Ancient Cyprus today: Museum Collections and new Research Approaches to the Archaeology of Cyprus

Stockholm 25-27 of April 2015
**Day 1, Saturday April 25**

Östasiatiska Museet, Tyghusplan, Skeppsholmen

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<td>11.00-12.00</td>
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<td>12.00-12.30</td>
<td>Opening speeches and a welcome from the organizers: Giorgos Bourogiannis &amp; Christian Mühlenbock, Sanne Houby-Nielsen, Despina Pilides, The Ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus H.E. Mr Andreas Kakouris</td>
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**Session 1A**

**Chairing: Sanne Houby Nielsen**

- **12.30** Thomas Kiely (The British Museum, London). Beyond the Metropolis: Regional collections of Cypriot antiquities in the United Kingdom
- **12.45** Despina Pilides (Department of Antiquities, Cyprus). Contextualizing the collections of the Cyprus Museum: Recent projects
- **13.00** Catherine Olien (Northwestern University, Chicago). The Collection, Restoration, and Display of the Cypriot Fragment at the Metropolitan Museum in the Late Nineteenth Century
- **13.15** Discussion

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**Session 1B**

**Chairing: Caroline Sauvage**

- **14.00** Evangelie Markou (National Hellenic Research Foundation (NHRF), Institute of Historical Research (IHR), Section of Greek and Roman Antiquity). Incorporating numismatics into historical and archaeological studies. The case of Cyprus
- **14.15** Charalampos Paraskeva (University of Edinburgh). CARMA: An Integrated System for High-Resolution Archaeological Information Recording, Introduction and First Results
- **14.30** Paolo Mauriello (Istituto per le Tecnologie Applicate ai Beni Culturali - CNR). The research commitment of ITAB-CNR in Cyprus in Archaeometry and field Archaeology
- **14.45** Discussion

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**Session 1C**

**Chairing: Eustathios Raptou**

- **15.00** Giorgos Papantoniou (Trinity College, Dublin). Rethinking the portrait-like sculpture of Hellenistic Cyprus
- **15.15** Alexia Miltiadous Johansson (Cardiff University). Reconstructing social behavior and interactions in domestic settings in Roman Cyprus
- **15.30** Craig Barker (Sydney University Museums). Recent research on Hellenistic and Roman Urbanisation in the Theatre precinct of Nea Paphos
- **15.45** Kamila Nocon (Jagiellonian University, Kraków). Hellenistic Kitchen ware from the Paphos Agora Project
- **16.00** Discussion
- **16.15-18.00** Reception

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**Day 2, Sunday April 26**

Medelhavsmuseet, Fredsgatan 2

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<td>09.15</td>
<td>Peter Fischer (University of Gothenburg). The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition 2010-14: Excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke</td>
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<td>Teresa Bürge (Austrian Academy of Sciences). Recently Discovered Cylinder Seals from Hala Sultan Tekke</td>
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<td>Bettina Stolle (Stockholm University). The reuse of a well as a deposit for seven individuals at Hala Sultan Tekke</td>
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<td>Adam Lindqvist (Uppsala University). Fishing on Cyprus during the Late Bronze Age</td>
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**Session 2B**

**Chairing: Peter Fischer**

- **11.00** Kevin Fisher (The University of British Columbia). The Kalavasos and Maroni Built Environments (KAMBE) Project: Investigating Late Bronze Age Urban Landscapes in south-central Cyprus
- **11.15** George Papasavvas (University of Cyprus). Processes of abandonment at Enkomi; The sanctuary of the Horned God
- **11.30** Vasiliki Kassianidou (University of Cyprus). Metallurgy and metalwork in Enkomi – Revisiting Porphyrios Dikaios’ excavations
- **11.45** Jennifer Webb (La Trobe University, Melbourne). Lapithos revisited: a fresh look at a key Middle Bronze Age site in Cyprus
- **12.00** Discussion

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**Session 2C**

**Chairing: George Papasavvas**

- **13.30** Constantinos S. Constantinou (University of East Anglia). Late Neolithic Eastern Mediterranean: identifying and comparing social and economic organisation in Cyprus and northern Levant
- **13.45** Bernard Knapp (Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (CAARI), Maritime Transport Containers and Bronze Age Cyprus
- **14.00** Silvana Di Paolo (Istituto di Studi sul Mediterraneo Antico (ISMA) Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR)). Patterns of interaction on the south coast of Cyprus: a view from the Early Bronze Age Pottery assemblage
- **14.15** Maria Dikomitou-Eliadou and Athanasios K. Vionis (University of Cyprus). Silent artefacts revealing their story: The analytical paradigm of Bronze Age Cooking pots from Cyprus
- **14.30** Discussion
- **14.45** Coffee break
Session 2D
Chairing: Jennifer Webb
15.00 Caroline Sauvage and Joanna Smith (Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles and University of Pennsylvania) Local and Regional Patterns of Textile production in Late Bronze Age Cyprus
15.15 Hedvig Landenius Enegren and Ina Vanden Berghe (University of Copenhagen and Royal Institute of Cultural Heritage Brussels ((KIK-IRPA)). Two “rediscovered” textile fragments from Paleoskoutella
15.30 Maria Rosaria Belgiorno (Istituto per le Tecnologie Applicate ai Beni Culturali - CNR). Cosmetic production in Cyprus in Early-Middle Bronze Age
15.45 Zuzana Chovanec (University at Albany). Making Sense of Ancient Scents: Documenting the Use of Perfumed Substances in Ancient Cyprus
16.00 Walter Crist (Arizona State University). Playing Spaces: Changing Gaming practices in Bronze Age Cyprus
16.15-16.30 Discussion

Session 3A
Chairing: Thomas Kiely
09.00 Sanne Houby-Nielsen (Nordiska Museet). The phantom stratigraphy at Ayia Irini: new investigations in the Swedish excavations in 1929
09.15 Giorgos Bourogiannis (Medelhavsmuseet). The unpublished pottery from Ayia Irini: Setting the stage for a ceramic reconsideration
09.30 Christian Mühlénbock (Medelhavsmuseet). Terracotta figurines from Ayia Irini, results from the extended provenance study.
09.45 Alessandra Colosimo (Stockholm University). Animals and cult practices at Ayia Irini, Cyprus, between Late Cypriot III and Cypro-Archaic II
10.00 Adriano Orsingher (Università degli Studi di Roma “La Sapienza”). Reconsidering the necropolis of Ayia Irini: a glimpse of the Iron Age evidence
10.15 Discussion
10.30 Coffee Break

Session 3B
Chairing: Despina Pilides
11.00 Matthias Recke (Justus-Liebig-Universität, Giessen). Tamasos-Phrangissa: The rising of a lost sanctuary and its furnishing
11.15 Demetra Aristotelous (Department of Antiquities, Cyprus), Kato Platres- Kampos tou Koulourou: an extra-urban sanctuary site in the Troodos mountain range?“
11.30 Stella Diakou (Trinity College, Dublin), Histories of pots and people: re-discovering the archaeology of Cypro-Geometric Lapithos
11.45 Anastasia Christophilopoulou (The Fitzwilliam Museum). Re-examining the history of Cypriot Antiquities in the Fitzwilliam Museum: A closer look at the collection’s past and future
12.00 Discussion

Session 3C
Chairing: Maria Rosaria Belgiorno
12.15 Christina Ioannou (UMR8167 Orient et Méditerranée). The Political situation in the Near East during the Archaic period and its impact on Cyprus
12.30 Barbara Porter and Joseph Greene (The Harvard Semitic Museum). The Puzzling Case of the Assyrian King Sargon II’s Stele from Cyprus Archaeological Evidence, Image, and Texts.
12.45 Christian Vonhoff (Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg). Phoenician Bronzes from Cyprus Reconsidered – Intercultural Exchange in Early Iron Age Cyprus against the Background of a Pan-Mediterranean Perspective
13.00 Lunch

Session 3D
Chairing: Bernard Knapp
14.15 Ludovic Thély (École française d’Athènes). Landscape and topography in the Lower City of Amathus: Towards new multidisciplinary research in Cyprus’ archaeology
14.30 Anna Cannavó (École française d’Athènes). Mapping ancient Amathous
14.45 Sabine Fourrier (HiSoMA, Maison de l’Orient et de la Méditerranée – Jean Pouilloux, Lyon). The Iron Age city of Kition: State of research 85 years after the Swedish Cyprus Expedition
15.00 Discussion

