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ANCIENT BUILDING
IN CYPRUS

VOLUME II
ILLUSTRATIONS

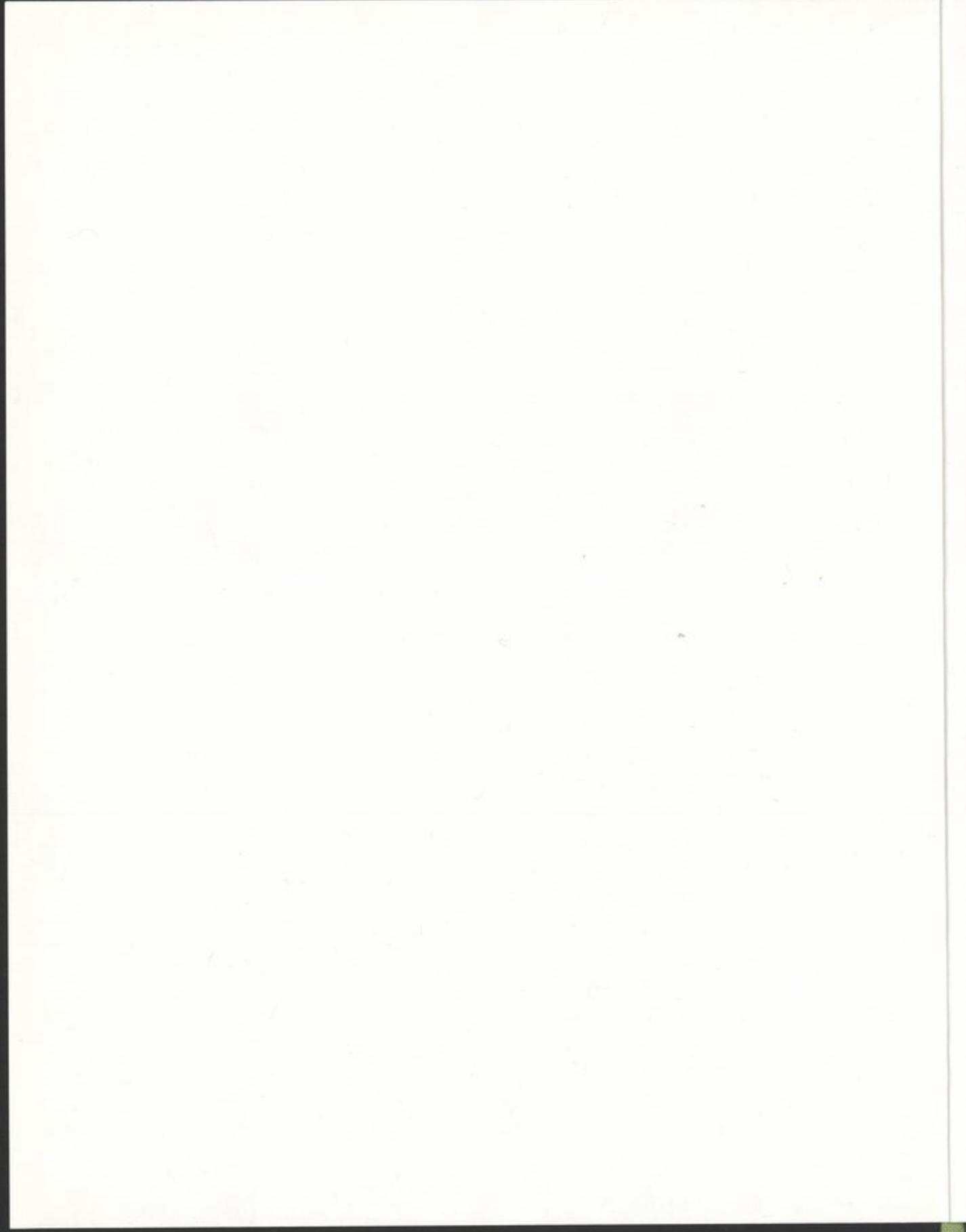


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ANCIENT BUILDING IN CYPRUS

BY

G. R. H. WRIGHT

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PART TWO

ILLUSTRATIONS



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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Cyprus—The Development of its World View.
2. Cyprus and the Levant in Earliest Times.
3. Cyprus in the Hellenistic World.
4. Cyprus in the Eastern Roman Empire.
5. Cyprus—Relief Map.
6. Cyprus—Geological Map.
7. Cyprus—Regional Divisions.
8. Cyprus—Political Divisions and Communications.
9. Cyprus—Sites with Architectural Feature.
10. Central North Coast.
11. Northern Slopes of Kyrenia Range.
12. Kyrenia Range at Nicosia-Kyrenia Pass.
13. Kyrenia Range Peak with Castle.
14. Mesaoria with Camel Train.
15. Eastern Mesaoria Plain near Potamos.
16. Southern Mesaoria Wooded Country.
17. Northern Slopes of the Troodos.
18. Central South Coast near Maroni.
19. South Coast Plain between Kourion and Limmasol.
20. Kissonerga *Mosphilia* Round House Complex with One Sub-Rectangular Building (Late Chalcolithic).
21. Sotira *Kaminoudhia*—Sketch Plan of Settlements (Chalcolithic-EC).
22. Sotira *Kaminoudhia*—Block Plan of Areas (Chalcolithic-EC).
23. Episkopi *Phaneromeni* Area A—Block Plan (16th Century BC).
24. Pyla *Kokkinokremos*—Block Plan (LC, IIc, ca 1250 BC).
25. Enkomi Area I Analytical Plan (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).
26. Enkomi Area III Analytical Plan (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).
27. Mycenae—The Panagia House.
28. Episkopi (Paphos District) Village Houses.
29. Marathounda (Paphos District) Village House.
30. Xeri (Nicosia District) Village Houses and Planning.
31. Nicosia—Houses and Planning at End of Turkish Times.
32. Ayios Dhimitrios Building X (LC IIc, 13th Century BC).
33. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temples 2 & 3—Proportions (LC IIc, Latter Half of 13th Century BC).
34. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temples 1 & 2—Proportions (LC III, ca 1200 BC).

35. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temples 4 & 5—Proportions (LC III, ca 1200 BC).
36. Athienou *Golgoi* Sanctuary Pillared Hall—Proportions (6th-5th Century BC).
37. Cyprus—Conspectus of Capital Forms Structural and Ornamental (LC-Roman).
38. The Proto-Aeolic Capital in Cyprus—Simple and Composite Form (Archaic-Classical).
39. Conspectus of Limestone Column Construction (Roman, 1st-2nd Century AD).
40. Later Roman Marble Column Construction (3rd Century AD).
41. Cyprus—Conspectus of Architectural Ornament.
42. Khirokitia Site Plan (Neolithic).
- 43A. Sotira Area Plan (Neolithic-EC).
- 43B. Sotira *Teppes*—Countoured Site Plan (Neolithic).
44. Kourion Area Plan (1600 BC-2000 AD).
45. Bamboula by Episkopi—General Views (ca 1200 BC).
46. Old Paphos and Environs (LC III-Roman).
47. Maa *Palaikastro*—Settlement Plan (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).
48. Enkomi Town Plan Schema (LC IIc-LC III).
49. Enkomi—Excavation Plan of Central Part of Town.
50. Amathus Area Plan (Geometric-Roman).
51. Vouni Settlement Plan (Archaic-Classical, 5th Century BC).
52. Characteristic Siting—Views of Vouni and Soli (1st Millennium BC).
53. Characteristic Siting—View of Amathus from Sea (1st Millennium BC).
54. Kition Harbourage (4th Century BC).
55. New Paphos and Environs—Key Plan (Hellenistic-Roman).
56. New Paphos—Schematic Town Plan (Hellenistic-Roman).
57. Salamis—Schematic Town Plan (Roman).
58. Karpasia (Ayios Philon)—Schematic Town Plan with Harbour (Hellenistic-Roman).
59. Amathus Harbour—Provisional Plan (Hellenistic-Roman).
60. Amathus Harbour—Sketch Reconstruction (Hellenistic-Roman).
61. Kourion Aqueducts—Plan (Roman).
62. Vouni Palace Cisterns (Archaic-Classical 5th Century BC).
63. Salamis Cisterns (Roman, 1st Century AD).
64. Salamis “The Loutron” Castellum—Plan and Sections (Roman, 1st and 2nd Century AD).

65. Nikolidhes *Glyka Vrysi* Fortress—Sketch Reconstruction (MC III-LC).
66. Nitovikla Fortress—Site Plan (MC III-LC I-II, ca 16th-15th Century BC).
67. Nitovikla Fortress—Reconstructed General View (MC III-LC I-II).
68. Nitovikla Fortress Keep—Reconstructed Internal View (MC III-LC I-II).
69. Kyrenia Pass Fortresses—Location Plan (MC III-LC I).
70. Krini *Merra* Fortress—Block Plan (MC III-LC I).
71. Ayios Sozomenos Plateau Fortresses—Location Plan (MC III-LC I).
72. Ayios Sozomenos Plateau Fortresses—Area Plan (MC III-LC I).
73. Dhali *Kafkallia* Site Plan (MC III-LC I).
74. Enkomi Area III Blockhouse—Reconstruction (LC I, ca 1550 BC).
75. Enkomi North Gate and Tower (Sanctuary) Plan (LC IIc-III).
76. Kition Area II (Kathari) City Wall and Tower A—Plan (LC IIc-III).
77. Kition Area II City Wall and Tower A—Cross Sections (LC IIc-III).
78. Sinda North Gate and Gate House (13th Century BC).
79. Idalion Western (Ambelleri) Acropolis North Gate—Block Plans (LC III).
80. Idalion Western (Ambelleri) Acropolis North Gate—Reconstructed View from Outside Walls (LC III).
81. Idalion Western (Ambelleri) Acropolis North Gate—Reconstructed View from Inside Walls (LC III).
82. Idalion Western (Ambelleri) Acropolis South Gate—Block Plans (Early Geometric to end of Archaic).
83. Palaipaphos (Kouklia) City Wall—North East Gate and Siege Mound Excavation Plan (Archaic-Roman).
84. Palaipaphos (Kouklia) North East Gate Block Plans (Archaic).
85. Palaipaphos (Kouklia) North East Gate and City Wall—Reconstructed View (ca 500 BC).
86. Kissonerga *Mosphilia*—Terra Cotta Model Shrine (late Chalcolithic).
87. Vounous Tomb 22—Terra Cotta Model of Rural Sanctuary (ca 2000 BC).
88. Kotchati—Terra Cotta Model of Part of Rural Sanctuary (ca 2000 BC-1900 BC).
89. Ayios Jakovos *Dhima*—Bronze Age Rural Sanctuary Plan (LC II, ca 14th Century).
90. Myrtou *Pigadhes* Sanctuary—Plan (LC II-III, ca 13th Century BC).
- 91A. Myrtou *Pigadhes* Sanctuary—View of Restored Stepped Altar (LC III).
- 91B. Kition Kathari Sanctuary—View of Horns of Consecration (LC III, ca 1200 BC).

92. Palaipaphos (Kouklia) Sanctuary of Aphrodite—Partly Reconstructed View (LC III, ca 1200 BC).
93. Palaipaphos (Kouklia) Sanctuary of Aphrodite—Partly Reconstructed View (Roman, 1st Century AD).
94. Enkomi Sanctuary of the Column—Reconstructed Plan (LC IIIA).
95. Enkomi Sanctuary of the God on the Ingot—Block Plan (LC III).
96. Enkomi Chapel of the Horned God—Block Plan (LC III A2).
97. Enkomi Chapel of the Horned God—Reconstructed View (LC III A2).
98. Kition Kathari Sanctuary—General Plan (LC III).
99. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temples 2 & 3—Block Plan (LC II, mid 13th Century BC).
100. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temples 1 and 2—Block Plan (LC III A, ca 1200 BC).
101. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temples 1 and 2—Reconstructed Long Section and Elevation (LC III).
102. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temples 1 and 2—Reconstructed Cross Section and Elevation (LC III).
103. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Building 127—Block Plan (LC IIc).
104. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temples 4 and 5—Block Plan (LC III).
105. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Phoenecian Temple of Astarte—Block Plans (ca 850-800 BC).
106. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Phoenecian Temple of Astarte Later Buildings—Block Plans (ca 600 BC-450 BC).
107. Ayia Irini Rural Sanctuary—Reconstructed Block Plan (LC II).
108. Ayia Irini Rural Sanctuary—Block Plans (Geometric-Archaic).
109. Idalion Western (Ambelleri) Acropolis Sanctuary—Block Plan (LC III?).
110. Idalion Western (Ambelleri) Acropolis Sanctuary—Block Plans (Geometric Archaic).
111. Ayios Jakovos *Dhima* Rural Sanctuary (Archaic).
112. Phlamoudhi *Vounari* Rural Sanctuary—View (MC-LC I, Archaic).
113. Kition *Bamboula* Sanctuary—Location Plan and Block Plan (Archaic, ca 600 BC).
114. Kition *Bamboula* Sanctuary—Reconstructed View (Archaic, ca 600 BC).
115. Athienou *Golgoi* Sanctuary—Pillared Hall Block Plan (6th-5th Century BC).
116. Meniko *Litharkes* Rural Sanctuary—Block Plan (Late Archaic).
117. Vouni—Conspectus of Sanctuaries and Shrines Block Plans (5th Century BC).

118. Vouni Temple of Athena—Restored Block Plan and Reconstructed View (5th Century BC).
119. Tamassos Sanctuary of Aphrodite - Kybele—Plan and Reconstructed View (Classical Period).
120. Tamassos Sanctuary of Aphrodite - Kybele—Plan and Reconstructed View (Ptolemaic Period).
121. Soli *Kholadhes* Sanctuary Temple A Period 1—Reconstructed Block Plan and View (ca 250 BC).
122. Soli *Kholadhes* Sanctuary Temple D Period 2—Reconstructed Block Plan and Views (ca 150 BC).
123. New Paphos Possible Temple of Aphrodite Paphia—Area Plan (Hellenistic).
124. Kafizi Sanctuary of the Nymph—Views (Hellenistic).
125. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates—Key Plan (Archaic-Roman).
126. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates—Development Plan (Pre-Hellenistic).
127. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates—General Plan of Excavations (Archaic Roman).
128. Kourion 2nd Temple of Apollo Hylates—Plan (1st Century AD).
129. Kourion 2nd Temple of Apollo Hylates—Reconstructed Elevations (1st Century AD).
130. Kourion 2nd Temple of Apollo Hylates—View of Rebuilt Remains (1st Century AD).
131. Amathus Temple of Aphrodite—Reconstructed Façade Elevation (1st Century AD).
132. Salamis Sanctuary and Temple of Zeus Salaminios—Plan and Elevations (1st Century AD).
133. Ayios Dhimitrios Building X—Block Plan (13th Century BC).
134. Enkomi Area III North Gate Residence—Axonometric Reconstruction (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).
135. Enkomi Area III North Gate Area—Axonometric Reconstruction (LC IIIA).
136. Enkomi Area I Ashlar Building—Axonometric Reconstruction (LC IIIA, end of 13th Century BC).
137. Enkomi Area I Ashlar Building Later Phase—Axonometric Reconstruction (LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).
138. Vouni Palace Original Period—Block Plan (ca 500 BC).
139. Vouni Palace Original Period—Reconstructed View (ca 500 BC).

140. Vouni Palace Later Period—Reconstructed View (ca 450 BC).
141. Palaipaphos (Kouklia) Haji Abdulla Palace—Block Plan (ca 480 BC).
142. Conspectus of Public Entertainment Buildings (Roman).
143. Supposed Origin of Theatre Design Athens (6th Century BC).
144. Kourion Theatre—Plan of Development (2nd Century BC-2nd Century AD).
145. Kourion Theatre—Restored Section (Roman Period).
146. Salamis Theatre—Restored Block Plan (Roman Period).
147. Soli Theatre—Restored Plan (Roman Period, 2nd Century AD).
148. New Paphos Amphitheatre—Location Plan (Roman Period).
149. Kition *Chrysopolitissa* Balaneia—Part Plan (Ptolemaic).
150. Salamis Gymnasium-Bath Complex—Block Plan (Roman).
151. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates Baths—Plan and Section (Roman).
152. Khirokitia Tholos X—Plan and Section (Pre-Pottery Neolithic).
153. Kalavassos *Tenta* Structure 42—Plan and Two Alternative Restored Sections (Pre-Pottery Neolithic).
154. Khirokitia House Complex 1A—Plan (Pre-Pottery Neolithic).
155. Khirokitia House Complex XXVII-XXIX—Plan (Pre-Pottery Neolithic).
156. Sotira *Teppes* Area V Houses—Block Plan (Pottery Neolithic).
157. Sotira *Teppes* Area V Houses—Reconstructed View (Pottery Neolithic).
158. Ambelikou *Alatri* Metal Workers Housing Complex—Block Plan (MC).
- 159A. Alambra Semi-Rural House—Block Plan (EC-MC, ca 1800 BC).
- 159B. Alambra *Mouttes* Terrace Houses—Block Plan (MC).
160. Kalopsidha Large House—Block Plan (MC III, 17th Century BC).
161. Apliki *Karamallos* Metal Workers Housing Complex—Block Plan (LC II).
162. Enkomi Area I Pre Urban Housing Complex—Axonometric Reconstruction (LC I-II, 16th-14th Century BC).
163. Enkomi Area III House by North Gate—Block Plan (LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).
164. Dhali *Kafkallia* Fortified Settlement Buildings—Block Plans (MC-LC, ca 17th Century BC).
165. Pyla *Kokkinokremos* Area II Houses by Boundary Wall—Block Plan (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).
166. Episkopi *Bamboula* Area A House Complex—Block Plan (LC IIIB, ca 1100 BC).
167. Kalavassos *Ayious* Subterranean (Storage?) Complex—Plan and Section (Chalcolithic).

168. Maa *Palaikastro* Public Storage Building—Block Plan (LB IIc, ca 1250 BC).
169. Maroni *Vournes* Public Storage-Industrial Complex—Block Plan (LB IIc, ca 1250 BC).
170. Maroni *Vournes* Ashlar Building—Plan (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).
171. Athienou *Bambouli* Sanctuary—Block Plan (LC III ca 1200 BC).
172. Athienou *Bambouli* Sanctuary Industrial Area—Reconstructed View (14th-13th Century BC).
173. Kition Area 1 Metal Working Complex—Block Plan (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).
174. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Northern Workshops—Block Plan and Animated Sketch (LC III ca 1200 BC).
175. Mari *Kopetra* Olive Press—Plan Section and Details (Hellenistic).
176. Evolution of the Rock Cut Chamber Tomb (Late Chalcolithic).
177. The Small “Canted Beehive” Rock Cut Tomb (Late Chalcolithic onwards).
178. Vasilia—Philia Culture Tombs.
179. The Multi-Chambered Rock Cut Tomb (EC I-LC I).
180. Toumba Tou Skourou—Large Multi-Chambered Tomb (LC I).
181. The Developed Bronze Age Rock Cut Chamber Tomb (MC, ca 1900 BC-1600 BC).
182. Early Bi-Lobate Tombs (EC III-MC III).
183. Paleoskoutella Tumulus I (MC III).
184. Yeroskipos Tomb 2 (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).
185. Enkomi Cist Grave 5 (LC III).
186. Mycenaean Type Rock Cut Chamber Tombs (LC IIIB-Geometric and Later, ca 1075 onwards).
187. Amathus—Characteristic Partly Built Tombs (Geometric).
188. Vouni *Korakes*—Rectangular Chamber Tombs (Classical Period).
189. Kountoura Trachonia (Karpas) Tomb 15 (Classical-Hellenistic).
190. Kition Rock Cut Chamber Tombs (Classical Period).
191. Eastern Karpas—Rock Cut Arcosolium Style Tombs (Hellenistic, 3rd Century BC).
192. Tsambres Tomb 15—Arcosolia (Hellenistic).
193. Salamis *Apostolos Barnabas*—Arcosolium Type Tomb (Roman).
194. Salamis *Ayios Serghios*—Kokhim Tomb 1 (Roman).
195. Synopsis of Built Tomb Forms (LC-Roman).
196. Enkomi Tholos Tomb 21 (LC I, ca 1550 BC).
197. Amathus Built Tomb Excavated by Cesnola (Archaic).

198. Amathus Partly Built Tomb 151 (ca 750 BC).
199. Tamassos Royal Tombs 1 & 2 (ca 650 BC-600 BC).
200. Salamis Tomb 47—Plan (Archaic I, 7th Century BC).
201. Salamis Tomb 47—Elevations and Reconstructed View (Archaic I, 7th Century BC).
202. Salamis Tomb 50 “Prison of St Katherine”—Plan and Section (Archaic II, ca 600 BC with Roman Additions).
203. Salamis Tomb 50 “Prison of St Katherine”—Elevations and Reconstructed View (Archaic II, ca 600 BC with Roman Additions).
204. Salamis Tomb 50 “Prison of St Katherine”—Sections of Vaulted Anti-Chamber (Archaic II, ca 600 BC with Roman Additions).
205. Salamis Tumulus Tomb 3 (Archaic, end of 7th Century BC).
206. Salamis Tumulus-Cenotaph 77—Views Before and After Excavation (end of 4th Century BC).
- 207A. Salamis Tumulus-Cenotaph 77—Plan of Platform (end of 4th Century BC).
- 207B. Salamis Tumulus-Cenotaph 77—Architectural Reconstruction of Platform (end of 4th Century BC).
208. Kourion *Ayios Ermoyenis* Tomb 8 (3rd Century BC).
- 209A. Kourion *Ayios Ermoyenis* Funerary Monument—Plan and Elevation (3rd Century BC).
- 209B. Kourion *Ayios Ermoyenis* Funerary Monument—Detail of Base Mouldings (3rd Century BC).
210. Kition—Evangelis Tomb (Archaic-Classical).
211. Kition—Cobham’s Tomb (Roman).
212. New Paphos—Melina Hotel Arcosolium Tomb (Roman).
213. New Paphos Tombs of the Kings—Peristyle Tomb I (Ptolemaic).
214. Stone Quarrying—Traditional Open Faced Quarry in Modern Cyprus..
215. Stone Quarrying—Ancient Underground Quarry at Xylophagou.
216. Stone Dressing—Struck Percussion Tools and their Characteristic Tooling Marks.
217. Stone Dressing—Traditional Mason’s Tools in Modern Cyprus of the Striking Percussion Group.
218. Stone Dressing—Striking Percussion Tools from Ancient Cyprus (LC) possibly used in Stone Dressing.
219. Stone Dressing—Modern Mason’s Axe as a Striking Percussion Tool, its Use and Tooling Marks.
220. Stone Dressing—Modern Mason’s Axe and Toothed Axe, Tooling Marks and Use in Fine Dressing.

221. Stone Dressing—Flat Limestone Rubble Roughly Shaped with Walling Hammer.
222. Stone Dressing—Ancient and Modern Walling with Facing of Flat Limestone Rubble Roughly Squared by Hammer.
223. Khirokitia—Heavy Random Rubble Walling of Waterworn Boulders (Neolithic).
224. Sotira *Kaminoudhia*—Rubble Wall Construction showing Façade of Larger Regular Shaped Stones with Core Packing (Late Chalcolithic-EC).
225. Alambra *Mouttes*—Rubble Walling of Rounded Boulders in Thick Mud Mortar Bedding (MC).
226. Pyla *Kokkinokremos*—Standard Rubble Wall Construction of Regular Facing Stones and Core Packing.
227. Meniko *Litharkes*—Rural Sanctuary Standard Facing and Core Rubble Wall Construction.
228. Nitovikla Fortress—Rubble Wall Construction with Isolated Dressed Blocks at Gates and Angles (LC I).
229. Nitovikla Fortress—Detail of Rubble Masonry with Isolated Dressed Blocks. (LC I).
230. Maroni *Vournes*—Ashlar Building. Combination of Ashlar and Small Rubble Masonry (LC IIc, mid 13th century BC).
231. Ayios Dhimitrios Building X—Ashlar Levelling Course Blocks (LC IIc, mid 13th century BC).
232. Ayios Dhimitrios Building X—Levelling Course Construction (LC IIc, mid 13th century BC).
233. Ayios Dhimitrios Building X—Ashlar Coigning (LC IIc, mid 13th century BC).
234. Hala Sultan Tekke Area 8—Ashlar Coigning (LC II-LC III).
235. Hala Sultan Tekke Area 8—Ashlar Socle and Upright (LC II-LC III).
236. Hala Sultan Tekke House A—Room 1—Fine Cladding in Bathroom (LC II-LC III).
237. Enkomi Area I Ashlar Building—Distribution of Ashlar and Rubble Masonry (LC IIIA, ca 1220 BC-1200 BC).
238. Enkomi Bâtiment 18—Type of Ashlar Masonry Construction (LC III, late 13th century BC).
239. Enkomi Built Tomb 1394—Ashlar Masonry with Stepped Bedding (LC II-III, 13th century BC).
240. Old Paphos (Kouklia) Sanctuary of Aphrodite—Orthostate Masonry (LC III, late 13th century BC).

241. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Orthostate Masonry (LC III, ca 1200 BC).
242. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Orthostate Masonry Construction Details (LC III, ca 1200 BC).
243. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Orthostate Blocks (LC III, ca 1200 BC).
244. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Orthostate Block Facing (LC III, ca 1200 BC).
245. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Socle Course Details (LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).
246. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 1—Schematic Reconstruction of Masonry System (LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).
247A. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 1—Timber Framing (LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).
247B. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 1—Timber Framing Fixation (LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).
248. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 1—Wall Construction (LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).
249. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 1—Building Construction (LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).
250. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 1—Columnar Building Construction (LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).
251. Amathus Built Tombs on East Hill—Masonry Details (Archaic).
252. Salamis Tumulus Tomb 3—Dromos Masonry (Archaic, ca 700 BC).
253. Patriki Built Tomb 1—Ashlar Masonry (late Archaic II).
254. Vouni Palace Main Court—Rubble Masonry with Ashlar Elements (Archaic II, ca 500 BC).
255A. Vouni Palace Magazine Wing—Ashlar Faced Rubble Masonry (Cypro-Classical, ca 450 BC).
255B. Vouni Palace Chapels 101, 117—Ashlar Faced Rubble Masonry (Cypro-Classical, ca 450 BC).
256. Vouni Palace Service Wing Walls 1 & 73—Ashlar Orthostates (Late Archaic II, ca 500 BC).
257. Vouni Palace Service Wing Wall 73—Coffered Masonry Construction (Late Archaic, ca 500 BC).
258. Vouni Palace Magazine Wing Walls 68 & 69—Pattern Bonded Masonry (Classical, ca 450 BC).
259. Vouni Palace Magazine Wing Walls 68 & 71—Masonry Coffering (Classical, ca 450 BC).
260. Old Paphos (Kouklia) Haji Abdulla Palace—Ashlar Faced Rubble (Archaic, ca 480 BC).
261. Old Paphos (Kouklia) Haji Abdulla Palace—Ashlar Masonry (Archaic, ca 480 BC).

262. Old Paphos (Kouklia) Haji Abdulla Palace—Ashlar Detailing (Archaic, ca 480 BC).

263. Old Paphos (Kouklia) City Wall—Bossed Ashlar (Late Classical, end of 4th century BC).

264. Tamassos Sanctuary of Aphrodite—Isodomic Ashlar (Early Hellenistic, 3rd century BC).

265. Ayios Philon (Karpasia) Harbour Mole—Cramped Masonry (Hellenistic).

266. Ayios Philon (Karpasia) House Wall—Pier and Panel Masonry (Hellenistic).

267. Kourion City Nymphaeum—Solid Ashlar / *Opus Quadratum* (Roman 2nd century AD).

268. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates—Pseudo-Isodomic Masonry (Roman, 2nd century AD).

269. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates—Roughly Squared Rubble Framed with Ashlar (Roman, 2nd century AD).

270. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates—Roughly Squared Rubble Stiffened with Ashlar Door and Window Framing (Roman, 2nd century AD).

271. Old Paphos (Kouklia) Sanctuary of Aphrodite—Orthostate Masonry (Roman).

272. Kalavassos *Tenta* Round House—Mud Brick and Rubble Masonry Detail (Pre-Pottery Neolithic).

273. Khirokitia Tholos XLVI—Mud Brick and Rubble Masonry Detail (Pre-Pottery Neolithic).

274. Khirokitia Mud Brick Detail (Pre-Pottery Neolithic).

275. Maroni *Vournes* Ashlar Building—Moulded Mud Brick Wall (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).

276. Old Paphos (Kouklia)—Mud Brick City Wall (Early Archaic).

277. Ayios Dhimitrios Building X—Stone Piers (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).

278. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 2—Stepped Capital (LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).

279. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 1—Stepped Capital and Bases (LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).

280. Kition Kathari Sanctuary—Flat Slab Stone Base (LC III (Geometric)).

281. Hala Sultan Tekke Stepped Stone Base (LC III, late 13th century BC).

282. Amathus Small Stepped Capital (Graeco-Roman).

283. Tamassos Royal Tomb 1 Proto-Aeolic Capital (Archaic II, ca 650 BC-600 BC).

284. Cyprus Proto-Aeolic Capitals (Archaic-Classical).
285. Idalion Aphrodite-Astarte—Temenos Composite Proto-Aeolic Capitals (Archaic, 6th century).
286. Athienou *Golgoi* Sanctuary—Composite Proto-Aeolic Stele Capital (5th century BC).
287. Cyprus Variant Designs of the Composite Proto-Aeolic Stele Capital (Archaic-Classical).
288. Amathus-Acropolis Hathor-Head Capital (Archaic-Classical).
289. Amathus & Kition Hathor Head Capitals (Archaic-Classical).
290. Vouni & Idalion Pre Graeco-Roman Columnar Elements (Late Archaic-Classical).
- 291A. Kition Bamboula Sanctuary? Non Classical Ionic Capital (Archaic-Classical).
- 291B. Kition Bamboula Sanctuary? Non Classical Ionic Capital Views (Archaic-Classical).
- 292A. Kition Ionic Capital (Classical-Hellenistic).
- 292B. Kition Ionic Capital View (Classical-Hellenistic).
293. Tamassos Aphrodite-Kybele Sanctuary Ionic Capital (Classical).
294. Old Paphos *Arkalou* Ionic Capital with Asiatic Base (Classical).
295. Cyprus Ionic Capitals with Sagging Pulvinus (Classical).
296. New Paphos Ionic Capitals Finished in Stucco (Late Ptolemaic-Roman).
297. Salamis Winged Bull Protome Capital (Early Hellenistic, ca 300 BC).
298. Kourion City Finely Detailed Doric Capital (Early Hellenistic, ca 300 BC).
299. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates—Angular Type Doric Capitals (Roman).
300. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates—Angular Type Doric Capitals (Roman).
301. Cyprus Curvilinear “Domestic” Type Doric Capitals (Roman).
302. New Paphos Tombs of the Kings—Vestigially Fluted Doric Columns (Ptolemaic-Roman).
303. Old Paphos (Kouklia)—Alexandrian Type Heterodox Corinthian Capitals (Early Roman, 1st century AD).
304. Salamis Gymnasium—Mutilated Alexandrian Type Heterodox Corinthian Capital Block (early Roman, 1st century AD).
305. Kourion & New Paphos—Sicilian Type Heterodox Corinthian Capitals (early Roman, 1st century AD).
306. Kourion City Orthodox Marble Corinthian Capital (late Roman, 3rd century AD).

307. Outline Conspectus of the "Nabataean Capital" in Arabia (1st century BC-1st century AD).
308. Cyprus Type Nabataean Capital Blocks (1st century AD).
309. Xylophagou Quarry—Unfinished Capitals of Nabataean Type (2nd century AD).
310. Amathus Acropolis—Reconstruction of Nabataean Type Pilaster Capital (1st century AD).
311. Kition—Reconstruction of Nabataean Capital and Column (Roman).
312. Kourion City—Lower Block of Full Nabataean Capital (Roman).
313. Salamis Necropolis—Reconstruction of Order Applied to Tomb 50 (Roman).
314. Kourion Sanctuary Temple of Apollo—Nabataean Angle Pilaster Capital (Roman, 1st century AD).
315. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo—Crowning Mouldings (Roman, 1st-2nd century AD).
316. Kourion Pebble Mosaic Floor of Heroön (Hellenistic, ca 200 BC).
317. Hala Sultan Tekke—Altar Block Showing Door and Window Design (LC IIIA).
318. Old Paphos (Kouklia)—Model Shrine in Symbol Form of Door with Recessed Orders (Archaic II).
319. Tamassos Royal Tomb 1—Doors with Recessed Orders and Blind Windows both Ornamented with Proto-Aeolic Motifs (Archaic).
320. Salamis & Amathus Built Tombs Stone Door Leaves (Archaic).
321. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates East Building—Door with Architecturally Moulded Frame (Roman).
322. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates—Door Frame Mouldings (Roman).
323. New Paphos Tombs of the Kings—Rock Cut Monumental Portal with Inset Cornices (Graeco-Roman).
324. Traditional Modern Building—The Triangular Air Vent and Small Un-glazed Window.
325. Traditional Modern Building—Window with Wooden Frame and Balustrade suggesting Woman at the Window Design.
326. Kourion Area Built Tomb—Slab in Form of Window with Recessed Framing and Ornamental Balustrade (Archaic).
327. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates East Building—Moulded Stone Window Frame Secured by Iron Grille (Roman).
328. Traditional Modern Building—Mud Roof Construction.
329. Traditional Modern Building—Flat Mud Roof-Carpentry Details.

330. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 1—Flat Mud Roof Construction on Monumental Scale, Alternative Reconstructions (LC III).

331. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 2—Flat Mud Roofing-Possible Construction to Provide Intermediate Supports (LC III).

332. Old Paphos Haji Abdulla Palace—Corinthian Type Roofing Tile Fragments (Archaic-Classical, ca 500 BC).

333. Kourion Sanctuary Temple of Apollo Hylates—3 Classes of Corinthian Type Pantiles (Hellenistic-Roman).

334. Kourion Sanctuary Temple of Apollo Hylates—Corinthian Type Cover Tiles (Hellenistic-Roman).

335. Kourion Sanctuary Temple of Apollo Hylates—Assembled Roof Tiling (Hellenistic-Roman).

336. Kourion Sanctuary Temple of Apollo Hylates—Assembled Roof Tiling Showing Defects of Detailing (Hellenistic-Roman).

337. Patriki & Kition Built Tombs—Stone Slab Roofing Details (Archaic and Graeco-Roman).

338. Salamis Tomb 50 Prison of St Katherine—Megalithic Roofing Slabs with Soffite Cut Out to Give Ridge Roof (Archaic II).

339. Khirokitia—Beehive Vaulted Roofing Structure (Pre-Pottery Neolithic).

340. Salamis Tomb 50 “Prison of St Katherine”—Barrel Vaulting in Large Ashlar Vousoirs (Roman, 2nd-3rd century AD).

341. Salamis Tomb 50 “Prison of St Katherine”—Interior View of Added Barrel Vaulted Antechamber (Roman, 2nd-3rd century AD).

342. Idalion Built Tomb—Ashlar Stone Barrel Vaulting (Graeco-Roman).

343. New Paphos Built Tomb near Melina Hotel—Ashlar Saucer Dome on Continuous Pendentives (Roman, 2nd century AD).

ILLUSTRATIONS 1-343

1. Cyprus — The Development of its *Weltanschauung*.

The inner circle of radius ca 500 kms is the original ancient world of Cyprus from Neolithic times down to the mid 2nd millennium B.C. It includes the adjacent shores of Southern Anatolia and the Levant to the Nile Delta — with Rhodes and Alexandria being the termini.

With the internationalisation of the Late Bronze Age the world of Cyprus doubled its radius to ca 1000 kms to include continental Greece (Mycenae), Crete, the North African Coast, Upper Egypt (Thebes), Mesopotamia (Babylonia, Assyria) and Hittite Anatolia (Boğaz Köy).

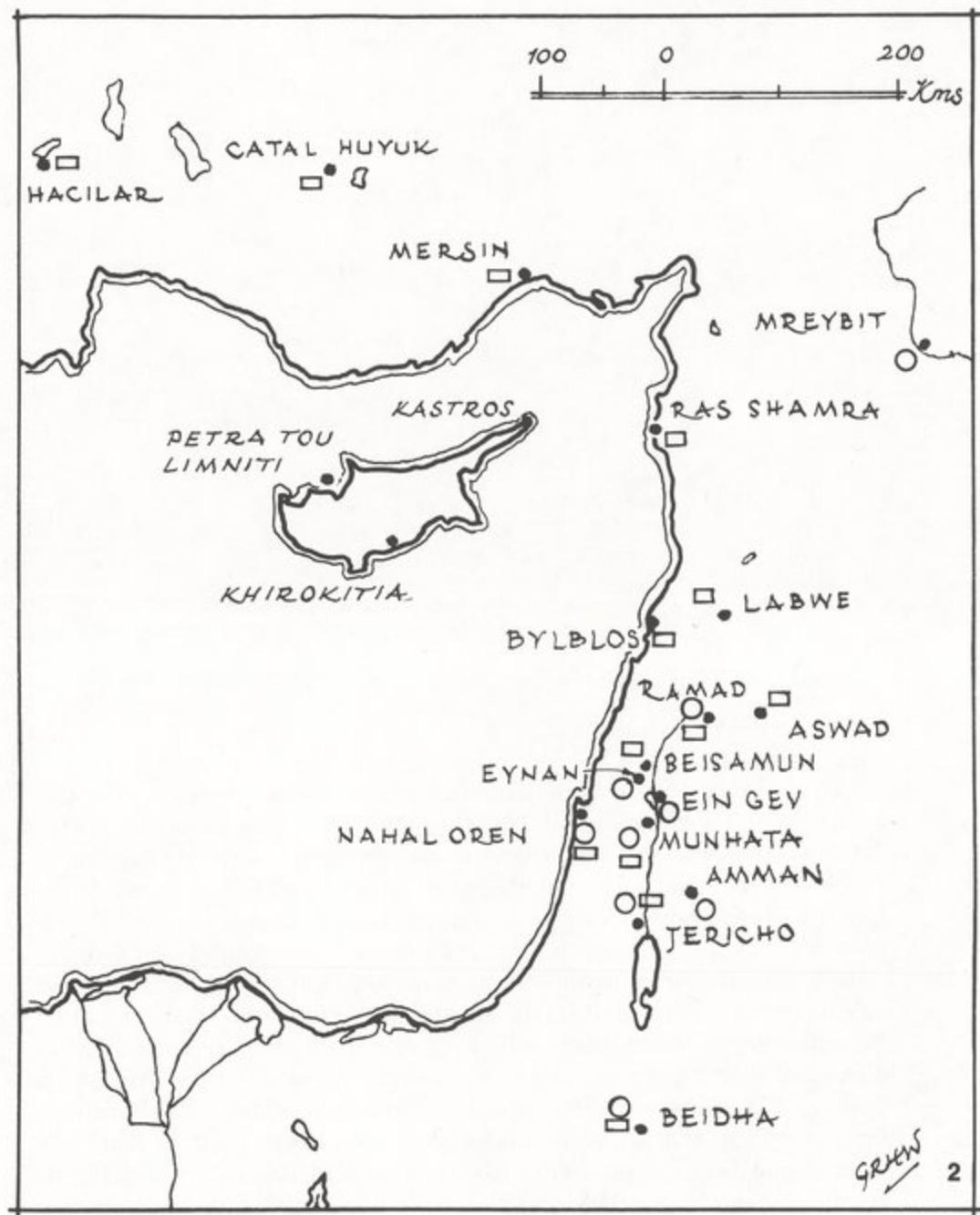
With the expansion of the Classical World and the world empires of Persia, Macedonia and Rome, the radius was again doubled or more so as to include Rome, Carthage, the Nile valley to Ethiopia, Southern Arabia and Iran. Rome, Marib and Persepolis are ca 2000 kms distant from Cyprus.



500 0 2000 Kms 1

2. Cyprus and the Levant in the Earliest Times.

Well known pre-pottery Neolithic Sites \circ = Round Building; \square = Rectangular Building.

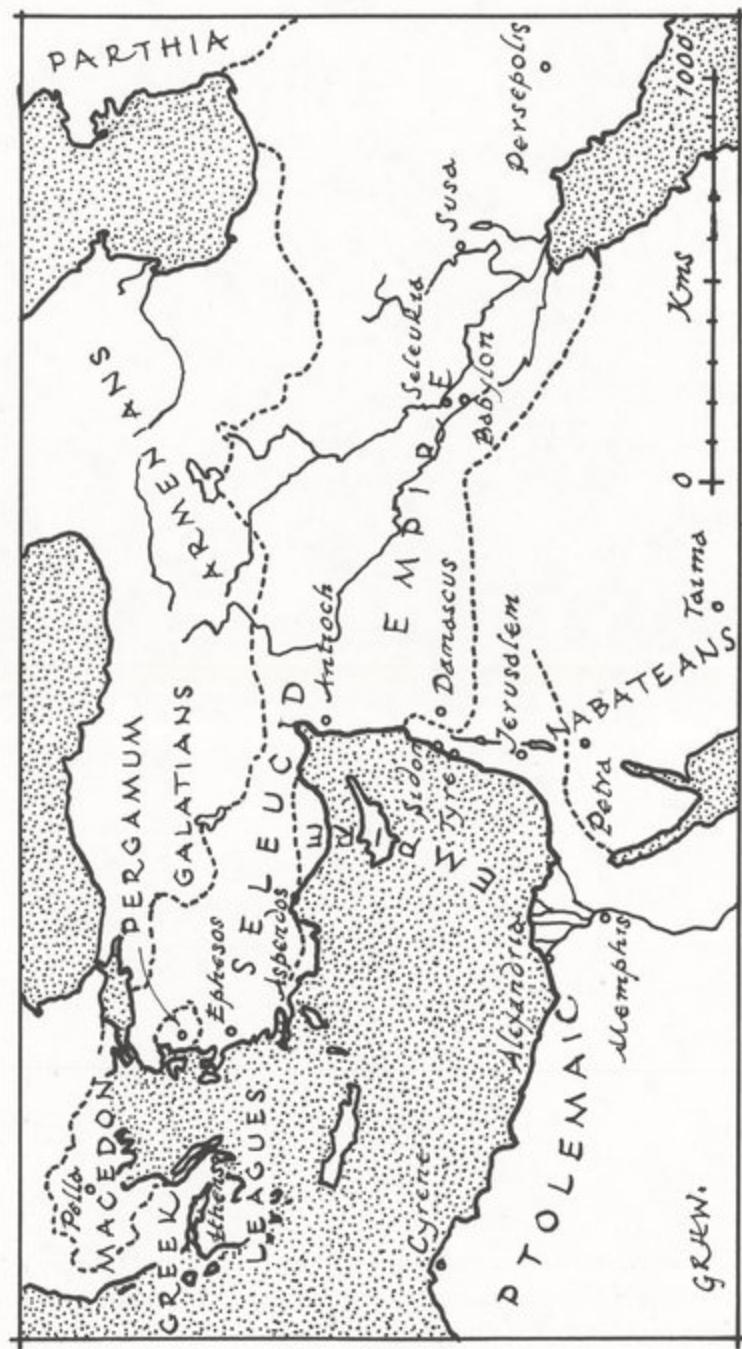


3. Cyprus in the Hellenistic World.

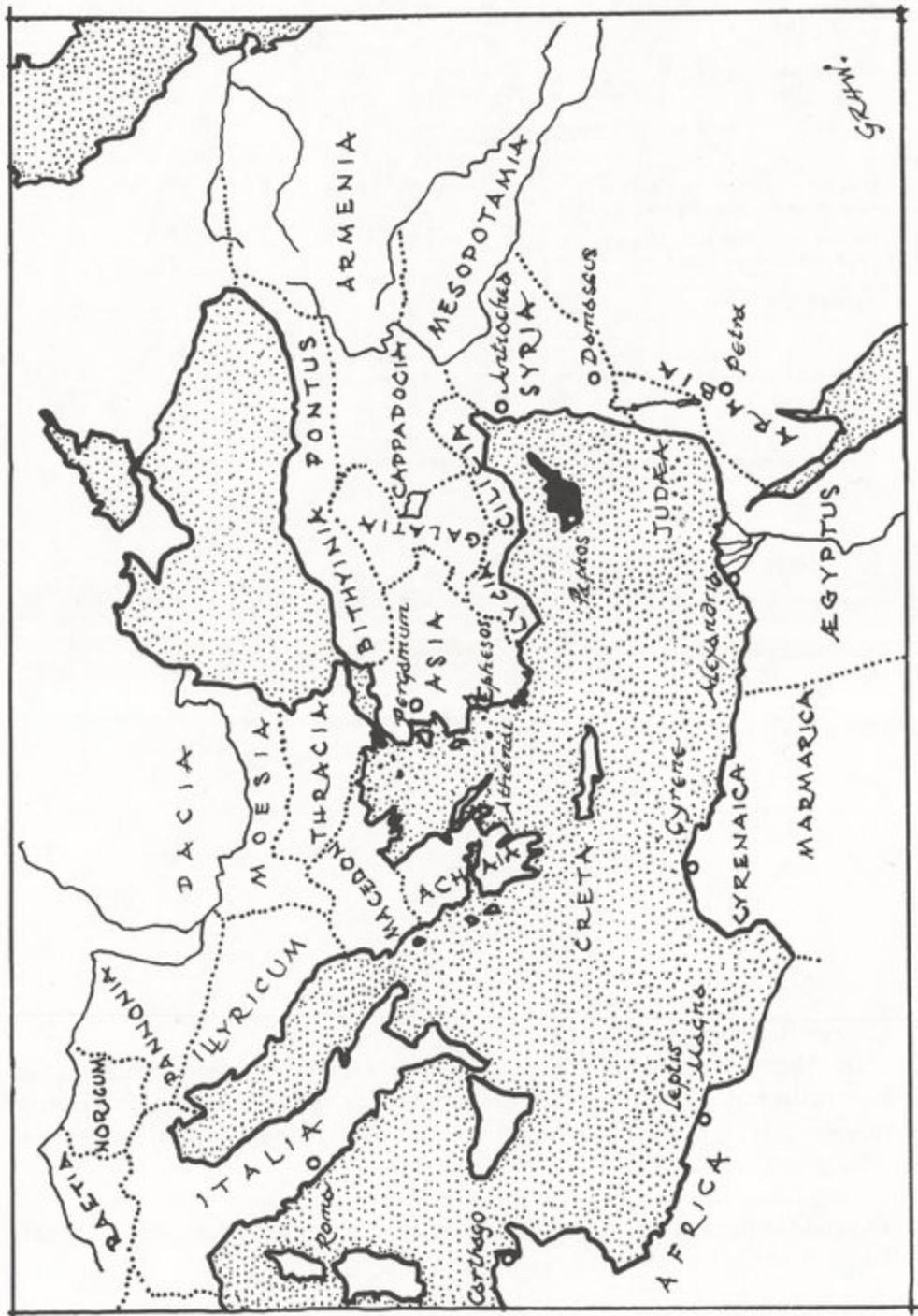
3rd to 1st Centuries BC.

This map shows the eventual stabilization of power centres one or two generations after Alexander's death. The bulk of the Asiatic possessions fell to Seleucus while Ptolemy established himself in Egypt extending his rule to North Africa (Cyrenaica) and Palestine by land and to the coasts of the Eastern Mediterranean by sea. The Macedonian homeland reverted to a powerful national state which exercised greater or less control over Greece.

The historical development in the main worked for the disappearance of the Seleucid Empire, absorbed by the advance of Parthia from the East and by the opposition of Rome. Eventually Rome absorbed first Greece and Macedonia and then what remained in Syria of the Seleucid Empire. In the 1st Century BC the provinces (Cyrenaica, Cyprus, Cilicia) of the Ptolemaic Empire were taken by Rome and then finally Egypt itself to mark the beginning of the principate. Throughout this long period of 250 years Cyprus remained stable under Ptolemaic rule.



4. Cyprus in the Eastern Roman Empire of the 1st and 2nd Centuries AD. NB. The proximity of the provinces of Cyrenaica, Egypt, Arabia, Syria, Cilicia, Lycia, Asia and Greece. (The provincial boundaries are schematic only).



GEOLOGICAL MAP — KEY

Sedimentary rocks

	Alluvium, Terrace deposits, Fanglomerates and Mesaoria Group	Recent to Upper Miocene
	Koronia Limestones, Kalavasos and Pakhna Formations	Middle Miocene
	Kythrea Formation	
	Lefkara Group, Lapiethos, Moni, Perapedhi and Kannaviou Formations	Lower Miocene to Upper Cretaceous
	Mamonia Complex	Jurassic-Triassic
	Hilarion, Sykhari and Dhikomo Formations	Upper Cretaceous to Carboniferous

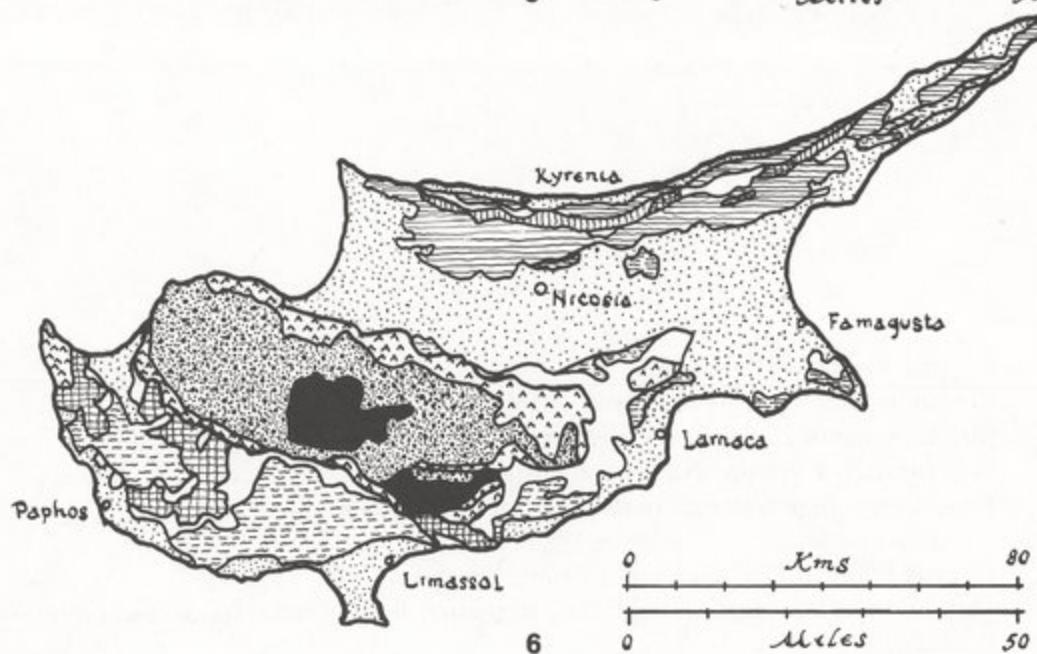
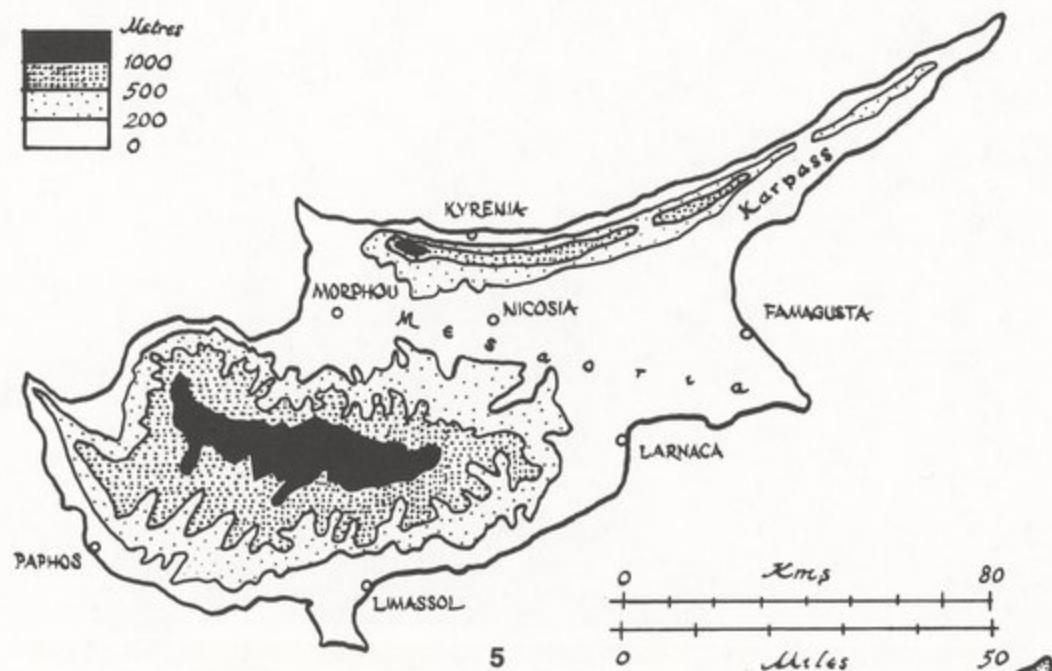
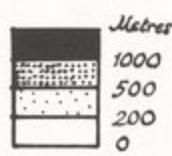
Igneous rocks

	Upper and Lower Pillow Lavas	Troodos Pillow Lavas
	Basal Group and Diabase	Sheeted Intrusive Complex
	Gabbro-Granophyre Suite, Ultramafic Suite	Troodos Plutonic Complex

5. Cyprus Relief Map.

NB. The rainfall follows the contours closely with the consequence that the bulk of the rain falls on rocky mountainous areas, so that where there is plenty of water there is little soil, and where there is plenty of agricultural soil there is little water.

6. Cyprus Geological Map (after N. Stanley Price simplification of Patanzis Geology of Cyprus 1975, fig. 1).

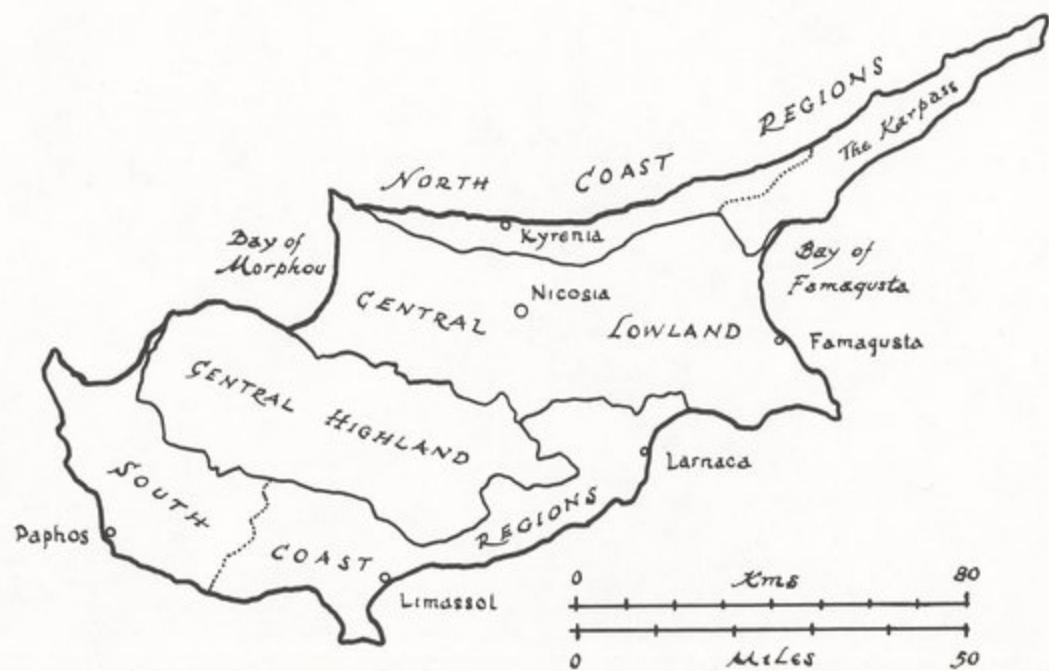


7. Cyprus Regional Divisions.

In addition to (or superimposed on) these physiographic regions there is a distinct sense of Eastern and Western Cyprus with the central spine running N-S through Kyrenia, Nicosia, Khirokitia so that except for the Troodos massif, each region has an eastern and a western moiety.

8. Cyprus Political Divisions and Communications.

Situation in Roman times showing suggested lines of main roads and city boundaries.



7



8

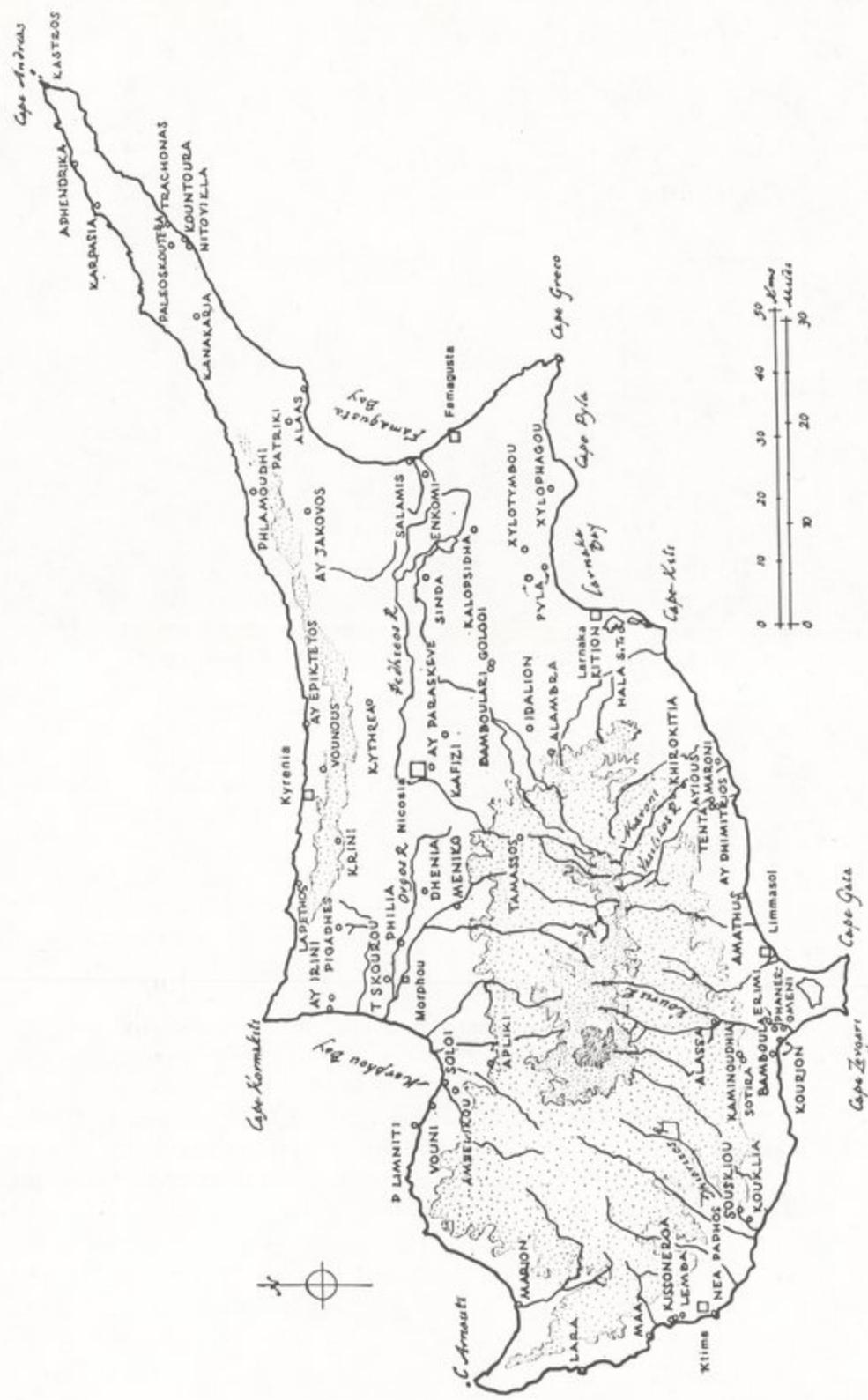
9. Cyprus Sites with Architectural Feature.

For reasons of legibility it is impossible to give the official binomial form of site names, and the name given is that in most common use.

When the ancient site is at any appreciable remove from the modern site of the same name, the position of the ancient site is represented.

Some significant mine workings are denoted by triangles.

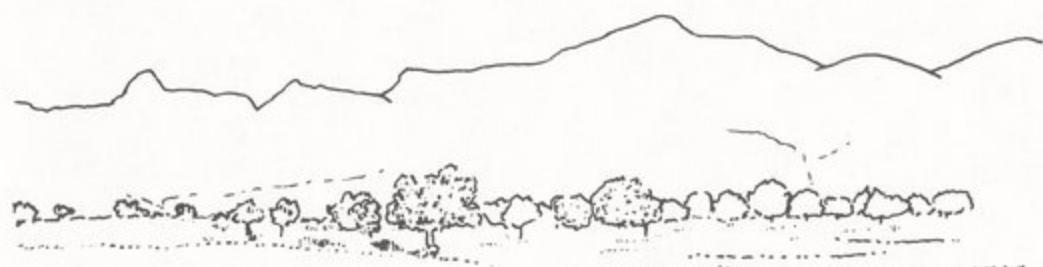
Physical feature is indicated as an aid in explaining site distribution. High ground is shown with contours of 1000', 3000', 5000'. The highest peak in the Troodos rises to just under 2000 m and the highest peak in the Kyrenia Range to just over 1000 m. Something of the river system is shown to make the relief clearer by indicating the drainage pattern. Not all rivers and their tributaries are included. It must be strongly emphasized that these water courses are seasonal only. For the most of the year they are dry river beds. Nonetheless these deeply incised torrents, wadys are a very prominent and significant feature of the Island's geography.



10. Central North Coast.

View from the coast ca 2 kms east of Kyrenia (Near Kazaphani) showing the narrow coastal plain and the abruptly rising peaks of the Kyrenia Range.

11. The northern slopes of the Kyrenia Range and the narrow coastal plain standing behind and above the little port-township of Kyrenia with the Venetian castle guarding the harbour (the successor to Frankish, Byzantine and Roman fortifications).

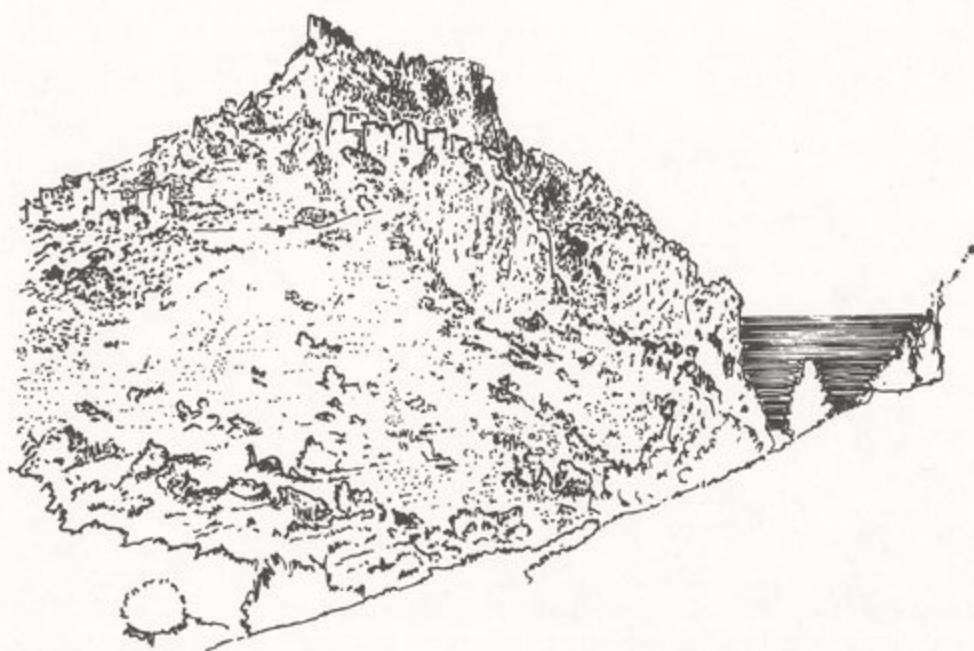


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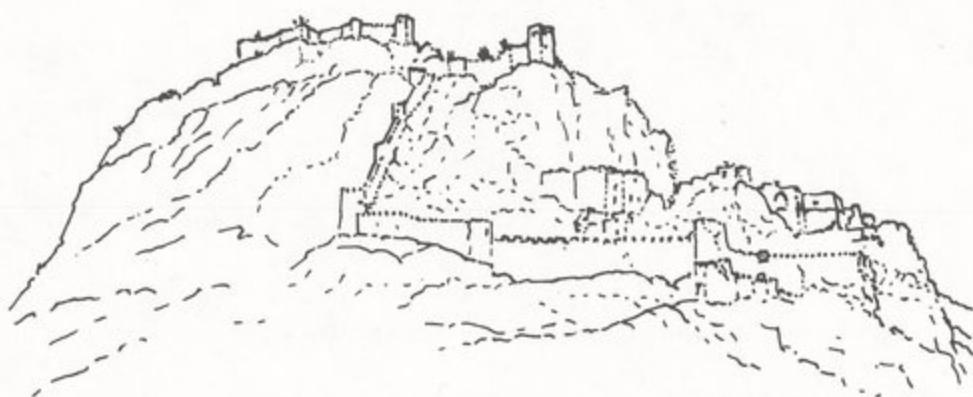


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12. The Kyrenia Range looking northward across the Nicosia-Kyrenia Pass with the sea in the background.
The peak to the West of the pass is crowned by the remains of the mediaeval castle of St Hilarion.
13. Kyrenia Range.
Details of peaks with St Hilarion Castle commanding Nicosia-Kyrenia Pass.



12



13

14. The Mesaoria.
Camel train traversing the arid plain during 1930's.
15. The Eastern Mesaoria.
Excavations at the Sanctuary of Potamos in the mid 1930's showing the extreme aridity of the landscape.

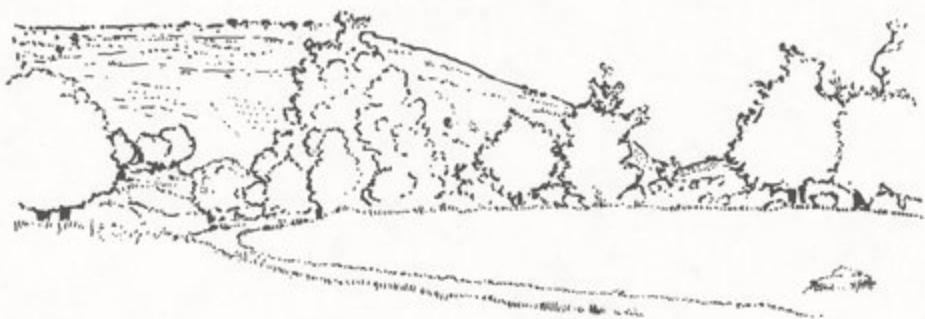


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15

16. Wooded hill country in the southern Mesaoria, at the eastern foothills of the Troodos (near the MC site of Alambra).
17. The northern slopes of the Troodos with the village of Kakopetria hidden in the valley of the Paniyotis River. The hill sides, then bare, are now wooded and the village become a tourist resort. A *favissa* with many figurines of the classical period was discovered on the southern outskirts of the village (right).



16



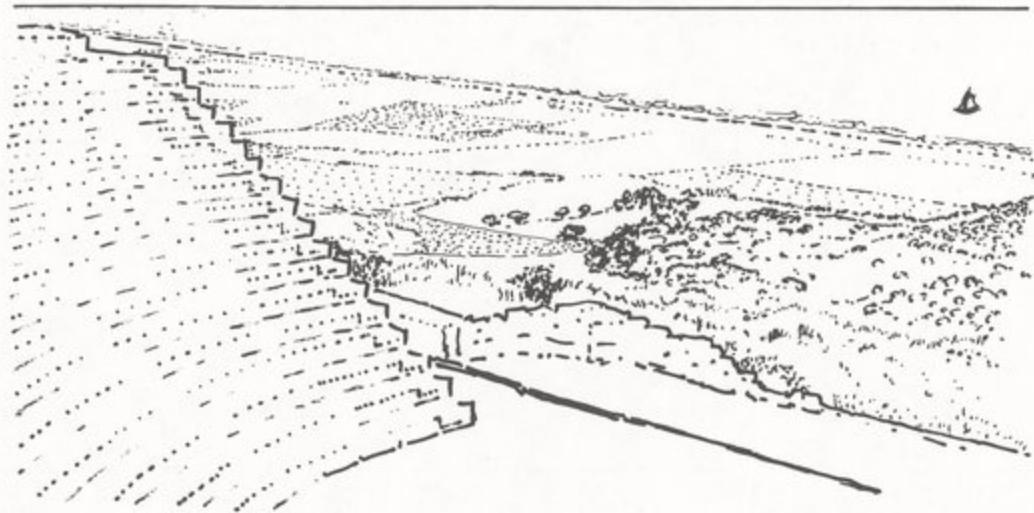
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18. The Central South Coast near Maroni.

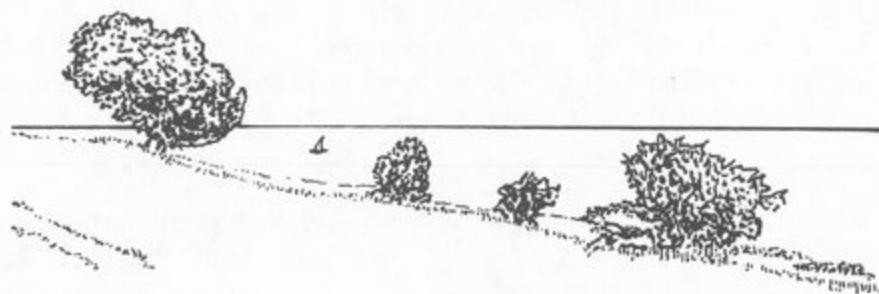
Cornfields go down quietly to the water's edge and trees offer pleasant shelter. Boats can be beached here safely and the way inland is open, up gentle spreading slopes. A few kilometres inland is Khirokitia the massive settlement of earliest Pre-pottery Neolithic times. And in the 14th century AD the Mamelukes from Alexandria landed nearby to rout the Lusignan army at the Battle of Khirokitia.

19. South Coast Plain between Kourion and Limmasol.

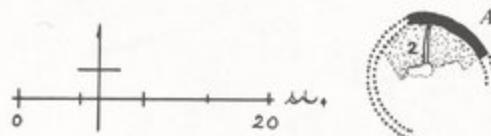
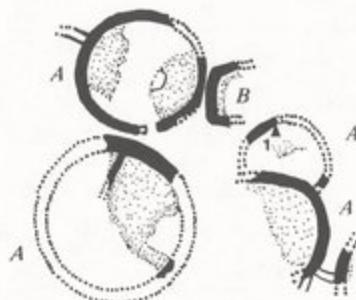
Looking out over the orchestra of the Kourion theatre.



19



18



20

20. Kissonerga *Mosphilia*.

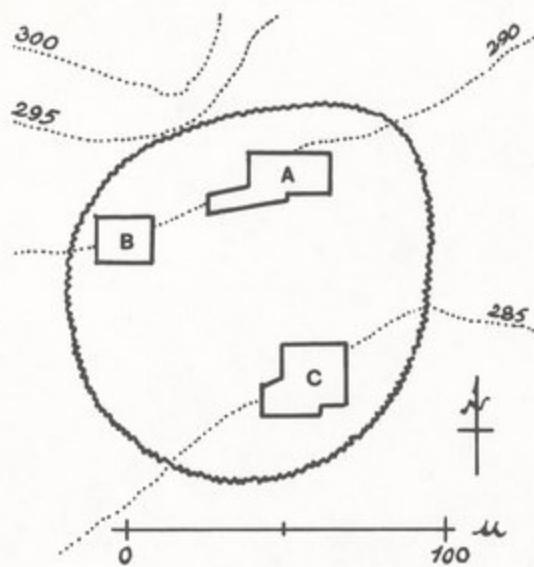
House Complex (Late Chalcolithic, 3rd Millenium BC) showing: A. standard Round Houses; B. intrusive (sub-rectangular) house; 1. indicates the find spot of the terra-cotta model shrine; 2. indicates the floor partitions and hearth represented in the shrine (after RDAC 1988, p. 43, fig. 1).

21. Sotira *Kaminoudhia*.

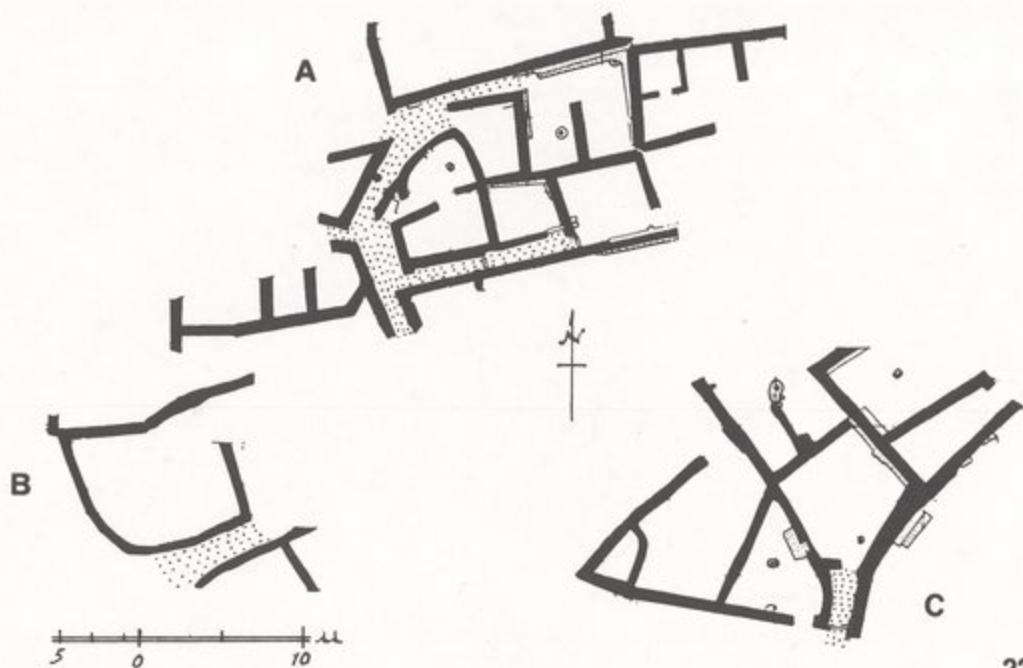
Sketch-plan of settlement (Chalcolithic-EC, Philia period) showing position of excavated areas A, B, C (after Swiny, Praktika 2, fig. 1).

22. Sotira *Kaminoudhia*.

Excavated areas A, B, C (Chalcolithic-EC). Schematic block plans of sub-rectangular housing with access corridors (stippled) showing agglutinative development (after Swiny, Arch in C, pp. 118 ff., figs. 1, 2, 3).



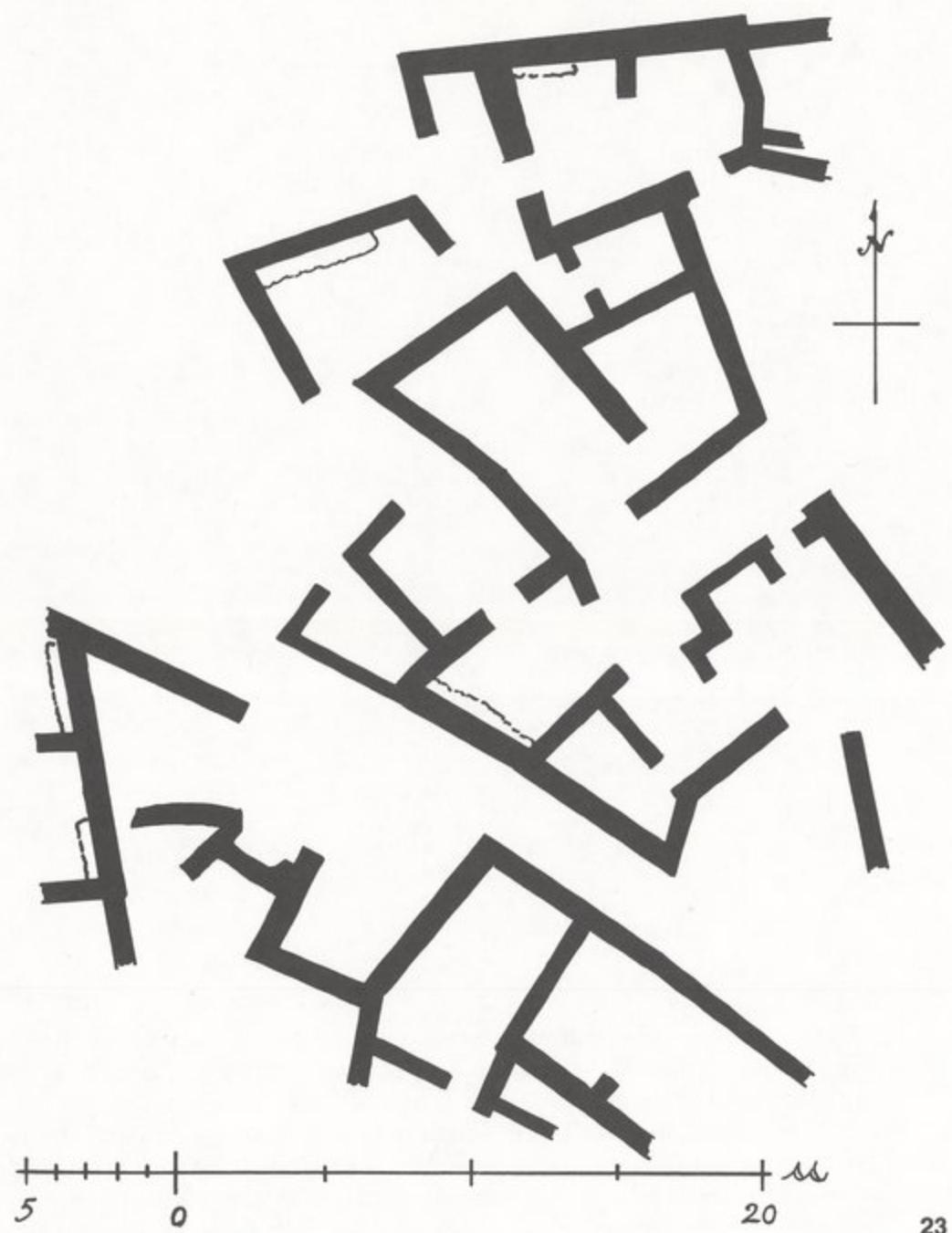
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23. Episkopi *Phaneromeni*.

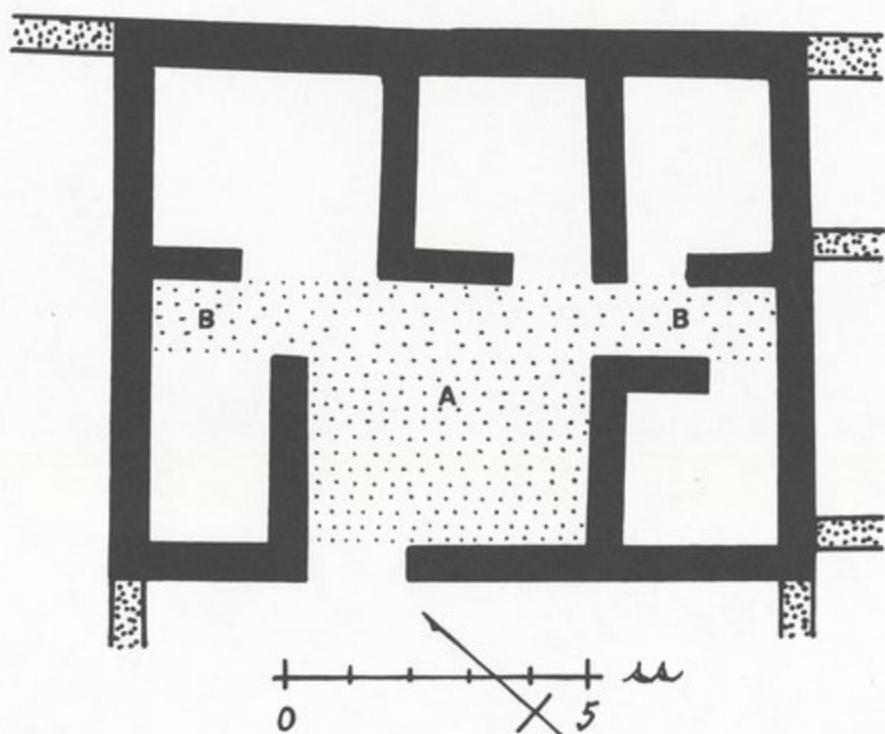
Area A (LC I, 16th century BC) schematic block plan of housing complex
showing agglutinative type of building (after Phaneronmeni 2, fig. 3).



24. Pyla *Kokkinokremos*.

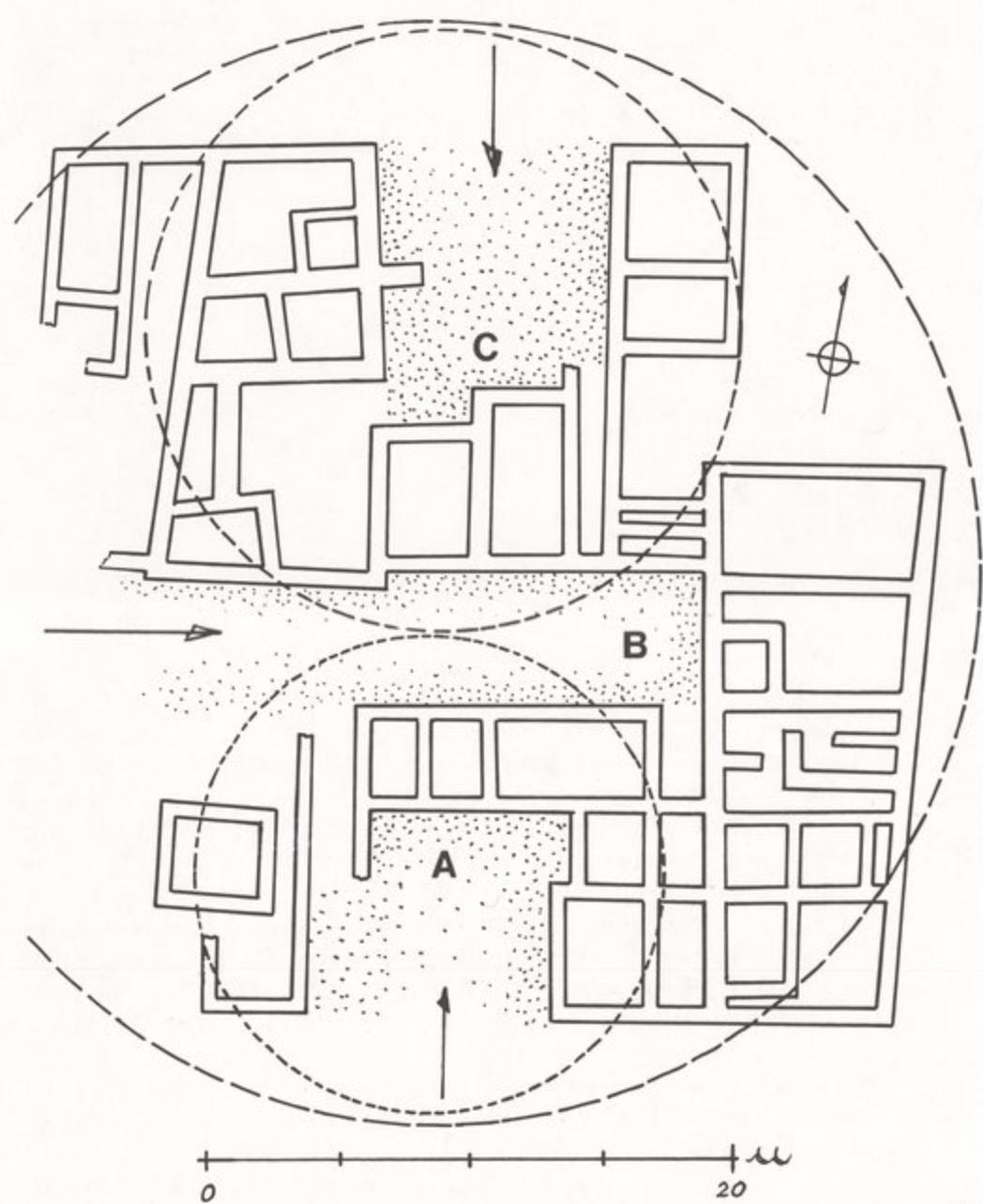
Block plan of one of several adjacent units ranged along boundary (fortification) wall of settlement on East scarp of plateau overlooking Larnaka Bay (LC IIc, mid 13th century BC).

This unit conforms to the Cypriote π form plan consisting of a frontal court (A) surrounded on three sides with ranges of rooms, but note here the transverse corridor (B) giving a rear entrance to the side rooms (cf. the *alae* of a Roman atrium house) (after SCE IV 1c, p. 20, fig. 17).



25. Enkomi Area 1 LC IIc ca 1250 BC.

Analytical plan showing the latest stage in development of the pre-urban dwellings which later were transformed into the Ashlar building. The planning of the complex demonstrates the ruling principle of the π form. Here two such units organised about the open fronted courts A and C are set back to back and the whole complex is farther articulated about a central court to form an overall π disposition (after Enkomi IIB, pl 271).



26. Enkomi Area III Analytical plan of the Palace — Administrative Building (LC IIc ca 1250 BC).

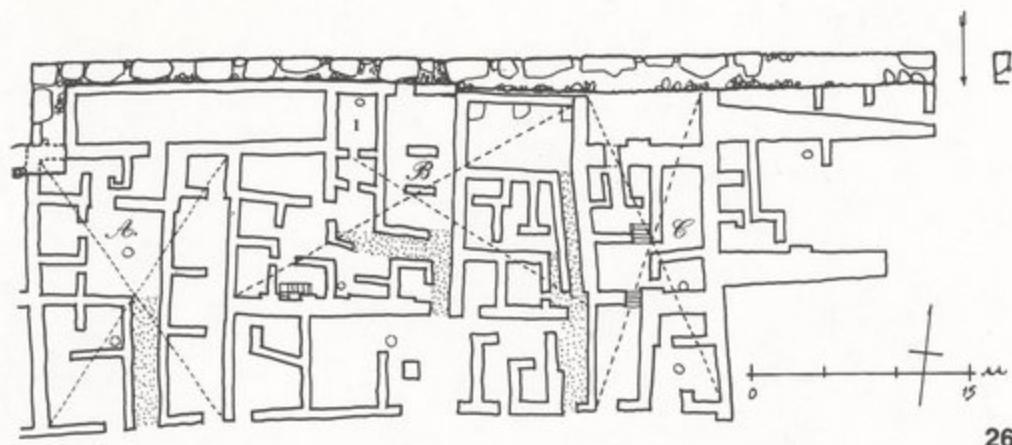
This building developed out of an originally isolated fortress subsequently located against the newly built city wall adjacent to the North Gate (for similar siting in Palestine at e.g. Megiddo, Shechem, etc v ABSP p. 273).

The analytical plan shows that in spite of close packed development the building follows overall lines of the tripartite π form (A, B, C); also a long room (1) recalls the megaron form. NB. long corridors (stippled) giving direct access to rear apartments
(after Enkomi IIB, pl 25).

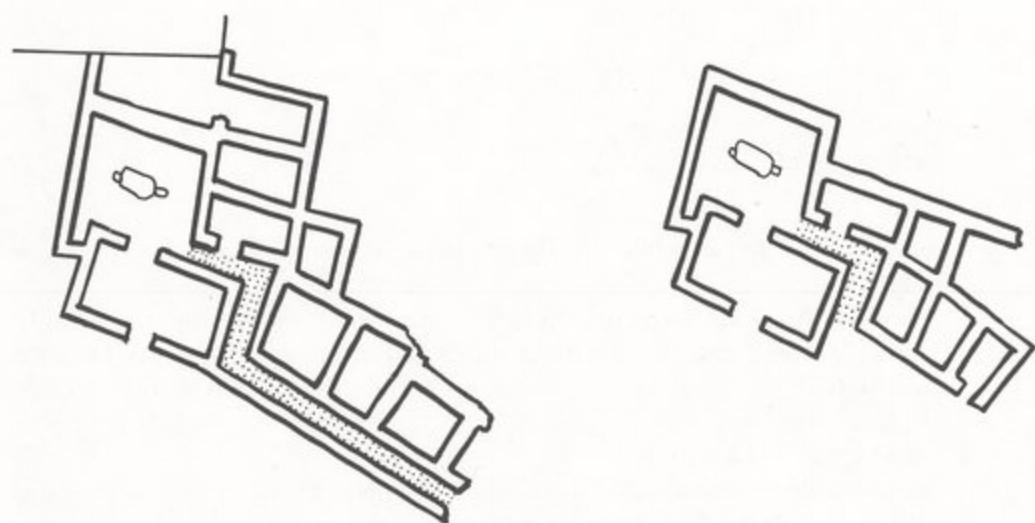
27. The Panagia House at Mycenae.

Restored plans (1) Earlier Phase; (2) Later Phase showing persistent concept of corridor entrance leading direct to rear of building

(after I. Shear Mycenaean Domestic Architecture
Bryn Mawr Thesis 1969, Pl XVII).

