West European monuments of the Bronze Age). Until recently several archaeologists were suggesting a ritualistic use of these monuments.

The excavations confirmed that the monoliths in question were simply elements of ancient olive presses.

The installations brought to light at the locality of *Styllarka* are two perforated monoliths projecting 3.55m. above the present surface. Two more metres are sunk into the ground. The average weight exceeds 14 tons.

A floor made of small pebbles embedded in lime plaster was used as a treading bed. The width of this floor is 1.75m. and its excavated length 13m. At least one drain was found which facilitated the pouring of the product from the press into one of the five receptacle tanks. The cylindrical tanks are nearly identical in shape and in size having an average diameter of 2.35m. and a

depth of 2 metres. At the bottom there is a 50cm. deep pit with a diameter of 84cm. Each tank is provided with a rectangular side-opening for the collection of the floating oil. The inner surface of the tanks is covered with waterproof lime plaster, while the ground surface surrounding the openings is covered with pebbles embedded in lime plaster.

Another element of the press is a rectangular block of stone measuring 1.37x0.65x0.35m. Two rectangular cuts on the short sides allowed the fixing of a windlass or a screw mechanism for the lifting of the weight, estimated at 830kgs. Its efficiency, however, would have depended on its position on the lever.

The monoliths have been used as *arbores* to receive one end of the lever which was estimated to be 6 metres long. The rectangular aperture measuring 40x90 cm. allowed the variability of the operating heights of the lever. Additional pressure for the baskets of olive pulp was possible by using the weight which could be lifted with the help of a windlass or screw. An example of the reconstructed lever-and-screw press can be seen in the Limassol Castle.

A number of architectural fragments of a Doric temple dated to the Hellenistic period were found in the tanks and the excavated area. Pottery found during the excavations confirms the proposed dating. A large number of ashlar in correlation with the architectural fragments provide evidence for the presence of a temple, which was most probably destroyed by the construction of an aggregated crushing plant nearby.

The potential of the press was very high judging by the capacity of its tanks: over 45,000 litres. Most probably the press was owned by the sanctuary and the priesthood as a larger organization must have controlled both the production and the trade in olive oil, considered one of the most important commodities in Antiquity.

The installation was in use until the 7th century and was abandoned as a result of the Arab raids on the Island.

Similar presses but with a single monolith and tank are to be found in the village areas of Agia Napa, Agios Fotios, Agios Thomas, Anogyra, Archimandrita, Gerovasa, Dora, Pissouri, Plataniskia, Pachna and elsewhere.

Limited investigation undertaken at the localities of *Agios Stefanos* and *Sykes* of Pachna village further confirmed the purpose of the perforated monoliths.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE MEDIAEVAL SUGAR-MILL AT EPISKOPI-SERAYIA

The uncovering of the cane sugar-mill attached to the Manor of Cornaro at Episkopi was resumed under the direction of Archaeological Officer Mrs Marina Ieronymidou.

This year's archaeological work has exposed a narrow space situated at the east of the aqueduct, at the north-east of the building complex of the sugar-mill. This space, measuring 10.20x1m. and 3.47m. deep, ends at the south onto a narrow staircase with a flight of twelve steps. The floor of this space slopes towards the south and at its south-east corner there is an opening, 56cm. wide and 1.06m. high, which proceeds towards the east and is only partly excavated. This narrow space was probably used for the overflow from the aqueduct; then the tailstream going through the opening at the south-east corner presumably irrigated the sugar cane plantation at the area to the east of the sugar-mill. The east wall of this narrow space has at approximately its centre a blind arch, the top of which is damaged.

The excavation work to the east of the narrow space has brought to light important ruins of a second milling device, probably belonging to a second phase in the grinding process of the sugar cane. These important ruins comprise a large mill track 2.40m. in diameter in the centre of which there is a circular stone with a rectangular cut in the middle. This circular stone was most probably revolving on the mill track with the help of a wooden post of rectangular shape. To the east of this large mill track part of a paved floor was uncovered.

To the west of the Grinding Room which was exposed during the 1988 season, this year's excavations have brought to light a large storeroom with a well preserved paved floor. This storeroom measuring 9.25x6m. was most probably vaulted.