Session 3E
Chairing: Christian Mühlénbock
15.15 Katarzyna Zeman-Wiśniewska (Cardinal Stefan Wysynski University, Warsaw). Figuring out figurines, on an example of multiple origins of the Cypriot Early Iron Age anthropomorphic terracottas.
15.30 Eustathios Raptou (Department of Antiquities, Cyprus). Exchange of Terracottas between Cyprus and the Aegean during the 6th and 5th c. B.C.
15.45 Niki Eriksson (University of Gothenburg). Image, confusion and syncretism: In search of Dionysus in Kition
16.00 Discussion
16.15 Coffee Break
16.30-17.00 Final discussion, future perspectives and collaborations: Sabine Fourrier
**Medelhavsmuseet**
Fredsgatan 2, Stockholm

**DIRECTIONS**

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**Östasiatiska museet**
Tyghusplan, Skeppsholmen, Stockholm

**DIRECTIONS**
The most direct route to the museum is by Bus 65 from Odenplan, via Stockholm Central Station. Bus stop is "Östasiatiska museet". If travelling by the Stockholm Metro (T-bana) then get off at station "Kungsträdgården".
List of Abstracts

Session 1A

Thomas Kiely, British Museum, London, TKiely@britishmuseum.org

Beyond the Metropolis: Regional collections of Cypriot antiquities in the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is home to some of the largest and most archaeologically important collections of Cypriot antiquities in the world outside of Cyprus, in particular at the British Museum (London), the Ashmolean Museum (Oxford) and the Fitzwilliam Museum (Cambridge). Their size and significance stem directly from the position of these institutions at the centre of 19th- and earlier 20th-century networks of excavation and collection, within the overarching framework of British economic and political power and the important contribution of British scholars to the creation of modern Cypriot archaeology.

However across the United Kingdom there are many smaller collections of Cypriot antiquities in national and regional museums, most formed in the same period and through the same networks as the metropolitan and university collections, but which also reflect the broader evolution of museum sector resulting from the 19th-century drive towards civic education and culture. Many of these collections are substantially unpublished, and some are barely known to scholars. Their current exhibition status is also varied – from valued components of public displays to rarely seen store material. This in part is due to the specific aims and priorities of specific institutions, including the ambiguous nature of archaeological collections in general in non-specialist museums, or simply because of the lack of curatorial expertise. At the same time, their importance is recognised by curators who lack the resources or the networks to develop these holdings. The current economic crisis affecting the sector further inhibits significant developments.

This paper will explore the history and current status of some of these collections, how they are used and perceived, but also outline possibilities for their future documentation and use. This includes the development of a network of scholars who can collectively share their expertise and experience – in the production of online databases and publications (such as in the revised Corpus of Cypriote Antiquities series) and virtual exhibitions – but also expand the understanding of how these collections can be used beyond the narrow remit of Cypriot archaeological scholarship itself.
Session 1A

Despina Pilides, Department of Antiquities, Cyprus, despso_pilides@hotmail.com

Contextualizing the collections of the Cyprus Museum: Recent projects

The Cyprus Museum is fortunate to be endowed with rich collections of archaeological material from the whole of Cyprus. Generations of scholars interested in the archaeology of Cyprus have studied and are still studying the various types of objects. In addition, new excavations are constantly enriching the collections of the Cyprus Museum from both rescue and systematic excavations of the archaeologists of the Department of Antiquities and the excavations of foreign missions. In addition the oldest collections are not adequately provenanced due to various circumstances and legislation at times when Cyprus was under foreign powers allowed the export of antiquities, thus causing the division and dispersal of objects from the same sites to museums around the world.

In order to manage this huge and diverse amount of material, new approaches to ensure primarily its preservation, study and publication are mandatory. As a result, projects have been initiated towards achieving the above goals. They consist of the creation of a new database, adopted to the needs of the Department of Antiquities for the digitisation of the museum inventories, the attempt to digitally unify material from the same sites which was divided or "shared" between museums (www.enkomicm.org), to digitise archival records that relate to the context of the collections and, of course to promote the collections through exhibitions and publications. The particular circumstances prevailing in Cyprus, vis a vis the forceful division of the island led to the development of a policy strongly in favour of the prevention of illicit trafficking of cultural goods and the simplification of procedures for repatriation of illicitly exported cultural goods. The collaboration with museums in other countries in the above efforts is of particular importance and much can be achieved through a constructive and targeted policy.
The Collection, Restoration, and Display of the Cypriot Fragment at the Metropolitan Museum in the Late Nineteenth Century

A survey of historical excavations, restorations, and modes of museum display highlights the hopes and burdens that scholars, artists, and the public have placed on the ancient sculptural fragment from the seventeenth century to the present. For this conference, I have developed a focused case study which will allow me to discuss the reception of the ancient Cypriot sculptural fragment in America circa 1870-1900. I trace the journey of the Cypriot fragments through three phases, allowing Luigi Palma di Cesnola, who served as US Consul to Cyprus from 1865 to 1877 and was subsequently named first director of the Metropolitan Museum, to guide us through each phase in his various roles of leadership.

Phase one takes place in Cyprus, where we see Cesnola as a leading amateur archaeologist. Here, I consider how he and his team went about discovering, excavating, and selecting sculptural fragments for sale and transportation. With phase two, set in the Douglas Mansion in New York, we encounter Cesnola as supervisor of restorations. I examine his goals, methods, and results, and attempt to make sense of the intense public response these generated. Phase three encompasses the simultaneous display and presentation of the Cypriot sculptural fragments and creatively restored pastiches in Cesnola’s publications and at the Metropolitan Museum.

By considering Cesnola’s manipulation of fragments in his roles as archaeologist and museum director, along with the public and scholarly responses to his work, I hope to better understand the reasons why fragments—and the fragmentary nature of antiquity—so powerfully captured the public imagination in the nineteenth century. I search for support here in the intriguing precedents set by other scholars whose projects have a strong receptions and museological component. I am thinking in particular of Elizabeth Prettejohn’s recent study of the Venus de Milo, which examines how this fragmentary nude shaped modern tastes for nudes and antiquity; William Diebold’s analysis of the Aegina pediments, which outlines changing approaches to restoration of fragmentary ancient sculptures and argues for preserving and studying the attempts of previous generations; and Jean Evans’s monograph on the reception of Sumerian sculpture, which touches upon the nineteenth-century fascination with the fragmentary head as potential portrait, even replacement or index for the human body.

Today, the Cypriot galleries of the Metropolitan Museum are still filled with the fragmentary heads of Cypriot votives. Although the installation has naturally transformed in the last hundred years to mold and support contemporary aesthetic and didactic preferences, in some ways over-writing the original modes of display seen in the 1907 photographs, there are certain ways in which the nineteenth-century receptions history of the fragments still invades the gallery space and affects their modern reception. For one, the very presence of so many terracotta and limestone heads in the collection is due to the peculiar circumstances of their excavation: Cesnola collected sculpted heads, rather than full sculptural bodies, because they were easier to ship and sell. Additionally, the galleries display numerous Cesnola pastiches—that is, works that his restorer Theodore Gehlen pasted together but which were not originally part of the same ancient sculpture. The visitor to the gallery is simply informed that “the head and body may not belong together.” The topic has received attention from journalists and popular press, but no scholarly work has sought to place the story of the Cesnola restorations in its nineteenth-century context or in the current discussions of Cypriot scholars, archaeologists, and museum professionals. I hope that my presentation and its theoretical framework will suggest some potential new avenues for future research in Cypriot studies.
Incorporating Numismatics into historical and archaeological studies. The case of Cyprus

The discipline of numismatics is intriguing: it is not exactly history, and not traditional archaeology either. Numismatists hold in their hands one (or rather more than one) of the most important primary sources: the coins; objects that were issued with the direct control of the issuing authorities (cities or kings) and that diffuse specific meanings according to the wishes of those authorities (for example, the names of the kings that have issued the coins) or elements that were important to them and were transmitted to us because those authorities chose to depict a particular iconography in a specific time of their reign.

How can we make the most of this primary source for the case of Cyprus?

This paper is based on several coinages minted by the kings of Cyprus during the Archaic, Classical and Early Hellenistic periods and focuses on specific cases, where the numismatic testimonies used as primary sources, provide precious - if not unique - information on particular moments of the history and archaeology of Cyprus. Examples of misuse of coin testimonies, usually explained by the absence of other sources or by our limited knowledge of a specific period, will be also addressed.

