



CAARI NEWS

CYPRUS AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Number 34

Fall 2007

Cyprus Sessions at ASOR 2007

At the upcoming ASOR Annual Meeting at the Sheraton San Diego Hotel and Marina, CAARI Trustee Derek Counts has organized a pair of sessions on the theme "Material as Culture: The Archaeology of 'Cypriot' Identity at Home and Abroad," on Friday, November 16. More details can be found at <http://www.asor.org>.

SESSION I (10:45 am–12:45 pm) Derek Counts (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Presiding

Albert Ammerman (Colgate University), "Two New Early Sites on Cyprus: Voyaging Toward an Island Identity."

Andrew McCarthy (University of Edinburgh), "Identity on the Horizon: Viewshed Analysis of the Dhiarizos Valley in the Chalcolithic."

A. Bernard Knapp (University of Glasgow), "Materiality, Identity and Ideology on Prehistoric Cyprus."

Matthew Spigelman (New York University), "Competing Elite Strategies in the Middle to Late Bronze Age Transition on Cyprus."

SESSION II (2:00–4:00 pm) Nancy Serwint (Arizona State University), Presiding

Nicolle Hirschfeld (Trinity University), "'Cypro-Minoan' Beyond the Island."

Georgia Bazemore (Eastern Washington University), "Symbols, Ethnic Identity, and Phonetic Meaning: The Cypriote Syllabic Writing System."

Joanna S. Smith (Columbia University), "Changing Views of the Self and the Built Environment at Kition."

Ann-Marie Knoblauch (Virginia Tech University), "Iconography and Identity: The Case of Cyprus."

Inside this Issue

Cyprus Sessions at ASOR	1
Danielle Parks, An Appreciation	2
Jim and Miriam Ross Remembered	3
Director's Corner	4
Domed Basilicas of Cyprus	5
Chain Wells of Cyprus	6–7
President's Report	8
Donations to CAARI	9
Robert Merrillees, Senior Scholar-in-Residence	10
Cyprus–U.S. Cultural Property Agreement Renewed	10
Late Bronze Age Settle- ment on Larnaca Bay	11

The President of CAARI and the CAARI Trustees invite you to the

Annual CAARI Reception

Friday, November 16th, 6:00–7:00 pm, Sheraton San Diego Hotel and Marina



Danielle Parks, An Appreciation

Stuart Swiny and Bill Andreas

Friends and colleagues gathered in August in Canada and in September in Cyprus in memory of Danielle Parks, a longtime CAARI friend, who passed away on July 31 after a two-and-a-half-year battle with leukemia. She was 41 years old.

Born in New Jersey, the daughter of Los Angeles Times foreign correspondent Michael Parks, Danielle and her brothers were raised around the globe including residences in Russia, China, Israel, South Africa and Egypt. Danielle received an AB in Classics and BSc in Fluid Mechanics from Brown University in 1988 and went on to the University of Missouri for her graduate studies, earning a Ph.D. in 1999 with a dissertation *Burial Customs of Roman Cyprus: Origins and Development*, which drew heavily on her excavations of the Amathus Gate Cemetery at Kourion.

In 2001 Danielle joined the Department of Classics at Brock University, and began an active career in teaching, administration, and fieldwork. She was instrumental in launching Brock's Masters of Arts program, serving as its first director. Even after falling ill, she sometimes taught by video conference from her hospital bed.

Danielle first worked on Cyprus in the summer of 1989 when she arrived as a novice trench supervisor at Murray McClellan's and Marcus Rautman's excavations of the Late Roman site Kalavassos *Kopetra*. During the 1989 and 1990 seasons, she quickly fell in love with Cyprus. She took up study of the island with what became her trademark multi-faceted approach: excavating, studying numismatics, analyzing pottery, talking "bones" with Sherry Fox, and spending long evenings at Stavros's Tenta Café talking over the history of excavations on the island.