The movable finds consist mainly of pottery sherds belonging to the characteristic plain cone-shaped moulds and the narrow-necked flat-bottomed jars used in great numbers in cane sugar refineries. This year's excavation work has also unearthed, in the narrow space to the east of the aqueduct, two almost complete Mediaeval sgraffito ware bowls.



5. Alona, Church of Agios Georgios, during restoration work of the roof.



6. The same as above, after completion of the work.



7. The same as above, during restoration works.



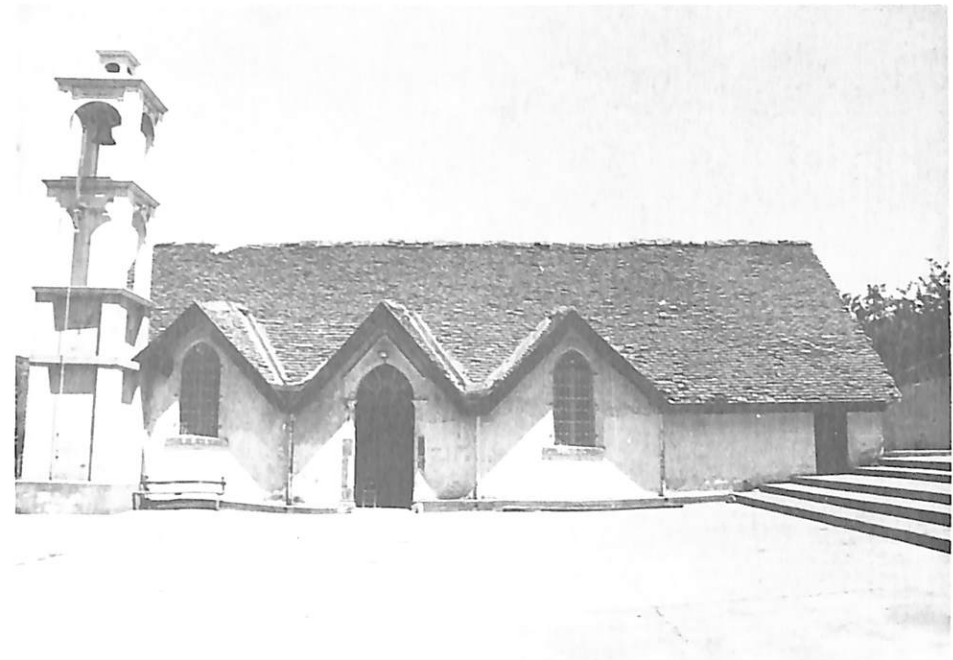
8. Agios Sozomenos. Rock-cut chapel of Agios Sozomenos. Four standing Saints after restoration work.



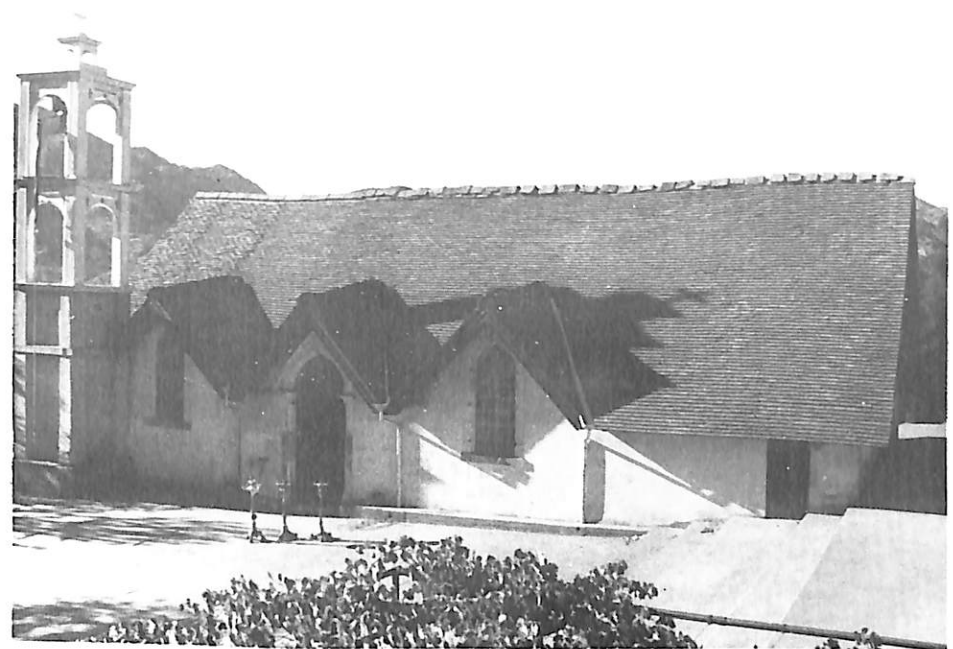
9. Kannavia. Church of Agia Eirini, during restoration of the roof.