CARMA: An Integrated System for High-Resolution Archaeological Information Recording, Introduction and First Results

Preserving memory via the storage of the maximum possible amount of information regarding the past has been the arduous task of and challenge for archaeology. Nowadays the information and communications technology revolution allows for the development of integrated archaeological information management systems. This presentation aims to introduce an independently developed application called CARMA (Cyprus Archaeological Materials), which has been constructed with the specific aims of recording, storing and cross-software sharing of high-resolution archaeological information for the purposes of statistical and spatial post-processing of archaeological data. CARMA has been in development for the past two years and its conceptual design follows the general principles of the established CIDOC-CRM and LIDO schemas, while also deviating and augmenting the latter ontologies significantly due to its underlying objectives. Turning to the more practical issue of software development, it is noted that the prototype for CARMA was compiled and tested in MS Access 2013 using the Jet Database Engine v.15. Currently this prototype consists of a database for the storage of information and a user-friendly graphical interface for information input. This prototype has the ability to record and store information in the form of text (plain and rich text/metadata), image (pictures, photos, illustrations), and multimedia (video, sound, animation) for archaeological projects, sites, site phases and site contexts, radiocarbon samples and calibrations, pottery at the level of context groups, diagnostic pottery at the level of individual sherds, bibliographical research information, bibliography and citations. Beyond the introduction to this archaeological information management system, the presentation will conclude by demonstrating the recording process and data sharing abilities of CARMA via the test case of pottery recently recorded from the site of Ambelikou-Agios Georgios.
The research commitment of ITABC-CNR in Cyprus in Archaeometry and field Archaeology

Since 2001 the ITABC-CNR is carrying on Archaeological investigations in Cyprus under the auspices of the Department of the Antiquities of Cyprus and Nicosia Master Plan, supported by financial contributions granted by the Italian National Council of Researches and the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The most advanced technologies for geophysical prospections and relieves, laboratory analyses and portable instruments has been used to obtain scientific results which could support and confirm the hypothesis and interpretation of the experts involved in the reconstruction of prehistoric and historic reality brought to light after the excavations. Over these years the ITABC-CNR methodologies have evolved thanks to the gained experience and the opportunity to interact with the most modern computer systems that enable to elaborate and transfer data for 3D reconstruction, as well as anticipate the preliminary results on web sites. Multidisciplinary teams have been involved to study and investigate the site of Pyrgos/Mavroraki near Limassol and Nicosia Master Plan.

The use of the technologies applied to cultural heritage favours the teaching of antiquity, addressed to the presentation and maximum understanding for students of all levels, and to citizens who wish to strengthen their own culture in order to preserve the historical memory of their civilization, which is always unique and historically identifiable with any other. Proper knowledge of oneself is to conquer the pride of his past, to manage it and present it correctly. It serves to protect the priorities of the people. It is used to form the conscience of compliance with the antiquities, which are an asset whose proper management can be a source of cultural and financial well-being for future generations. If the question is what are the virtual museums accessible on the Internet and the virtual 3D reconstruction of monuments and structures ruined? We simply need to understand the historical memory and cultural journey of a people or a civilization of the past that left its indelible mark in the place where they lived. But it also serves to publicize and make others understand, the culture of the country to visitors who might visit. It serves as a photo invitation that push towards the curiosity of those browsing the web, without knowing languages.

The virtual reconstruction of a monument or a place of archaeological and ethnological aspects is used to retrieve images and sounds that coincide with our sense of taste and beautiful, without being passively images to which we are unable to give a name and a real horizon. Serves to remove the landscape that surrounds today's archaeological sites and art, recovering ancient mechanisms that have driven the wisdom and knowledge of the cultures, knowing how to reconstruct the historical and social mechanisms.

Because if visitors waive understand, hastily visiting monuments and museums where the objects have no identity or presentation, they will not return any positive memory and historical estimate of the visited places. They will not be proud of the visit and will consider the country among those where there is virtually nothing to see. While Cyprus is an island that has given the world evidence of a culture which is among the oldest and most advanced of the Mediterranean. Its objects, valued for their beauty and undisputed charm, fill the Museums around the world, even if those who see them in Museums do not know and those you do not ask where is Cyprus. Because these objects are accompanied only by stereotypical captions like “Cypriot jug of Bronze Age I”.

Session 1B

Paolo Mauriello, Istituto per le tecnologie applicate ai Beni Culturali - CNR, Roma, paolo.mauriello@itabc.cnr.it
Rethinking the portrait-like sculpture of Hellenistic Cyprus

Hellenistic portraiture has been widely studied and analysed, with royal portraiture receiving particular attention. Scholars working on individual identifications – mainly in museum catalogues – and dating have usually been less interested in wider changes and geographical variations in the royal image. Some of these writings should probably be seen in relation to modern ways of thinking and efforts to present historical narratives as more interesting, ordered and comprehensive, especially when it comes to museum studies and heritage management. In recent years, however, a more contextual approach to the study of Hellenistic royal portraiture has been ventured.

The main concern of this paper is to re-examine the Hellenistic portrait-like sculpture deriving mainly from the Cypriot sanctuaries, connecting them with issues of social power. Epigraphic evidence is also taken into consideration, for indicating the existence of honorific royal portraits on the island. In particular, three spheres of enquiry should be isolated: 1. Is it legitimate to talk about Ptolemaic portraits in Cyprus? 2. Can any ideological meanings be assigned to these sculptures that would associate them with social power, creating a lingua franca for communication between the ruler and the ruled, locals and settlers, elites and non-elites? 3. How can the development of the local Cypriot tradition and its response to the influences of the Hellenistic koine be traced from the study of this particular votive type?

Bringing together the analyses and conclusions of previous works on the topic, and benefiting from the more recent trends of archaeological thought, I suggest an alternative approach, connecting these ‘portraits’ with issues of social power. A brief background to portrait studies, and particularly Hellenistic portraiture, precedes discussion of the Cypriot heads that will be approached from two different angles: one typological and one ideological. The latter approach will put forward issues of agency, social identity and cognition, in order to shift the mode of enquiry from true ‘portraiture’ to a more social conception of style. Thus, it is hoped that another more ‘flexible’, ‘non-dogmatic’ approach can be developed.
Session 1C
Alexia Miltiadous Johansson, Cardiff University, alexia.m.johansson@gmail.com

Reconstructing social behaviour and interactions in domestic settings in Roman Cyprus

The main focus in previous Cypriot household studies has been on monumental architecture and luxurious artefacts associated with prehistoric settlements. Limited attention has been given to domestic architecture, especially regarding historical periods. The Roman remains in Cyprus offer a unique opportunity to explore domestic space and to shed new light on daily life and the private spheres in later periods on the island.

This paper will outline problems and results of utilizing different methodological approaches. A further goal is to explore social interactions between residents in relation to external visitors. This will be done through houses representing two different types of contexts of domestic space. A detailed examination of domestic architecture from different settlements can offer a regional perspective on housing in Roman Cyprus, something which has not been done to a great extent in modern research.

When studying domestic architecture at ancient settlements, a significant consideration is the complexity of social status and wealth of the occupants. The most common method for defining domestic space is through an analysis of architecture and decoration. However in this paper, additional focus is given to archaeological finds, which can produce new important clues regarding the use of private space and spatial interactions.

Conclusively, by examining a broader spectrum of source material, this paper seeks to present a more nuanced picture regarding daily life and social behaviour in Roman Cypriot societies.

Session 1C
Craig Barker, Sydney University Museums, craig.barker@sydney.edu.au

Recent research on Hellenistic and Roman urbanization in the Theatre precinct of Nea Paphos

The Australian excavations at the site of the Hellenistic-Roman theatre in Paphos have revealed a structure in use for over six and a half centuries for performance and entertainment. More recent excavations beyond the theatre have revealed part of the town's plan in north eastern quarter, with a colonnaded road and other public buildings having been uncovered. This paper will explore the most recent research on the question of the urban layout of the Hellenistic-Roman capital city, as well examining the chronological development of the theatre and surrounding environs. The excavations represent the fieldwork project of the Nicholson Museum, and they continue a long University of Sydney interest in the archaeology of Cyprus. The paper will also briefly examine the historic connection between the Nicholson Museum and ancient Cyprus.
Session 1C

Kamila Nocoń, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Kamila.nocon@uj.edu.pl

Hellenistic Kitchen ware from Paphos Agora Project

The aim of the paper is to discuss the results from excavation conducted by Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University (Kraków) at Paphos Agora site since 2011. The core of the paper is to present a preliminary study kitchen ware from Hellenistic period excavated during the 2011-2014 seasons. In this paper I want to briefly examine the most popular shapes of the cooking ware as well as chronological range of them.