After a brief stint at the American Academy in Rome, she returned to Cyprus in 1991 as the Anita O'Donovan Fellow at CAARI. Stuart Swiny, then CAARI director, recalls that she was at the time writing her MA thesis on Roman coinage of Cyprus and in true Danielle style all at CAARI soon heard—and learned—much about Roman money! (Her thesis appeared as a monograph, *The Roman Coinage of Cyprus*, published by the Cyprus Numismatic Society in 2004.) She was remarkably good at networking and keeping abreast of local events, so in a short time she made many friends and got to know the island well. In 1995 she was back in residence for a year working on her dissertation supported by a Kress Fellowship. Her organizational ability and outgoing character made her the ideal candidate for the position



Danielle Parks, 1965–2007. Bill Meredith, Danielle's husband, and her father, Michael Parks, and family, are establishing an endowment to support an award to be known as the "Parks Prize," as part of Danielle's legacy to CAARI. Donations to the Parks Prize may be made through CAARI.

of Assistant to the Director, whose brief was to oversee the Institute after hours and on weekends. Needless to say, she did a superb job and CAARI was never in better hands!

It is a testament to the quality of her work that over the years she received numerous grants from ASOR, NEH, Fulbright, and other organizations. Even before she had finished her doctorate Danielle was permitted to direct excavations at the Amathus Gate Cemetery of Kourion. She visited Cyprus just this past June to check on her latest projects. She diligently published her fieldwork in a series of detailed preliminary reports, and remained to the end a prolific scholar with many articles to her name, seven of which were in press at the time of her death. This summer Danielle and Ann-Marie Knoblauch were busy editing a double issue of *Near Eastern Archaeology* to celebrate CAARI's 30th anniversary.

(continued on p. 3)



Jim and Miriam Ross Remembered

Stuart Swiny

In September CAARI learned from Deborah J. Ross, daughter of Miriam and James F. Ross and executor of their estate, that the Institute was the recipient of a bequest of more than \$21,000. The gift will be used for the Library Expansion Project and as matching funds for CAARI's NEH Challenge Grant. Their archaeological focus was on the Holy Land. Therefore their decision to remember CAARI in this significant way is particularly moving, and an indication of the importance CAARI holds for scholars working throughout the eastern Mediterranean.

Jim and Miriam Ross first came to CAARI in the late 1980s when he decided to spend his sabbatical in Cyprus. Jim was the first scholar with strong ties to ASOR's tradition of "Biblical Archaeology" to reside at the Institute, and as a result we all greatly profited from his presence. Furthermore, he was interested in the Bronze Age, and being a Bronze Age person myself I particularly appreciated his mainland perspective. As a result we had many a discussion, exchanging ideas and benefiting from each other's expertise. He was a wonderful, colorful man, with a voice that Moses would have envied when speaking to God! When Jim said something you could not help listening, it sounded so good.

Miriam was an equally interesting and engaging person. Always busy, she made many friends and helped the CAARI family in all sorts of ways, not least in her own area of specialization as a librarian. They grew to like Cyprus, and CAARI, enough to return soon after the new premises were opened. No other couple during my time as Director integrated so well with and contributed so much to the life of the Institute. Since the building was new, and the modus operandi of the J. R. Stewart Residence was being worked out, Jim and Miriam helped develop ways of doing things that have become part of CAARI standard operating procedure. Miriam produced the first edition of a handbook for newcomers. Jim always had useful suggestions concerning library acquisitions and he also assembled a superb collection of slides of the painted churches of Cyprus on which he would lecture with gusto. Laina and I (and indeed the rest of the staff) became very attached to them and wished they could have stayed forever! Sadly, Miriam passed

away soon after their last Cyprus visit; Jim, however, did remain close to the Institute, serving as a Trustee from 1990–1993, and in 1993 as co-editor with Ellen Herscher of *CAARI News*. We are moved to know that CAARI meant so much to them. They certainly touched our lives, and it would seem that all of us at CAARI touched theirs as well.