10. The same as above, after completion of the works.



11. Platanistasa. Church of the Archangel Michael, before the restoration of the roof.



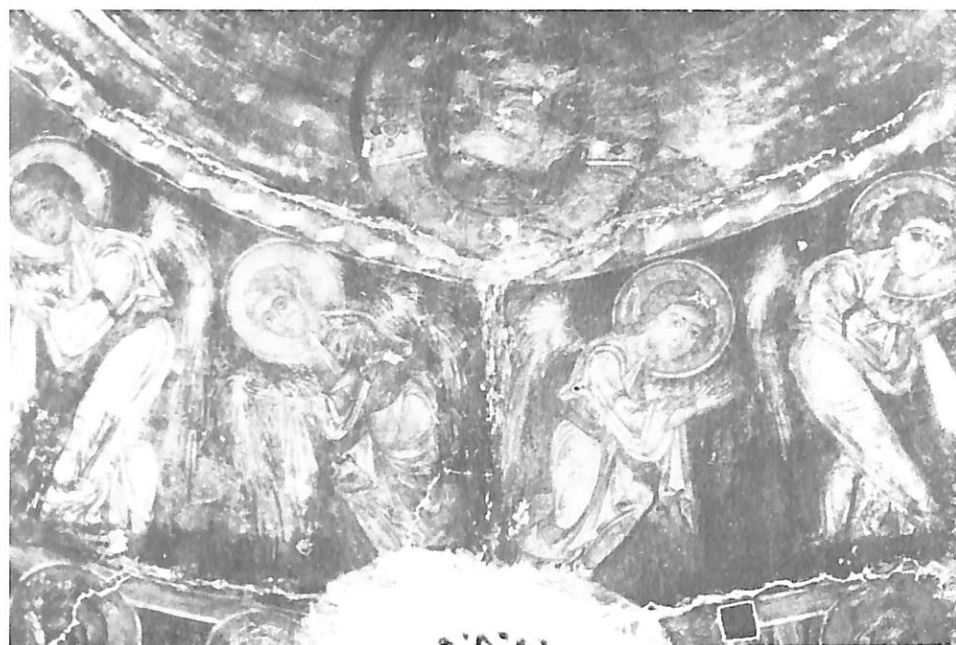
12. The same as above, after the completion of the works.



13. Strovolos. Church of Panagia Chryseleousa. Wall-paintings of the dome before the restoration work.



15. Strovolos. Church of Panagia Chryseleousa. Wall-painting of the dome during restoration work.



14. The same as above, after the restoration work.



16. The same as above, after the restoration work.



17. The bridge at "Kardaki", near Pelendri, during restoration.



18. The same as above, after the restoration.



19. Kolossi. Church of Agios Efstathios. The Sacrifice of Abraham, wall-painting in the Bema during restoration work.



20. Kolossi. Church of Agios Efstathios. Wall-paintings of the dome, during restoration work.



21. Pelendri. Church of Timios Stavros. Wall-painting of the Blessing of the little Virgin Mary, at the south side of the vault.



22. Pelendri. Church of Timios Stavros. Wall-painting of an angel, after restoration work.



23. Letymbou. Church of Agii Kirikos and Ioulitta. Wall-painting depicting Panagia Kykkotissa before restoration work.



24. The same as above, after restoration work.