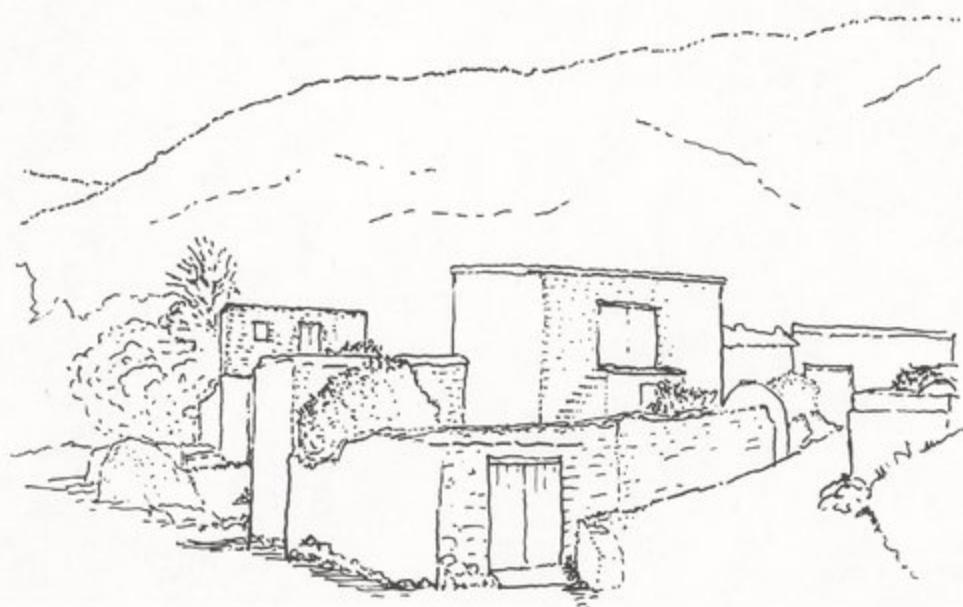


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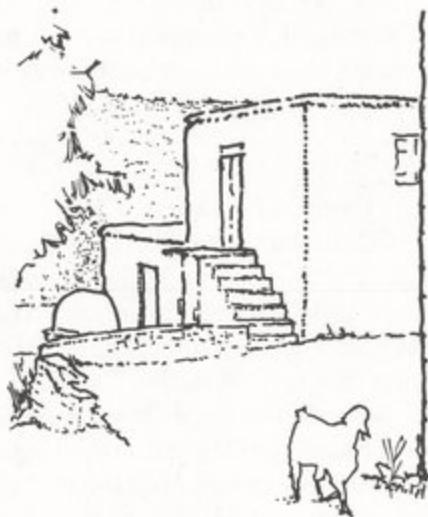


27

28. House Form in Elevation Episkopi (Paphos District) traditional village houses.
View showing basic broad-room house with two storey development in hilly region. Enclosed courtyard with main entrance into court. Squared rubble construction
(after Ionas Maison Rurale, p. 56).
29. House Form in Elevation.
Simple village house in Marathounda (Paphos District). View showing features devolving from mountain setting: split level planning, raised entrance on short side
(after Ionas Maison Rurale, p. 30).



28



29

30. House and Settlement Form in Elevation.

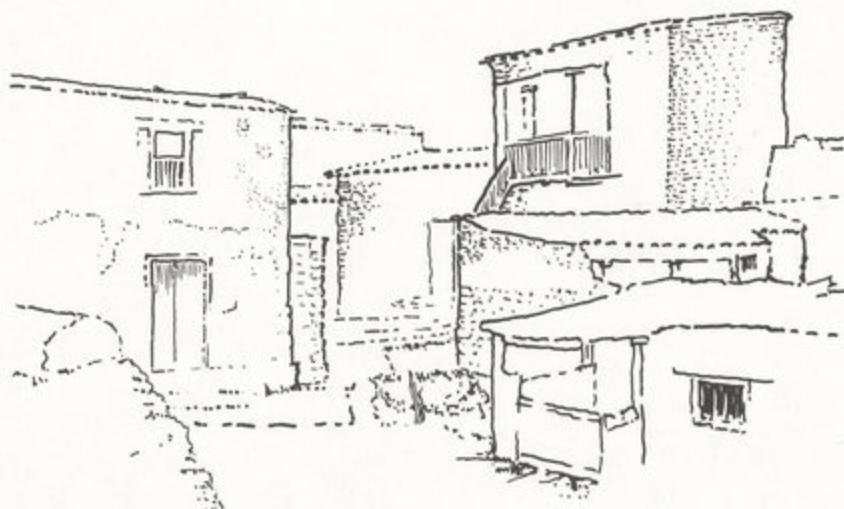
Xeri (Nicosia District). View showing houses with mud brick walls on rubble substructure, on occasion plastered and whitewashed. Agglutinative settlement development. General aspect doubtless similar to traditional Cypriot agricultural village from 2nd millennium BC onwards

(after Ionas Maison Rurale, p. 19).

31. House and Settlement Form in Elevation.

Nicosia at the end of Turkish times (1870's). View showing the erstwhile Frankish Cathedral (French Gothic style) in the background.

This scene is of interest in showing the vernacular (village style) housing which was ever ready in stagnant times to supplant more sophisticated building. These houses are typical native Cypriote building from the 2nd millennium onwards. And doubtless they comprised the poorer domestic quarters of the towns at any period after the urbanisation of the Island ca 13th century BC. At any period they were probably to be seen as here against a backdrop of imported monumental buildings (e.g. the Phoenecian Temple at Archaic Kition, the temples, theatres etc of Graeco-Roman Salamis, etc.).

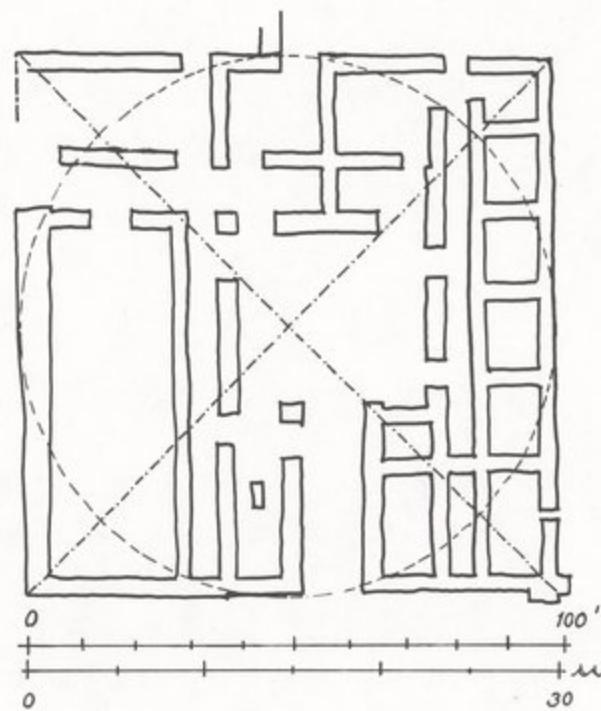


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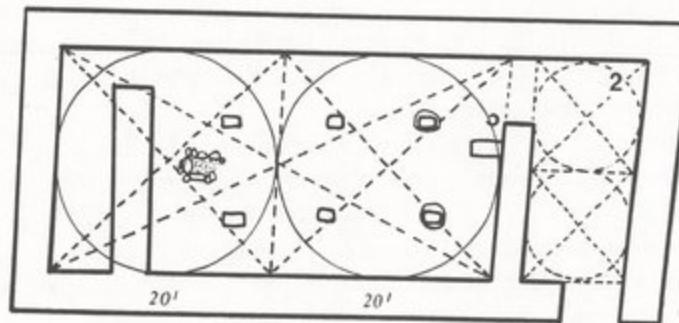
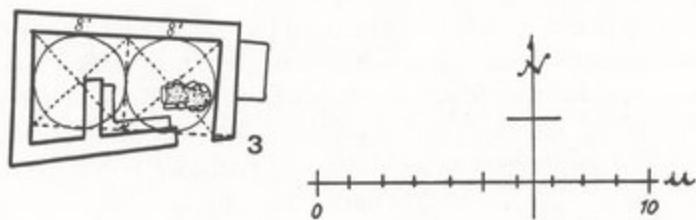


31

32. Ayios Dhimitrios Building X (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).
Analytical plan showing design unit and proportion. The building was set out as a square hekatompedon on a foot of slightly in excess of 30 cms.
33. Kiton Kathari Sanctuary. Earliest Temples 2 and 3 (LC IIc, latter half of 13th century BC).
Analytical plan. Although the setting out is defective (that is, if rectangularity was aimed at — although perhaps it was not), yet it is evident that this was based on a simple rational design using a foot of ca 33 cms (the "Great Northern Foot"). The system of proportion aimed at was clearly a double square for the internal floor space.
For Temple 2 the modulus was unit of 20'. The Temple proper (including the sacristy) was a double square of $20' \times 20'$ (i.e. $40' \times 20'$) and the entrance chamber (*ulam*) was half a module i.e. a double square of $10' \times 10'$ (i.e. $20' \times 10'$).
The badly skewed Temple 3 was designed as a double square of $8' \times 8'$ (i.e. $16' \times 8'$).



32



33

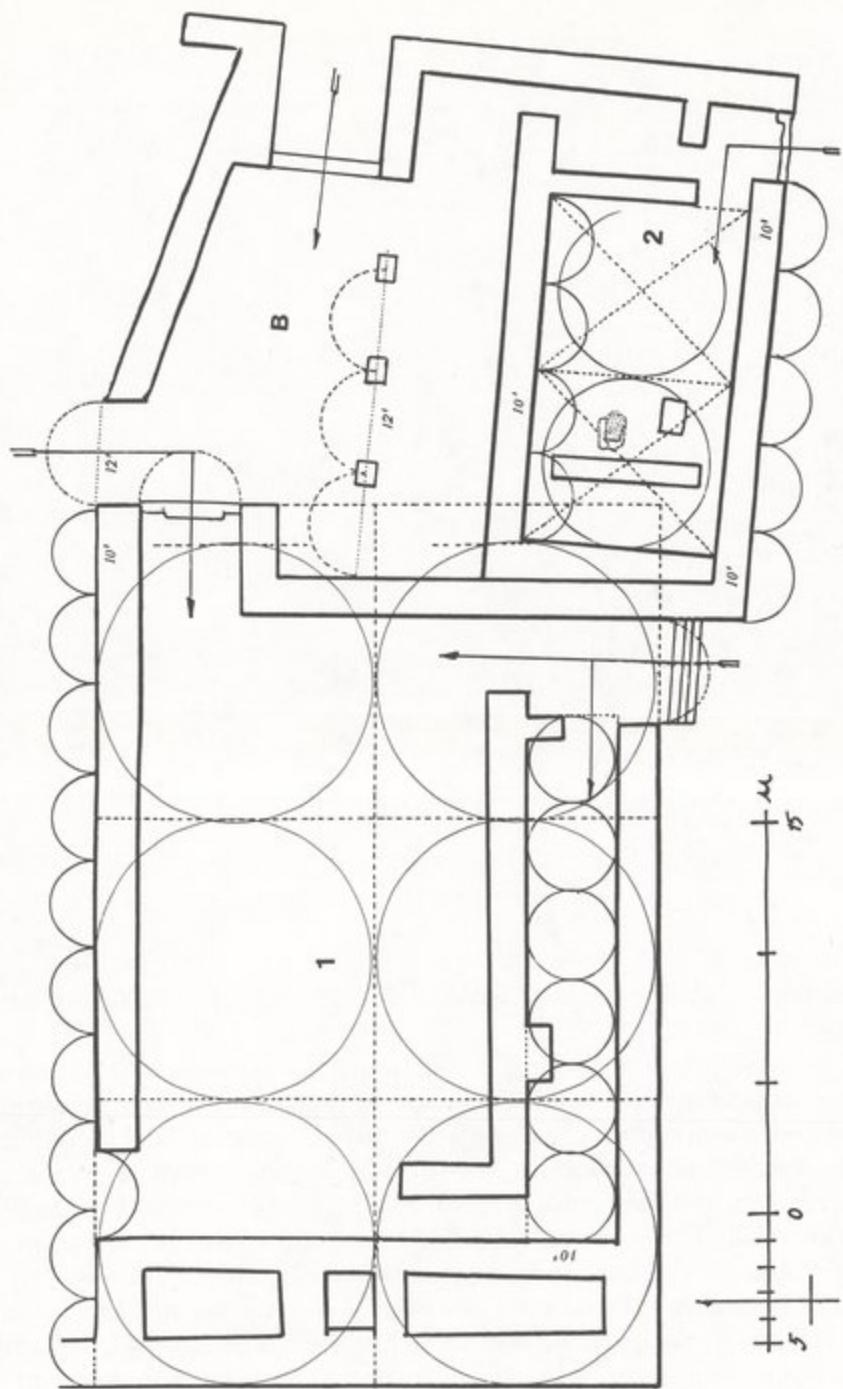
34. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temples 1 and 2 (LC III ca 1200 BC).

This monumental complex was rationally designed using a foot of ca 33 cms (i.e. Petrie's so called "Great Northern Foot"). An evident modulus was a unit of 10' (i.e. ca 3.30 m). On this basis an effort was made to design the large Temple 1 as a *hekatompedon* (including the entrance porch); while the refurbished small Temple 2 as incorporated in the ensemble was presented as approx half this (linear) scale, with its internal length ca 50'.

In overall proportion a 3 : 2 ratio was aimed at for Temple 1 so far as was easily consistent with the 100' extreme dimension. Temple 2 was broadened to give an approximately similar ratio of 3 : 2 so that ideally its area occupies a quadrant of the larger temple.

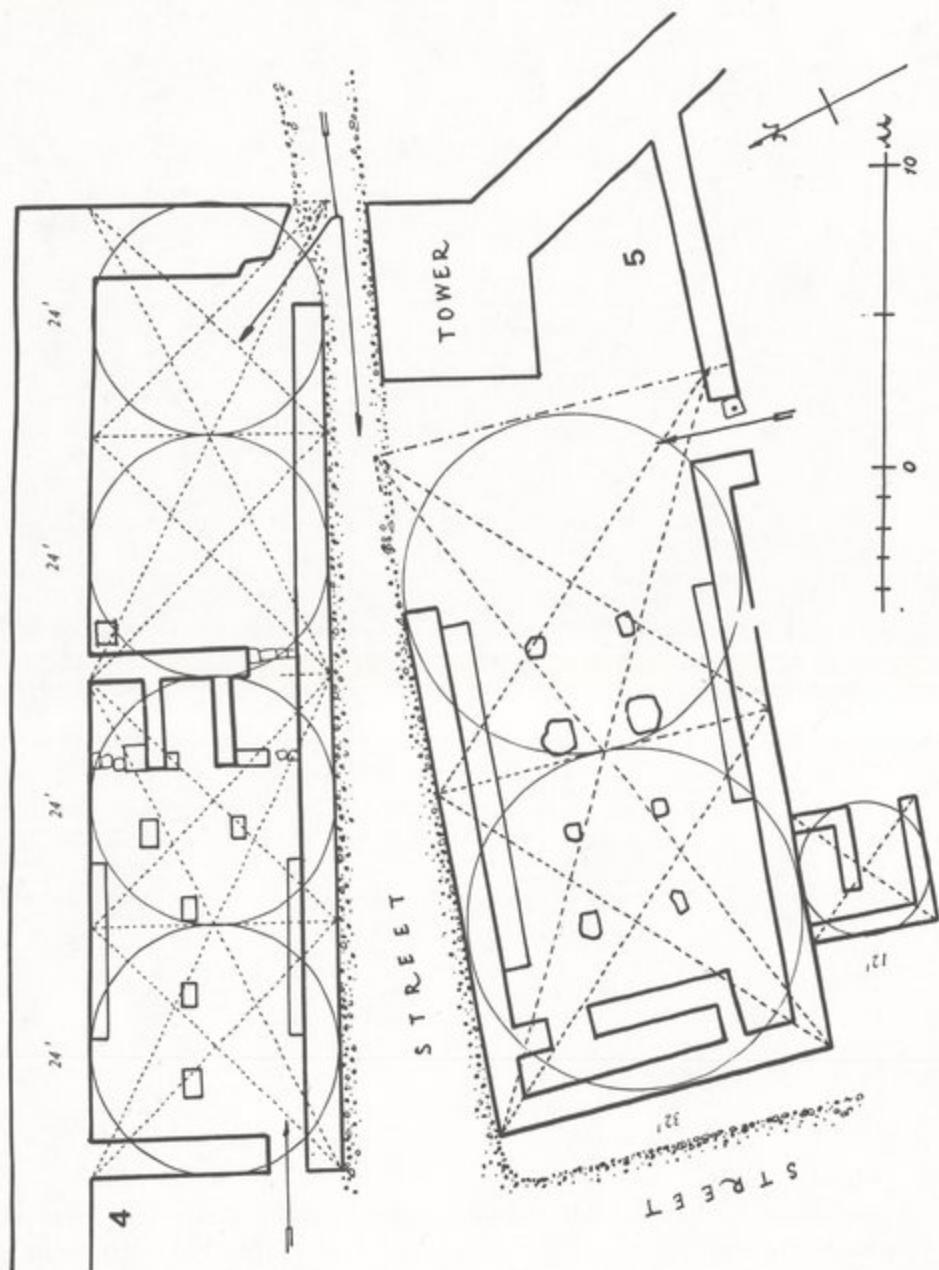
Another modulus of 12' can be seen expressed in the main entrance to Temple 1 and to Temenos B and in the intercolumniation of the portico in Temenos B.

Although the analysis is not based on meticulously accurate mensuration, the general sense of the mensuration and proportional design is clear and clearly demonstrates an intellectual control of the project.



35. Kition Kathari Sanctuary. Temples 4 and 5 (LC III ca 1200 BC). Analytical Plan.

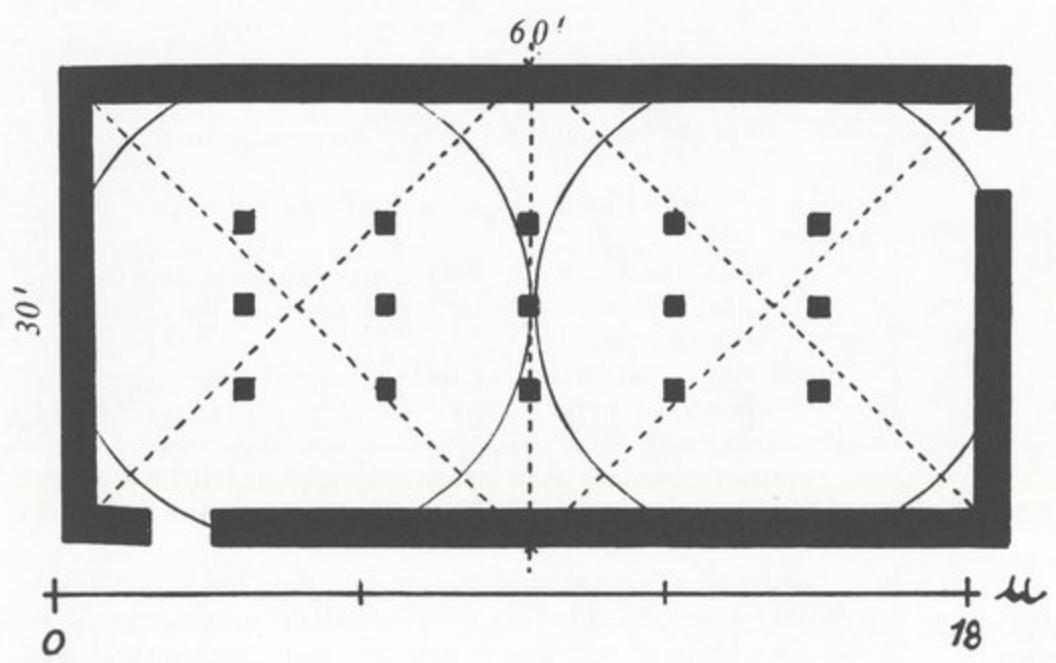
According to published plans these temples were accommodated in a space at an angle of the city walls and thus their design was preconditioned to some degree. Nonetheless it can be seen that the concept of the double square formed the basic proportions — constituting the overall external scheme of Temple 5, and the overall proportion of the unit of Temple 4 built against the City Wall. The standard foot of 33 cms was the basis of the design and the modulus unit was variously a square of 12', 24' or 32'. The small 12' square unit set against the south side of Temple 5 with its "but and ben" plan should be (from its design) a further chapel in itself. The east wall of Temple 5 is lacking or uncertain because of the contiguity of the tower and city wall.



36. Athienou *Golgoi*.

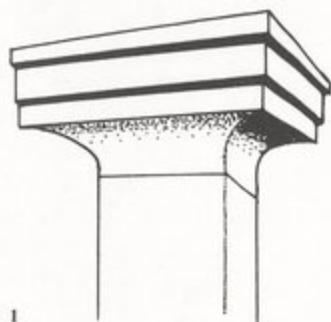
Sanctuary. Pillared Hall (6th-5th century BC). Analytical Plan partly reconstructed (after Phlamoudhi fig. 13).

The design appears to be an overall double square of 30' \times 30' (i.e. 60' \times 30') with a foot close to 30 cms, cf. the modern English foot.

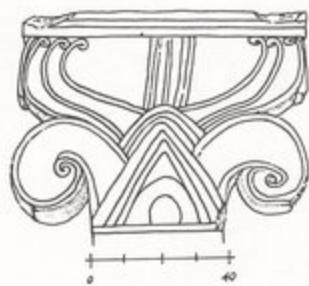


37. Conspectus of Capital Forms, Structural and Ornamental, used in Cyprus (LC-Roman).

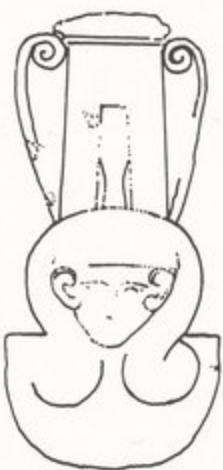
1. Bronze Age Stepped Capital. LC III ca 1200 BC from Kition Kathari Sanctuary.
2. Proto-Aeolic Capital. Composite form as stele ornament incorporating additional upper element familiar in the iconography of the Tree of Life. Amathus (ca 6th century BC).
3. Egyptian Hathor Head Capital. Eroded stele capital preserving original Egyptian lines more purely than most larger specimens. Late Archaic-Classical from Amathus.
4. Ionic Capital. Limestone Capital of non-classical form but not necessarily pre-classical in date (? ca 500 BC-300 BC) from Kition (cf. RDAC 1984, p. 211, fig. 2).
5. Ionic Capital cut in same block as upper part of shaft. Lines of ornament and fluting blocked out only as grounds for final details to be applied in stucco. Late Hellenistic-Roman from New Paphos. In Ktima district Museum.
6. Doric Capital cut in same block as upper part of shaft. Simplified echinus and necking ornament. Possibly added detailing applied in stucco. Late Hellenistic-Roman. In the Limmasol Museum.
7. Heterodox Corinthian Capital. Area capital of Sicilian type. Late Hellenistic-Roman from New Paphos.
8. Orthodox Corinthian Capital. Stereotyped imported "marble style" capital. Stiffly cut with foliage virtually covering the kalathos. Later Roman (3rd century AD) from Amathus lower town.
9. Nabataean Capital. Restored capitals as set up in partly rebuilt façade of Temple of Apollo, Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates by Kourion. NB the lower element is not preserved and has been supplied by analogy with specimens from Kourion city. In Cyprus this element differs in detail from the more familiar lines known in Nabataean lands.



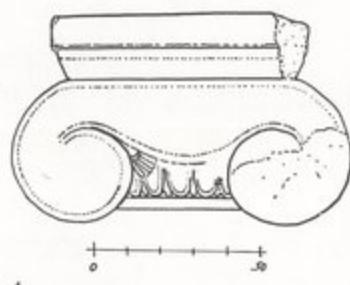
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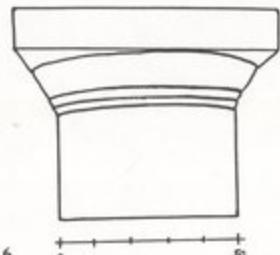
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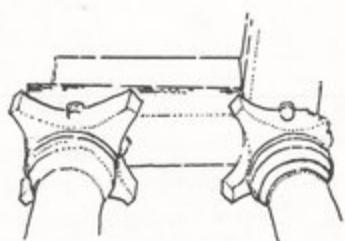
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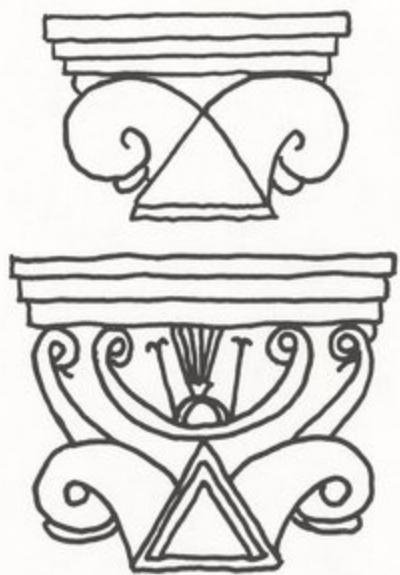


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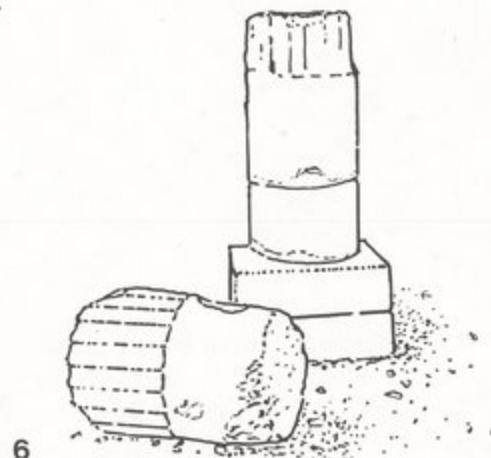
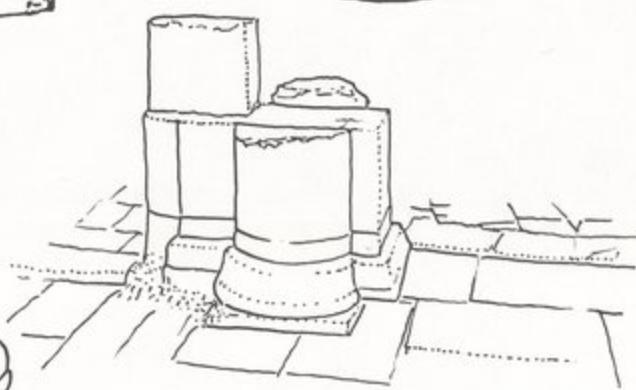
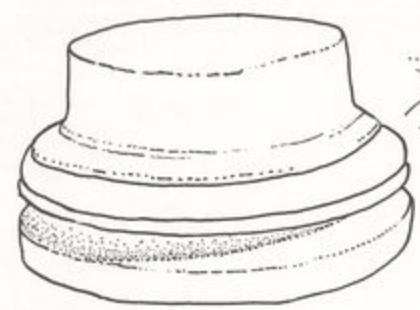
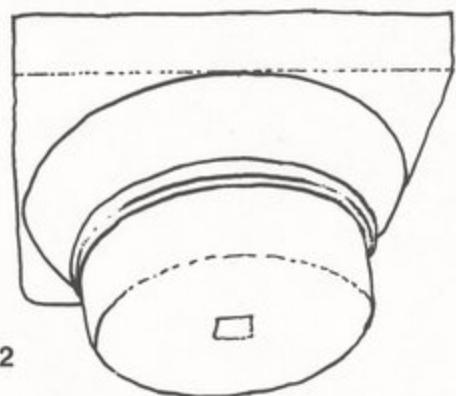
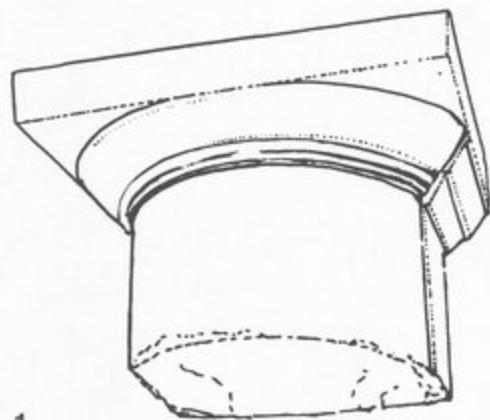
38. The Proto Aeolic Capital in Cyprus (Archaic-Classical).
above Simple Form (cf. the Israelite Temorah Capital) below Composite
form incorporating additional decorative elements proper to the sacred tree
(of life). So far as is known capitals of this type are probably restricted to stelai
in sanctuaries (after Qedem 11, p. 38, fig. 53).
NB The prominent stepped abacus — a derivation of the Cypriote stepped
capital of the Late Bronze Age.



39. Conspectus of Limestone Column Construction (Roman 1st-2nd century AD).

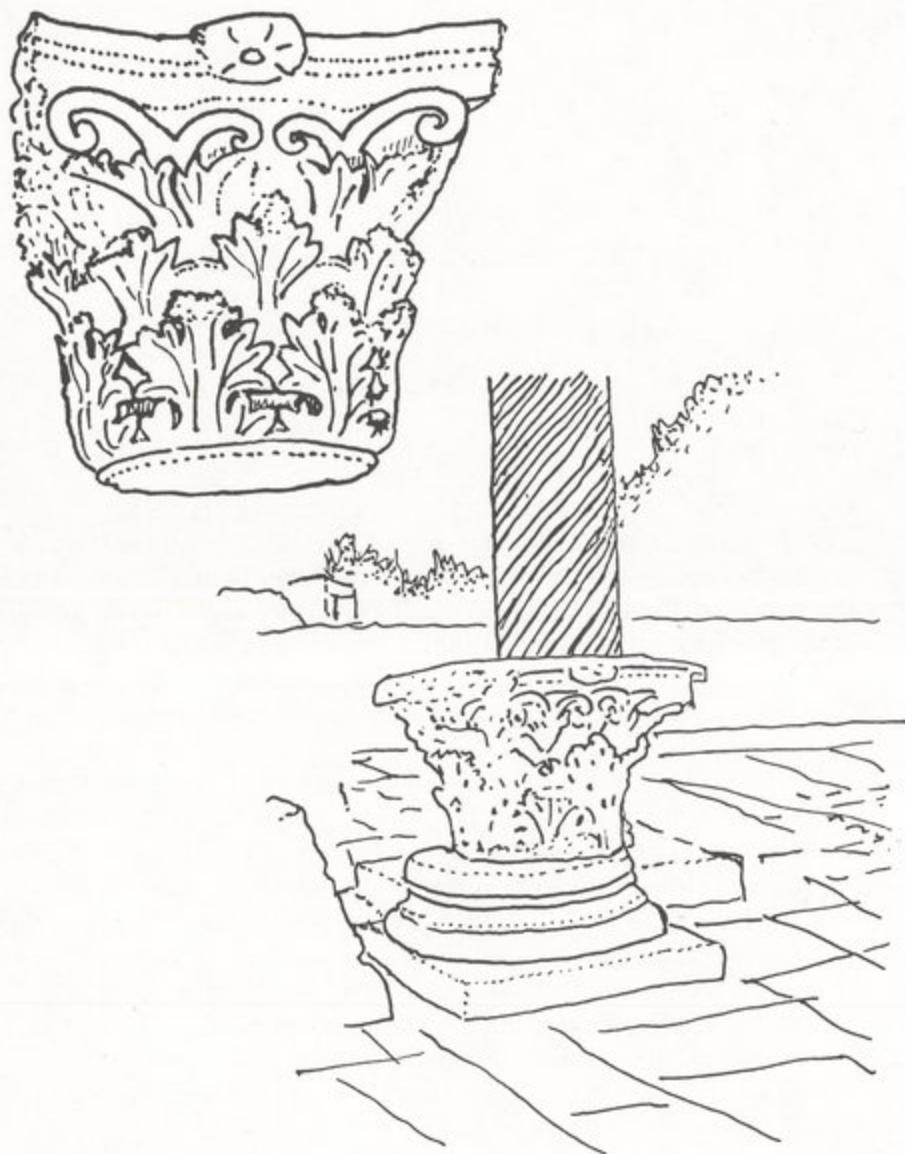
The individual units were not base, drums and capital blocks but frusta where the capitals and bases were cut in the same blocks with sizeable portions of the shaft.

1. Amathus "domestic" Doric capital blocks of composite pier and half column, including upper part of shaft.
2. Amathus "domestic" Doric capital block including upper portion of shaft.
3. Amathus Ionic base including lower portion of shaft.
4. Amathus lower part of composite pillar with three attached semi column responds at colonnaded street crossing.
5. Amathus Ionic base with plinth and including lower portion of shaft.
6. Amathus Column frusta indicating lower register of shafts unfluted.



40. Later Roman column construction Amathus Lower Town.

Typical elements of third century AD monumental building. Imported prefabricated marble Corinthian column consisting of white marble Vitruvian capital and attic base used with blue grey marble spirally fluted monolithic shaft.



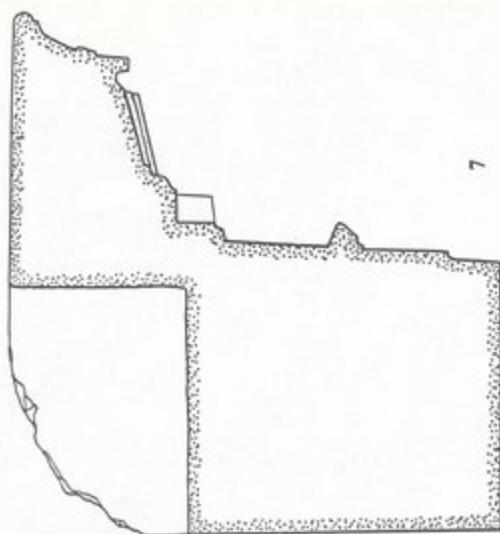
41. *Conspectus of Architectural Ornament other than Capitals.*

There is surprisingly little surviving architectural ornament from pre-Ptolemaic times, i.e. non-classical style. On the other hand the great majority of the surviving Graeco-Roman ornament is very stereotyped, consisting of entablature comprising the modillion cornice and triglyph frieze.

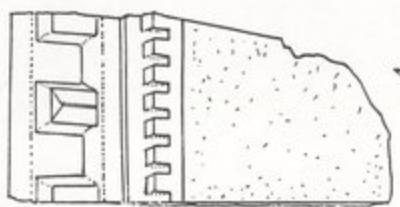
1. Cavetto cornice blocks from Salamis Tomb 50 (The Prison of St. Katherine). Apparently (b) is either Roman or a Roman re-use of an Archaic cornice.
2. North Syrian Torus type base on plinth from Vouni *Loures* (lower town). (5th century BC) (after SCE III, p. 292, fig. 158).
3. Base moulding to podium of 1st Temple of Apollo at the Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates by Kourion. (Prior to Christian era) (after Scranton Apollo Sanctuary, p. 27, fig. 17).
4. Cornice fragment with modillions and dentils. From Temple of Aphrodite at Amathus Acropolis Sanctuary. (1st century AD).
5. Cornice fragment with modillions and dentils and decorated viae. From Amathus in Limassol District Museum.
6. Doric Triglyph frieze Angle Block from Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates by Kourion. (1st century AD) (after Scranton Apollo Sanctuary, p. 14, fig. 7).
7. Profile of Entablature Block showing cornice with modillions and dentils from Kourion Theatre. (Trajanic, 2nd century AD) (after Stillwell Kourion Theatre, p. 70, fig. 36).



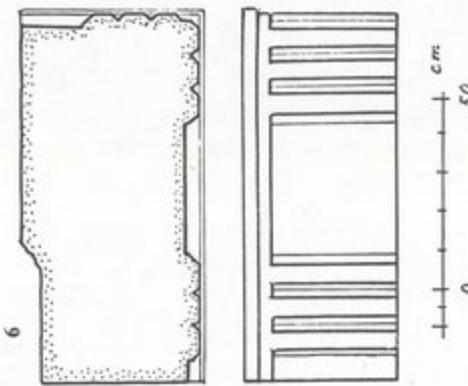
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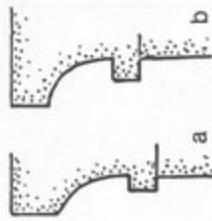


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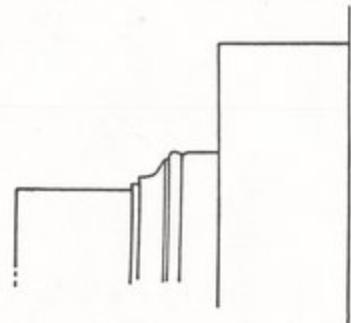
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42. Khirokitia General Plan (Neolithic).

Showing visually prominent and naturally segregated site, further delimited
by boundary wall (after Le Brun Khirokitia FR, fig. 1).



43A. Sotira Area Plan (Neolithic-EC).

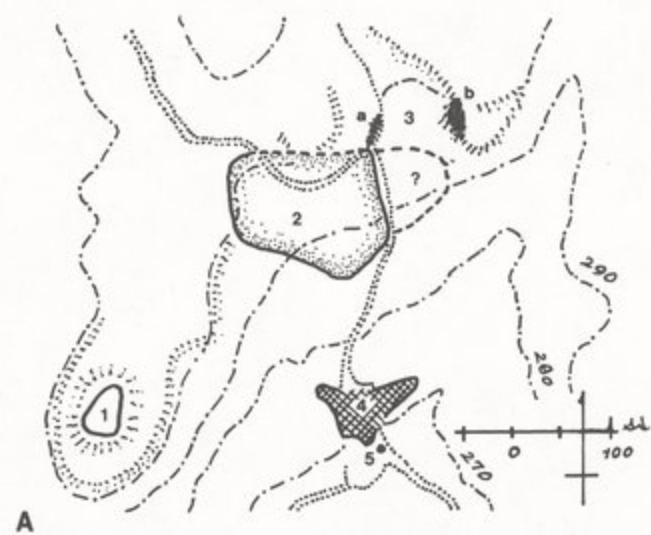
Showing circulation of settlement in vicinity of spring.

1. Pottery Neolithic Site, Sotira *Teppes*.
2. Chalcolithic-EC Site, Sotira *Kaminoudhia*.
3. Kaminoudhia cemeteries.
4. Modern Village, Sotira.
5. Spring.

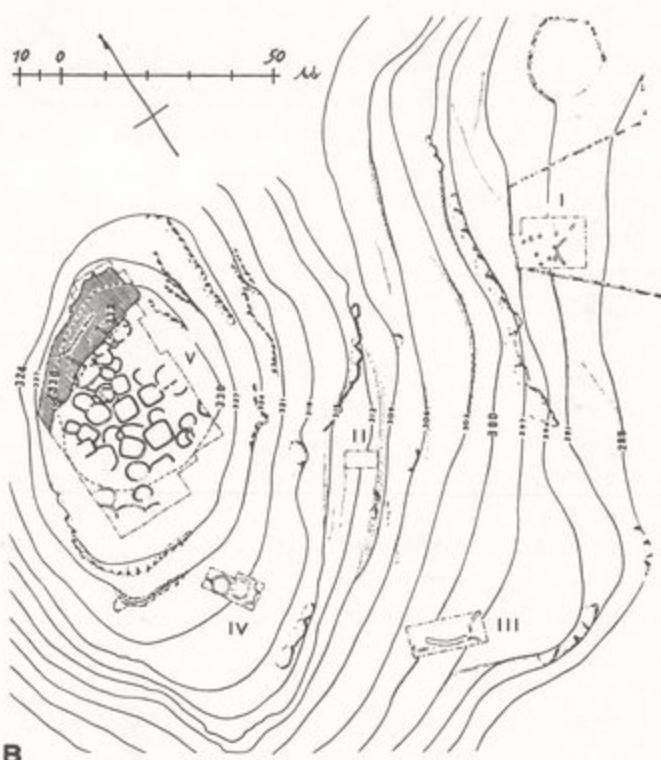
(after BCH 106, 1982, p. 717, fig. 81).

43B. Sotira Teppes Contoured Site Plan (Neolithic)

(after Sotira Pl 4).



A



B

44. Kourion Area Plan showing migration of settlement over period ca 1600 BC-200 AD:

1. Phaneromeni, MC-LC1.
2. Bamboula, LC III – Cypro Geometric.
3. Kourion, Cypro Archaic – Early Christian.
4. Episkopi, Byzantine – Modern

(after D. Christou Arch in C Pl 1).

45. Bamboula by Episkopi.

LCIII semi-urban site, the forerunner of Classical Kourion. One of a succession of settlement sites in the locality.

Above:

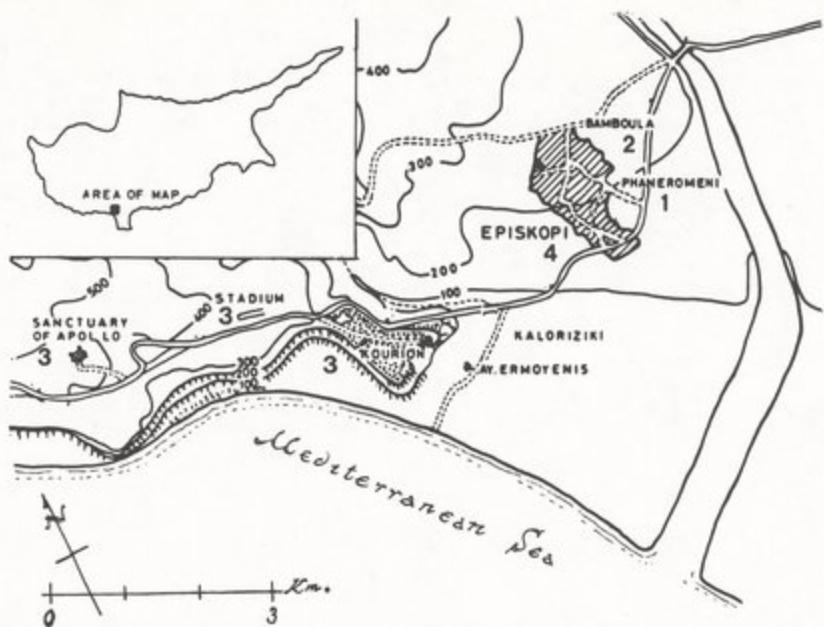
General view from the North-West. In spite of appearances and the name Bamboula (=mound), this site is founded on the rocky surface at the extremity of a natural ridge which gives a commanding view of the terrain.

Below:

Excavation in progress.

(a) Shallow overburden of soil.

(b) Cleared bed-rock cut into by earlier graves.



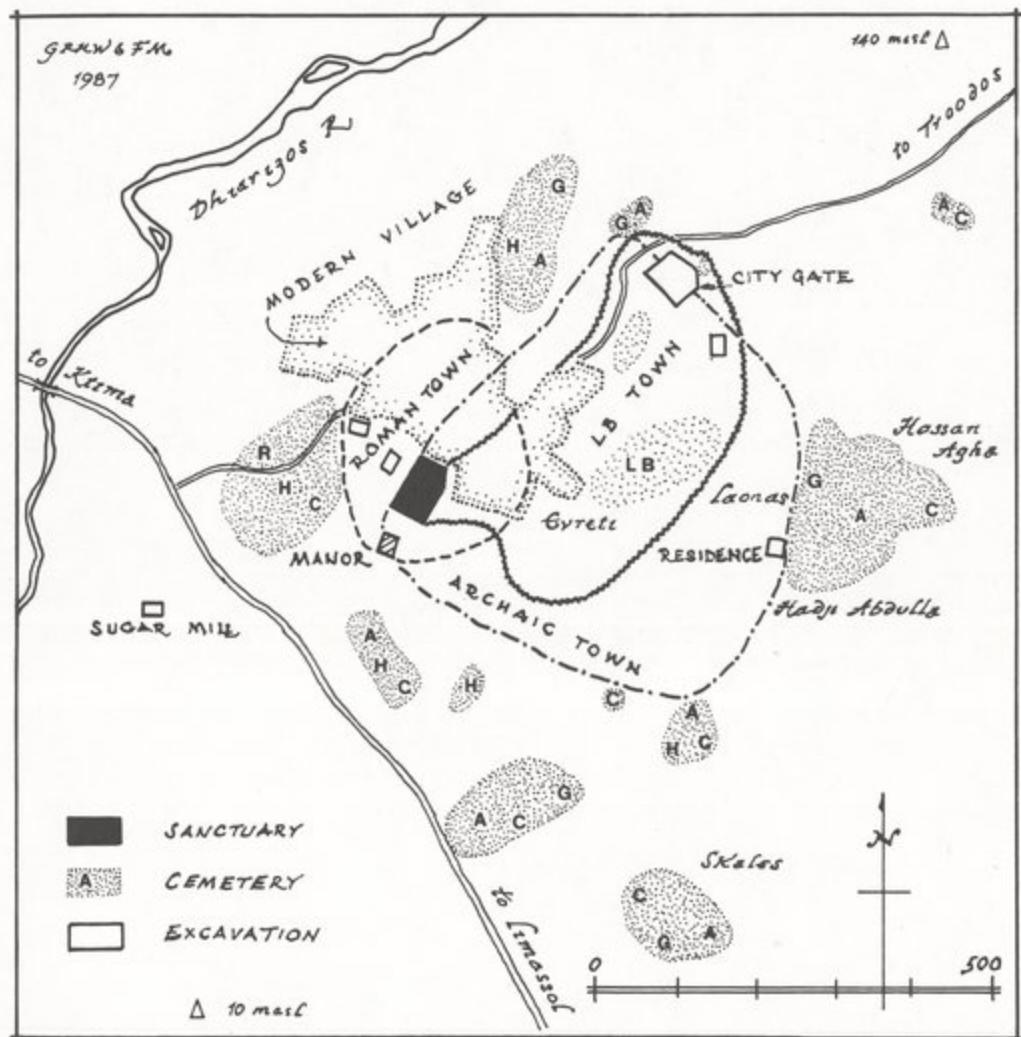
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46. Old Paphos and Environs (LC III - Roman).

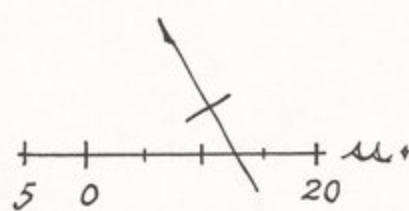
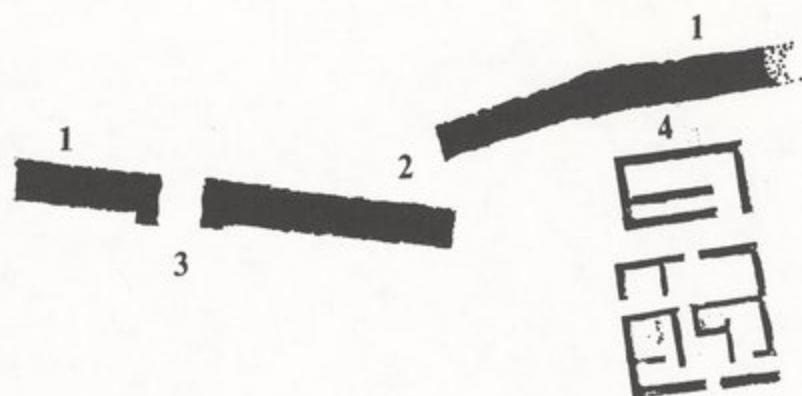
Area plan showing persistence of settlement by the great Sanctuary of Aphrodite with maximum area development in Archaic Period of possibly ca 15 hectares. LC cemeteries are intra-mural. Later cemeteries are ringed around settlement. (G = Geometric, A = Archaic, C = Classical, H = Hellenistic, R = Roman). All indications schematic and approximate only.



47. Maa *Palaikastro*. Fortified Beach Head Settlement (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).

1. Cyclopean Wall.
2. City Gate.
3. Postern Gate.
4. Street.
5. Street.
6. Public Storage Building

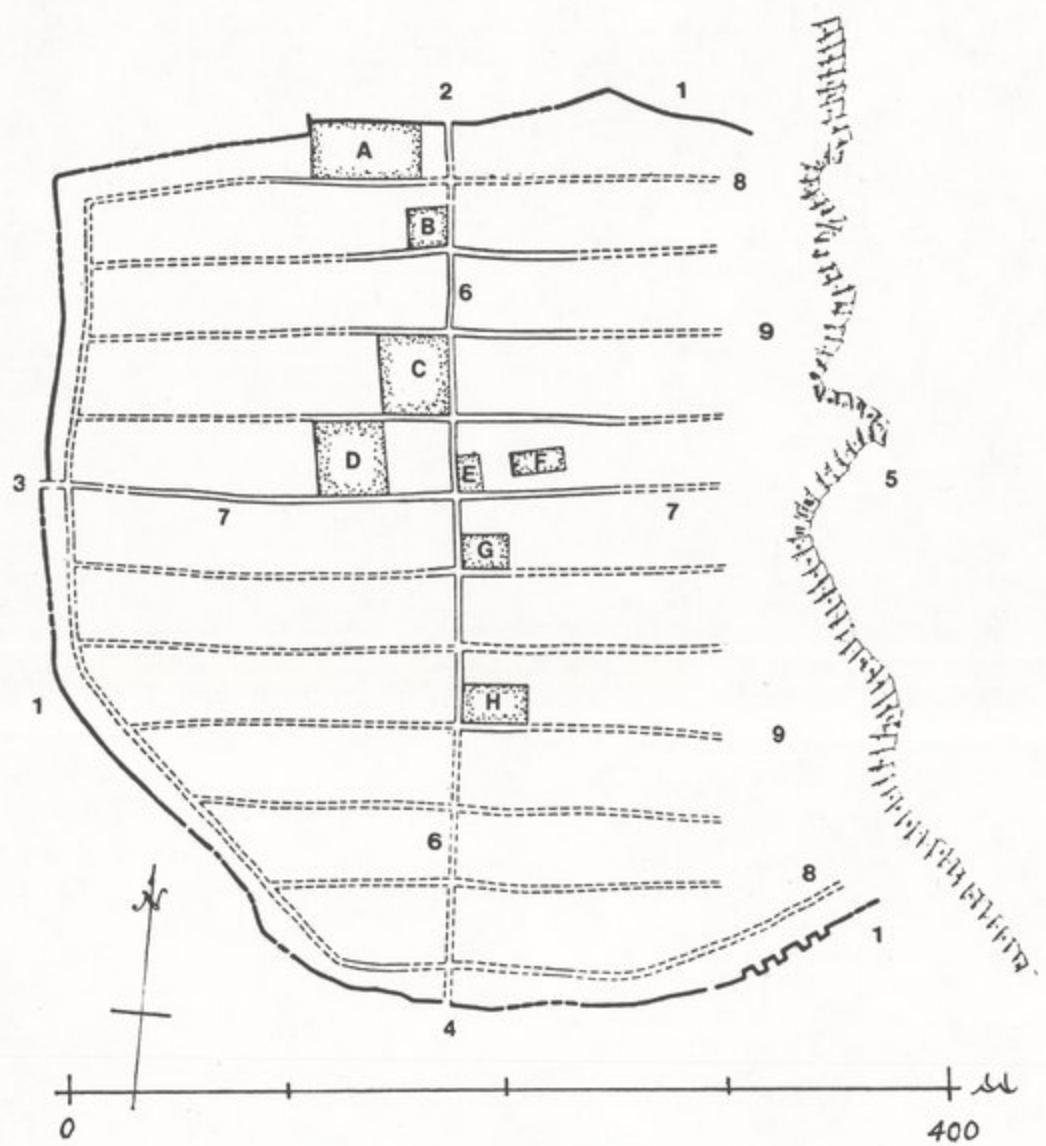
(after V. Karageorghis Maa, p. 4, fig. 2).



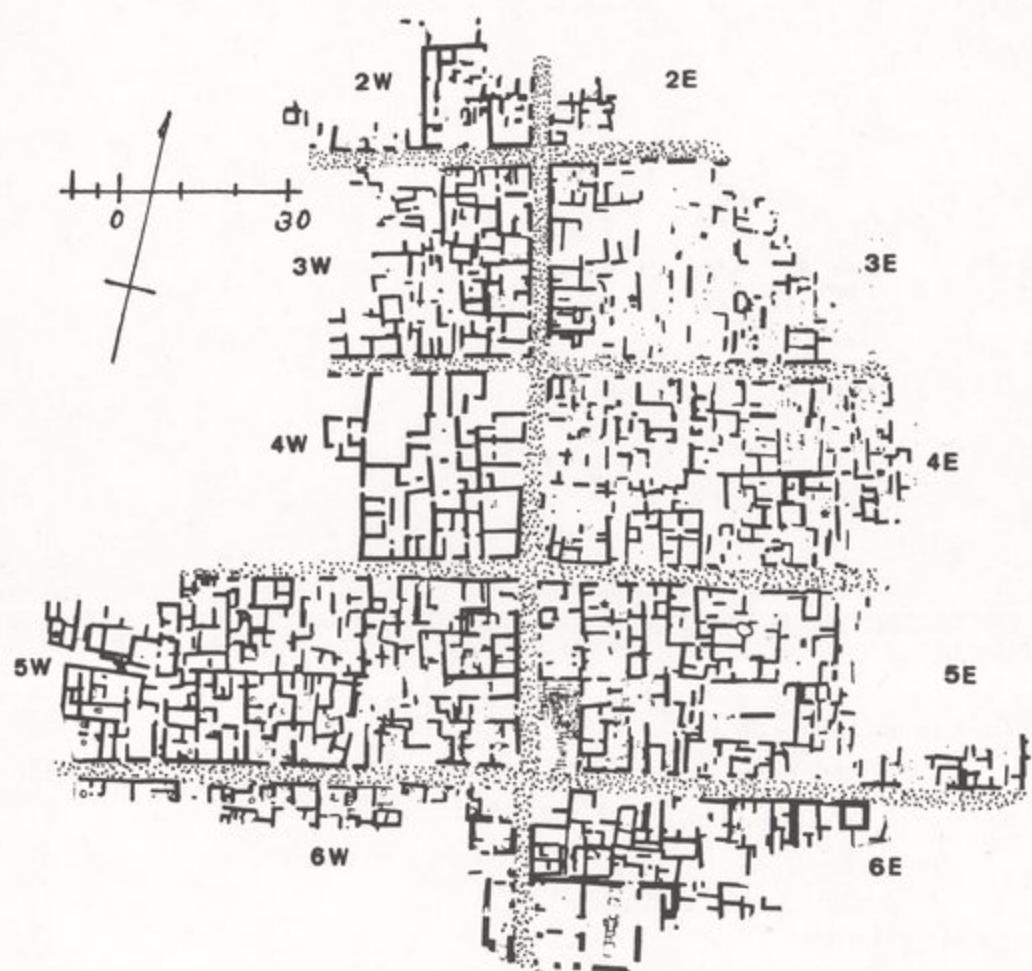
48. Schematic Layout of Enkomi Town Plan (LC IIc-LC III).

1. Line of City Walls.
2. North Gate.
3. West Gate.
4. South Gate.
5. East Gate (?).
6. Main North-South Avenue (Cardo).
7. Main East-West Street (Decumanus).
8. Ring Road.
9. Secondary East-West Streets.
 - A. Block House and Industrial Complex.
 - B. Maison du Trésor.
 - C. Sanctuary of the Horned God.
 - D. Batiment 18.
 - E. Paved Area.
 - F. Sanctuary of the Ingot God.
 - G. Sanctuary of the Column.
 - H. Maison des Bronzes

(after RDAC, 1986, p. 103, fig. 3).



49. Enkomi. Excavation Plan of Central Part of Town, Insulae 2-6 (LC IIc-LC III).
Showing central avenue and cross streets with crowded city block building
development (after Enkomi BRC, p. 6, fig. 2).



50. Amathus Area Plan (Geometric - Roman).

Showing characteristic site structure of confined ridge rising from harbour town to Acropolis.

- A. Acropolis.
- B. Upper Town.
- C. Middle Town (Exokastron).
- D. Harbour Town.
- E. Old Inner Harbour (now silted up).
- F. Outer Harbour.
 - 1. Ancient City Walls.
 - 2. Late Antique Wall.
 - 3. Temple of Aphrodite.
 - 4. Palace.
 - 5. Agora (Departmental Excavations).
 - 6. Aqueduct.
 - 7. Modern Road

(after Amathonte 1, fig. 1).



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51. Vouni Site Plan (Archaic - Classical, 5th century BC).

1. City Walls.
2. City Gates.
3. Palace.
4. Temple of Athena.
5. Lower Town.
6. Modern Tracks

(after SCE III plan VII).



52. Characteristic 1st Millenium Siting. Profiles.

Above:

View of Vouni from SE (from direction of Soli) showing site rising from sea to an acropolis with cliffs cutting off access from rear

(after SCE III, p. 79, fig. 31).

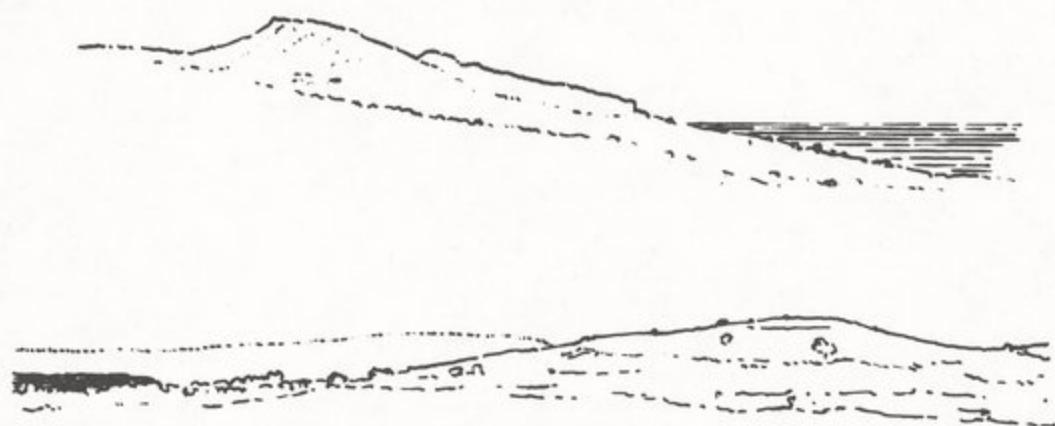
Below:

View of Soli from West (from Kholades Sanctuary) showing site rising from sea to the Acropolis hill with cliffs cutting off access from the rear

(after SCE III, p. 400, fig. 213).

53. Characteristic 1st Millenium Siting. The Site of Amathus from the Sea.

A limestone ridge rising from the sea to a summit at the North where was the Sanctuary of Aphrodite cut off from the hinterland by a steep ravine. Down by the sea the ridge loses its lateral distinction and a lower town spread widely East and West about an artificial harbour.



52



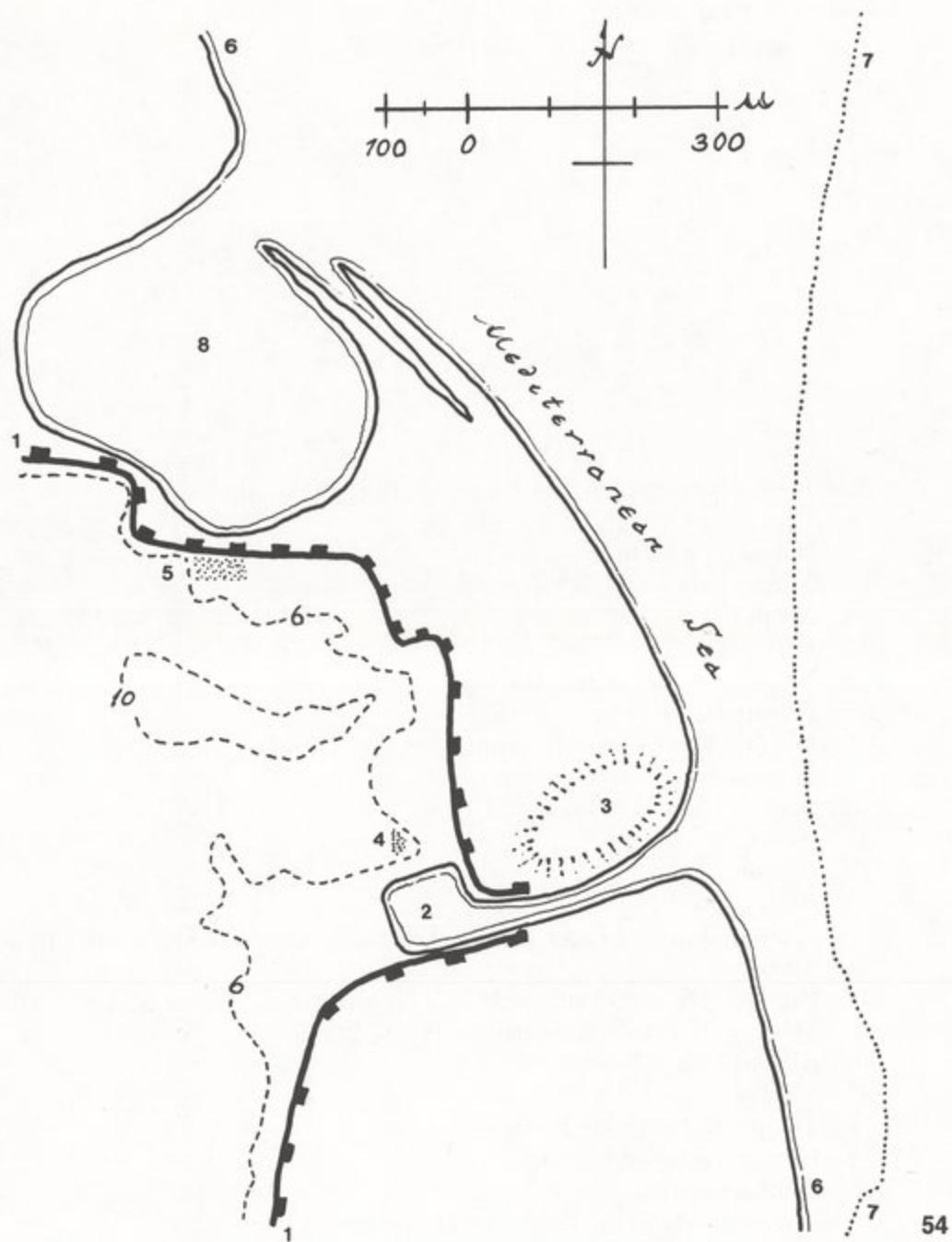
53

54. Kition. Coastline with Harbourage (4th Century BC).

Showing city walls and main excavation sites.

1. City Walls.
2. Artificial Harbour Basin (Cothon).
3. Hillock from dredging spoil.
4. Bamboula Site ("Citadel" and Sanctuary).
5. Kathari Site (Sanctuary).
6. Hellenistic Coastline.
7. Recent (19th century AD) Coastline.
8. Shallow Lagoon or Marsh

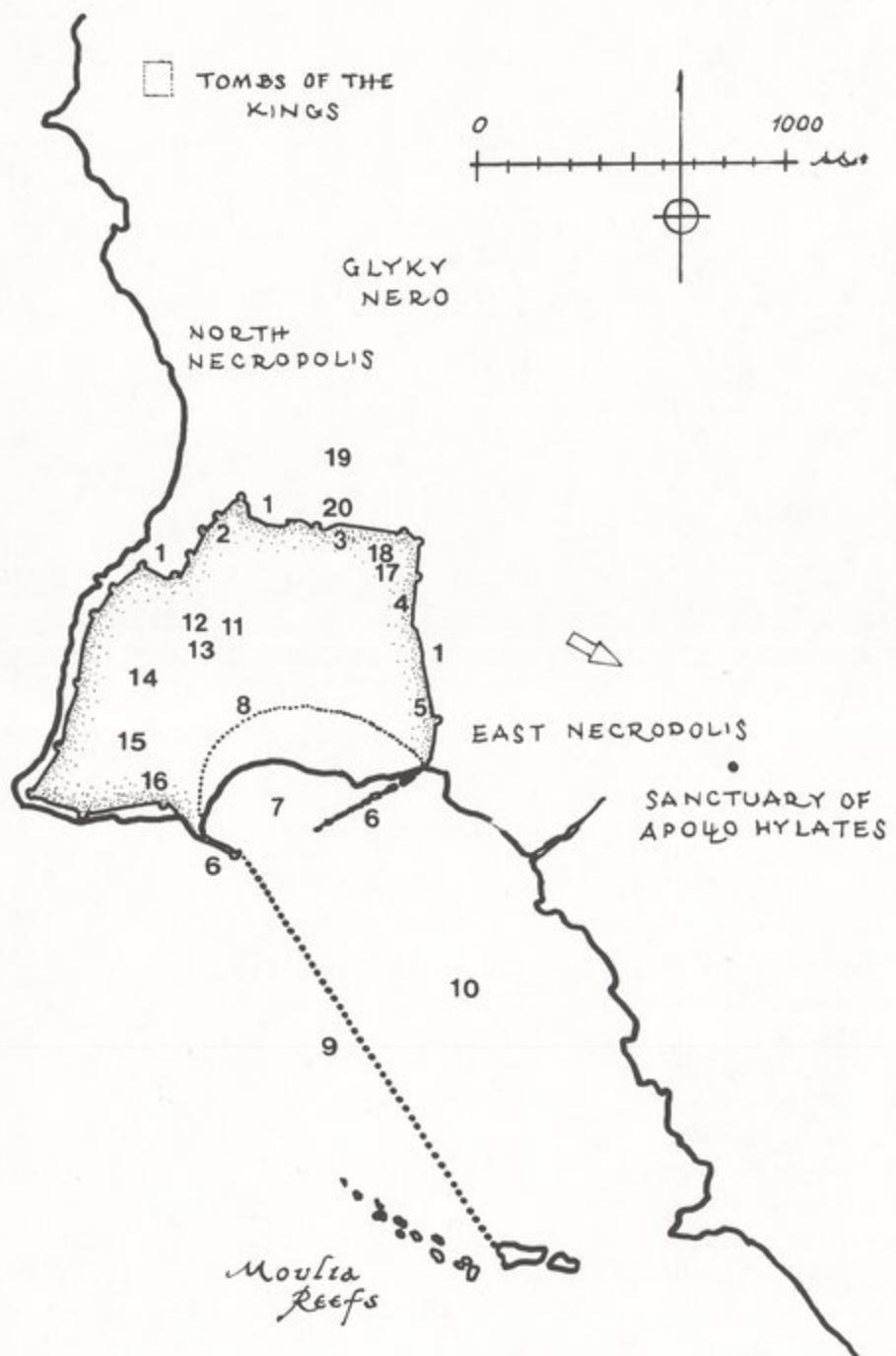
(after Kition V.1, p. 385, fig. 4).



55. Key Plan of New Paphos and Environs (Hellenistic - Roman).

1. Line of City Wall.
2. North-West Gate.
3. North Gate.
4. North East Gate.
5. East Gate (?).
6. Breakwater for (Inner) Harbour.
7. (Inner) Harbour.
8. Possible Shore line in Antiquity.
9. Possible Breakwater for outer Harbour.
10. Possible Outer Harbour.
11. Agora.
12. Odeion.
13. Asklepeion.
14. Palatial House of Later Roman Times (House of Dionysos) with rich Mosaics.
15. Palatial House of Later Roman Times (House of Theseus) with rich Mosaics. Remains of Hellenistic House below.
16. Amphitheatre.
17. Theatre.
18. Temple of Aphrodite Polias.
19. Domed Arcosolium Tomb.
20. Painted Tombs.

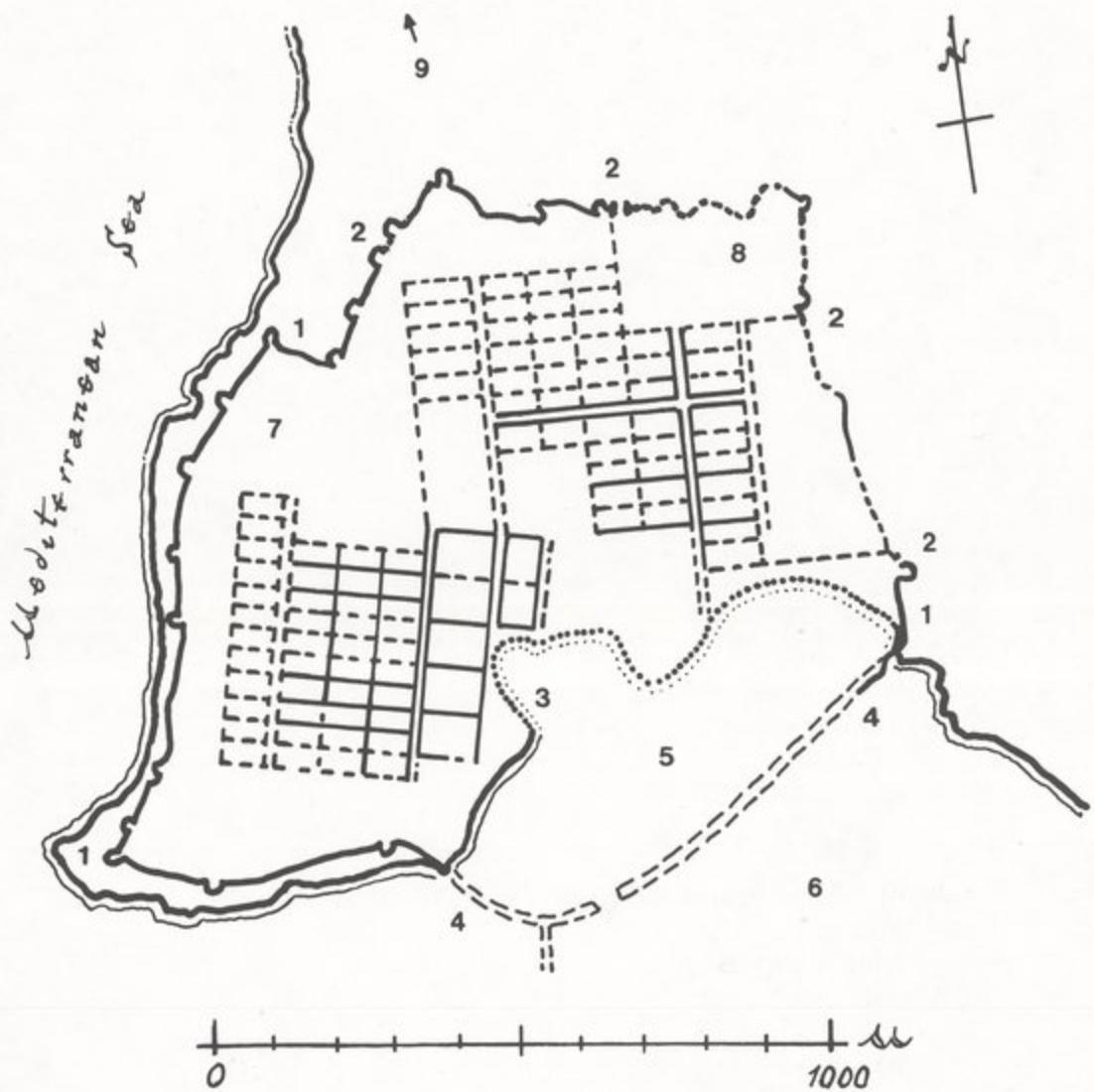
The arrow indicates the processional way to Old Paphos.



56. Schematic Town Plan of New Paphos (Hellenistic-Roman).

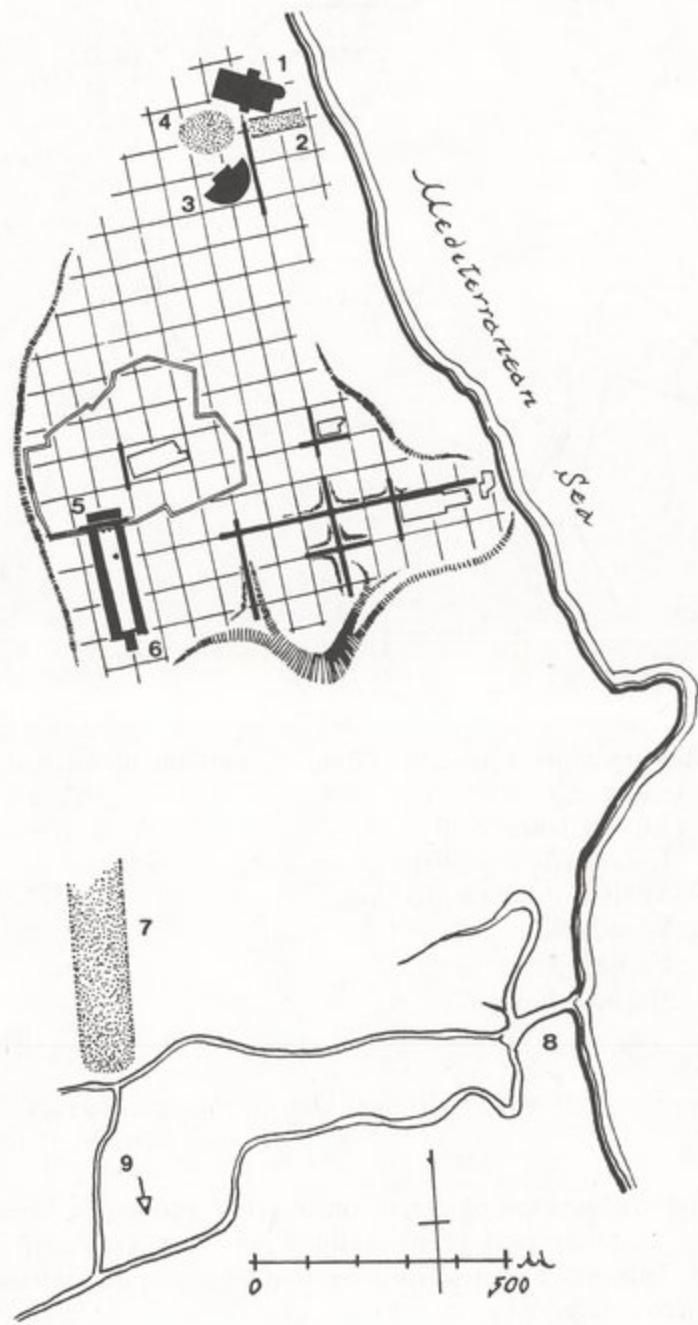
1. Line of City Walls.
2. Gates.
3. Old Shore Line.
4. Harbour Groins.
5. Inner Harbour.
6. Outer Harbour (?).
7. Phanari Hill.
8. Fabrika Hill.
9. Way to Tombs of the Kings

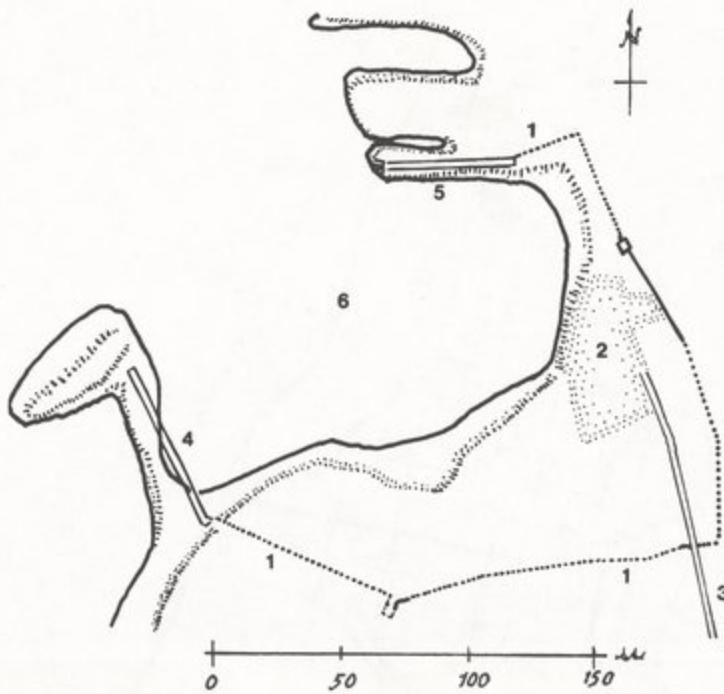
(after M. Lynarczyki Praktika 2, ill. 2).



57. Salamis Schematic Plan showing possible grid street plan and public buildings (Roman).

1. Gymnasium – Bath.
2. Stadium – Xystos.
3. Theatre.
4. Amphitheatre.
5. Loutron – Water Reservoir.
6. Temple of Zeus.
7. Possible Circus reported in 1891.
8. Old Outlet of Pedhiaeos River and Marshland.
9. Line of Old Famagusta Road and Causeway across marshes
(after JHS XII 1891, Pl V & O. Callot Praktika 2, fig. 7).





58

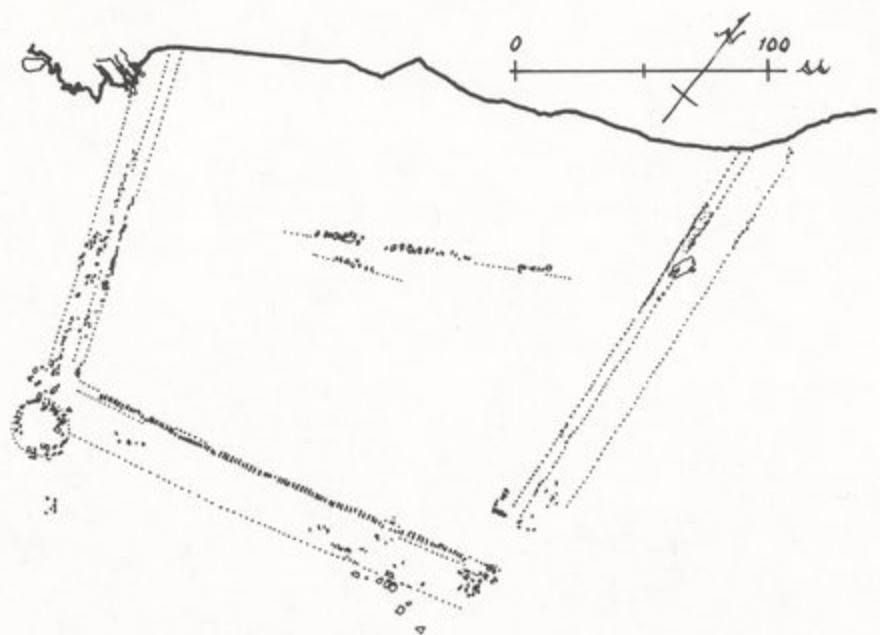
58. Schematic Plan of Karpasia (Ayios Philon) and its Ancient Harbour (Hellenistic-Roman).

1. Line of Town Wall.
2. Excavated Area of Byzantine Town.
3. Modern Road to Rizokarpasia.
4. West Mole.
5. East Mole.
6. Harbour Basin

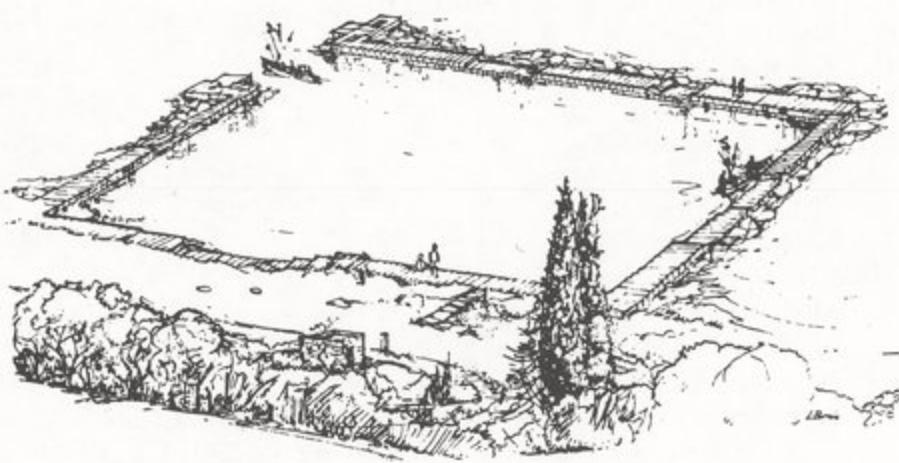
(after RDAC, 1980, p. 155, fig. 2).

59. Amathus Harbour. Provisional Plan (Hellenistic-Roman)
 (after BCH 109, 1985, fig. 33).

60. Amathus Harbour. Sketch reconstruction (Hellenistic-Roman).
 It is said that much of the masonry remained *in situ* until almost a century ago. This sketch represents a restored view as it might have been imagined then to survive.



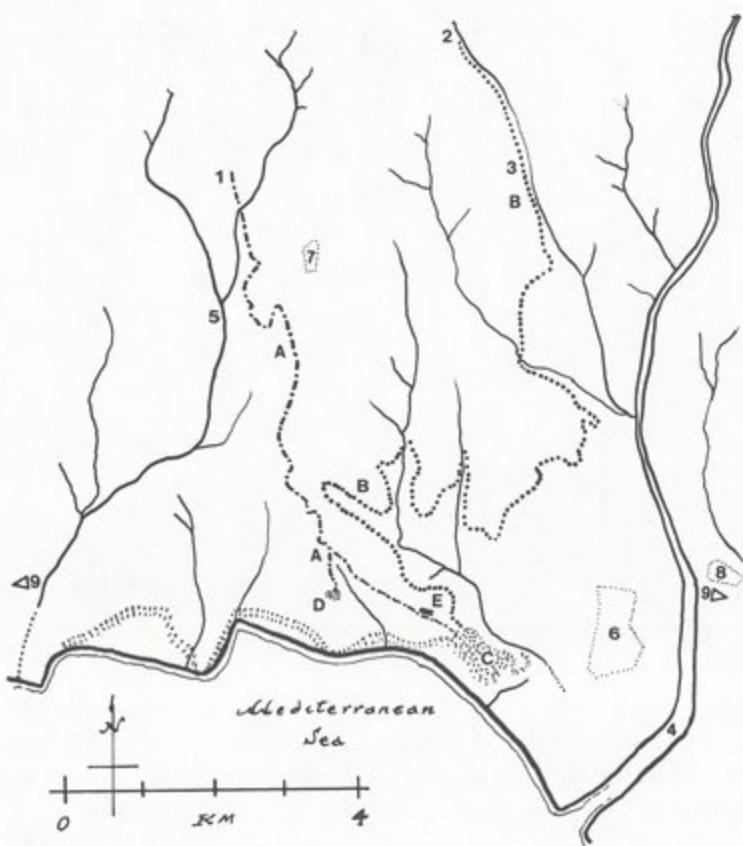
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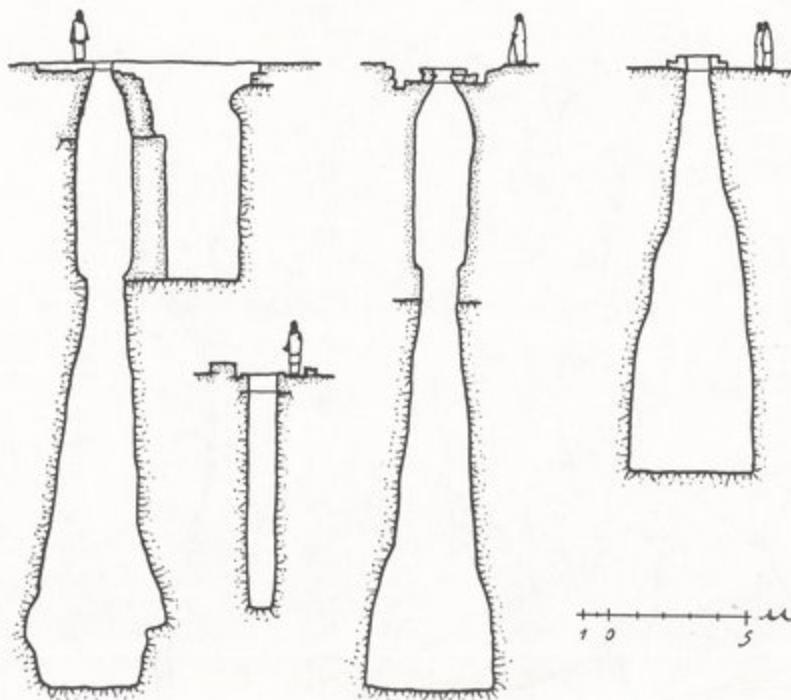


60

61. Kourion Aqueducts Plan (Roman).
 - A. Earlier Western (Sotira) Aqueduct.
 - B. Later Eastern (Sauni) Aqueduct.
 - C. Kourion City.
 - D. Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates.
 - E. Stadium.
 1. Ypsimisarka Springs.
 2. Sauni Spring.
 3. Platana Springs.
 4. Kouris River.
 5. Argaki tou Symboulou Stream.
 6. Modern Village of Episkopi.
 7. Modern Village of Sotira.
 8. Modern Village of Erimi.
 9. Limmasol – Paphos Road

(after Last Kourion Water Supply PAPS 119, p. 40, Map 1).





62

62. Vouni Palace.

Run off Water Storage Cisterns (Archaic-Classical 5th century BC). Capacious cisterns cut in the rock outcrop of the mountain summit and partly built up. They constitute the only water supply of the isolated palace

(after SCE III, Plan X).

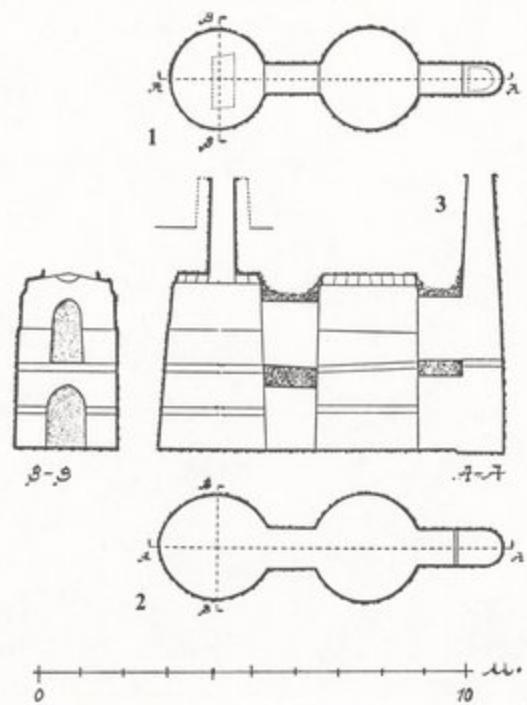
63. Salamis Plan and Sections of Water Storage Cisterns (Roman 1st century AD).

There are two interconnected well shaped cisterns entered (and rain filled) from above by vertical shafts. They are built of cut stone masonry and roofed with inclined slabs resting against each other at the centre line. They are water proofed on the interior with a (3") thick layer of "concrete (gypsum) plaster"

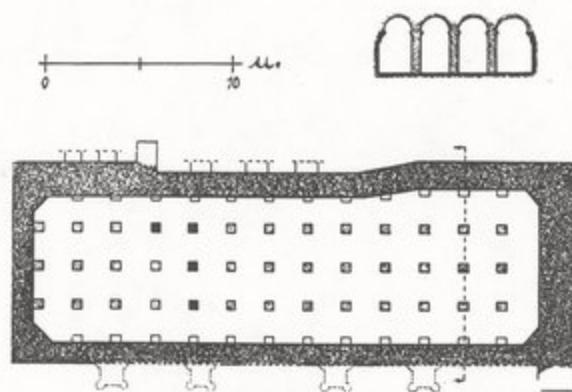
(after SCE IV3, p. 17, fig. 15).

64. Salamis "The Loutron" Plan and Section (Roman 1st-2nd century AD).

Reservoir (*castellum*) to store water brought by (older) aqueduct (v JHS XI 1891, pp. 81, ff.). Construction out of heavy ashlar masonry, cement plastered on interior with vaulted roof carried on 39 pillars (after SCE IV3, fig. 14).

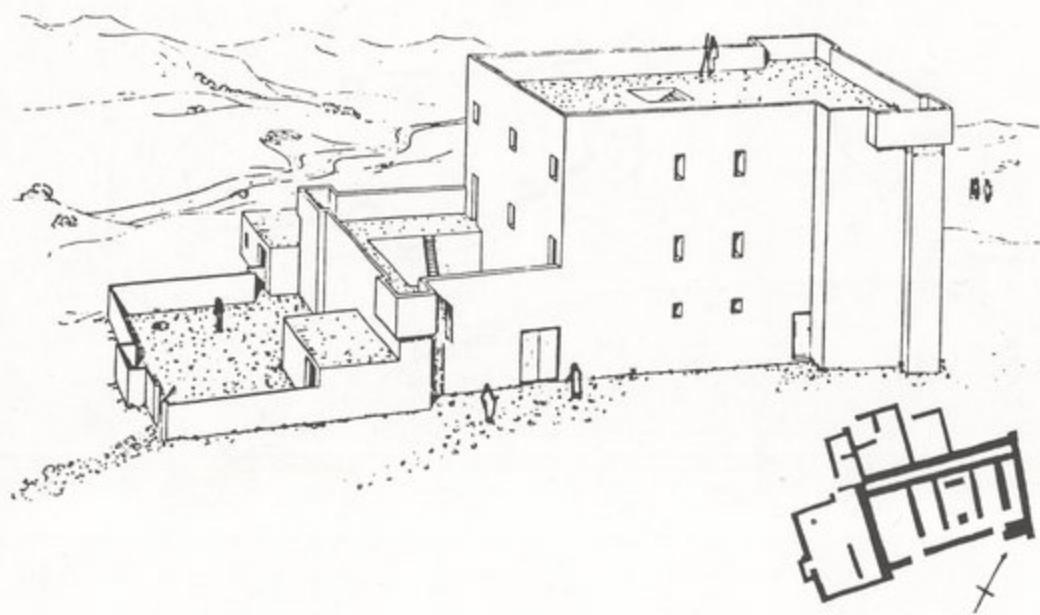


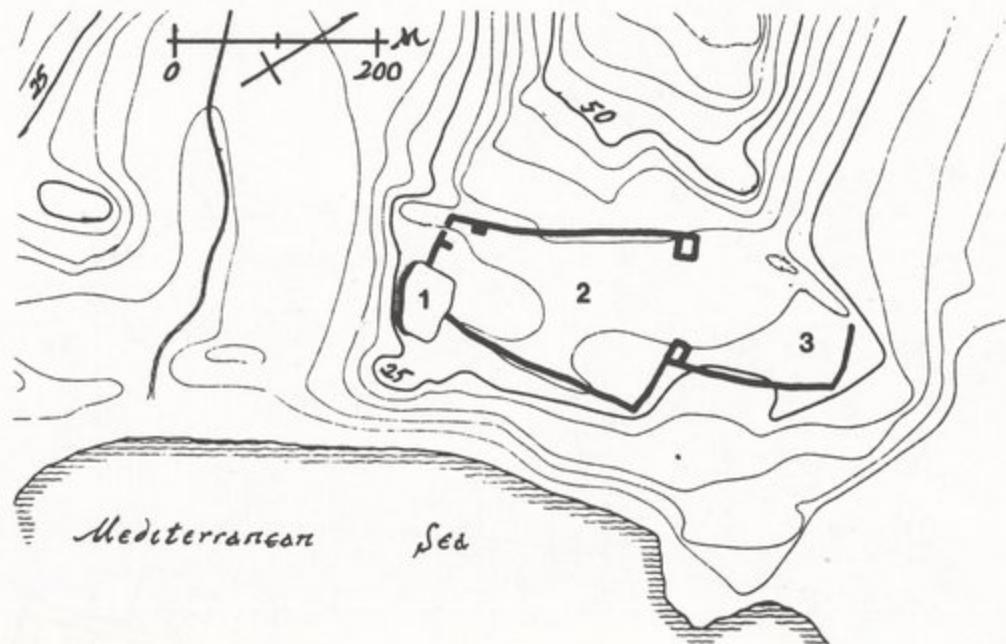
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64

65. Nikolidhes *Glyka Vrysi* Fortress (MC III–LC I).
Reconstructed general view with block plan
(after SCE IVIc p. 31, fig. 17).