The Rosses at the original CAARI in 1989.

Danielle's attachment to Cyprus was as unselfish as it was strong and she actively promoted the island through teaching, running field schools, lecturing and by organizing five AIA and ASOR programs focused on Cyprus.

Danielle was one of a kind. Her tragically short career has left its mark on Classical studies in general and on Cyprus in particular, both as a scholar and as a person. Everything she tackled, be it research, fieldwork or friendships, was done with energy and dedication. She bore her illness with an indomitable spirit and never gave up hope or ceased planning for the future. In this she was supported by a remarkable man, Bill Meredith, whose unselfish love and support helped her through such difficult times. It was with joy and a sense of hope for the future that several CAARI board members and friends attended their wedding in an old mill near Toronto on a beautiful fall day last year. All wished them many years of happiness together; this was not to be, but Danielle's legacy is such that she will not soon be forgotten either as a friend, teacher, scholar, or above all as a remarkable individual.

Stuart Swiny and Bill Andreas are CAARI Trustees. Another appreciation is in ASOR Newsletter 57.3 [Fall 2007]: 24-25.



CAARI is normally very busy in the summer and 2007 was no exception. We visited many active field projects and attended numerous diplomatic functions. More than 100 researchers from 11 countries utilized CAARI, working on topics including Early Neolithic seafaring, Chalcolithic pottery, Geometric tombs, the Athenian Agora, Roman long-distance trade, Ptolemaic and Roman imperialism, Crusader-era architecture, Late Medieval ceramics, and Byzantine ecclesiastical history. The library added 43 major works in the fields of Byzantine and Medieval Studies as well as Cypriot and Near Eastern archaeology.

CAARI's first Senior Scholar-in-Residence, Dr. Robert Merrillees, stayed in the hostel during the month of April. He met informally with most of the students in the hostel during his tenure and provided sound advice and encouragement (*see p. 10*). Dr. Dale Lightfoot of Oklahoma State University, the CAORC Multi-Country Fellow, was also in residence at CAARI researching Ottoman water systems (*see p. 6-7*). Sarah Janes, a doctoral candidate in Archaeology at Glasgow University and O'Donovan Fellow at CAARI in 2005 (*see*

CAARI News 32, p. 4), gave a talk on "The Geometric Horizon, A View from Below: Burials, Identity and Social Change."

In May I accompanied a visiting U. S. Congressional Delegation to archaeological sites in Jordan. This included Senator and Mrs. Leahy (D-VT), Senator and Mrs. Hagel (R-Neb), Senator and Mrs. Salazar (D-Col). Senator Cochran (R-Miss), Senator Cardin (D-MD), and Representative Welch (D-VT). I escorted the entire group of 22 on a three-hour tour of Petra and then shared lunch with them. During their three-day visit, I was able to talk about CAARI and mentioned some of the challenges faced by overseas institutes such as ours.

This year's Annual Archaeological Workshop on June 23rd, the twenty-fifth held in collaboration with the Department of Antiquities, featured 15 reports on active projects. Attendance topped 160 and included the Australian High Commissioner and Tom Miller, the Public Affairs Officer from the U.S. Embassy.

The Library Expansion Project continues on course with submittal on July 11 of the planning documents to the Municipality of Nicosia for approval.

The continued weakness of the U. S. dollar and the sharp rise in oil prices continue to create financial challenges for CAARI. Please be generous in giving to us this year. CAARI especially needs matching gifts for its NEH Challenge Grant.

CAARI Director Tom Davis Lectures in California

CAARI Director Dr. Tom Davis will present illustrated lectures on "Current Archaeology in Cyprus" at two venues in California just before the ASOR Annual Meeting in San Diego, one in Oakland and one in Los Angeles.