Session 2A

Anastasia Leriou, Archaeological Society at Athens, nleriou@yahoo.gr

Locating identities in ancient Cyprus: a view from the 21st century

As a result of Cyprus' strategic geographic location and ample resources, its past, from the Neolithic period until the 20th century, is characterised by its involvement in 'international' exchange networks, as well as the establishment of several groups of people on the island itself. Since the presence of these groups is generally thought to have been quite decisive at particular times throughout Cypriot history, plenty of research has been devoted to elucidating the circumstances that brought them to the island, their cultural characteristics and the ways, in which they interacted with the local populations. This is particularly so for groups that arrived on the island during Prehistoric and/ or Protohistoric times, when written sources were non-existent or very limited; the cases of the Aegeans (hellenisation of Cyprus) and the Phoenicians are quite typical in this respect. The archaeological identification of such groups has been a major issue among researchers since the early 20th century, if not earlier, as a result of its direct association with political and socio-economic agendas, as well as the general developments in archaeological theory, from the culture-historical archaeology to the post-processual approaches of the late 1980s and 1990s. The proposed paper aims at reviewing the development of research trends with regards to cultural identities in ancient Cyprus (Neolithic to Roman) in parallel with the advancement of Cypriot archaeology through the course of the 20th century; special emphasis will be placed on recent theoretical developments and the ways in which they can be applied to the Cypriot archaeological record.
The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition 2010-14: Excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke.

The main task of this project, which is directed by the author from the University of Gothenburg, Sweden, is the determination of the complete occupational sequence of the site and the extension of the city. Three georadar and magnetometer surveys in 2010, 2012 and 2014 covered approx. 3 hectare and indicated stone-built structures and other features. Guided by these results, three new city quarters with three phases of occupation have partly been exposed during five seasons. The city quarter which was discovered in 2014 contains a large compound measuring 50 m x 40 m. According to 13 radiocarbon dates, these phases should be placed in the period 14th-12th centuries BCE: the most recent phase (Stratum 1) in one of the city quarters contains a large compound with small-scale industrial installations mainly for textile production. Stratum 2 revealed evidence of copper and textile production on a fairly large scale. Several hundred kilograms of remains from copper-working, viz. tapped slag, furnace walls, crucible fragments, copper/bronze fragments, pieces of raw copper and five tuyères, were uncovered. Other finds include cylinder seals, human and animal figurines, and jewellery. In addition to numerous imports from the Aegean and elsewhere there are several unique kraters of locally produced White Painted Wheel-made Pictorial Style (WPPS) kraters which may lead to the conclusion that there was a “Hala Sultan Tekke painter”.

Recently Discovered Cylinder Seals from Hala Sultan Tekke

Between 2011 and 2014, in the course of the renewed excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke, directed by P.M. Fischer, four cylinder seals have been found. Three of them are from the settlement. The fourth is from a well close to a cemetery. XRF-analyses proved that two of the seals are of haematite, the third of paste of “Egyptian Blue” and the fourth of white faience. The seals depict various scenes related to hunting, ceremonies and possibly warfare. The seal of “Egyptian Blue” is Egyptianizing / Egyptian, whereas the other three belong to the Mitanni common style. The aim of this paper is to present a typological and stylistic analysis of the seals in order to establish their provenance and determine their significance in the various contexts.
Session 2A
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The reuse of a well as a deposit for seven individuals at Hala Sultan Tekke

In 2013 and 2014 a circular, 1.10 m wide, shaft was excavated opposite the Mosque at the Late Cypriote site of Hala Sultan Tekke. The excavations were conducted by the New Swedish Cyprus Expedition, under direction of Peter M. Fischer. The shaft is located in close proximity to two rich tombs, excavated by V. Karageorghis in 1967. When the first human remains were exposed in 2013, it was initially presumed to be a tomb as well. The clay-sealed walls, however, made soon clear that it was in fact a well, which was repurposed as a deposit for at least seven individuals: six humans and one dog. The skeletons are almost complete and quite well preserved (except for the uppermost, which might constitute a secondary burial). The human remains are of varying age and sex and the position of some of them indicates that they were dumped rather than buried. Their deposition has probably taken place on different occasions, judging from the stratigraphy. Except for a few objects regarded as personal belongings, no clear burial gifts were found. However, one of the individuals had an artificially deformed cranium, something which often has been linked to a higher social and cultural status and which contradicts the otherwise modest burial context.

From an archaeological perspective, the remains in the well display an unusual burial context on Cyprus. Moreover, from an osteological perspective they offer the possibility for studies of clearly separated individuals from a closed and unpretentious context. It provides new perspectives on the life and lifestyles of the Late Cypriote population and promotes rethinking and future research about burial customs, as well as issues of health, death and lifestyle during the Late Cypriote period.

Session 2A
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Fishing on Cyprus during the Late Bronze Age

The nature of ancient fishing, compared to other aspects within archaeology, has been somewhat neglected in the past. This is especially true regarding Cyprus. The main reason is usually attributed to problems of preservation of both osteological remains and the equipment related to fishing. Thus the frequency of this material can vary greatly from site to site. The goal of this paper is to give an overview of both the material connected with fishing and the osteological remains found on Cyprus, during the Late Bronze Age.

Looking at a multitude of sites, the hope is to draw conclusions regarding the fishing on the island as a whole and, to a certain extent, individual sites. By doing so, this paper will hopefully be able to present perspectives on fishing during the Late Bronze Age and act as a stepping stone for further research on the subject. Knowledge of fishing methods used and an estimate of species caught is an important part of understanding what role fish played in the Late Bronze Age communities. It will also give an indication of how Cypriot settlements used the maritime resources around them and can serve as a basis for comparison with fishing traditions and maritime diet in the eastern Mediterranean areas. Furthermore, looking at an island like Cyprus, where trade and hybridization has been part of the culture for millennia, distant trade can be further studied through the presence of both local and imported fishes, as a complement to already known imported goods.
The Late Bronze Age on Cyprus was a period of profound social change as the island transformed from an insular, relatively egalitarian, and village-based society to one with hierarchical and heterarchical social structures and extensive international relations. Since 2008, the Kalavasos and Maroni Built Environments (KAMBE) Project—a collaboration between the University of British Columbia and Cornell University—has been investigating the relationship between these developments and the emergence of the island’s first urban centres. Our work focuses on the important sites of Kalavasos-Ayios Dhimitrios and Maroni, located in neighboring valleys in south-central Cyprus. We have been using high-resolution archaeological geophysics and other forms of terrestrial and aerial remote sensing, combined with targeted excavations, in an effort to reconstruct the urban landscapes of these sites and understand their effects on social interaction. The KAMBE Project has also been developing new digital methods for the recording, integration, and visualization of archaeological data. This work is providing important new insights into the urban fabric of these early cities, revealing contrasting patterns of urbanism and spatial production.

The excavations of Porphyrios Dikaios at Enkomi have stimulated much research on ritual practices on Late Bronze Age Cyprus, as they uncovered one of the most important cult sites of Cyprus, the Sanctuary of the Horned God, which formed part of the so-called Ashlar Building. Dikaios provides a meticulous account of the intricate stratigraphy of this building, which enables re-examination and re-evaluation of its complex architectural history. The Ashlar Building appears to have been destroyed and rebuilt several times before its final abandonment in late Late Cypriot IIIA or at the beginning of Late Cypriot IIIB. The excavator has reconstructed a ritual centered around the bronze statuette of the Horned God, which was found in a pit in a small room of this building. The reconstruction of the events of use, destruction and abandonment of this complex, has important implications for understanding the nature and processes of the abandonment of the entire town of Enkomi. However, there are some indications that the stratigraphic sequence of the Sanctuary of the Horned God in particular can be reconstructed in a different way.
Enkomi, located on the eastern coast of Cyprus, is justifiably considered to be the most important Late Bronze Age settlement on the island. It stands apart from most Late Cypriote sites in having a long habitation history that spans the whole of the Late Bronze Age and because even today it is the most extensively excavated settlement of this period. Enkomi stands apart for another important reason – the excavations have brought to light extensive metallurgical workshops which are established already in the earliest phases of occupation and are active until the abandonment of the settlement at the end of the Bronze Age. The most important workshops were excavated by Porphyrios Dikaios in the northern edge of the town. The fact that Dikaios identified and carefully collected the remains of the metallurgical workshops, including waste material such as slag, means that today, more than fifty years since the conclusion of his excavations these finds are available for study and re interpretation. The aim of this paper is to present the preliminary results of a new multidisciplinary research project of the University of Cyprus which focuses on the study of the finds related to metallurgy, as well as of the metallic artefacts from Dikaios’ excavations in Enkomi. The aim of the project is to understand the metallurgical processes that were taking place in the workshops excavated by Dikaios and to reveal information regarding the metalwork found on the site some of which must surely have been produced in these workshops.
Lapithos revisited: a fresh look at a key Middle Bronze Age site in Cyprus

Lapithos is universally considered to have been one of, if not the, most important settlements on Cyprus in the Middle Bronze Age. It is also one of few known coastal sites and, along with Vounous, has produced almost all of the known imports from this period.