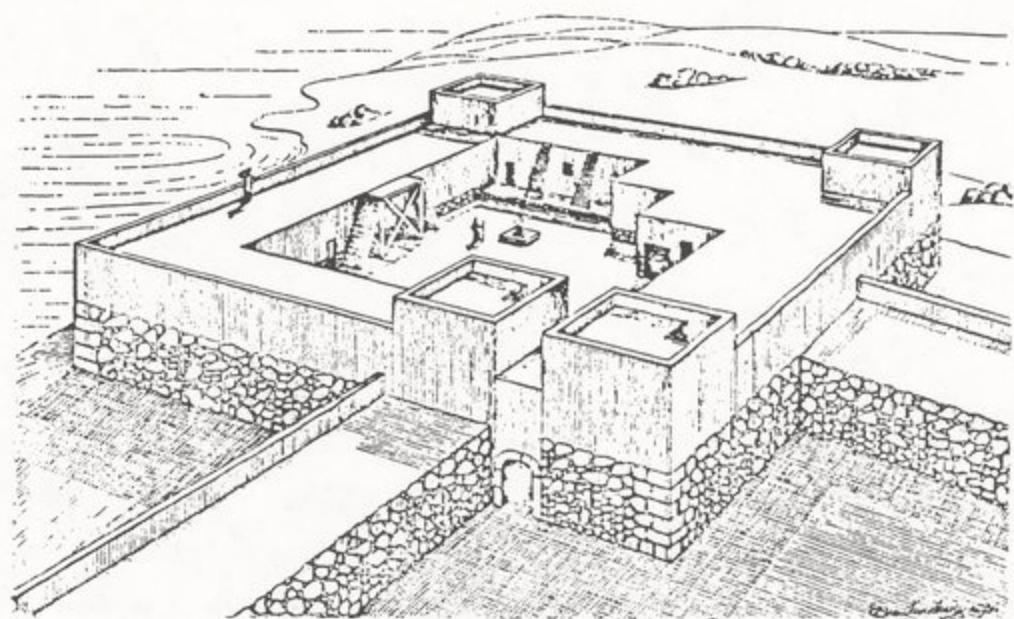




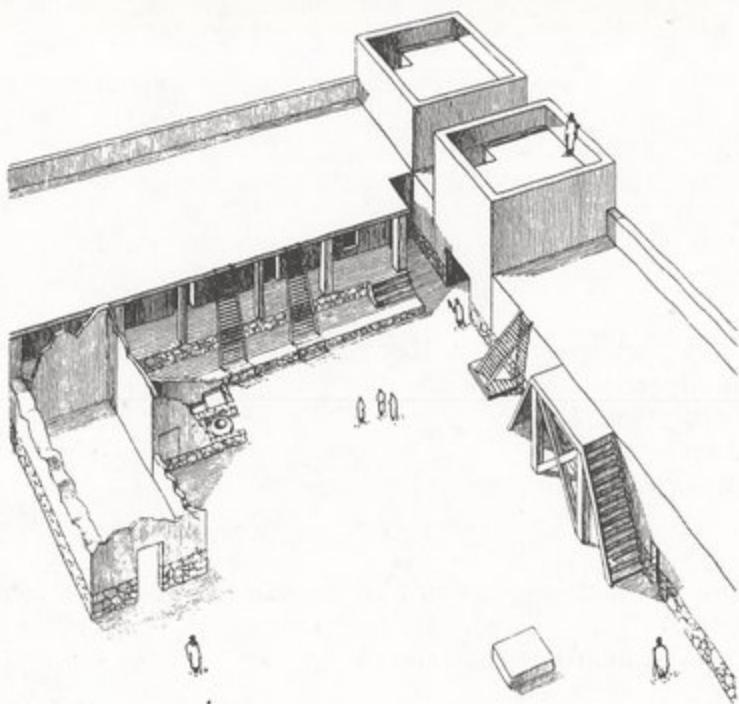
66. Nitovikla Fortress (MC III–LC I–II, ca 16th–15th century BC).
 Site Plan showing (1) Partly collapsed keep; (2) (Refuge) Ward; (3) Enclosed Cemetery
 (after SCE I).

67. Nitovikla Fortress The Keep (ca 16th–15th century BC).
 Reconstructed General View showing location by sea
 (after SCE IV 1C, p. 34, fig. 19).

68. Nitovikla Fortress. The Keep Interior (ca 16th–15th century AD).
 Reconstructed view showing courtyard and gate and ramparts (period IIIA)
 (after SCE I, fig. 157).



67



68

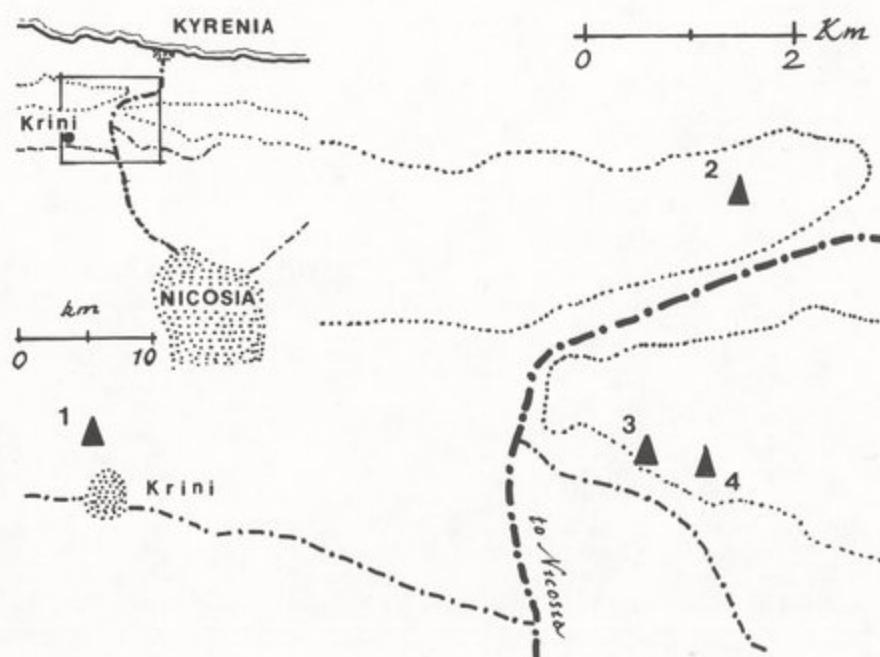
69. Kyrenia Pass Fortresses Area & Key Plans (MC III-LC I).

1. Krini *Merra*.
2. Bella Pais *Kapa Kaya*.
3. Dhikomo *Onesio*.
4. Dhikomo *Pamboules*

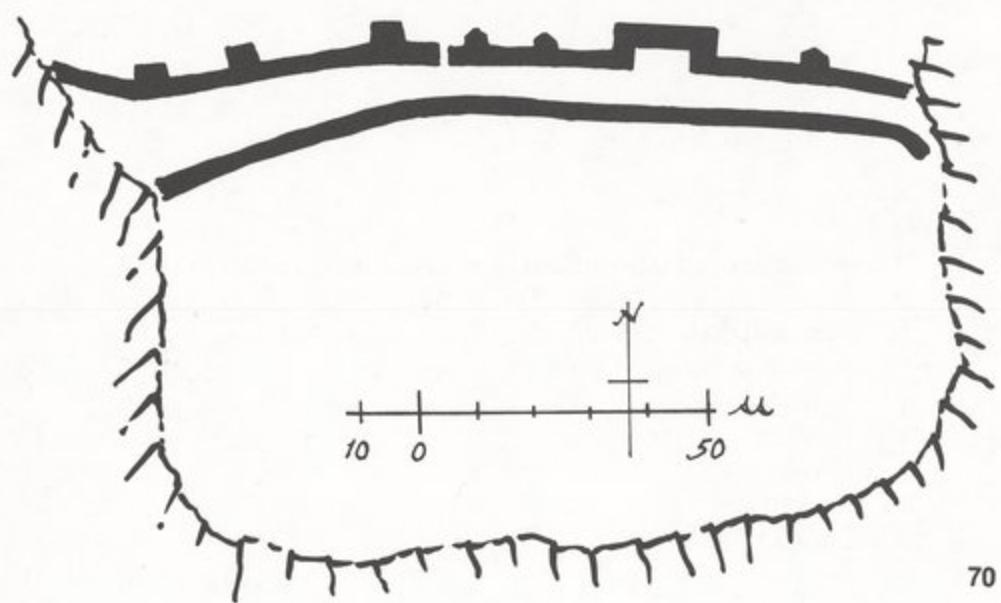
(after Fortin, fig. V3).

70. Krini *Merra* Fortified eminence in Kyrenia Range to West of Kyrenia Pass (MC III-LC I).

Plan of heavy rubble fortification wall (after Fortin, fig. V5).



69

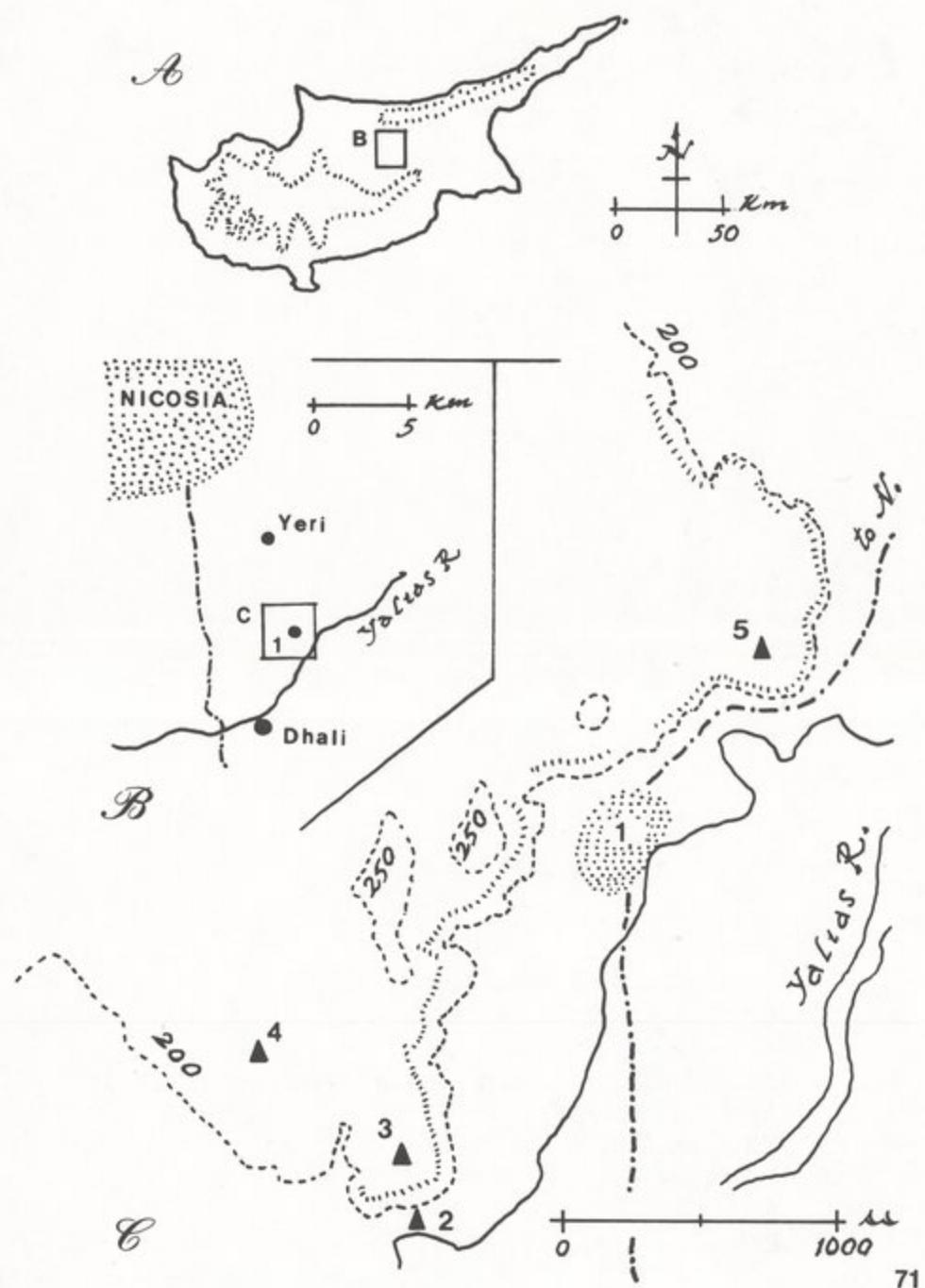


70

71. Ayios Sozomenos Plateau Fortresses Location Plan (MC III-LC).

- A. Cyprus showing Nicosia Dhali Area.
- B. Nicosia-Dhali Area showing Ayios Sozomenos Area.
- C. Ayios Sozomenos Area.
 - 1. Ayios Sozomenos Village.
 - 2. Nikolidhes *Glyka Vrysi*.
 - 3. Nikolidhes.
 - 4. Kafkallia.
 - 5. Barsak

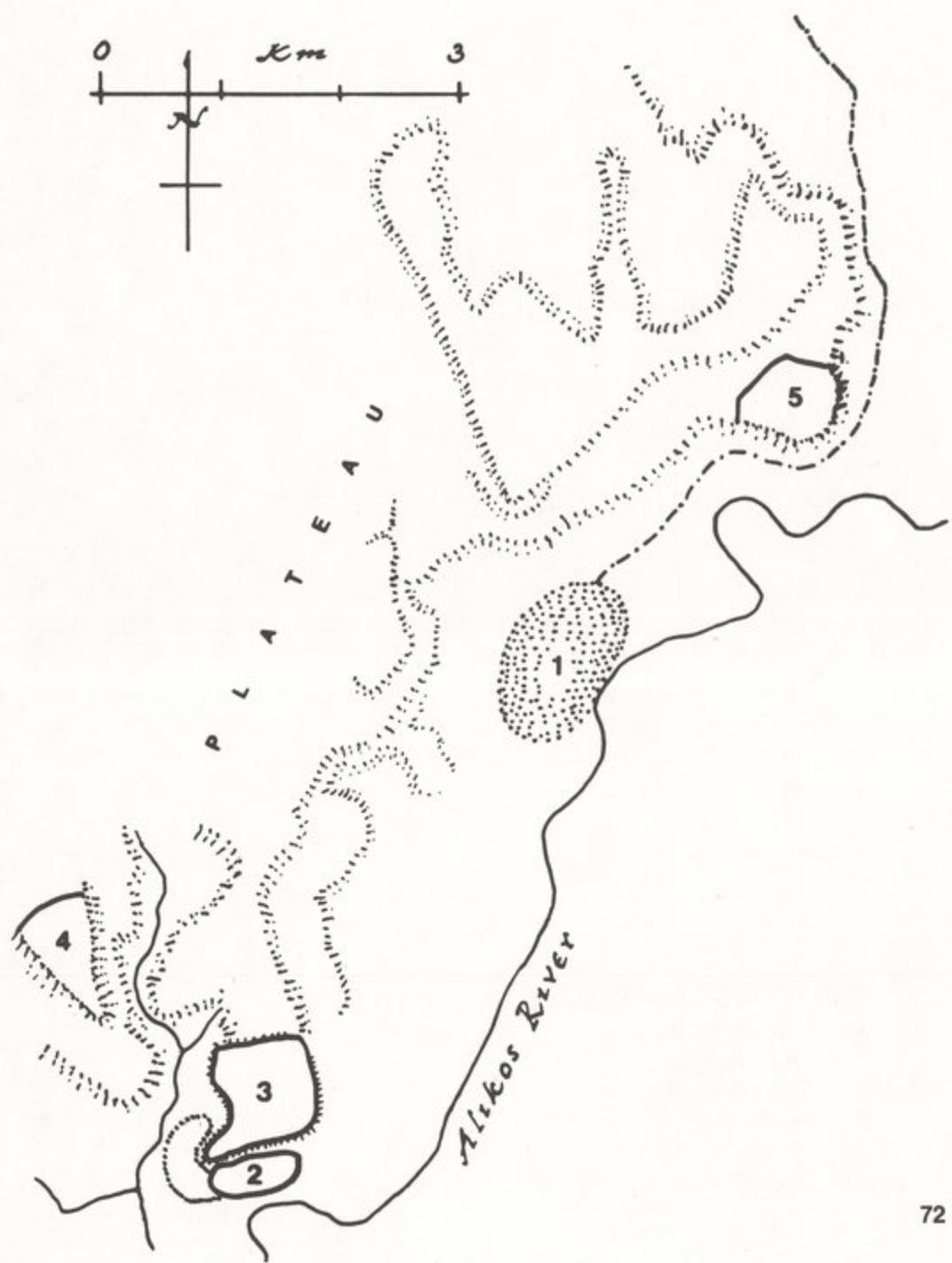
(after Fortin, fig. II 1).



72. Ayios Sozomenos Plateau Fortresses Area Plan (MC III–LC I).

1. Ayios Sozomenos Village.
2. Nikoldhes *Glyka Vrysi*.
3. Nikolidhes.
4. Kafkallia.
5. Barsak

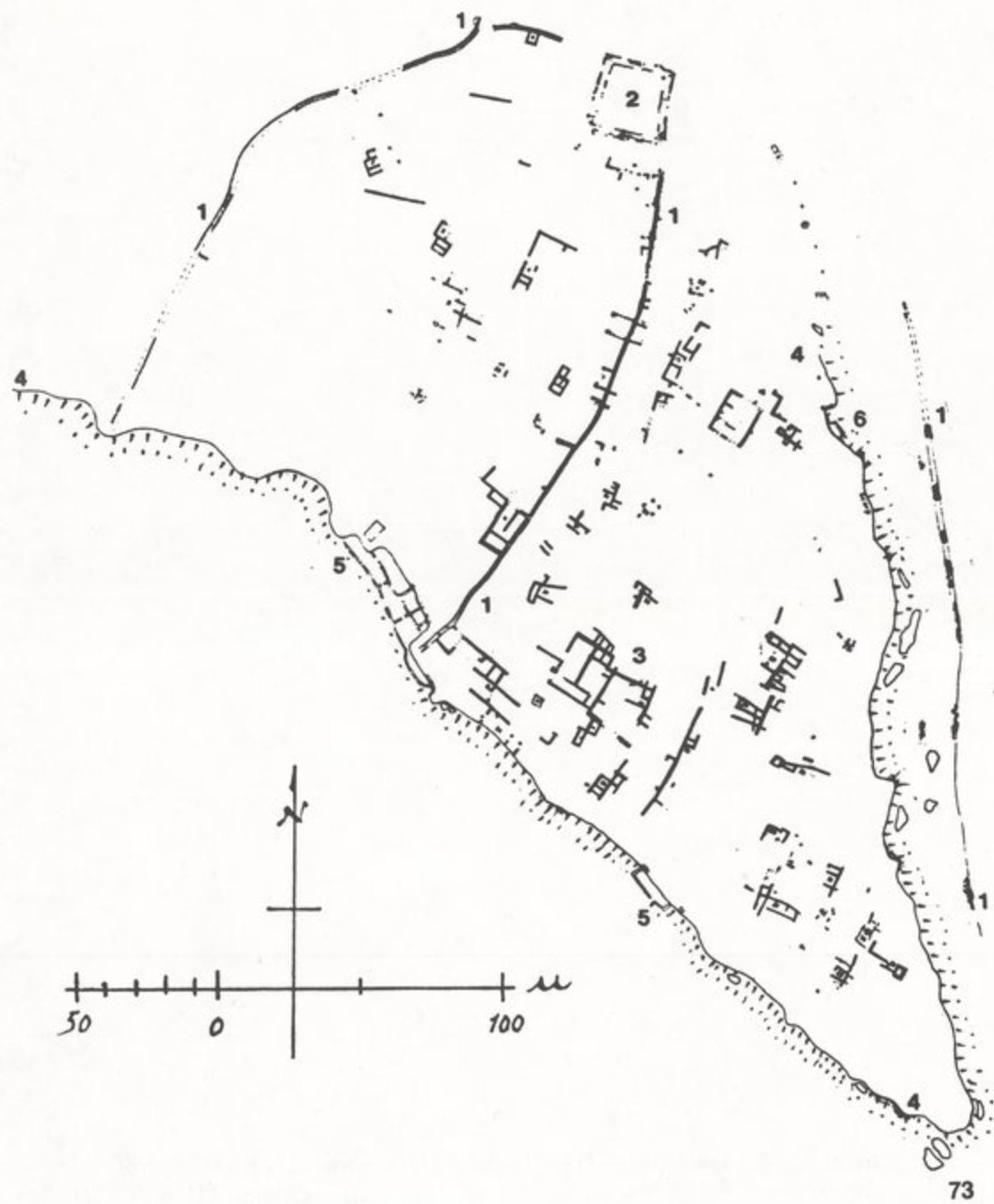
(after Fortin, fig. II 3).



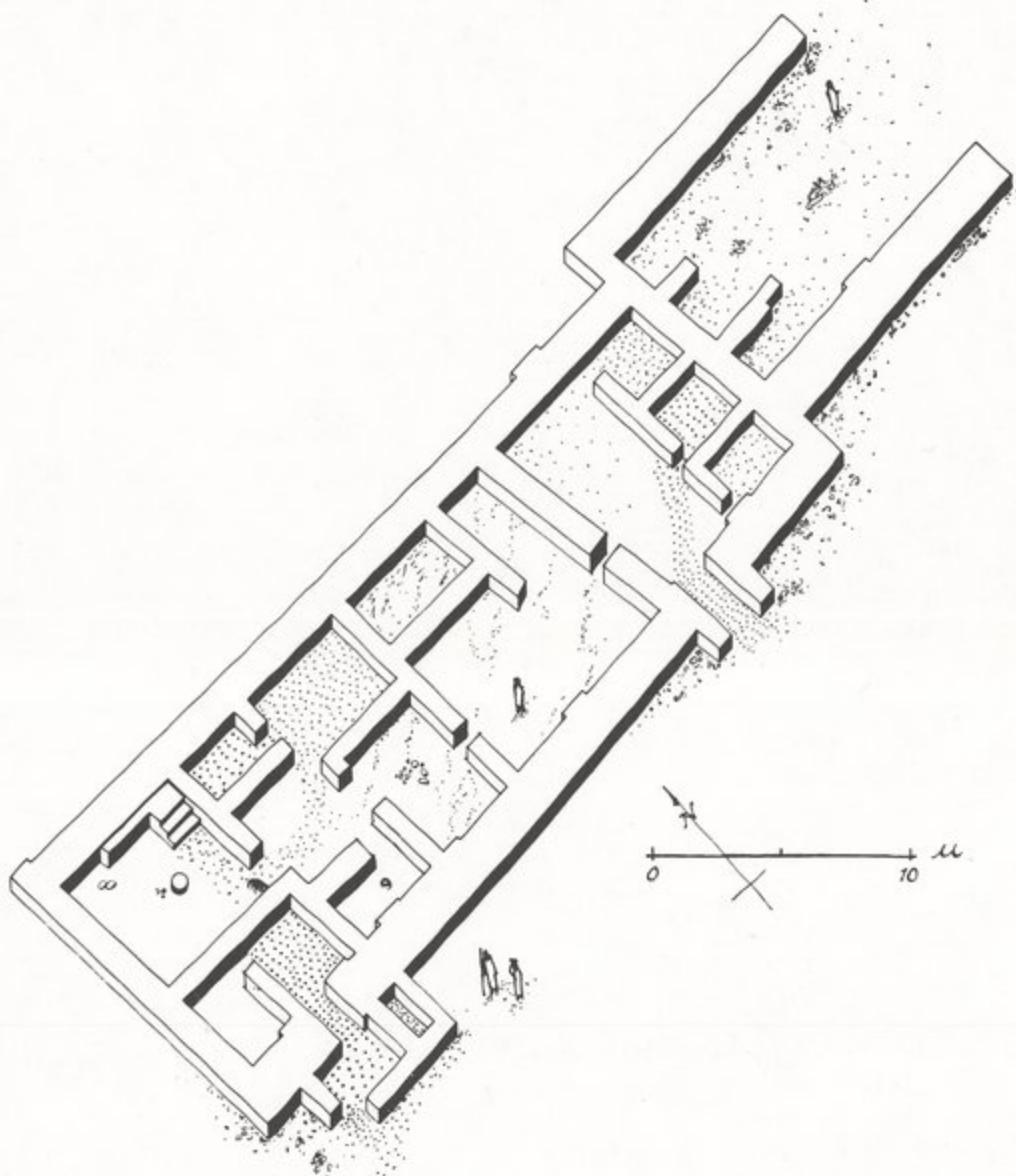
73. Dhali *Kafkallia* General Plan of Site (MC III-LC I).

1. Defense Walls.
2. Angle Bastion.
3. *Hofhaus* type houses.
4. Scarp.
5. Modern Sheepfold.
6. Quarry Area

(after Kafkallia, fig. 4).



74. Enkomi North Gate Area (III) Original Blockhouse (LC I, ca 1550 BC).
Axonometric Reconstruction (after Enkomi III B Pl 224).

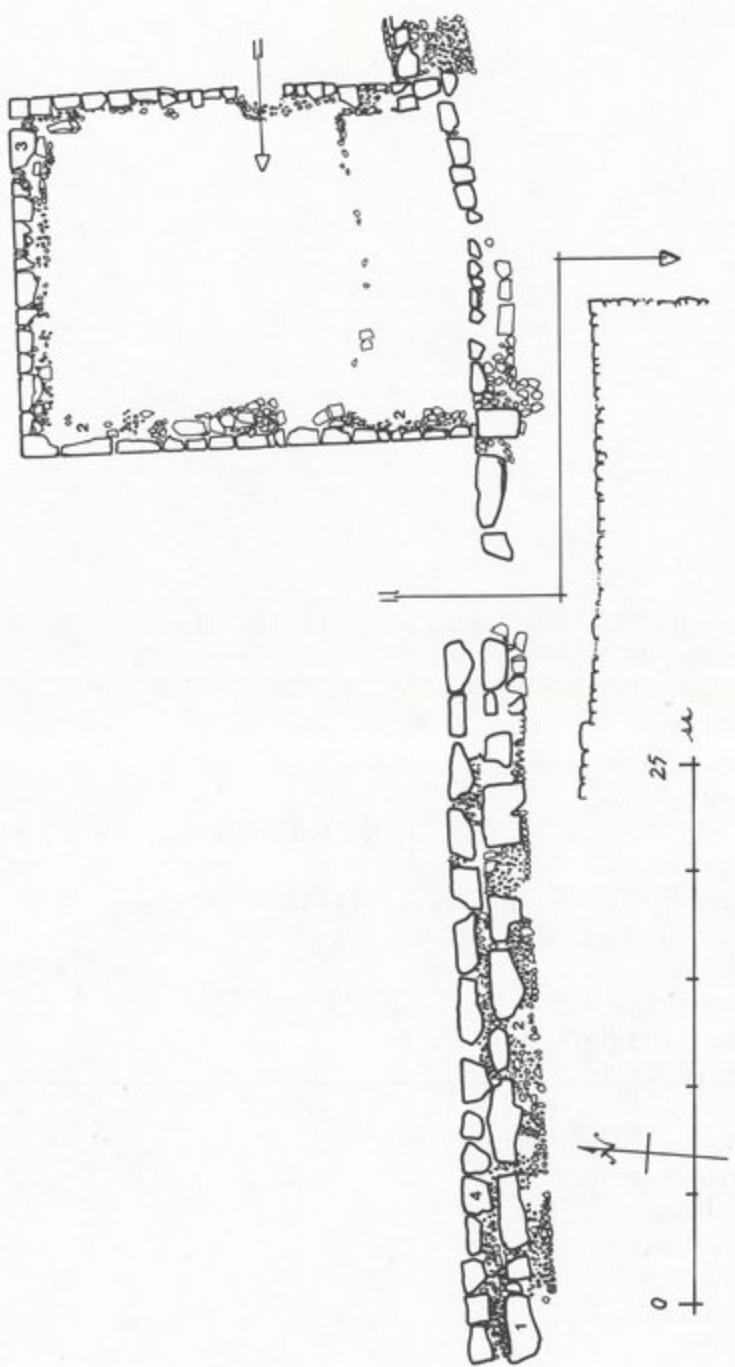


75. Enkomi North Gate Cyclopean Wall and Tower (or Sanctuary) (LC IIc-IIIa).

Plan showing:

1. Cyclopean Boulder Facing.
2. Rubble Pack and Fill.
3. Dressed Stone (Ashlar).
4. Additional Facing

(after Enkomi IIIB pl 256).



76. Kition Area II City Wall and Tower A (LC IIc-IIIa).

Plan showing:

1. Cyclopean Boulder Facing.
2. Rubble Fill.
3. Dressed Stone Facing.
4. Gypsum Slabs

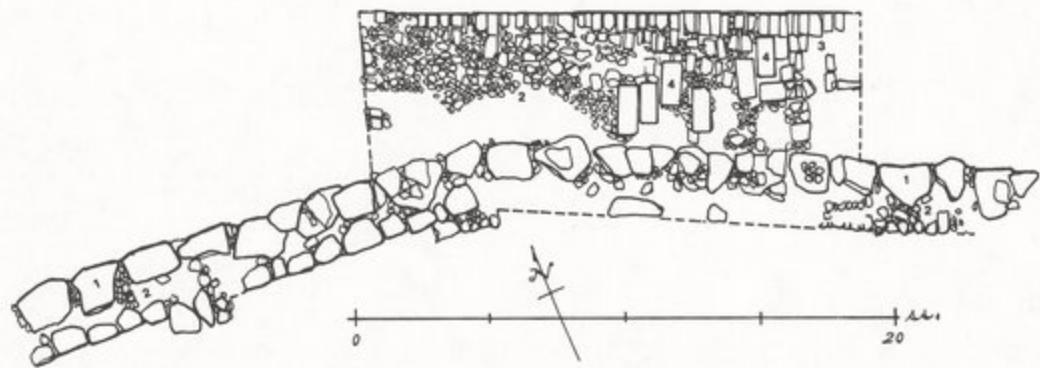
(after Kition Excavations V.1, Plan IV).

77. Kition Area II City Wall and Tower (LC IIc-IIIa).

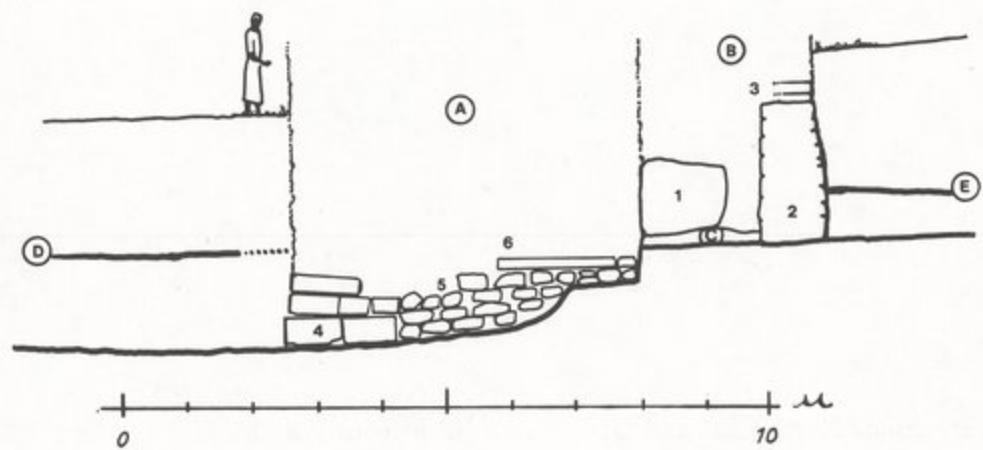
Cross Section.

- A. Tower A.
- B. Later Cyclopean City Wall.
- C. Earlier Mud Brick Wall.
- D. External Roadway.
- E. Floor.
 1. Cyclopean Facing Block.
 2. Rubble Masonry Facing.
 3. Mud Brick.
 4. Dressed Stone Facing.
 5. Rubble Fill.
 6. Gypsum Slab

(after Kition, fig. 10).



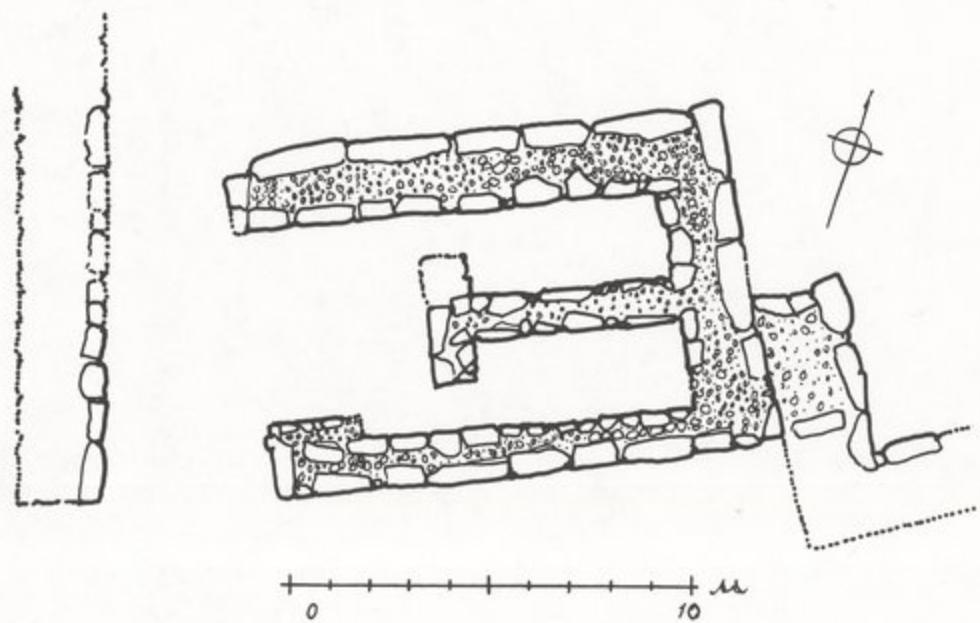
76



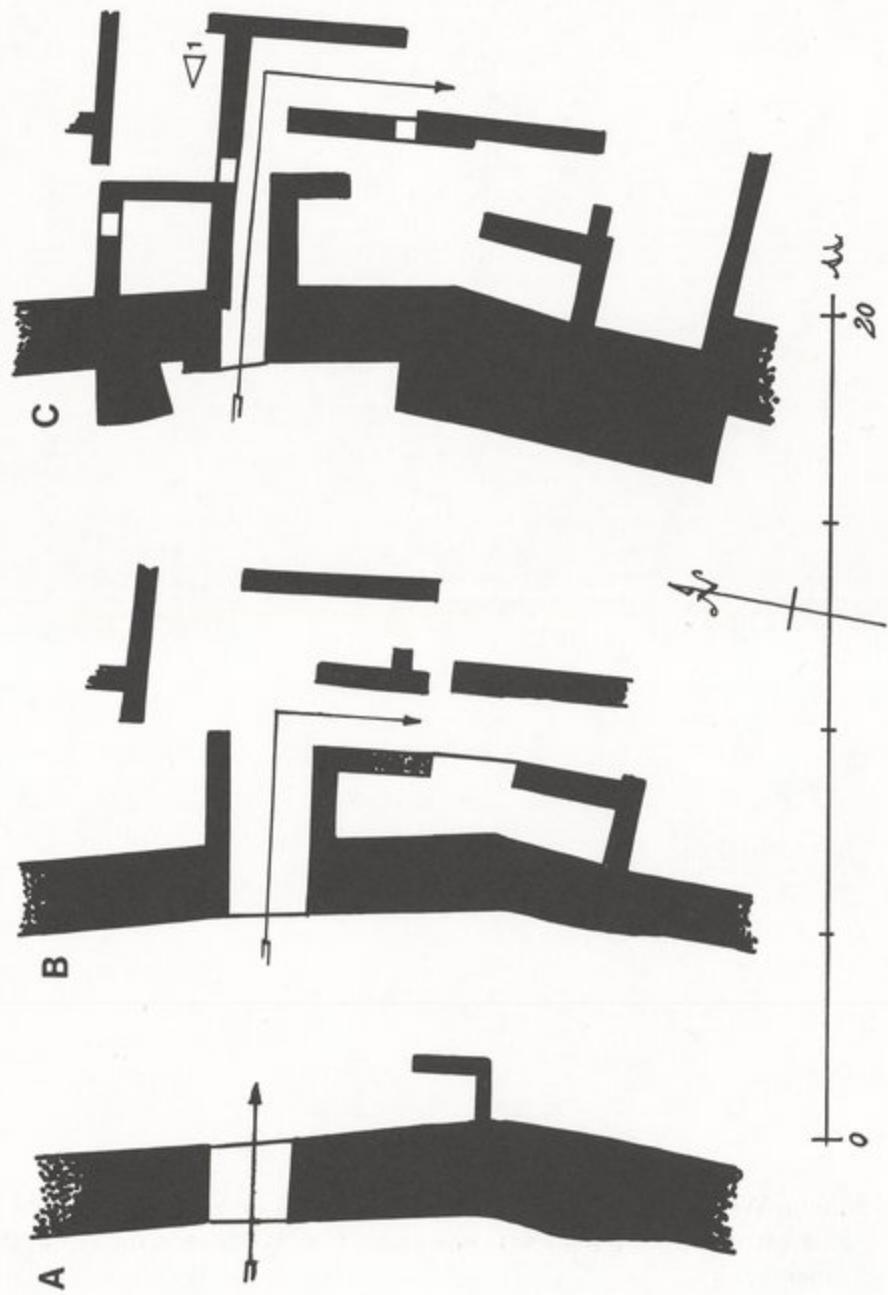
77

78. Sinda North Gate and Gate House (13th century BC).

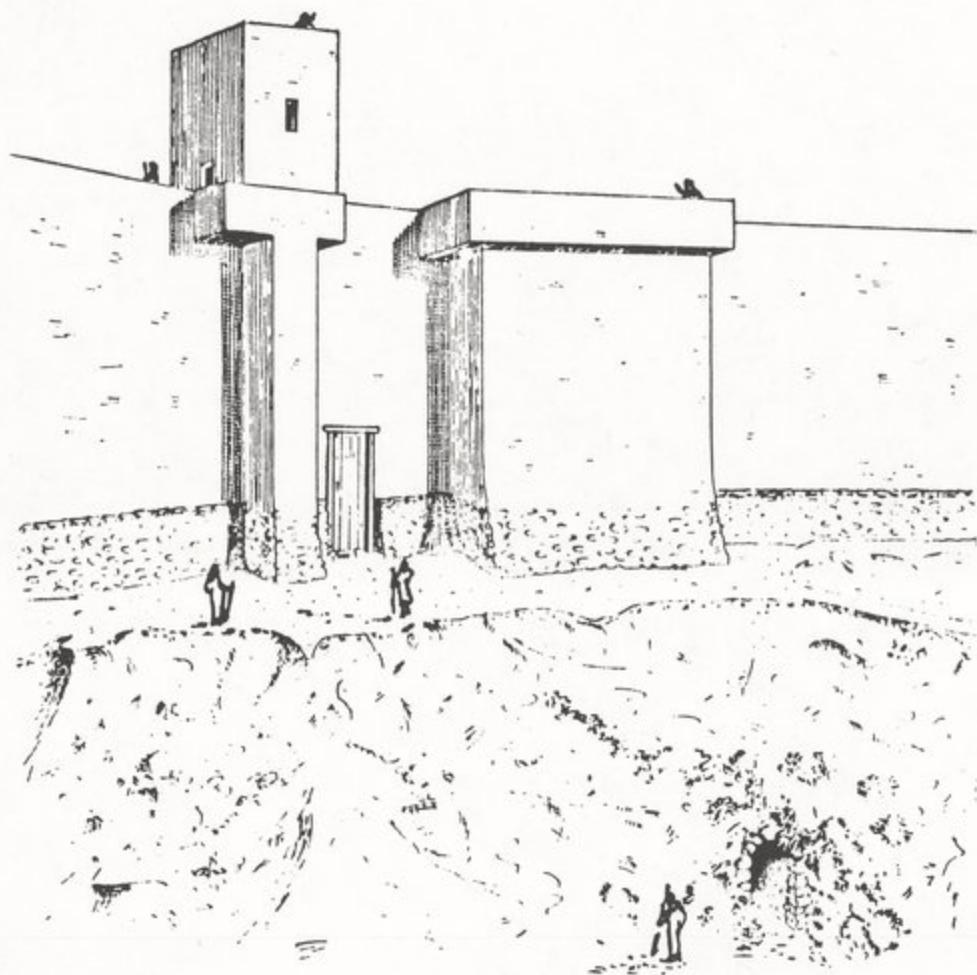
Plan showing gate set in a re-entrant angle so that any approach can be enfiladed from either West or South (after OA VI, 1965, p. 104, fig. 4).



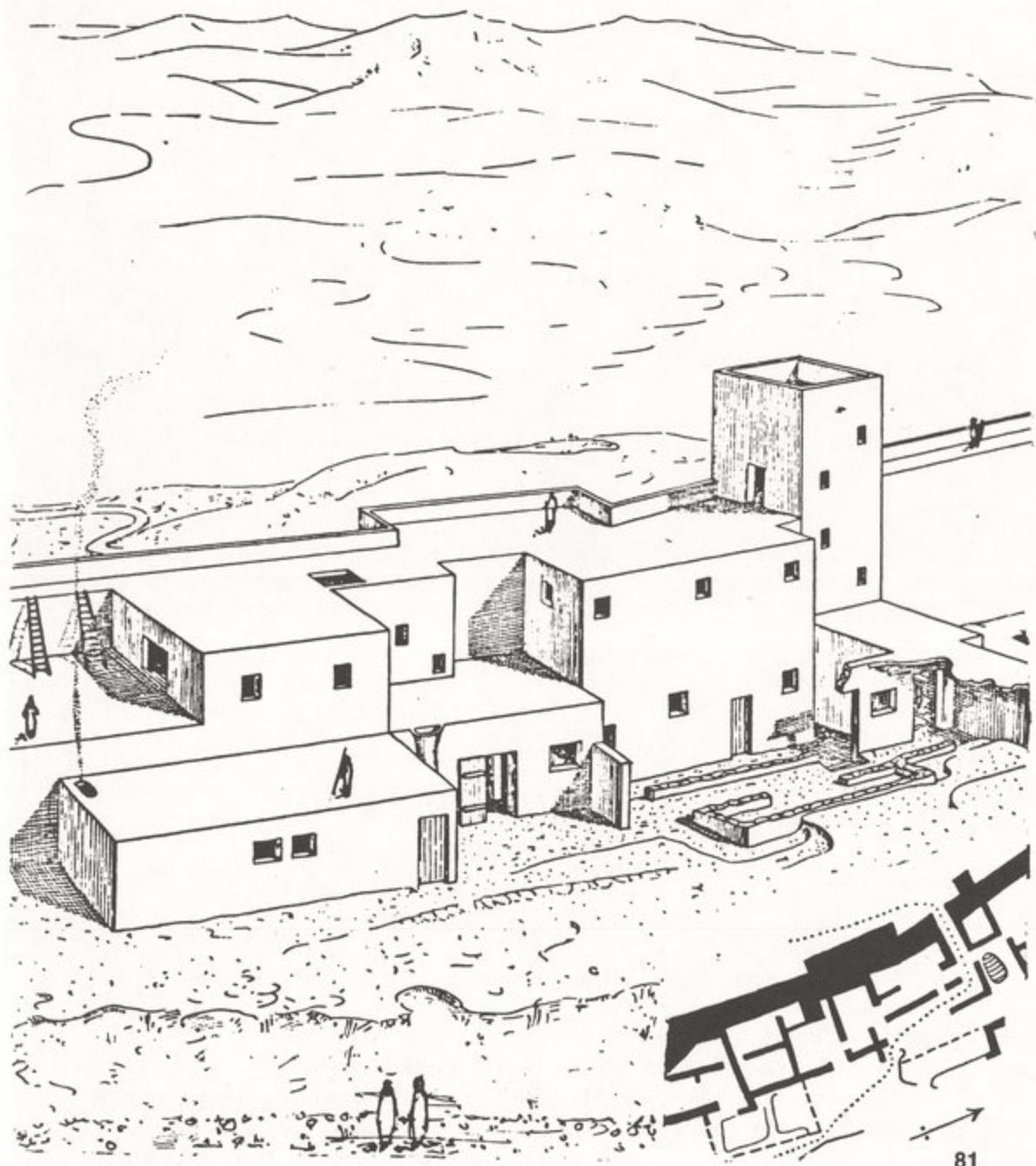
79. Idalion Western (Ambelleri) Acropolis North Gate (LC III).
Block Plans.
A. SCE Period 1; B. SCE Period 2; C. SCE Period 3 showing development
from simple aperture gate to sophisticated bent entry passage gate with
flanking gate towers and subterranean tunnel sally port (entrance = 1)
(after SCE II Plans XVI, XVII, XVIII).



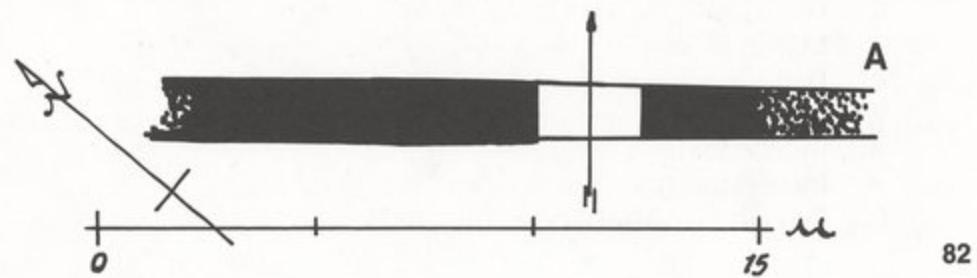
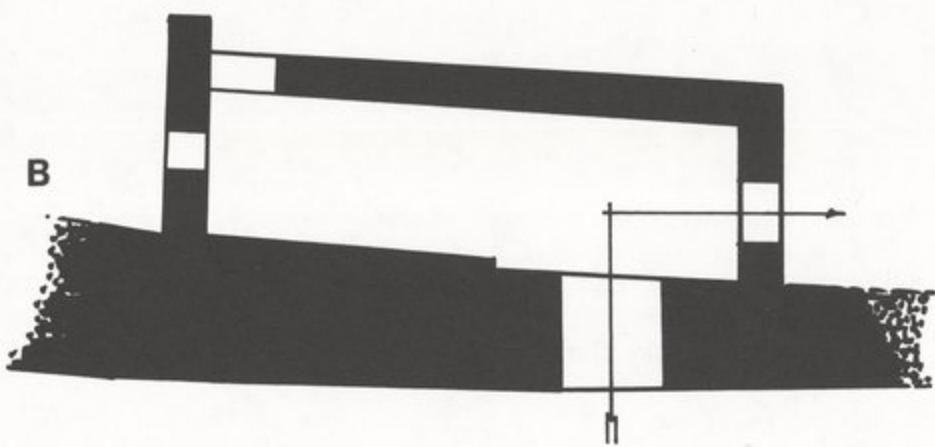
80. Idalion Western (Ambelleri) Acropolis North Gate SCE Period 3 (LC III).
Reconstructed Sketch View from outside City Walls showing issue of secret
tunnel (after Problems, p. 9, fig. 2).



81. Idalion Western (Ambelleri) Acropolis North Gate Area (LC III).
Reconstructed Sketch View from inside town with block plan showing
tunnel entrance (hatched) (after SCE IVIC, p. 36, fig. 20).



82. Idalion Western (Ambelleri) Acropolis South Gate (Early Geometric to end of Archaic).
Block Plans.
A. SCE Period 4; B. SCE Period 5; C. SCE Period 6.
Showing development of gate form from simple aperture gate way to bent entrance and eventual chamber gate with narrowing of entrance way
(after SCE II Plans XIX, XX, XXI).

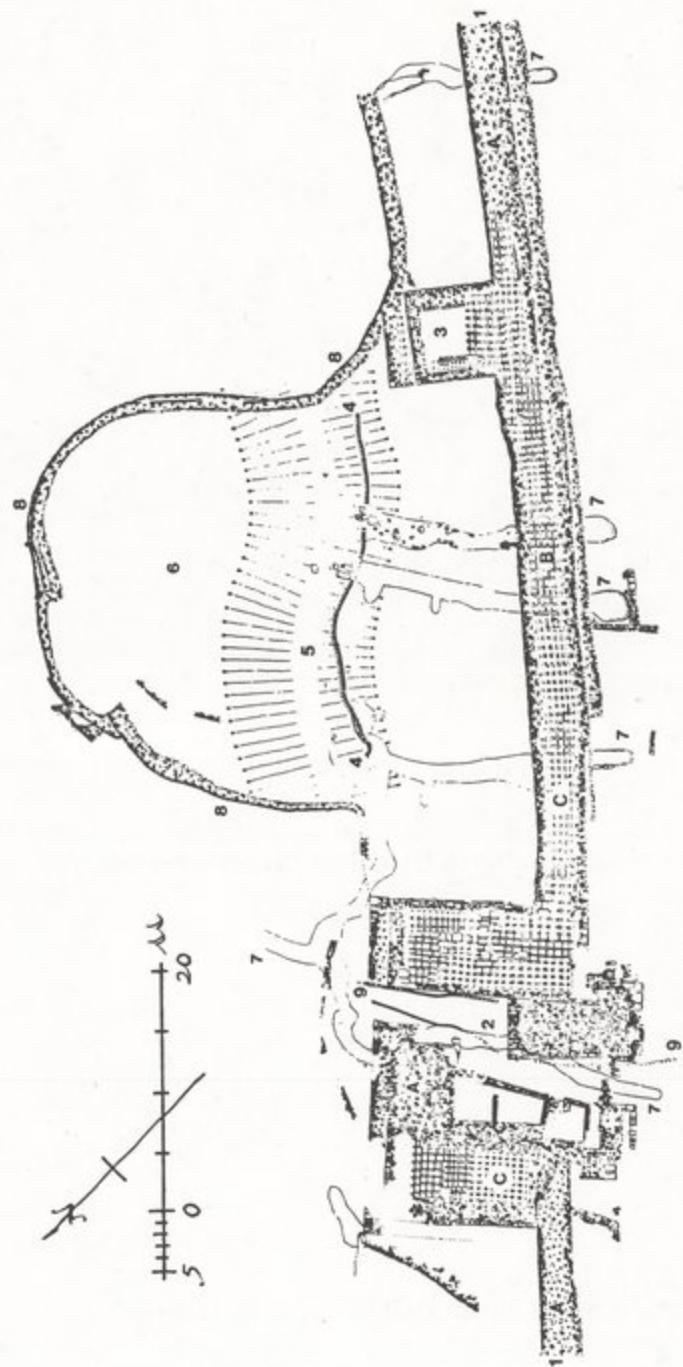


83. Old Paphos (Kouklia) City Wall, North East Gate and Siege Mound (Archaic to Roman).

General Plan of Excavations.

1. City Wall.
2. North East Gate.
3. Face Tower.
4. Original Scarp.
5. Later Fosse.
6. Persian Siege Mound.
7. Defenders Saps.
8. Hellenistic Revetment.
9. Roman Water Conduits.
- A. Rubble Masonry.
- B. Intact Mud Brick.
- C. Fragmentary Mud Brick

(after Alt Paphos, fig. 11).



84. Old Paphos (Kouklia) North East Gate (Archaic Period).
Block Plans.

Above:

Early Archaic.

Below:

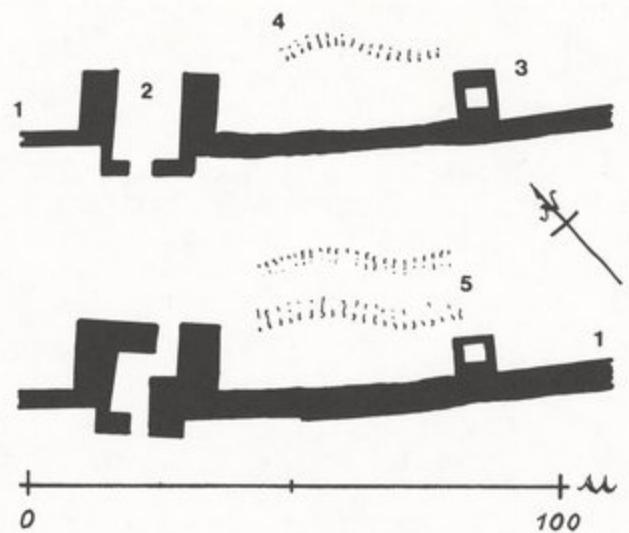
Late Archaic.

1. City Wall.
2. North East Gate.
3. Face Tower.
4. Original Scarp.
5. Later Fosse

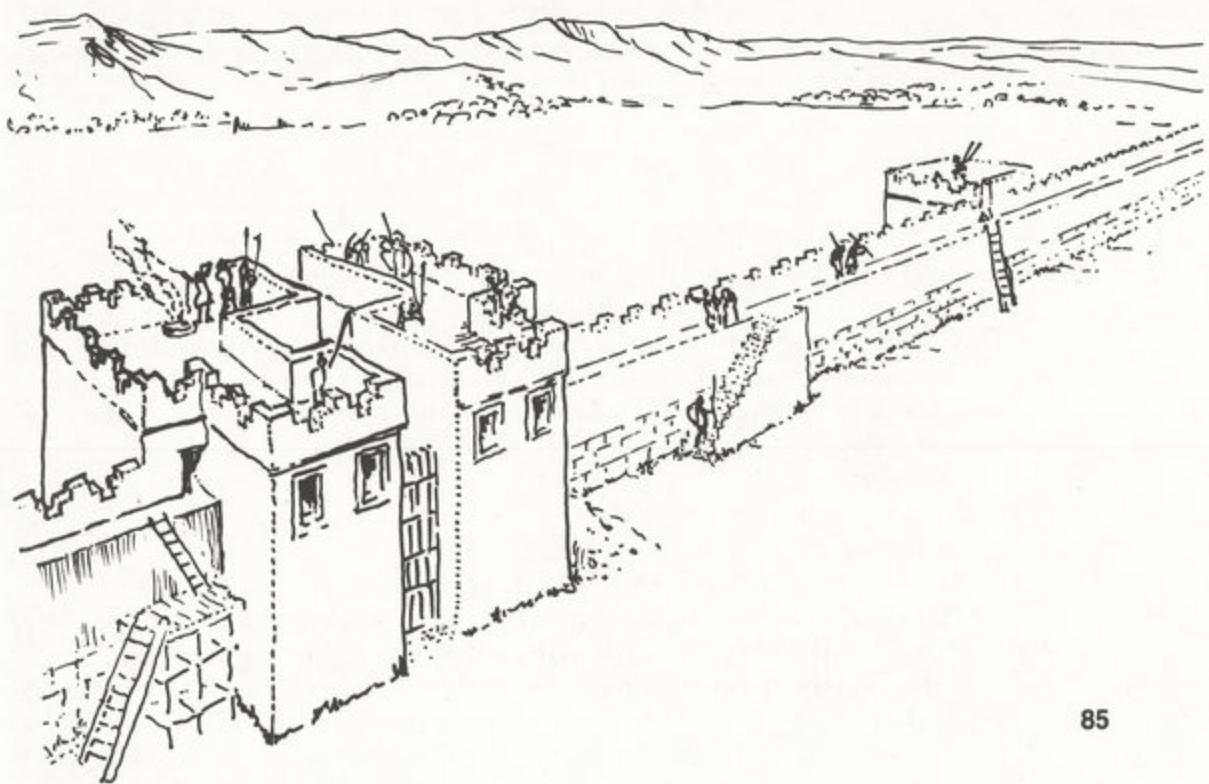
(after Paphos, figs. 149, 180).

85. Old Paphos (Kouklia) North East Gate (ca 500 BC).
Sketch Reconstruction

(after Sorell ILN).



84

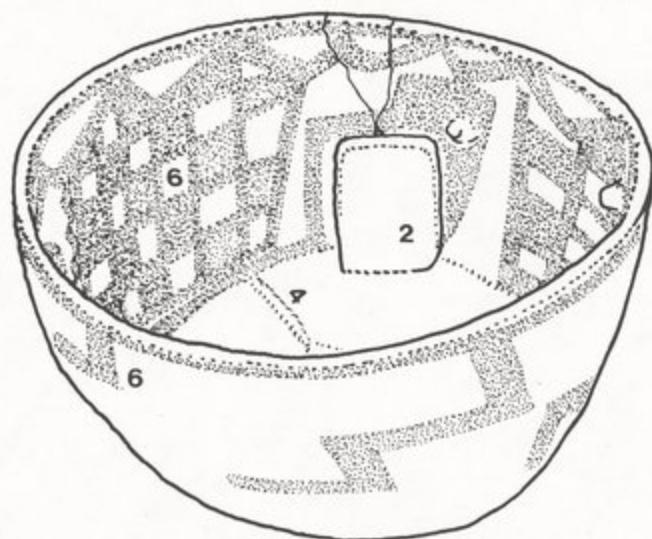


86. Kissonerga *Mosphilia* Late Chalcolithic bowl (diam 36 cms) in the form of a model shrine (mid 3rd Millennium BC).

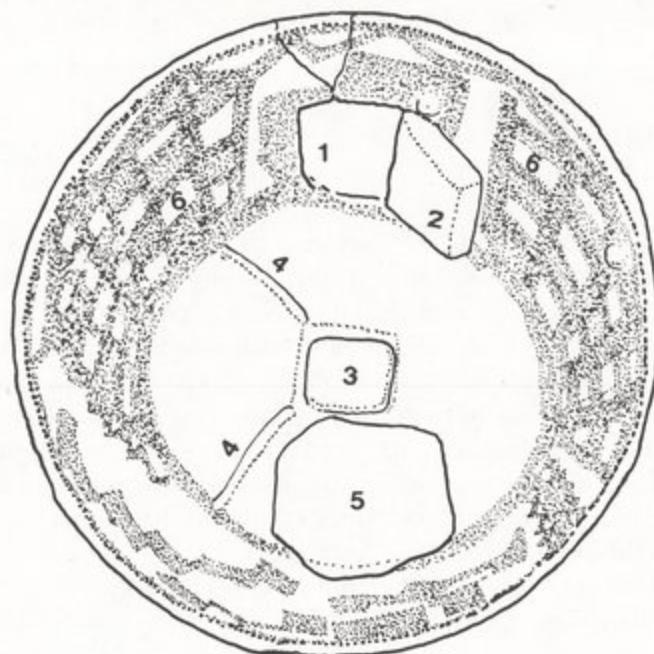
This vessel contained an assemblage of cult figurines etc attesting its religious significance. It is, of course, possible that the object itself constituted a portable shrine. In any event it stands behind the tradition of the Vounous Sanctuary model.

1. Doorway.
2. Door set on pivot.
3. Central Heath.
4. Ridges serving to divide floor area into compartments.
5. Flat stone, possibly simulating a "bema" or raised "debir" for cult object.
6. Painted wall decoration. Parts of the interior design suggest an original wattle and daub construction

(after *Antike Welt*, 1988, pp. 14-15).



0 20 C.M.S

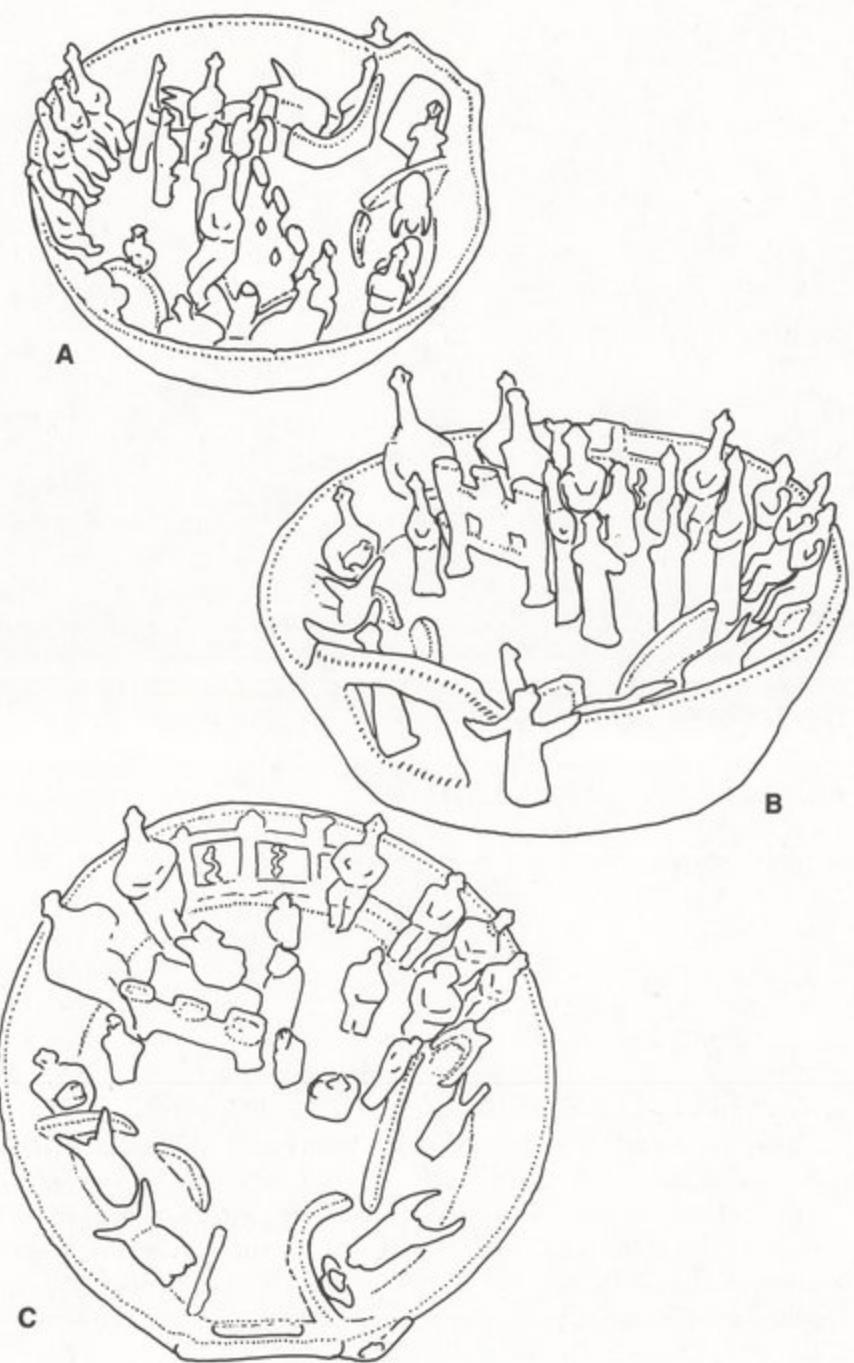


87. Vounous Tomb 22 Terra Cotta model of rural "enclosure" sanctuary.
Floor diameter = 31 cms, height of wall = 8 cms (ca 2000 BC).

The bowl form corresponds to the archaic "round house" plan of the sanctuary with (high) sacred gate and opposite this, set against the inner face of sanctuary wall, a triad *xoana* idol (cf. the Kotchati model). A presiding figure is sitting on an ornamental throne while a ministrant stands at a basin before the idol. Other participants are standing in a group or seated on a bench against the wall, while attendants look to penned beasts. Outside near the gate one excluded from entry climbs up the wall to spy on the ceremony.

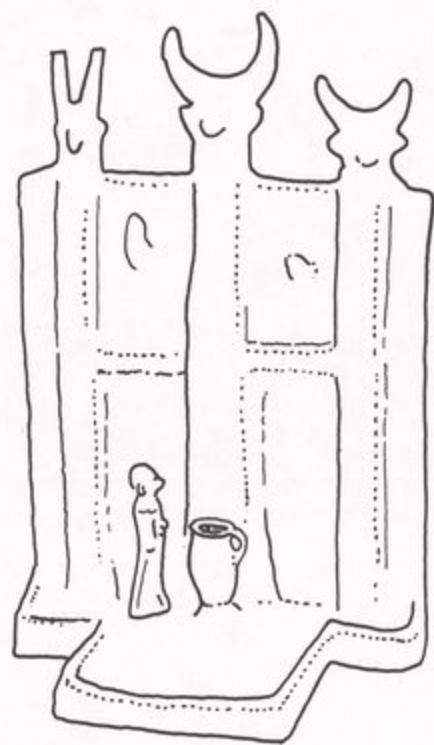
- A. Oblique View looking towards gate.
- B. Oblique View looking from gate to *xoanon* idol.
- C. Plan View

(after Dikaios Archaeologia 88, 1940, Pls VII, VIII).



88. Kotchati Terra Cotta Model (ca 2000–1900 BC).

Religious scene showing ministrant before animal headed triad idol set up against interior of sanctuary wall. A very similar idol appears so disposed in the Vounous model sanctuary. In this way the Kotchati model may be regarded as a “pars pro tota” version of the rural enclosure sanctuary. The original idol (very elevated if shown to scale) was probably formed out of substantial wooden posts framed together (i.e. it was a *xoanon*). Now see Journal of Prehistoric Religion II, pp. 5–11.

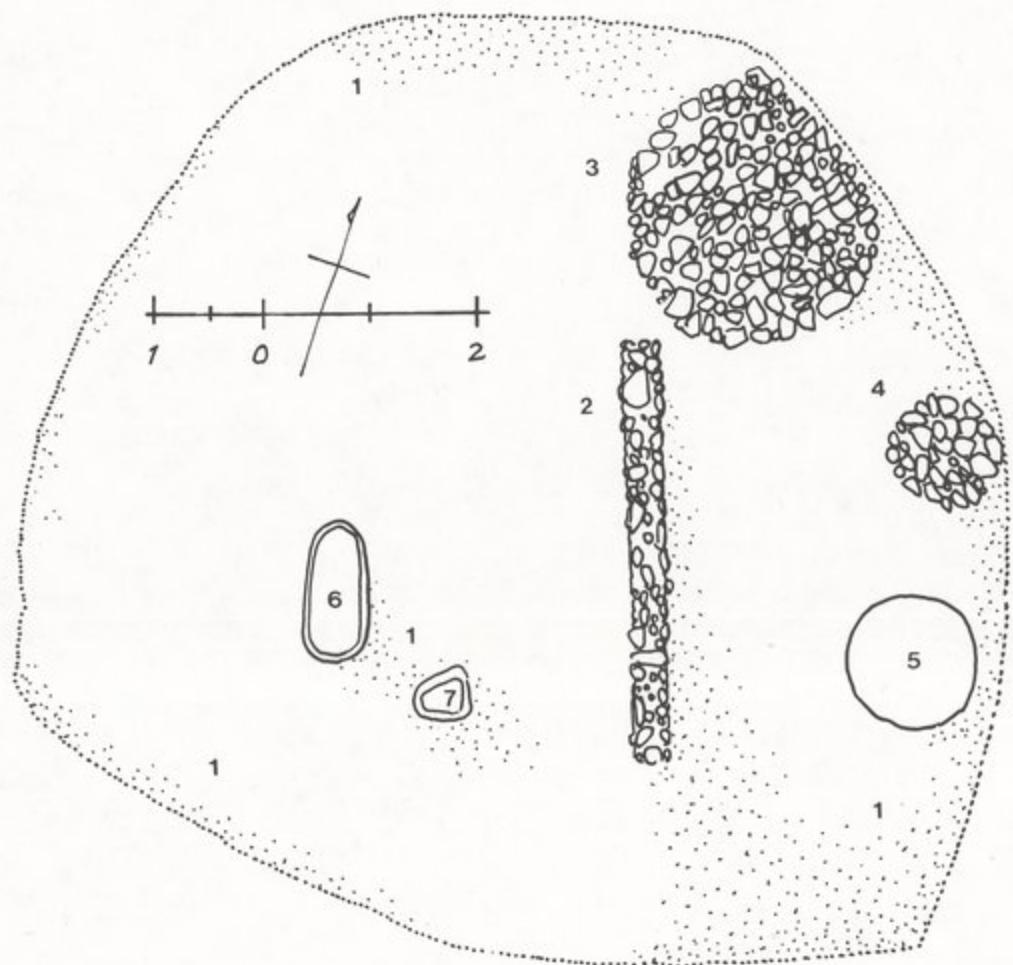


89. Ayios Jakovos *Dhima* Bronze Age Rural Sanctuary (LC II ca 14th century BC).

Schematic Plan:

1. Floor (originally fenced around).
2. Rubble Partition Wall.
3. Rubble podium standing ca 50 cms high.
4. Rubble podium standing ca 50 cms high.
5. Pit or bothros covered by floor.
6. Terra-cotta larnax or bath shaped basin.
7. Rock cut pit

(after SCE I Plan XIII).

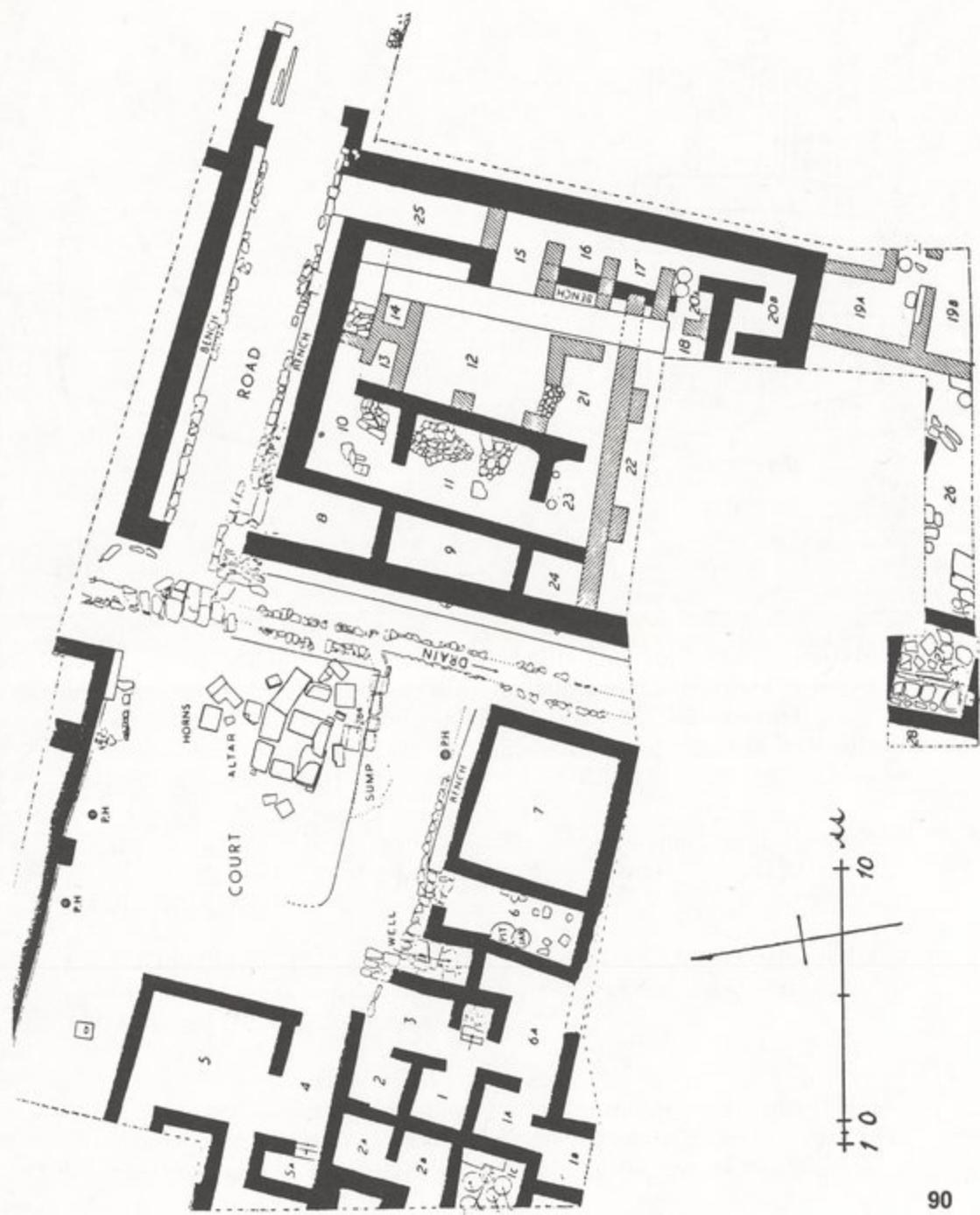


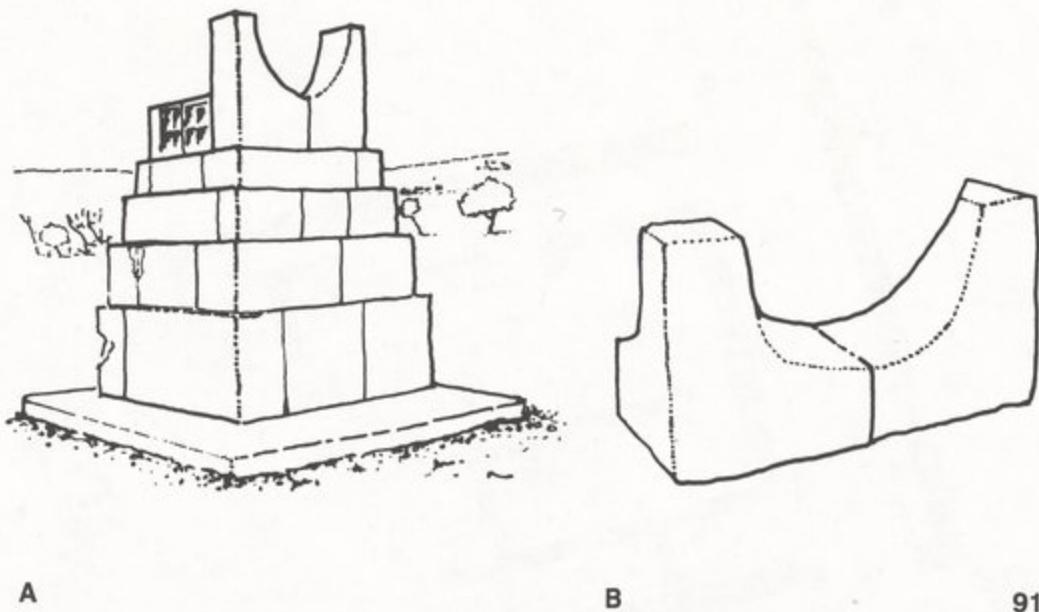
90. Myrtou *Pigadhes* Sanctuary (LC III, ca 13th century BC).

Block Plan. Period V–VI (the later Period VI walls shown hatched).

The court with its monumental altar and the surrounding complex of rooms 1–7 are somewhat reminiscent of the contemporary Mekal Temple at Beth Shan in Palestine. The more monumentally appearing complex to the East of the Court does not yield any consistent plan. The later, Period VI, walls are notably inconsistent. It is possible that some temple building existed in that quarter, cf. Room 11

(after Myrtou *Pighades*, fig, 7).





A

B

91A. Myrtou *Pighades* Sanctuary (LC III, ca 13th century BC).

View of restored stepped altar crowned by horns of consecration. Total height (as restored) = 3.45 m. NB. This restoration is anything but secure. However the heavy foundations suggest a substantial structure

(cf. RDAC, 1985, pp. 138-142).

B. Kition Kathari Sanctuary (LC III ca 1200 BC).

View of Horns of Consecration out of two limestone blocks.

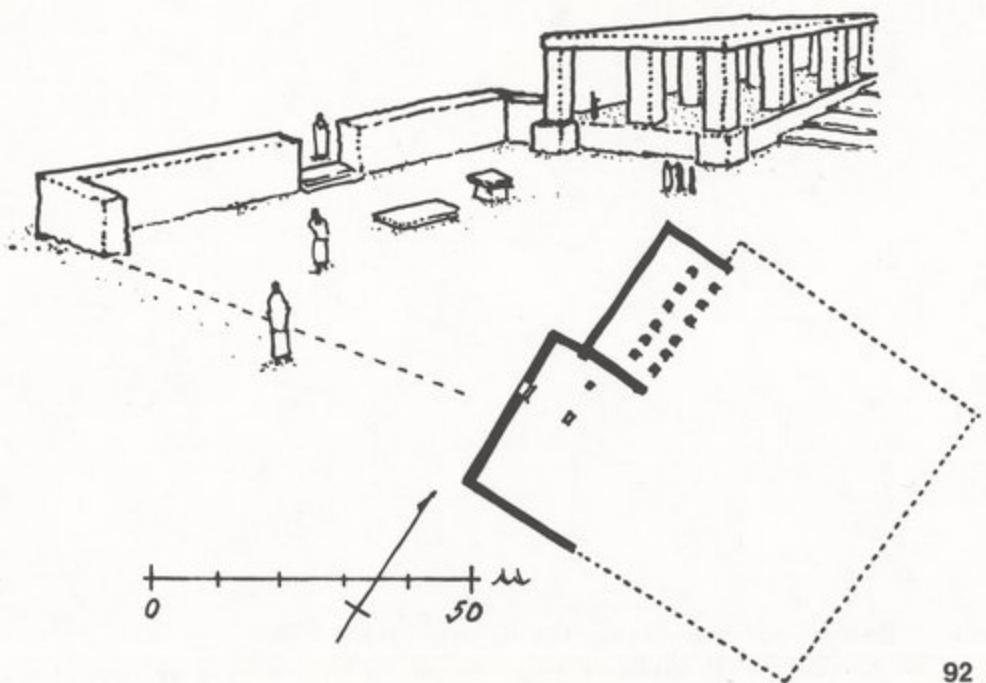
(cf. Kition, pl 51).

92. Old Paphos (Kouklia) Sanctuary of Aphrodite (LC III ca 1200 BC).

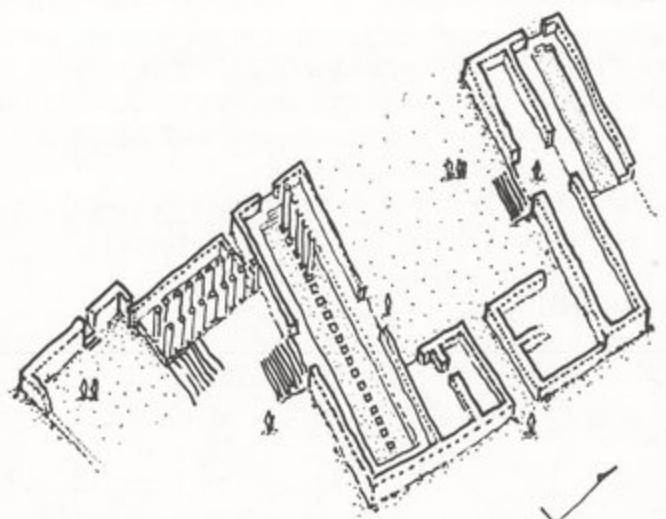
Surviving Remains Block Plan and Reconstructed axonometric View
(after Paphos, p. 97, figs. 81 & 82).

93. Old Paphos (Kouklia) Sanctuary of Aphrodite (Roman, 1st century AD).

Partly reconstructed axonometric view of greatly extended Roman Sanctuary Complex incorporating surviving remains of Bronze Age Sanctuary
(after Paphos, p. 277, fig. 250).



92



93

94. Enkomi. Sanctuary of the Column (LC IIIA).

Reconstructed Sketch Plan of presumed temple in large part of ashlar construction situated in Insula 6E (after Enkomi BRC, p. 38, fig. 8).

95. Enkomi. Sanctuary of the God on the Ingot (LC III).

Block Plan of remains elucidated according to the Old Mediterranean Temple Type which comprises a main assembly hall (here articulated with an additional fore hall) and small sacred repository for divine image. The entrance is indirect (here by way of eccentric entrance porch).

R. Sacred repository for cult statue of God of the Ingot (*).

G. Priest's Annexe.

H. Main Temple Hall.

F. Fore hall (narthex).

S. Indirect Entrance Chamber (Porch) to main hall.

E. Indirect public entrance chamber (or porch) to Temple.

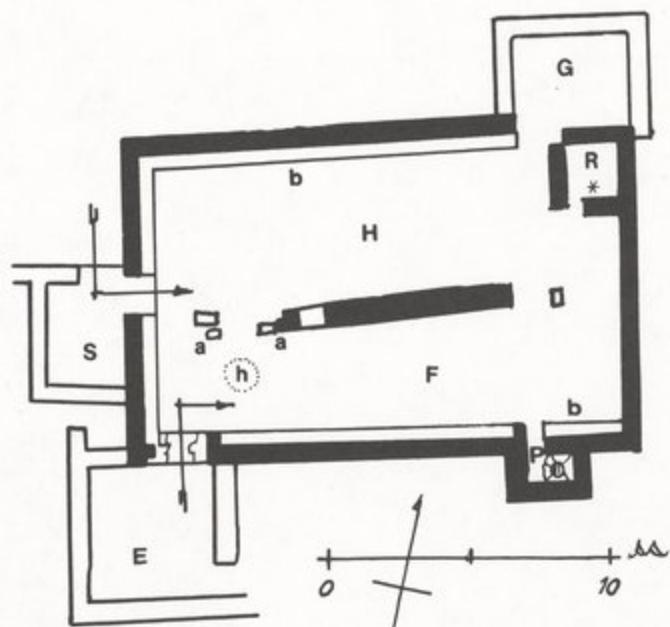
P. Well house.

a. altars.

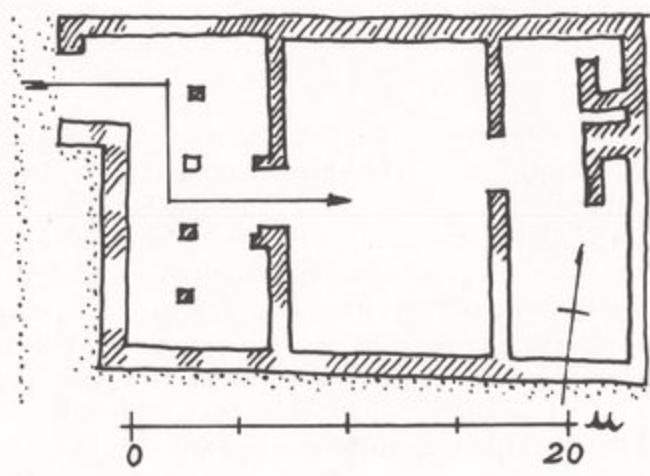
b. benches.

h. hearth.

NB. the labelling of the original French publication has been retained as far as possible (after Enkomi BRC, p. 34, fig. 5).



95



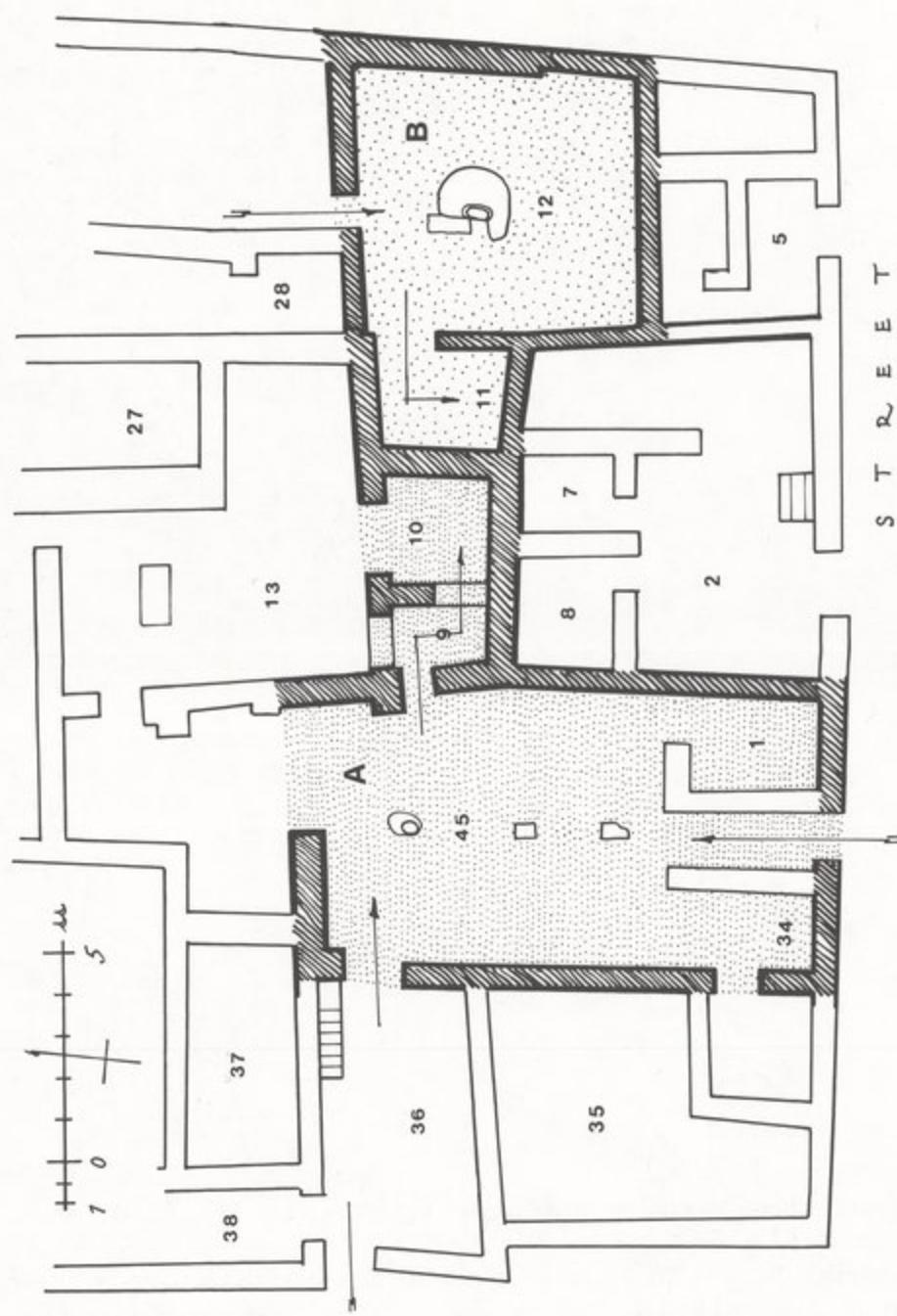
94

96. Enkomi Chapel of the Horned God (A) and possible associated Chapel of the Goddess (B) set up in the LC III A2 reconditioning of the (LC III A1) Ashlar Building (Area I).

Block Plan. Both chapels manifest the form of a main hall (for the public cult) and a small sacristy or *thalamos* for the cult objects and divine image. The entrance to the Chapel of the Horned God shown from the street to the South is problematic. NB. the resemblance of the three compartments (1-34) to the similar features in Temple 4 at Kition.

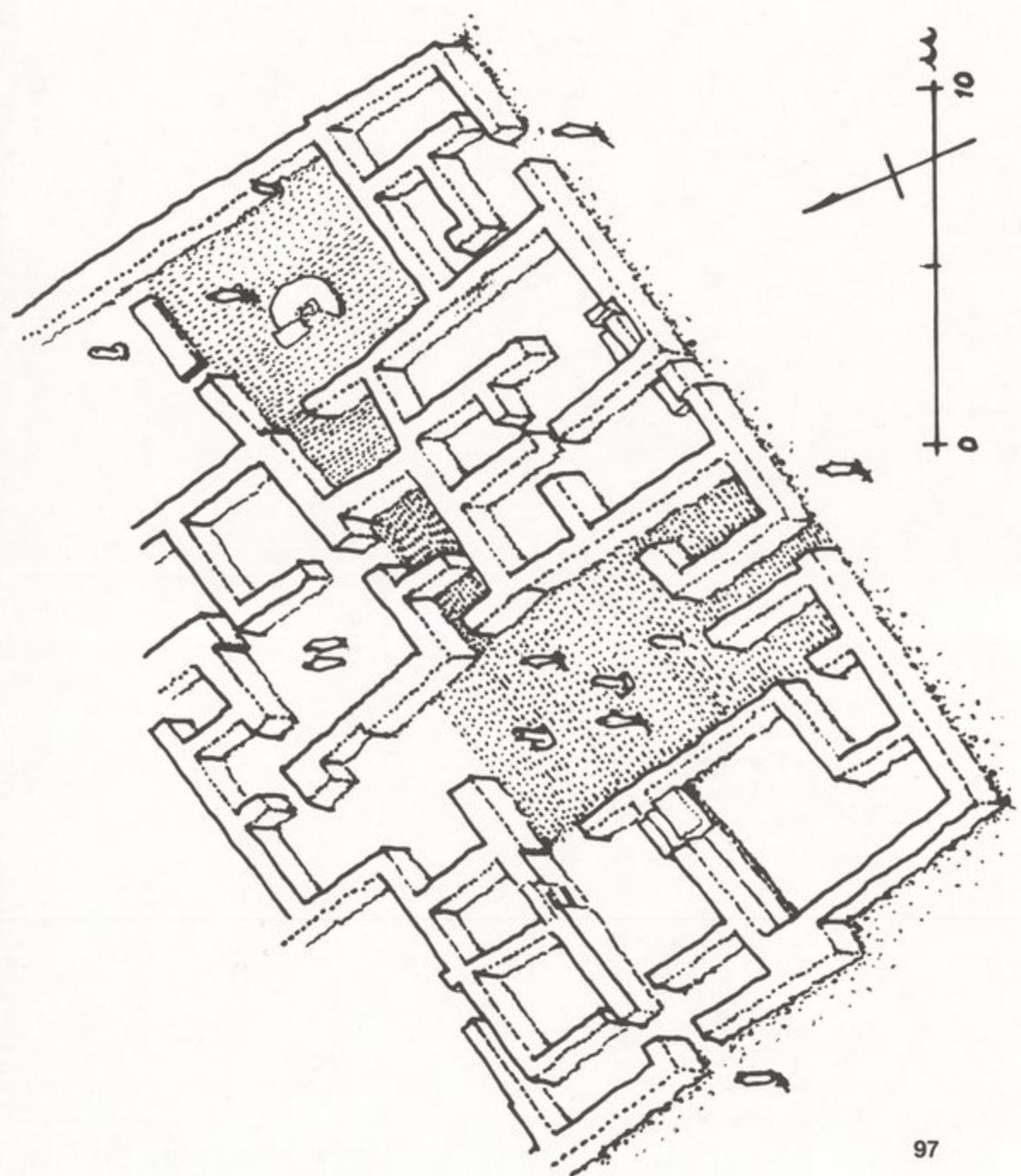
In a later (LC IIIB) survival of the cult it may be that the public hall of the Temple of the Horned God was transferred to Room 13

(after Enkomi IIIB, Plate 276).