Monday, November 12th, 7:30 pm Greek Orthodox Cathedral of the Ascension, Oakland

The Oakland event is organized jointly by CAARI, the Hon. Consul of Cyprus in San Francisco, Mr. Nicolaos Theophanous, and the Nikos Kazantzakis Chair, Center for Modern Greek Studies at San Francisco State University, with the support of the Ascension Greek Orthodox Cathedral of Oakland.

Tuesday, November 13, 7:30 PM Fowler Museum, University of California, Los Angeles

The Los Angeles event is organized jointly by CAARI, the UCLA Department of Classics, the Hon. Consul General of Cyprus Andreas Kyprianides, the Los Angeles Chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Hellenic Council of California, the Basil P. Caloyeras Center of Modern Greek Studies at LMU, and the Hellenic University Club of Southern California.

Each lecture is followed by a reception in the speaker's honor and both are free and open to the public.



Last year thousands of refugees fled Lebanon for the safety of Cyprus. Once again history was repeating itself. For over a millennium Cyprus was a veritable cultural hub, a place where patriarchs and rulers sought refuge from the Middle East. The island was also a gathering point for western dignitaries and pilgrims on their way to the Holy Land. And yet, over the past century, archaeologists and art historians have relegated Cyprus to the cultural backwaters, overshadowed by the Byzantine capital, Constantinople. In reevaluating the multiple domed basilicas, my research has established the architectural significance of Cyprus during the Middle Byzantine period.

From September 2006 to June 2007 CAARI was both my home and research center. I devoted half my time to traveling throughout the island, analyzing the construction methods of churches and reassessing their ground plans and elevations. The other half was spent in CAARI's library, where I recorded my findings, drafted new plans, and translated pertinent primary and secondary literature. Having a base in Nicosia, at the heart of the island, allowed me to reach every corner of Cyprus within a day's drive. And with the addition of the Stylianou Collection to CAARI's library (see *CAARI News* No. 32, pp. 1-2), the Institute is now the foremost center in the eastern Mediterranean for the study of Byzantine material culture. As a result, I was in a perfect place to analyze the development of Byzantine Cypriot architecture.

By the seventh century the churches of Cyprus maintained a traditional form. They were basilicas—simple rectangular buildings covered with wooden roofs—much like the churches of nearby Syria and Palestine. Scholars have proposed that between A.D. 649 when the first Arab raids occurred, and A.D. 965 when the Byzantine Empire resumed complete control of the island, churches were not built on Cyprus. The reasons adduced were varied: Arab interference, earthquakes, depopulation, economic decline. The exact date when churches were rebuilt remains controversial. It is agreed however that when they were rebuilt, they were radically different from their predecessors. The new churches were designed with a series of three to five masonry domes—a style previously unknown in Cyprus. Based on my research I believe there is now enough evidence to date these churches earlier than 965, when the island was quasi-independent from Constantinople, governed by its

own church hierarchy, and open to influences from the Muslim mainland.

With funding from CAARI's O'Donovan Fellowship, the Medieval Academy of America, and the Fulbright Commission, I was able to complete my research goals. My work could not have been as successful without the encouragement I received from the director, Dr. Tom Davis, and the phenomenal assistance provided by Vathoulla Moustoukki. Moreover, Diana Constantinides was a considerable resource, always available to help me locate literature on hand at CAARI, elsewhere on Cyprus, or abroad. The Department of Antiquities was indispensable, especially its director, Dr. Pavlos Flourentzos, and the curator of monuments, Dr. Marina Solomidou-Ieronymidou, who allowed me to photograph the buildings and to use the Department's photo archives.

Because history is mute concerning the events and people of this complex period, archaeology and art history are crucial for reconstructing the society and culture. And because little is known about the Umayyad Caliphate and the Byzantine Empire at this time, any new information from Cyprus can shed light on the region as a whole. Therefore, I truly appreciate CAARI and the O'Donovan Fellowship for supporting my research and recognizing its potential.

Charles A. Stewart was CAARI Fulbright Fellow and an O'Donovan Fellow in 2006–2007.