The Medelhavsmuseet is home to many of the 23 tomb assemblages excavated at Lapithos Vrysi tou Barba by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition (SCE) in 1927. Although the cemetery was also investigated by the Cyprus Museum in 1913 and 1917, and by the University of Pennsylvania Museum in 1931, this remains the only fully published material from the site. Lapithos is located in the occupied part of the island, precluding further survey or excavation.

Given this unfortunate situation, the Medelhavsmuseet’s Lapithos material and the SCE’s published account of their excavations (Gjerstad et al. 1934: 33–162) take on a particular significance. Yet much has changed in our understanding of Early and Middle Bronze Age material culture and chronology in the intervening 80 years, and far more is now known of the rest of the island, suggesting that a reappraisal of the Lapithos assemblages might be of value. This exercise is greatly helped by the Medelhavsmuseet’s on-line data base, which includes descriptions and, in many cases, photographs of the Lapithos holdings.

This paper takes a fresh look at the evidence from the SCE’s excavations at Lapithos, asking what it might reveal about a number of key questions. How and when did Lapithos take over from Vounous as the most important centre on the north coast? Can this be linked with evidence for movement, disruption and competition? How do the quantity and depositional parameters of metal found in the tombs relate to Lapithos’ possible role as a port for the export of Cypriot copper and to our current understanding of the extent, chronology and management of that trade? Why has Lapithos produced the largest number of spearheads of any site in Cyprus? What happened at Lapithos in MC III and at the MC III/LC I transition? And, ultimately, can the re-analysis of a museum collection, published in exemplary fashion but long ago, reveal new insights when looked at in the light of today’s research agendas.
Late Neolithic Eastern Mediterranean: identifying and comparing social and economic organisation in Cyprus and northern Levant

This study aims to investigate the extent of socio-economic convergence and possible contact among societies of Cyprus and the northern Levant from late 8th to the end of 5th millennium BC. It seeks to understand whether these two areas feature similar social and economic development in that time range and whether this might indicate that contact in the sense of visitation or resources acquisition continued as well. The rationale of choosing these two areas is based on an established assumption, which favours the idea that Cyprus was colonised by mainland populations during the late 9th or early 8th millennium BC. The way in which Cyprus was colonised and the subsequent “naturalisation” of mainland populations on the island is of immense importance for our understanding of migration events affecting Cyprus, and relationships between the western Near East and Cyprus specifically. If it was only a short time before the mainland suite of behaviours were absorbed into the local culture, how long did this process take and what survived of the imported elements and in what term. Using comparative spatial analysis of aspects of the material culture from settlements on Cyprus and the mainland that indicate social and economic organisation, this study placed these two regions in juxtaposition highlighting three different degrees of Neolithic social and economic intensification (“fully intensified settlements”; “less intensified settlements”; and “non intensified settlements”). This demonstrated that neither region developed homogeneously, and more importantly, that subsequent to the colonisation events affecting Cyprus, the latter still displayed aspects of mainland Neolithic social and economic life-style. This suggests general similarities within the developmental trends of the organisation of social and economic life among societies inhabiting the Eastern Mediterranean basin. In effect, this study contributes to our improved understanding of the later prehistory of Cyprus and the northern Levant by examining long-term social change through the lenses of social and economic behaviour, in turn challenging past narratives of island isolation.

Maritime Transport Containers and Bronze Age Cyprus

This paper presents a brief overview of the origin and development of the ‘maritime transport container’ during the Middle and Late Bronze Ages in the eastern Mediterranean. Such containers (e.g. the Canaanite jar, Minoan transport stirrup jar) are well known but seldom have been examined diachronically as a commercial commodity container that can inform us about connectivity and trade in the eastern Mediterranean. Some 20 sites on Cyprus have produced examples of these vessels, but they have never been studied as a group. The Cypriote themselves manufactured one variant of the pithos (Keswani’s type 1B1 and 2) that has several components characteristic of maritime transport containers. In this study, I consider the likely function and distribution of this variant, together with the corpus of ‘Canaanite jars’ found on the island. Designed to facilitate the transport of organic or other (bulk) goods in ships, by sea, in large quantities, maritime transport containers also serve as markers of different-scale trade mechanisms and of economies that more or less depended on seaborne trade.
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Patterns of Interaction on the South Coast of Cyprus: A View from the Early Bronze Pottery Assemblages at Pyrgos (Limassol)

The regionally distinctive material culture of Early Bronze Age I reflects localized patterns of interaction between ancient sites on the South Coast of Cyprus. The EB pottery assemblages at Pyrgos provides an unparalleled opportunity to survey the main ceramic types found in the southern part of the island, from the predominant Red Polished Mottled I–II wares to the generic Red Polished I–II fabrics.

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Silent artefacts revealing their story: The analytical paradigm of Bronze Age cooking pots from Cyprus

Among the many types of ceramic artefacts found in museum collections and storerooms, cooking pots possibly form the most highly specialised and sophisticated functional group; their effective use demanding special raw material properties, and their typological and compositional standardisation implying that strong ceramic recipes were in place for their manufacture. Cooking pots, more than any other material category, are intertwined with the social identity of their users, being an integral part of their culinary habitus and food culture. Therefore, a socio-analytical approach to the study of cooking pottery, one that combines archaeological information about the history of the sampled sites, pottery typology, and archaeological context, together with technological information about ceramic composition, raw material processing and manufacture technology, can be proven beneficial for enhancing our knowledge, not only about cooking pot technology, but also about the social environment, in which these vessels were produced, used, and discarded. Through the analytical paradigm of Bronze Age cooking pots from Cyprus, this paper aims at presenting the crucial importance of the interdisciplinary study of cooking pots in archaeology, for determining technological and cultural change and approaching everyday life in antiquity, as well as past people.
Local and Regional Patterns of Textile Production in Late Bronze Age Cyprus

Textiles were central to Late Bronze Age Mediterranean, Near Eastern, and Egyptian trade and were made in households as well as workshops outside the home. On Cyprus, tools for the production of textiles attest to their diverse forms and places of production even though extant remains of ancient textiles and ancient texts pertaining to the island rarely allow for their systematic exploration. Copious evidence for textile production comes from several settlements. The large workshop found west of Temple 1 at Kition suggests a scale of production that is as yet unknown elsewhere on Cyprus. This study compares this workshop with other evidence for Late Cypriot textile manufacturing, especially from the flourishing trading centers of Kition and Enkomi. It examines the relationship between commodities produced and contexts of production as well as regional traditions in order to explore the implications for Late Bronze Age networks of exchange.

Two “re-discovered” textile fragments from Paleoskoutella

The paper will discuss two textile fragments in the Medelhavsmuseet Collections dated to the Middle Cypriote III Period (ca 1750-1650 BCE). The fragments were unearthed at the site of Paleoskoutella on the Karpas peninsula during the excavations by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition in 1927-1931. Textile finds are relatively rare in the archaeological record due to the environmental conditions necessary for their preservation seldom being met. Thus the finds in the Medelhavsmuseet are highly interesting in view of the information they can provide on textile type and fiber. Despite the heavy mineralised state of the fibres, the thread morphology is well preserved. Optical as well as elemental microscopy resulted in complementary information allowing fibre identification, while liquid chromatography and element analysis with EDX were applied for further characterisation of the reddish coloured substance on the textile.
Session 2D

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Cosmetic production in Cyprus in Early-Middle Bronze Age

Investigations into the Early-Middle Bronze Age Pyrgos have yielded in 2002-3 a unique area where perfumes, cosmetics and medicaments were produced. The discovery in 2012 of a second workshop devoted to the production of cosmetics enlarges the scenario about the “pharmacæ” knowledge in Cyprus during the first half of II millennium BC. Evidences include more than 500 stone tools including 70 slate palettes, pestles, mortars and ochre nuggets. Preliminary Archaeometry analyses show a large use of different minerals, resins and organic ingredients coming from the surrounding territory. The same components mentioned in the Egyptian papyri, today still present in the composition of cosmetic and medical compounds. The peculiar shape of the building seems to be in relation with the activities performed inside, meanwhile the absence among the diagnostic pottery of Red Pol IV fragments, suggests that the place was abandoned when the activities moved into the large building of the olive press around the 1800 BC.