97. Enkomi Chapel of the Horned God and possible associated Chapel of the Goddess (LC III A2).

Axonometric sketch reconstruction of south part of Ashlar Building with the chapels indicated by rendered flooring (after Enkomi IIIB, Plate 277).

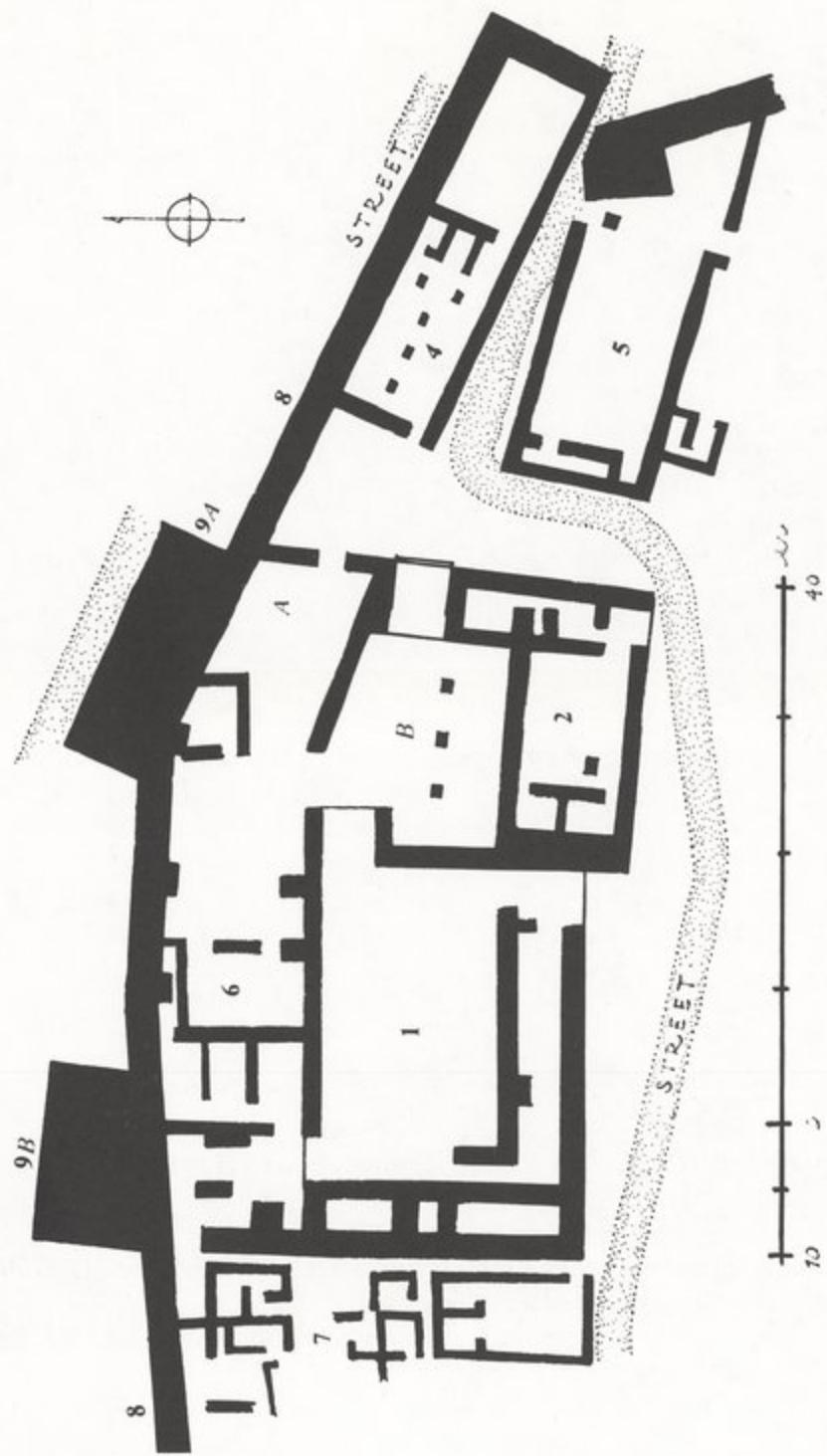


98. Kition Kathari Sanctuary (LC III).

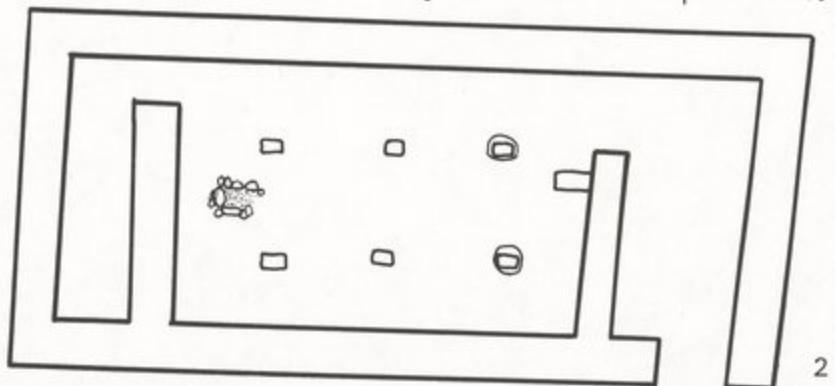
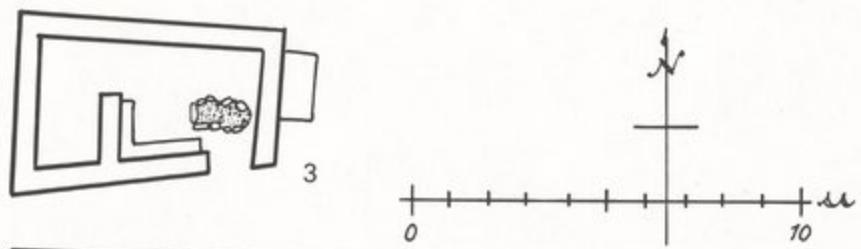
General Plan.

1. Temple 1.
2. Temple 2 (Temple 3 below).
4. Temple 4.
5. Temple 5.
6. Northern Workshops.
7. Western Workshops.
8. City Wall.
- 9A. Tower A.
- 9B. Tower B.
- A. Temenos A.
- B. Temenos B

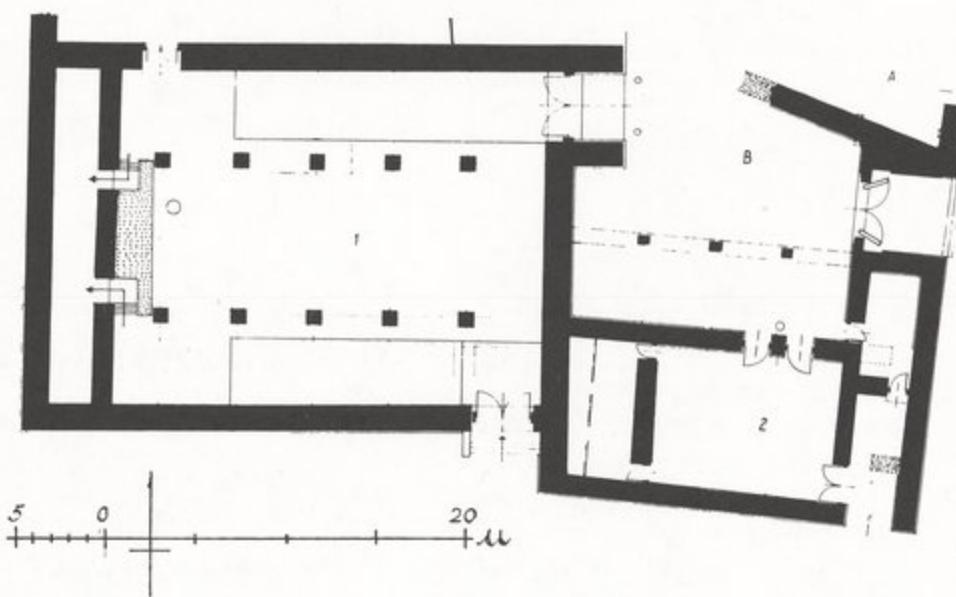
(after Kition Exc V.1 Pl II).



99. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Earliest Temples 2 and 3 (LC II, mid 13th century BC). Block Plan.
100. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Later Temples 1 and 2 (LC III, ca 1200 BC).
Schematically reconstructed Block Plan
(after Karageorghis Kition Exc V.1 p. 237, fig. 67).



99



100

101. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temples 1 and 2 (LC III, ca 1200 BC). Schematic reconstructions of:

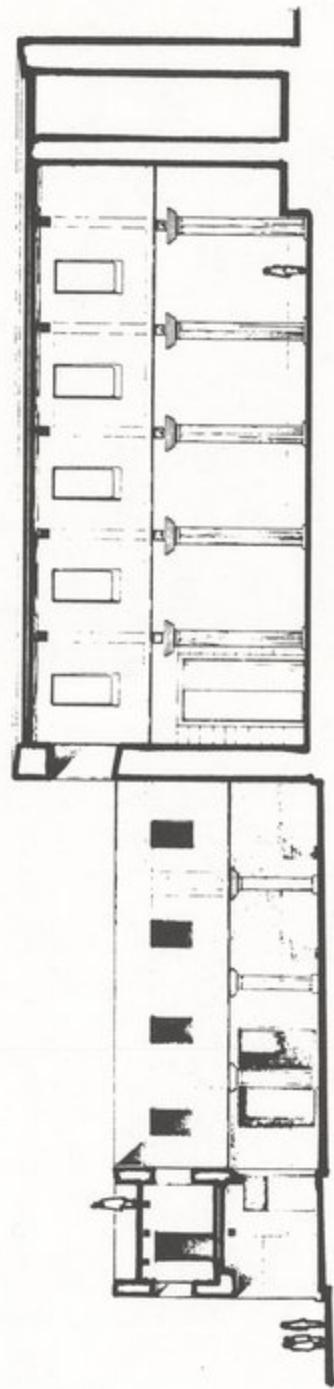
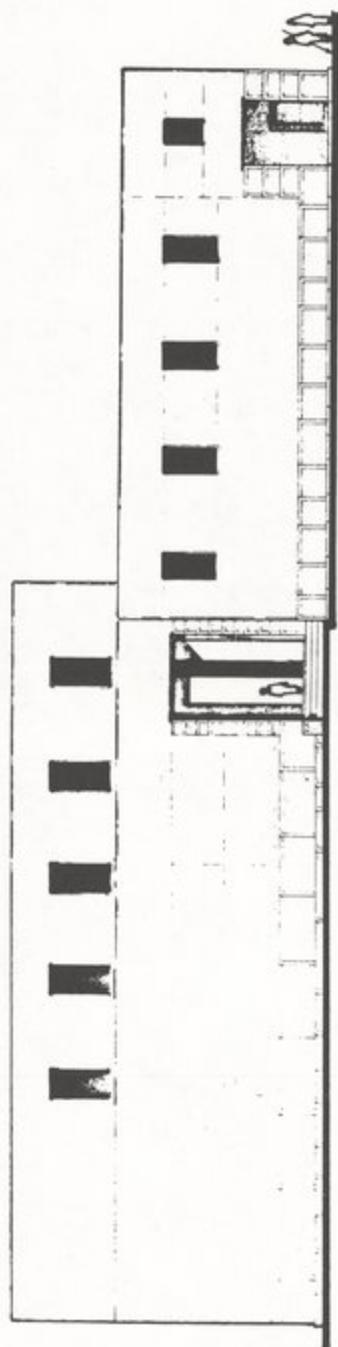
Below:

East-West Long Section.

Above:

South Elevation

(after Karageorghis Kition Exc V.1 p. 239, figs. 70, 71).



1:50

102. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temples 1 and 2 (LC III ca 1200 BC).

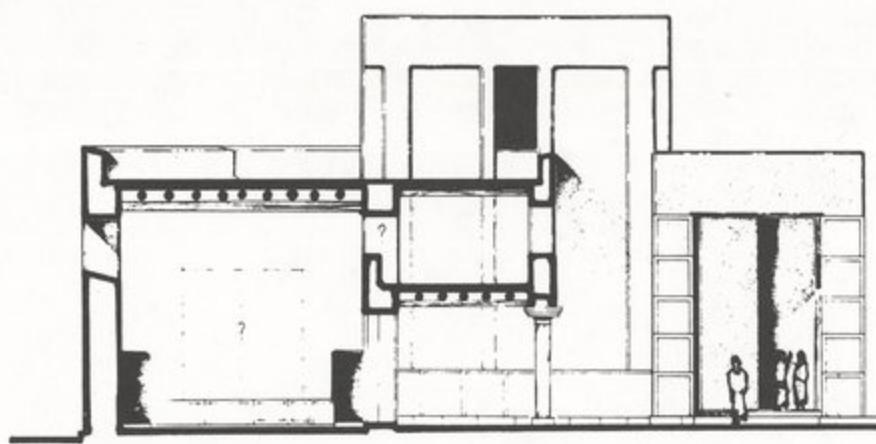
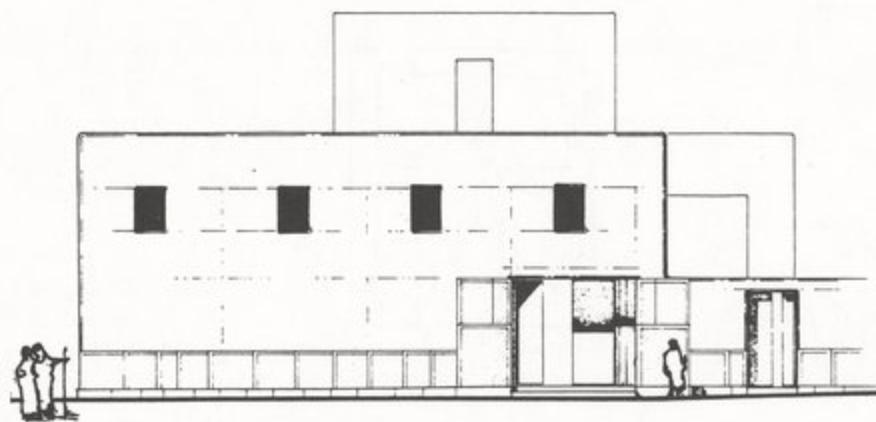
Below:

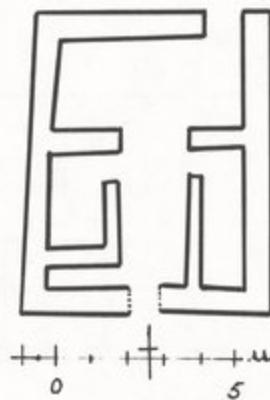
South-North Cross Section.

Above:

East Elevation

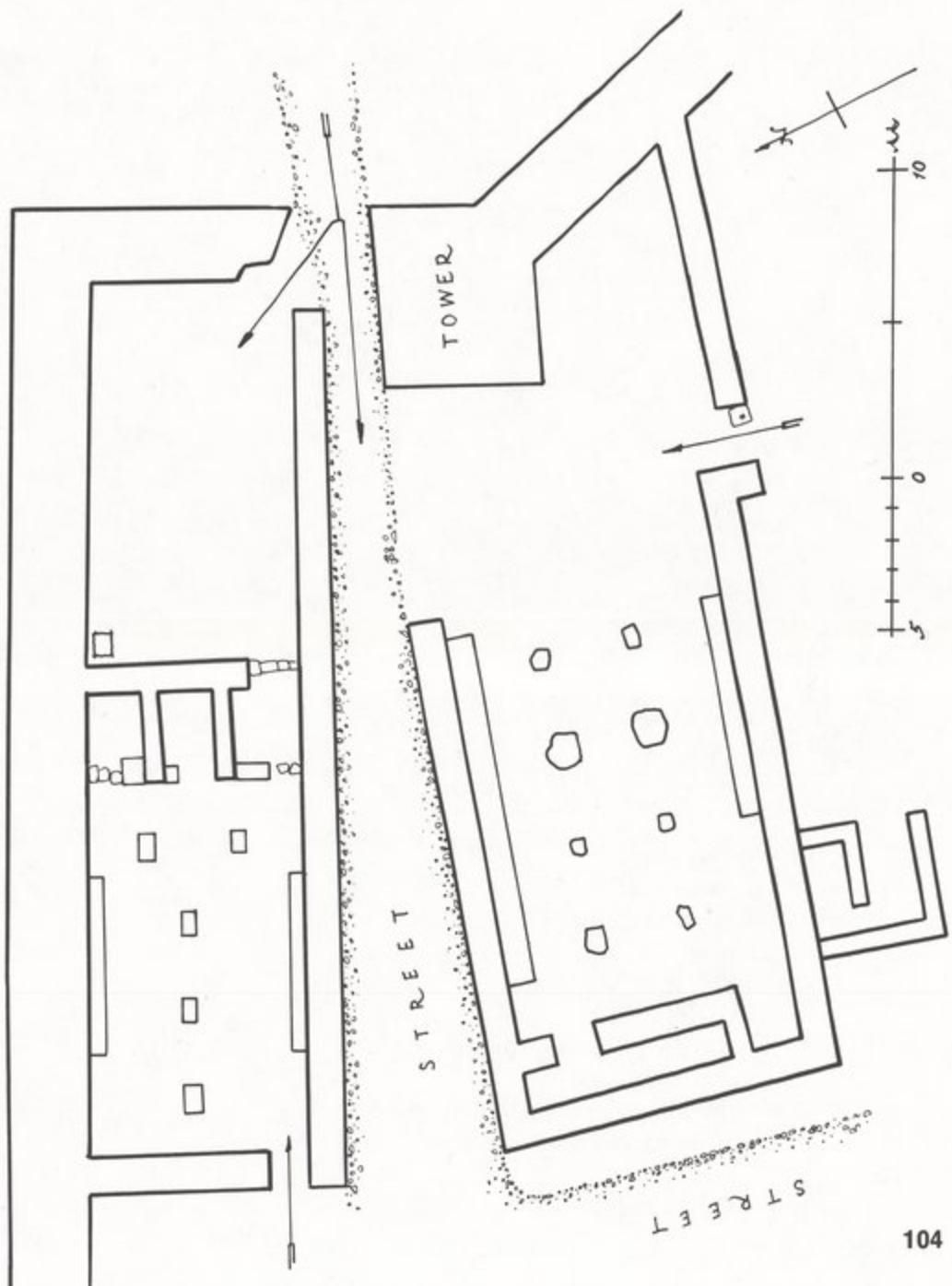
(after Karageorghis Kition Exc V.1, p. 238, figs. 68, 69).





103

103. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Building 127 (LC IIc).
Block Plan of building on site of later western Stone Rooms. Depending on entrance plan suggests possible temple (after Kition Exc V.1, Plan III).
104. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temples 4 and 5 (LC III).
Block Plan (after Kition Exc V.1, Plan IV).

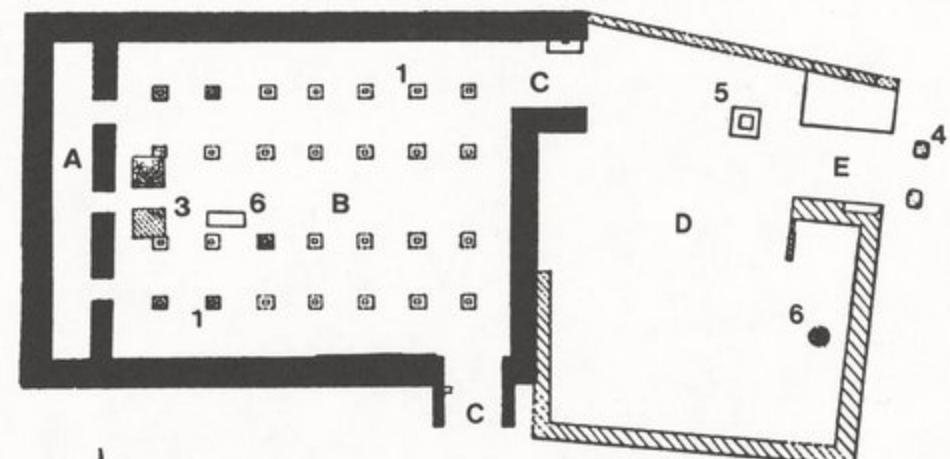
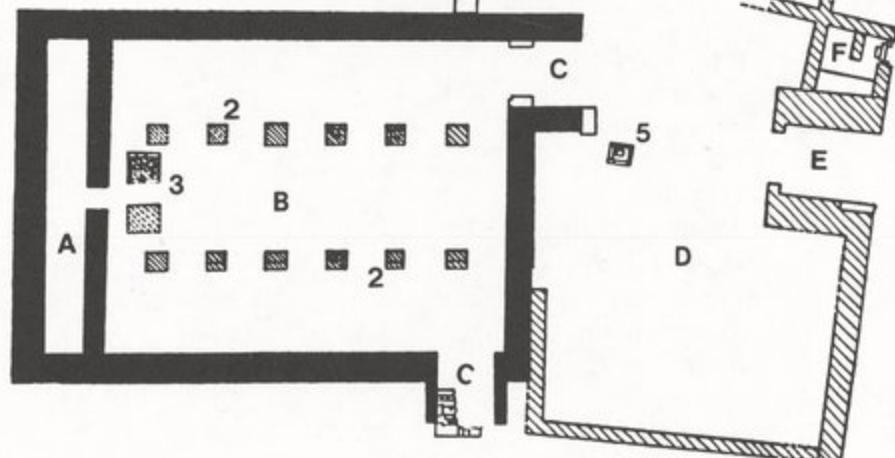


105. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Great Phoenecian Temple of Astarte.

Block Plans:

- A. First Temple ca 850 BC.
- B. Second Temple ca 800 BC.
 - A. Adyton (*debir*).
 - B. Cella (*heykal*).
 - C. Entrance Porch (*ulam*).
 - D. Court.
 - E. Gate.
 - F. Sacristy (Shrine).
 - 1. bases for wooden columns.
 - 2. masonry pillars.
 - 3. twin cult pillars (Jachin and Boaz).
 - 4. pits for sacred trees (ashera).
 - 5. altar.
 - 6. offering table

(after Kition, figs. 18 & 19).

A**B**

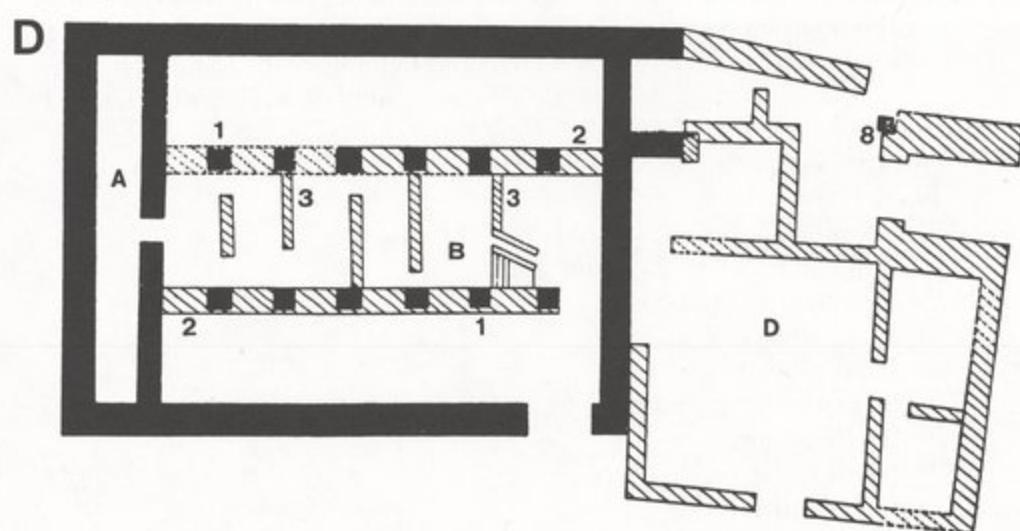
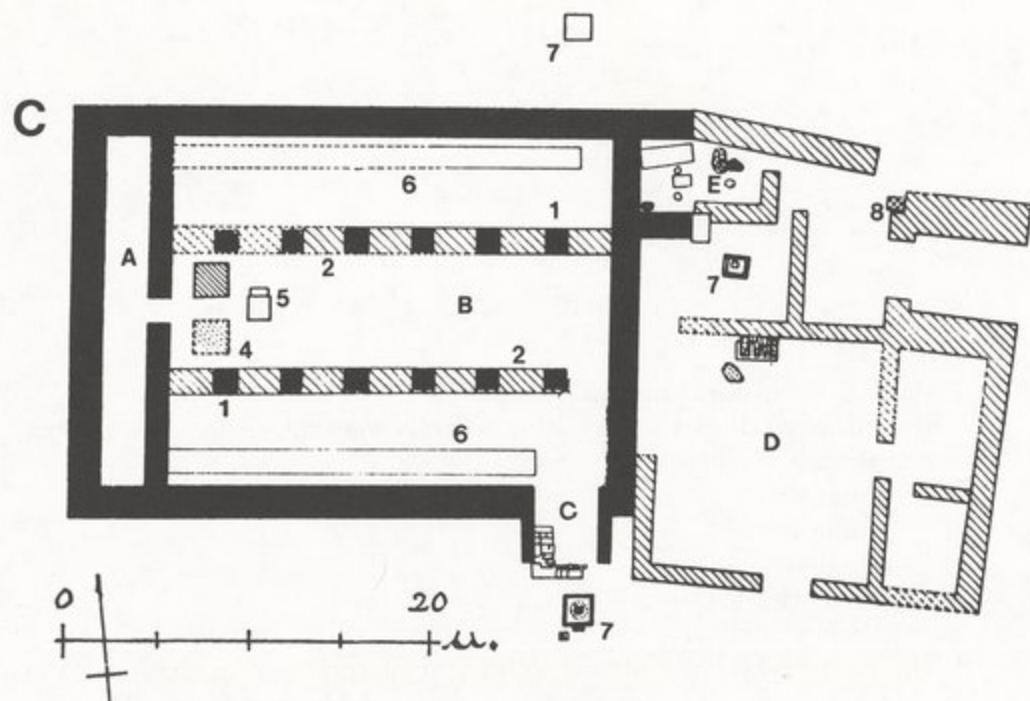
106. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Later Rebuildings of Phoenecian Temple of As-tarte.

Block Plans.

C. Third Temple ca 600 BC.
D. Fourth Temple ca 450 BC.

- A. Adyton (*debir*).
- B. cella (*heykal*).
- C. Entrance porch (ulam).
- D. Court.
- E. Workshop.
- 1. Masonry Pillars.
- 2. masonry (curb) wall.
- 3. masonry screen/partition walls.
- 4. twin cult pillars (Jachin and Boaz).
- 5. offering table.
- 6. benches.
- 7. altar.
- 8. wall

(after Kition, figs. 16 & 17).



107. Ayia Irini Rural Sanctuary (LC III).

Reconstructed Block Plan. Existing walls shown solid, conjecturally reconstructed walls stippled.

SR Storeroom.

T1 Temple 1.

T2 Temple 2.

P Priest's House (?).

C (Altar) Court.

NB. The original block plan is not easy to interpret since it shows what in places are apparently two or more walls set one alongside the other. The most probable solution is that the walls were in part lined with benches as shown here — a feature well known in the religious building of the Late Bronze Age.

(after SCE II, p 665, fig. 263).

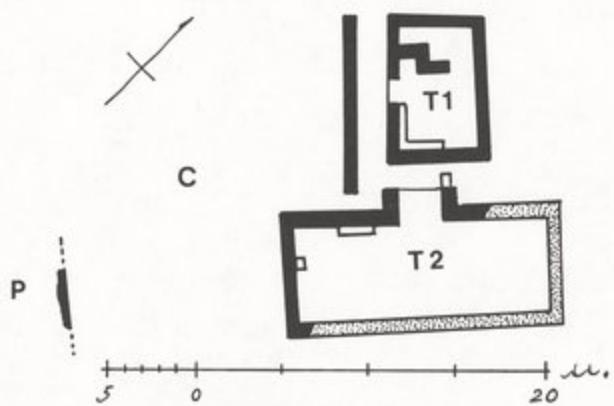
108. Ayia Irini Rural Sanctuary (Geometric-Archaic).

Block Plans.

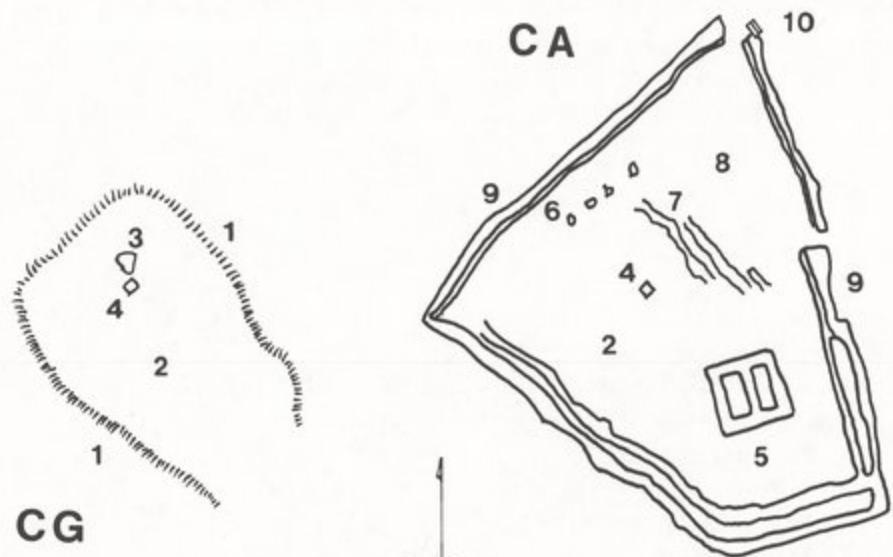
CG: Geometric Period; CA: Archaic Period.

1. Original earthen enclosure walls.
2. Original enclosed court.
3. Early altar.
4. Later altar.
5. Structure for sacred trees.
6. Shelter/store.
7. Sheds.
8. Outer court.
9. Successive earthen enclosure walls.
10. Main entrance with steps

(after SCE IV 2, p. 18, fig. 1).



107



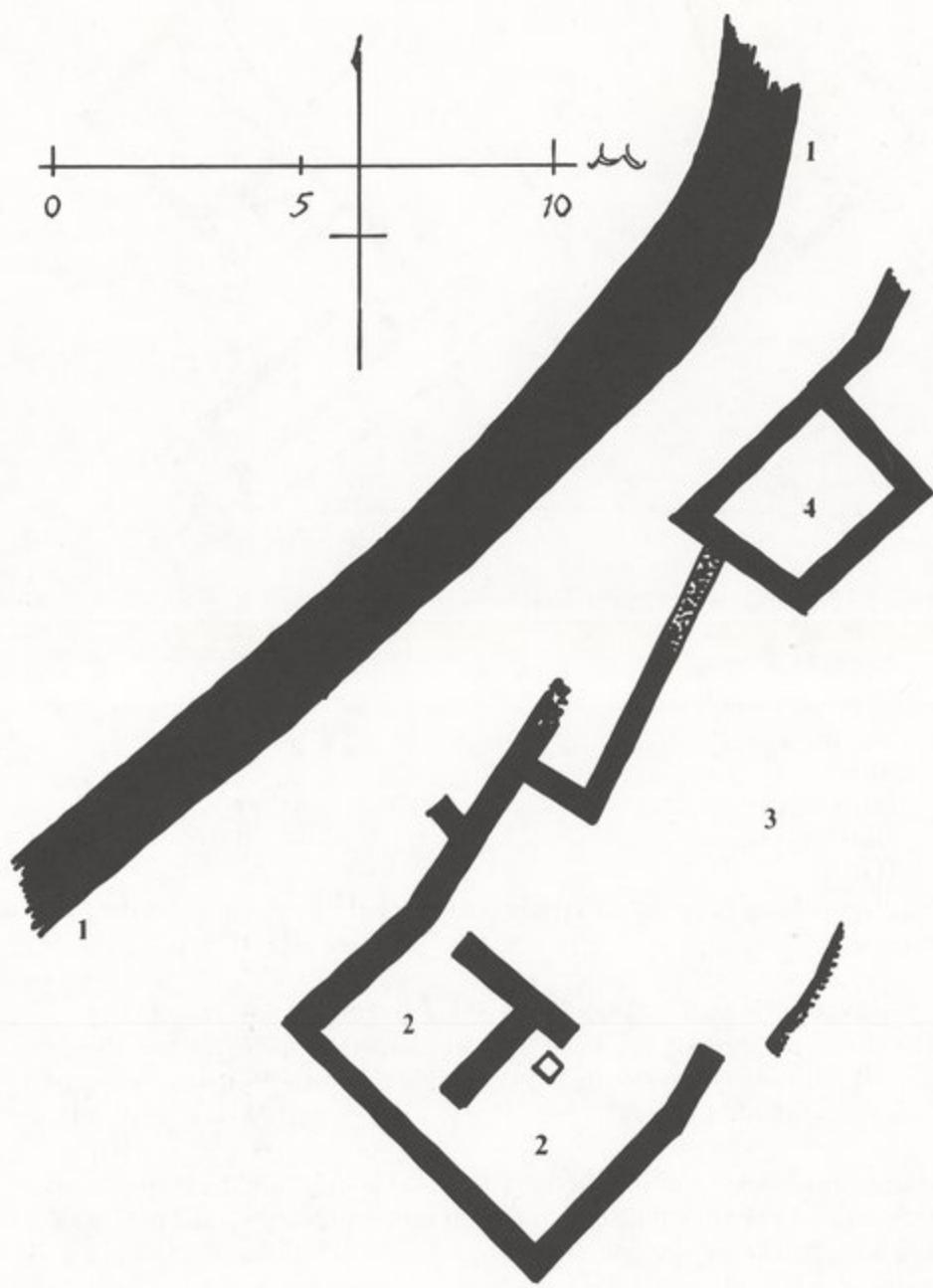
108

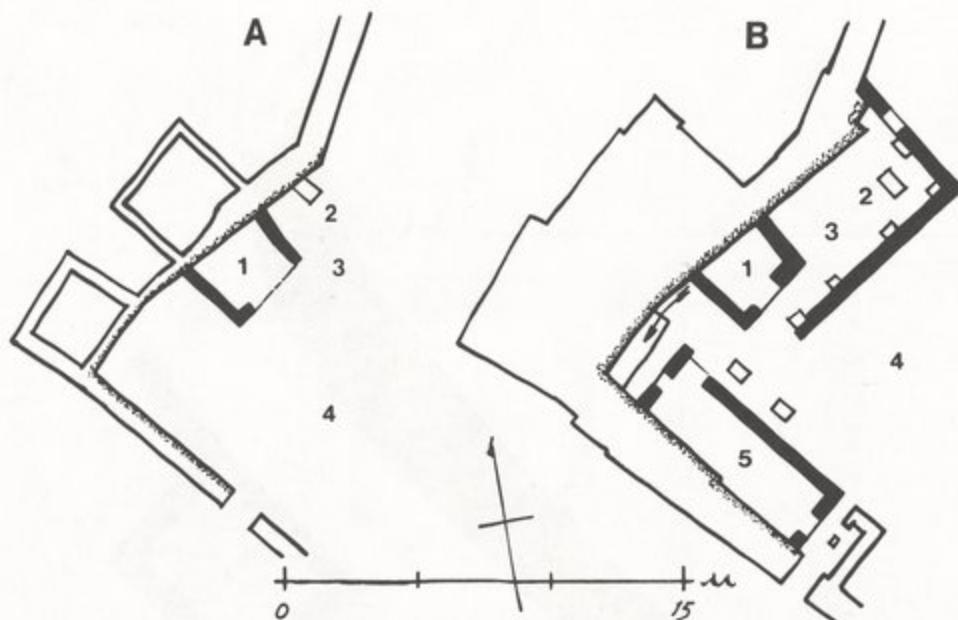
109. Idalion (Dhali) Western (Ambelleri) Acropolis (LC III).
Block Plan.

1. Settlement wall.
2. Shrine.
3. Enclosed Temenos.
4. Priest's House.

NB. The LC date is questionable

(after SCE II Plan XVI).





110

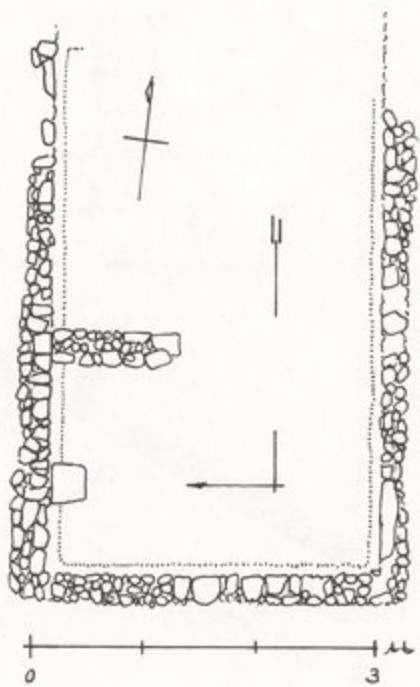
110. Idalion Dhali Western (Ambelleri) Acropolis Sanctuary.
Block Plans.

- A. Cypro Geometric Period.
- B. Cypro Archaic Period.
- 1. Shrine.
- 2. Altar.
- 3. Inner Temenos.
- 4. Outer Temenos.
- 5. Hall.

NB. In the Geometric Sanctuary probably a light fence enclosed the inner temenos
(after SCE IV2, p. 20, fig. 3).

111. Ayios Jakovos *Dhima* Iron Age Rural Sanctuary Stone for Stone Plan.
The surviving remains appear to indicate something of a *Herdhaus* disposition.
NB. This site is close to the LC III Round Sanctuary but is not the same.
It is on a nearby hill
(after SCE I, Plan XIV).

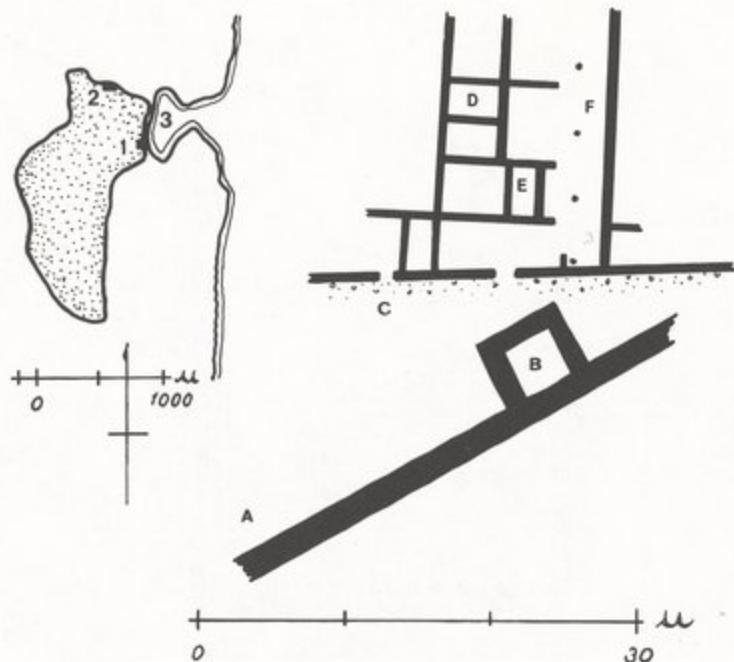
112. Phlamoudhi *Vounari* Rural Sanctuary (MC-LCI, Archaic, Hellenistic).
View from south showing small hill 1 km from the North Coast near Akanthou. The Sanctuary was constituted by a platform built on the summit and the flanks of the hill were revetted and regularised
(after Phlamoudhi, pl 1b).



111



112



113

113. Kition Bamboula Sanctuary (Archaic, ca 600 BC).

Block Plan.

- A. Sanctuary Wall.
- B. Tower ?
- C. Street (to harbour).
- D. Shrine.
- E. Shrine.
- F. Stoa.

NB. the close general resemblance in elements and layout to Tamassos Sanctuary.

Location Plan.

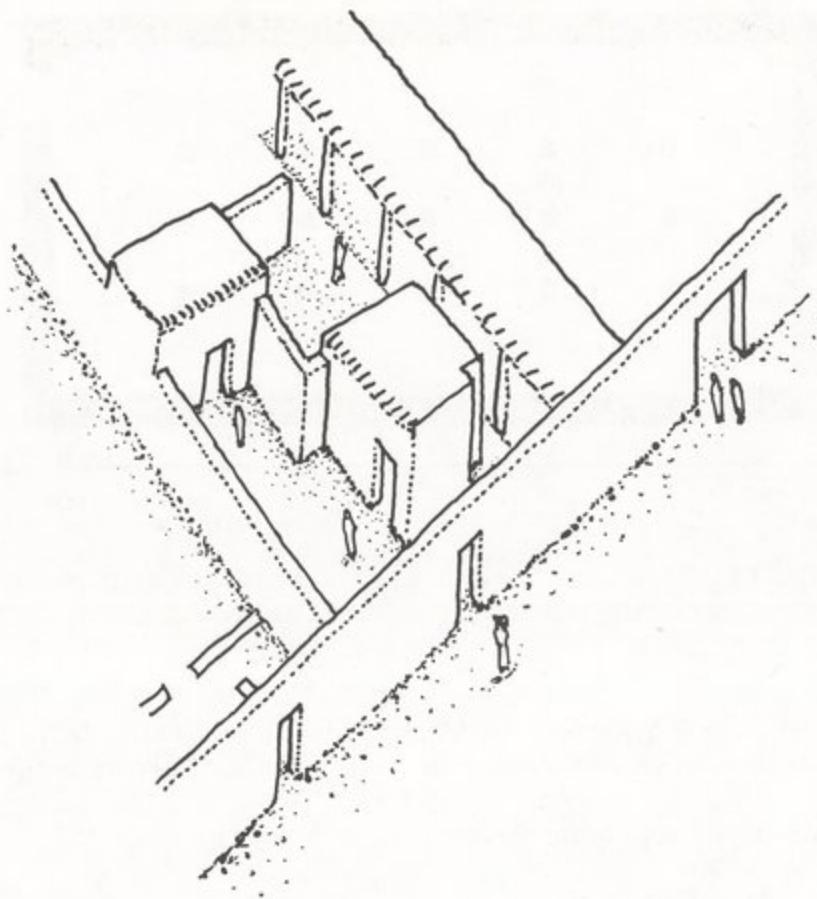
- 1. Bamboula Sanctuary.
- 2. Kathari Sanctuary.
- 3. Ancient Harbour

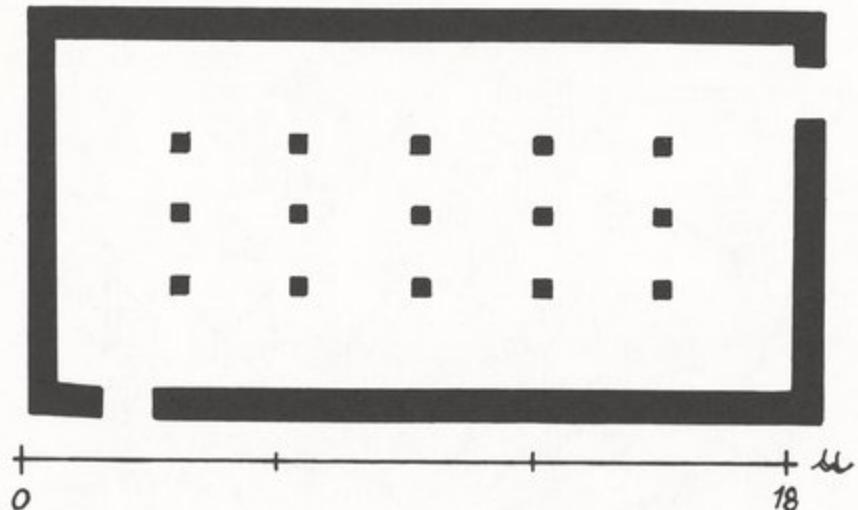
(after Arch in C, p. 220, fig. 1).

114. Kition Bamboula Sanctuary (Archaic, ca 600 BC).

Sketch reconstructed view showing two cellae with courts and stoa within rectangular enclosure. NB. The space before the rear sanctuary may be partly roofed

(after Temples et Sanctuaires, p. 110, fig. 2).





115

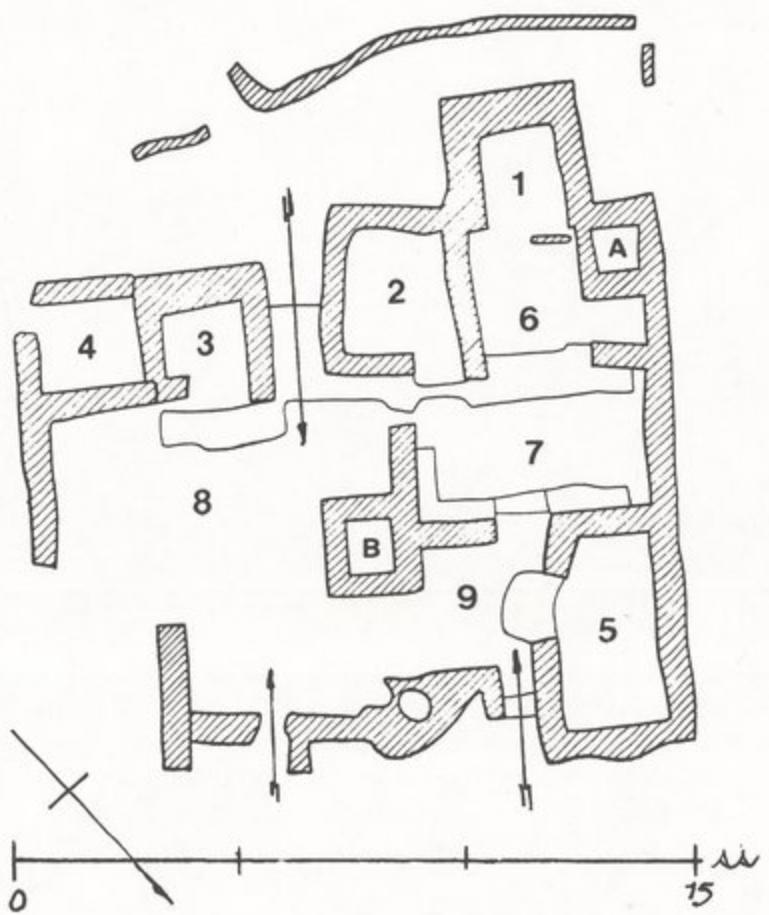
115. Athienou *Golgoi* Sanctuary Pillared Hall (6th-5th century BC).
Partly reconstructed Block Plan (after Phlamoudhi, fig. 13).

116. Meniko *Litharkes* Rural Sanctuary (Late Archaic).
Block Plan.

1. Main Cella.
2. Possible Sacristy for cella 1.
3. Second cella.
4. Possible Sacristy for cella 2.
5. Possible Priest's room.
6. Inner Courtyard.
7. Western Courtyard.
8. Eastern Courtyard.
9. Northern or Entrance Courtyard.

A. Enclosure for sacred tree.
B. Enclosure for sacred tree

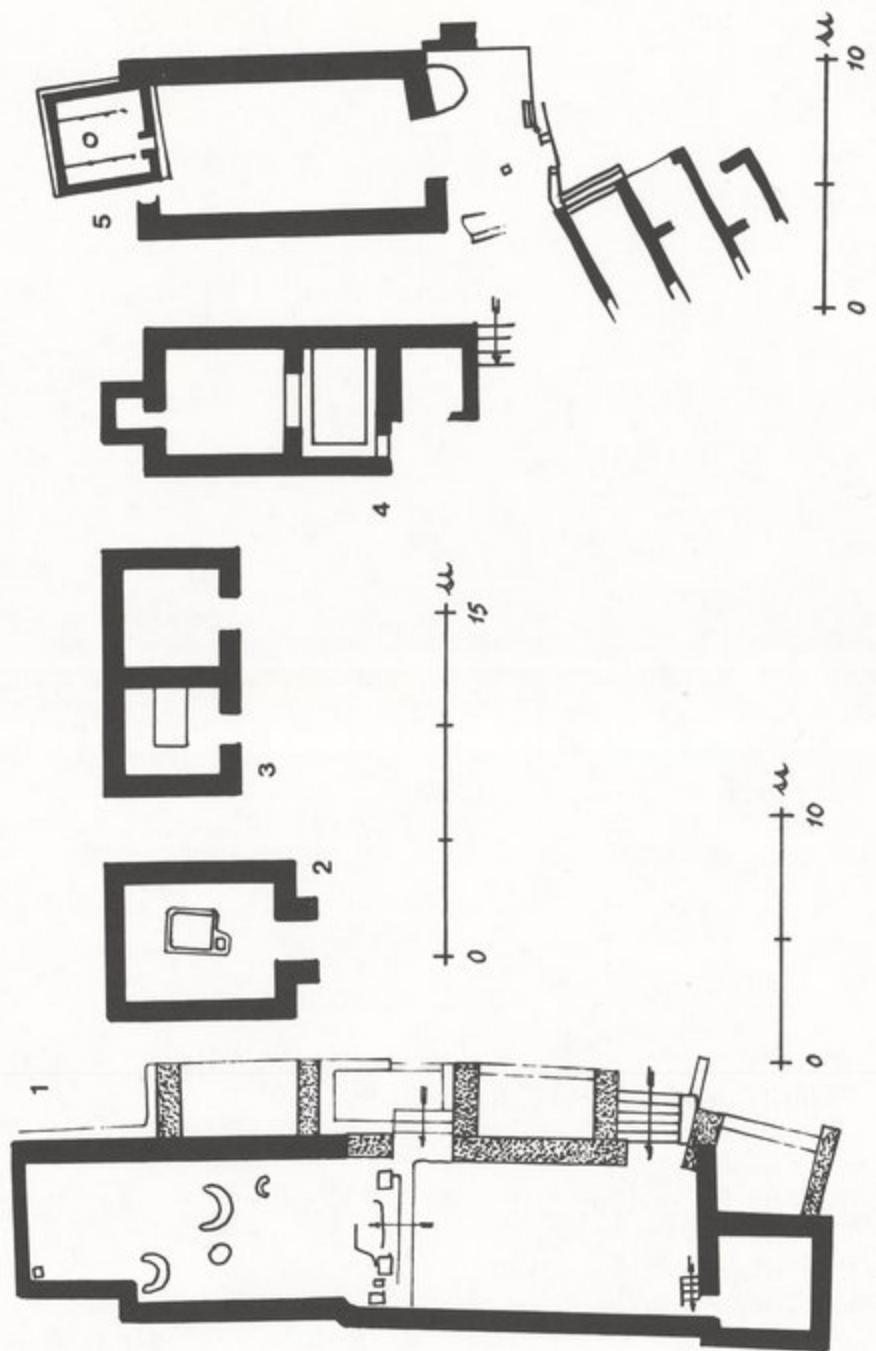
(after Meniko Litharkes, fig. 2, 2).



117. Vouni Conspectus of Sanctuaries and Shrines (5th century BC).
Block Plans.

1. Main Temenos.
2. Cella 117.
3. Cella 113-114.
4. Temple 132-134.
5. Sanctuary of Athena

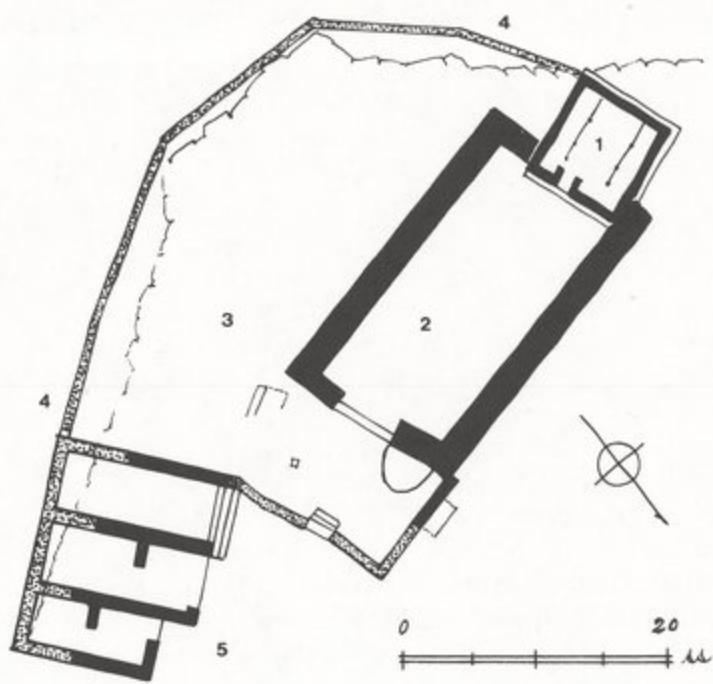
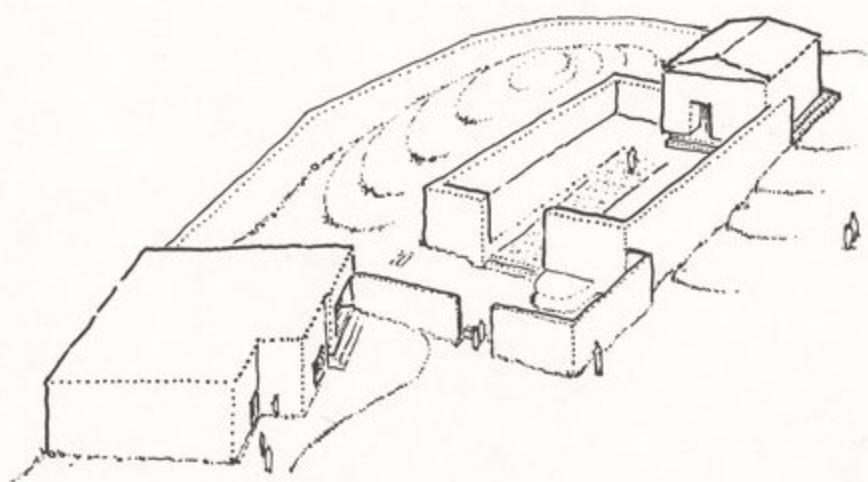
(after SCE IV2, figs. 2 & 4).



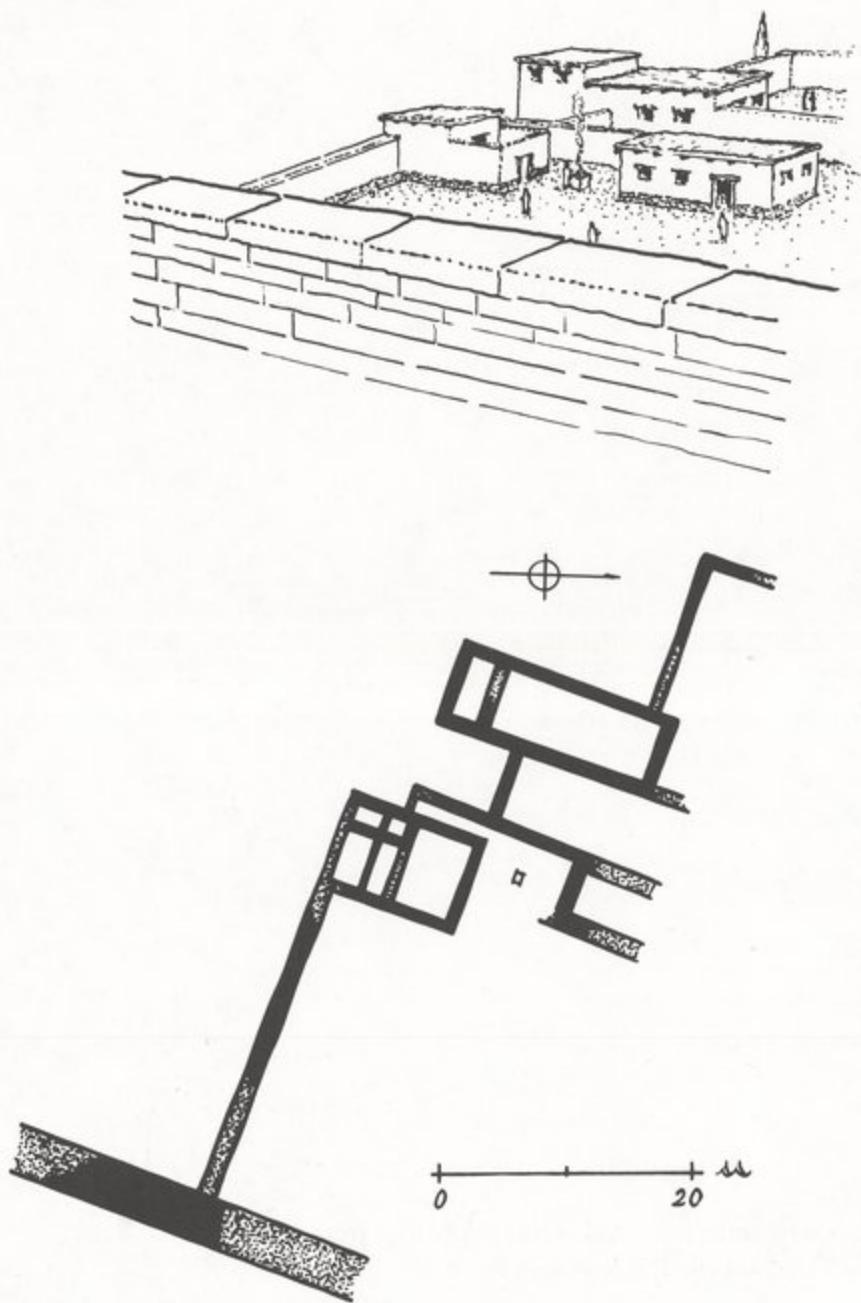
118. Vouni Temple of Athena (5th century BC).
Restored Block Plan with Schematic Reconstructed View.

1. Temple Cella.
2. Temple Courtyard.
3. Temenos.
4. Collapsed Temenos Walls.
5. Temple Treasuries

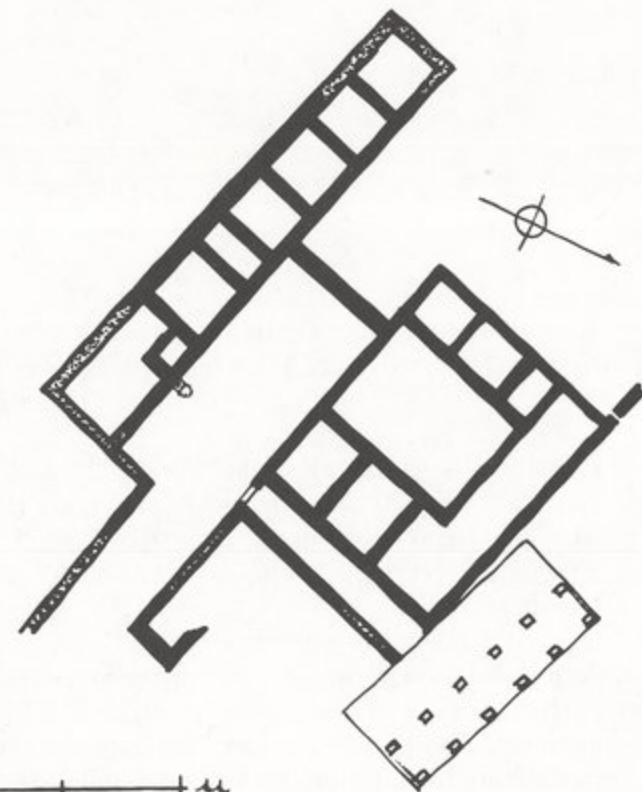
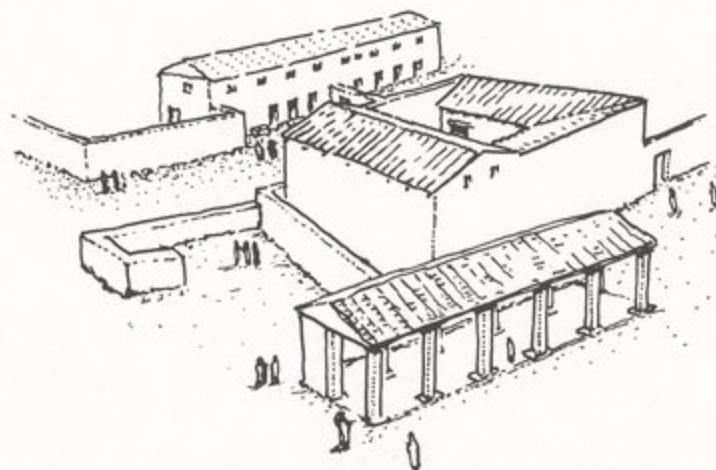
(after SCE III, p. 94, fig. 47).



119. Tamassos Sanctuary of Aphrodite-Kybele (Classical Period).
Block Plan and Reconstructed Sketch View
(after Arch in C, p. 248, figs. 7 & 8).



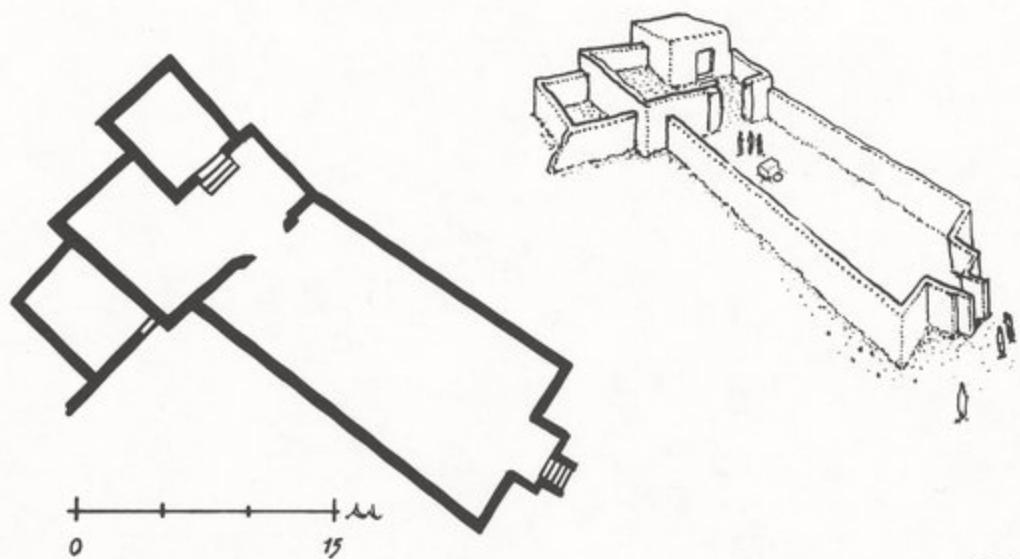
120. Tamassos Sanctuary of Aphrodite-Kybele (Ptolemaic Period).
Block Plan and Sketch Reconstructed View
(after Arch in C, p. 251, figs. 11 & 12).



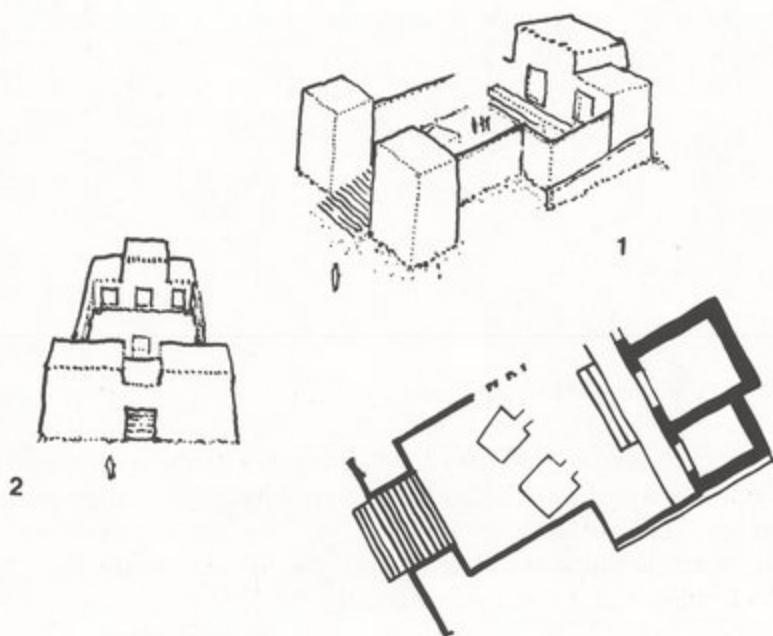
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120

121. Soli Kholadhes Sanctuary Temple A Period 1 (ca 250 BC).
Partly Reconstructed Block Plan and Reconstructed Sketch View
(after Temples of Soli, p. 90).
122. Soli Kholadhes Sanctuary Temple D Period 2 (ca 150 BC).
 1. Block Plan and Reconstructed Sketch View. NB. The SCE excavators were not able to establish the full plan of this Temple in its original form, although it seems *a priori* unlikely that it was not a triple cella plan as later achieved.
 2. Thumbnail sketch reconstruction of the Temple in Period 3 (ca 250 AD). Although this is beyond the age under consideration, it is of interest to note the triple squarish cellae (cf. Byblos & Punic Temples) and the apparent Egyptianising pylon style external gateway. All in a period post dating the introduction of Christianity to the Island
(after Temples at Soli, pp. 91 & 92).



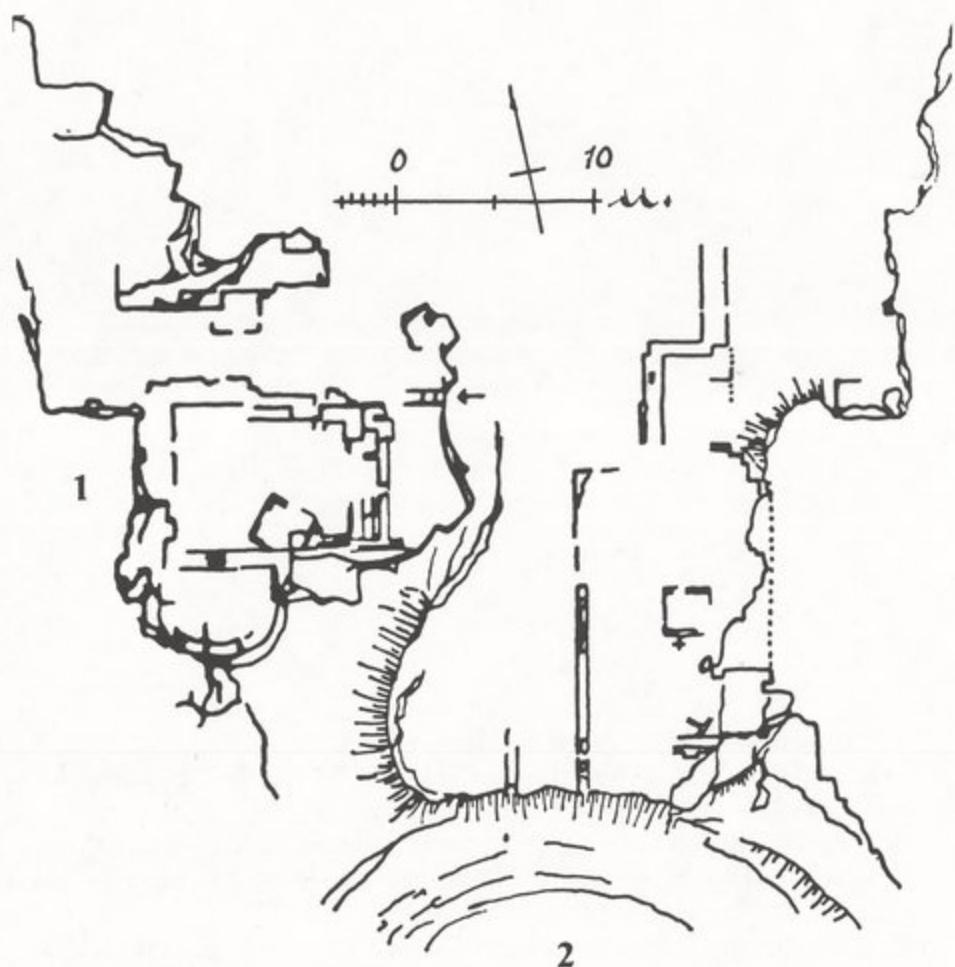
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122

123. New Paphos Fabrika Hall Remains (Hellenistic).
Area Plan.

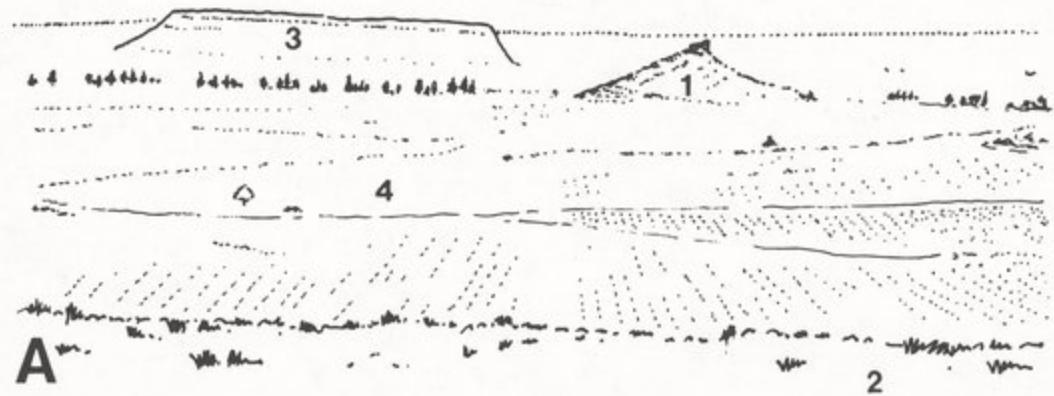
1. Rock cuttings on summit of hill, probably foundation trenching for Temple of Aphrodite Paphia/Akraia hard by the beginning of the sacred way to Old Paphos.
- 1a. Suggested preliminary sketch reconstruction of Temple.
2. Rock cut cavea of theatre in hill side.



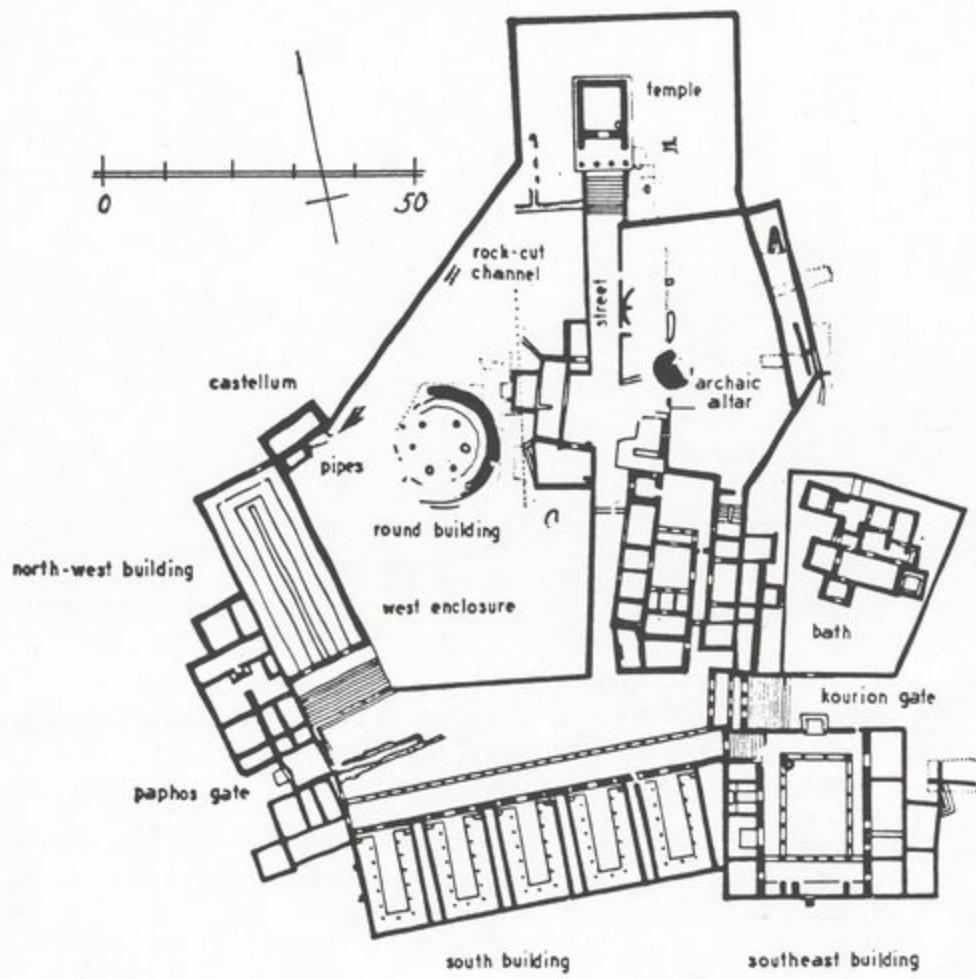
124. Kafizi Sanctuary of the Nymph (Hellenistic).
Isolated conical hill (butte) to the south of Nicosia in the central Mesaoria. A cave (of the nymph) at the summit.

- A. View of Kafizi butte (1) from the mesa plateau of Leontari Vouno (2) looking E.N.E. across the Mesaoria fields (4) to another typical mesa (3).
- B. View of entrance to Cave of the Nymph (1) below summit rock cap (2) preceded by small terrace (3)

(after Mitford Kafizi Pl. XXIII).



125. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates (Archaic-Roman).
Key Plan (after RDAC, 1984, p 285, fig 1).



126. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates (Pre Hellenistic).

Suggested outline development of earliest stages with indication of limits (in dotted outline) of Roman Sanctuary (2nd century AD).

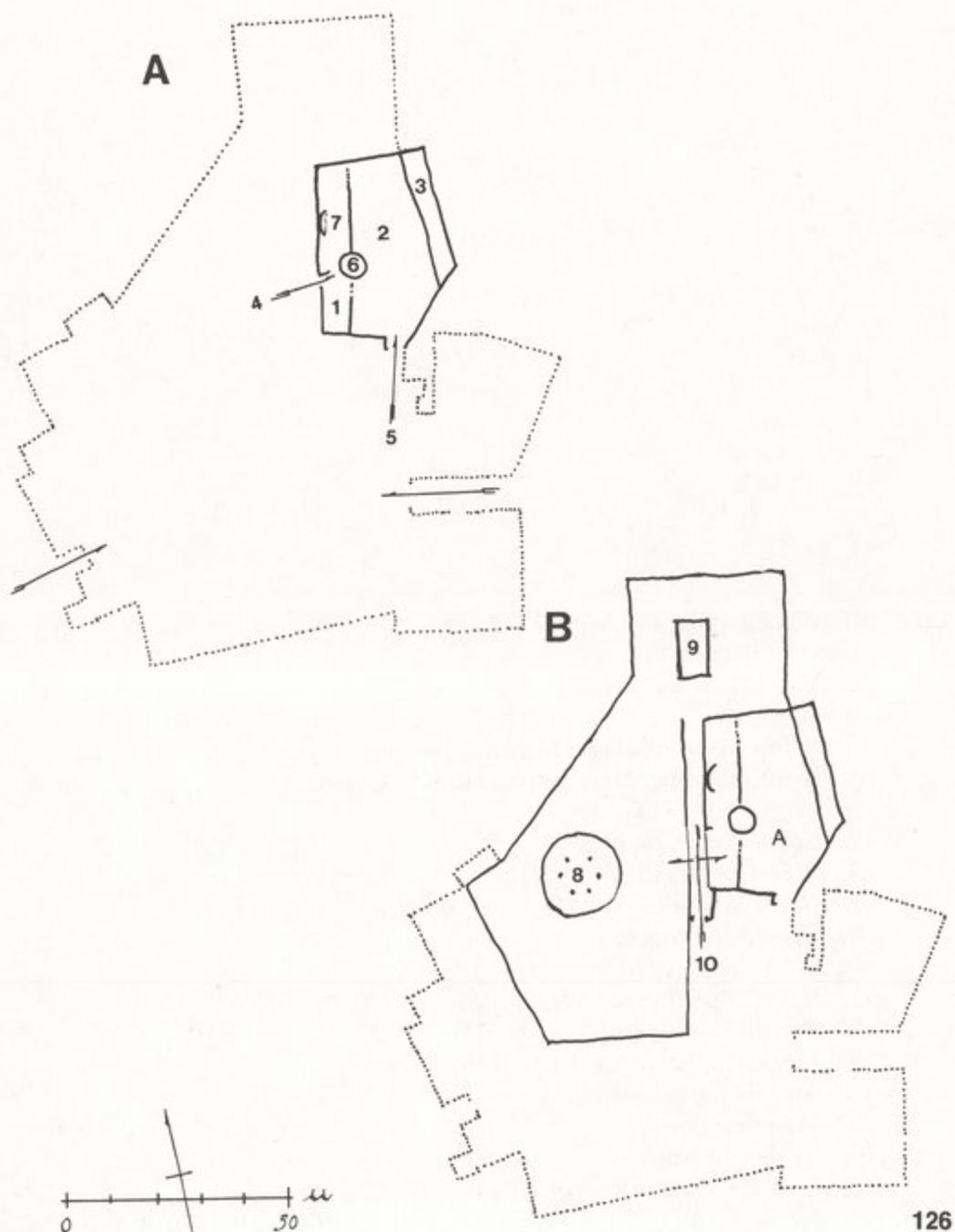
A. Original Sanctuary.

1. Outer Court.
2. Inner Court.
3. Service Building, shelter, repository.
4. Public Entrance.
5. Priest's Entrance.
6. Main Circular Altar.
7. Semi-Circular Altar.

B. Later Extension.

8. Round Building (Sacred Grove).
9. Possible Early Sekos Temple (? 5th-4th century BC).
10. Main Entrance and Street. NB. Lines of peribolos wall at this period conjectural and shown to follow that of later Roman Sanctuary

(after Buitron RDAC, 1983, p. 299, fig. 1;
Soren Acts COO, p. 399, fig. 2; Scranton Apollo Sanctuary, fig. II).

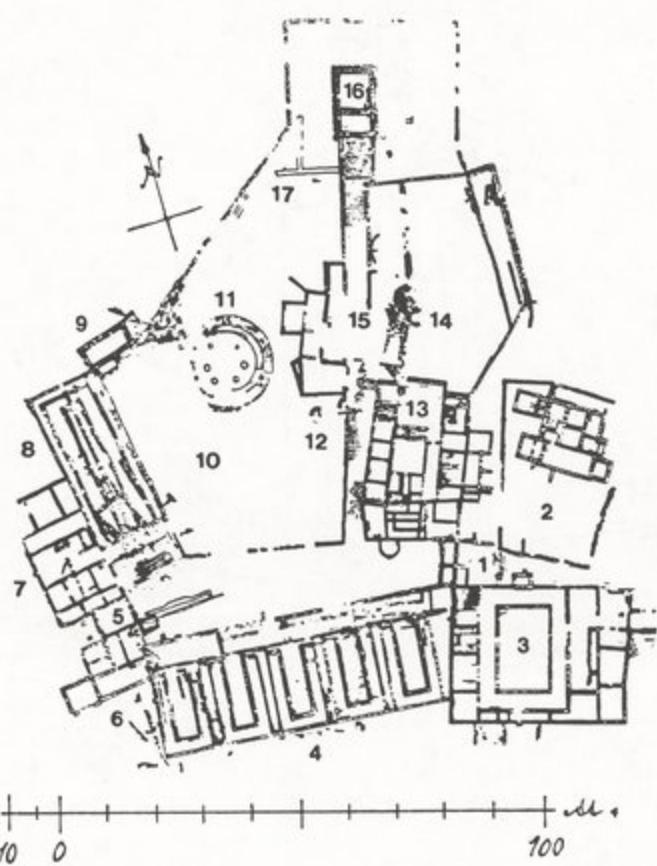


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127. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates.
General Plan of Excavations.

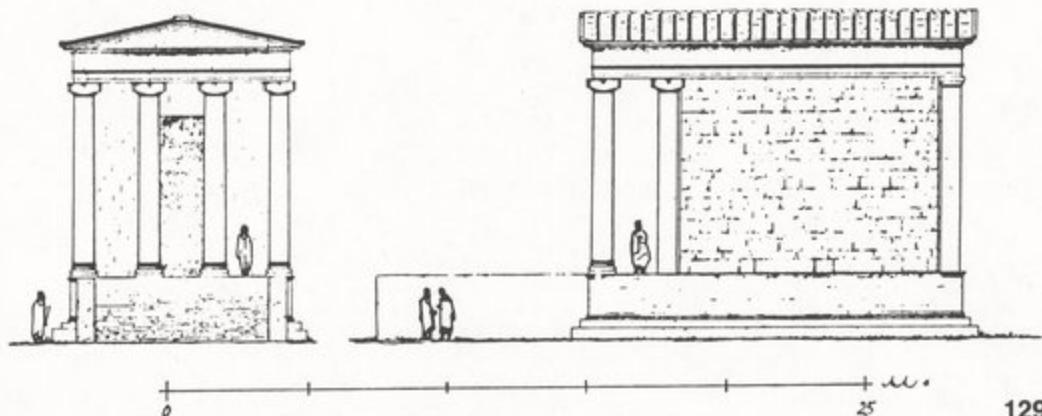
1. East (Kourion) Gate.
2. Baths.
3. South East Building, Palaestra.
4. South Building, Dormitories/Hostel (*Xenones*).
5. West (Paphos) Gate.
6. South West Complex.
7. West Complex.
8. North West Building (Votive Gallery).
9. Cistern, *Castellum*.
10. West Enclosure.
11. Round Building (Sacred Wood).
12. Round Monument.
13. East Complex (Stoa, Priest's House, etc).
14. Archaic Circular Altar.
15. Main Street.
16. Temple of Apollo.
17. Rock Cut Water Channels

(after RDAC, 1983, p. 394, fig. 1).

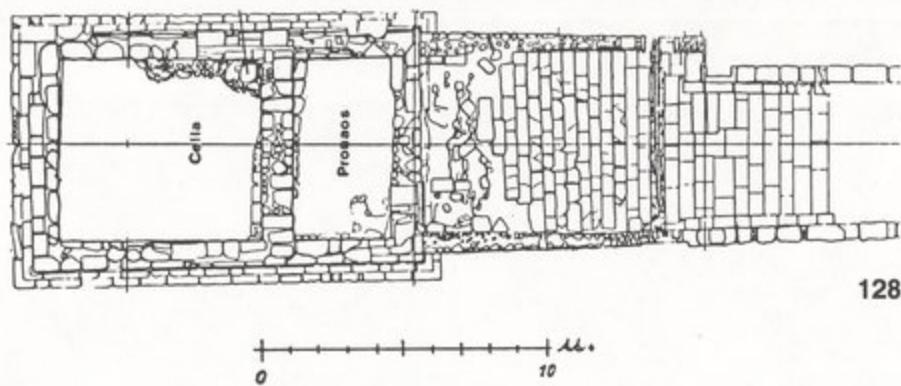




128. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates (Second Temple of Apollo, Plan (Roman 1st century AD) (after RDAC, 1983, p. 234, fig. 1).
129. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates (1st century AD).
Second Temple of Apollo, Reconstructed Elevations. NB. The height of the door is conjectural and details of the capitals to columns and pilasters are not certain
(after Soren and Rutherford in The Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates, fig. 107).
130. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates (1st century AD).
Second Temple of Apollo, view of South West Angle as reconstructed by Department of Antiquities.

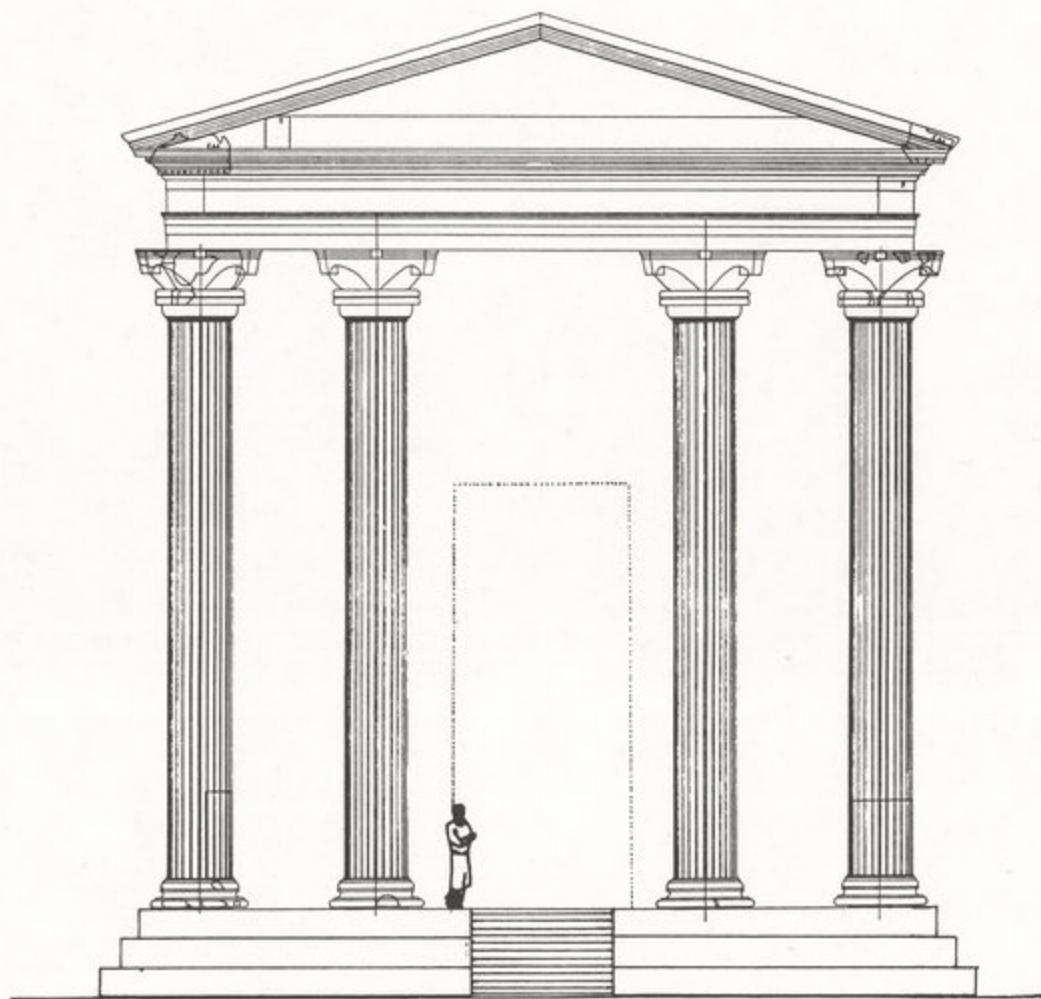


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128

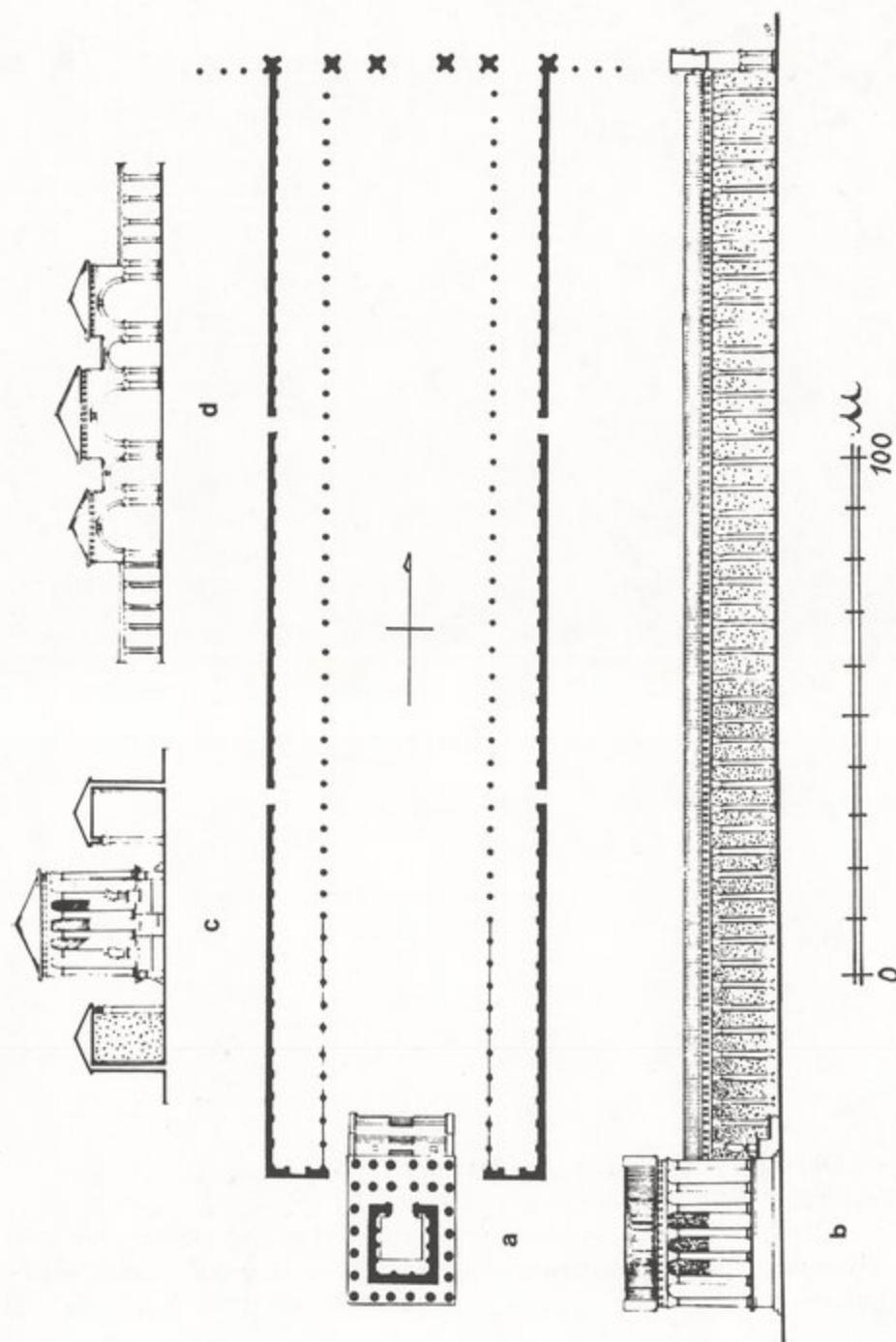
131. Amathus Acropolis Sanctuary (1st century AD).
Temple of Aphrodite, Reconstructed Front (East) Elevation. NB. Crepis,
Stairway and door schematic only
(after Schmid RDAC 2, 1988, p. 148, fig. 3).