CAARI Fall 2007 Program

September 26

Danielle Parks, Archaeologist and Friend of Cyprus
A memorial gathering hosted by CAARI and the Department of Antiquities

October 31

Buildings and Their People in Late Bronze Age Cyprus: Some New Thoughts from Ayios Dhimitrios and Elsewhere
Alison South, Vasilikos Valley Project

December 5

Black Gold of Cyprus: The Importance of Carobs in Cypriot History
Emilia Vassiliou, Mavros Chrysos Carob Museum, Anoyira Village, Limassol District



Chain Wells of Cyprus: History, Ecology and Contemporary Use

Water has always been a scarce commodity in Cyprus, and during the long history of water procurement on the island many ingenious methods have been devised to secure reliable supplies. One of the least studied traditional water systems in Cyprus has been chain wells, better known as *qanats* or *karez* in other parts of the world. Chain wells are a form of subterranean aqueduct designed to convey water through an underground channel from a source that may be many kilometers away. Many surface wells may be found in a chain along a tunnel's path, providing light and air to workers in the tunnel, and convenient points for removing soil or rock during construction or annual maintenance. Operating only by gravity, these systems have been used for centuries in parts of the Middle East, North Africa, Central Asia, Europe, and Spanish South and Central America. The term "chain well" was given to these features by the British and is commonly understood through the island. However, in the vernacular of Cypriot villages and towns, they are called *laoumia* (from Turkish *lagim*).

Chain wells are mentioned in Water Supply and Irrigation Department (WSID) reports in the 1940s and 1950s. Frequently they are depicted on British-era topographic maps with a unique chain well symbol. Occasional references to chain wells also appear in early travelers' accounts, and in works by twentieth century scholars, who sometime mention them. However, there has been no systematic survey and research into the history and ecology of use in Cyprus. For the past 15 years I have worked in other countries—Morocco, Tunisia, Syria, Jordan, Yemen, Uzbekistan—where *qanats* or chain wells existed, but where, as in Cyprus, they had not been systematically studied. My aim has been to fill in the missing pieces of the wider picture of the diffusion, construction, and use of these subterranean infiltration galleries across various regions worldwide. This Cyprus project is the latest chapter to be completed.

Chain wells in Cyprus present a more complex historical picture than that found in surrounding regions. Rather than one or two historical episodes of chain well construction—with the subsequent refurbishing and continuation in use of older systems—there are several periods of construction associated successively with the Roman, Byzantine,

Frankish, Venetian, Turkish and British eras. The Achaemenid Persians are widely credited with inventing this technology, but there is no evidence that they ever built *qanats* on the island. The first chain well in Cyprus may have been a Hellenistic-era spring tunnel tapping a karstic formation in Yeroskipou, east of Paphos. The first widespread use of this technology, however, can be attributed to the Romans. Evidence on the ground—datable artifacts such as coins and ceramics, associated features like mills, churches, and cisterns—taken together with chronicle reports and other archival documents suggest that chain wells were first introduced around the island during the Roman period. There is no clear evidence that new chain wells were constructed during the Byzantine period, though earlier installations likely continued in use. A few new chains of wells are associated with the Frankish (Lusignan) period, and several more were added



Larnaca Aqueduct (Karmares, "The Arches"), built in 1847 by Bekir (Photo: Cyprus: Images of a Lifetime. Reno Wideson. Limassol: Dem



during the brief Venetian era. A few Ottoman documents attest to (or imply) the construction of water systems—the most notable example being the Abu Bakir testimonial regarding the Larnaca aqueduct, which had as its source a long chain well. However, further investigation of features incorporated into the design and construction of the wells—the exit tunnels and channels and the associated aqueducts and artifacts found in and around these features—suggest that Turkish benefactors were refurbishing earlier systems. The British era (1880s–1940s) also saw the rehabilitation and expansion of existing, older chain wells as well as the construction of new systems.