Session 2D

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Making Sense of Ancient Scents: Documenting the Use of Perfumed Substances in Ancient Cyprus

The use of perfumed oils and unguents is well documented in the ancient Mediterranean and Near Eastern world. Whether used for ritual, hygienic or cosmetic purposes, perfumed oils would have been intimately tied to the way ancient people experienced the world around them in that the sense of smell is the most primary of human senses. The development of approaches by which the range of aromatic substances produced by people in the ancient Mediterranean may be investigated is key to understanding how ancient people viewed and interacted with the natural world around them, as well as each other. Less is known about the range and significance that aromatic products held in prehistoric societies in the region. The investigation of the prehistoric production and use of ancient scents is made approachable through the use of analytical techniques that are able to identify and distinguish chemical constituents of preserved organic residues. Chemical compounds that commonly are found in ancient perfumed substances are essential oils, which are volatile aromatic compounds that occur in various plants that have historically served as sources of spices, medicines, and perfumes. This paper aims to contextualize the potential role that perfumed substances may have played in prehistoric societies in the Mediterranean by discussing two case studies from Bronze Age Cyprus and detailing a scientific method for the identification of aromatic products using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry.
Session 2D

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Playing Spaces: Changing Gaming Practices in Bronze Age Cyprus

Since their identification at Episkopi Phaneromeni by Stuart Swiny, limestone gaming stones have proven to be a ubiquitous artifact type at Bronze Age sites in Cyprus. With over 400 known examples, this assemblage is the largest corpus of archaeological game related material anywhere in the world. This allows for an examination of the role of gaming in Cypriot Bronze Age society, as well as how social processes affect play.

Preliminary data from Sotira Kaminoudhia suggested that contexts in which multiple gaming stones were found also produced evidence of feasting, indicating that these were places where people gathered for eating, drinking, and playing. Considering the role of games as a social lubricant, often used to facilitate interaction across social boundaries, the ways in which people gathered to play must have changed as those social boundaries changed with increasing social complexity through the Bronze Age. In order to examine this, gaming spaces were identified by the presence of heavy and fixed games, as well as clusters of games. Counts of different artifact types from those contexts at PreBA and ProBA sites were then compiled and analyzed using Correspondence Analysis to identify clustering in the types of artifacts found with games as a proxy for the activities associated with gaming. When the results were analyzed, it was found that there were some noticeable differences between PreBA and ProBA Cyprus, suggesting the avoidance of traditional gaming practices in ProBA coastal centers. This research provides a new approach to the examination of games in archaeological contexts, and argues for increased attention to the study of ancient play, which has often been overlooked due to sparse evidence and under-developed methods.
In the late autumn of 1929, a member of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition, Erik Sjöqvist, made an unexpected and breathtaking discovering at the village of Ayia Irini in the Morphou Bay. More than two thousand human terracotta figurines and sculptures were found standing in situ in a half-circle facing an altar. The extraordinary finds clearly belonged to an ancient cult and offered unique insights into ancient cultic practices. It was however the claimed stratigraphy of the site rather than insights into ancient beliefs which came to make the Swedes, and in particular the leader of the expedition and publisher of the finds, Ejnar Gjerstad, famous.

Already at the time of the excavation and in the years to follow, Gjerstad claimed that the site and its many statues had been repeatedly flooded and that thanks to this unique stratigraphic situation and Sjöqvist’s skillful excavations, the site provided an opportunity to determine the chronological order of Cypro-Archaic sculptural art on a stratigraphic basis rather than a purely stylistic basis. Due to these results, Gjerstad further claimed that the Swedes as the first archaeologists could now offer "scientific" means for a chronological framework of Cypriote antiquity.

For more than eighty years, Gjerstad’s chronology for Cypro-Archaic art and his dates for major developments in the history of ancient Cyprus have been a standard reference in scholarly work all over the world dealing with Cypriote art and history.

New investigations into the Swedish excavations at Ayia Irini and archive material at the Medelhavsmuseet clearly prove that there never was a stratigraphy. Also, Gjerstad’s interpretation of the excavation can now be seen to be heavily influenced by British colonial archaeology in the Middle East and in particular British claims to have "found" the Biblical "Great Flood" at Ur in Mesopotamia.
The unpublished pottery from Ayia Irini: Setting the stage for a ceramic reconsideration

Of all the discoveries of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition (SCE), the sanctuary of Ayia Irini was perhaps the least expected and yet the most celebrated one. The unprecedented corpus of terracotta figures and figurines that were found in a semicircular arrangement at the rather unassuming site of Ayia Irini, became one of the main calling-cards for the SCE and feature prominently in the collections of both the Medelhavsmuseet and the Cyprus Museum.

Excavated in 1929 and published in 1935, the sanctuary of Ayia Irini remains one of the most intriguing archaeological sites in Cyprus, although many aspects of its history are in need of further investigation. Noticeably, pottery finds from Ayia Irini had been treated selectively in the 1935 publication, with emphasis placed on wholly-preserved vessels, a rarity in a cultic area. The ongoing research project at Medelhavsmuseet is currently dealing with this discrepancy, taking into consideration the full amount of pottery from the site and trying, whenever possible, to produce a complete, contextualised set of the site’s ceramic evidence.

Rather than providing definite answers, the paper will explore some of the principle questions associated with this work. The problematic stratigraphy of Ayia Irini, the distribution of the pottery finds within the site, the methodology followed during the 1929 excavation, the possibility of an unbroken use of the site between the Late Bronze and the Early Iron Age, are some of the issues that will be tackled in this brief discussion.

Terracotta figurines from Ayia Irini, results from the extended provenance study

The sanctuary of Ayia Irini, located very close to the northern coast of Cyprus is most famous for its impressive corpus of terracotta figurines. The finds, encompassing more than 2000 figures and figurines, were published just a few years after the excavations were finished in the early 1930’s. Revised and updated interpretations of the figurative material were published by Einar Gjerstad in 1948 and 1963. Today, the finds from Ayia Irini are still fundamental for the interpretation of Cypriote terracottas in general and large scale terracottas in particular.

Considering the importance of the terracotta material excavated by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition (SCE) this paper explores alternative interpretative approaches to some of the figurative statues and statuettes. Through a chemical analysis, (ICP-NS) 63 objects, mostly figurines, figures and pottery sherds originating from Ayia Irini, have been selected for sampling in order to create a discrete and free-standing body of data. In this paper, the results from this investigation will be elaborated and compared with Gjerstad’s typological approach. Furthermore, the prospect for an expanded study will be explored which tentatively would include a more extensive body of data from other contemporary Cypriote Iron-age sites.
Animals and cult practices at Ajia Irini, Cyprus, between Late Cypriot III and Cypro-Archaic II

The faunal assemblage from Ajia Irini’s sanctuary excavated by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition in 1929 and kept at the Medelhavsmuseet in Stockholm has been analysed for the first time. The aim of the study has been to detect the animal species and cult practices in a Cypriot sanctuary from Bronze to Iron Age. The fauna attested – ovicaprids, *Bos Taurus*, *Cervidae* and *Equus caballus* – seems to correspond to the animals represented in the terracotta figurines found in the sanctuary. Cremated, uncremated and fragmented bones located inside and out of the tenemos document different spatial and chronological moments of animal sacrifice rituals performed in the sanctuary. The change in ritual practices from Bronze to Iron Age suggested by Erik Sjöqvist is then discussed. The paper demonstrates the importance of zooarchaeological evidence in discussing long-standing figurative and theoretical issues in archaeology.

Reconsidering the necropolis of Ayia Irini: a glimpse of the Iron Age evidence

The settlement of Ayia Irini in the Morphou Bay, on the north-western coast of Cyprus, towards the end of the Middle Cypriot III Period was established. In this region – during the Late Bronze Age – luxury goods from the Aegean, the Syro-Palestinian coast and Egypt arrived. All of this points to the existence of at least one harbour involved in international trade networks, possibly indicating a northern route (westwards?) along the south Anatolian coast. Apparently, the imports among the grave goods attest to the continuation (or the resumption) of this layout into the Iron Age. Nowadays, since the archaeological investigations were interrupted in 1974, only the review of the data from previous expeditions permits to update the historical framework of the Morphou region according to the current research trends (such as regional and long-term perspectives). The aim of this paper is to analyse the documentation of the excavations by the Italian mission at the necropolis of Ayia Irini (1970-1973), in order to present a revised periodization of the tombs, therefore illustrating the relationships evidenced by material culture, comparing this framework with other Cypriot areas, and – finally – clarifying the regional features.
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Tamassos-Phrangissa: The rising of a lost sanctuary and its furnishing

Already in 1885, Max Ohnefalsch-Richter excavated a sanctuary of Apollo in the vicinity of Politiko, the ancient Cypriot City kingdom of Tamassos, and immediately it was believed to be the richest and finest sanctuary ever found so far in Cyprus. However, the division of the rich finds and the assumed loss of the larger part, but also the re-arrangement of the collection in the Cyprus Museum in 1935 caused the nowadays complete ignorance of this find spot and its votive offerings. Beside of some limited remarks by the excavator, a series of eight black-and-white photographs remains the only device to identify the approximately 200 objects of this site within the “unprovenanced Old Collection” in Nicosia. The actual project which aims not only to reconstruct the world-wide scattered inventory of the sanctuary, but also to set it in the light of recent research on Cypriot sanctuaries from archaic to Hellenistic times and their cultural environments, is settled within the framework of the German Cyprus Mission, initiated on behalf of the German Archaeological Institute by Hans Günter Buchholz at the Giessen University in 1970.