132. Salamis Sanctuary and Temple of Zeus Salaminios (1st century AD).

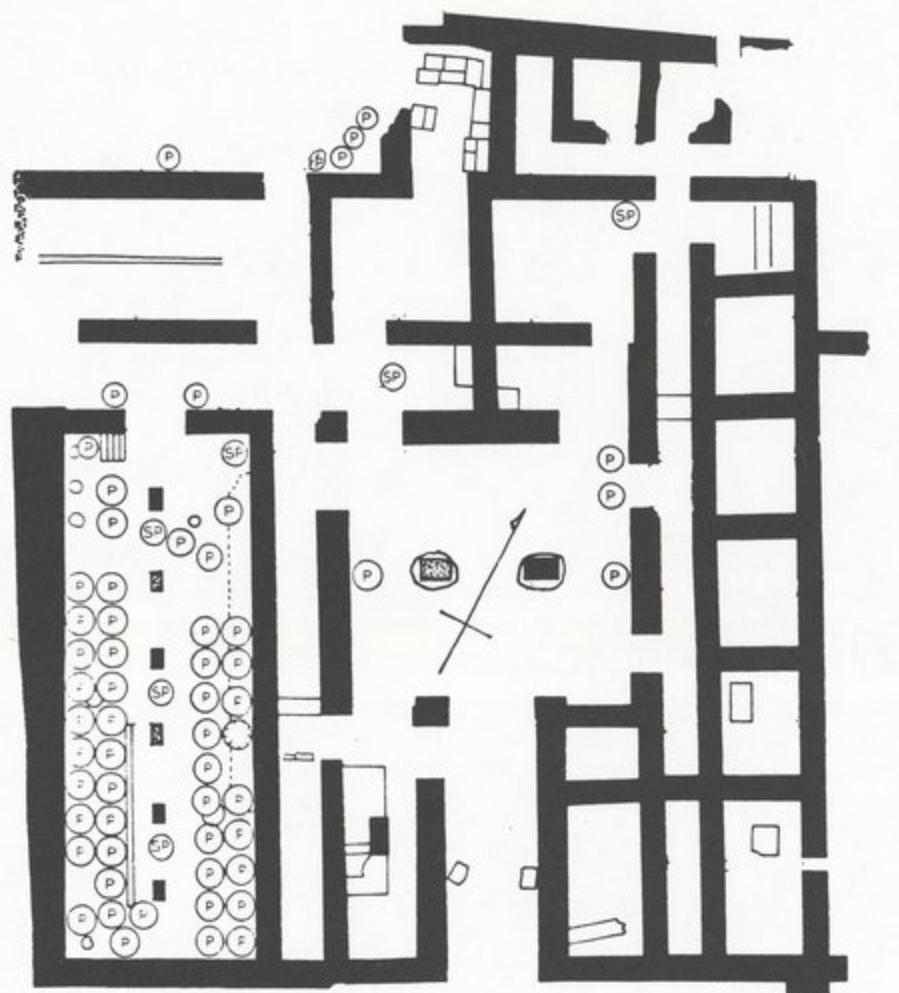
- a. Plan.
- b. Long Section.
- c. Cross Section of Stoa with Temple Façade.
- d. Front Elevation of Propylaion

(after O. Callot Praktika 2, fig. 2).



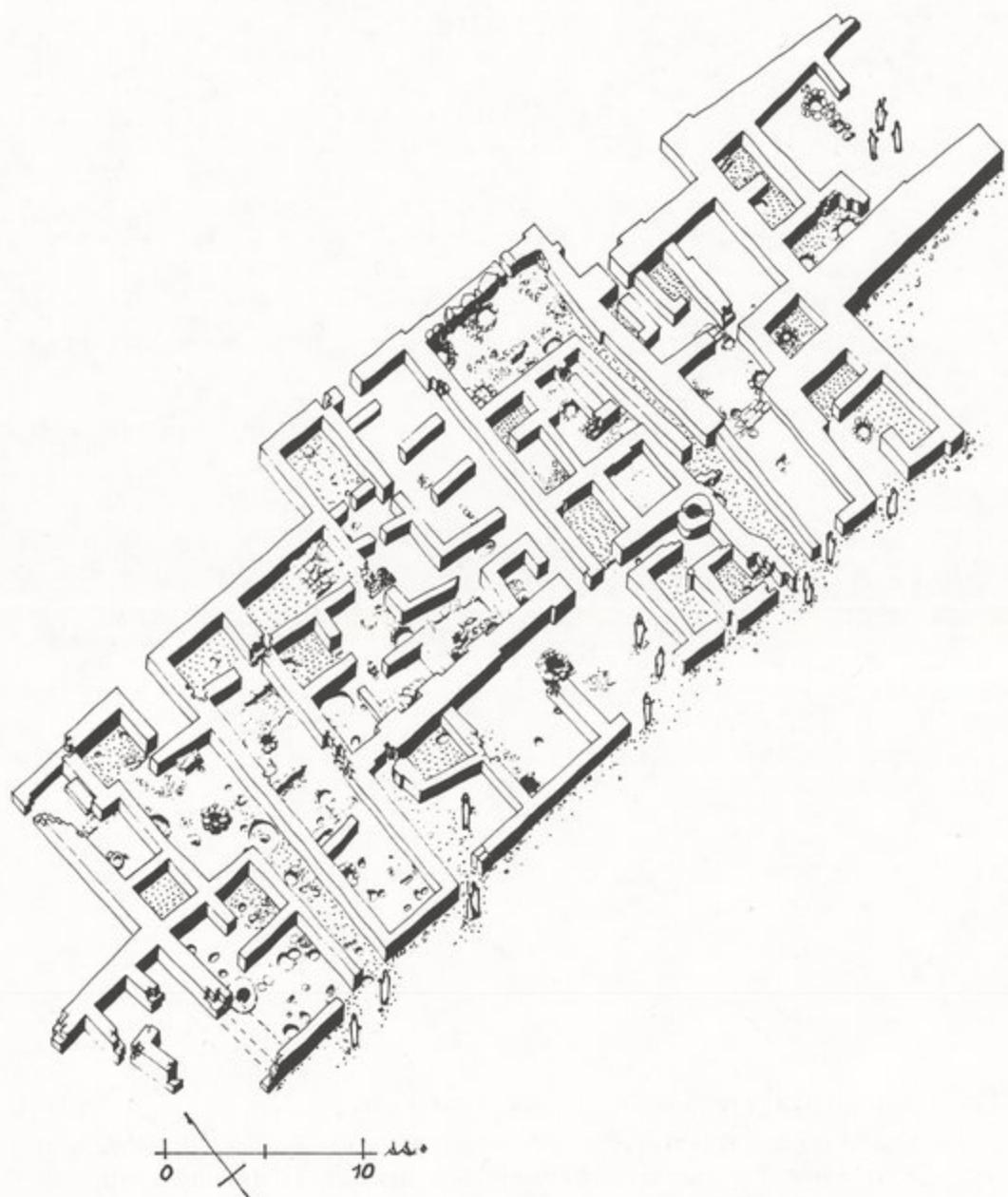
133. Ayios Dhimitrios Building X (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).
Block Plan.

Administrative and Public Storage Building. NB. Supplementary circulation by long corridors. Monolithic dressed stone pillars; numerous pithoi (p) at times sunken (sp) (after RDAC, 1988, p. 224, fig. 1).



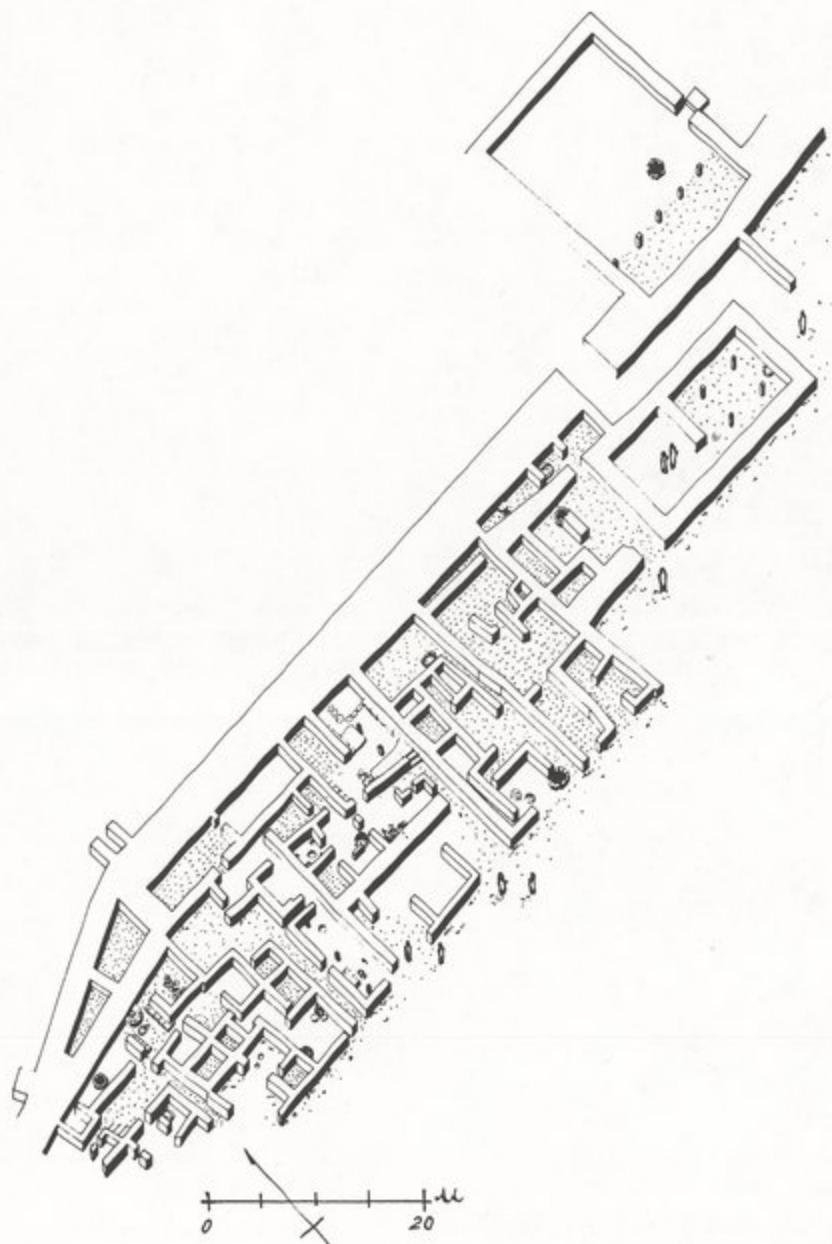
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134. Enkomi Area III North Gate Residence (LC IIc ca 1250 BC).
Axonometric Sketch Reconstruction. Seigneurial dwelling comprehending
a metal working establishment and possible domestic shrine. The later
development of original blockhouse (after Enkomi IIIB, pl 252).

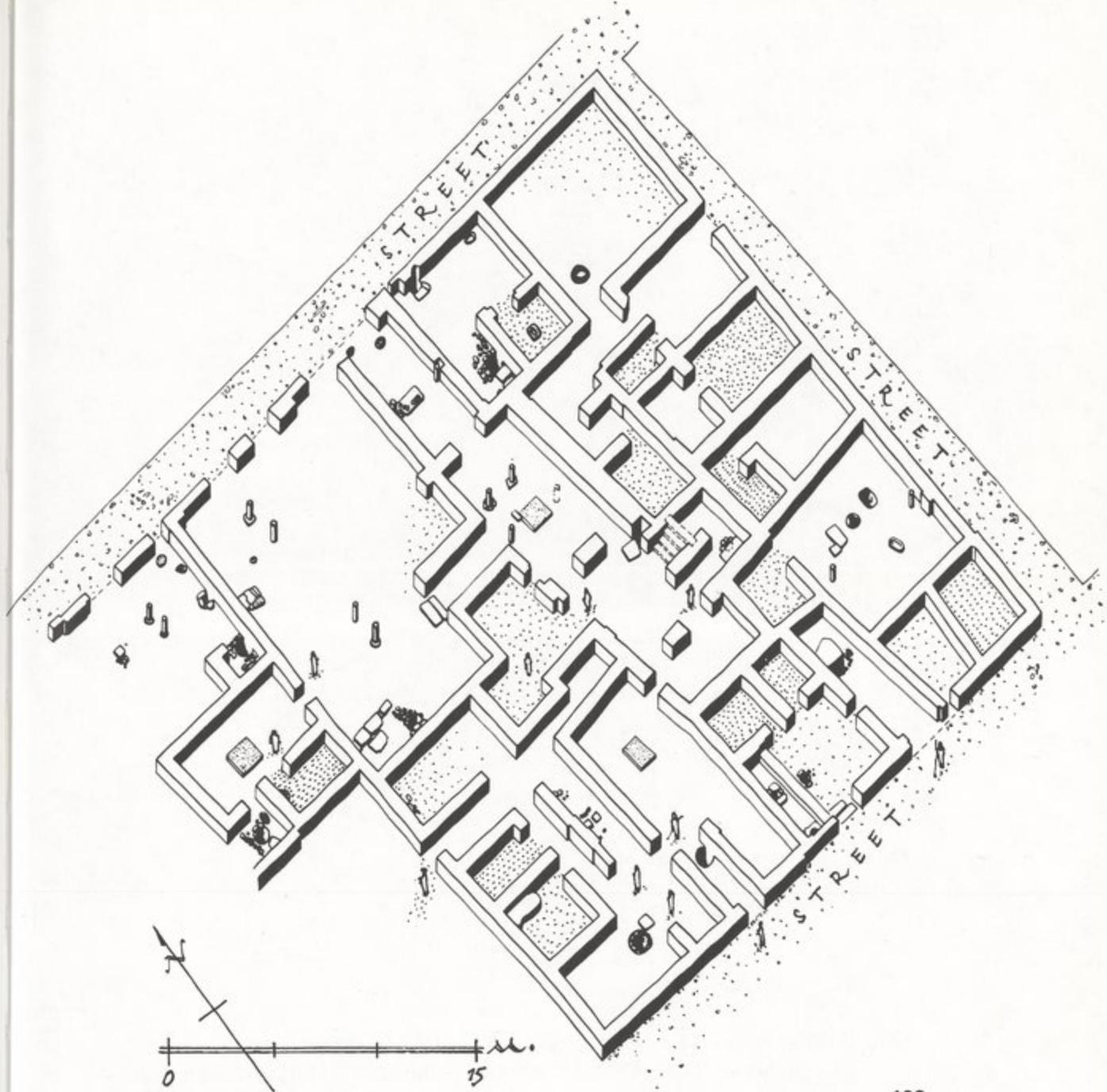


135. Enkomi Area III North Gate Area (LC IIIA).

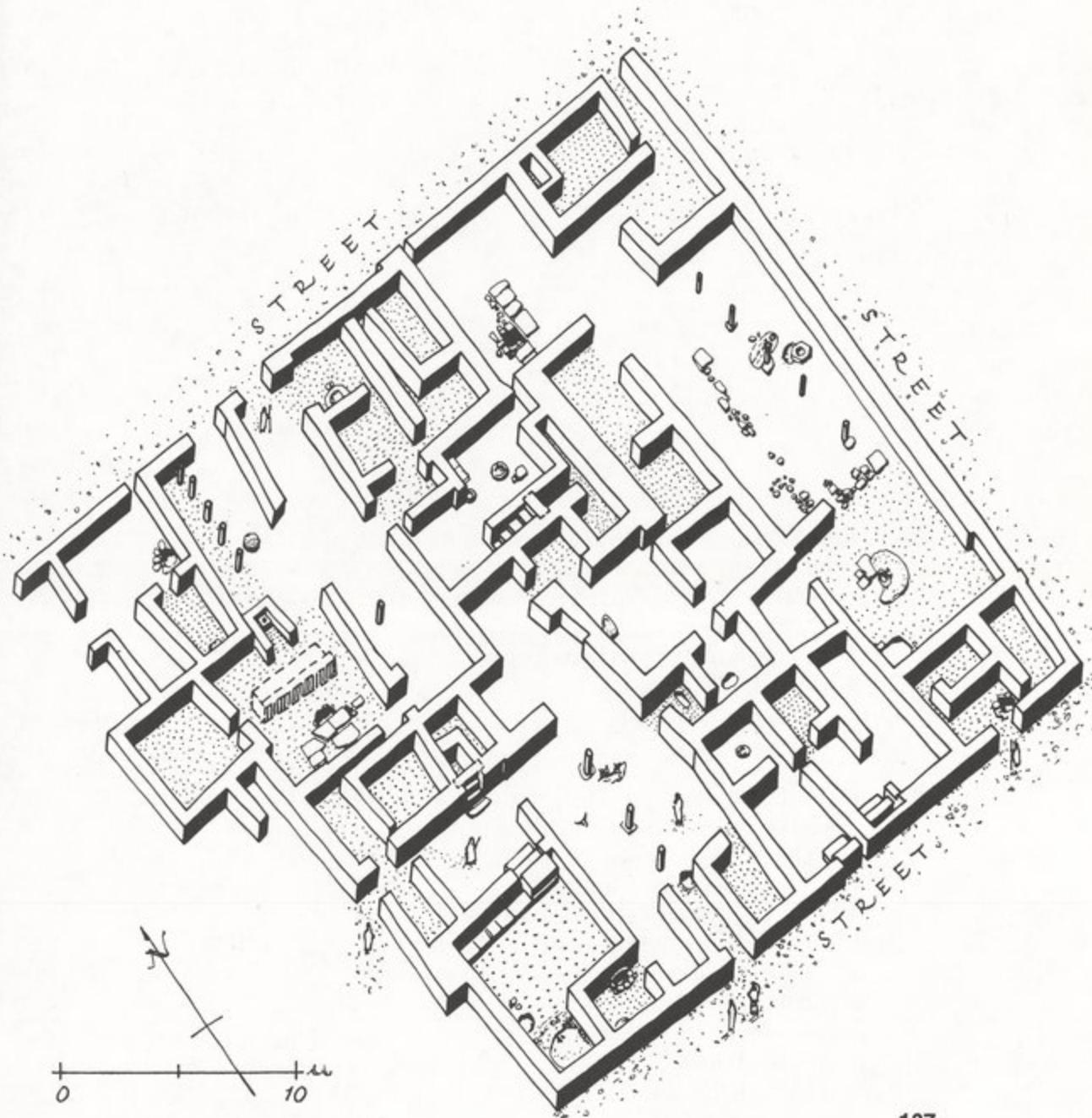
Axonometric Sketch Reconstruction showing Cyclopean City Wall Gate and Tower (Sanctuary?) with extensive complex in traditional position for Bronze Age Palace. This includes industrial quarter and possible domestic shrine
(after Enkomi IIIB, pl 255).



136. Enkomi Area I The Ashlar Building (LC IIIA end of 13th century).
Axonometric Sketch Reconstruction showing a City Block Building
(after Enkomi IIIB, pl 274).



137. Enkomi Area I The Ashlar Building (LC IIIA ca 1200 BC).
Axonometric Sketch Reconstruction of building as rebuilt to include Sanc-
tuary of Horned God (after Enkomi IIIB, pl 277).



138. Vouni Palace Original Period (ca 500 BC).
Block Plan.

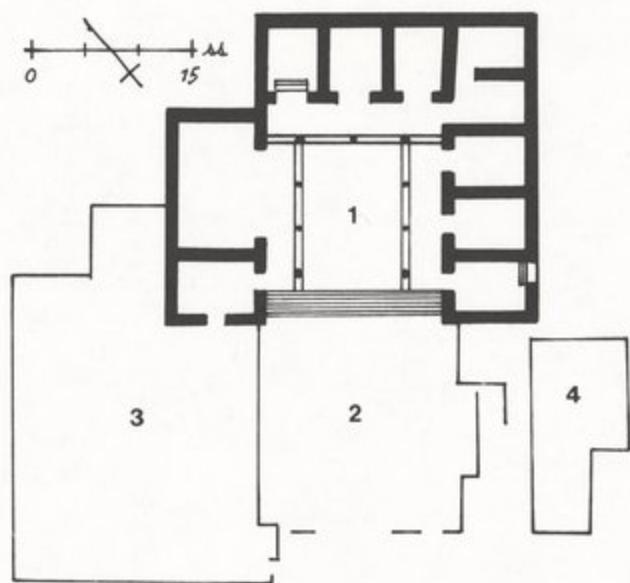
1. Palace proper — ruling residence and state rooms (NB. the old Cypriote π form design).
2. Monumental Propylaion.
3. Service Apartments.
4. Detached Kitchen

(after Vouni, p. 148, fig. 1).

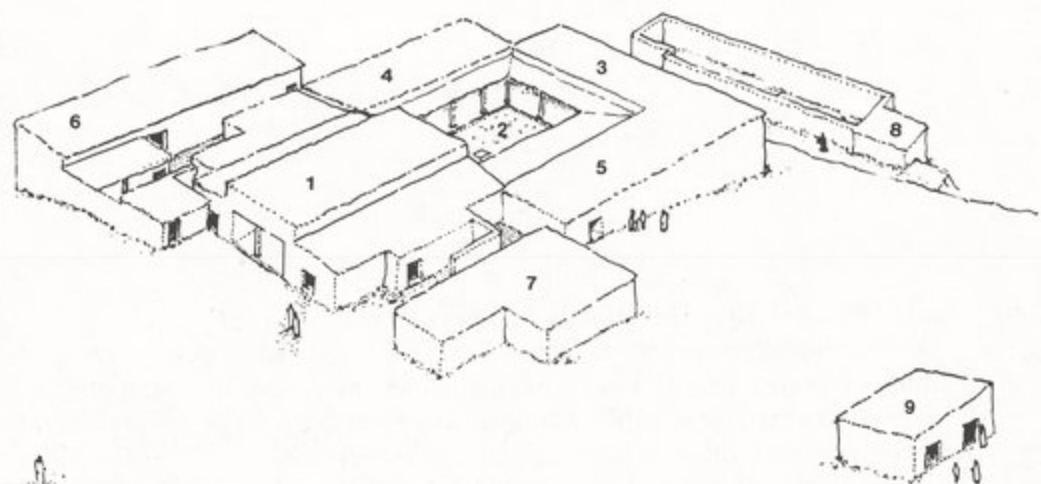
139. Vouni Palace Original (Oriental) Period (ca 500 BC).
Diagrammatic Reconstructed View (from South) showing:

1. Gatehouse.
2. Peristylar Court with Piscina.
3. Oecus (Private Living Suite).
4. Public Reception Rooms.
5. Public Services Apartments (Baths, etc).
6. Public Services Wing (Stores, etc).
7. Kitchen Apartments.
8. Main Temenos
9. Chapel 113-114.

(after SCE III, Plan XXVI).



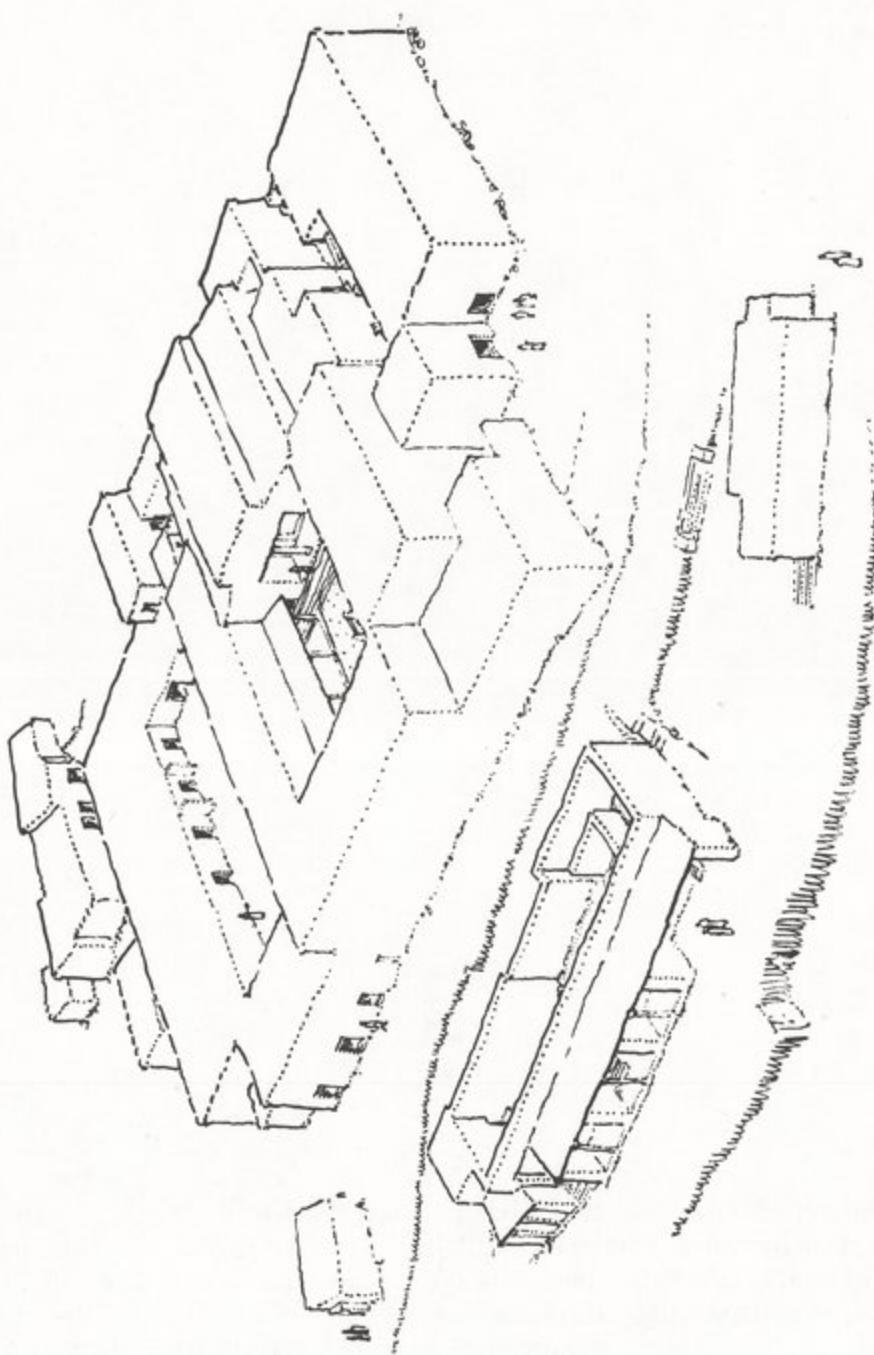
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139

140. Vouni Palace Later (Hellenised) Period (ca 450 BC).

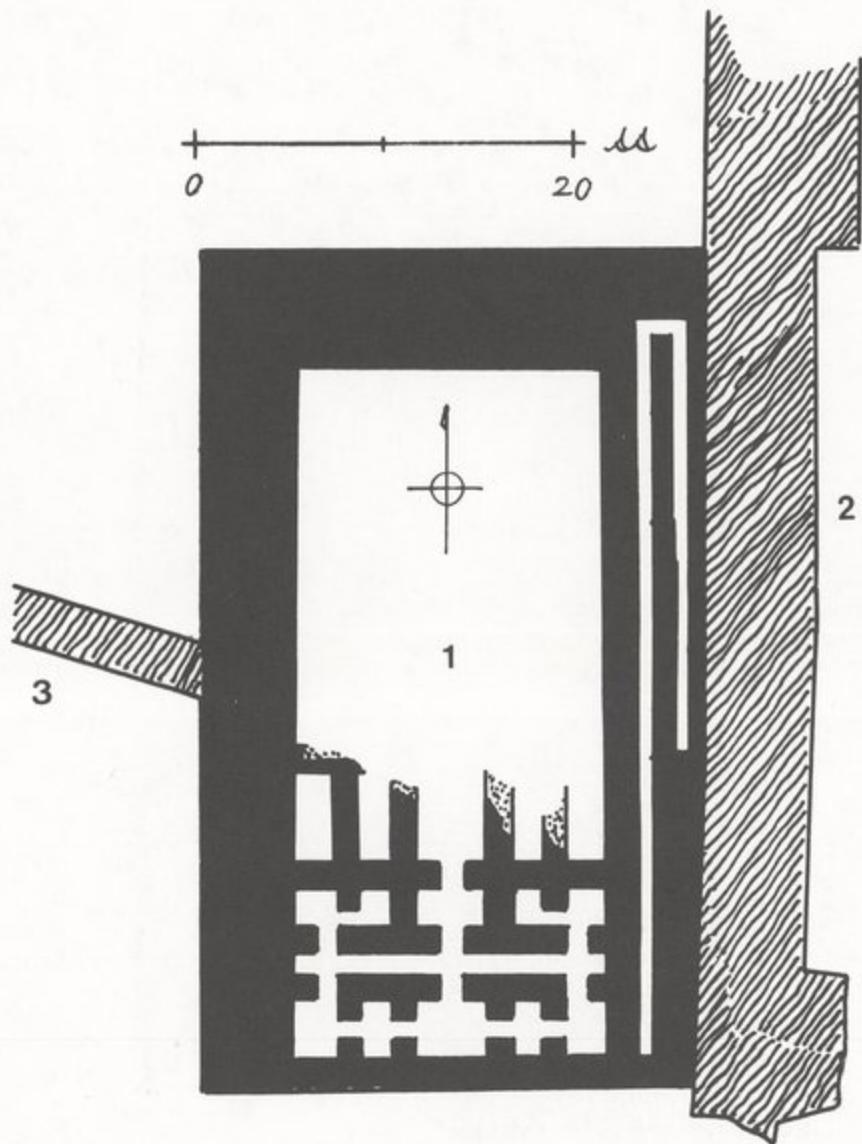
Diagrammatic Reconstructed View (from North) showing newly arranged indirect entrance (right) and original gatehouse converted into Hall of State (at rear of court). New public administrative-storage wing (left); peripheral sanctuaries and chapels (lower right clockwise): Chapel 132-135, Main Temenos, Chapel 117, Chapel 113-114, Chapel 101, Chapel 103-109
(after SCE III, Plan XXVII).



141. Old Paphos (Kouklia) Haji Abdalla Palace (ca 480 BC).

Schematic Block Plan showing Palace (1) by City Walls (2). The heavy outer walls of the Palace may all be of casemate construction. The wall (3) is a long boundary wall of uncertain function

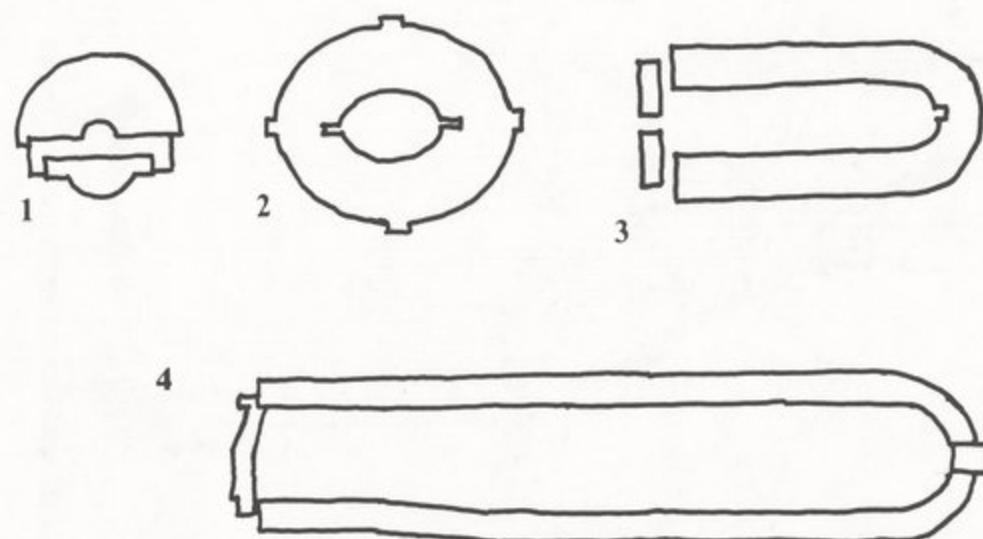
(after J. Schäffer OA III, 1960, pp. 162 ff., fig. 2).



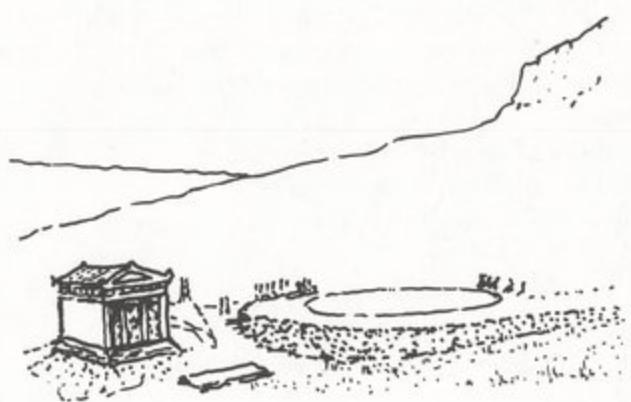
142. Public Entertainment Buildings, Comparative Plans.
Conspectus of typical examples at Rome (Late Republican-Early Empire),
all drawn to the same scale.

1. Theatre of Marcellus.
2. Flavian Amphitheatre (Colosseum).
3. Stadium of Domitian.
4. Circus Maximus (Hippodrome).

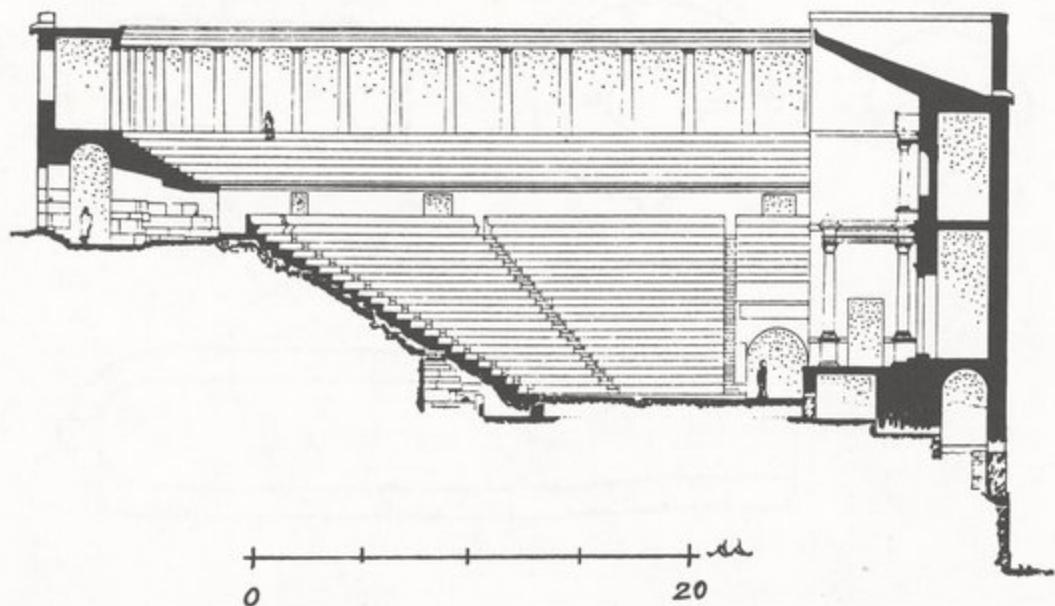
143. Supposed Origin of Theatre Design.
Imaginative Sketch View of Oldest Temple and Orchestra in precinct of
Dionysos Eleuthereus at Athens (6th century BC)
(after Bieber, p. 55, fig. 226).



142



143



145

144. Kourion The Theatre (2nd century BC–2nd century AD).

Restored Plan showing lines of original Hellenistic Theatre (2nd century BC), Roman Theatre (2nd century AD), and conversion into Hunting Theatre (ca 3rd century AD).

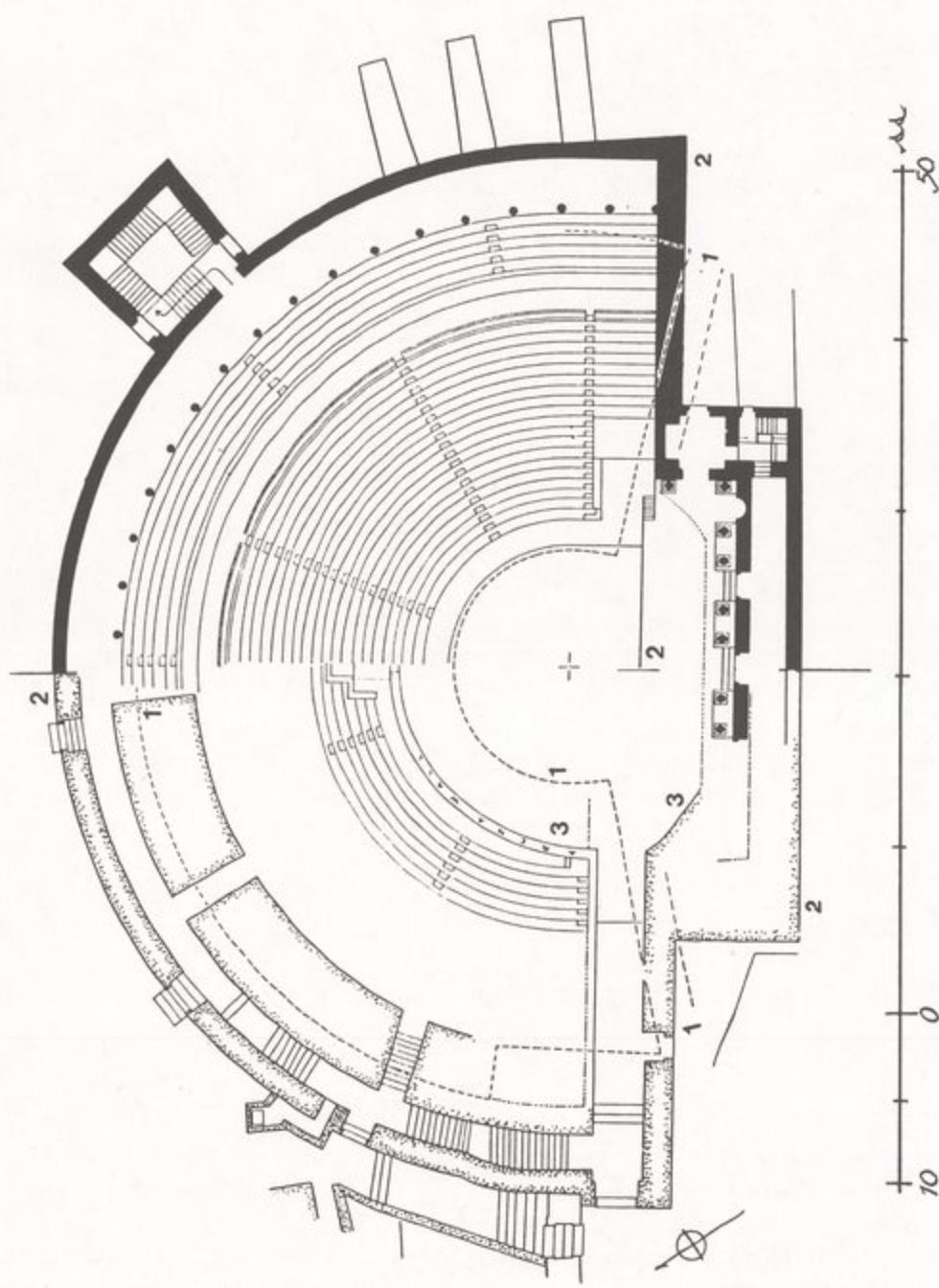
1. Outlines of Greek Theatre.
2. Outlines of Roman Theatre.
3. Outline of conversion of orchestra into arena

(after Stillwell, p. 42, fig. 5).

145. Kourion The Theatre (Roman Period).

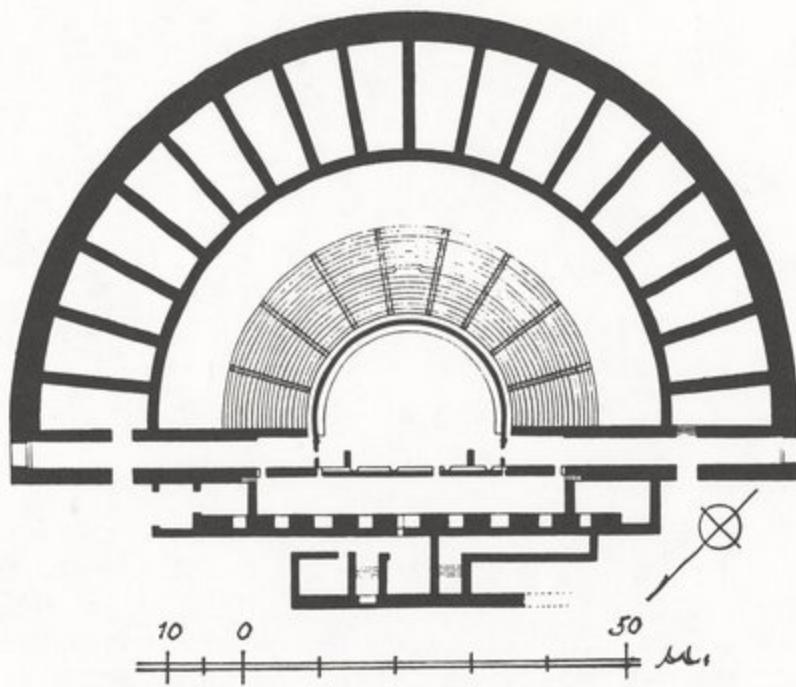
Restored Section floated above actual surviving section

(after Stillwell, p. 43, fig. 6).

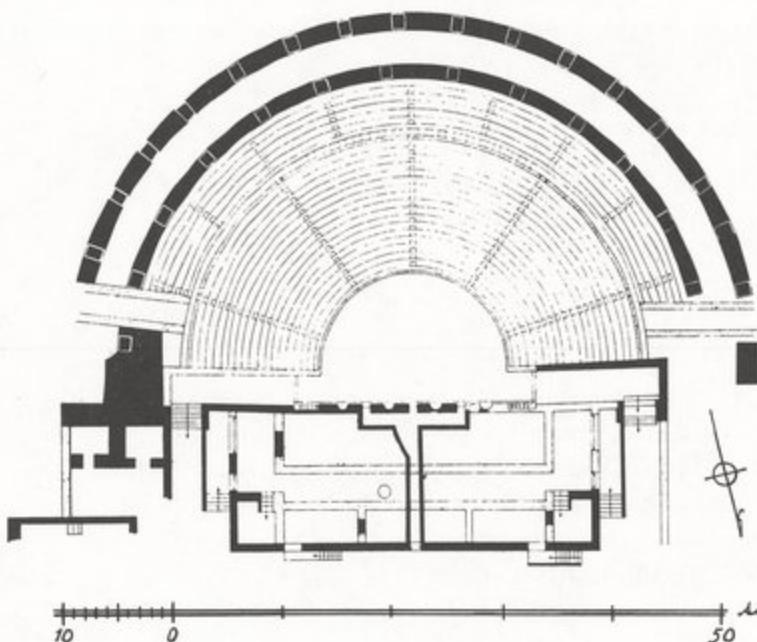


146. Salamis The Theatre (Roman Period).
Block Plan (after Salamis, p. 181, fig. 130).

147. Soli The Theatre (Roman Period).
Plan partly restored (after SCE III, p. 572, fig. 311).



146

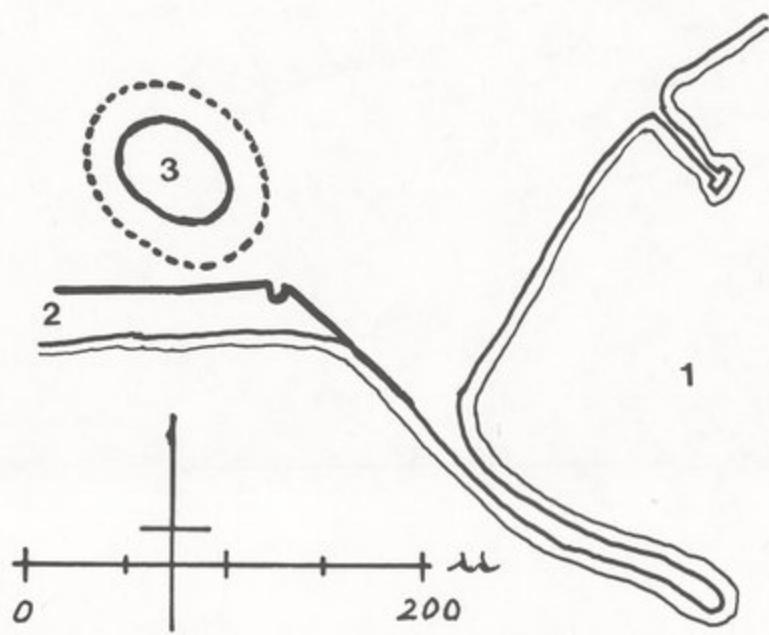


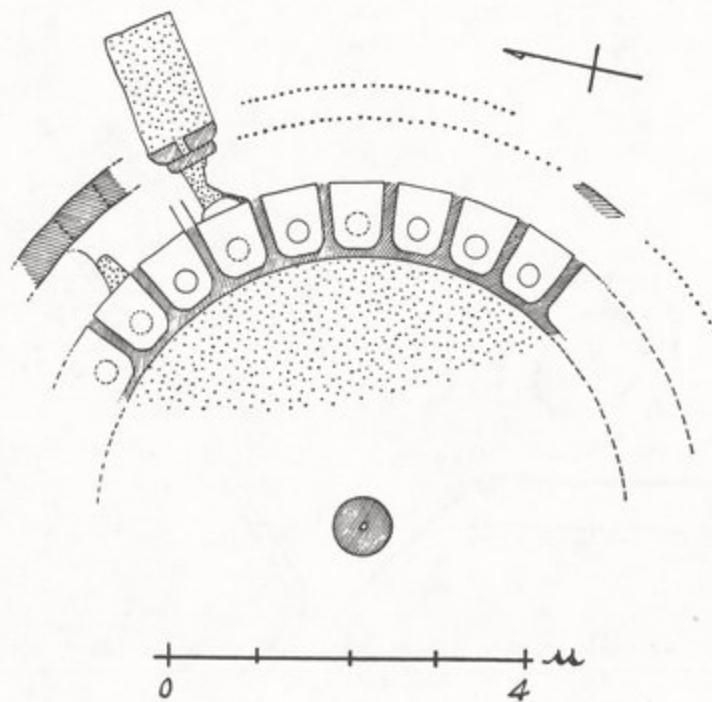
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148. New Paphos The Amphitheatre (Roman Period).
Location Plan of Unexcavated Amphitheatre near the harbour.

1. Modern and Ancient Harbour.
2. City Wall.
3. Lines of Amphitheatre (ca 100 m x 80 m)

(after Acts COO, p. 515, fig. 11).

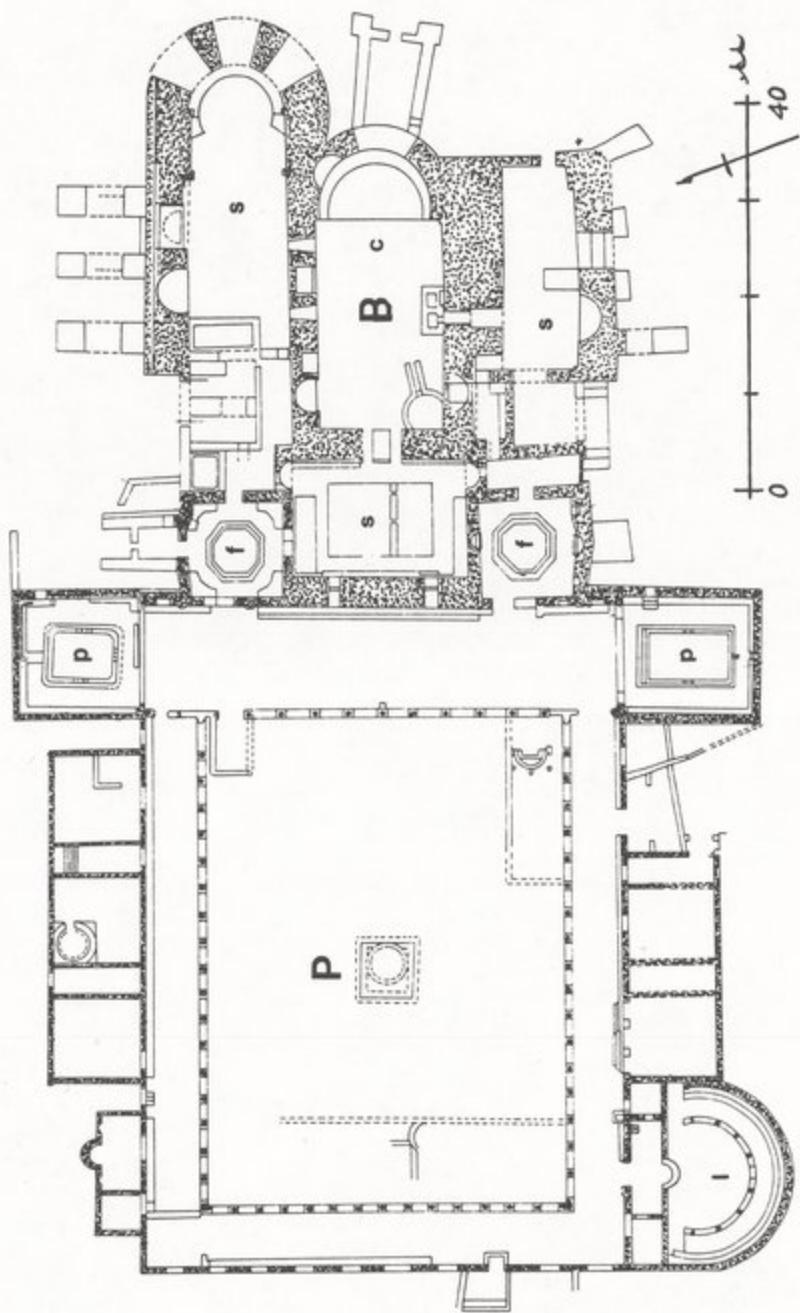




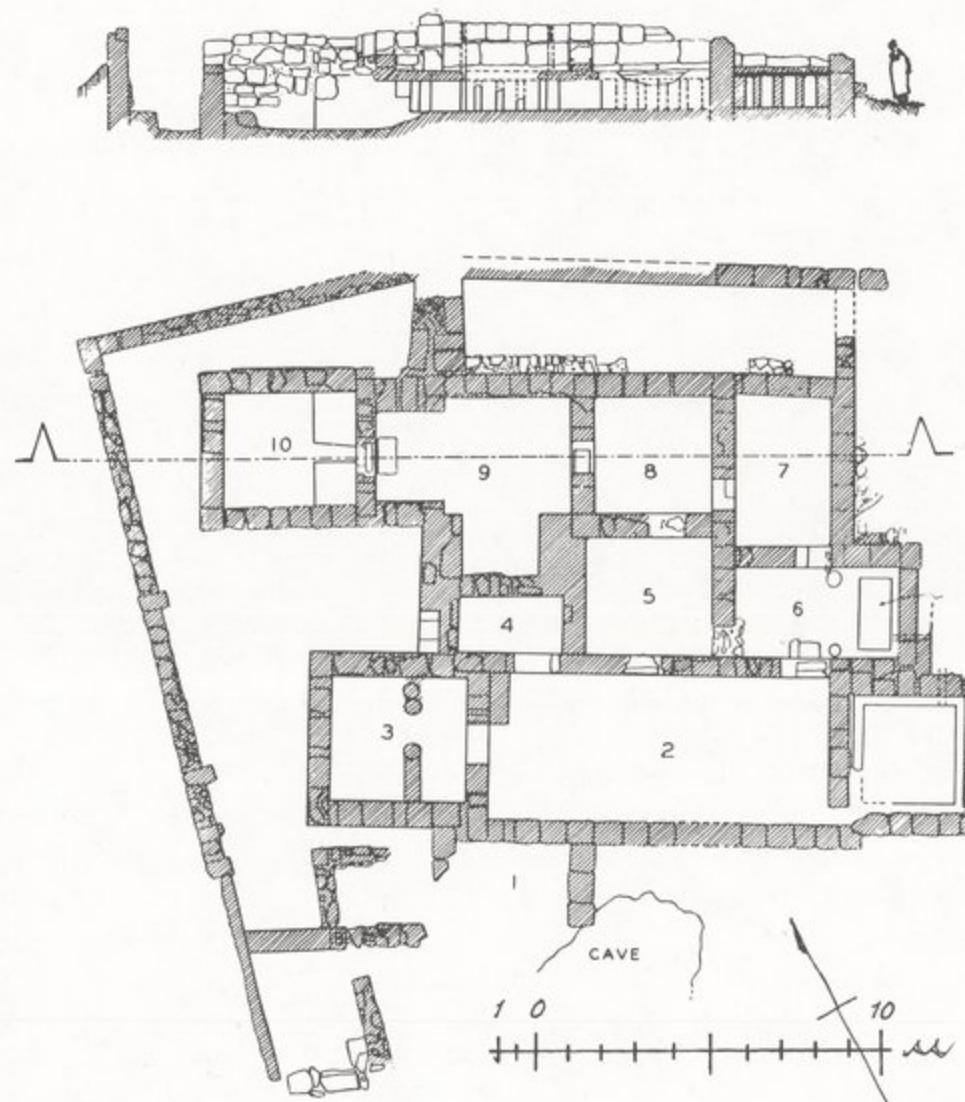
149

149. Kition *Chryopolitissa* Balaneia (Ptolemaic).
 Part Plan of Hellenistic Baths (after BCH 90, 1966, pp. 364-65, fig. 121).

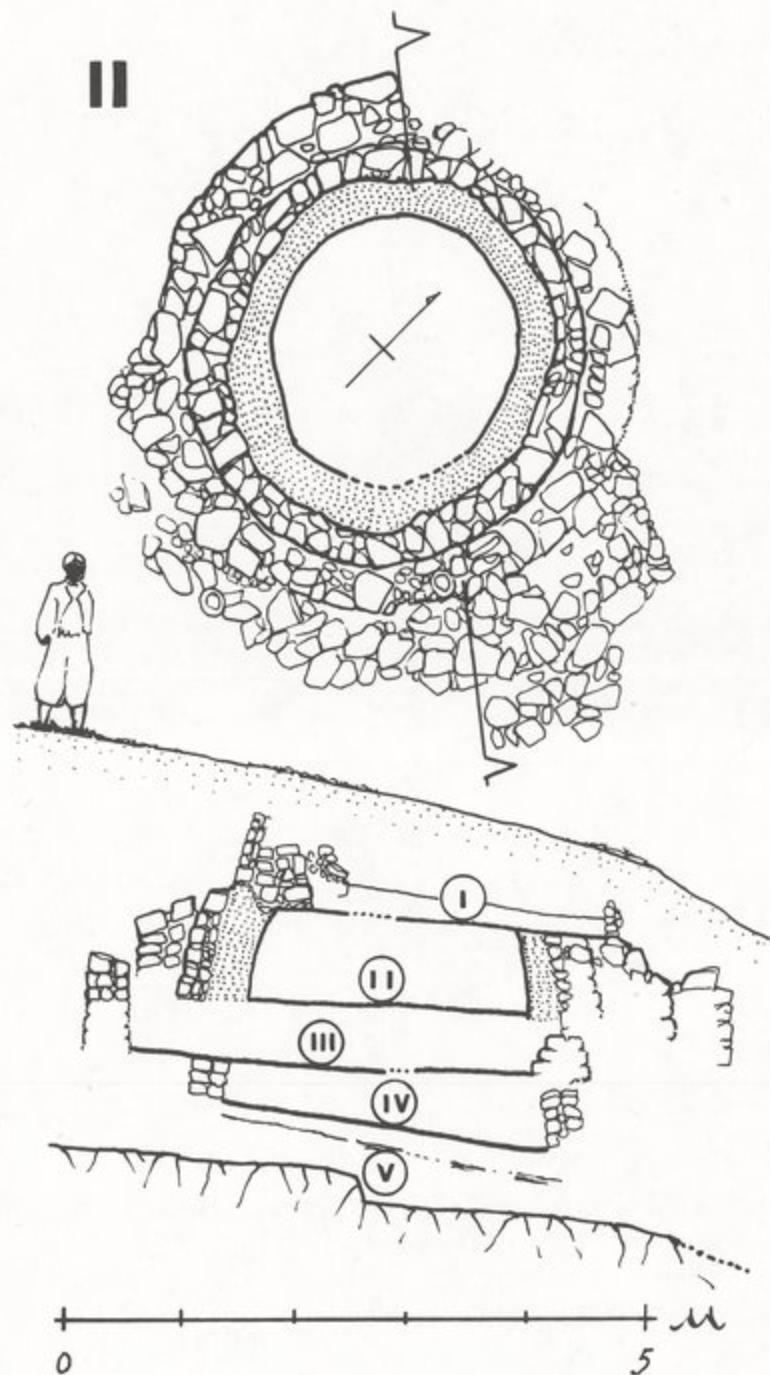
150. Salamis Gymnasium Complex of Baths and Palaestra (Roman, 2nd century AD).
 Block Plan indicating main units:
 P. Palaestra.
 B. Baths.
 f. frigidarium.
 s. sudatorium.
 c. caldarium.
 l. latrines.
 p. piscina
 (after V. Karageorghis).



151. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates Baths (Roman).
Plan and Section (after Daniel UMB 144, 1950, p. 17, Plan II).



152. Khirokitia Tholos X, Typical Round House — Structure (Neolithic).
Section showing earliest habitation level (V) — wattle and daub shelter
succeeded by 4 super-imposed mud brick and rubble tholoi (IV—I).
Plan of Tholos, level II (after Khirokitia, fig. 36).



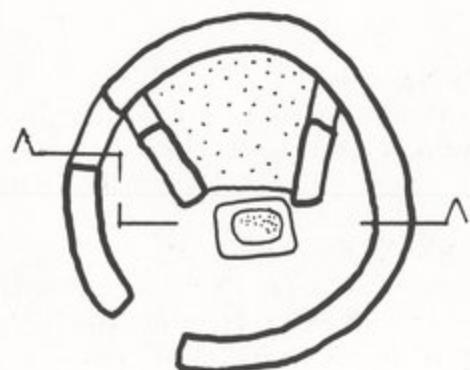
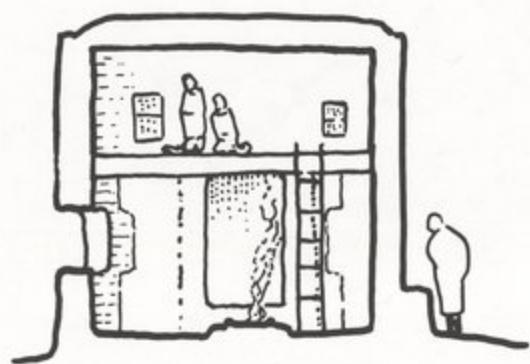
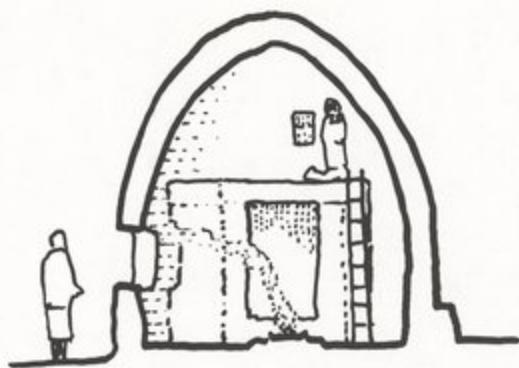
153. Kalavassos *Tenta* Structure 42, Typical Round House Form (Neolithic).

Two alternative reconstructions of structure 42:

left: the tholos with "cupboard".

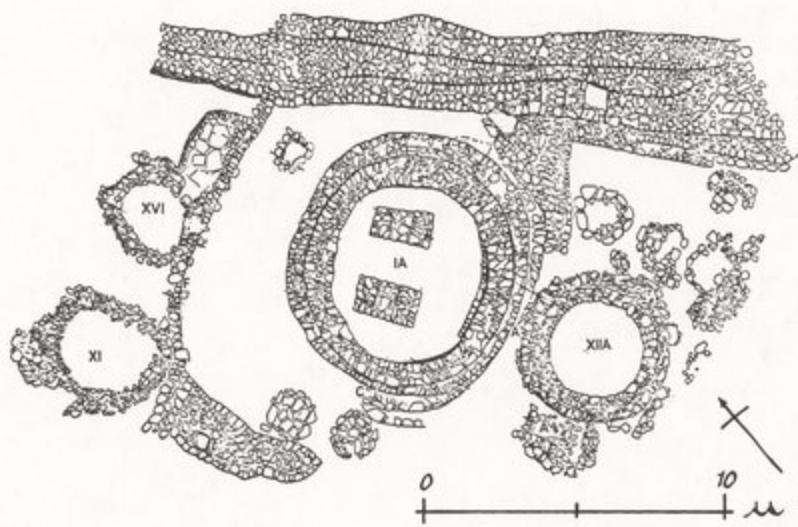
right: the flat roofed tower with loft

(after RDAC, 1986, p. 19, fig. 2).

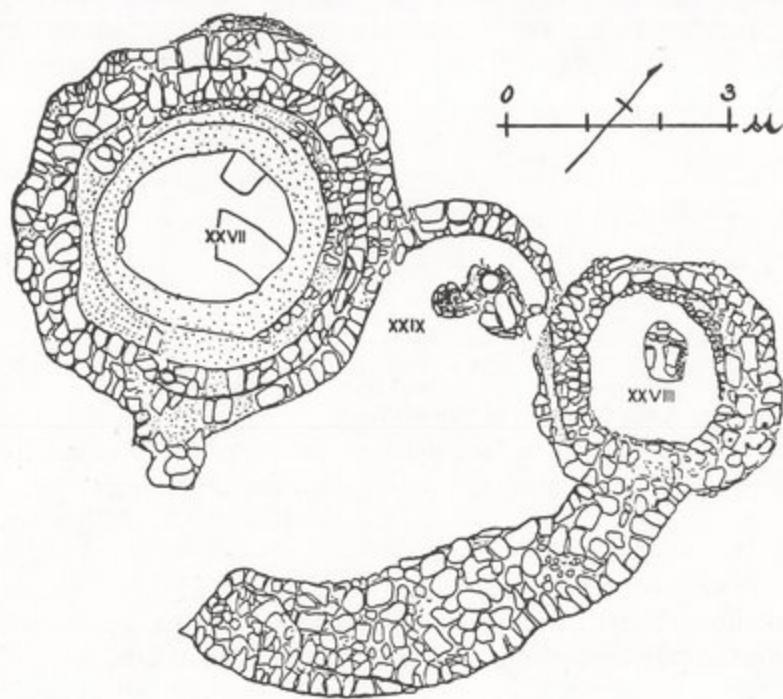




154. Khirokitia House Complex 1A (Early Neolithic).
Plan of Round House complex by settlement wall consisting of large tholos (1A) with (roofed) ambulatory and work space dependencies (XIIA etc.).
(after PGC, fig. 49)
155. Khirokitia House Complex XXVII-XXIX (Early Neolithic).
Plan of Round House Complex consisting of large (XXVII) and small (XXVIII) tholos with walled about area (XXIX). Here the specialised function of the individual round house unit is clearly to be seen — e.g. connubium and religion in the large tholos; mundane activities in the small tholos and court. NB. all walls curvilinear and all enclosed spaces circular
(after PGC, fig. 49).



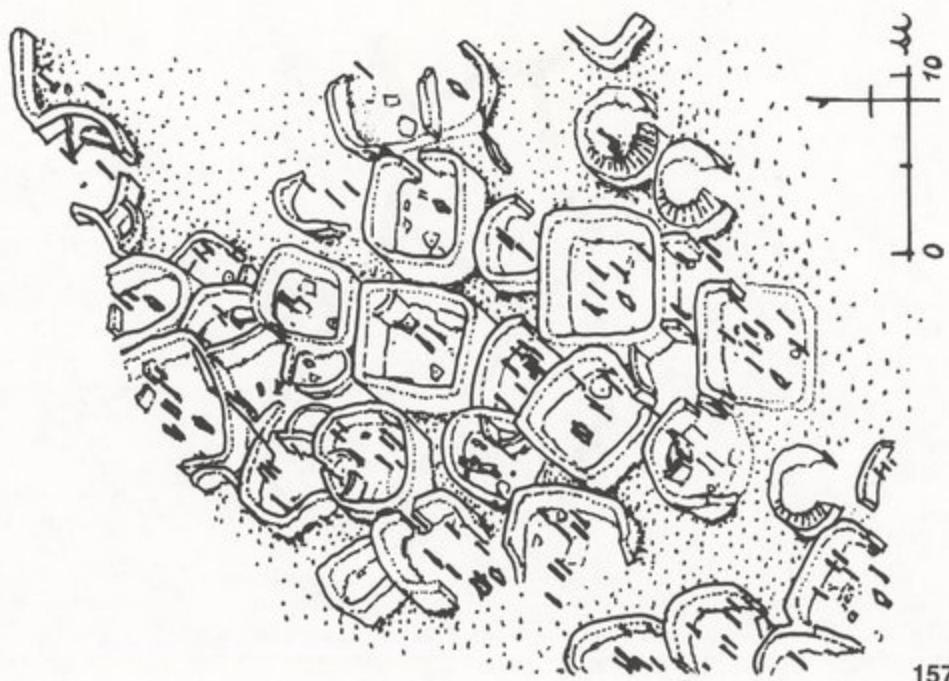
154



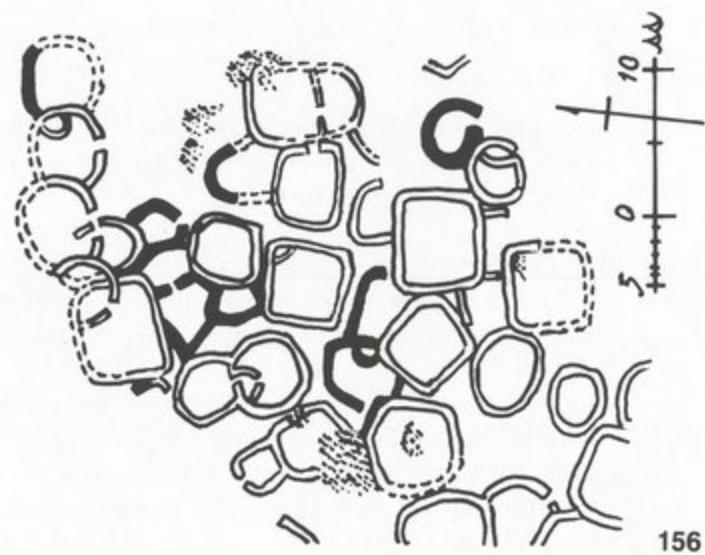
155

156. Sotira *Teppes* Area V (Pottery Neolithic).
Block Plan showing secondary rounded and irregular structures (solid) set
about and in between quasi-rectangular building (open-line)
(after Levant XI, 1979, p. 64, fig. 6).

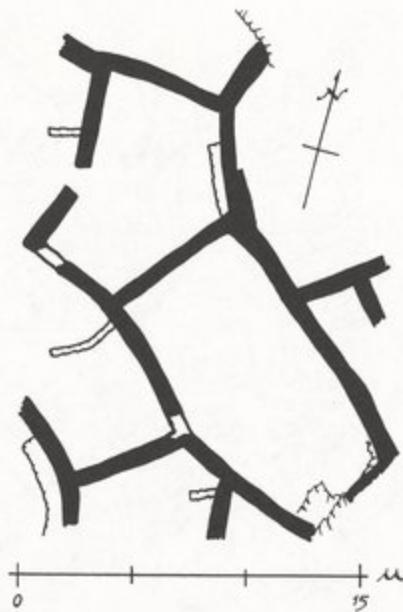
157. Sotira *Teppes* Area V.
Axonometric Sketch Reconstruction showing principal quasi-rectangular
buildings with irregular stop gap structures and round huts
(after Levant X, 1978, p. 57, fig. 1).



157



156



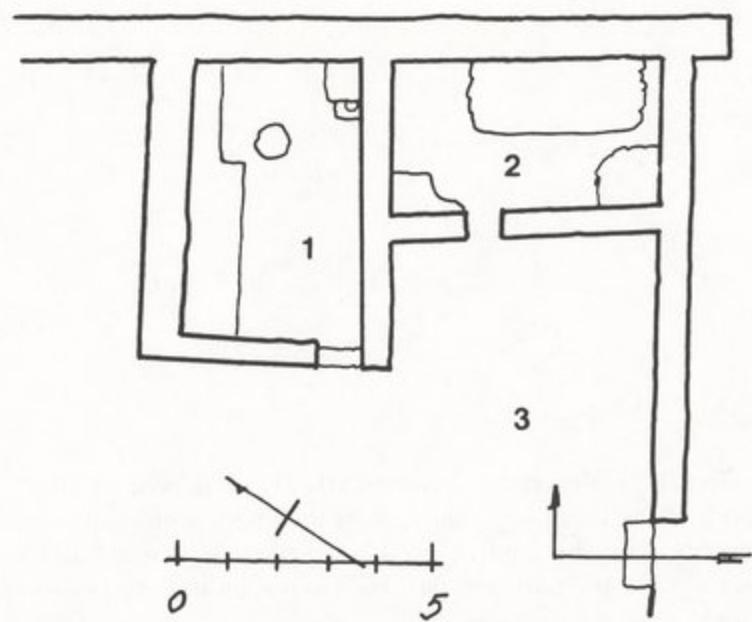
158

158. Ambelikou *Alatri* Settlement Complex (EC-MC).
 Block Plan showing room complex forming part of settlement provided with copper smelting equipment (after PGC, p. 132, fig. 53).

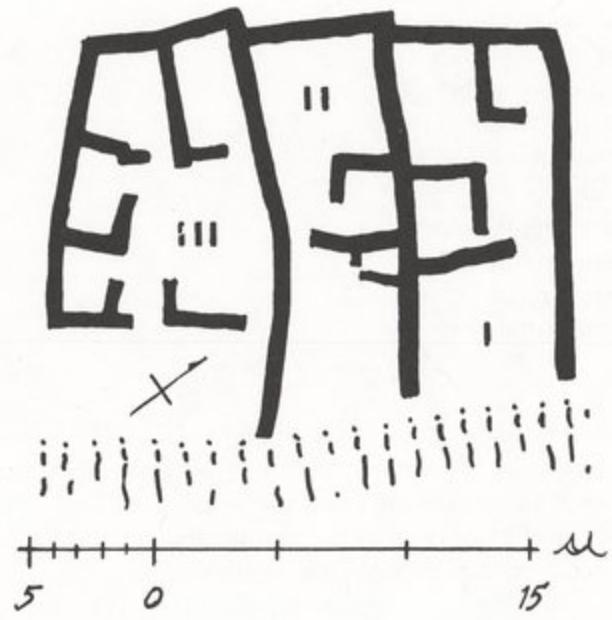
159A. Alambra Semi-Rural House (EC-MC, ca 1800 BC).
 Block Plan of isolated dwelling built in angle of enclosure (3). According to excavator: (1) sleeping and living room; (2) store and work room (after SCE, p. 20, fig. 1).

159B. Alambra *Mouttes* Terrace Houses (MC).
 Block Plan showing three of a larger group of terrace houses. They fronted a street now washed away in a ravine and it is possible the front walls of houses have been lost (after RDAC, 1985, p. 38, fig. 1).

159 A



159 B



160. Kalopsidha House in Settlement (MC III, 17th century BC).

Block Plan. This large house gives the impression of an unification of two elements: a southern part (5-11) constitutes the traditional Cypriote π form design, while the northern part (0-4) appears to have been a megaron style unit with outer yard.

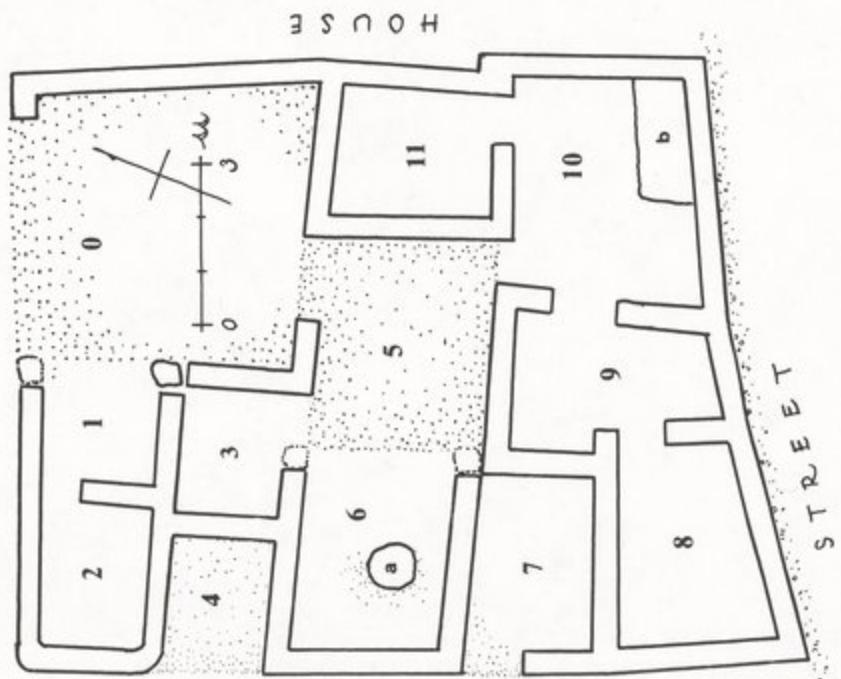
0. outer courtyard.
1. ante-room.
2. living room.
3. office (?).
4. taberna, stable, etc.
5. inner-court.
6. principal living room.
7. taberna, etc.
8. sleeping room.
9. store room.
10. work room (b = bench).
11. store room

(after SPC, p. 28, fig. 3).

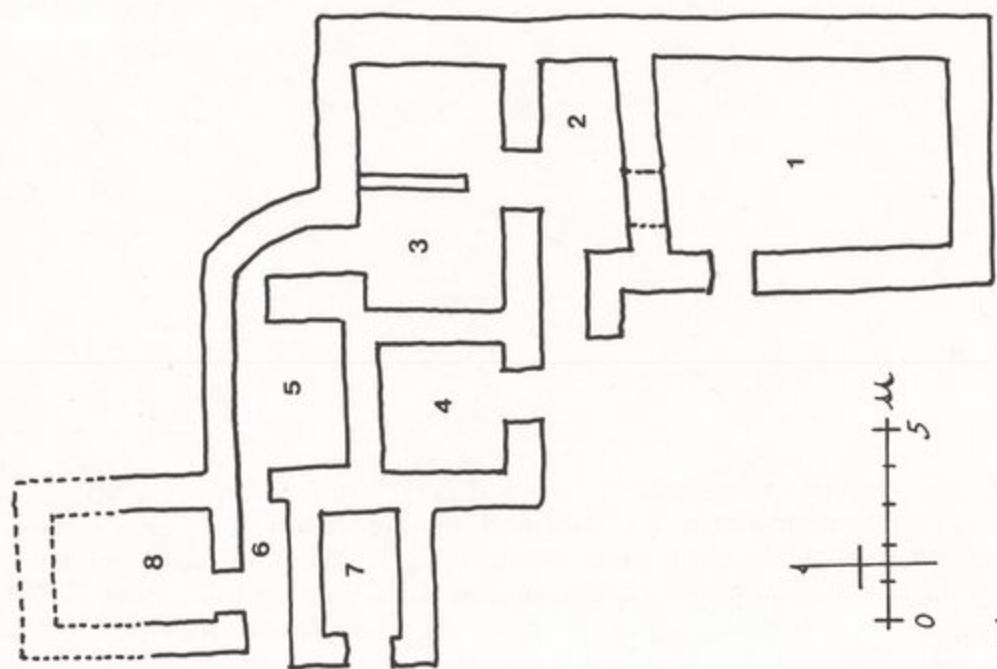
161. Apliki *Karamallos* House in Settlement (LC, 14th century BC).

Block Plan. Sketch reconstruction of metal workers' complex. This L shaped complex is cut into and follows the slope of the rock hillside on the West and the North. The only obvious living room is 3. The other rooms so far as described were store rooms and work rooms

(after J. du Plat Taylor AJ XXXII, 1952, fig. 2).

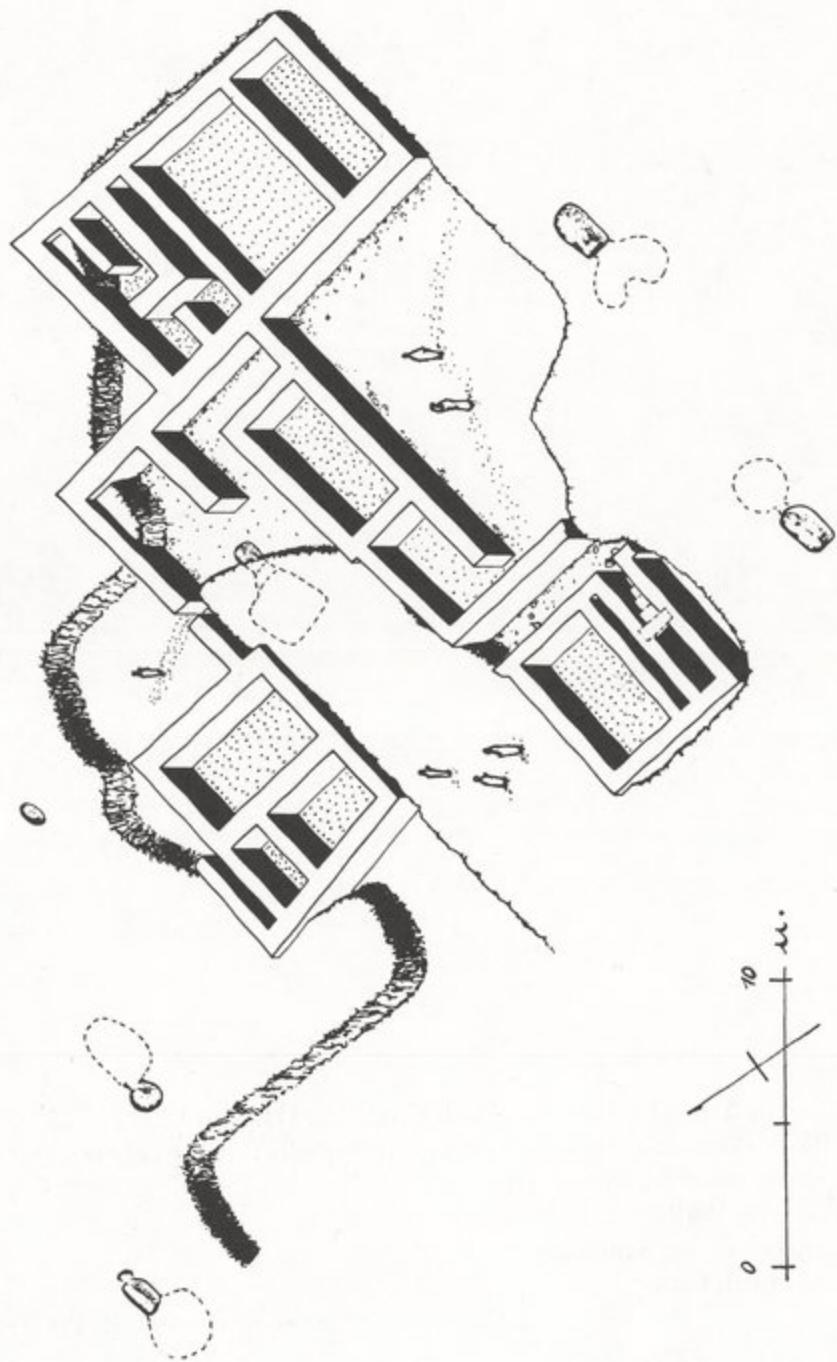


160



161

162. Enkomi Area I Pre-Urban Complex (LC I-II, 16th–14th century BC).
Axonometric Sketch Reconstruction showing original predecessor of later
city block building with ashlar façade (Ashlar Building). The complex is built
in natural hollow in rock and associated tombs are close by
(after Enkomi IIIB, plate 269).

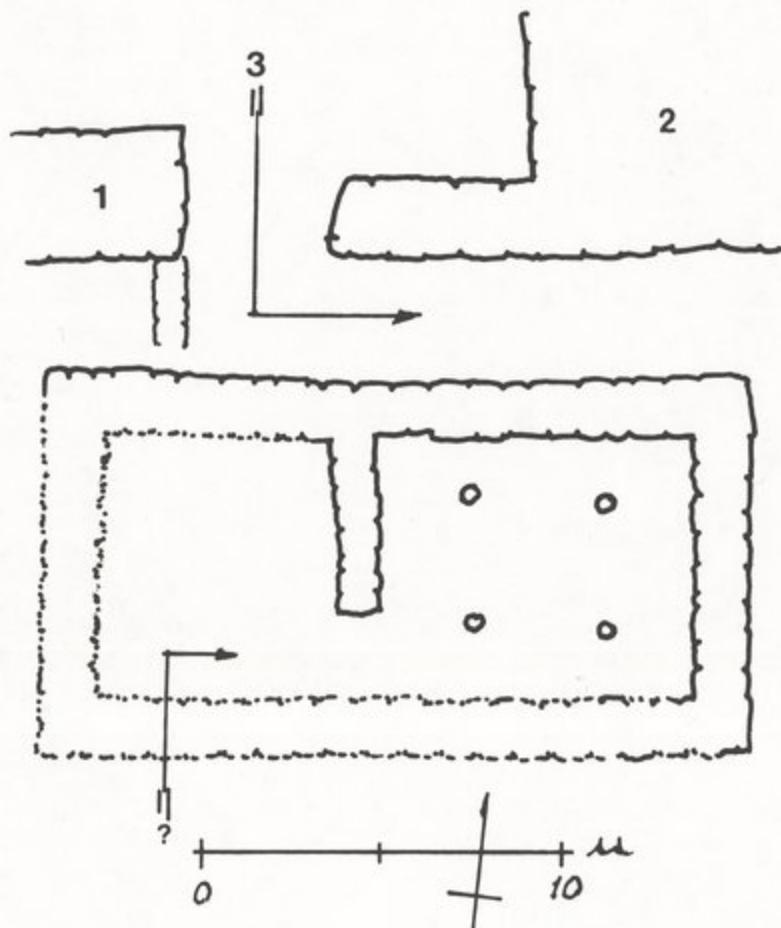


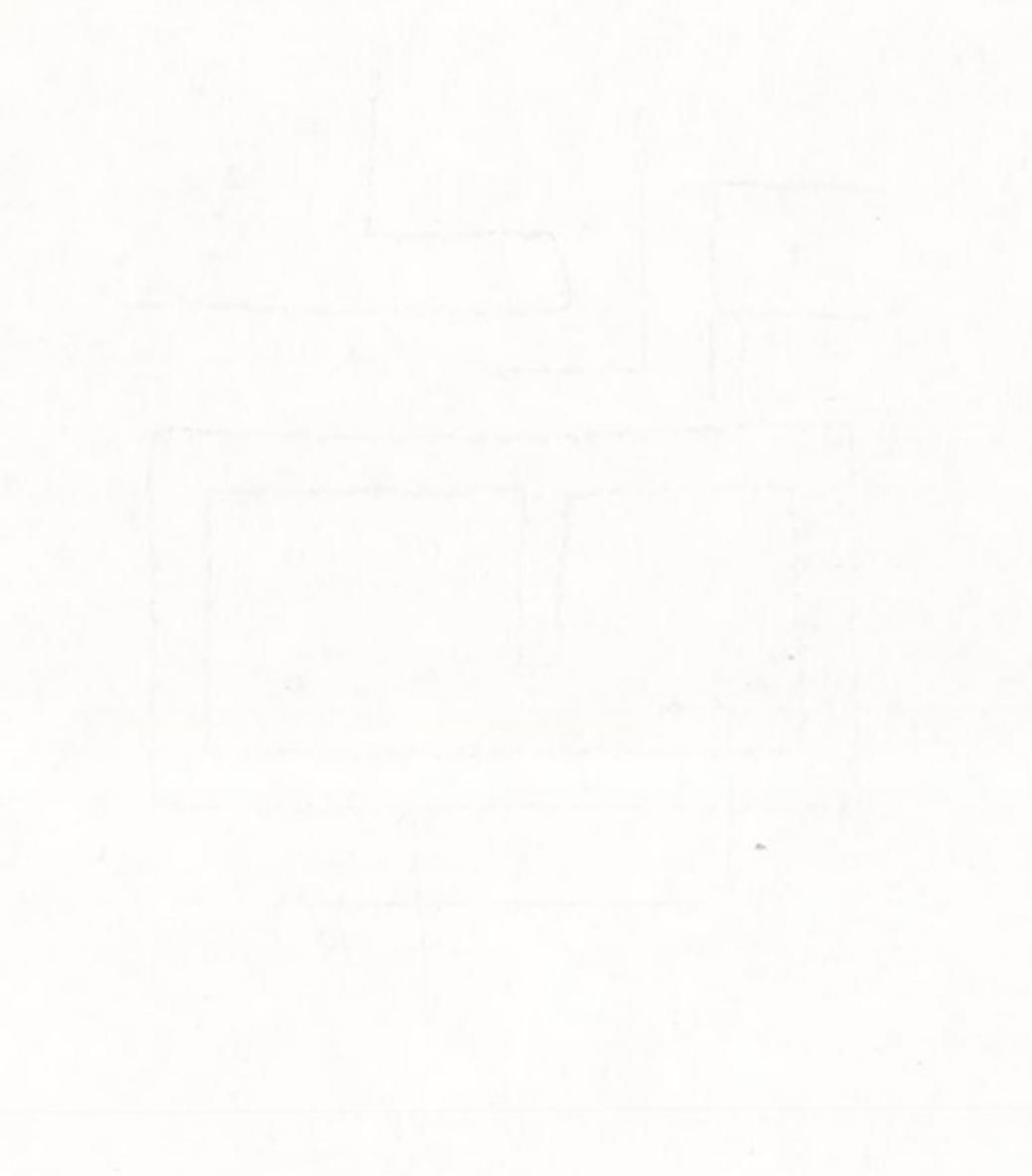


163. Enkomi Area II House by North Gate (LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).
Block Plan showing house (presumably of official in charge of gate) located
so as to enforce a bent entry.