On Cyprus chain wells are closely associated with a narrow range of hydrological conditions and geological formations. They were constructed in places with highly permeable



Pasha and used until 1941 to supply water to Larnaca. (Cyprus Water Authority Publications, 1992, p. 45)

surfaces and suitable underlying aquifers, such as the alluvial deposits in river channels, on limestone bedrock, and in the calcarenite formations of the Mesaoria Plain and the principal river channels of central Cyprus. They also occur around the fringes of the Kyrenia range, in parts of the Karpas Peninsula, east of Paphos, north and west of Limassol, and west of Larnaca.

In total, 118 villages or towns across the island have or once had a chain well; and at least 12 more that possess spring tunnels, constructions whose collection wells are in effect tunnels bored horizontally into limestone aquifers. The result is the same: tapping of ground water and its delivery to a distant location via an underground channel. Often, however, spring tunnels do not have a chain of wells at the surface, and the geological configuration of the system is different from that of a true *qanat*. At least 275 individual *qanats* were identified across lands belonging to the 118 villages and towns with chain wells. A few chain wells fell into disuse long ago, though most were abandoned as recently as the 1950s to 1980s, after the introduction and widespread adoption of bore wells fitted with diesel or electric pumps. These single-point modern wells have become ubiquitous across the island and the resultant collective pumping by so many towns and farms has drawn down the water table so that *qanat* wells and tunnels no longer receive the higher ground water that used to feed the subterranean chambers. Only 17 chain wells at 14 villages still flow, and only five of these villages regularly maintain their functioning *laoumia*. The remainder of these moribund systems are used as long as they continue to flow, but there are no plans to maintain or refurbish these historic water delivery systems that for so long provided water to the thirsty towns and farms of Cyprus.

Dale Lightfoot, Professor of Geography at Oklahoma State University, was a CAORC Multi-Country Fellow at CAARI in 2007.



Since my last report some six month ago, CAARI continued to focus on its priority objectives, namely, the library expansion project, planning for our 30th anniversary in 2008, promoting a greater awareness of CAARI's work and achievements, putting CAARI's finances on a more solid footing, while, continuing its active program of activities in Nicosia (see the various reports in this newsletter).

The library is a cornerstone of the services provided by CAARI to scholars from around the world and from Cyprus. Our world-class collection of books, monographs, papers and periodicals continues to expand and we are working actively to facilitate the use of our material, including through online access.

As I reported previously, the growing collection of our library and the increasing demand by researchers has required CAARI to expand its facilities in Nicosia. The plans for the expansion of our library by adding three underground floors have been completed and have been submitted to the authorities for approval. Construction is expected to begin at the end of the rainy season in the Spring of 2008.

We are working actively to plan an exiting program to commemorate our 30th anniversary. This will include guided visits to archaeological sites in Cyprus involving some of our trustees and other persons associated with CAARI, as well as a series of special lectures on subjects of public interest. A key objective will be to better acquaint the Cypriot public to CAARI and its activities.

An important objective of CAARI is to

promote a greater awareness in the United States of Cypriot archaeology and CAARI. Trustees speak to a variety of groups in various parts of the United States and fellowships are awarded. This November, CAARI is taking advantage of the presence in California of our director in Nicosia, Dr. Tom Davis, to organize, in cooperation with local academic and community organizations, lectures in Oakland and Los Angeles on recent archaeological developments in Cyprus. This should help expose audiences in these two major areas to the rich archaeological heritage of Cyprus.

Another vehicle which we expect will significantly help expose CAARI to persons world-wide is our new website which has come online in October (www.caari.org). The range of information on our new website covers our programs, library resources, available fellowships, publications, and lodging facilities at CAARI in Nicosia, as well as information about the members of our board of trustees.

Our financial situation remains matter of concern mainly because of the continuing weakening of the exchange rate of the US dollar. The negative impact on our expenditures which are overwhelmingly in Cyprus results in the need for increased voluntary contributions from our friends.