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Kato Platres-Kampos tou Koulourou: an extra-urban sanctuary site in the Troodos mountain range?

On September 2012 during a surface survey at Kato Platres, a locale in the southwest part of the Troodos mountain range (Limassol district), a large concentration of terracotta figurine and statue fragments was discovered, suggesting the existence of a shrine in the area. Although evidences for architectural remains were extremely scarce possibly due to the continuous use of the land for agricultural purposes and recent land leveling, the great number of terracotta fragments that were collected from the surface indicates that a sanctuary would have existed in that area, dated on current evidence to the Cypro-Archaic period. Set in a remote mountain area, surrounded by a pine forest and at some distance from most known settlements and urban centers, the site may be viewed as an extra-urban sanctuary. These have long been perceived by researchers as mediums for the control and transmission of ideas to remote areas under the influence of a specific urban center (Fourrier 2007; Papantoniou 2013). While attempting to bridge the uncertainty surrounding the number and boundaries of the Cyprus city-kingdoms during the Iron Age, Fourrier (2007) demonstrated that regional cultural diversity was very prominent during the Cypro-Archaic period, and thus it is possible to trace a city-kingdom’s sphere of influence by using comparative stylistic analyses.

This presentation will primarily assess and analyze the material recovered from this newly recorded site, by dealing with matters of chronology and style. Furthermore, it will attempt to deal with questions that arise regarding the role and significance of the sanctuary during the Cypro-Archaic period, and its possible association to ancient communication routes, economic exploitation of the area and territorial dominance of the ancient Cypriot city-kingdoms.
In the publication of the fourth volume of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition in 1948 Einar Gjerstad used extensively the pottery from the tombs of Lapithos to create the typology of Cypro-Geometric pottery. However, one can argue that this was the last published synthetic work on the archaeology of Cypro-Geometric Lapithos. Long before the creation of the state of Cyprus in 1960, any fieldwork at Lapithos had already taken place. Tucked away in the northwest part of Cyprus, Lapithos, which once had attracted increasing interest by foreign expeditions, was seemingly forgotten.

This paper focuses on the Pennsylvania Cyprus Expedition at Lapithos (1931–32) and has two goals: (1) to discuss the re-discovery of the archaeology of Lapithos through an ‘excavation’ in archives and museum collections and (2) to present a reconsideration of the evidence of Cypro-Geometric Lapithos, by bringing together the results of both the Swedish and the American expeditions.

The expeditions at Lapithos produced a wealth of material consisting of finds, photographs and other archival records. Following the Antiquities Law in place in the early 20th century, the finds were divided between the country of origin and the institutions that funded the expeditions. Today, the material from Lapithos is dispersed between Nicosia, Stockholm and Philadelphia. The unpublished state of a large part of this material has resulted in a loss of information regarding the locational context of the tombs and finds. In view of the current inaccessibility to the region, museum collections and archival records provide our only window into the archaeology of Lapithos and allow us to reconstruct the history of these early excavations, the creation of the museum collections and finally the topography of ancient Lapithos.

The second part of the paper focuses on Cypro-Geometric Lapithos and discusses the excavated cemeteries together. What do the burial assemblages tell us about the ancient inhabitants of Lapithos? How do the cemeteries reflect the different settlements or communities that made up the Cypro-Geometric society of Lapithos? What is the significance of changes in the mortuary landscape over time? In order to answer these questions, the excavated cemeteries are put back on the map of Lapithos and are studied as complete burial assemblages.
Re-examining the history of Cypriot Antiquities in the Fitzwilliam Museum: A closer look at the collection’s past and future.

The Fitzwilliam Museum is home to an important collection of Cypriot Antiquities, one that started as early as 1876 and is now considered to be one of the best Cypriot collections in Great Britain after that of the British Museum. What is more significant, though, is that the Cypriot material in the Fitzwilliam Museum spans an extensive timeline from the Neolithic to the Late Roman Period, successfully underlining the importance of the island of Cyprus in the Mediterranean throughout history.

The first Cypriot material to arrive in the Museum was purchased from Luigi Palma di Cesnola in 1876. Excavated material quickly started to arrive after the foundation of the CEF in 1887, thanks to the Fitzwilliam’s association with its founder, Dr F.H.H. Guillemard, a Reader in Geography in Cambridge. The Museum soon received a sizeable number of the artefacts excavated by the Society, including an important number of finds from Leondari Vouno, Palaepaphos, Marion, Salamis and other prominent sites. Several individuals who followed Guillemard ensued the growth of the Cypriot Antiquities in the Fitzwilliam Museum; these included Sir Henry Bulwer (High Commissioner of Cyprus between 1886-1892) who purchased a large number of Cypriot antiquities discovered by M. Ohnefalsch-Richter in the prehistoric and Archaic cemeteries of Tamassos during 1889, and the later medieval and manuscript scholar M.R James, during whose reign as the director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, between 1893 and 1908, the Cypriot collection of Antiquities continued to grow. However, the collection of Cypriot material in the Fitzwilliam Museum has also been transferred many times between the Fitzwilliam itself and the other two ‘archaeological’ Cambridge University Museums, namely the Museum of Classical Archaeology and the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. And while some of these events are quite well documented (e.g. the fact that in 1938, most of the Fitzwilliam’s Cypriot material was transferred to the Museum of Classical Archaeology), others are not. In summer 2013, the Antiquities Department of the Fitzwilliam embarked on a short research project, trying to piece together how the Cypriot material was circulated among the three University Museums, as well as to some extent internationally (e.g. in 1947 when parts of the collection were transferred to the University of Sydney’s Nicholson Museum). This paper will present the results of this research and will further attempt to explain how some of these ‘movements’ reflect either the theoretical trends of Classical Archaeology during those times or the different curatorial scopes and approaches, adopted by the three relevant Cambridge University Museums.

Last, but not least, we anticipate that the reappraisal of the history of our Cypriot collections, not just in the Fitzwilliam Museum but the rest of the Cambridge University Museums, will inspire and promote a reappraisal and expansion of the ways we can display and teach with these collections in our A.G. Leventis Gallery in the future.
The Political Situation in the Near East during the Archaic Period and its Impact on Cyprus

This presentation will discuss the political and economic changes in the Syro-palestinian coast, in the beginning of the first millennium. It intends to highlight the particular political circumstances that prevailed with the rise of the Assyrian empire and the consequences of this reality in the area. It will also mainly determine the relation of this event with the Phoenician expedition in the Mediterranean Sea and particularly their emigration to Cyprus. Lastly the present paper aims to discuss the political and economic Phoenician presence in the island before the annexation of Cyprus to the Assyrians as well as during this political status quo.

The Puzzling Case of the Assyrian King Sargon II’s Stele from Cyprus: Archaeological Evidence, Image, and Texts

In 1844, a group of workmen digging in a garden near the town of Larnaca on Cyprus uncovered a massive stone stele with an image of the Assyrian king Sargon II carved in bas relief on its face, with an inscription in Assyrian cuneiform reporting that seven kings of Cyprus had journeyed to the mainland to meet Sargon and formally submit to him.

This assertion, combined with the discovery of the stele on the island, has led to a widespread agreement among historians that Sargon II’s armies reached Cyprus and conquered it, and that Sargon’s then erected a royal stele on Cyprus to commemorate the event and to mark Assyria’s dominion over the island.

Archaeological evidence, however, suggests an entirely different scenario. Despite more than a century of excavation on Cyprus, no Assyrian artifacts, aside from the stele, have ever been discovered. Except for the stele, there is no sign that Assyrians were ever on the island, much less governors of it.