1. City Wall.
2. Tower (or Sanctuary?).
3. North Gate

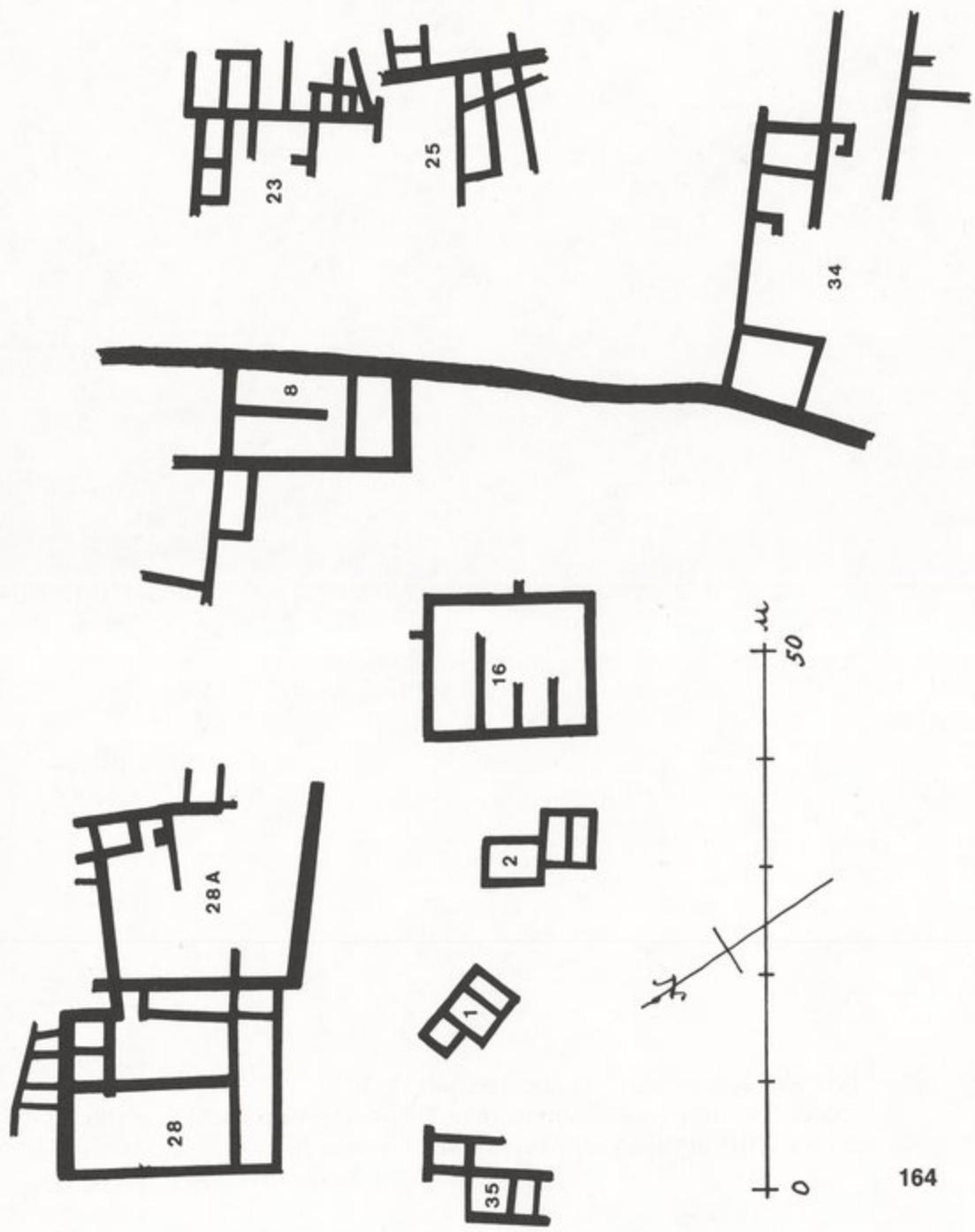
(after Enkomi IIIB, Pls 254, 255).





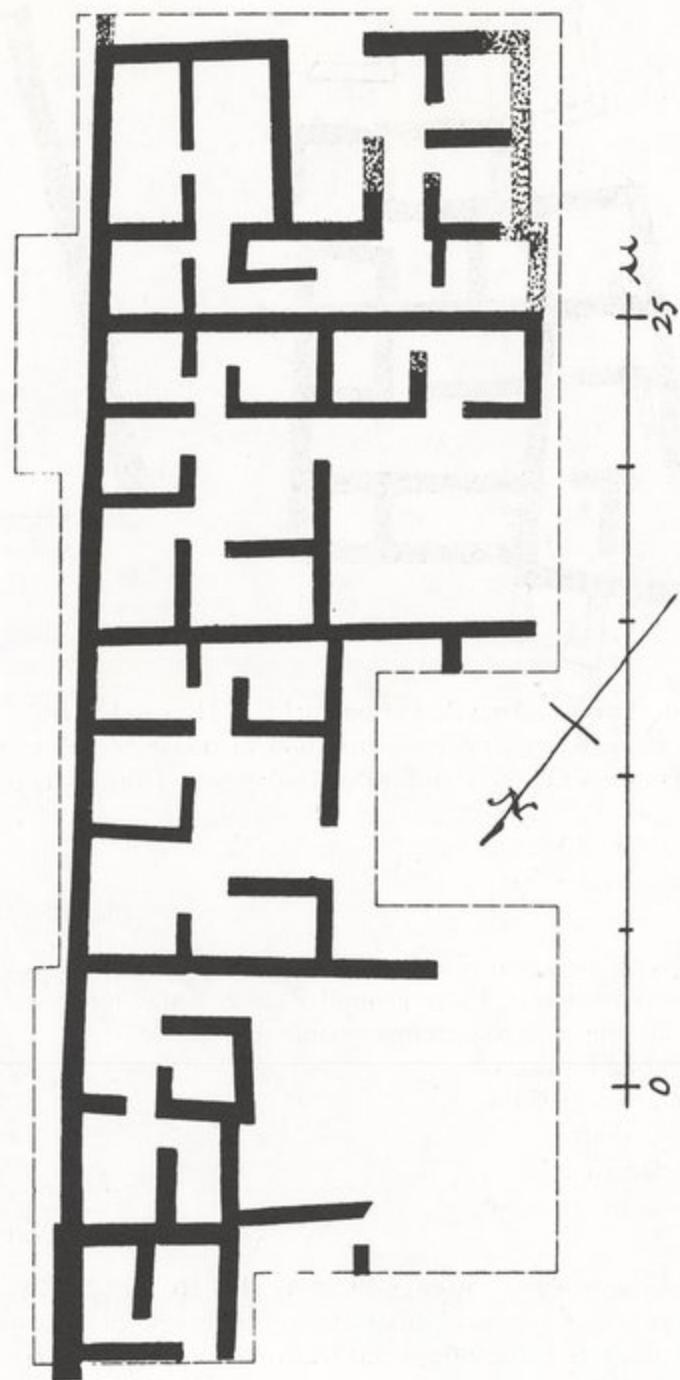
164. Dhali *Kafkallia* Fortified Settlement buildings (MC-LC, ca 17th century BC).

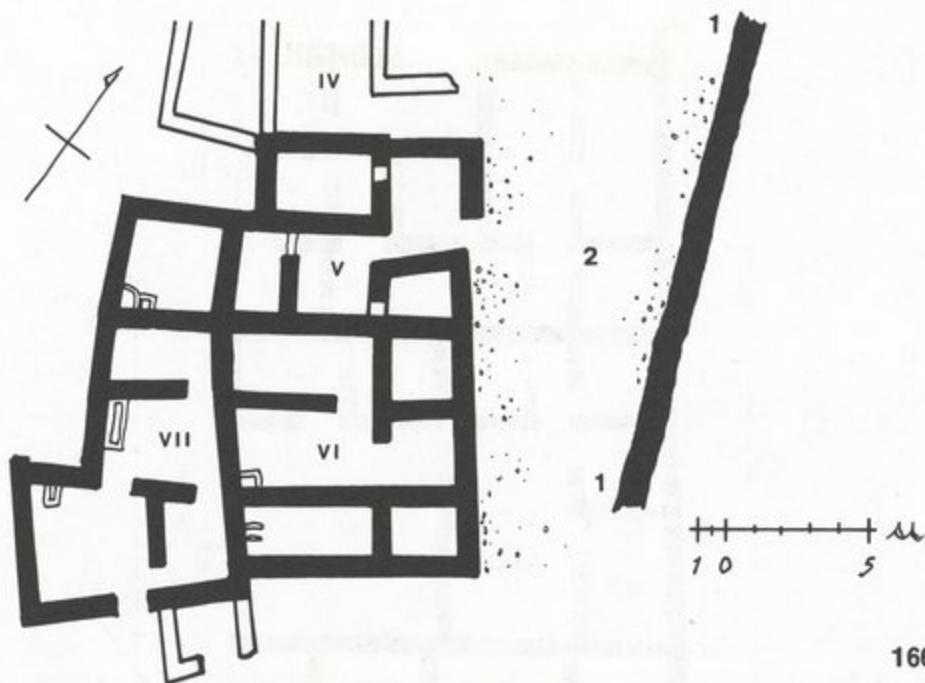
Block Plans showing buildings (of undetermined function, some of which must be residential) by surface survey (after Kafkallia, fig. 4).





165. Pyla *Kokkinokremos* Area II (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).
Block Plan showing adjacent room complexes set against settlement bound-
ary wall (fortification wall?) overlooking Larnaka Bay
(after Kokkinokremos, p. 25, fig. 4).





166

166. Episkopi *Bamboula* Area A, Period E (LC IIIB, ca 1100 BC).
 Block Plan. Schematic reconstruction of house complex showing house types. House VI is the standard tripartite type. House VII is the L shaped house type.

1. Settlement Wall.
2. Peripheral Street

(after Bamboula, fig. 23).

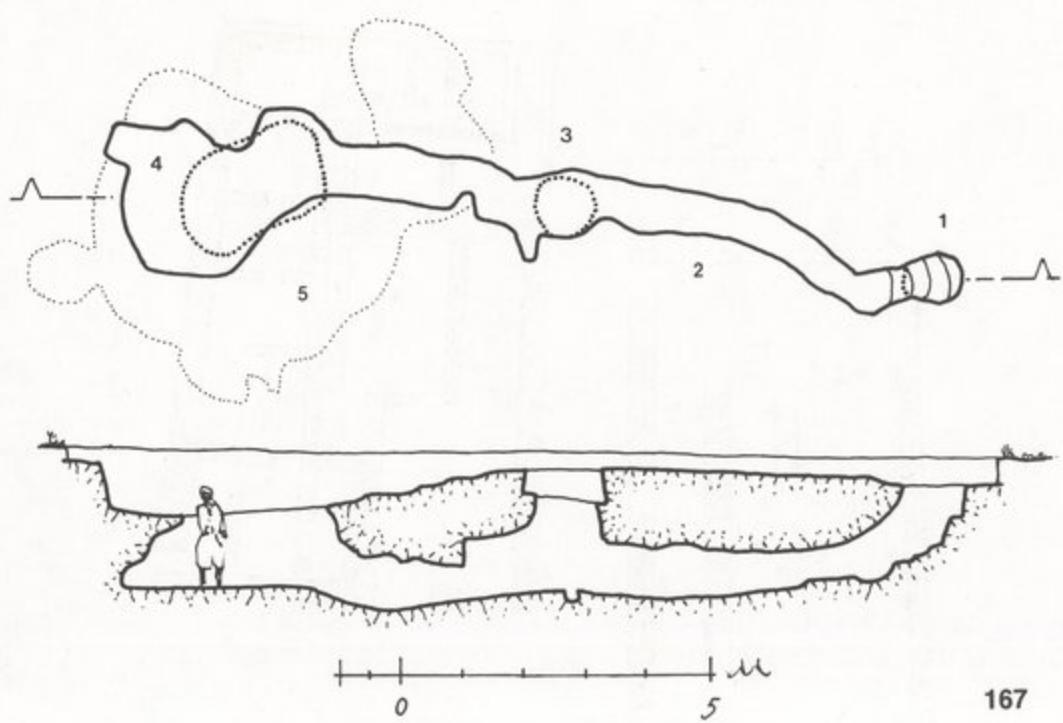
167. Kalavassos *Ayious* Subterranean Complex (Pottery Neolithic-Chalcolithic).
 Plan and Section of Underground Passage and Chambers. Function uncertain but possibly comprehends storage.

1. Stepped Entrance.
2. Underground tunnel.
3. Light shaft.
4. Underground cave.
5. Surface cutting or pit

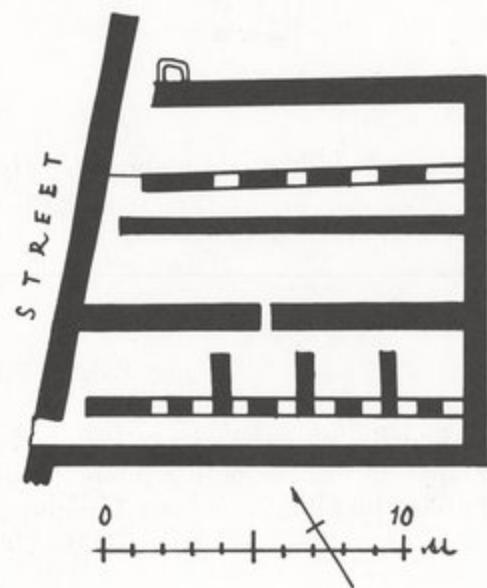
(after I. Todd *Praktika* 2, fig. 6).

168. Maa *Palaikastro* Public Storage Building (LB IIc, ca 1250 BC).
 Block Plan of *Pfeilerhaus* (Pillar House) type well known in e.g. Palestine, here incorporating the indigenous feature of corridor circulation

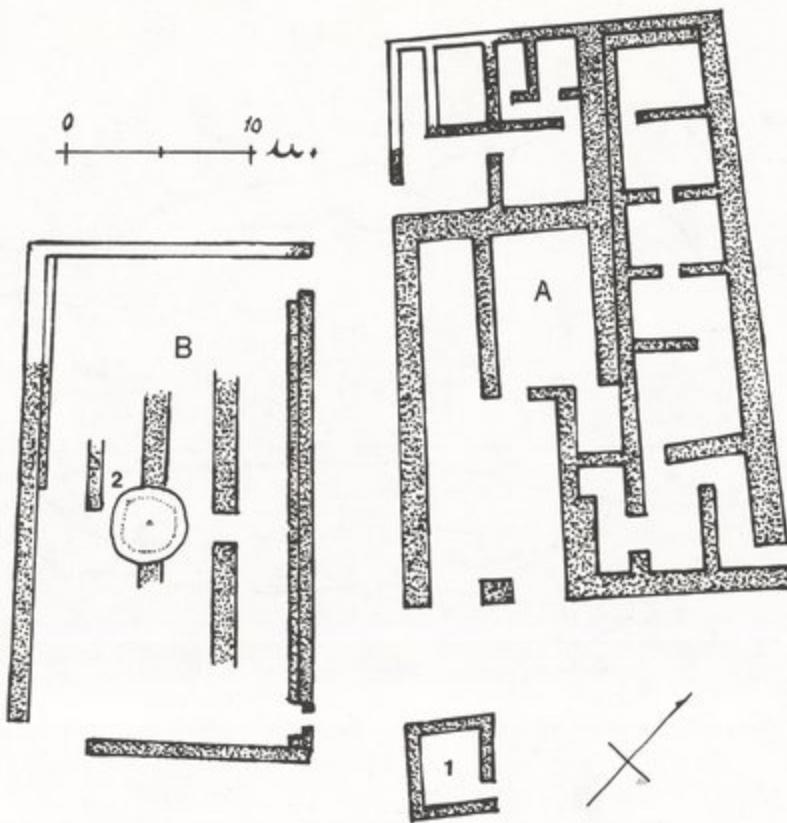
(after Maa, p. 4, fig. 2).



167



168



169

169. Maroni *Vournes* Public Storage Industrial Complex (LB IIc, ca 1250 BC). Block Plan.

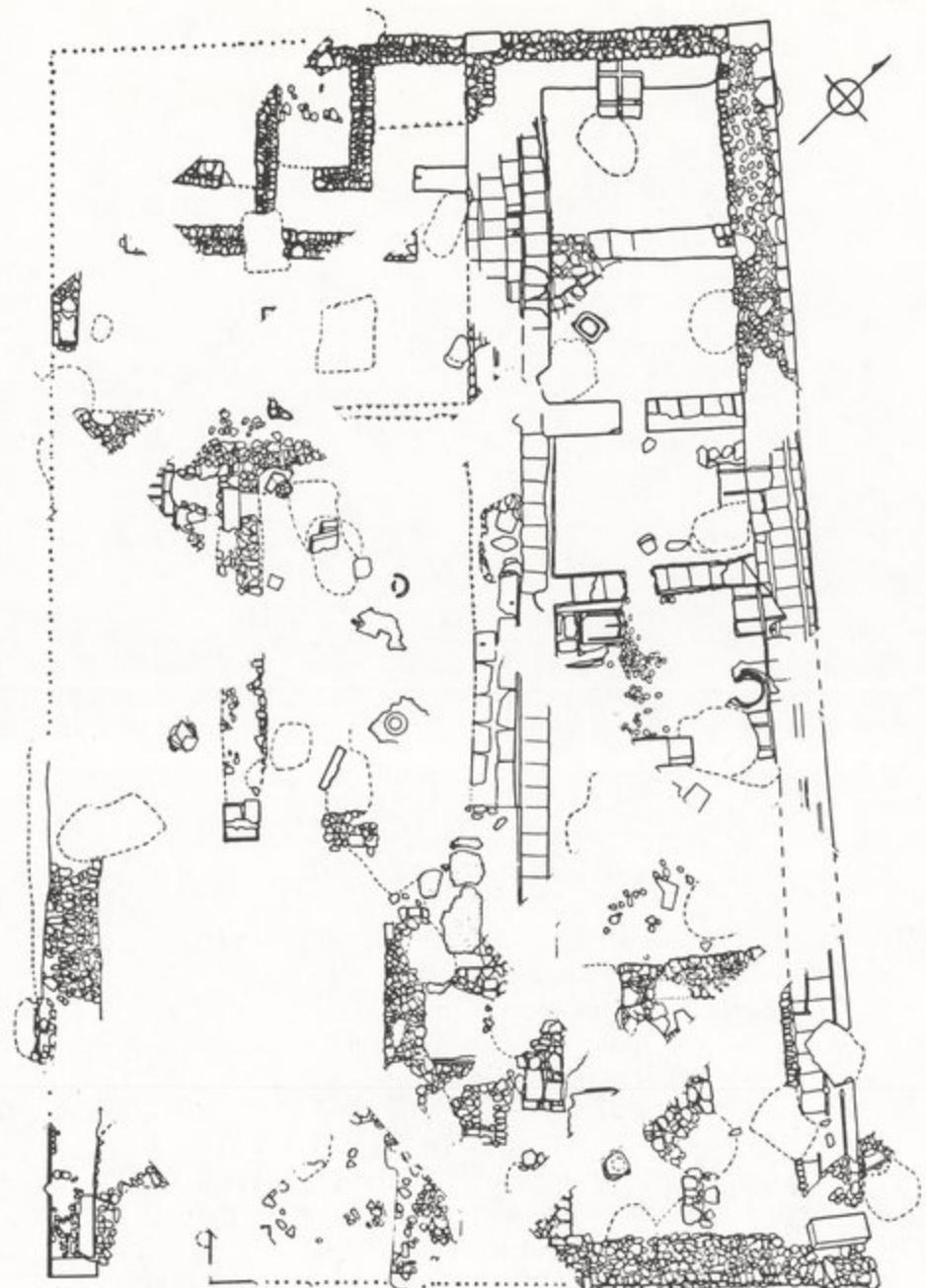
- A. The Ashlar Building (Storage-Administrative).
- B. Industrial Building.
- 1. Basin.
- 2. Olive Press vat

(after RDAC, 1987, p. 82, fig. 1).

170. Maroni *Vournes* The Ashlar Building (LB IIc, ca 1250 BC).

Plan. This building appears to have been a public (administrative and) storage building resembling building X at Ayios Dhimitrios

(after RDAC, 1987, p. 84, fig. 2).



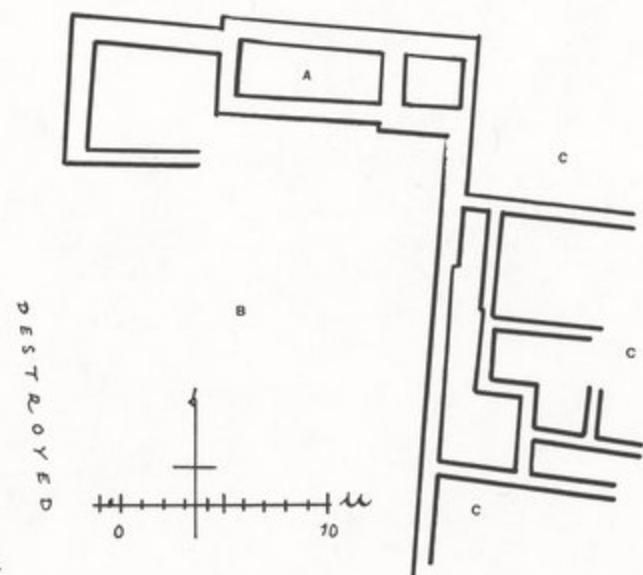
170
100
50
0

171. Athienou *Bambouli* Sanctuary (LC III, ca 1200 BC).
Stratum II Block Plan.
A. Apartments of undetermined function.
B. Court with multifarious votive offerings.
C. Work platforms and workshop areas

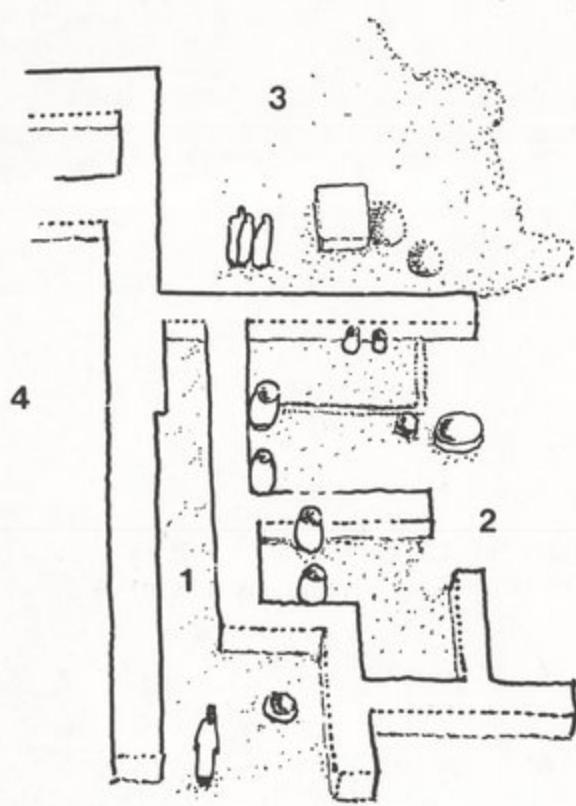
(after Athienou, Plan C).

172. Athienou *Bambouli* Sanctuary Industrial Area (14th–13th century BC).
Axonometric Sketch Reconstruction looking North.
1. Storage gallery and or stairwell.
2. Workshops – or compartmentalised working areas.
3. Metal working yard with heavy plaster floor and drainage to north

(after Athienou, pl 4.7).



171



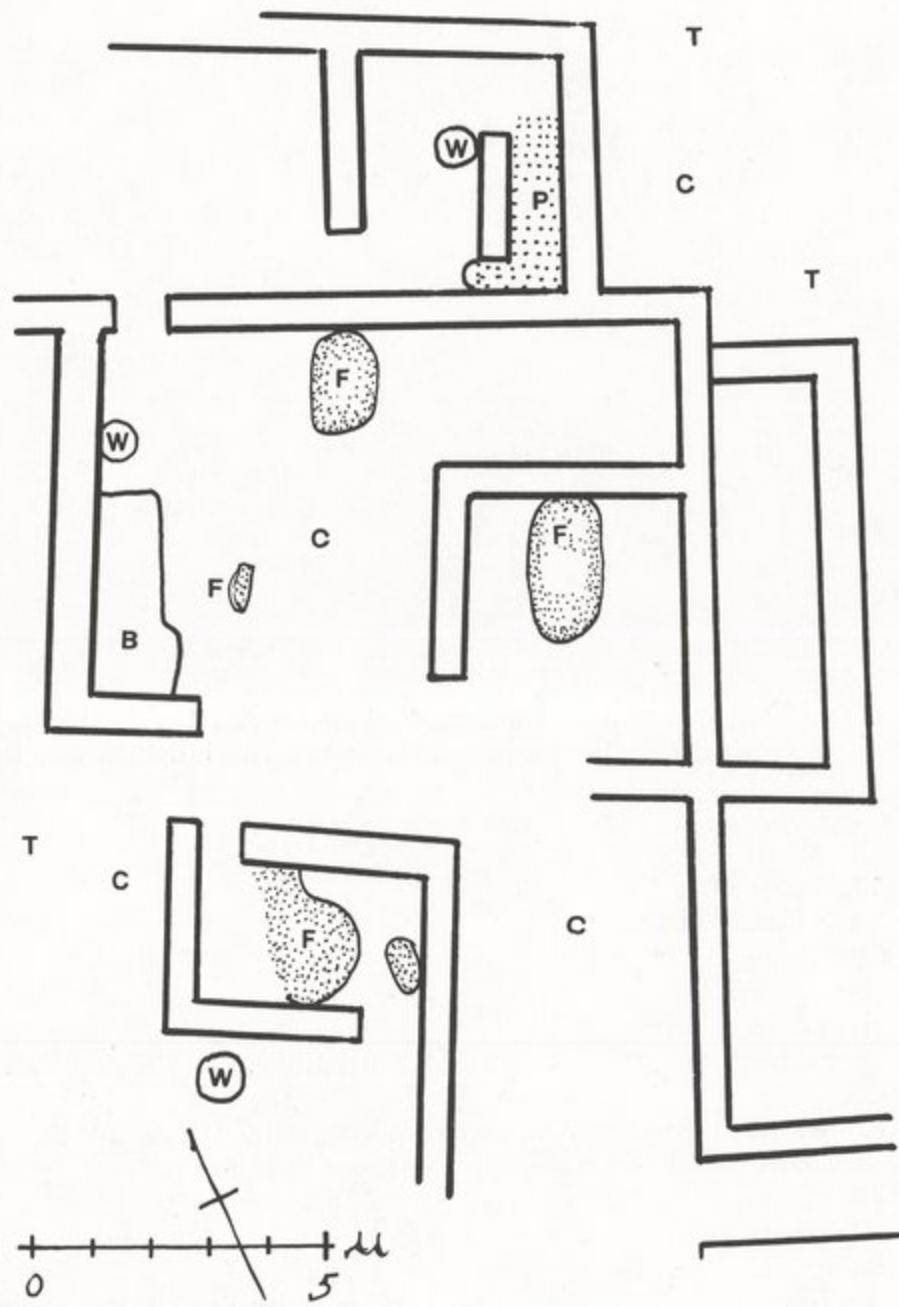
172

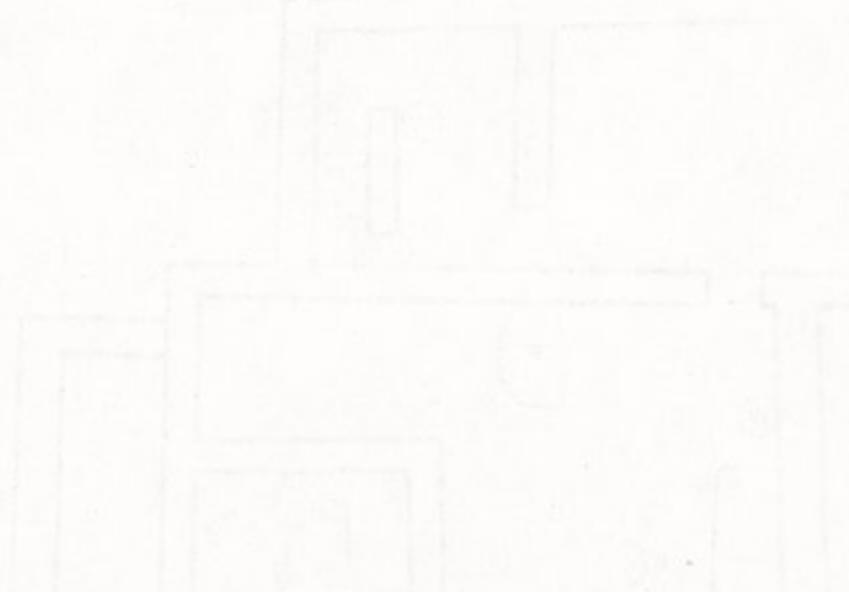
173. Kition Area I Industrial Complex (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).

Block Plan of Complex with metal working installations (Floor IV).

- B. Bench.
- C. Court.
- F. Furnace.
- P. Plaster floor.
- T. Tomb.
- W. Well

(after Kition Exc V.1, pl 5).





174A. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Northern Workshops (LC III ca 1200 BC).
Reconstructed Plan showing principal metal working installations in Room 12.

CW. City Wall.
B. Bench.
T1. Temple 1.
SA. Smelting Area.
CA. Casting Area.
b. bellows.
t. tuyère.
f. furnace

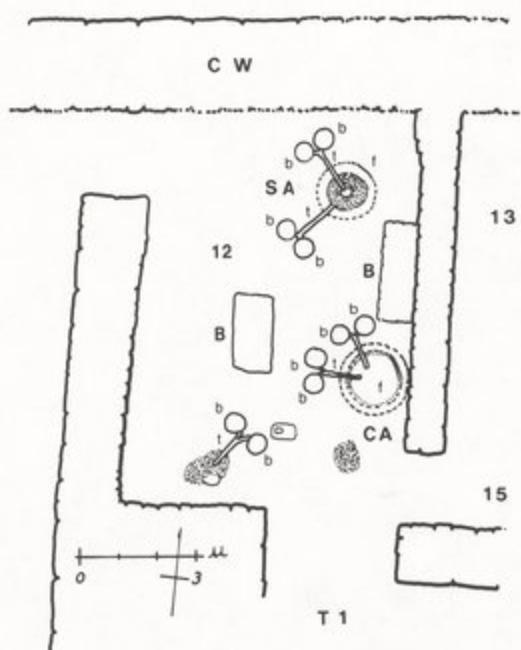
(after Kition Exc V.1, p. 405, fig. 2).

B. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Northern Workshops (LC III, ca 1200 BC).
Annotated Sketch of metal working in Room 12 as per fig. 174.

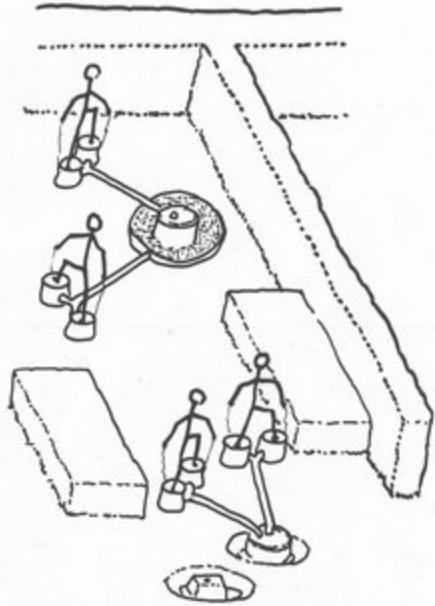
Above:
Smelting.
Below:
Casting

(after Kition Exc V.1, p. 414, fig. 3).

A



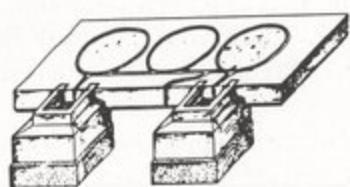
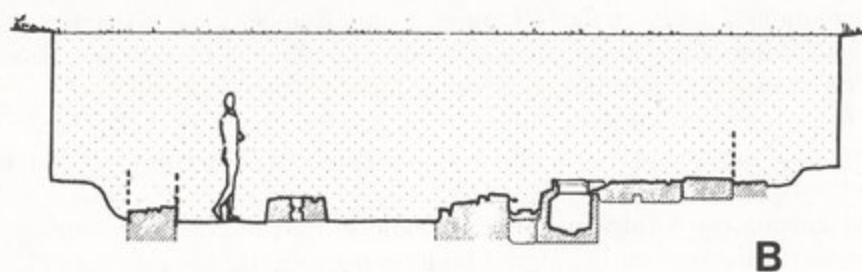
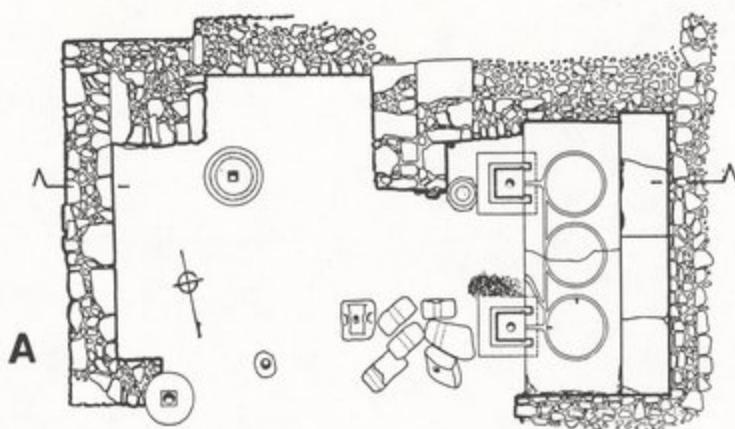
B



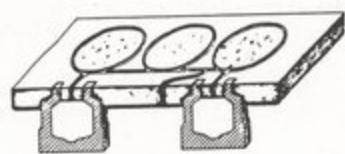
175. Mari *Kopetra* Olive Press (Hellenistic).

- A. Plan.
- B. Section.
- C. Details of Stone Pressing-bed and Vats

(after RDAC, 1988₂, p. 114, fig. 2).



0 + 5 μ



176. Evolution of the Rock Cut Chamber Tomb from rock cut pit graves of later Chalcolithic times at the sites of Lemba Lakkous (Chalcolithic), Souskiou *Vathyrkakos* (Chalcolithic), and Sotira *Kaminoudhia* (Chalcolithic-EC).

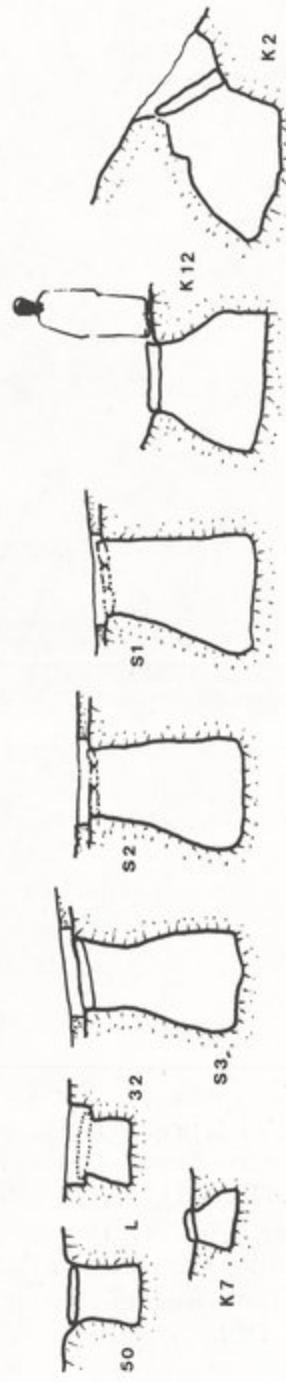
These tombs hollowed out in havara rock show a formal development from a vertically entered pit (L50) which in turn can be hollowed out below to give a bell form/beehive form (L32, S3, S2, S1, K7). Finally, e.g. when on a slope, the cutting can be driven in at an angle so that the form becomes a rudimentary chamber tomb entered high up from an incipient dromos (K2).

L = Lemba Tomb; S = Souskiou Tomb; K = Kaminoudhia Tomb

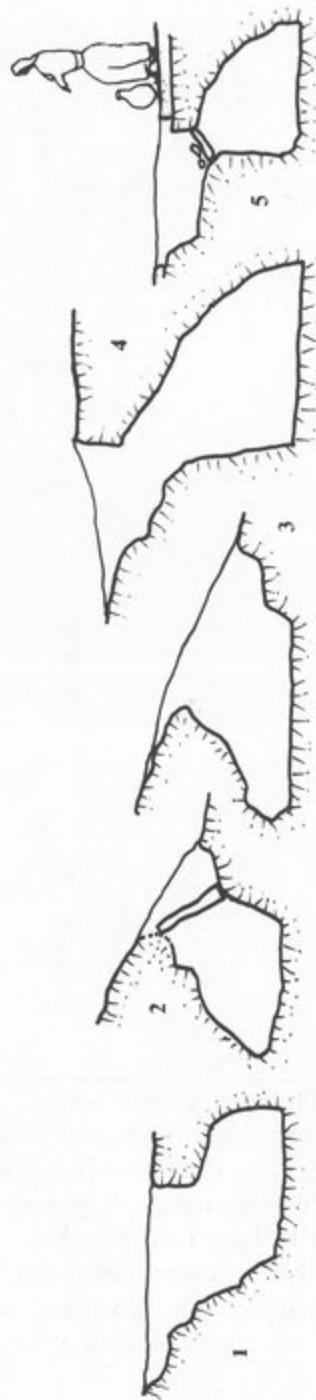
(after M.K. Toumazou Aspects of Burial Practices
in Early Prehistoric Cypriote Sites, 1987, pl 49.

177. The small "canted beehive" rock cut tomb whether evolved from an original beehive type or from exploiting natural crevices in rock outcrops, this type of tomb remained common in Cyprus throughout antiquity. In later times (e.g. LC onwards) it was especially favored for child burials.

1. Kissonerga *Mosphilia* (Later Chalcolithic) (after M.K. Toumazou pl 37).
2. Sotira *Kaminoudhia* (Chalcolithic-EC) (after Arch in C, p. 123, fig. 4).
3. Philia *Vasiliko* (Chalcolithic-EC) (after SCE IV 1A, p. 164).
4. Kalavassos (EC) (after RDAC, 1958, p. 126, fig. 8).
5. Stephania (LC1) (after Hennessy Stephania, pl XLIV).



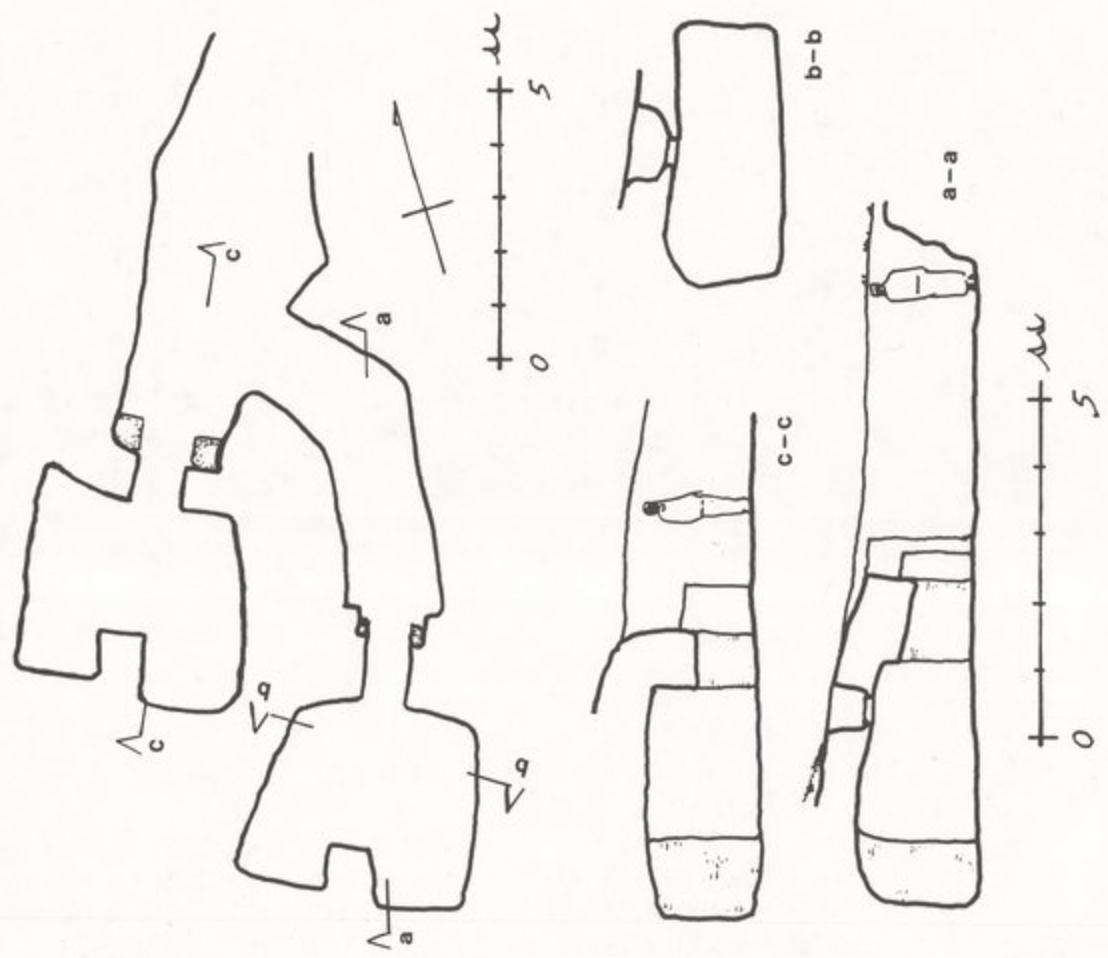
176



177

178. Vasilia Philia Culture Tombs.

Only a bare mention of these tombs subsists in SCE IV 1A, pp. 216 ff. These very large rectangular tombs, bilobate in plan with a reserved rock buttress at the centre of the rear wall, resemble tombs from the MB III-LC periods (cf. so called Hyksos Tombs in Palestine — v. ABSP, figs. 270, 271). However apparently the tombs are from the 3rd millennium BC according to the evidence of the finds. NB. The ancillary sky light entrance from the ceiling, and the stone pillars forming the stoma (after SCE IV.1A, p. 21B, fig. 7).

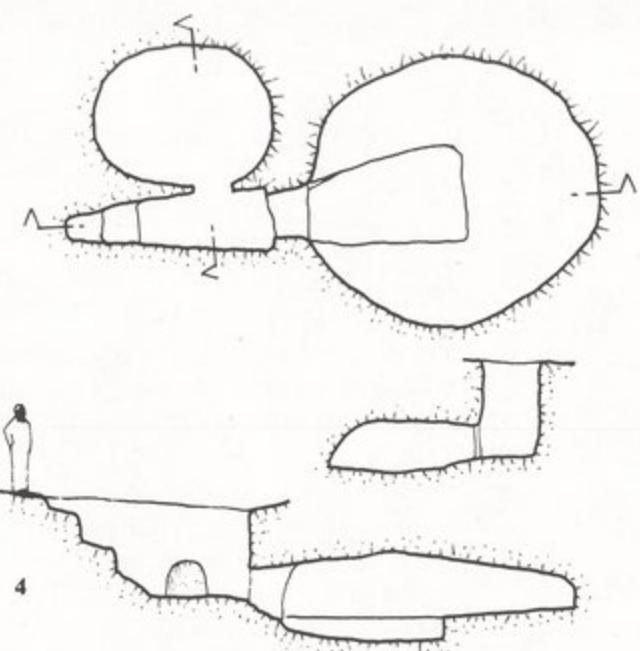
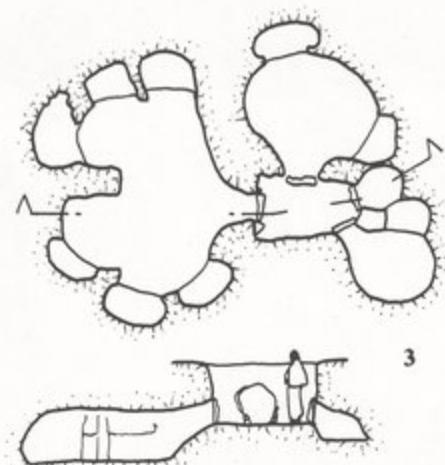
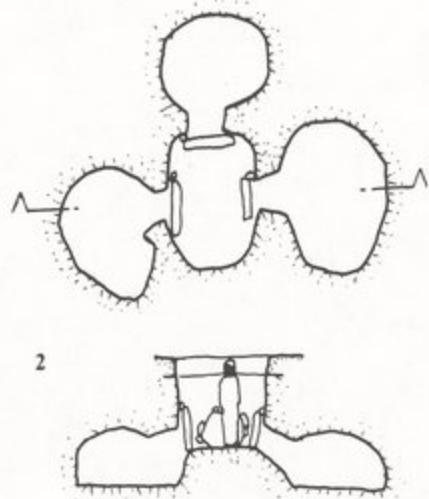
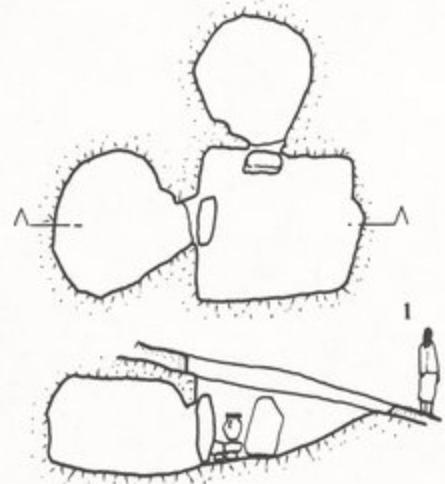


179. The Multi Chambered Rock Cut Tomb (ECI-LCI).

Plans and Sections.

1. Vounous Tomb (ECI) (after SCE IV 1A, p. 220, fig. 88.1).
2. Lapethos Tomb 301 (EC III) (after SCE IV 1A, p. 229, fig. 89.1).
3. Lapethos Tomb 313 (MC I) (after SCE IV 1B, p. 6, fig. 4.3).
4. Ayios Jakavos Tomb 10 (LC I) (after SCE IV 1C, p. 47).

The tomb type consisting of a central shaft serving more than one chamber was known (at Vounous) from early EC times (1). It was specially prominent at Lapethos *Vrysi tou Baba* as a sort of clover leaf design in EC III (2). By MC I a complex form appeared at Lapethos incorporating the other development for multiple burial, i.e. several loculi in the one chamber (3). At the beginning of LC times there is a residual use of a secondary, but sizeable, chamber opening from the dromos, viz the descending passage dromos type (4).

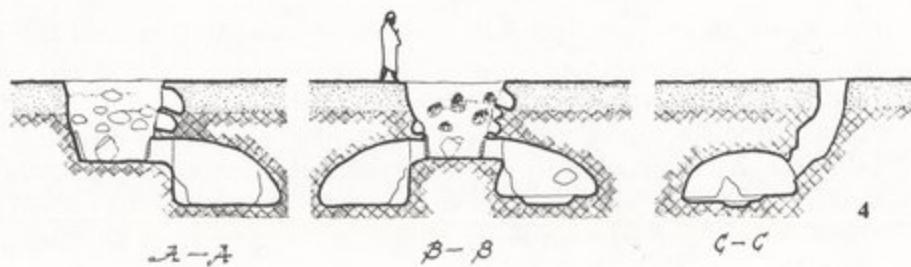
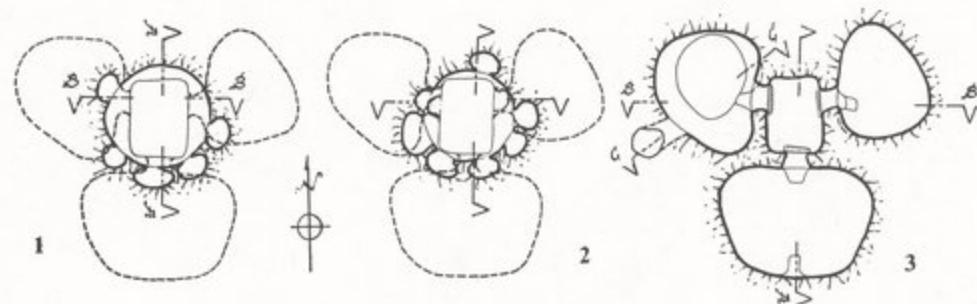


180. Toumba tou Skourou Large Multi-chambered Tomb (LC I).

Plans and Sections of large rock cut chamber tomb with central shaft dromos on all sides of which at different levels are cut 13 niches for infant burials.

1. Plan at upper level of dromos.
2. Plan at middle level of dromos.
3. Plan at chamber level.
4. Sections.

This clover-leaf design of 3 radial chambers opening from a central shaft continues the design found in EC-MC time on the North of the Island, e.g. at Lapethos *Vrysi tou Baba* (after Karageorghis Cyprus, fig. 50).

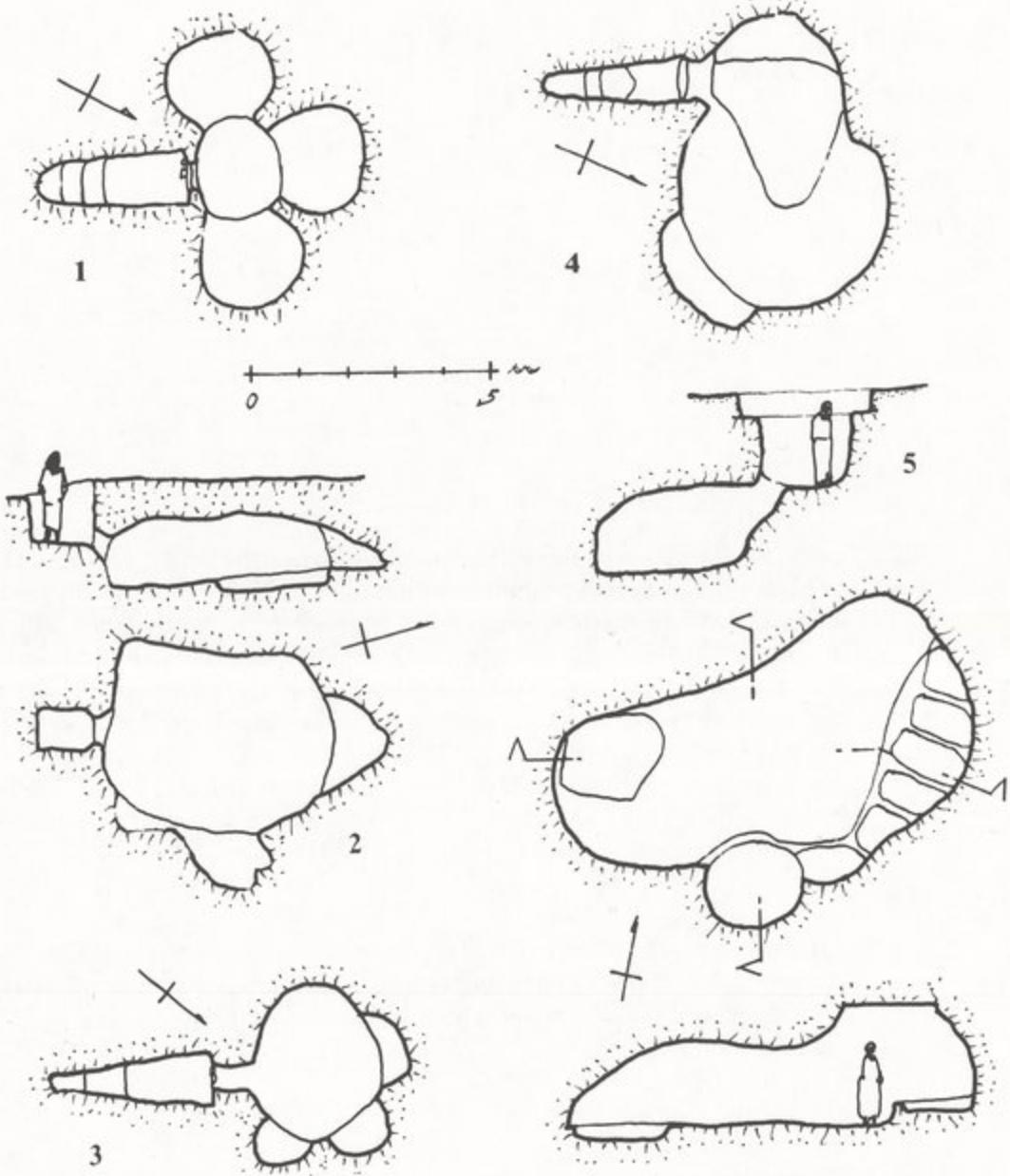


1 0 5 μ

181. Developed Bronze Age Rock Cut Chamber Tomb (MC, ca 1900 BC–1600 BC).

The development of the rock cut tomb in Cyprus is from several chambers opening from the one dromos to a large chamber with an elaboration of subsidiary burial facilities by way of basins and niches or alcoves. All these tombs are from the Mesaoria. Those from Ayios Jakovos in the eastern part are of the stepped passage dromos type, while those from Dhenia in the central western part are of the pit dromos type.

1. Ayios Jakovos Tomb 8 (MC III–LC II) (after SCE I, p. 326, fig. 126.1). This tomb is interesting typologically as a transposing of the old EC clover-leaf, multiple chamber design by way of the simple addition of a stepped dromos.
2. Dhenia Tomb GW1 (MC II, 1750 BC–1700 BC) (after OA IV, 1962, p. 233, fig. 6). A large tomb approaching rectangular outline with irregular burial niches at rear and on one side.
3. Ayios Jakovos Tomb 12 (MC III & LC II) (after SCE I, p. 344, fig. 130.6). Very similar scheme to previous except that it belongs to the stepped passage dromos family, not the pit dromos type.
4. Ayios Jakovos Tomb 14 (LC I) (after SCE I, p. 344, fig. 130.10). An irregular eccentric tomb with basin in floor and an extension to one side with niche.
5. Dhenia Tomb 6 (MC I) (after OA IV, 1962, p. 242, fig. 8). An irregular eccentric tomb similar in manner to the previous with extension to one side containing a bench with a series of receptacles. There is also a basin sunk into the floor. This tomb, however, belongs to the pit dromos family.



182. Early Bilobate Tombs i.e. with re-entrant rear buttress (EC III—MC III).
This feature appears in tombs of otherwise varied design tradition — shaft dromos, passage dromos, etc; and it also seems to fit together with the development of niches. The type has been used also to characterise tombs in Palestine and Crete, and connections have been drawn between the two regions. However most of such tombs mentioned are later (LB) and rectangular in form (cf. ABSP, figs. 270—272).

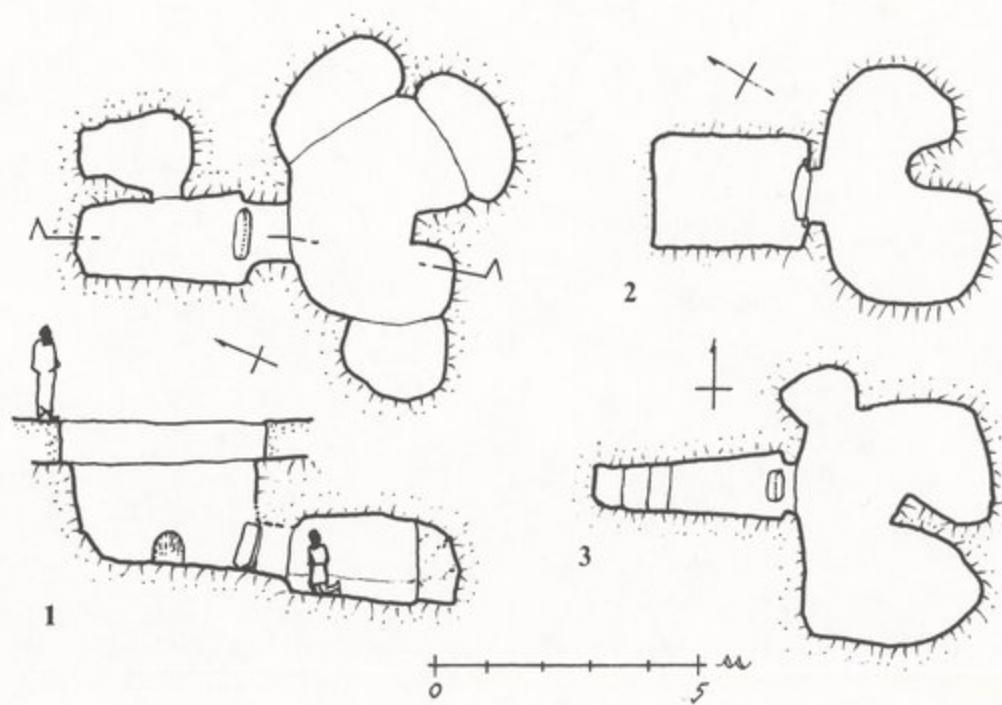
1. Lapethos Tomb 321 (EC III) (after SCE I, p. 141, fig. 53, 1—4).
2. Lapethos Tomb 320 (MC II) (after SCE I, p. 129, figs. 50.2).
3. Paleoskoutella Tumulus Tomb 4 (MC III) (after SCE I, p. 427, fig. 166.1).

183. Paleoskoutella Tumulus 1 (MC III).
(Funerary) cult place consisting of low mound heaped over small pits and cuttings in bed rock, some of which contain animal bones and mouldered organic matter.

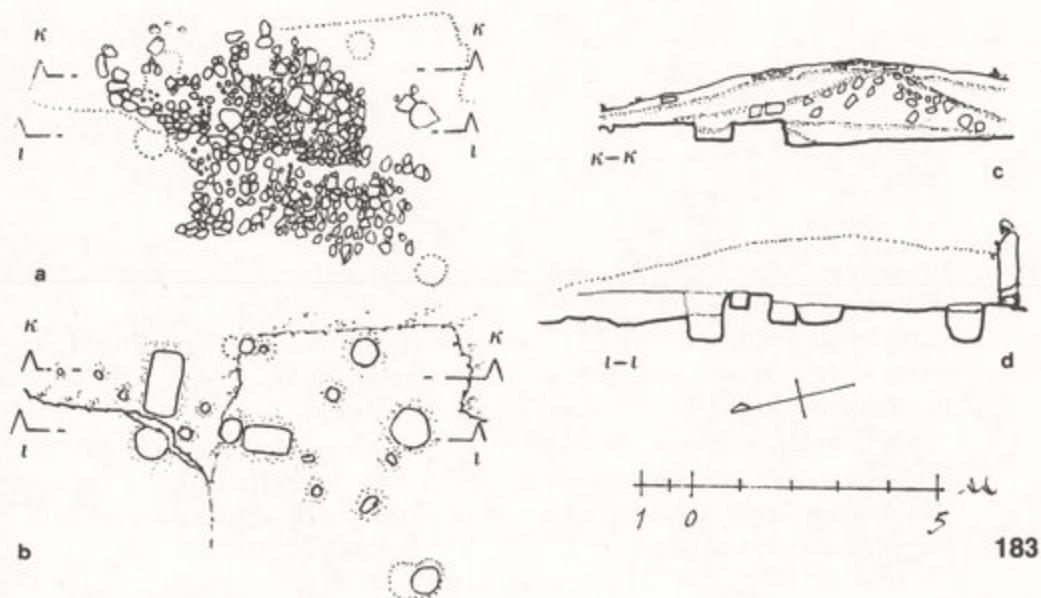
- a. surface plan.
- b. plan of rock cuttings.
- c. section k-k.
- d. section c-c.

NB. the original drawing is not entirely explicit

(after SCE I, p. 420, fig. 163. 1—4).



182



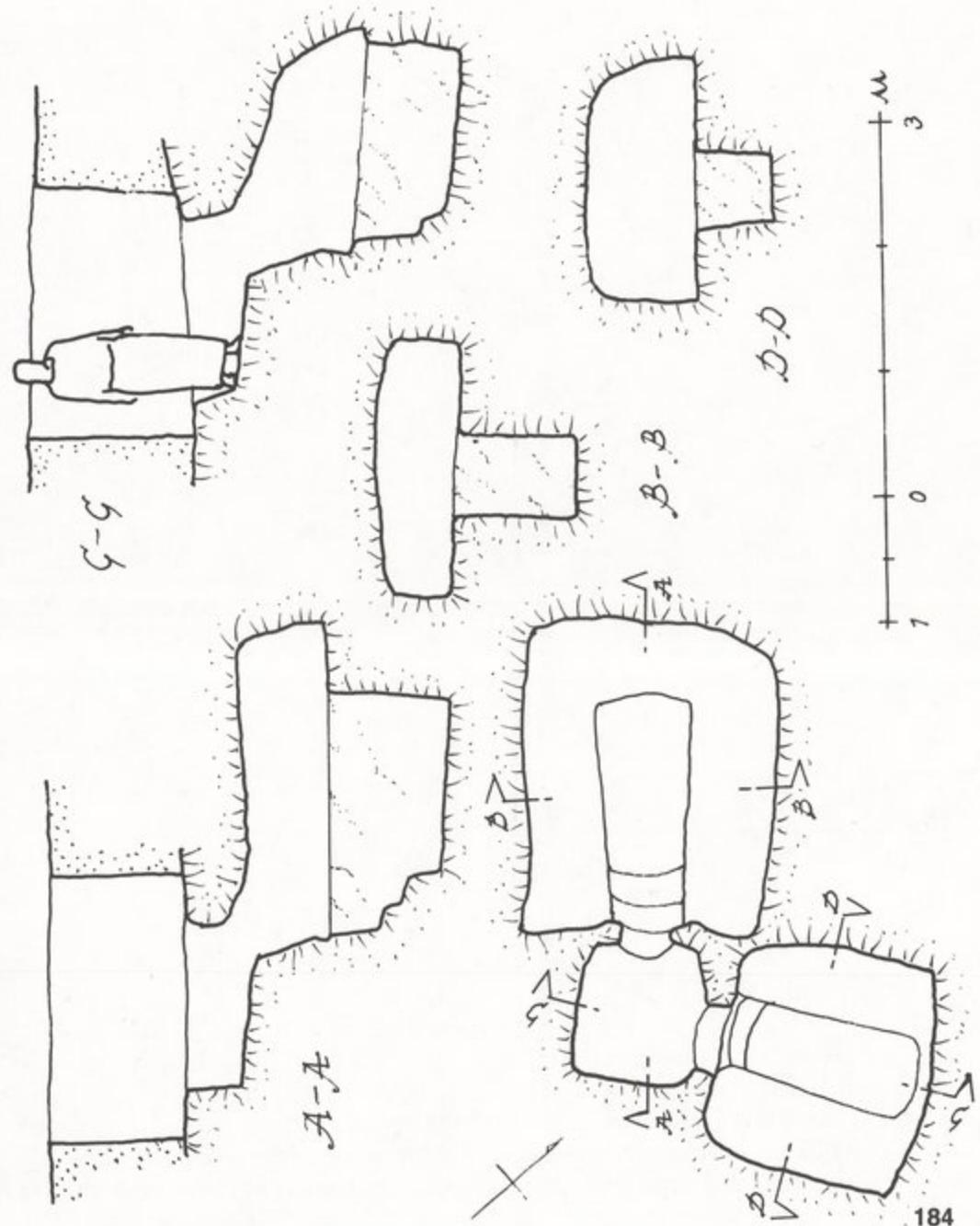
183

184. Yeroskipos Tomb 2 (LC II, ca 1250 BC).

Plan and Sections.

This tomb design consisting of a shallow pit dromos and deep central cist seems to be a type in use during the later stages of LC II and, even more significantly, during LC III — at least in the Paphos area.

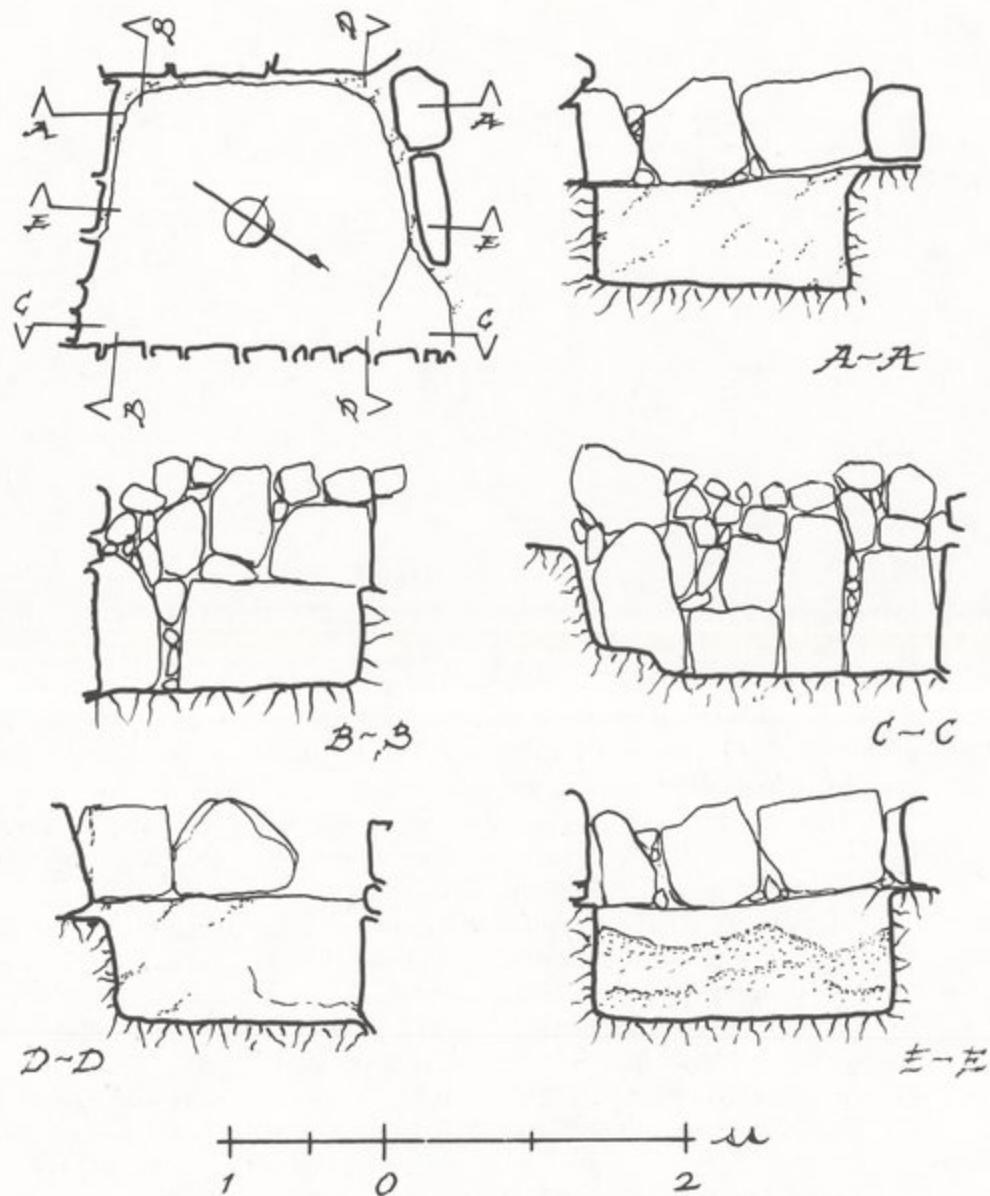
The Yeroskipos tombs are important since they are the only published examples — the very wealthy tombs of this type discovered 40 years ago at Old Paphos itself (Evreti) remain unpublished although they were fully prepared for publication in 1952 (after RDAC, 1983, p. 149, fig. 7).



185. Enkomi Cist Grave 5 (LC III).

Plan and Sections.

These graves appear at Enkomi during the latest stages of the city (e.g. post 1200 BC), after the presumed arrival of Mycenaean immigrants — and it has been suggested that they may represent the burials of indigenous subject population (after SCE I, p. 488, fig. 191).



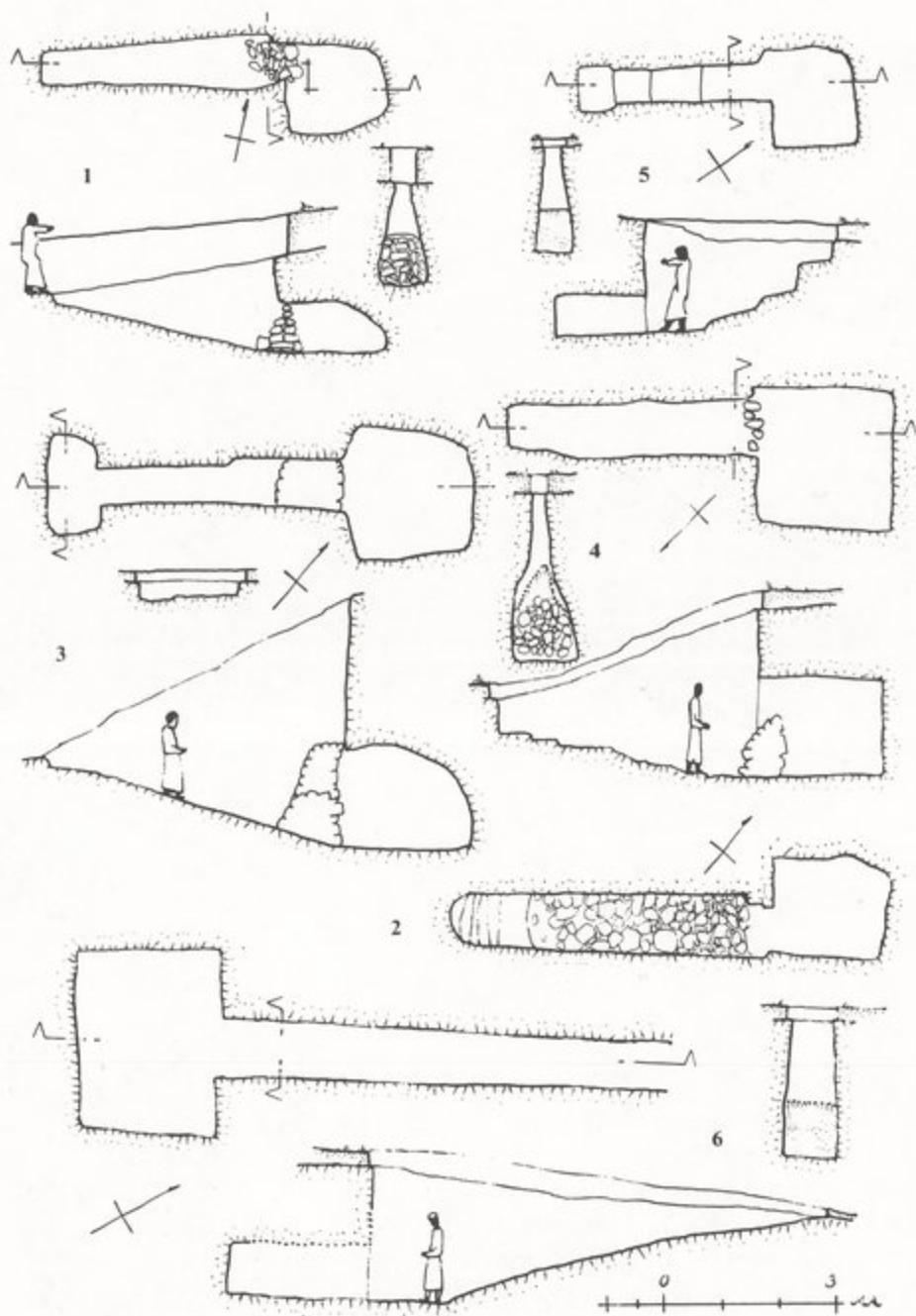
186. 'Mycenaean Type' Rock Cut Chamber Tombs (LC IIIB-Cypro Geometric; 1075 BC).

The essence of the form is a more or less rectangular to irregular chamber served by a long sloping (sometimes stepped) dromos. In cross section the dromos generally tapers upwards (i.e. the walls splay inward at the top). The stomion is blocked by walling up with rubble.

The type appears in Cyprus (at Alaas and Kaloriziki) in the latter stages of LC (LC IIIB, ca 1075 BC) and continues on through Geometric times and occasionally later (e.g. at Lapethos, Skales, etc).

The design, the consistency of orientation (northward) together with the burial customs (occasional cremation) indicate that the form came to Cyprus from a Mycenaean origin, and most probably by way of Rhodes (cf. J. Benson Necropolis of Kaloriziki Sima XXXVII, Göteborg, 1973, pp. 22-23; V. Karageorghis Alaas, pp. 25-26; Paleopaphos-Skales, pp. 3-8).

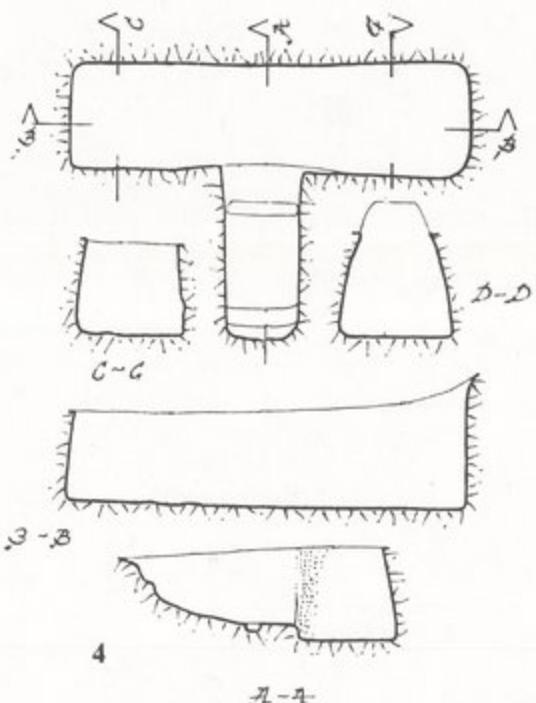
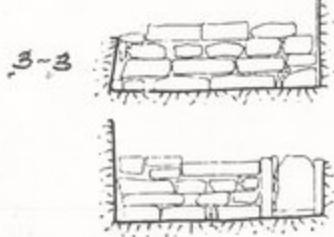
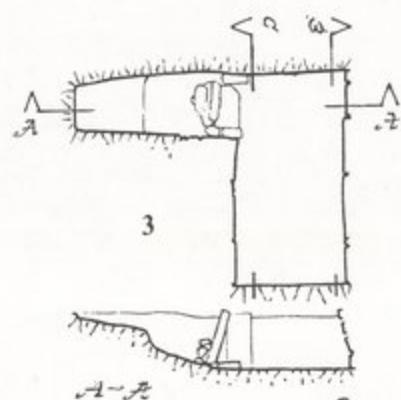
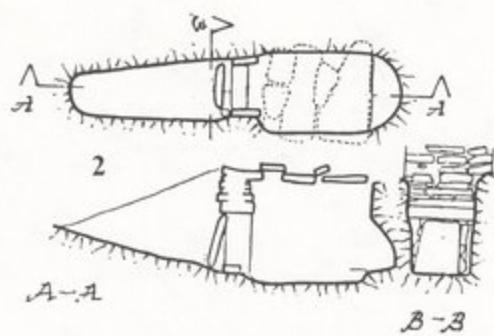
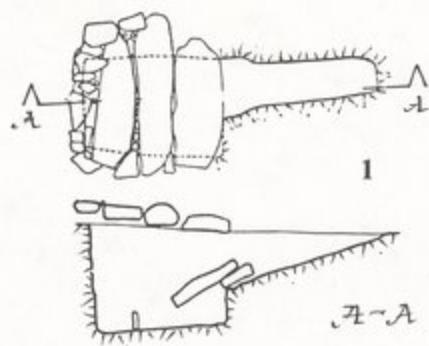
1. Alaas Tomb 19 (LC IIIB, ca 1070 BC) (after Alaas, pl L1).
2. Kaloriziki Tomb 19 (LC IIIB). NB. Stone paved floor of dromos (after Benson Kaloriziki Necropolis, pl 4).
3. Skales Tomb 48 (Early CGI) (after Paleopaphos Skales, fig. IV).
4. Lapethos *Kastros* Tomb 417 (CGI) (after SCE I, p. 224, fig. 80, 5-9).
5. Lapethos *Kastros* Tomb 418 (Early CGI) (after SCE I, p. 235, fig. 87).
6. Lapethos *Kastros* Tomb 419 (CG II) (after SCE I, p. 211, fig. 76, 1-4).



187. Amathus Characteristic Partly Built Tombs (Geometric).
Plans and Sections.

1. Tomb 15 – a rock cut tomb with a slab roof.
2. Tomb 24 – an I plan tomb with a built portal.
3. Tomb II – an L plan tomb with partly built walling.
4. Tomb 4 – a T plan tomb with slab roof

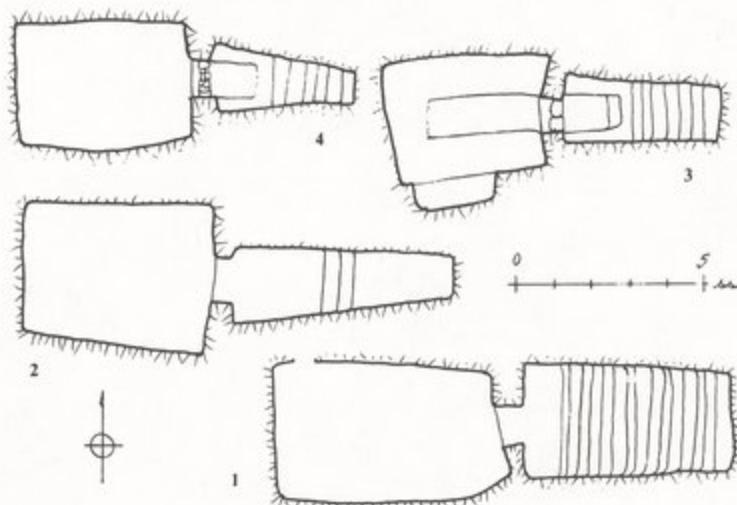
(after SCE IV2, p. 34, fig. 9).



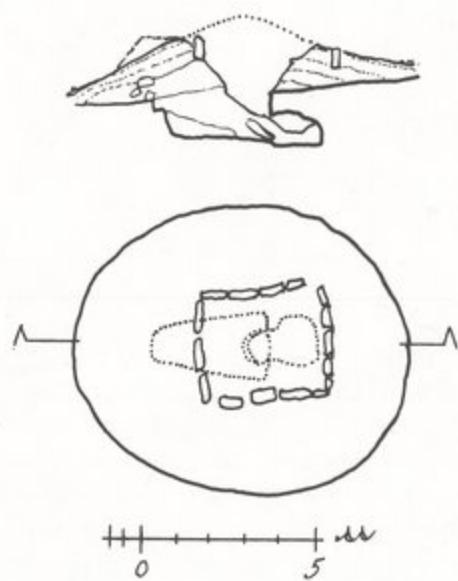
d

188. Vouni *Korakes* Rectangular Chamber Tombs (Cypro-Classical).
Rock cut chamber tombs of simple rectangular design with stepped passage dromos.
Plans.
1. Tomb 7 (after SCE III, p. 319, fig. 172).
2. Tomb 11 (after SCE III, p. 325, fig. 176).
3. Tomb 13 (after SCE III, p. 331, fig. 182).
4. Tomb 1 (after SCE III, p. 299, fig. 162).
NB. Scale and north point vary slightly from the mean shown.

189. Kountouria Trachonia (Karpass) Tomb 15 (Classic-Hellenistic).
Plan and Section.
Rock cut chamber tomb surmounted by small tumulus
(after SCE I, p. 462, fig. 182, 1 & 2).



188



189

190. Kition Rock Cut Chamber Tombs (Classical Period).

A. Ancient Kition with Classical Period Cemeteries.

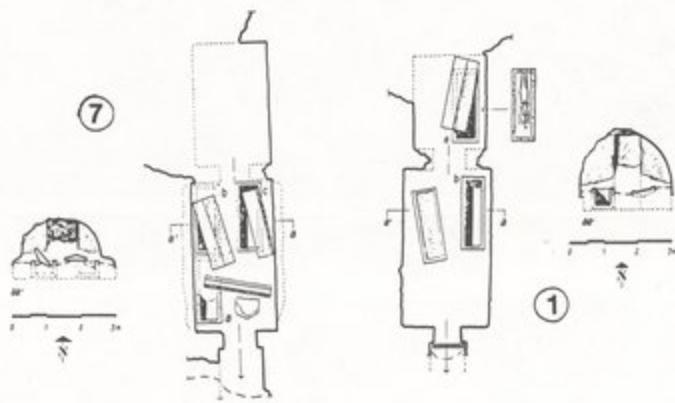
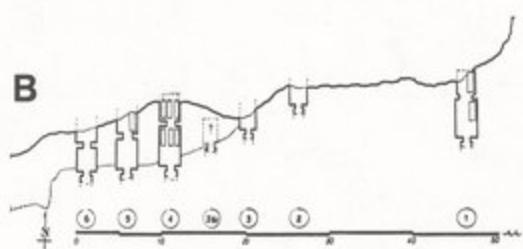
B. Ayios Georghios Cemetery. General Plan (1985).

C. Ayios Georghios Tombs 1, 4, 7 (off the plan to the North-East).

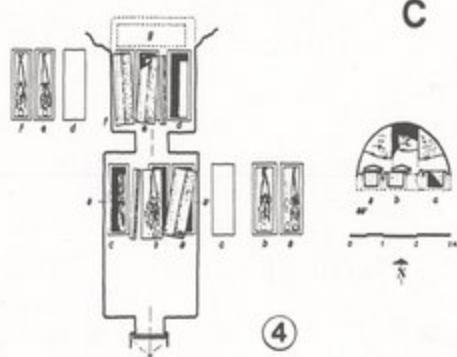
These long narrow gallery tombs with sarcophagi are of a non-cypriote tradition and closely resemble such tombs at Apollonia, Cyrenaica (cf. Apollonia, fig. 13) (after RDAC, 1987, pp. 150, 152, 155, figs. 1-6).



A



C



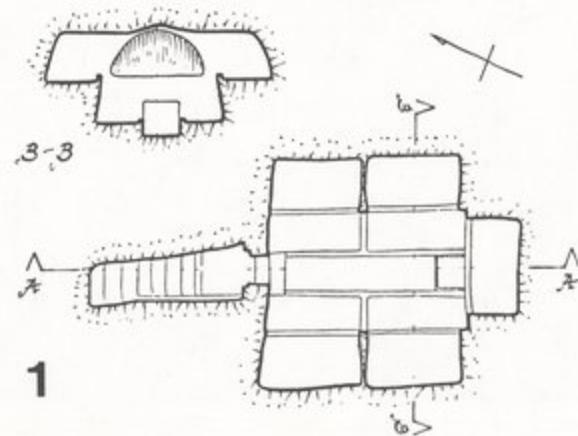
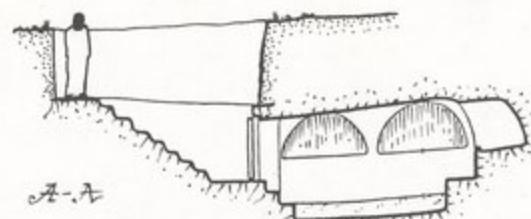
4

191. Eastern Karpass Rock Cut Arcosoleum Style Tombs (Hellenistic, 3rd century BC).

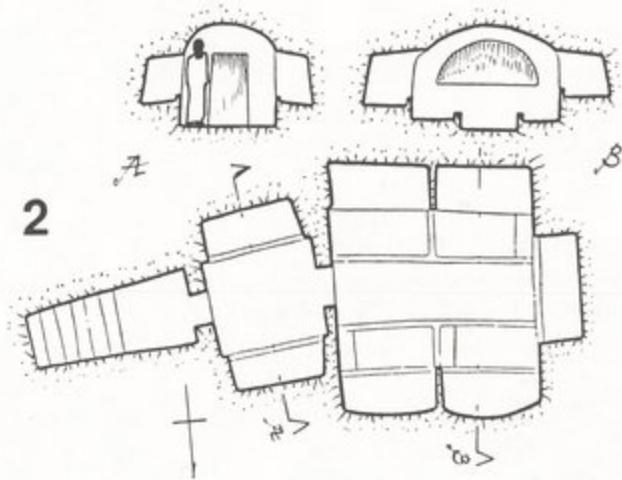
Plans and Sections.

1. Aphendrika Tomb 36 (after J. du Plat Taylor Tsambres & Aphendrika, p. 64, fig. 24).

2. Tsambres Tomb 5 (after Tsambres & Aphendrika, p. 34, fig. 5). Tombs of this design with the chamber floor demarcated into loculi are found in several places in the Alexandrian world, notably in Medain Saleh. They are not a native Cypriote type.



1



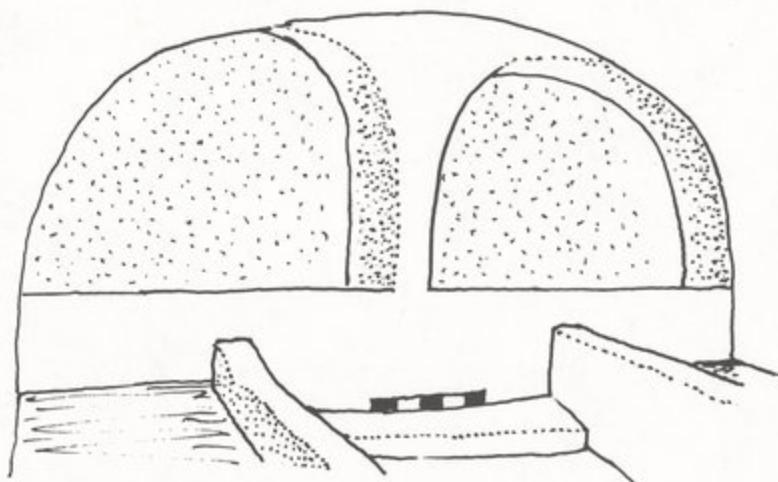
2



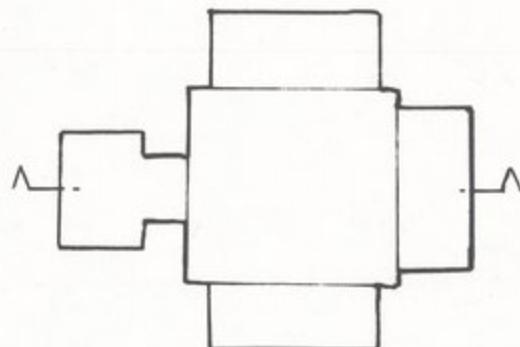
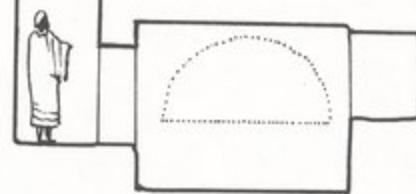
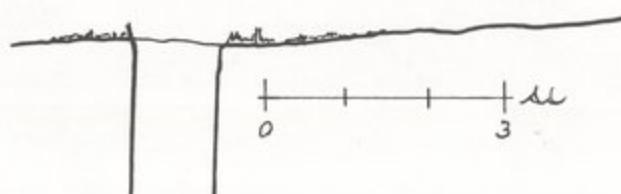
20

192. Tsambres Tomb 15 (Hellenistic).
Perspective view into rear arcosolia showing loculi 3 and 4. NB. Arcosolia are vaulted by definition. The scale is 50 cms
(after J. du Plat Taylor RDAC, 1937-39, pl XX.4).

193. Salamis Arcosolium Type Tomb near Apostolos Barnabas Monastery (Roman).
Plan and Section.
NB. The original drawing is very rudimentary
(after JHS XII, 1891, p. 104).



192



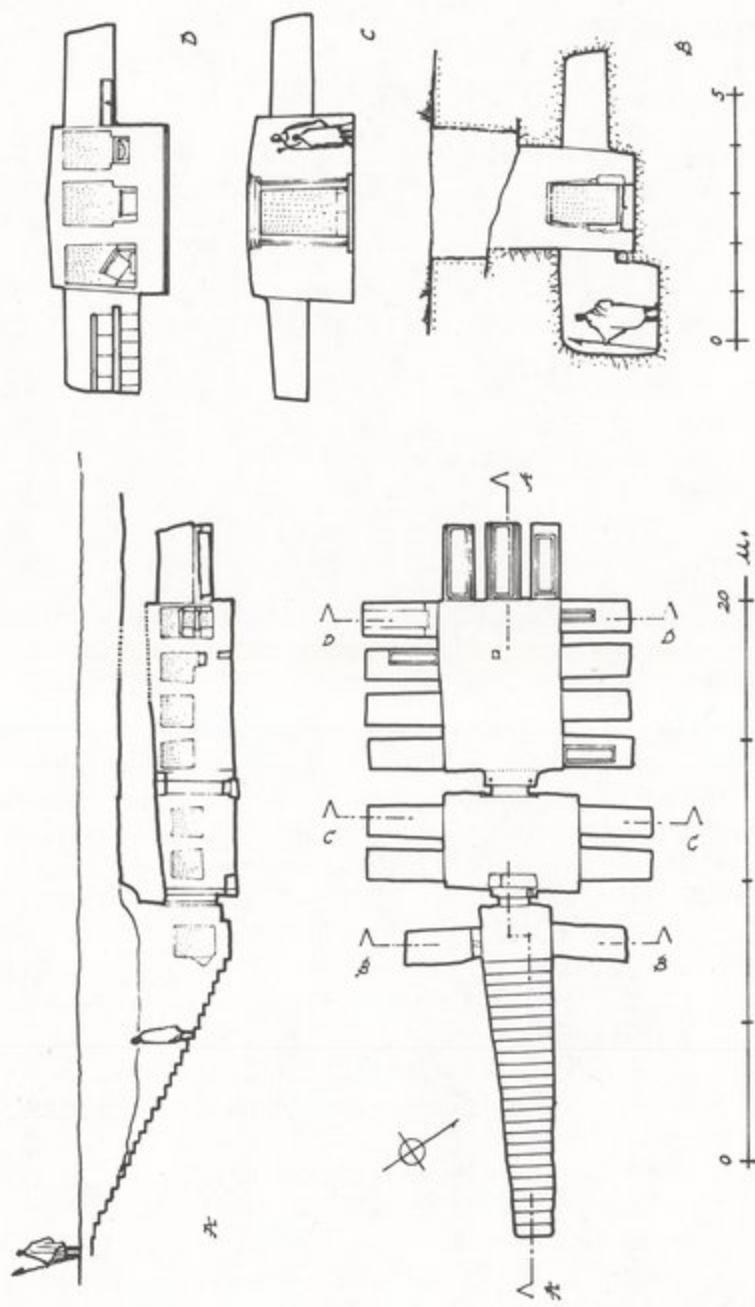
193

194. Salamis *Ayios Serghios* Tomb 1 (Roman).

Plan and Sections.

A fully developed, regularly cut multiple loculi tomb of Kokhim type

(after Exc NS IV, pl XVII).



195. Synopsis of Built Tomb Forms.

The time range is 1500 years. Tholos N° 33 is LC I and Arcosolium Tomb 52 is 2nd century AD. The continuity between the late Bronze Age and the first millennium tombs is not clear. Barrel vaulted ceiling (cf. n° 22) appears to be a later development, a true masonry dome occurs in Roman times (n° 52).

Key Periods: LC = Late Cypriote; CG = Cypro-Geometric; CC = Cypro-Classical; HR = Hellenistic-Roman.