In my recent pledge drive letter, I have encouraged our friends to respond positively to our appeal. As I mentioned in my letter, the generous matching grant awarded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) for our library expansion project will make the contribution from our supporters even more valuable. I also want to mention that making a contribution has become easier. Our friends from around the world are now able to contribute online with a credit card through a secure feature on our new website.

CAARI NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT!

**Remember, gifts to CAARI may be eligible
for matching the NEH Challenge Grant
to fund the Library Expansion Project.**

Please make your donation today.

CAARI is a non-profit, non-governmental, educational organization. Contributions are fully tax-deductible.



Contributions to CAARI

CAARI is very grateful to its many contributors. Cash contributions make up a third of our budget, enabling CAARI to support archaeologists and historians in Cyprus and to spread the knowledge of Cypriot archaeology and history to a wider audience. Equally important are donations of books to our library. For such contributions, please contact CAARI Librarian Diana Constantinides <librarian@caari.org.cy>.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED APRIL 26–OCTOBER 24, 2007

\$5,000 and more

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Ross Charitable Remainder Unitrust
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Senior Scholar-in-Residence Report Robert Merrillees

Returning to CAARI as Senior Scholar-in-Residence during the period from mid-March to the end of April 2007 was a homecoming, challenge, and treat all at the same time. Helen and I had not spent so long in Cyprus since leaving in July 2003 and the Fulbright Suite suited our needs admirably. Vathoulla, Diana and Fotoulla looked after us with all their customary efficiency and warmth, and it was reassuring to find CAARI full and flourishing. It is no secret that all the staff are having to work even harder than before to keep up with the demands of residents, library users, friends and well-wishers, the local authorities and overseas requests and enquiries, and my impression is that the Institute has reached the capacity of what it can reasonably be expected to cope with. The welcome CAARI extends to all has meant that the library and its other facilities, especially as a meeting place, are even more frequented than ever, insuring that the message of CAARI's worth is even more widely disseminated.

As Senior Scholar-in-Residence I was certainly older than most of the other inmates, seemed no better informed than the rest, and could not have been described as desk-bound, though I am a well known armchair archaeologist. It was gratifying to find that the students on long-term assignment were well and truly into their stride and had encountered no significant problems in their research projects, I found it somewhat disconcerting

that the young have largely deserted the prehistoric periods for the Classical era and Late Antiquity, but I did detect some enthusiasm for historiographical enquiry, particularly when I gave a well attended seminar in CAARI on the first Lambousa treasure, incorporating my new findings.

As far as our own research was concerned, Helen and I were successful, with the active support of Dr. Pavlos Flourentzos and the curatorial and technical staff of the Cyprus Museum, in arranging for impressions to be made and photographs taken of the 200-odd cylinder seals that we had previously catalogued. I managed to move forward the editing of the papers for publication in the acts of the conference on "Egypt and Cyprus in Antiquity." I also had the good luck to come across a document in the State Archives in Nicosia recounting the accidental discovery by a farmer in 1897 of the first treasure of Byzantine silverware from Lambousa, now in the British Museum, about which I gave a lecture at CAARI. I also gave a lecture at the Australian High Commissioner's Residence on the life and collections of George Basil Palma, a pharmacist in Famagusta in the first half of the 20th century A.D., whose antiquities constitute some of the finest works of art in the Cyprus Museum. Towards the end of my stay in CAARI I showed the residents at coffee the photocopies I had obtained of the documents detailing Palma's possessions and activities as an antiquities dealer and collector.

Robert Merrillees was Director of CAARI from 1999 to 2003.

Cyprus-U.S. Cultural Property Agreement Renewed Ellen Herscher

The U.S. State Department announced in July that the bilateral agreement with Cyprus restricting the importation of certain archaeological artifacts has been renewed for an additional five years, until July 16, 2012 (see *CAARI News* No. 33, p. 11). CAARI has strongly supported these measures as a way of helping to protect the endangered cultural heritage of the island.