Recently, the archaeologist Joseph Greene and I have joined forces to reassess the apparently conflicting evidence for Sargon’s conquest of Cyprus. My paper presents the results of this collaboration. We argue here that the stele is genuinely Assyrian and that it was indeed erected on Cyprus by Sargon or his representatives, but we also propose that close analysis of the text on the stele and a second document displayed in Sargon’s mainland palace suggests that although Sargon’s troops did reach Cyprus briefly, he never conquered or occupied it, nor did he ever directly rule the island.
Phoenician Bronzes from Cyprus Reconsidered – Intercultural Exchange in Early Iron Age Cyprus against the Background of a Pan-Mediterranean Perspective

The paper at hand concerns itself with the corpus of Phoenician bronzes from Early Iron Age Cyprus. Within this setting, an attempt will be made to demonstrate the impact of Phoenician culture and craftsmanship in Cyprus during the CG III and CA I/II periods. The archaeological evidence implies a Phoenician presence in Cyprus at the latest during the late 9th century B.C. (CG III) when the Phoenicians established an emporium at Kition to gain access to Cypriot resources. Besides Phoenician ceramic fabrics or luxury goods like furniture inlays made of ivory, especially the wide spectrum of Phoenician bronzes found at various sites all over Cyprus (e.g. Salamis, Tamassos, Idalion) has to be considered as an important hint for Phoenician presence in the island.

This presence in particular becomes manifest in bronze vessels related to the sphere of the aristocratic banquet such as decorated bowls, jugs of piriform or ovoid shape, flat drinking bowls, ladles with swans’ heads, long-spouted cups or large cauldrons; in addition to this incense burners, horse ornament mixing Egyptianizing and Near Eastern elements or armour made of bronze represent other famous sorts of Phoenician bronze work.

Besides an outline of the different types of Phoenician bronze work from Cypriot tombs and settlements, a precise chronological order of the various types of Phoenician bronzes shall be established; complementary to this an analysis of their formal characteristics and stylistic peculiarities shall be undertaken. Therefore the spectrum of Phoenician bronzes from Cyprus will be compared to finds from other regions of the contemporaneous Mediterranean world, predominantly the Aegean, the Levant, Etruria, North Africa and the Iberian Peninsula. Those finds are to be embedded in the archaeological examination to gain a wider perspective of the overall distribution of certain types of Phoenician bronzes, to such an extent putting the evidence from Cyprus in a “cosmopolitan” context.

Based on this setting, the final considerations regarding the social significance connected to the corpus of Phoenician bronzes from Cyprus shall be drawn by showing that in the Early Iron Age Mediterranean a similar material culture of the ruling classes – based on personal interactions and a commonality of customs – prevailed.
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Landscape and topography in the Lower-City of Amathus: Towards new multidisciplinary research in Cyprus’ archaeology

Since 1975, when the French School at Athens started to excavate the ancient city of Amathus, archaeologists where mostly interested in the large flat area, a kind of depression flowing into the sea, that they considered as the location of an internal harbour maybe connected to the military port built at the Hellenistic period.

A geomorphological study and two archaeological soundings were recently done in this area, located about 80 meters to the South-West of the Agora.

Our knowledge is now increased: thanks to the drills made in April 2014, it is undoubtable that this cove was related to the sea, before being separated from its natural environment by the creation of a lagoon. In a third time, a process of coluvial deposits of rock and debris from silted-up land filled up the cove with limestone and clay. The city of Amathus certainly knew a new phase of buildings construction during the Roman period.

Two soundings were opened: the first one, in the South, seems to confirm the limit between the constructed area of the city and the coluvional deposits of the cove. Indeed, no more construction was uncovered and stratigraphy, homogeneous, suggests a uniform landfill.

The second sounding revealed two massive structures, the width of one of them is about 1,80 meters, exactly parallel. Limits in the West have not been found yet. So far, we are able to distinguish two or three phases: a circulation floor, on which have been found fifteen amphoras almost complete, suggests an occupation of this area in the late Roman period (3rd-4th centuries A.D.)

Expecting an extension of field works in 2015, these massive structures could be a part of an important storage or a warehouse for products coming from the sea. Amathus, despite the fact of abandon of its big military harbour in the middle of Hellenistic time, could have maintained an important economic activity in Roman Period.

This communication deals with landscape in the lower-city of Amathus, from the end of Bronze Age to the Late Roman period. Literary sources, geomorphology, archaeology must be studied together in order to understand how this important part of the city was occupied and what was its evolution during Antiquity. We’ll discuss about the general topography and focus on the relations between the Agora and the external harbour.
Mapping ancient Amathous

Amathous has been the object of regular and irregular excavations since the mid-19th century. The excavations of the French School at Athens in the last forty years (particularly on the acropolis), as well as the systematic and rescue excavations of the Department of Antiquities (especially in the necropolis and in the lower town), have contributed to the exploration of the ancient town through the discovery of several important areas and structures.

A spatial and historical approach seems today the best suited to better understand and illustrate the topographical and diachronic evolution of the town, from its foundation during the Cypro-Geometric period until its abandonment in the 7th c. CE. The new programme of the French School at Athens on the site of Amathous, the “Amathius GIS project” has the objective of mapping and systematically analysing all the known archaeological activities in the Amathous area, by combining on-field activities and archival and bibliographical references.

Through some examples (particularly related to the area of the necropolis and to the city walls) we will illustrate this on-going programme, its methodology, the main research issues and the expected results.

The Iron Age city of Kition: State of research 85 years after the Swedish Cyprus Expedition

In 1929-1930, the Swedish Cyprus Expedition made a small but fruitful sounding at the Kition-Bamboula site, revealing the existence of an important Iron Age sanctuary. 85 years after this pioneer work, the archaeological evidence has considerably expanded. It enables one to reconsider various issues raised by Einar Gjerstad and his colleagues, especially as regards the limits and organization of the city at the different stages of its evolution, as well as the possible impact of the “Phoenician colonization” on the urban morphology and on the material culture of the city.
**Session 3E**

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**Figuring out figurines, on an example of multiple origins of the Cypriot Early Iron Age anthropomorphic terracottas**

The transition between Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age is an important period, which has recently received growing attention from scholars, despite the older tradition of a distinct division between the archaeology of the BA and the IA in Cyprus. This paper will present the re-evaluation of the long time assumption of direct origins of the LBA Cypriot Upraised Arms figurines from the Cretan LBA figures. They are the most common anthropomorphic teracottas of this period, representing a standing person, most commonly female (ungendered and double-gender examples are also known), wearing a long garment, with arms stretched upwards and often bent, sometimes wearing a *polos*. They are often cited as an argument for close relations and/or contact between Minoans and Cypriots in terms of culture, beliefs and cult practice, including population movement and an actual presence of Cretans in Cyprus. Although the possibility of Mycenaean influences in the origin and development of the UA teracottas seems more possible. However, above all, the similarities of this type with the Cypriot LBA (i.e. Plaine Ware figurines) coroplastic traditions together with the problems connected with the presence of Levantine iconography in Cyprus should not be overlooked. Traditional art historical approaches to figurines and figures have recently been replaced by methodologies based on contextuality, and have benefitted from ethnographic research and gender studies. Not only stylistical characteristics of figures and figurines or general morphological similarities should be concerned, but their actual function and the way they were used, as equally or even more important, which would allow a better understanding of the subject.

**Session 3E**

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**Exchanges of Terracottas between Cyprus and the Aegean during the 6th and 5th c BC**

During the 6th and 5th c BC, trade and cultural relations between Cyprus and the Aegean were intense, no doubt enhanced by political circumstances, which brought the Greeks of the Aegean and Cyprus into very close contact. As a result of these contacts, Cypriot sculptors and coroplasts started imitating Greek styles with which they were familiar.

Over the last few years new excavations conducted in the western part of the island have resulted in the discovery of new sanctuary sites and cemeteries, bringing to light more evidence on the subject.

In this paper we will present a number of terracotta figurines recently discovered, obviously imported from the eastern Greek world and the Aegean. Such figurines may have influenced the style of Cypriot terracottas of the 6th and 5th centuries, already known from examples found all over Cyprus, e.g. Palaepaphos, Marion, Amathus and other sites.
Session 3E

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Image, confusion and syncretism. In search of Dionysus in Kition

This study aims to detect syncretism in Kition and is a cross-disciplinary examination of different theories and fields i.e. archaeology, philology and iconography/iconology.

Well known is the fact that Cypriots had strong religious ideas and practices, which were harmoniously assimilated with Anatolian and Oriental as well as Minoan/Mycenaean influences. The Phoenician impact after the colonisation of Kition in the 9th century became stronger, and the Near Eastern powers such as the Assyrians, Egyptians and the Persians that politically dominated the island continued to influence Cypriote religion thereafter. Other foreign divinities were introduced and the local divinities were given new epithets, enriching and at the same time confusing the Cypriots’ iconography and the traits of their cult. Such a case is the Attic Black and Red Figure pottery, depicting mostly Dionysian scenes. It was imported in the 6th to 5th centuries and it was mainly found at the sanctuaries of Kition, where Cypriots must have given local interpretations to the Greek images and where the Attic pottery both received and conveyed new meanings and interpretations.