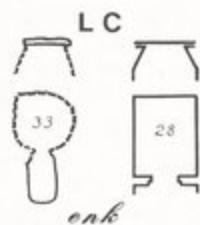
Localities: *am* = Amathus; *enk* = Enkomi; *id* = Idalion; *kit* = Kition; *pa* = Paphos; *py* = Pyla; *tam* = Tamassos; *tra* = Trachonas; *xy* = Xylotymbou.

Numbers: Tombs n°'s 3–33 as in Westholm Built Tombs catalogue pp. 32 ff. Tomb n° 50 Pyla Type tomb at Idalion (BCH 96, 1972, p. 1028, fig. 37).

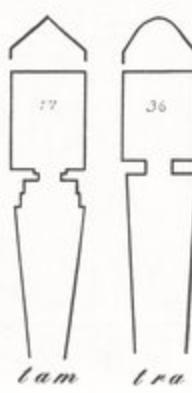
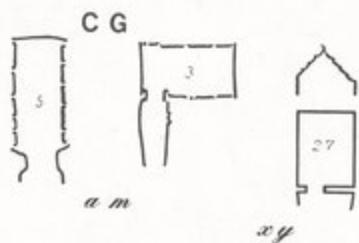
Tomb n° 51 Arcosolium Type tomb from Tourabi Kition (Kition, fig. 22 ff.).

Tomb n° 52 Arcosolium Type tomb from New Paphos with true masonry dome (RDAC, 1982, pp. 202–06).

NB. Tombs 51 & 52 are at a very slightly larger scale.

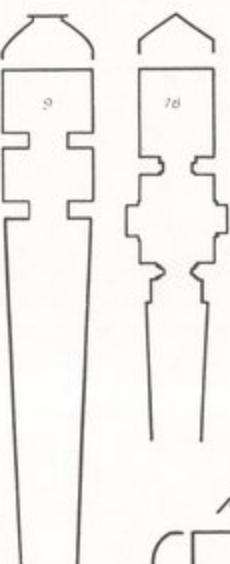


0 10 14



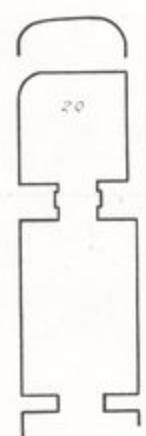
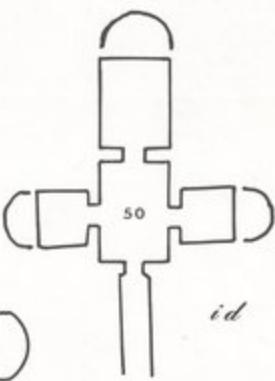
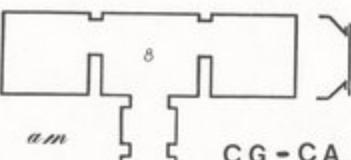
CA

am

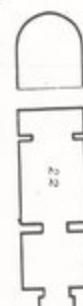


lam

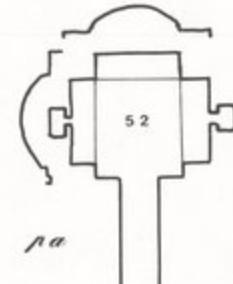
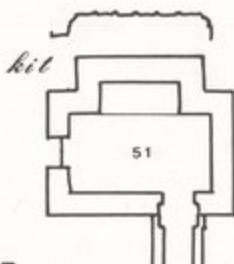
CA-CC



kil

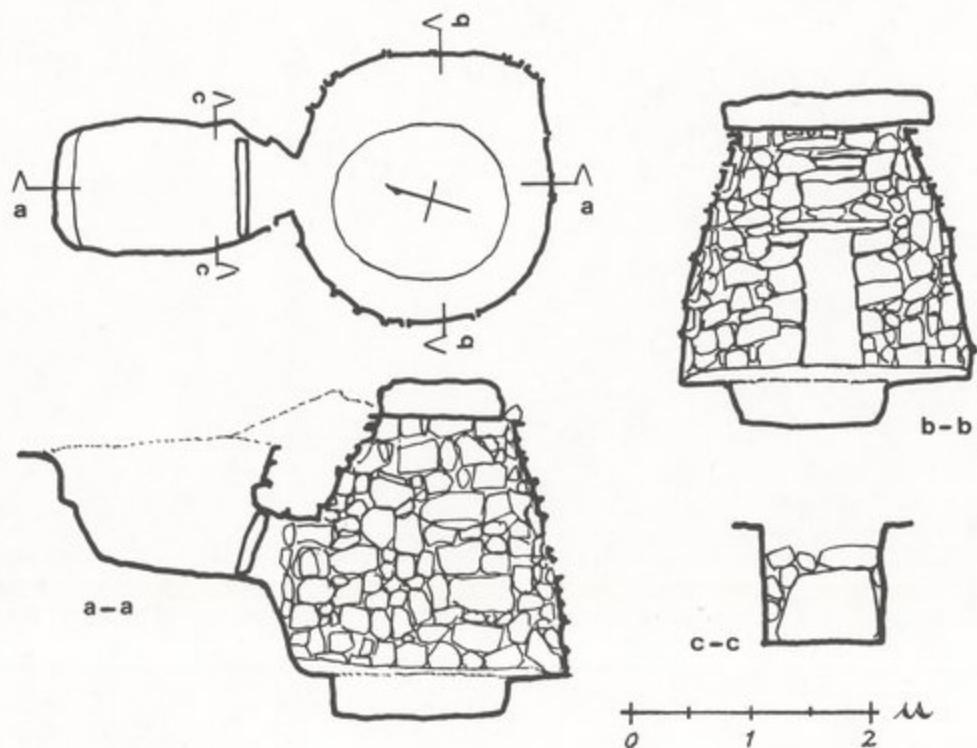


HR

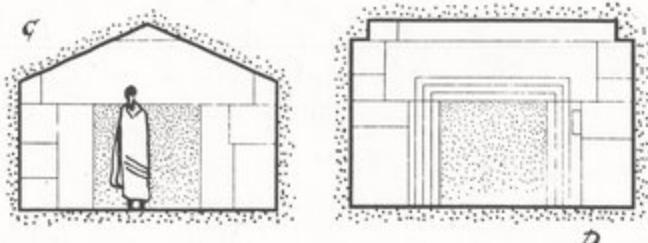
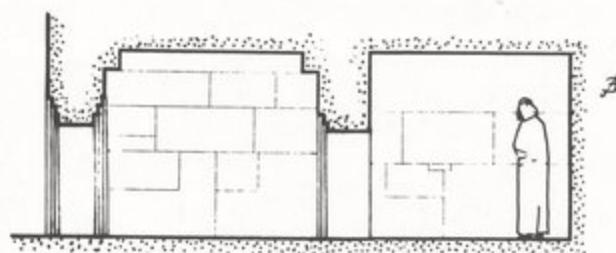
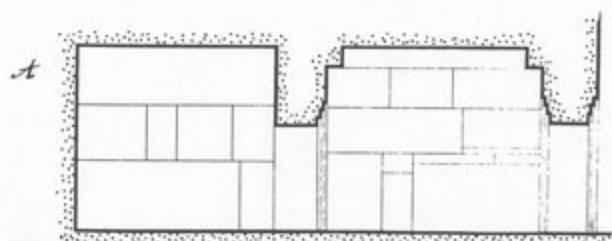
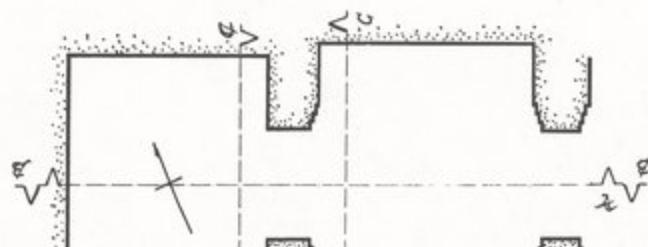


195

196. Enkomi Tholos Tomb 21 (LC I, ca 1550 BC).
Plan and Sections (after SCE I, figs. 213, 8-11).



197. Amathus Built Tomb (excavated by Cesnola, 1876 (ca 700 BC?).
Plan and Sections (after SCE II, p. 137, fig. 47).



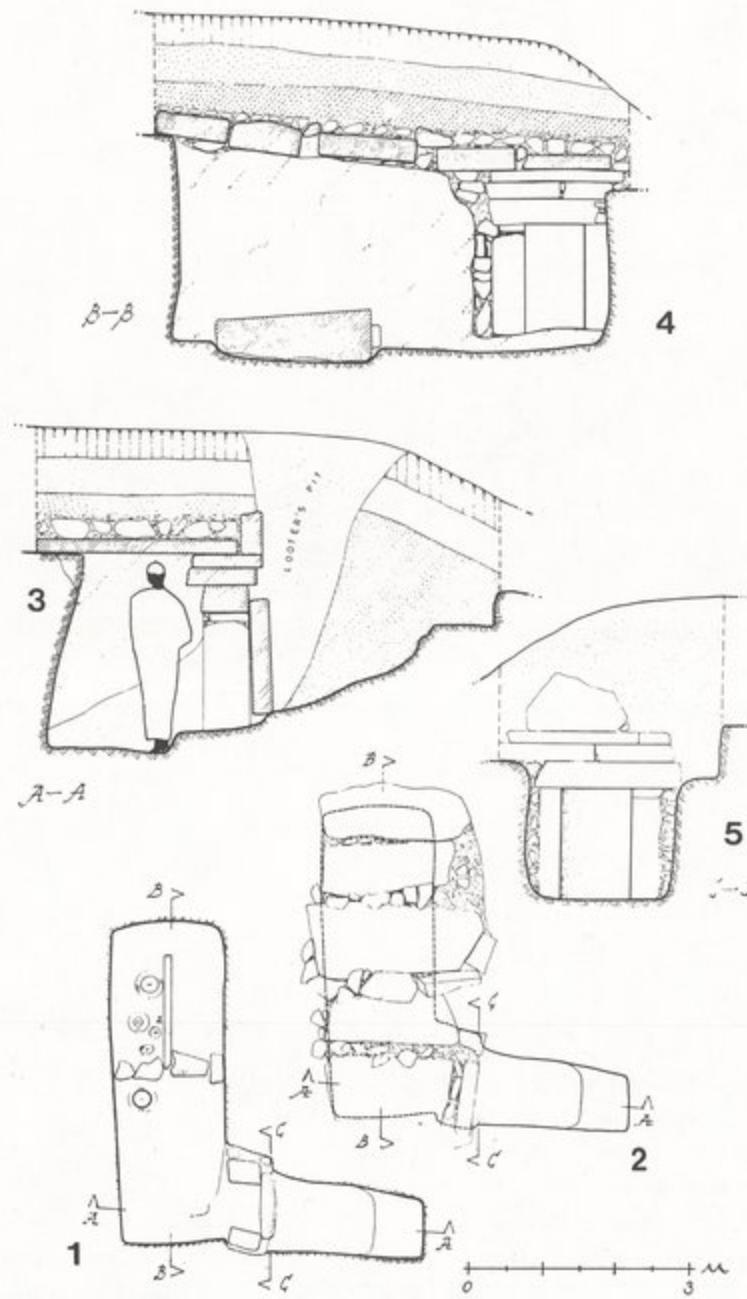
1 0 5 44

198. Amathus Partly Built Tomb n°151 (Late Geometric-Archaic, ca 725 BC).

The tomb is in front of the Amathus Beach Hotel.

1. Ground Plan.
2. Roof Plan.
3. Section A-A.
4. Section B-B.
5. Section C-C

(after RDAC, 1978, pp. 134-37, figs. 2-6).



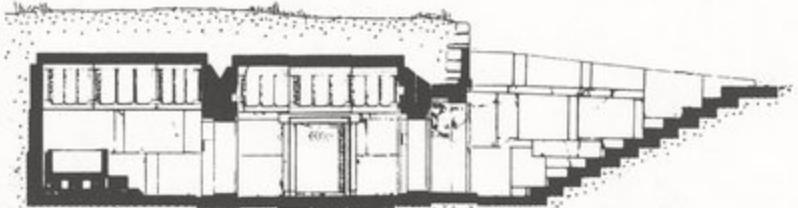
199. Tamassos Royal Tombs 1 & 2 (650 BC-600 BC).

Plans and Sections.

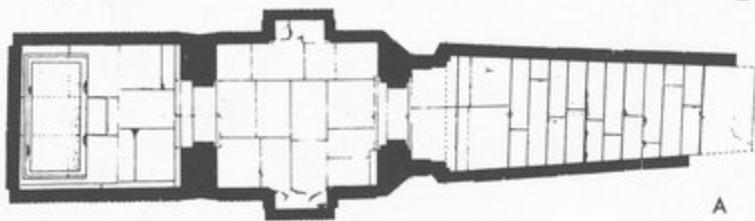
- A. Plan.
- B. Long Section.
- C. Cross Section of Dromos.
- D. Cross Section of Chamber

(after Tamassos Guide).

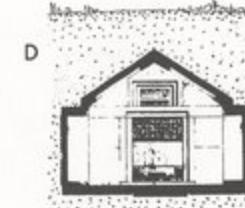
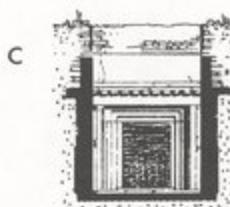
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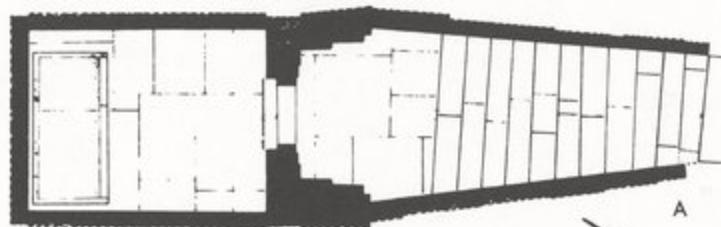
B



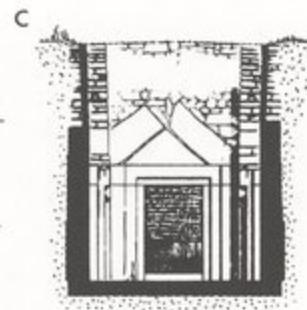
A 1



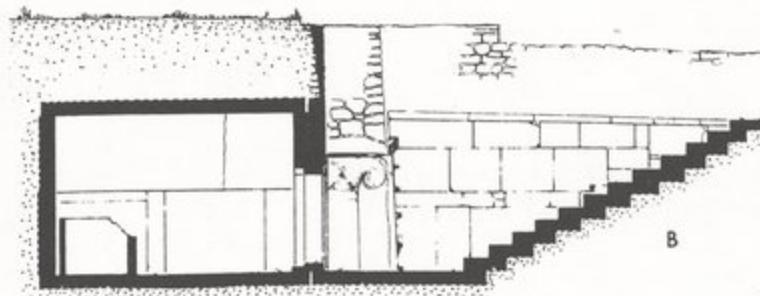
0 5 μ



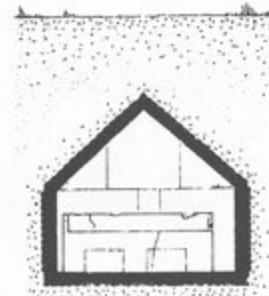
A



D

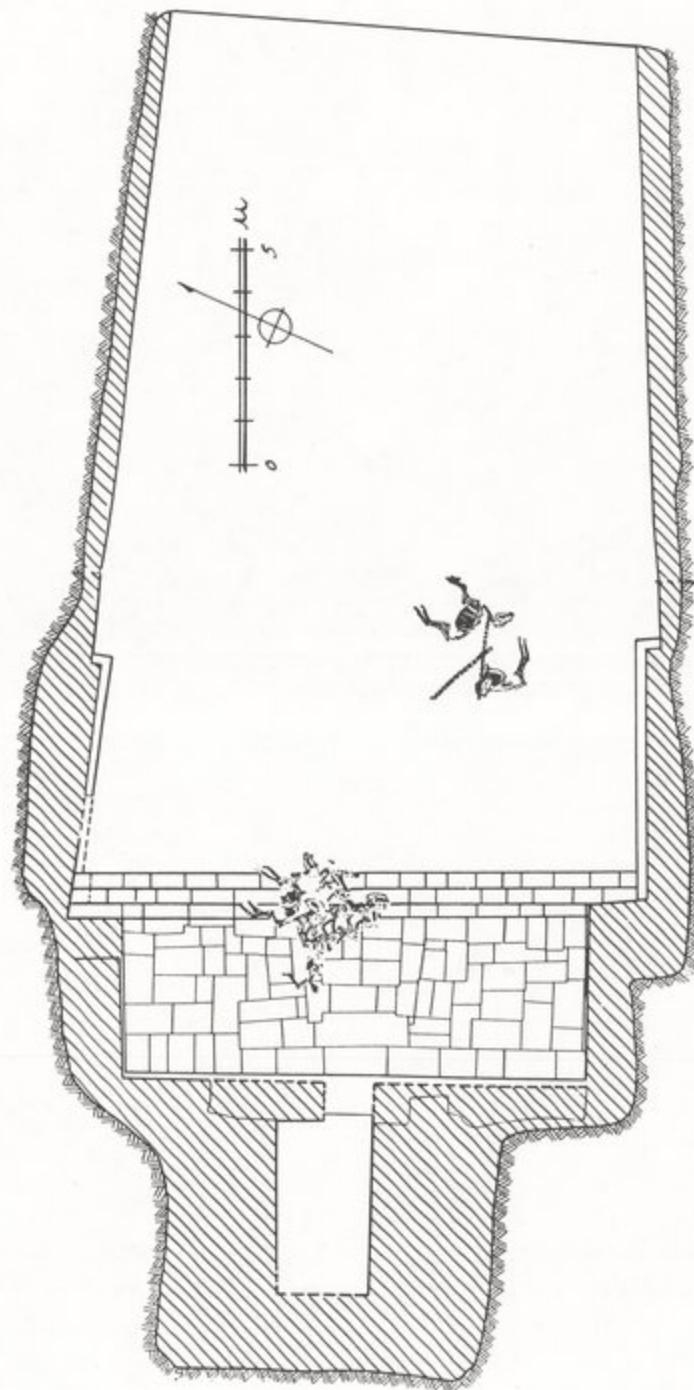


B

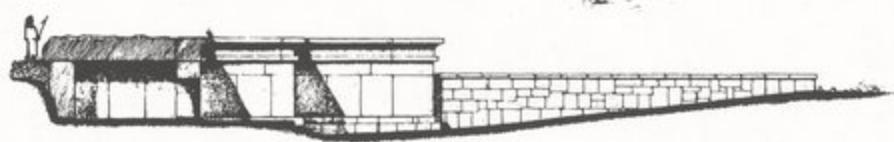
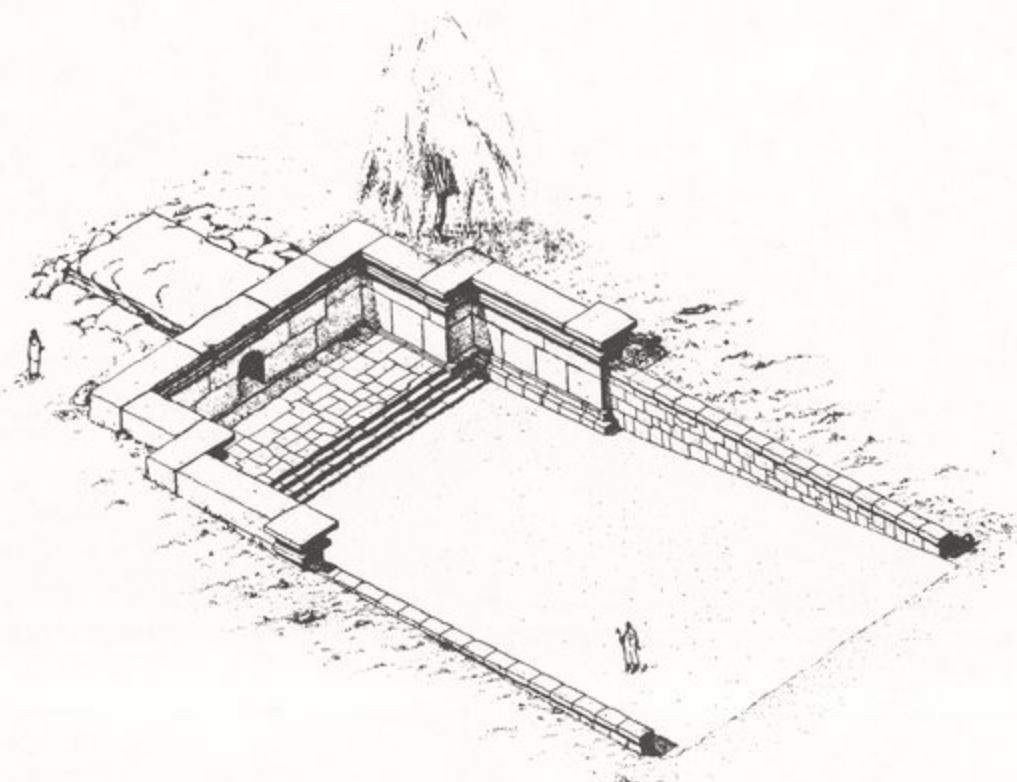


2

200. Salamis Tomb 47 (Cypro-Archaic I, 1st century BC).
Plan showing remains of horse sacrifices *in situ*
(after Salamis Necropolis I, fig. XXVI).



201. Salamis Tomb 47 (Cypro-Archaic I, 1st century BC).
Long Section and Façade and Isometric Reconstruction
(after Salamis Necropolis I, pl CXXXVI).



0 10 20

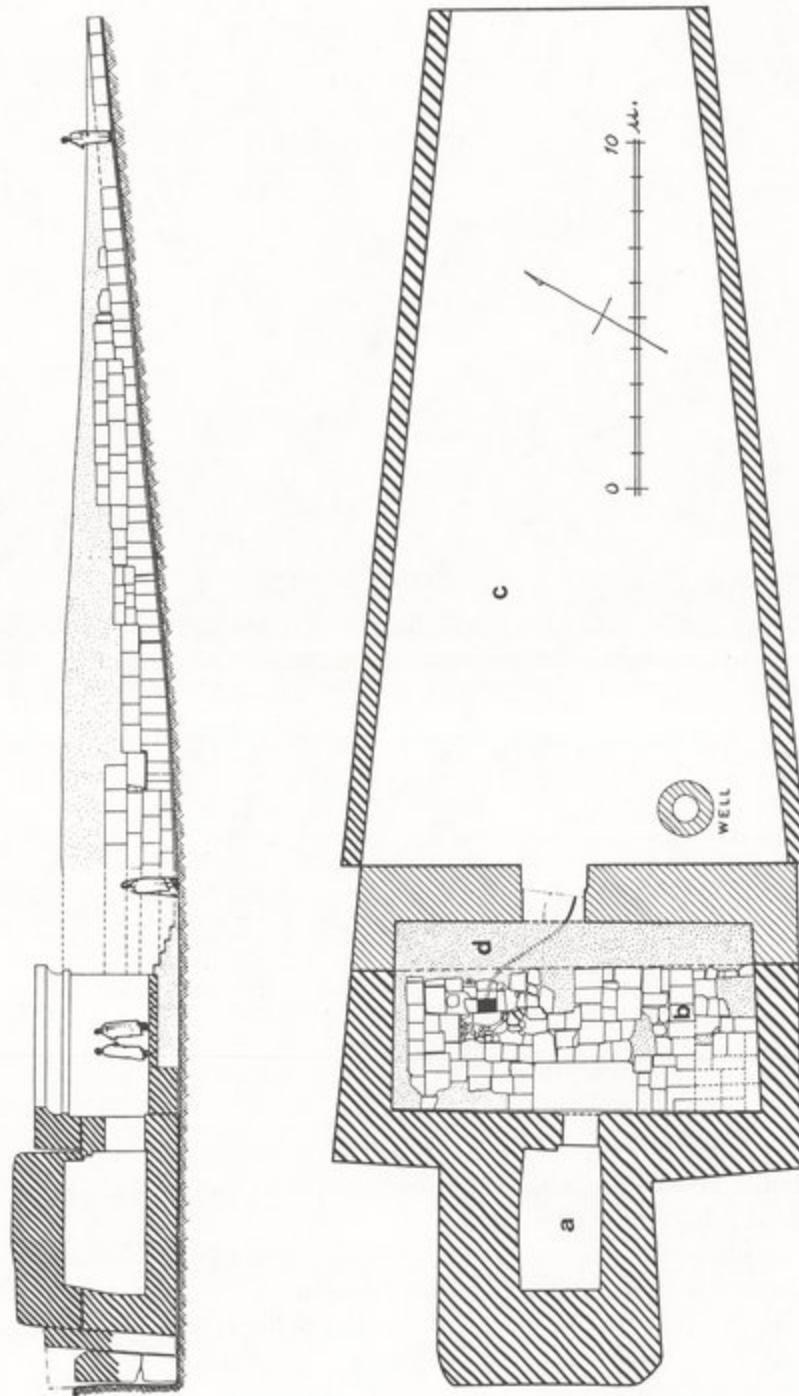
202. Salamis Tomb 50 "Prison of St Katherine" (Cypro-Archaic II, ca 600 BC; Roman additions 3rd century AD).

Plan showing original design (heavy hatching) plus patio conversion (light hatching).

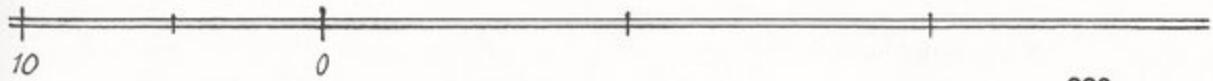
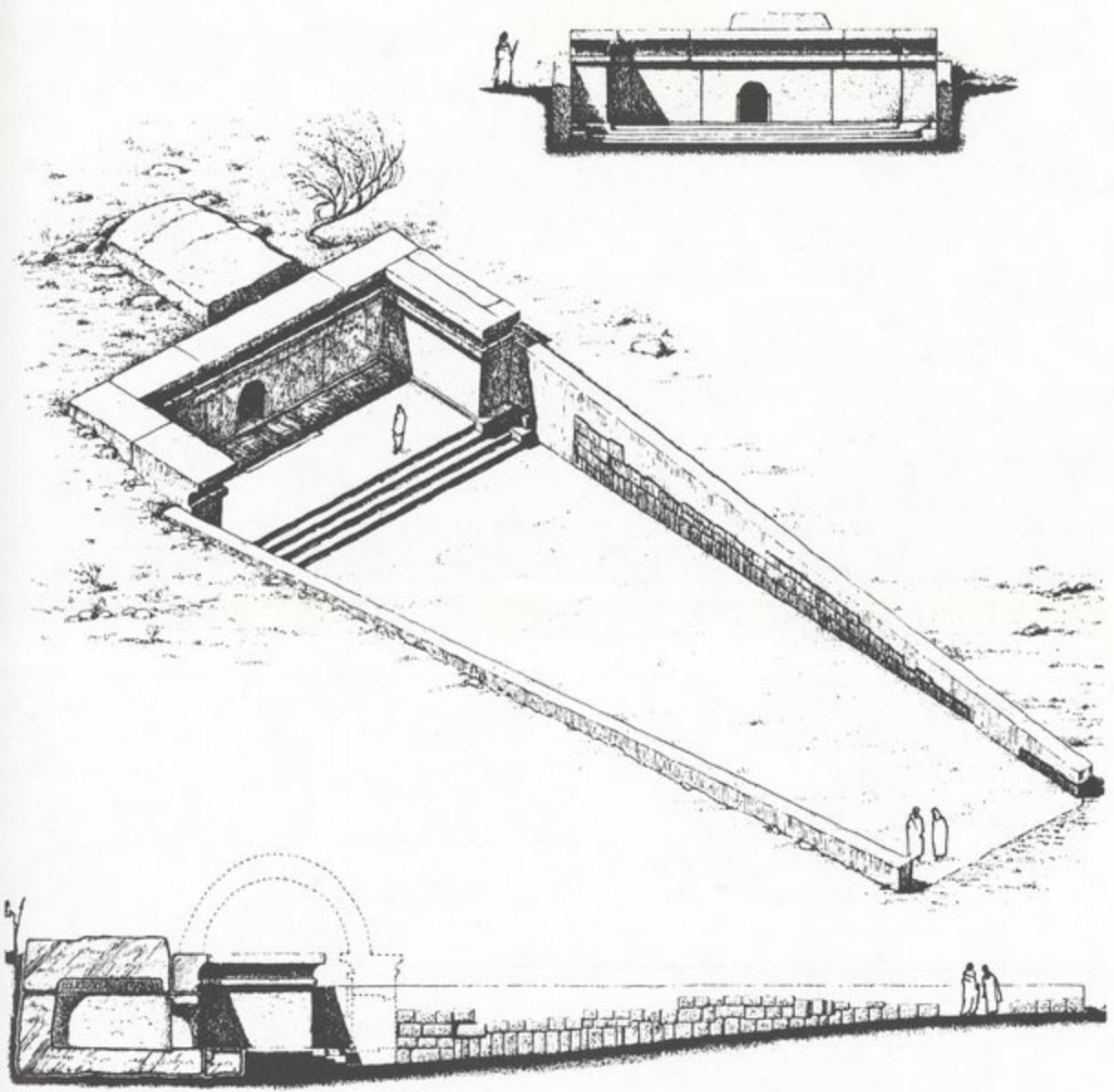
- a. burial chamber.
- b. original patio.
- c. dromos.
- d. additions to form enclosed ante-chamber.

Long Section — restored original design

(after Salamis Necropolis I, figs. XLII, XLI).



203. Salamis Tomb 50 "Prison of St Katherine" (Cypro-Archaic II, ca 600 BC; Roman additions 3rd century AD).
Original Façade; Long Section with Roman additions in broken line; and
Isometric Reconstruction of original design
(after Salamis Necropolis I, pl CXLV).



204. Salamis Tomb 50 "Prison of St Katherine" (Cypro-Archaic II, ca 600 BC; Roman additions 3rd century AD).

Cross-Sections of vaulted Antechamber added in Roman times.

Above:

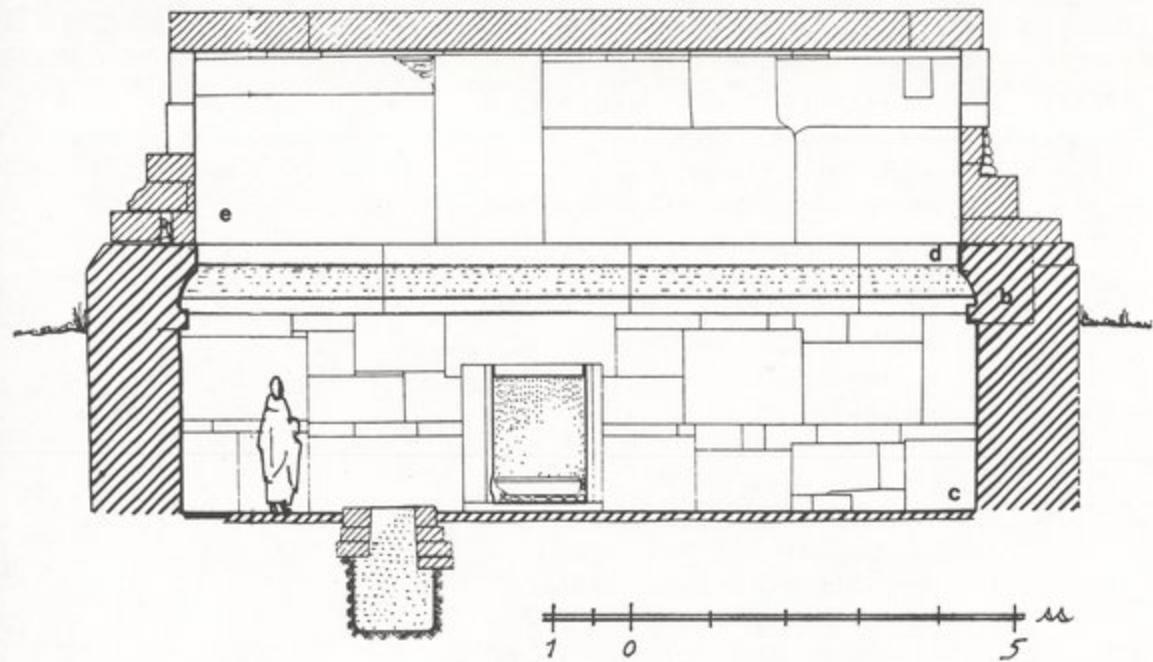
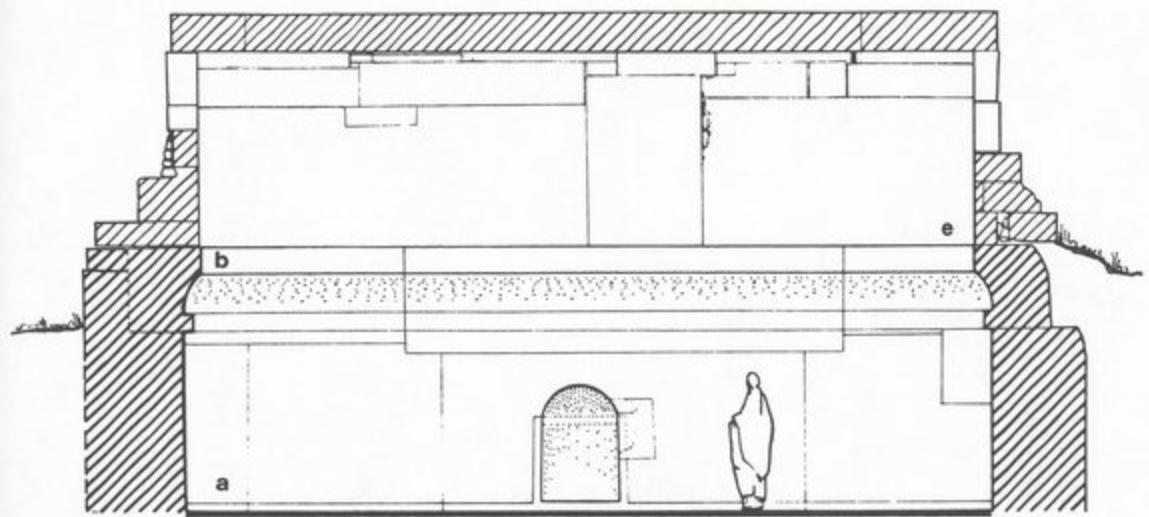
Façade with entrance to tomb chamber.

Below:

Added Front Wall converting patio into antechamber.

- a. Original masonry of tomb façade.
- b. original cornice.
- c. added masonry wall differing in style.
- d. with cornice of different detailing.
- e. added vaulting

(after Salamis Necropolis I, fig. XXXVII).



205. Salamis Tumulus Tomb 3 (Archaic – end of 7th century BC).

View and Section.

1. original ground level.
2. burial chamber built of dressed stone.
3. dromos walls of dressed stone.
4. dromos walls of mud brick.
5. core mound of earth.
6. mud brick dome.
7. peripheral earth mound.
8. modern robber trench

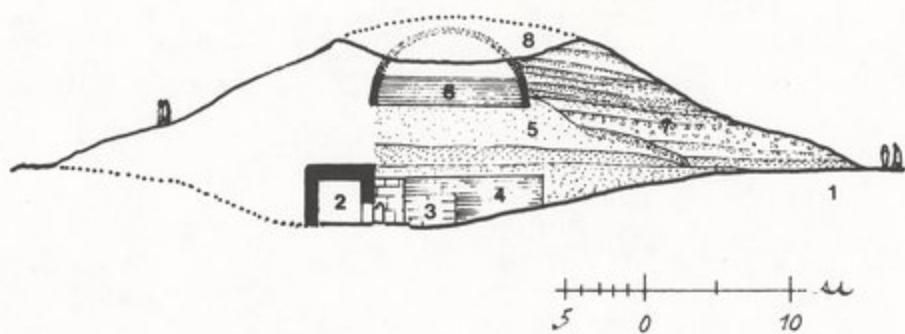
(after AA, 1966, p. 237, figs. 39, 40).

206. Salamis Tumulus Cenotaph 77 (end of 4th century BC).

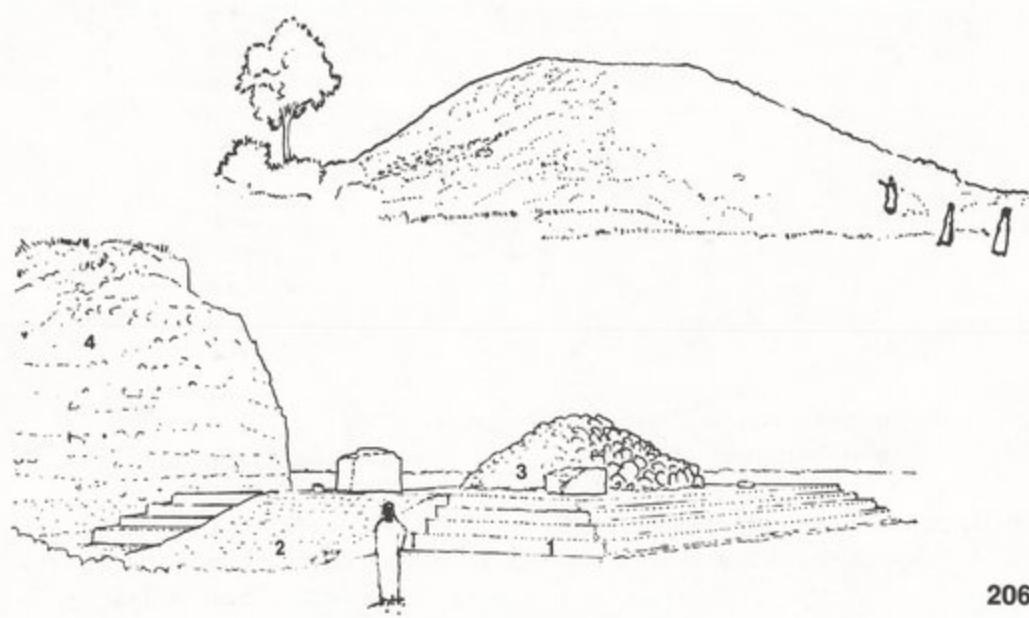
Views before and after excavation.

1. Crepis (for timber frame pavilion?).
2. Approach ramp.
3. Stone heap over pyre of burnt offerings.
4. Unexcavated section of tumulus

(after Karageorghis Cyprus, *Archaeologia Mundi*, pls 154, 155).



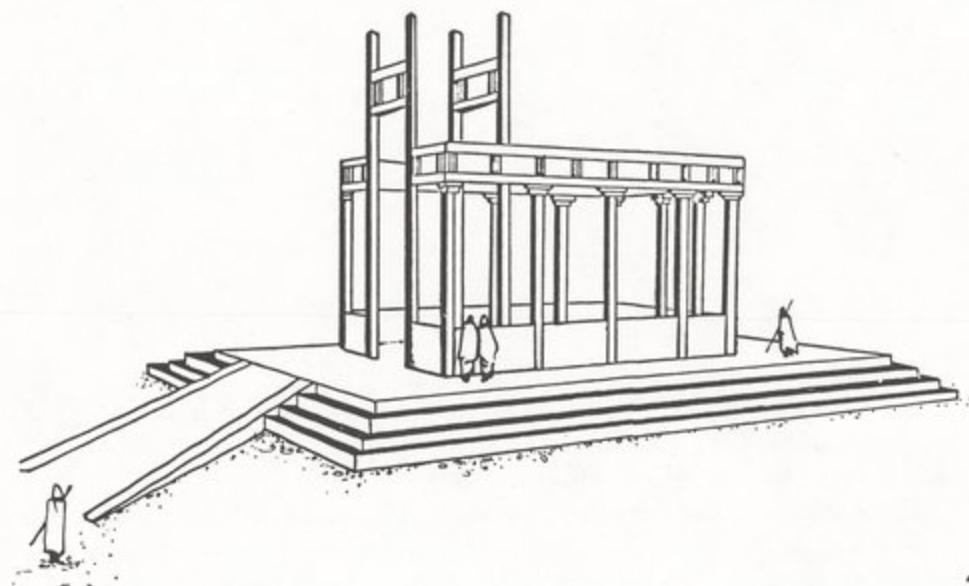
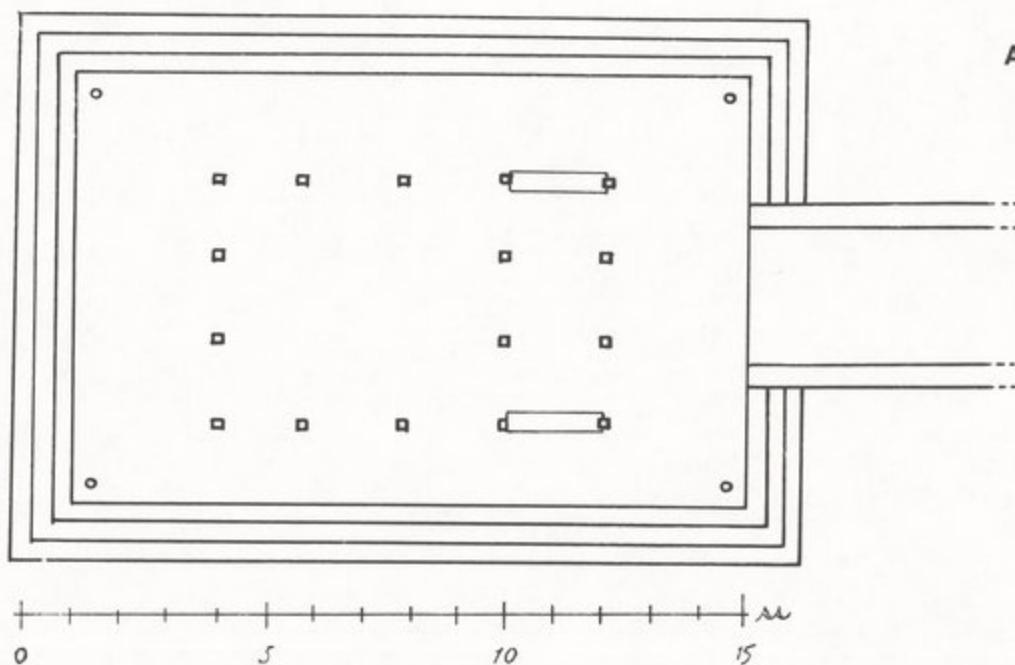
205



206

207A. Tumulus Cenotaph 77 (end of 4th century BC).
Plan of Platform (after Cheal, p. 112, fig. 2).

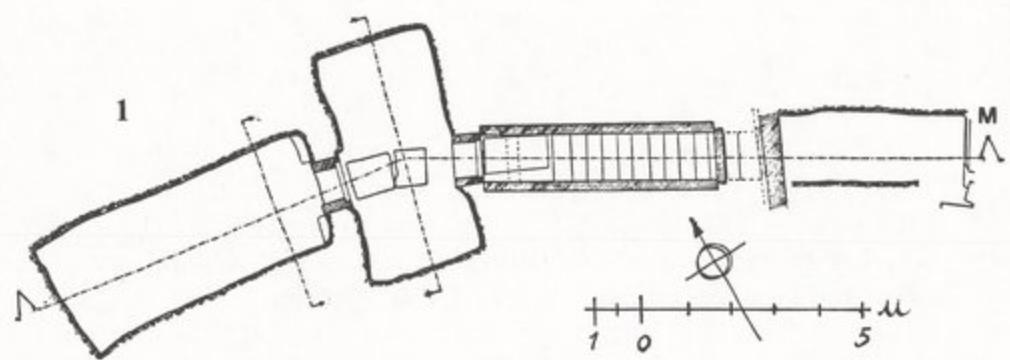
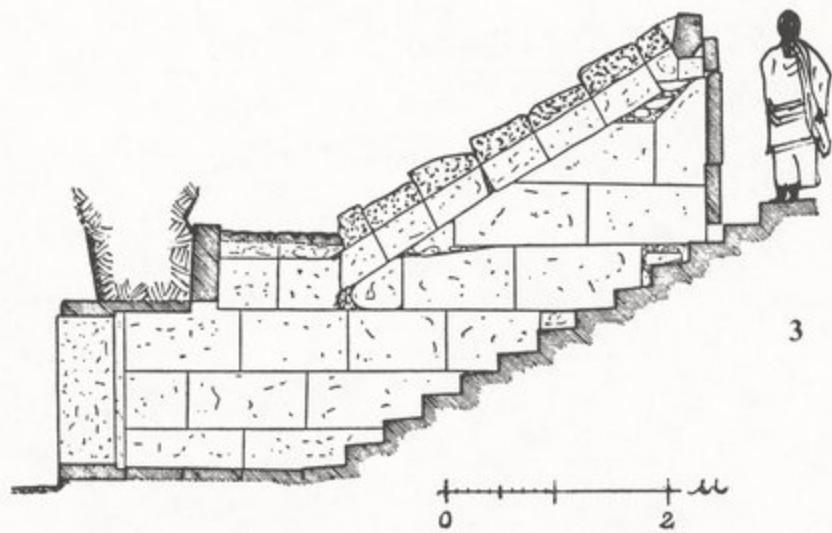
207B. Salamis Tumulus Cenotaph 77 (end of 4th century BC).
Architectural Reconstruction of platform with timber framed pavilion
(after Cheal, p. 113, fig. 3).



208. Kourion *Ayios Ermoyenis* Tomb 8 (3rd century BC).

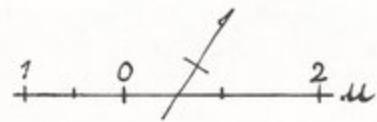
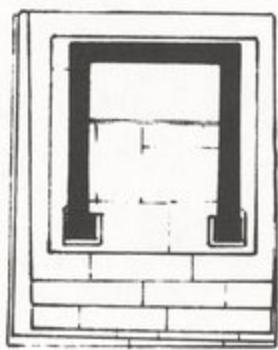
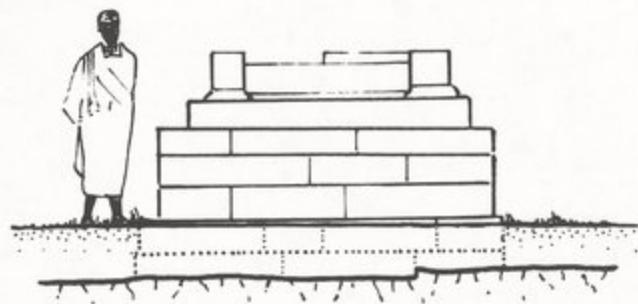
1. Plan showing upper earth filled dromos and lower roofed dromos. M = small funerary monument.
2. Plan of lower Roofed Dromos.
3. Section of Lower Roofed Dromos (with southern saddle roofing slabs removed)

(after AJA 50, 1946, pp. 451 ff., figs. 1 & 2).

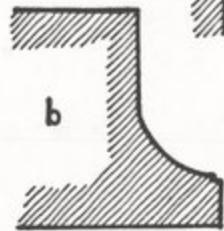
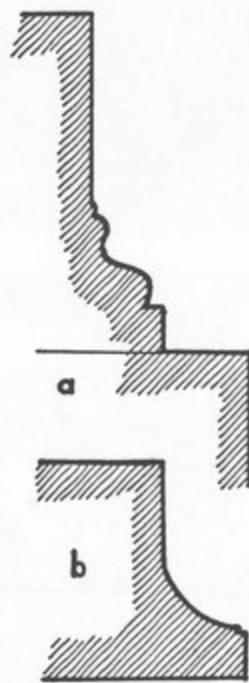


209A. Kourion *Ayios Ermoyenis* Pit 64 Funerary Monument (3rd century BC).
Plan and Front Elevation (after AJA 50, 1946, pp. 453-54, figs. 3 & 4).

B. Kourion *Ayios Ermoyenis* Pit 64 Funerary Monument (3rd century BC).
Detail of base mouldings.
a. from anta.
b. bema
(after AJA 50, 1946, p. 455, fig. 5).



A

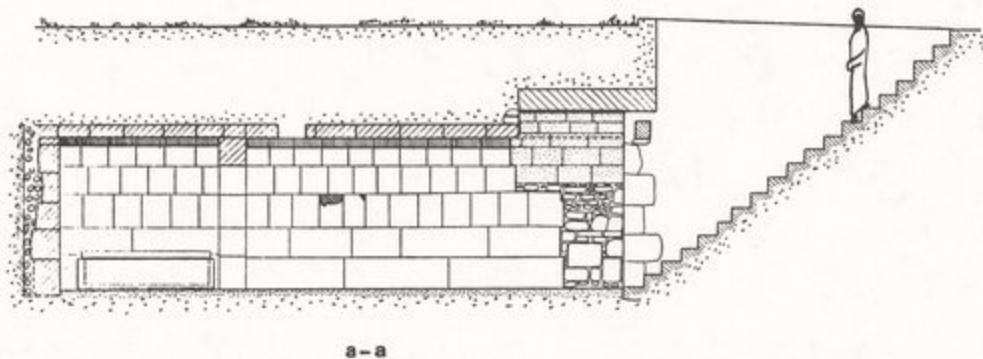


B

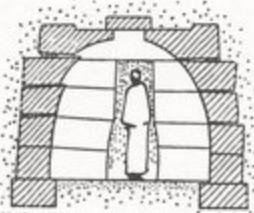
209

210. Kition. Evangelis Tomb (Cypro Archaic-Cypro Classical).
Plan and Sections.

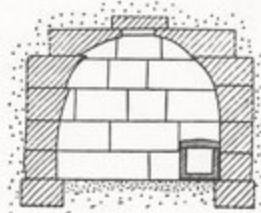
NB. Corbel Vaulted Ceiling with soffite cut to barrel vault profile
(after Kition, p. 150, fig. 26, based on drawing by Jeffery).



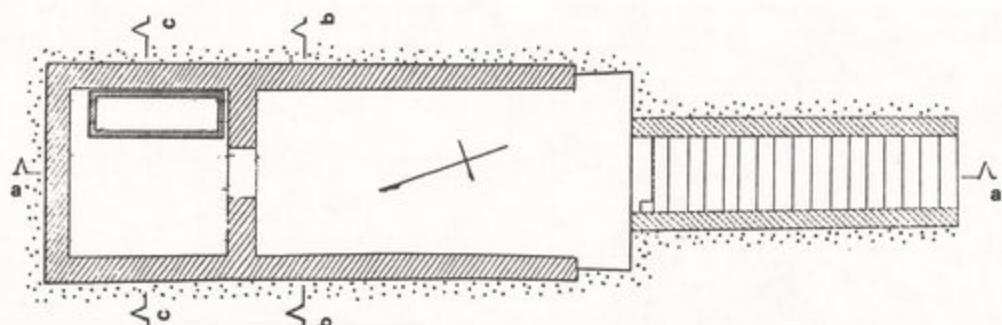
a-a



b-b



c-c



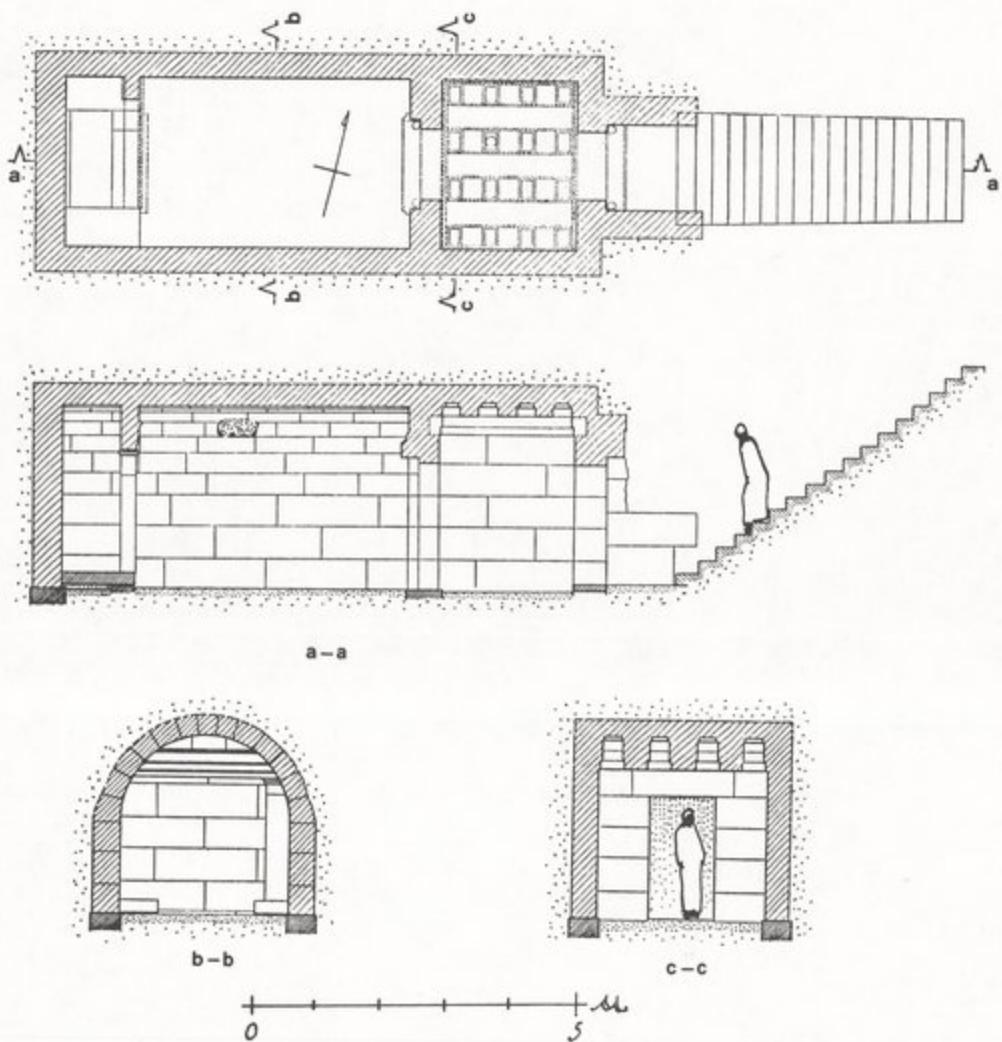
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211. Kition. Cobham's Tomb (Roman Period?).

Plan and Sections.

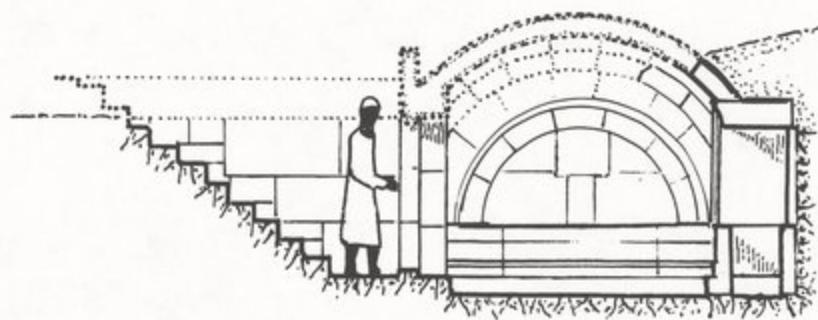
NB. Ornamental coffered ceiling of antechamber and cut masonry barrel vaulting of main chamber

(after Kition, p. 151, fig. 27, based on drawing by Jeffery).

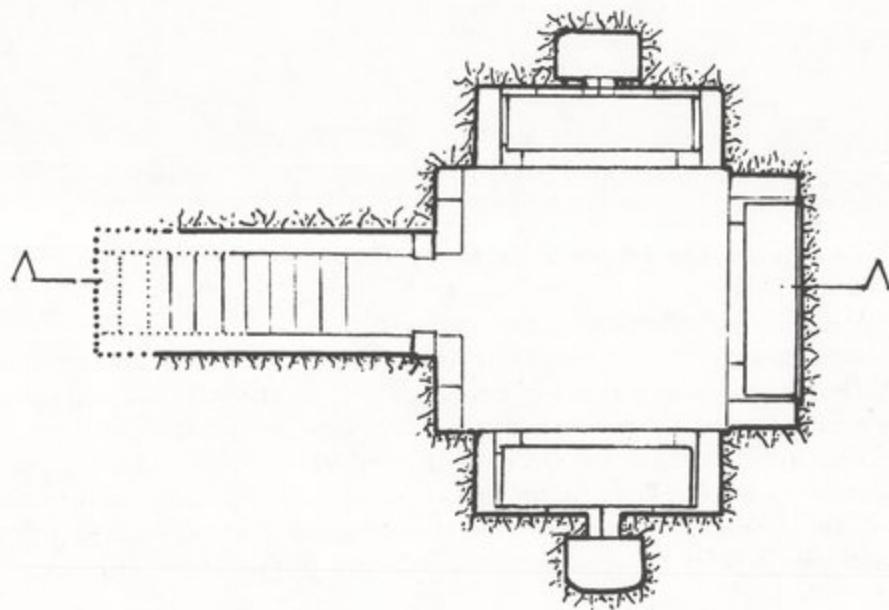


212. New Paphos. Melina Hotel Arcosolium Tomb (Roman, 2nd century AD).
Plan and Section.

The tomb lies outside the North Gate. It is a symmetric arcosolium tomb with three loculi and roofed with a true dome in cut stone — a low “saucer dome” on continuous pendentives. The tomb has been rebuilt on the original lines (shown dotted) and is open to viewing (after RDAC, 1982, p. 204, fig. 2).



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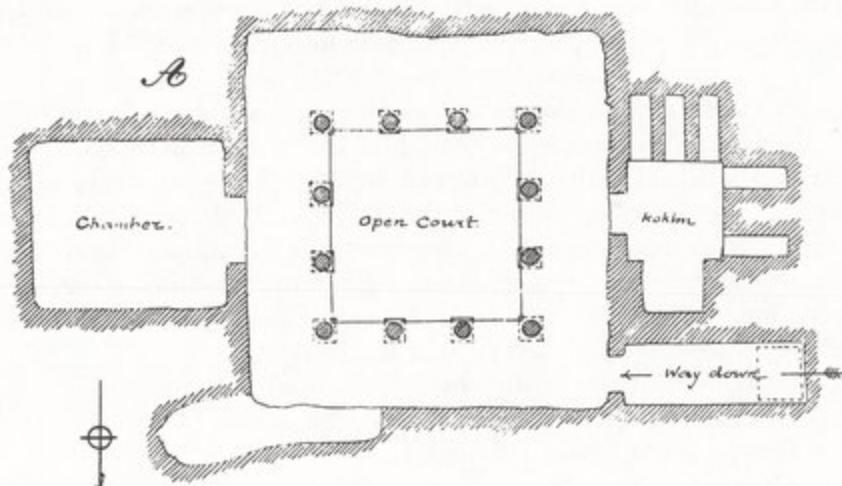
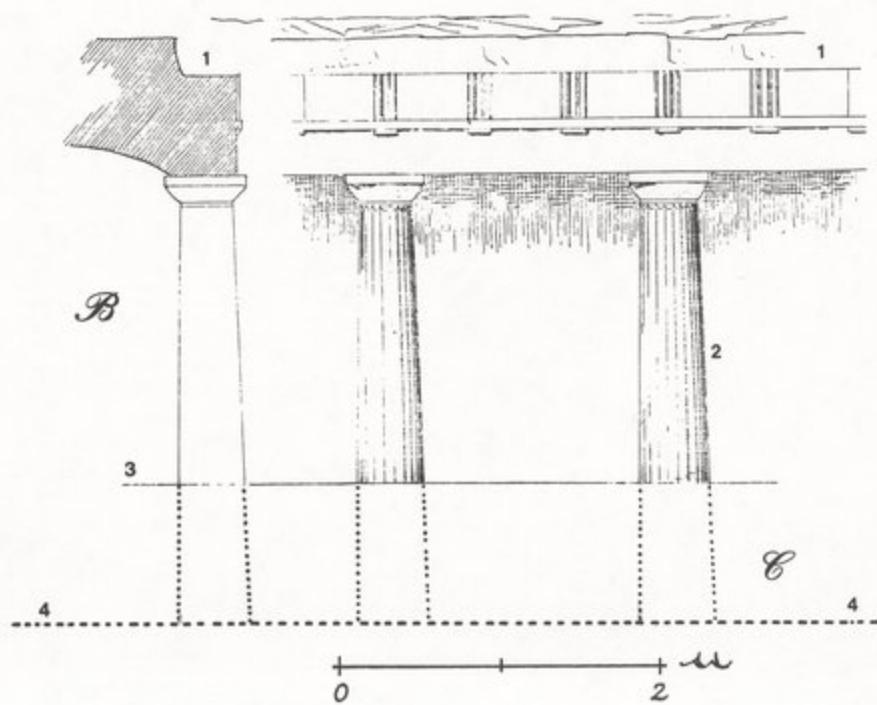
213. New Paphos. The Tombs of the Kings. Peristyle Tomb N° 1 (Ptolemaic 3rd century BC).

As drawn by Jeffery early this century.

This drawing is interesting on several counts. Jeffery obviously showed the fill level in the quarry as the original floor level. In this way the Doric columns appeared much shorter and heavier than they were and so he drew them schematically as classical Doric with fluted shafts. In fact they are tall and slender and unfluted except for a token register at the throat — in the manner of late Hellenistic “domestic” Doric. The detail drawing of these columns and with it Jeffery’s views on Doric in Cyprus is thus to be revised.

- A. Plan.
- B. Part Section of Peristyle.
- C. Part Elevation of Peristyle.
 - 1. Rock cutting to lodge inset cornice blocks.
 - 2. Jeffery’s incorrect rendering of columns as with fluted shaft.
 - 3. Jeffery’s incorrect ground line (obviously level of fill).
 - 4. Approximate true ground line — rock floor of quarry

(after *Archaeologia* 66, 1915, p. 116, fig. 7).

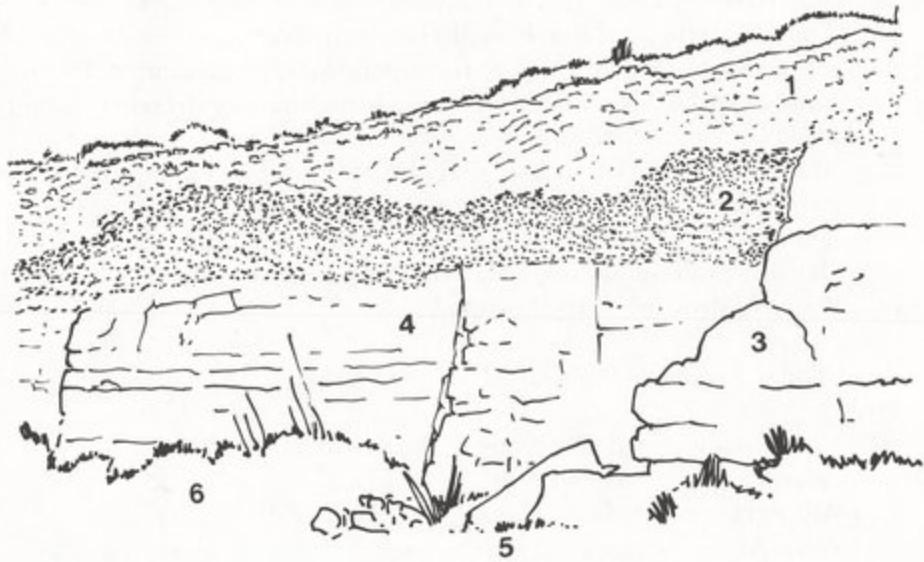


214. Traditional open faced quarry and quarrying methods in modern Cyprus.
The procedure here shown with pick, lever and wedges was that obtaining
in antiquity (after *Archaeologia* 66, 1915, p. 161, fig. 3).

215. Ancient underground quarry at Xylophagou (Famagusta District).
This is the quarry where the draughted out Nabataean capitals now in the
Larnaka Museum (cf. fig. 309) were found. According to the evidence of these
capitals, the quarry was being worked ca 100 AD. Although to casual view it
might appear that this was an open quarry, closer inspection shows that it
was, in fact, an underground quarry where the limestone strata were tun-
neled into avoiding the considerable surface overlay of conglomerate, and
subsequently this conglomerate roof has collapsed.
1. Collapsed conglomerate roofing in section.
2. Undercut conglomerate roofing in section.
3. Broken limestone wall of quarry.
4. Limestone quarry face.
5. Residual quarried blocks.
6. Present day earth fill and vegetation above original floor of quarry.



214



215

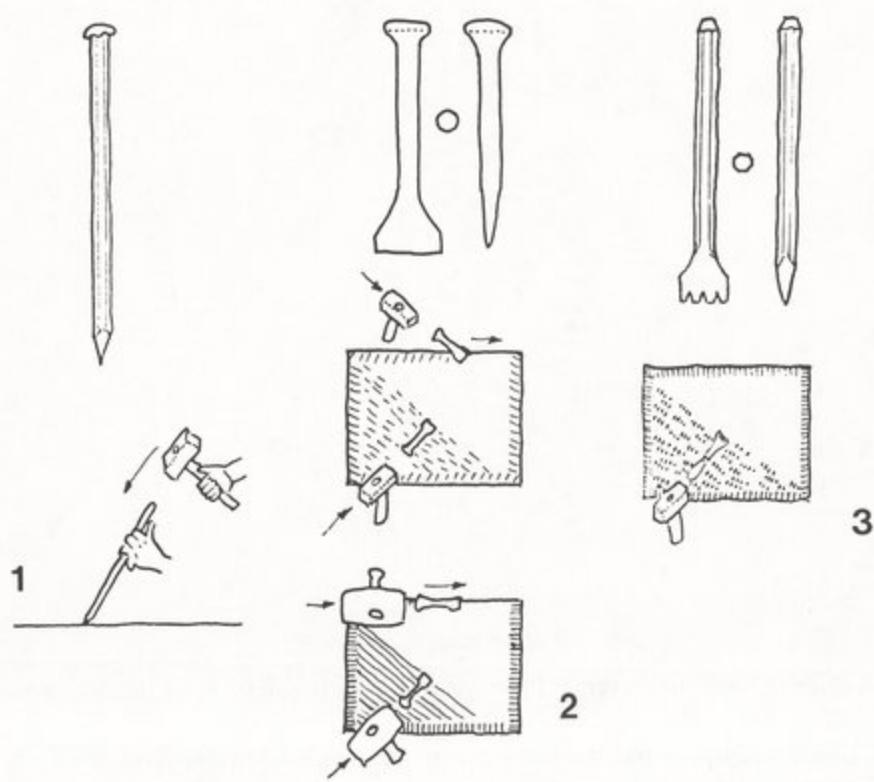
216. Struck Percussion Tools and their characteristic tooling marks.

1. The punch (point, broach) with, below, indication of its use as a struck percussion tool. The characteristic pock-marked dressing of this tool is unmistakeable. It constitutes a rough preliminary dressing to be fair-faced by some other tooling (e.g. chisel).
2. Masons' Chisel with, below, diagram of facing process showing preliminary marginal draughts followed by diagonal dressing of base.
3. The Toothed (or Claw) Chisel with, below, diagram of facing process showing preliminary marginal draughts worked with chisel followed by diagonal dressing with claw chisel.

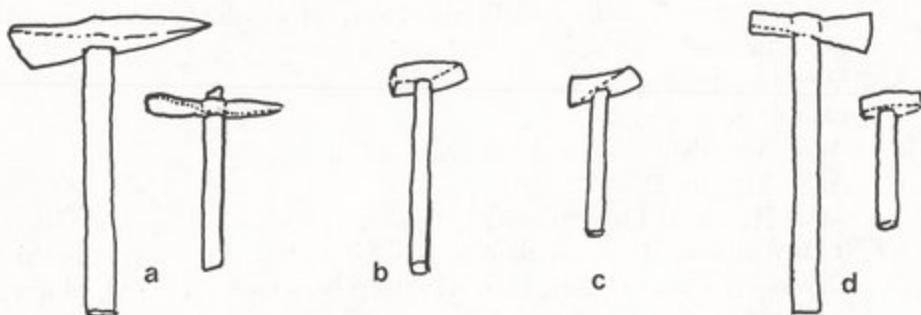
217. Traditional Masons' Tools in Modern Cyprus of the Striking Percussion Group.

The adze tool was called a Kouspi; the axe tool a Martello.

- a. Adze-Pick.
- b. Adze-Hammer.
- c. Adze-Axe.
- d. Axe-Hammer.



216

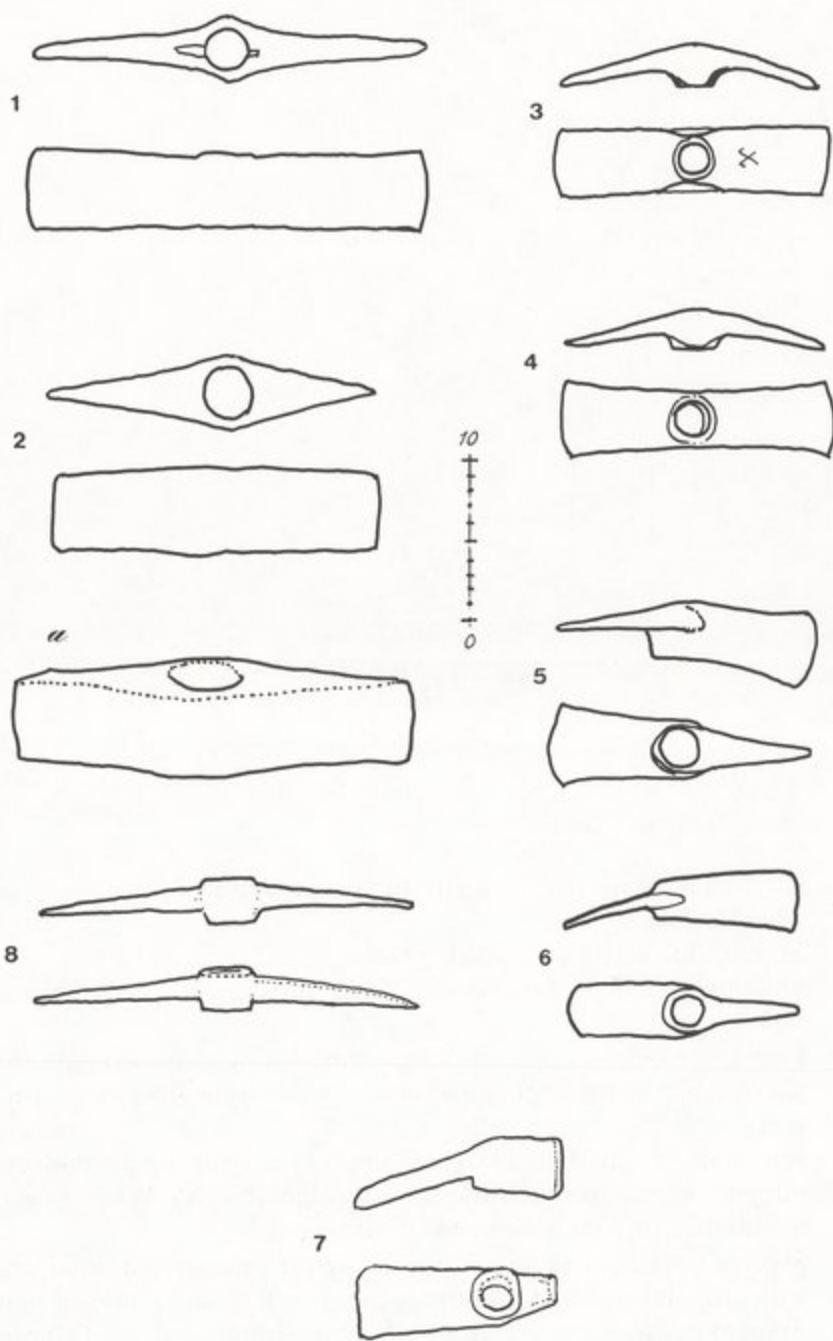


217

218. Ancient Cypriote Striking Percussion Tools possibly used in stone masonry (LC).

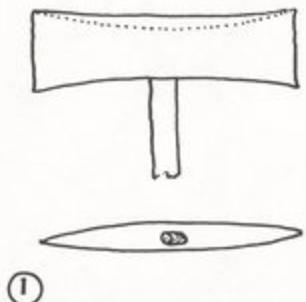
These examples are illustrated from Catling's Cypriote Bronze Work. NB. N°8 is from Crete, for comparison.

1. Double Axe, Enkomi (Catling, fig. 9.1).
2. Double Axe, Enkomi (fig. 9.2). NB. There appears some discrepancy between the drawing and the photograph (a) reproduced to a slightly larger scale. This photograph appears to show one edge of the tool squared off to some degree. Perhaps it was reshaped in the form of a hammer (more exactly a spalling hammer for which purpose it would be very effective).
3. Double Adze (fig. 9.3).
4. Double Adze (fig. 9.4).
5. Adze-Axe, Pyla *Kokkinokremos* (fig. 9.8).
6. Adze-Axe (fig. 9.9).
7. Adze-Hammer, Enkomi (Pl 8.h).
8. This tool from Knossos now in the Ashmolean Museum is listed by Catling as a double adze. However the photograph (here reproduced at a slightly reduced scale) appears to show the tool as a pick. In which event it would serve as a quarryman's pick.

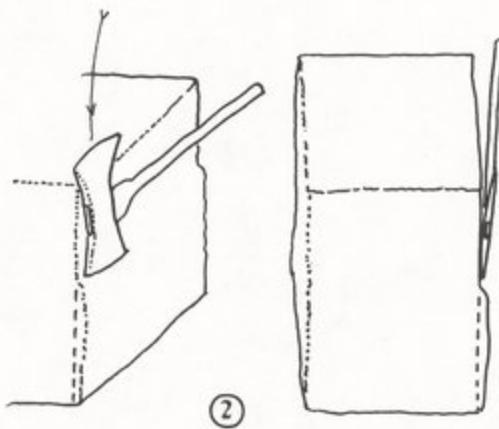


219. The Modern Mason's Axe — a striking percussion tool.

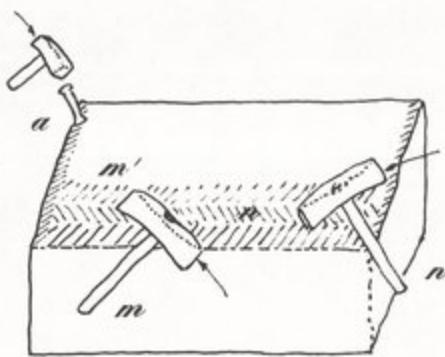
1. The Axe head.
2. Sketch showing striking angle of axe.
3. Oblique sketch showing swing of axe leaving characteristic arc from tooling.
4. Facing of block with axe showing a chiselled marginal draught (a): also chevron like tooling through alternate attack from different positions (m & n).
5. Rationale of chiselled marginal draughts: axing up to undraughted margin (A) results in spoiling arris by chipping (X). Whereas axing up to chiselled margin leaves arris undamaged.
6. Section Detail of (5). Block A, lacking preliminary marginal draught, with chipping away of arris by axing. Block B with chiselled marginal draught (a) showing axe approach arris without danger of chipping.



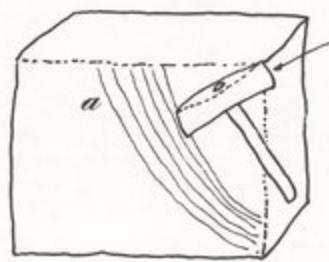
①



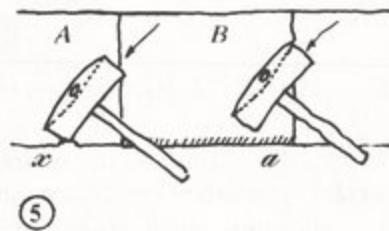
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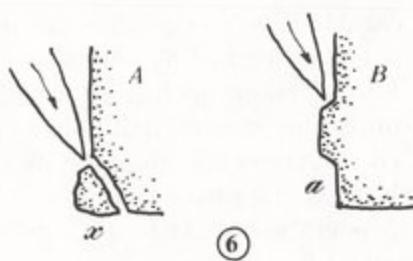
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③



⑤

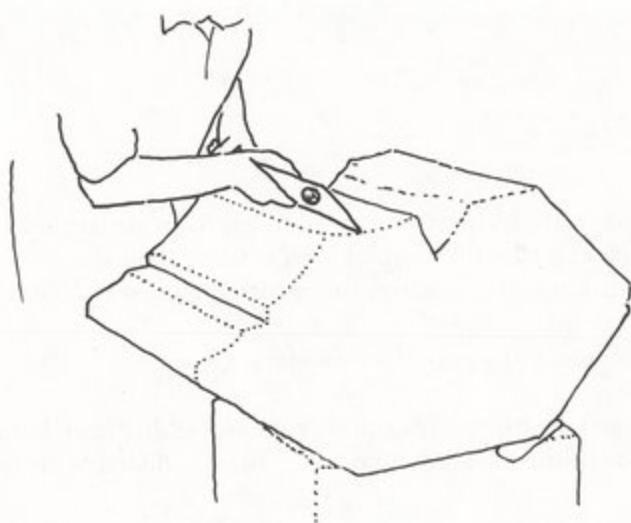
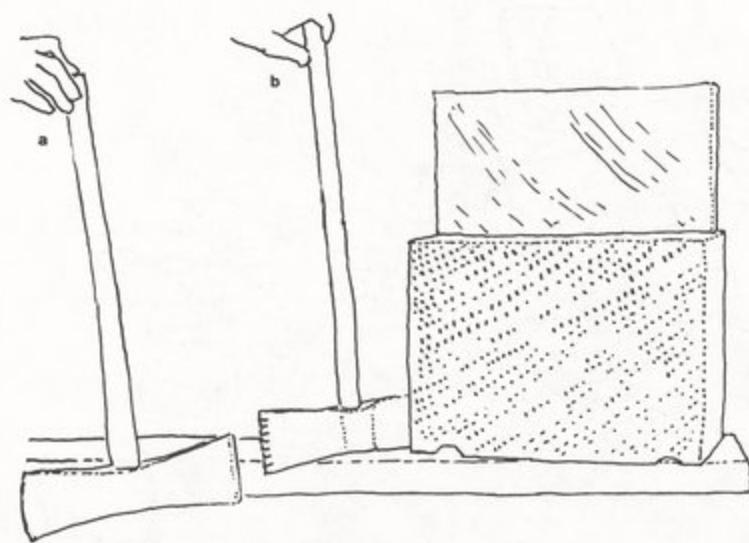


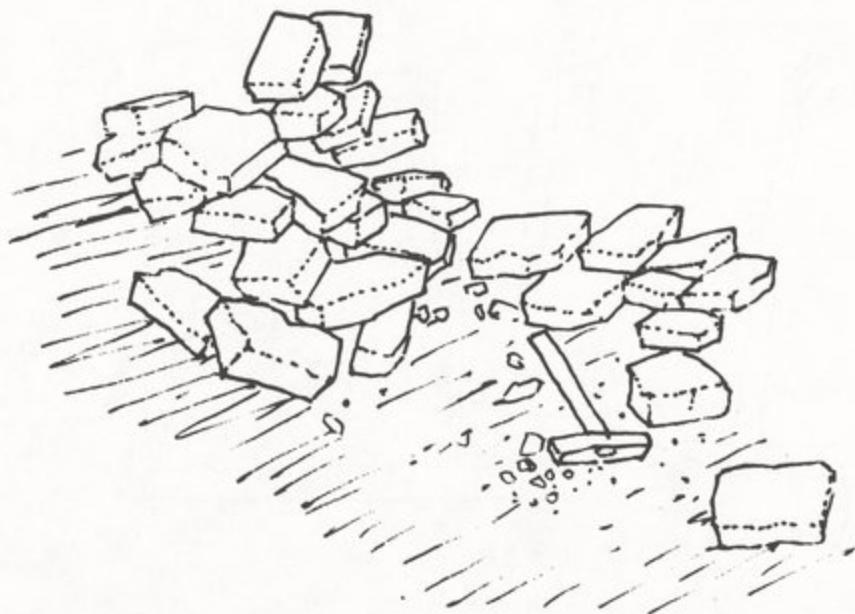
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220. The Modern Mason's Axe (a) and Toothed Axe (b) — striking percussion tools showing tooling and capacity.

Characteristic tooling of arc like form resulting from swing of tool — continuous for axe (upper block) and notched for toothed axe (lower block). NB. characteristic chipping away of arris (bottom) when no preliminary chiselled marginal draught.

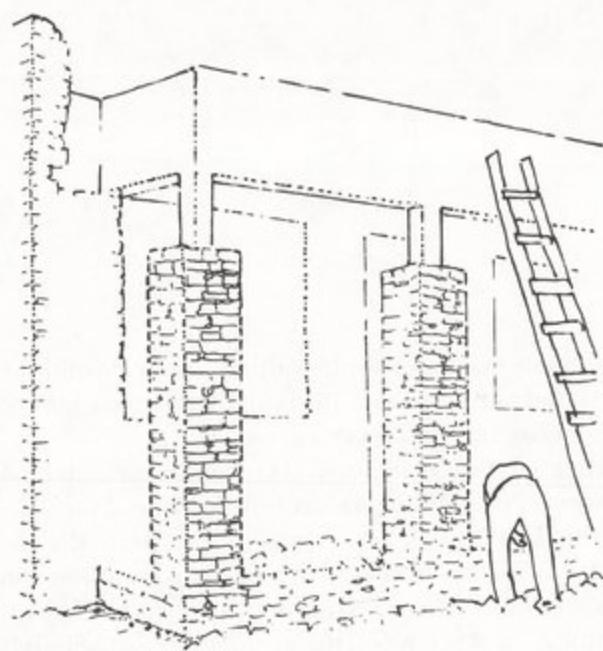
Modern use of axe for replacement of Gothic ornament shows capacity of tool for fine dressing.





221

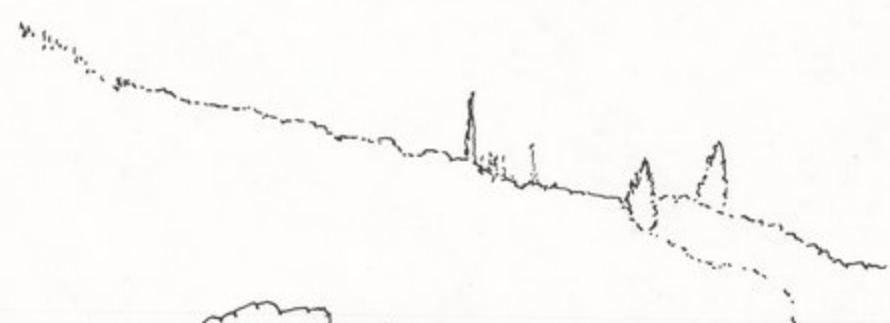
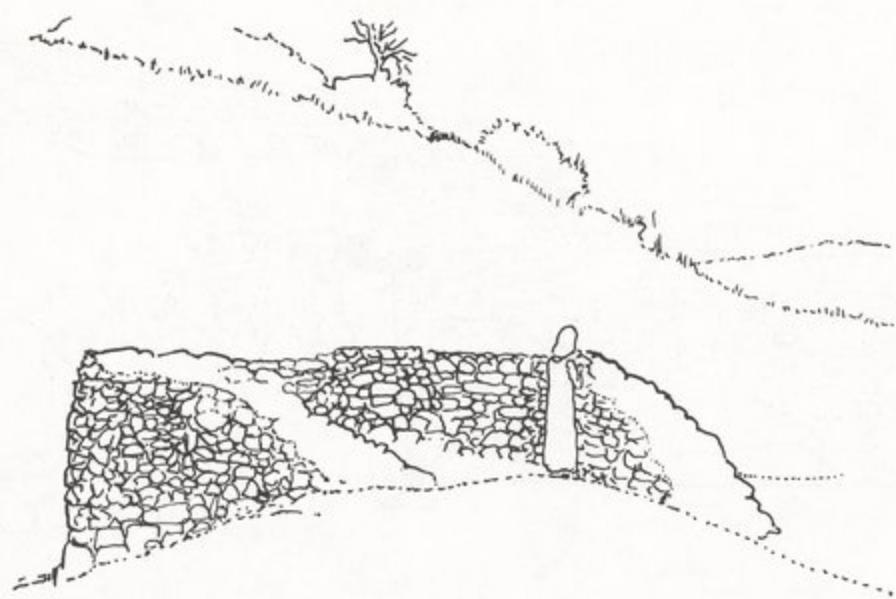
221. Flat limestone rubble — quarried or prized from surface outcrops of thinly bedded stone and roughly shaped with walling hammer.
The standard modern medium for crudely coursed rubble walling.
222. Roughly coursed and squared rubble facing.
Above:
Graeco-Roman walling with rubble core and facing from hammer trimmed fragments of thinly bedded limestone, here stiffened with larger squared blocks.
Below:
Similar masonry in use today as facing to R-C framed domestic village building (Lefkara, 1986).

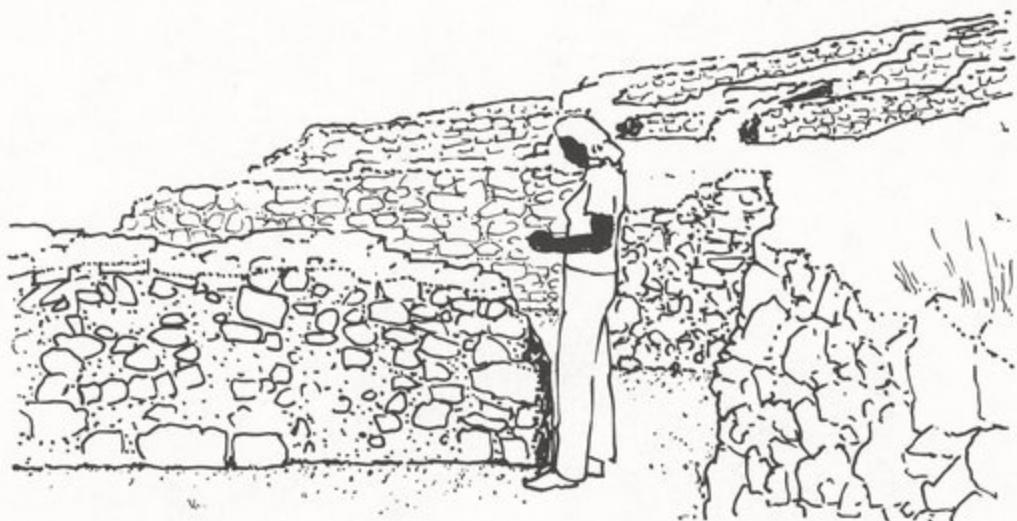


223. Khirokitia. Solid random rubble walling (Early Neolithic).

Views of round houses with walls built of sizeable water-worn boulders, the rounded stones set in mud mortar.

As a matter of design logic it was always presumed that these round buildings were of beehive form. Latterly because of the discovery of mud roof debris on the floors it has been asserted that normally they were vertically walled and flat-roofed. Some of the surviving walling shows a distinct incurving in section. However attention has been called to the fact that the curved profile always occurs on the upslope side of the building (they are built on hillsides). Here the hill slope is shown in both views. In the upper view an obvious deformation in the wall due to earth pressure can be seen. In the lower view the incurving profile appears original.