The agreement covers a broad range of Cypriot archaeological and ethnographic material within the categories of Byzantine ecclesiastical and ritual objects and pre-Classical and Classical archaeological artifacts. Most significantly, the new agreement was expanded from the previous one to include ancient coins of Cypriot types, produced from the end of the sixth century B.C. to A.D. 235, among the protected items. To be brought into the U.S., such objects must be accompanied by proof that they were legally exported from Cyprus, or that they left Cyprus before the effective date of the restrictions.

Cyprus is the first country to have its ancient coins included in U.S. import restrictions, even though coins have long been recognized by archaeologists as a significant and inseparable part of the archaeological record. The popularity of coins among collectors and the looting of sites (aided by the use of metal detectors) to recover coins has caused great destruction to archaeological sites in many countries.

For details on the agreement and background information, visit the State Department's International Cultural Property Protection website: <http://exchanges.state.gov/culprop/>



Bronze coin of Vespasian (A.D. 69-79); emperor's bust (obv.), Temple of Aphrodite (rev.)



Late Bronze Age Settlement On Larnaca Bay _____ Michael Brown

During the spring of 2007 I began a two-year collaborative program of archaeological survey in the Pyla region of southeast Cyprus. The results of this work will form the basis of my Ph.D. My research was funded by the Anita Cecil O'Donovan Fellowship, a Council for British Research in the Levant (CBRL) travel bursary, and a University of Edinburgh Abercromby Award. Thanks to the generosity of the Fellowship Committee, I was able to spend the last month of my stay on the island in residence at CAARI.

My thesis is an examination of changes in settlement patterns in Larnaca Bay at the close of the Late Bronze Age, with a particular focus on the coastal settlement at Pyla *Kokkinokremos*. In order to expand and contextualize our knowledge of this important maritime emporium, I directed a geophysical (electrical resistance) survey covering the majority of the site that has not been subject to excavation. The results identified numerous subterranean features that advance our understanding of the settlement's internal structure, in addition to highlighting numerous pockets of preservation in an otherwise denuded landscape.

Perhaps the most surprising discovery was a large linear feature (of approximately 25 m long) located in the heavily eroded north of the plateau. This most likely represents a bedrock foundation cut for a substantial wall. Given the highly disturbed nature of the stratigraphy in this area due to plough disturbance combined with the shallow underlying bedrock, this may be the only surviving remnant of a once significant structure.

On the southwest promontory of *Kokkinokremos* it was possible to correlate another linear geophysical feature with an apparent return wall protruding outwards in section from the present field boundary. An accompanying surface survey (the results of which will be analyzed in 2008) brought to light numerous examples of stone artifacts not previously recorded at the site.

My work at Pyla *Kokkinokremos* was carried out in collaboration with the Pyla *Koutsopetria* Archaeological Project (PKAP, <http://www.chss.iup.edu/pkap>). Working with Mr. John Hunt we also undertook a geophysical survey of the two nearby

Late Roman sites that fall within the project area. These results showed evidence for an orthogonal road system, and fortified monumental architecture on the hilltop at Pyla *Vigla* overlooking the coastal plain.

My time spent in residence at CAARI afforded me the opportunity to process the results from the combined geophysical survey (over 20,000 m²), and to make use of the extensive holdings of rare and often difficult to obtain manuscripts that are available in the Institute's excellent library. I also benefited from the invaluable assistance of Dr. Tom Davis and his expert staff, to whom I extend my sincere thanks. The stimulating conversation and good company that I shared with my fellow scholars at CAARI was a highlight of my time on Cyprus, and I look forward to returning in the not too distant future.

Michael Brown, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Edinburgh, was an O'Donovan Fellow in 2007.

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Production:	Dena Davis

©2007 CAARI News (ISSN 0890-4545) is published by the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute <www.caari.org>

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