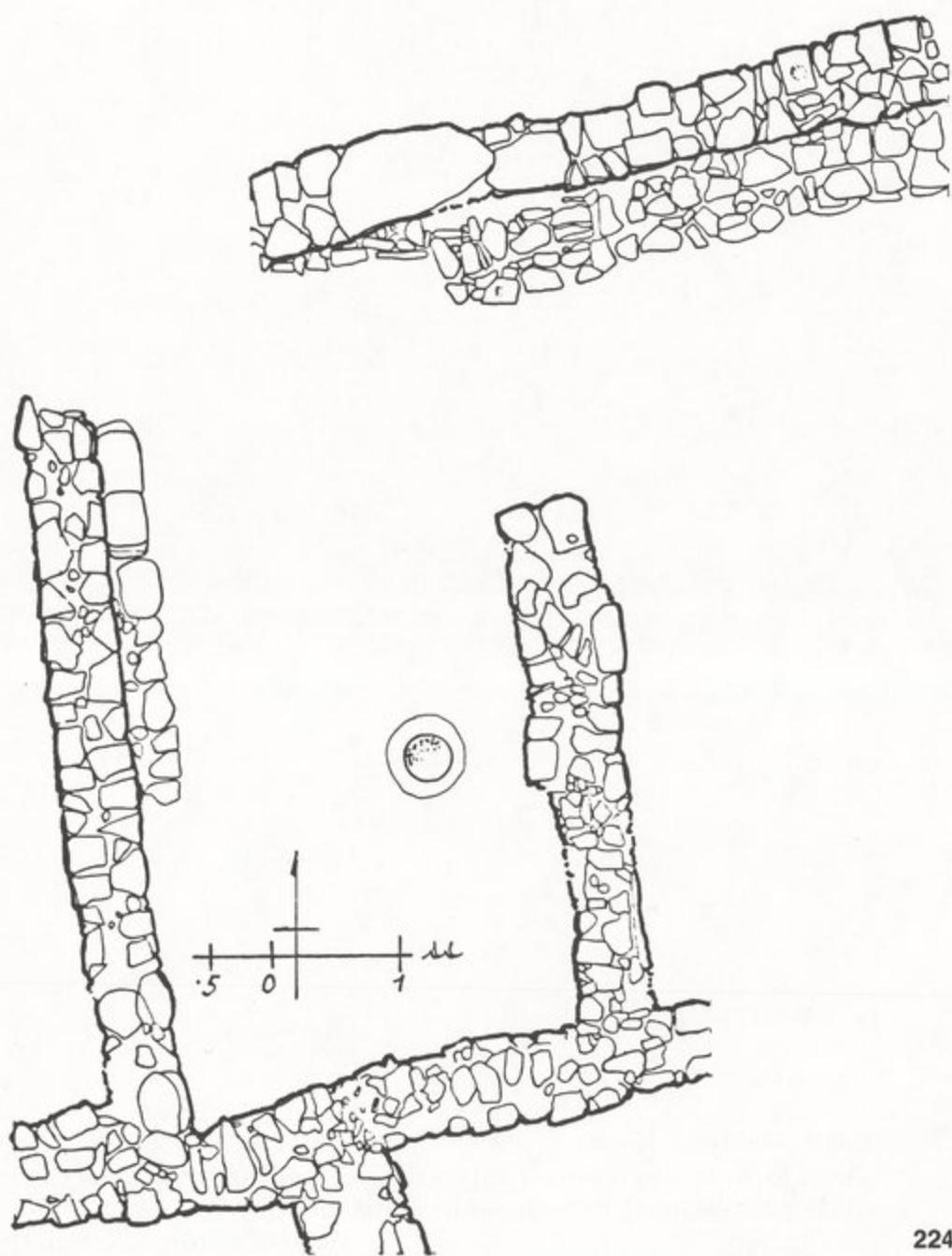




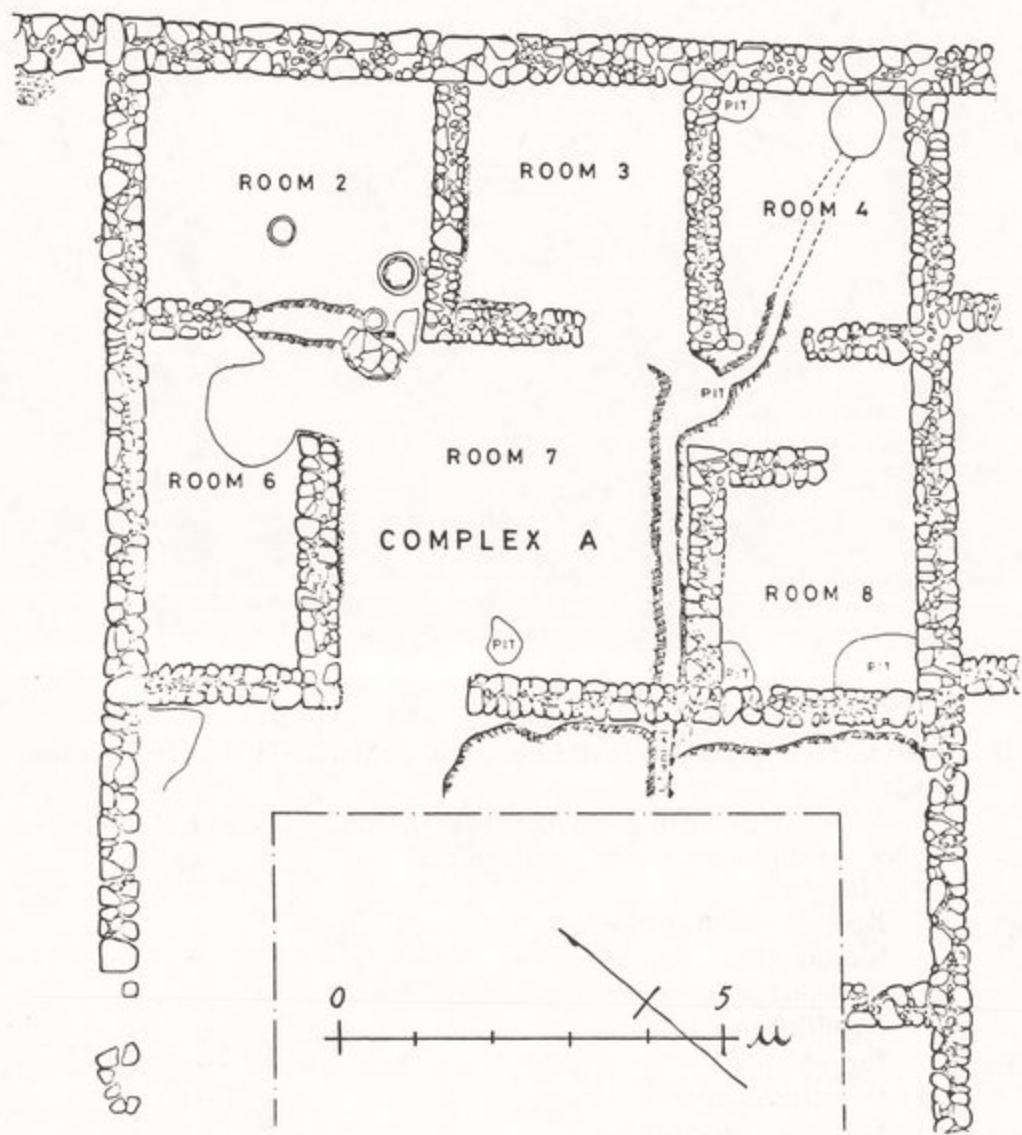
225

224. Sotira *Kaminoudhia* Area A Room 1 Rubble Wall Construction (Philia-ECI).
Stone for stone plan of house walls showing facing of larger (selected or
trimmed) stones with small stones and pebble packed core
(after Swiny Praktika 2, fig. 2).

225. Alambra *Mouttes* Rubble Wall Construction (MC).
Views of houses showing walling of rounded water-worn stones set in thick
beds of mud mortar.



226. Pyla *Kokkinokremos* Rubble Wall Construction (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).
Stone for stone plan of house complex showing standard formation of larger
and regular shaped stone facing with core packing
(after Kokkinokremos, Plan I).



227. Meniko *Litharkes* Rubble Wall Construction (Archaic II, mid 1st millennium BC).

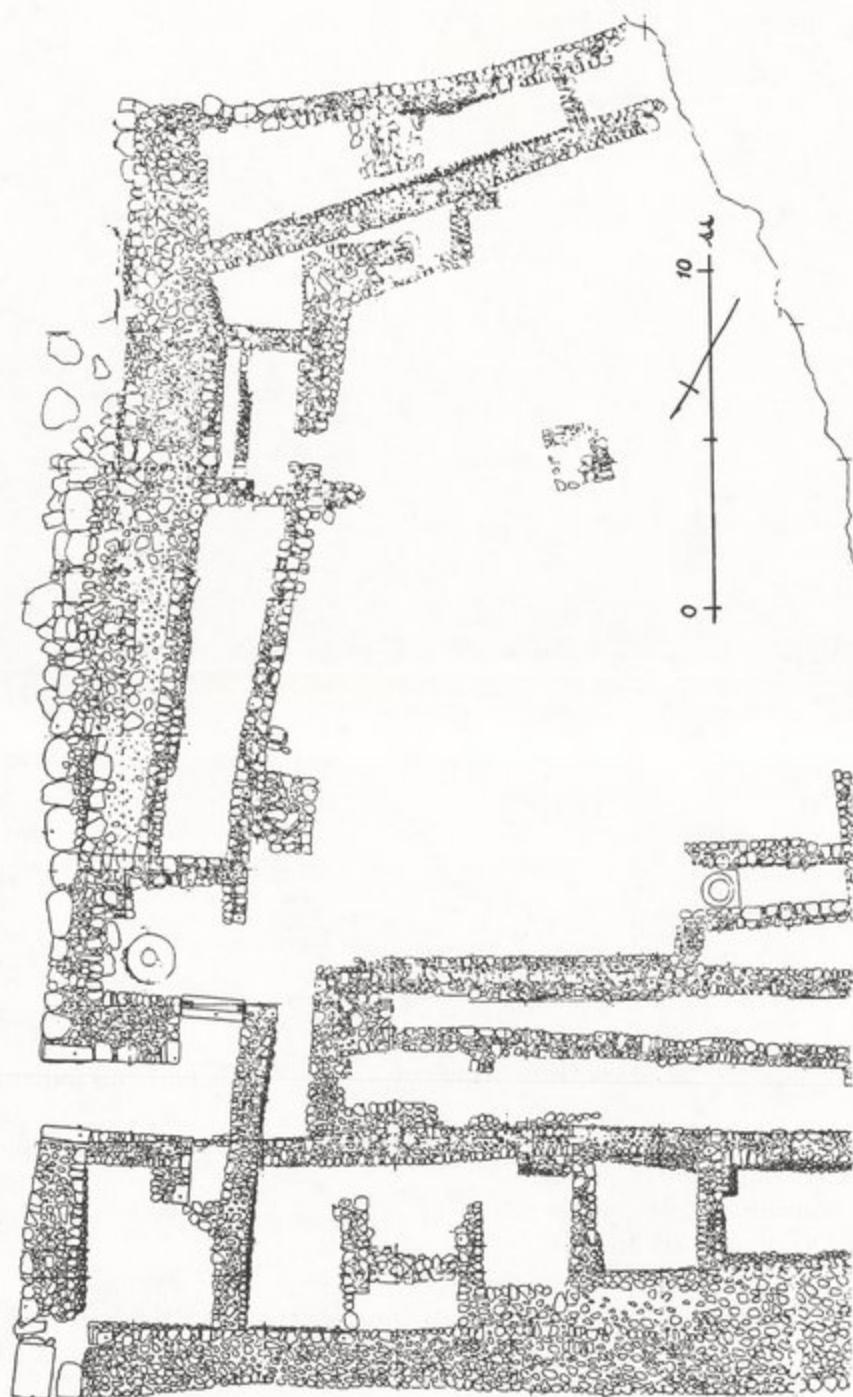
Stone for stone plan of Rural Sanctuary showing persistence of traditional facing and core construction in rural areas.

1. Main Cellar.
2. Possible Sacristy for cella 1.
3. Second cella.
4. Possible Sacristy for cella 3.
5. Possible Priest's Room.
6. Inner Courtyard.
7. Western Courtyard.
8. Eastern Courtyard.
9. Northern or entrance Courtyard.
 - A. Enclosure (for sacred tree?).
 - B. Enclosure for Sacred Tree

(after V. Karageorghis Meniko, fig. 3).



228. Notovikla Fortress. Wall Construction (LCI, mid 2nd millenium BC).
Stone for stone plan showing standard rubble masonry with some larger,
finely dressed blocks about main gate (after SCE I, Plan XV).



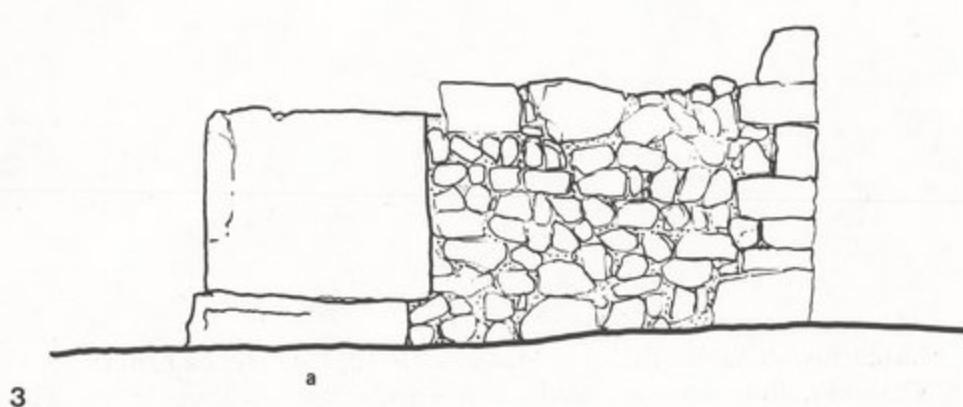
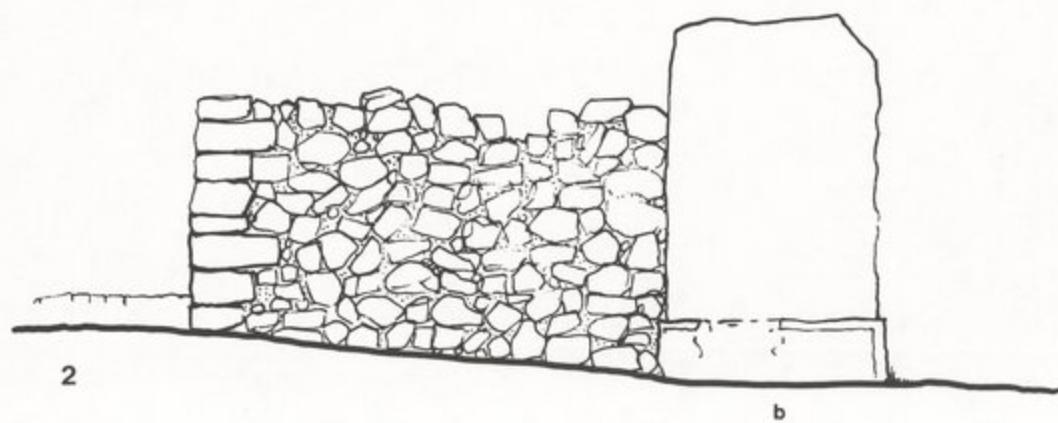
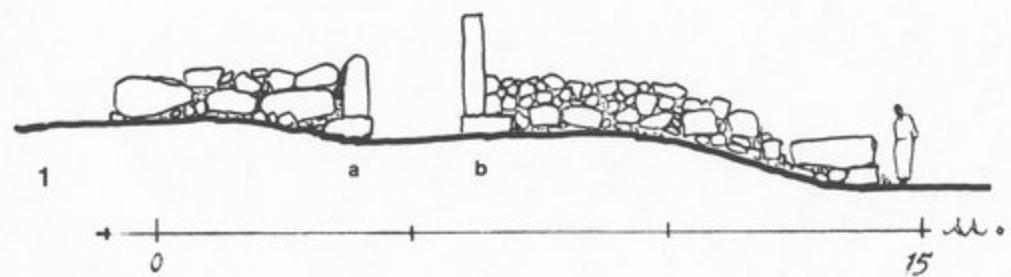
229. Nitovikla Fortress Main Gate. Masonry Details (LCI, mid 2nd millennium BC).

Elevations showing dressed orthostates on marginally draughted plinth (jambs) and heavy coigning.

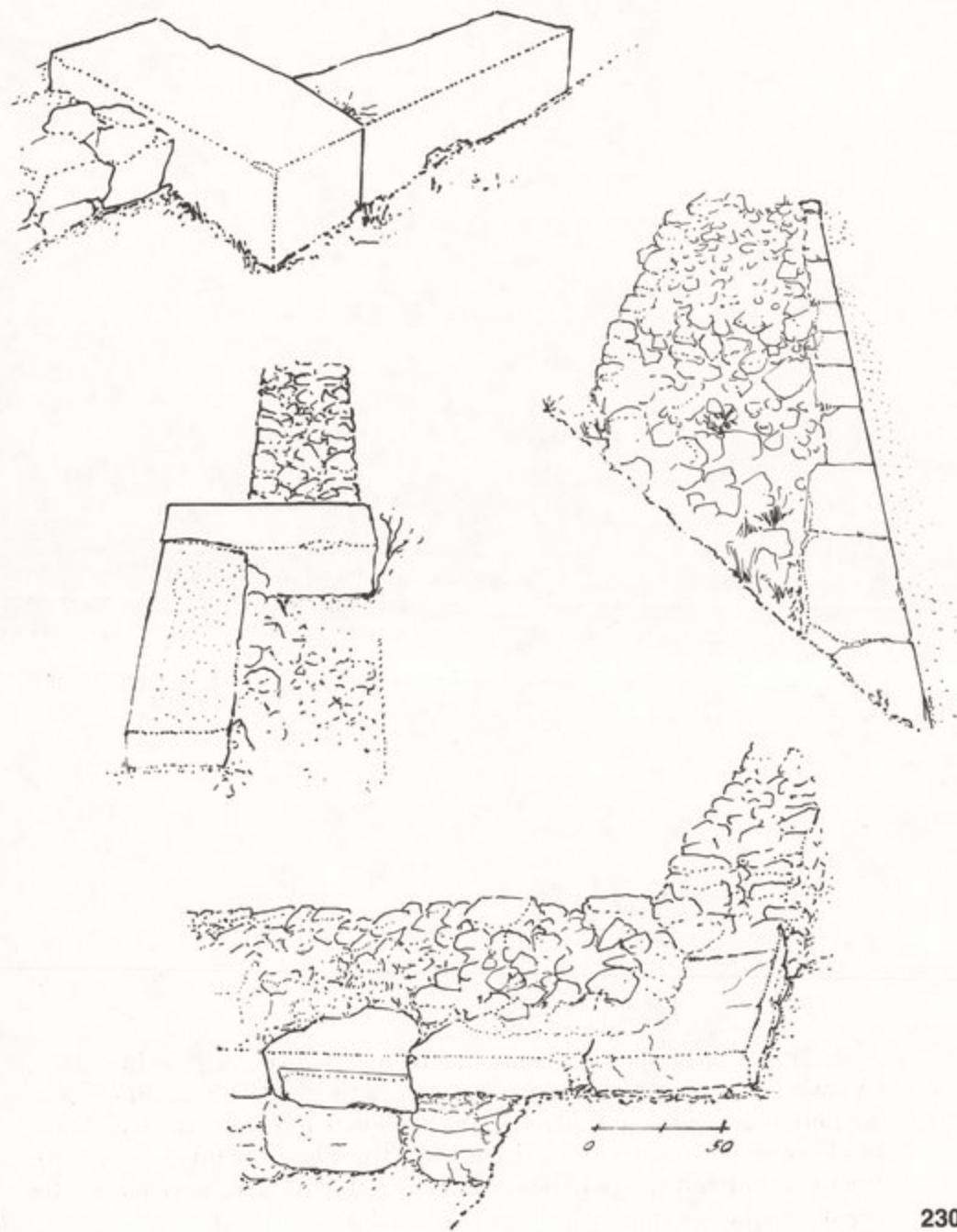
1. Façade.
2. Detail of North Reveal.
3. Detail of South Reveal.

NB. Typological equivalence to East Gate Shechem in Palestine

(after Fortin, fig. VI.12).

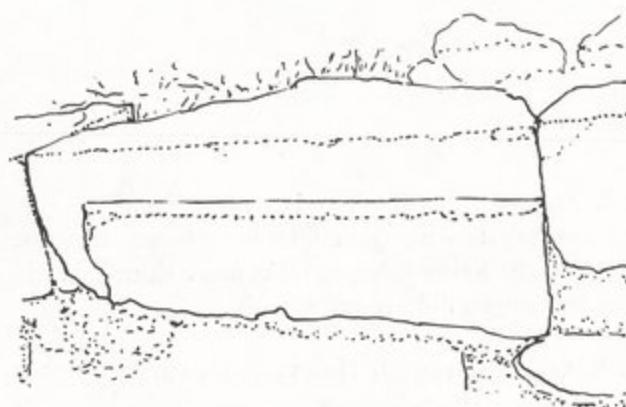
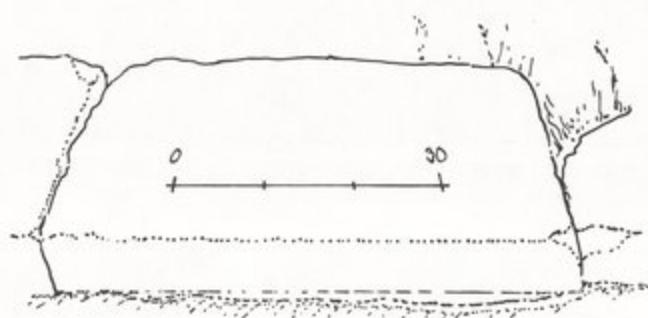
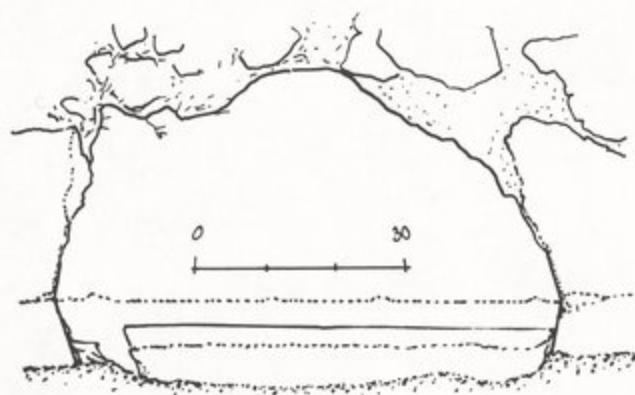


230. Maroni *Vounes* Ashlar Building Masonry Details (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).
Views of walling showing combination of ashlar and small rubble. NB. The
ashlar blocks (*above right*) have the upper beds dressed true only at front
margin and hollowed to the interior.



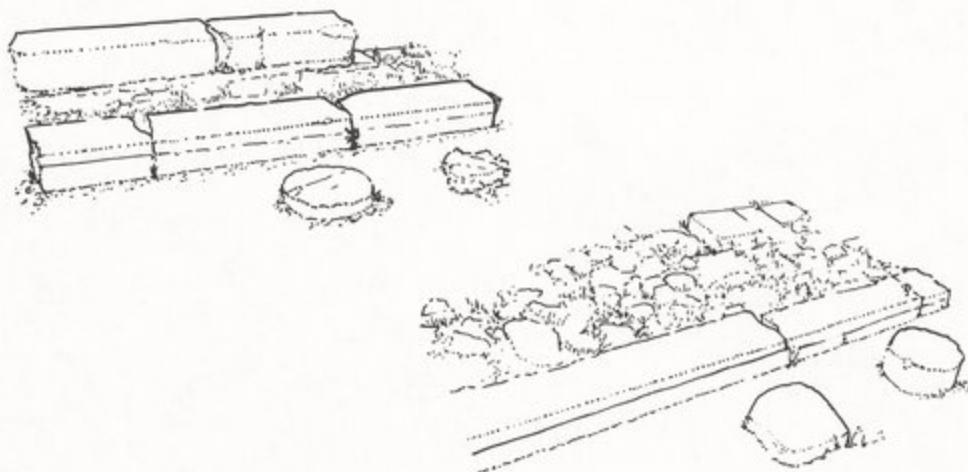
231. Ayios Dhimitrios Building X Masonry Details (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).

Views showing levelling (footing or socle) course facing blocks. Since there are only small fields stone foundations, the lower beds were not trued. The blocks were left rough and the rising joints trued for close fitting only at the front margins and splayed open to the interior. The faces were marginally draughted on two margins (*left*) or else trued (*right*).

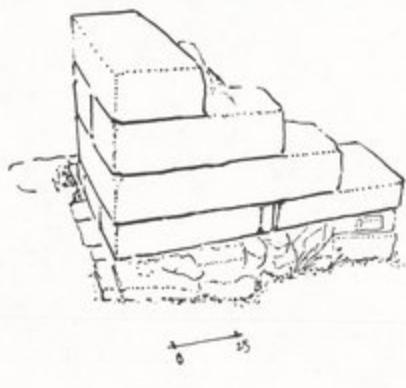


232. Ayios Dhimitrios Building X Masonry Details (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).
Views of levelling (socle) course showing ashlar facing blocks, in some instances very long (the block in the lower foreground is more than 2.5 m in length). NB. Tabular stones in foreground are pot stands.

233. Ayios Dhimitrios Building X Masonry Details (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).
View of ashlar faced wall showing solid ashlar coign.

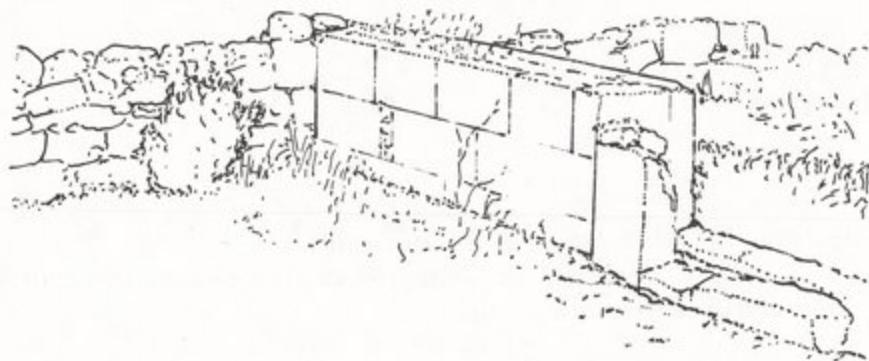


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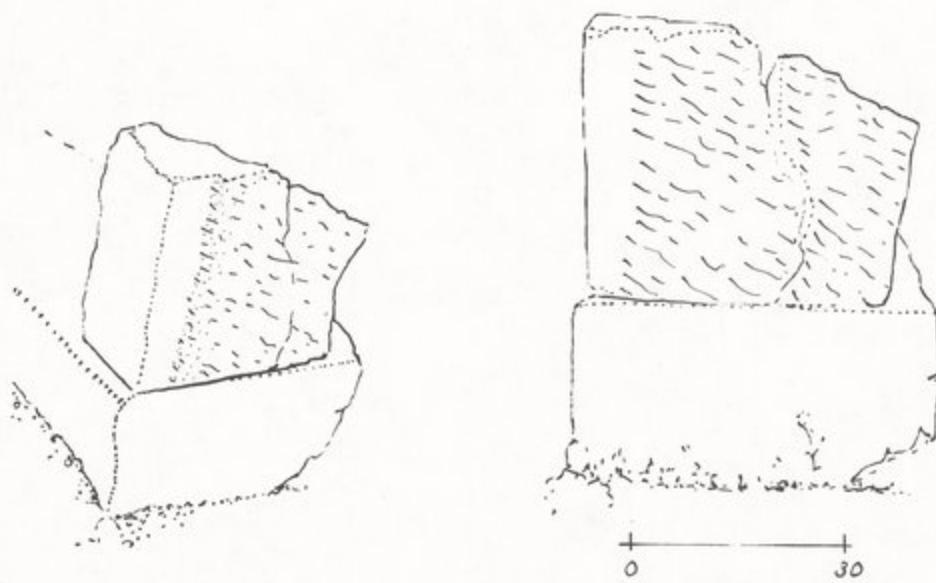
233

234. Hala Sultan Tekke Area 8 Masonry Details.
Views showing conjunction of rubble wall and ashlar faced wall, with door.
Above:
Detail of ashlar door jamb.

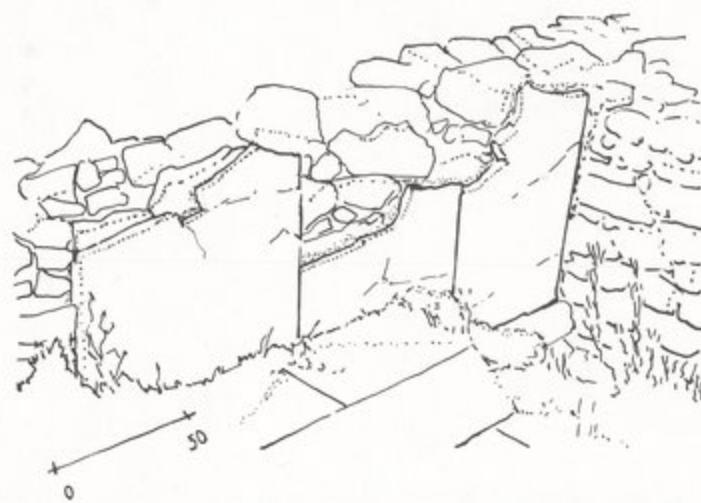


235. Hala Sultan Tekke Ashlar Masonry Details.
Views showing socle and upstanding block. Rising joint of upstanding block dressed true or front margin only.

236. Hala Sultan Tekke. House A Room 1 Masonry Details.
View showing (*above*) rubble wall revetted with limestone slabs (ca 3 cms thick and 80 cms broad). Also (*below*) ashlar slab flooring, jointed with molten lead. Presumably a bathroom.



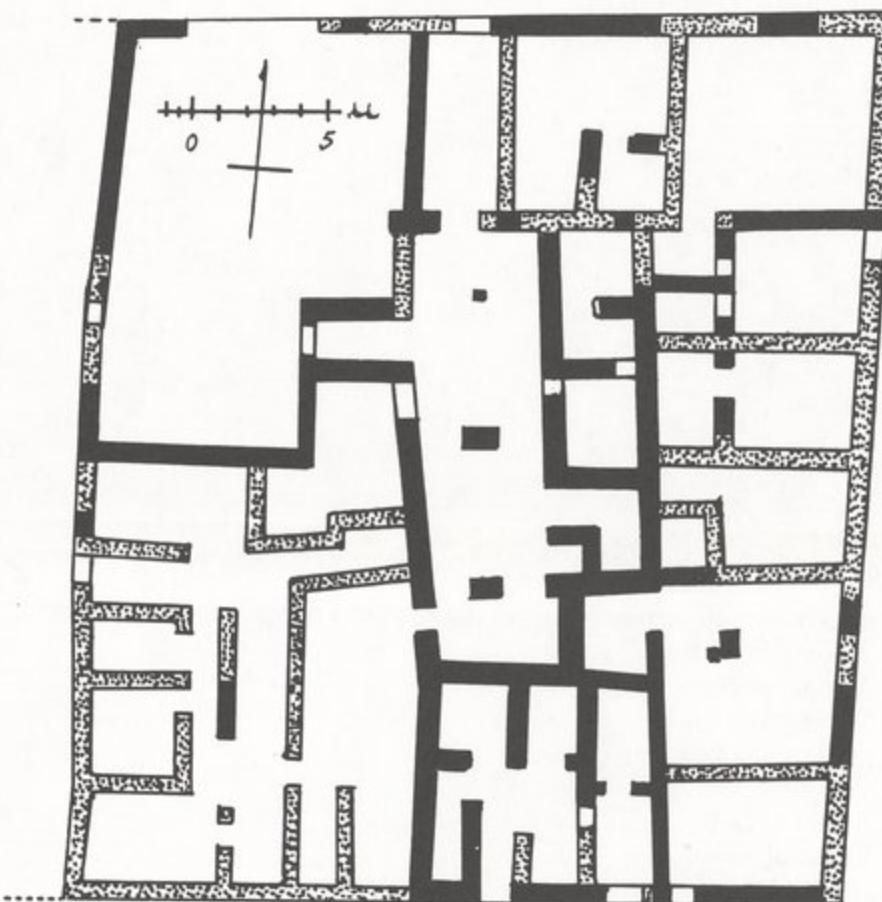
235



236

237. Enkomi Area 1 Ashlar Building Construction (LC III, ca 1220 BC–1200 BC).

Key Plan showing distribution of ashlar masonry (solid) and rubble masonry (stippled) (after Enkomi IIB, pl 275).



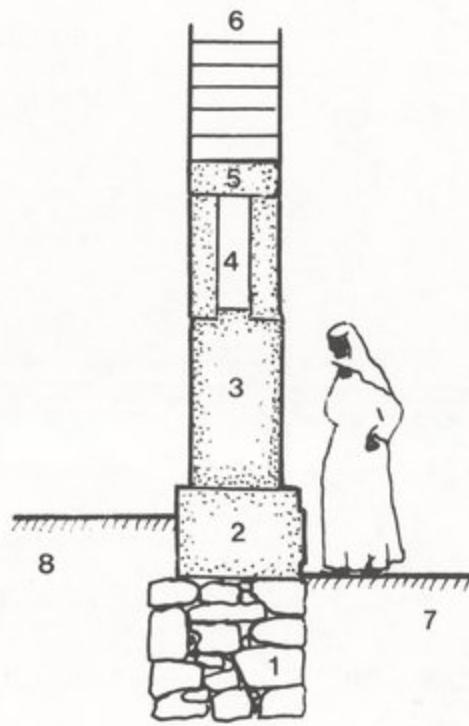
238. Enkomi Bâtiment 18 Ashlar Masonry Construction (LC III, late 13th century BC).

Type Diagram of system proposed by C.F.A. Schaeffer.

1. Rubble Foundation.
2. Levelling Course/Euthynteria.
3. Orthostate.
4. Facing slabs with empty core.
5. Capstone to weight down (4).
6. Mud bricks (?).
7. External Street Level.
8. Internal floor level.

This construction although confidently asserted by C.F.A. Schaeffer has recently been questioned. The arrangement of (5) & (4) does not appear very stable and there is little evidence for it remaining *in situ*. Schaeffer points to one example only of (5) (cf. Enkomi Alasia, p. 244 & pl IV) and the illustration is not very clear. Accordingly it has been suggested that much of the construction could be of the half timbered type proposed for Kition, with the wooden stringer beams resting in the recesses of Course 3. However it is possible that different systems of construction operated at the two sites

(after Enkomi Alasia, p. 244, fig. 90).



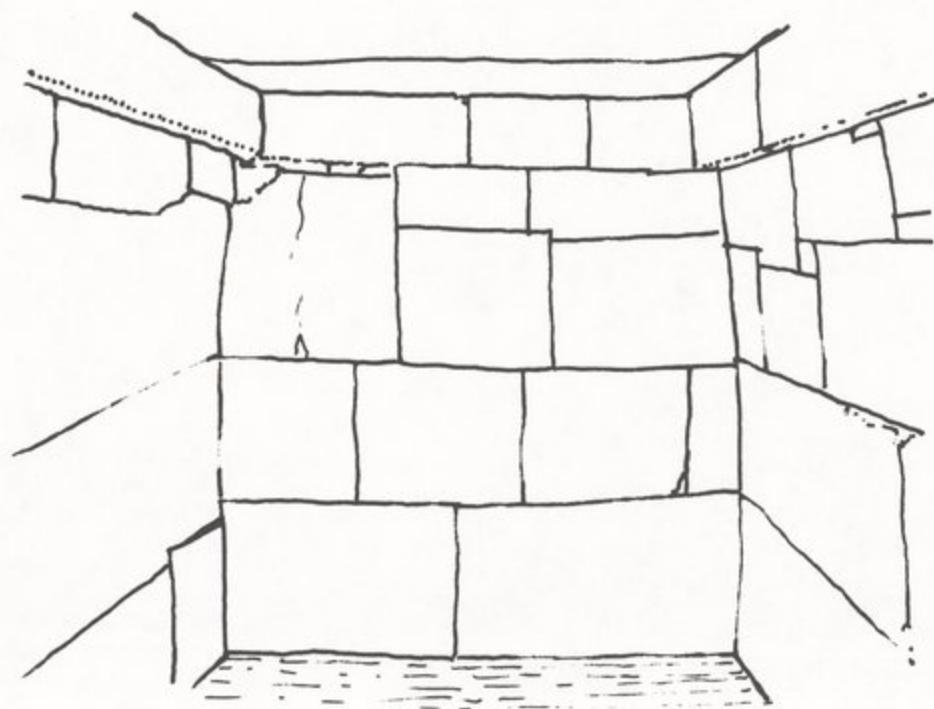
239. Enkomi Built Tomb 1394 Ashlar Masonry Details (LCII-III, 13th century BC).

Views of Ashlar Masonry.

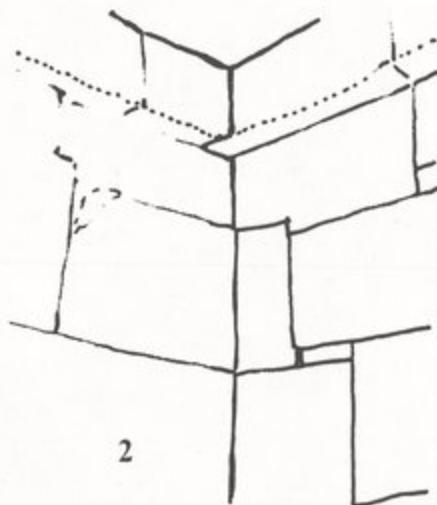
1. Internal view of rear wall.
2. Internal view of rear angle.
3. External view of roofing.

The detailing of this masonry, with its irregular (stepped) bedding and no evidence of marginal draughting is probably typical of a good deal of dressed stone masonry on the site, now no longer accessible for viewing and unpublished in detail. This may represent another tradition of Bronze Age Ashlar to that at Kition now commonly taken as the type

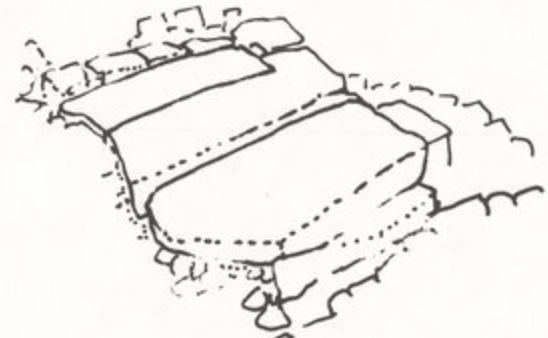
(after Enkomi BRC, pls X, XI).



1

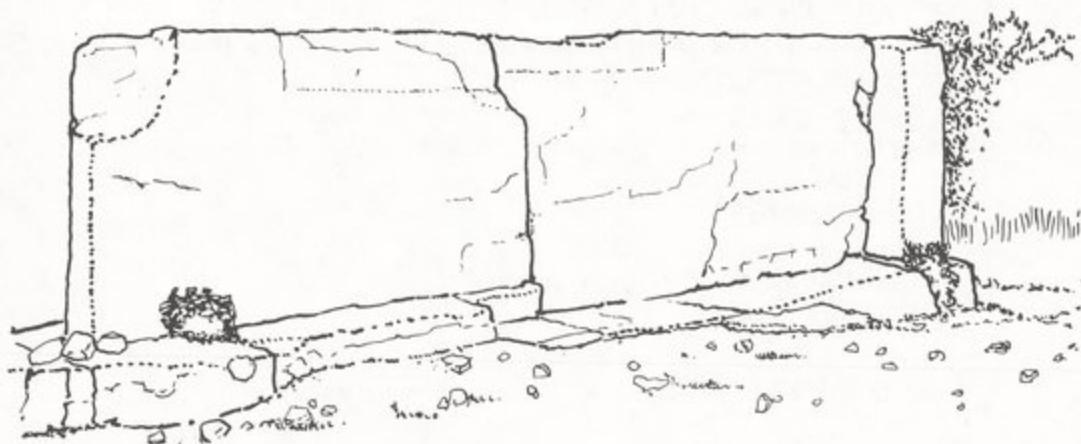
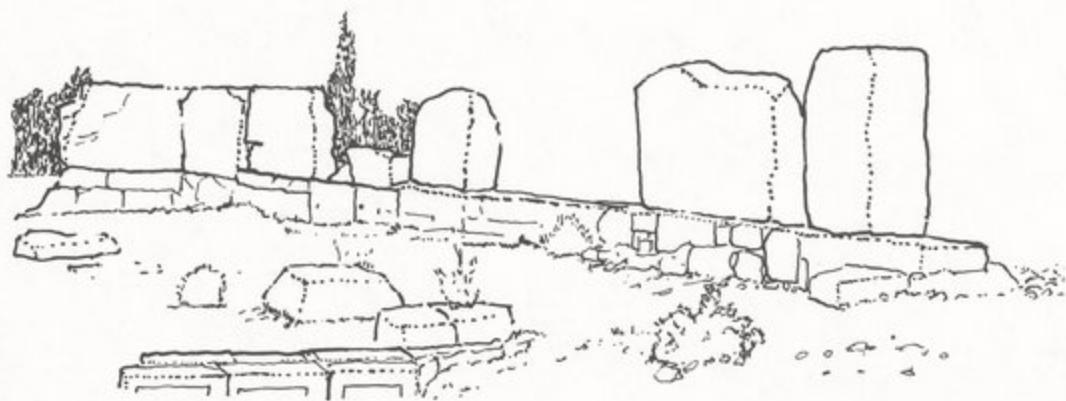


3



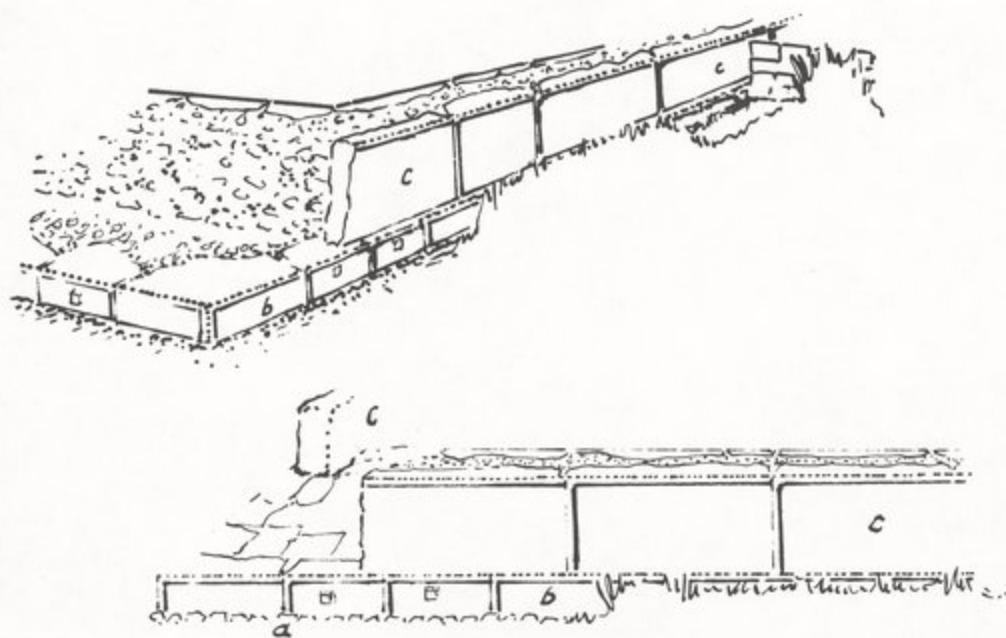
240. Old Paphos (Kouklia) Sanctuary of Aphrodite Orthostate Masonry (LC III, Late 13th century BC).

Views showing large orthostates (ht ca 2 m) on marginally draughted socle blocks.

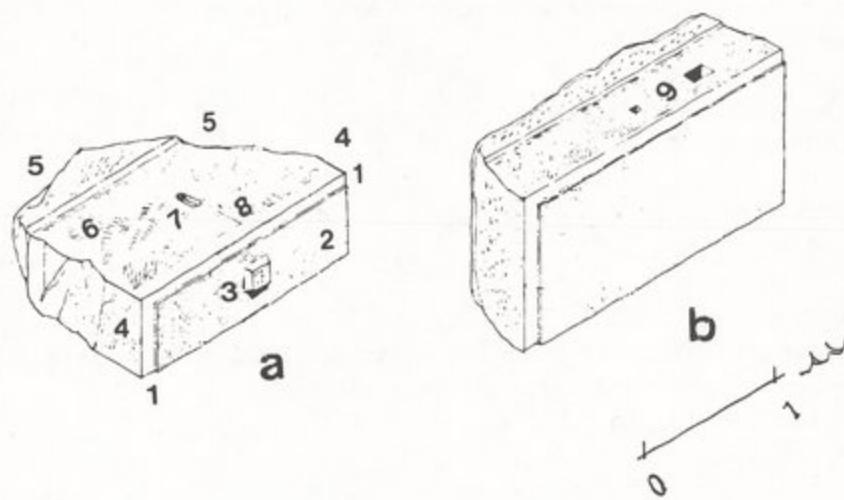


241. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Orthostate Masonry (LC III, ca 1200 BC).
Views showing standard ordonnance of very large finely dressed ashlar orthostates (c) resting on marginally draughted ashlar socle blocks (b) with rubble foundations (a).

242. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Orthostate Masonry Construction Details (LC III, ca 1200 BC).
Diagram showing.
(a) plinth (b) orthostate.
1. Chiselled marginal draughts on face of block.
2. (Vestigal) boss.
3. Lug.
4. Rising joints dressed true at front to simulate fine jointing.
5. Rising joint and back splayed inwards and left rough at rear.
6. Upper bed joint dressed true for setting of orthostate block.
7. Lever notch "pry hole" for levering orthostate block into final position.
8. Setting out line for positioning of orthostate blocks.
9. Upper bed rebated (and with dowel holes) for stringer beams and upright posts constituting wooden frame for mud brick superstructure
(after Kition Exc V.1, p. 207, figs. 4 & 5).



241



242

243. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Orthostate Blocks (LC III, ca 1200 BC).

Views showing.

Above:

Finely dressed orthostates on roughly squared socle.

A. Orthostates

1. panel.
2. draughted margins.

B. Socle.

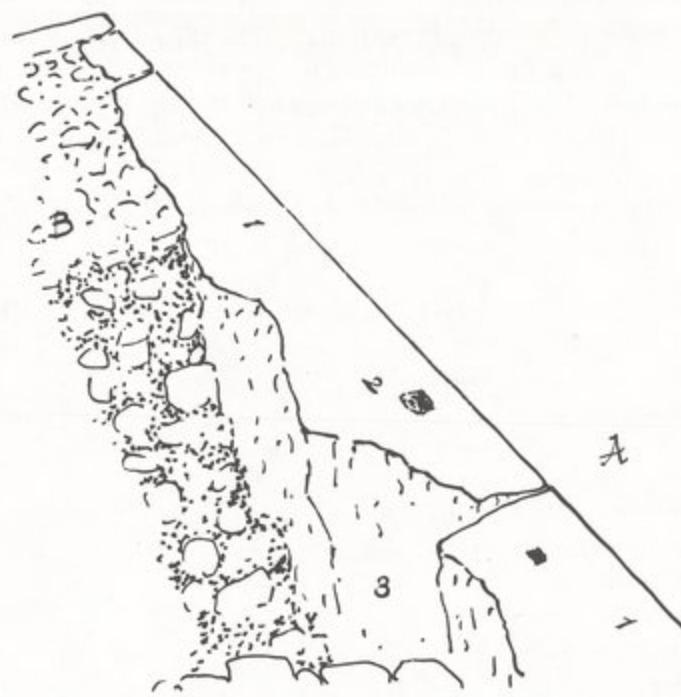
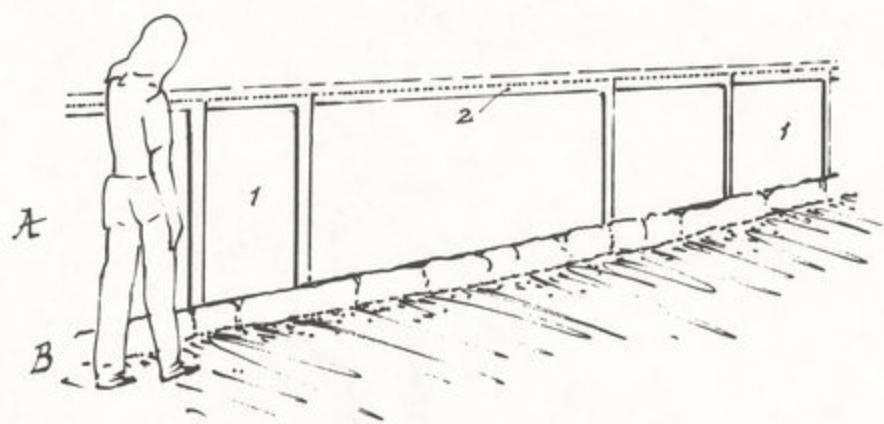
Below:

Orthostate blocks from above.

A. Large orthostates with finely dressed marginally draughted faces.

1. Finely dressed upper bed joints (no anathyrosis).
2. Dowel holes.
3. Rough backs.

B. Rubble Core of wall (partly hollowed out).



244. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Orthostate Block Facing Detail (LC III, ca 1200 BC).

Elevation showing facing with marginal draughting at upper bed joint and leading rising joint which is sufficient to true up the face and obtain close jointing in setting. NB. The very narrow, absolutely rectilinear draughts give the impression that they could have been defined by the saw.

245. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Socle Course Details (LC III, ca 1200 BC).

Views showing:

Above:

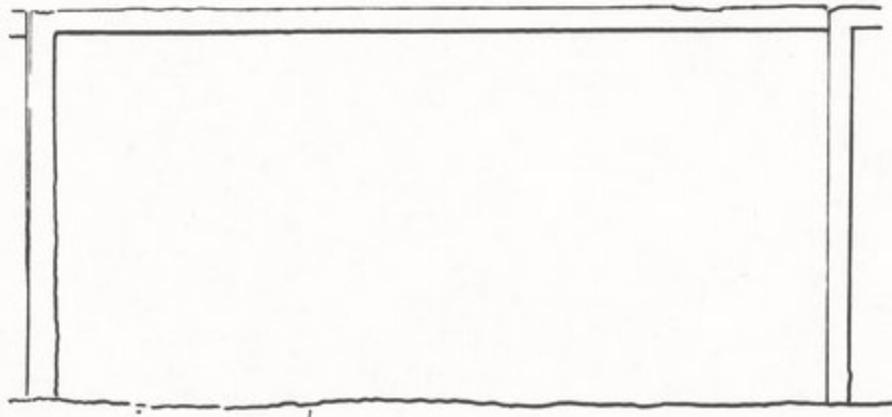
Elevation of Socle Course (A) on squared rubble foundations (B).

1. Broad marginal draughts.
2. Partly dressed away bosses.
3. Attachment lugs.
4. Vestigial, dressed away attachment lug.

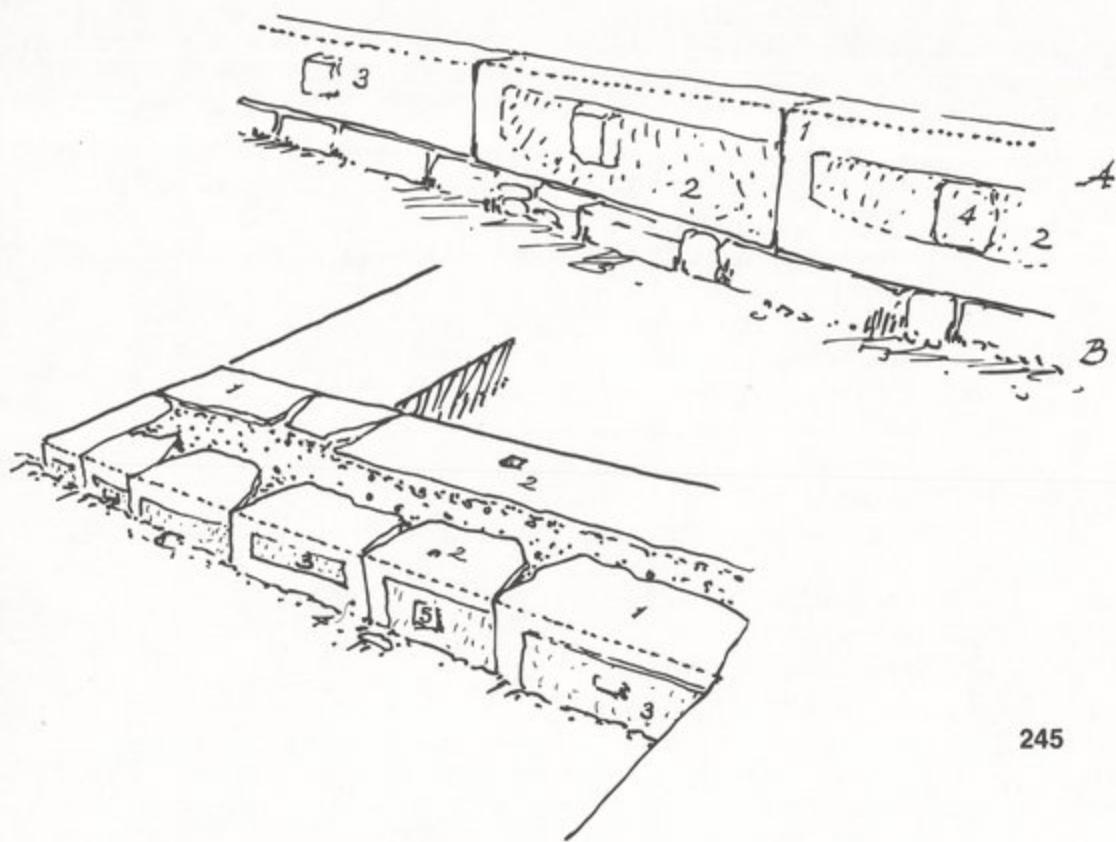
Below:

Plan of Socle Course Ashlar faced with rubble core.

1. Finely dressed upper beds.
2. Dowel holes.
3. Face panels.
4. Marginal Draughts.
5. Attachment lugs.



244



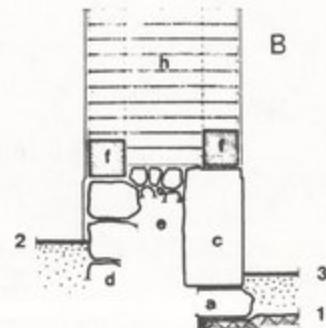
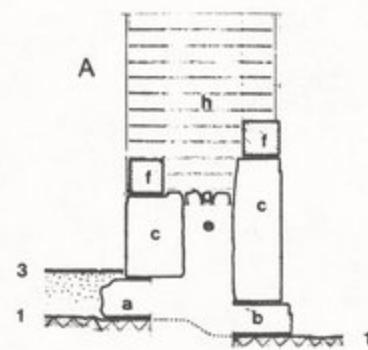
245

246. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple I Composite Construction (LC III, ca 1200 BC).

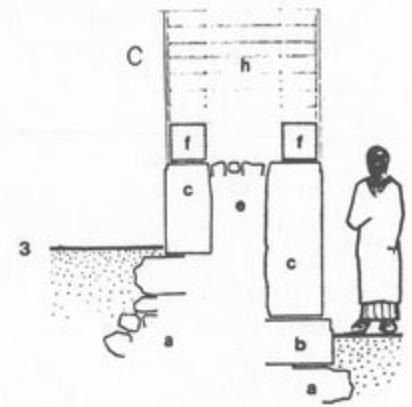
Schematic Reconstruction of Masonry Ordonnance comprising timber faced mud brick on stone superstructure.

- A. North Wall, B. East Wall, C. South Wall.
- a. foundations.
- b. finely dressed plinth (socle) with boss.
- c. finely dressed orthostates.
- d. facing blocks.
- e. rubble core.
- f. wood framing stringers (uprights shown behind mud brick in broken line).
- h. mud brick with plastered faces.
- 1. bed rock.
- 2. external ground level.
- 3. internal floor

(after Kition Exc V.1, p. 206, figs. 1-3).



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247A. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 1 East Wall and Door. Existing Detail and Reconstruction (LC III, ca 1200 BC).

Part Plans.

Below:

Remains as at 1984 showing orthostates with cuttings in upper bed comprising "pry holes" and mortoises (in black for uprights of timber framing).

Above:

Schematic reconstruction of framing plus indication (arrows) of the order of setting of the orthostates

(after Kition Exc V.1, p. 209, fig. 10).

247B. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 1 Fixation of Composite Masonry Elements (LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).

Details.

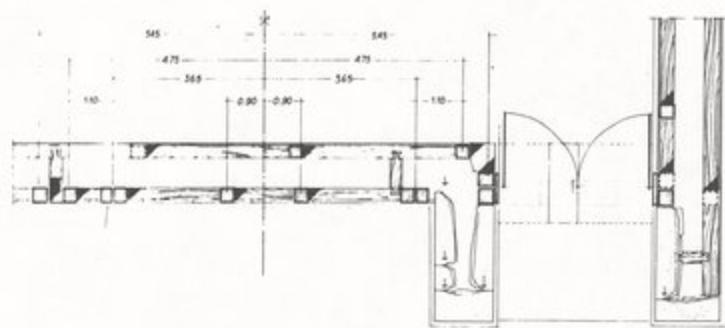
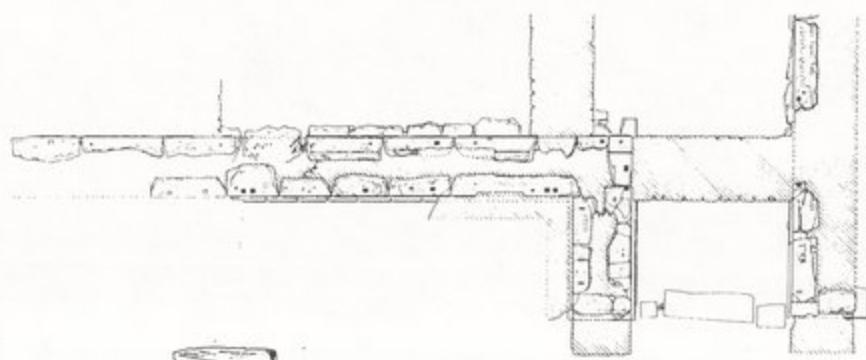
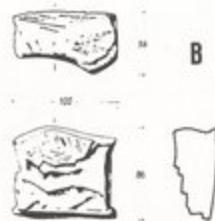
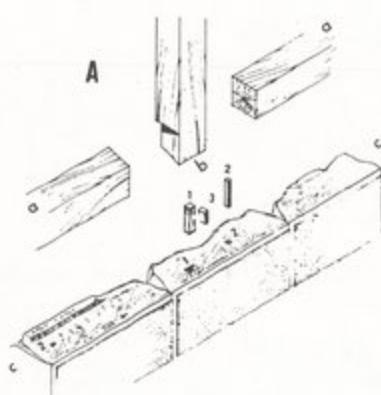
A. Exploded view of

- (a) wooden stringers.
- (b) wooden posts.
- (c) ashlar orthostates.

- (1) larger dowels and dowel holes.
- (2) smaller dowels and dowel holes.
- (3) lead wedges for (1).

B. Detail of Lead Wedge (3)

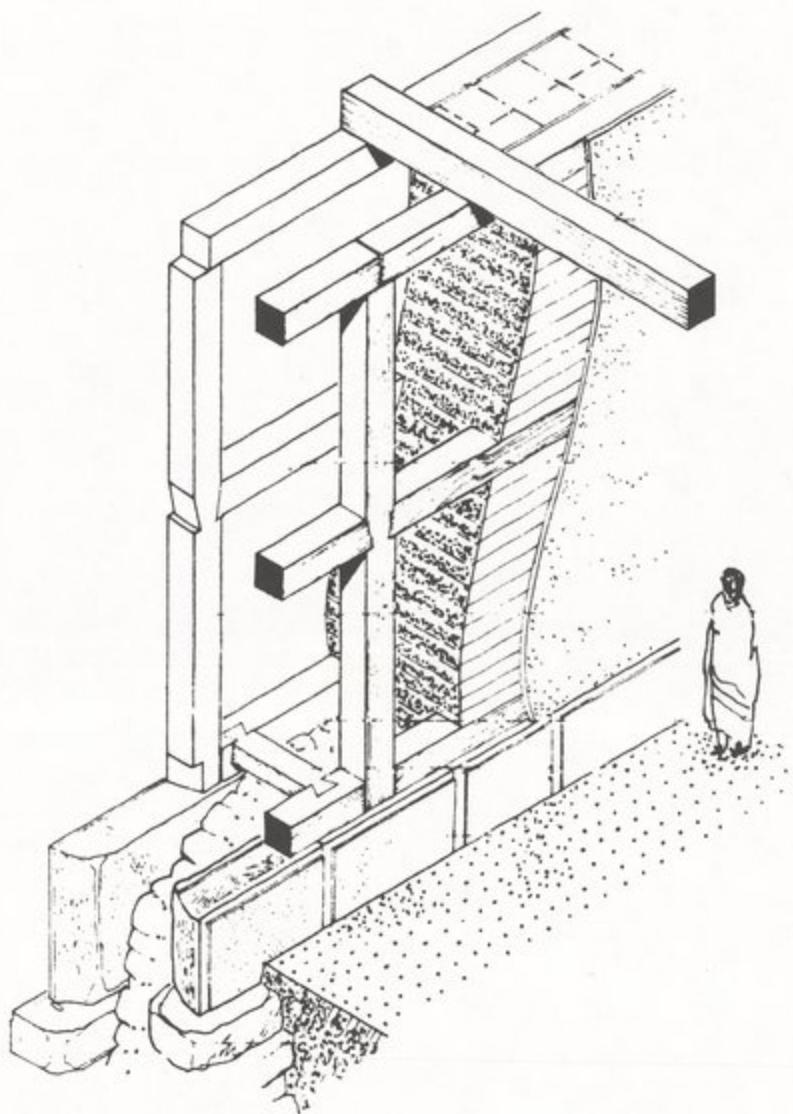
(after Kition Exc V.1, figs. 6 & 7).

A**B****B****A**

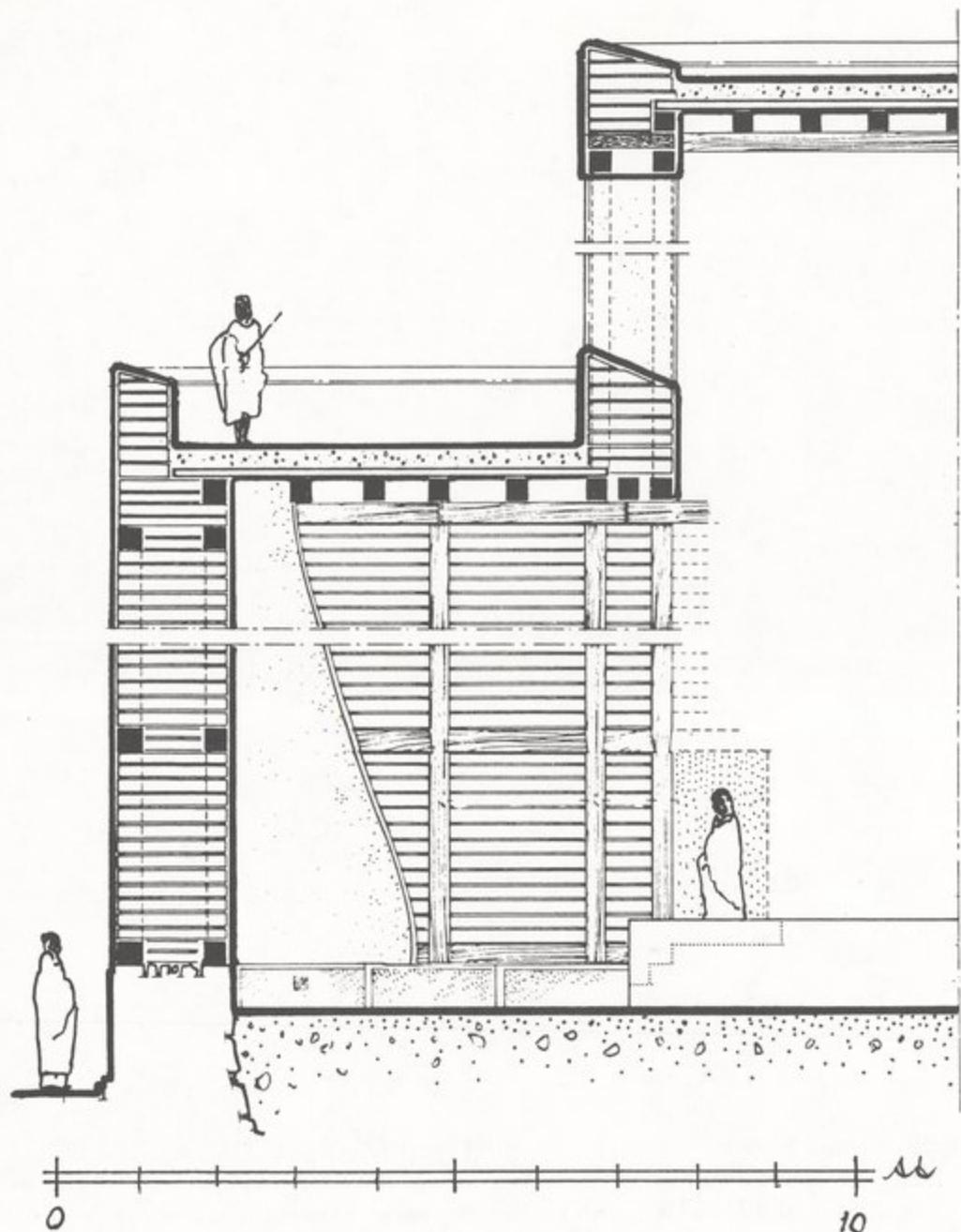
248. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 1 Wall Construction (LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).

Axonometric Reconstruction of proposed schema, showing plastered mud brick with timber frame on ashlar socle

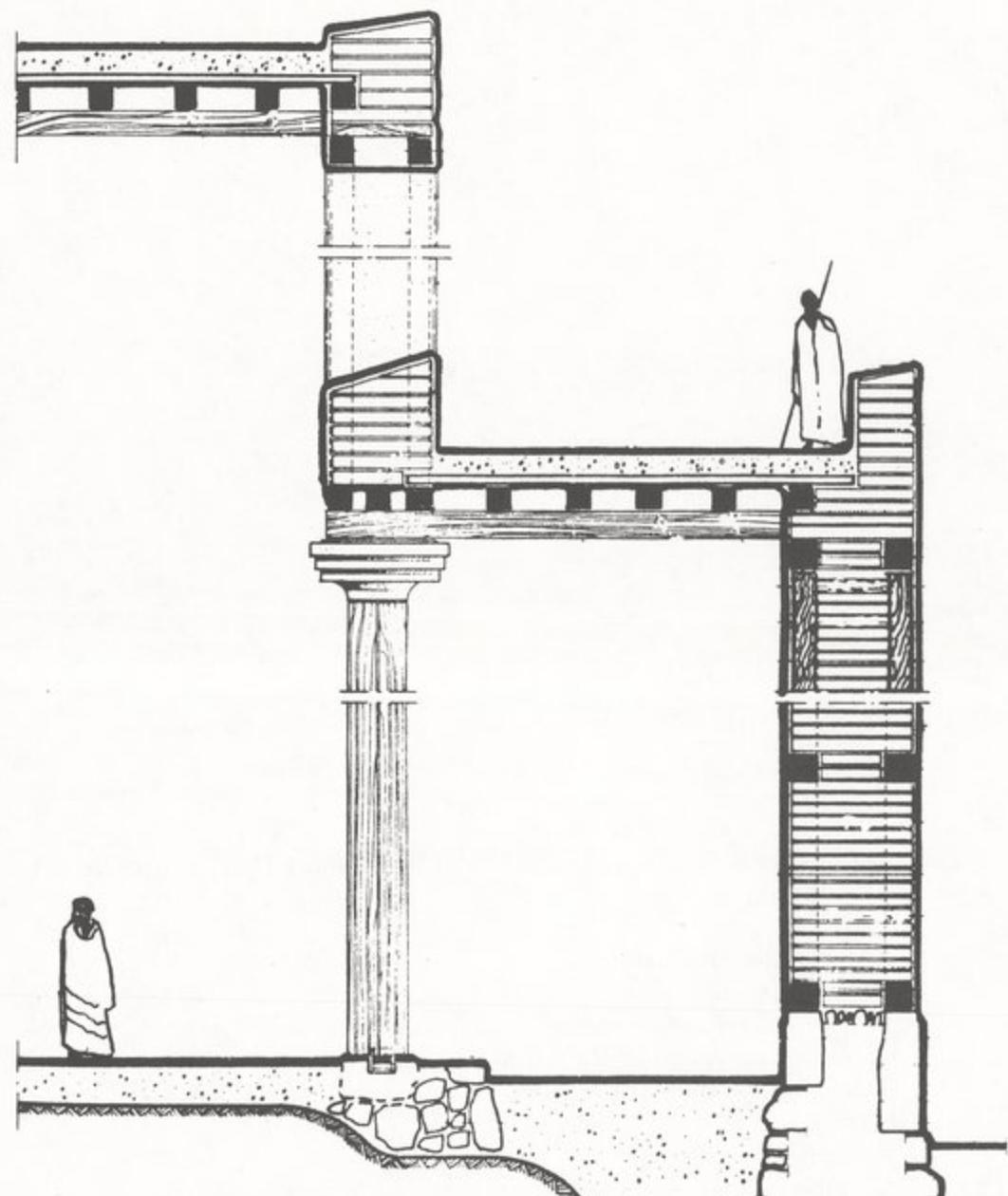
(after Kition Exc V.1, p. 209, fig. 8).



249. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 1 West End (LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).
Reconstructed Sectional Elevation with podium and stairs to possible door
into rear room.
Showing building construction of plastered mud brick with timber framing
on finely dressed stone socle. Flat mud roofing on squared timber beams
(after Kition Exc V.1, p. 224, fig. 42).



250. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 1 South Aisle (LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).
Reconstructed Cross Section showing building construction of timber
framed mud brick on orthostate stone socle. Composite wooden piers with
stepped stone capital and socketed base. Flat mud roofing on squared timber
beams
(after Kition Exc V.1, p. 227, fig. 37).



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251. Amathus Built Tombs on East Hill. Ashlar Masonry Details (Archaic).

Views showing.

Above:

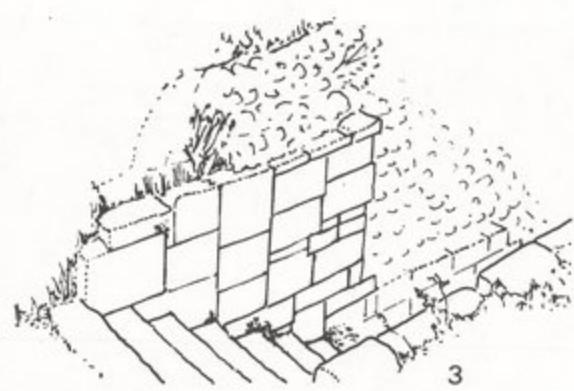
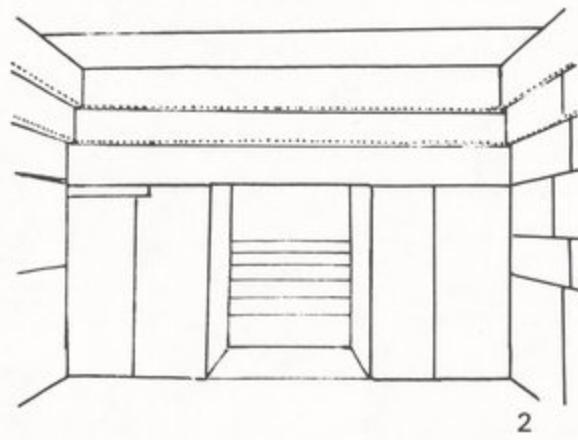
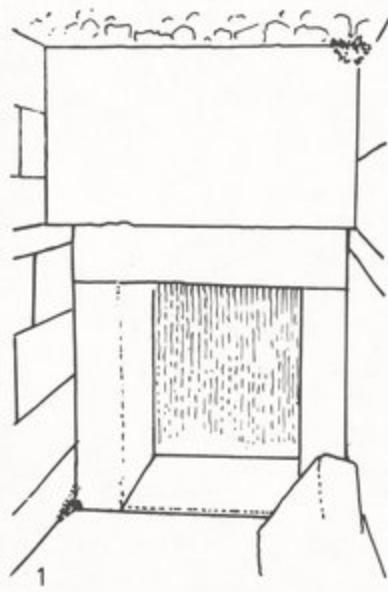
Flat slab Roofed Chamber.

1. External view.
2. Internal view of chamber looking out to dromos. NB. the heavy monumental masonry and the stepped mouldings crowning the wall to reduce the span of the slabs.

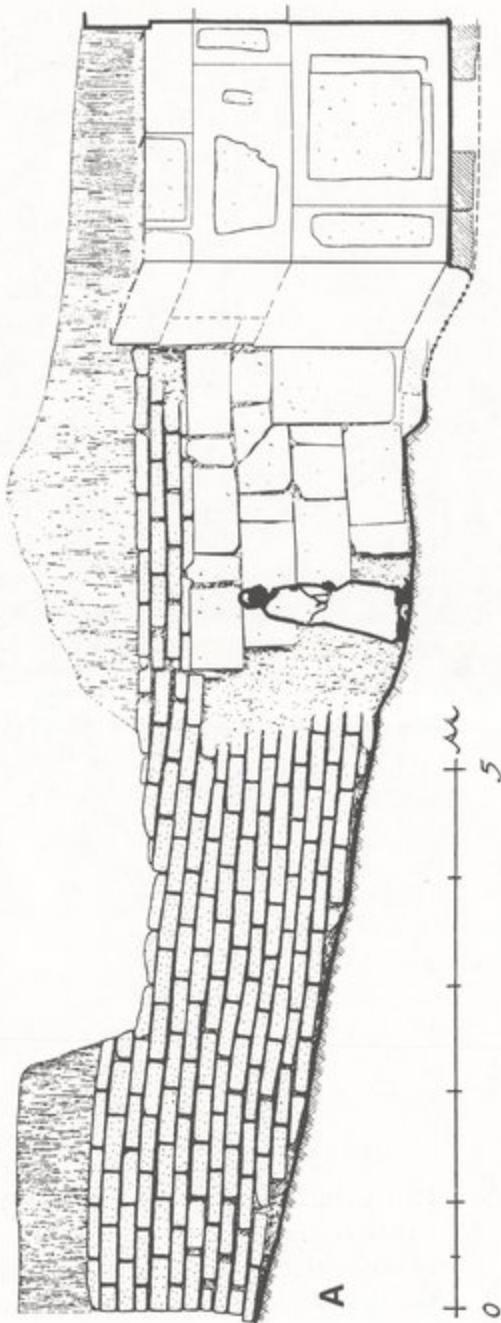
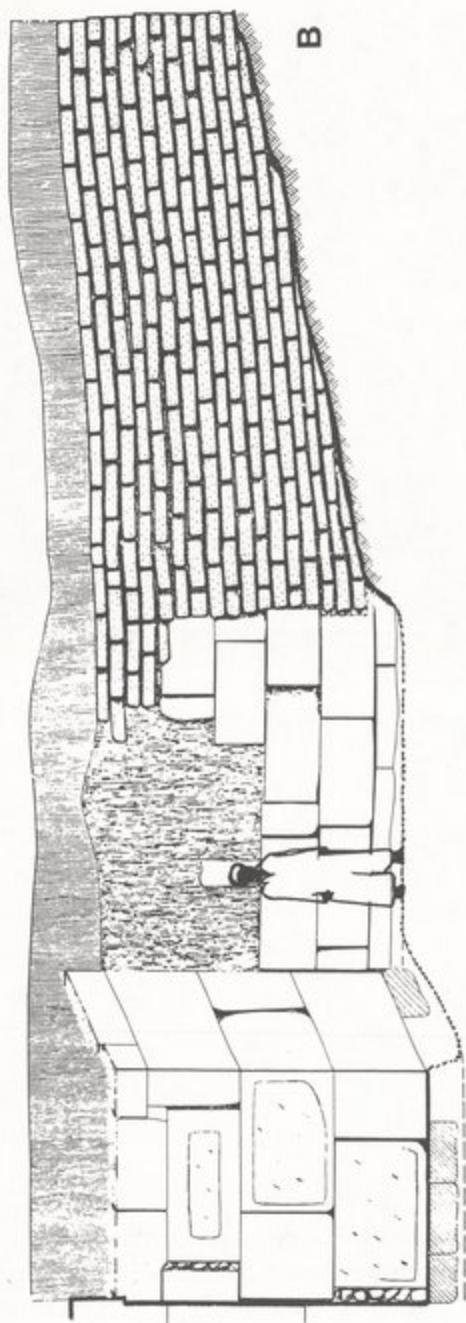
Below:

Ridge Roofed Chamber.

1. View of dromos (the walling shown may be largely restored).
2. View into chamber showing in profile the inclined slabs constituting the ridge roof.

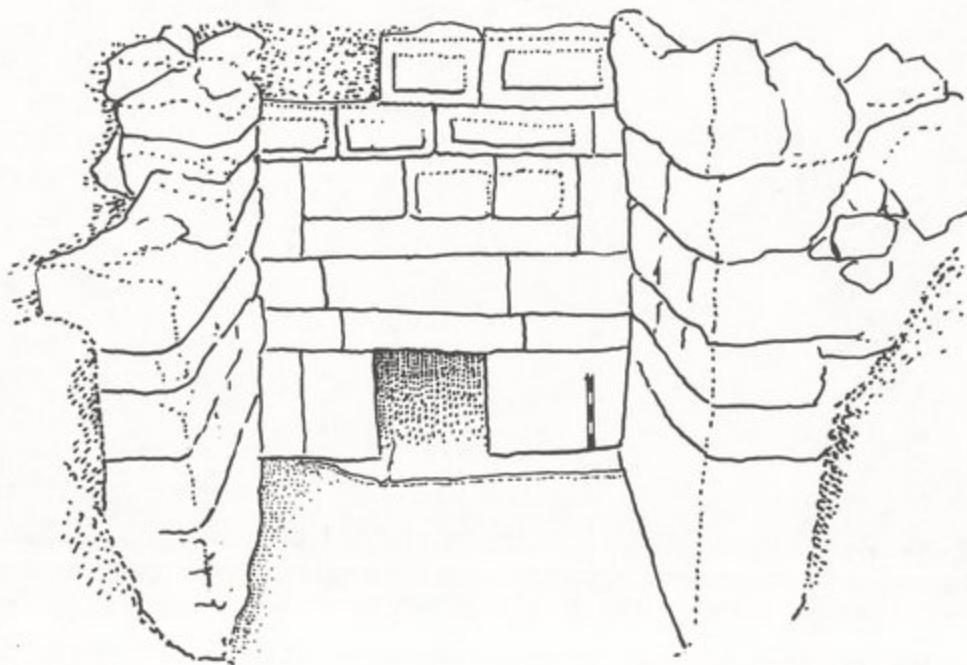


252. Salamis Tumulus Tomb 3 Dromos Masonry (Archaic, ca 700 BC).
Elevation of Dromos Walls.
A. North Side, B. South Side.
Showing (square mud bricks in stretcher bond and large finely dressed stone
blocks. From the residual bosses it appears the stone blocks were fair faced *in*
situ (after Salamis Nec I, fig. XV).

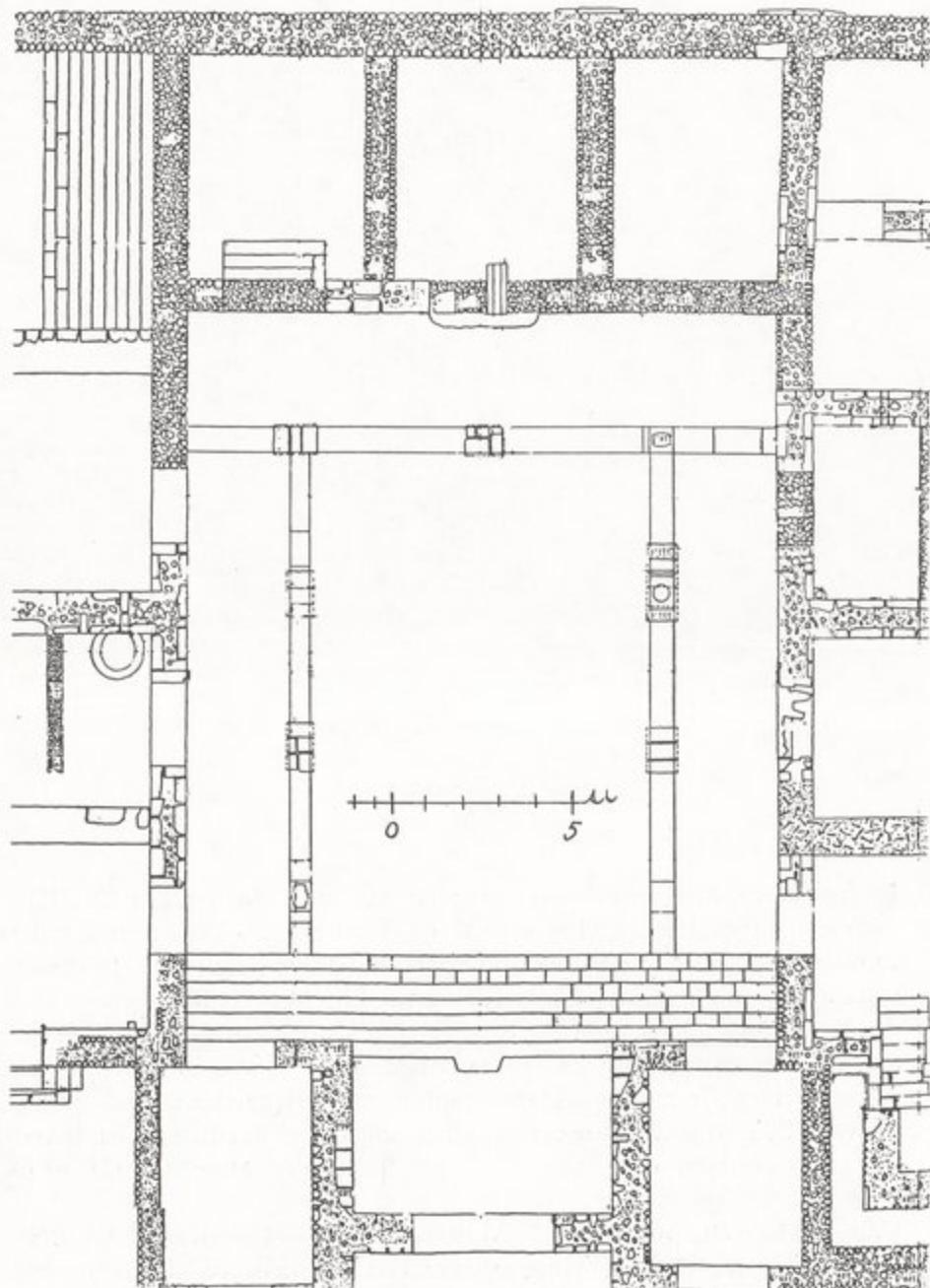


253. Patriki Built Tomb I Ashlar Masonry (late Archaic II).

View of dromos and façade of burial chamber showing heavy ashlar masonry, some blocks with marginal draughts and heavy bosses, perhaps indicating that the blocks were fair faced *in situ* (after RDAC, 1972, pl. XXVIII).



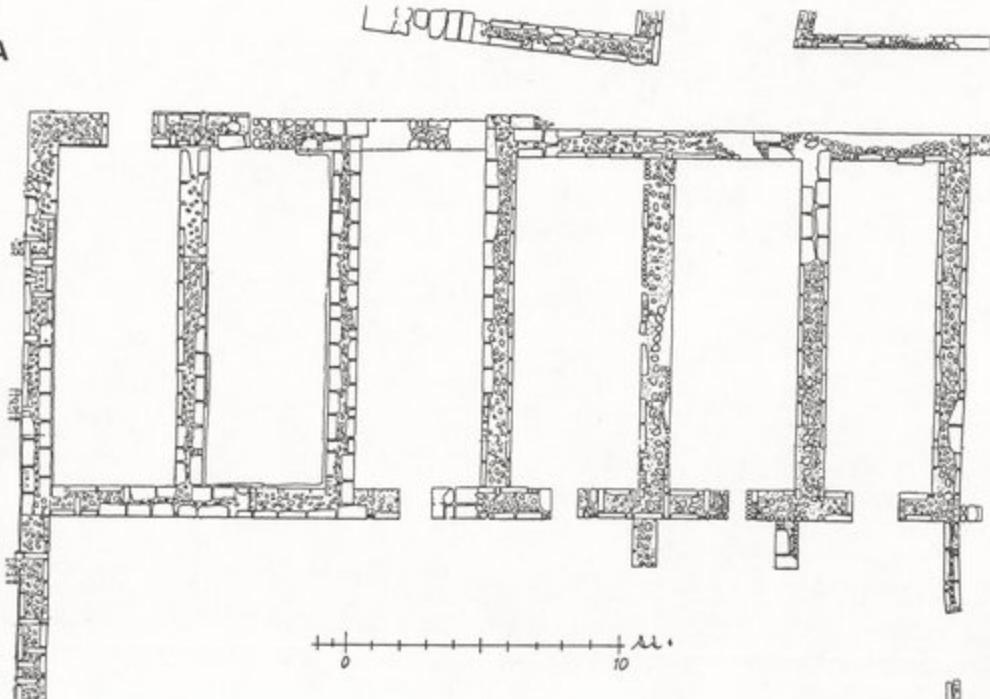
254. Vouni Palace Residence Court. Masonry (late Archaic II, ca 500 BC).
Stone for stone Plan of Court with *oecus* at rear at earliest period showing
basic rubble construction with passages of ashlar faced rubble
(after SCE III, pl IX).



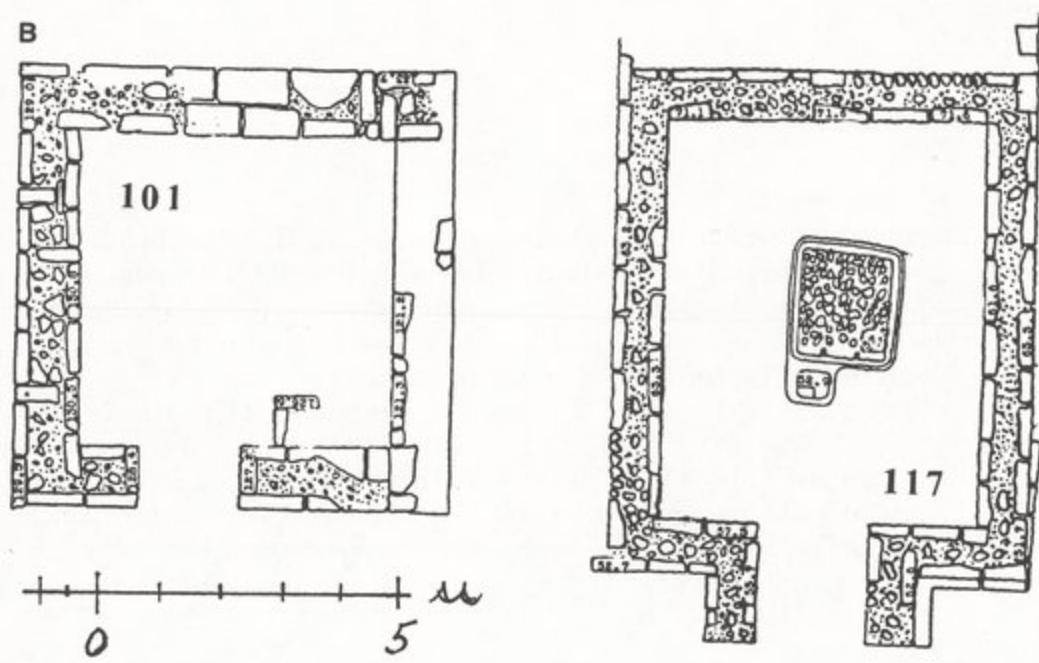
255A. Vouni Palace. Magazine Wing. Masonry (Cypro – classical, ca 450 BC).
Stone for stone Plan of Magazine Wing (later extension of original Palace) showing ashlar faced “*structura*”. The precise detailing varies but the essential system consists in compartmentalising the fill. This is effected both in the vertical and horizontal sense, i.e. in the one course upright slabs are set at intervals across the walls as headers dividing the course into coffers, while string courses of recumbent slabs spanning the wall thickness seal off the fill above. NB. This plan of the preserved masonry does not distinguish between successive courses
(after SCE III, pl IX).

B. Vouni Palace Chapels 101, 117. Masonry (Cypro – Classical ca 450 BC).
Stone for stone Plans showing ashlar faced wall masonry of *structura* style
(after SCE III, Plan IX).

A



B



256. Vouni Palace Service Wing. Masonry (Late Archaic II, ca 500 BC).
View of Wall 1 (left) and Wall 73 (right), original Wall 1 is an unusual type of rubble construction faced on one side only with heavy, rough backed ashlar blocks. Wall 73 is a more usual bifacial wall faced with orthostate ashlar blocks enclosing a narrow core of rubble fill
(after SCE III, p. 116, fig. 55).

257. Vouni Palace Wall 73 Coffered Masonry (Late Archaic II, ca 500 BC).
View of wall with part of core removed to show coffer structure, which depending on filling material approaches concrete construction — i.e. the *structura graecorum* of Vitruvius
(after SCE III, p. 118, fig. 59).



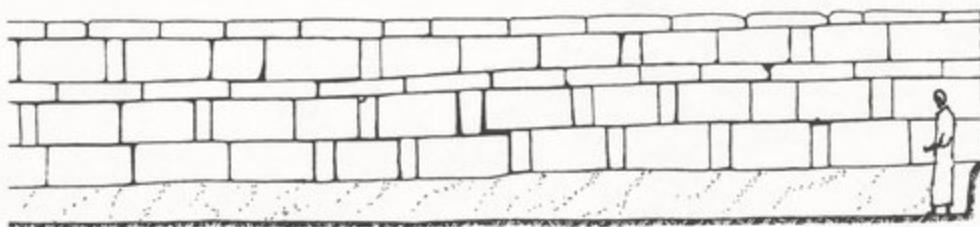
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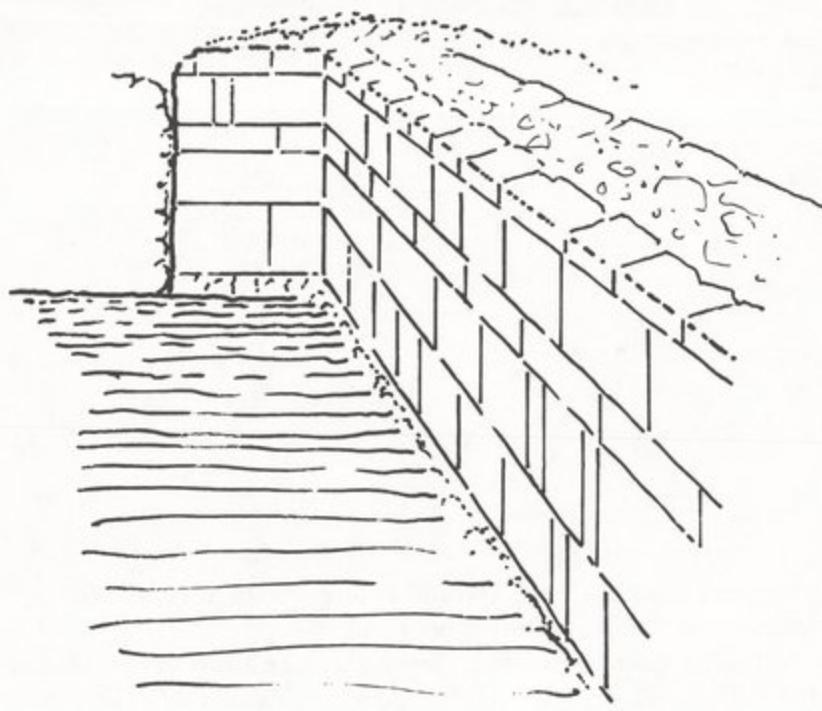
257

258. Vouni Palace Magazine Wing Masonry (Cypro – Classical, ca 450 BC).
Elevation of Walls 69 (above) and 68 (below).
Showing ashlar slab facing, pattern bonded to effect a coffering of the core fill. In one course the orthostates are punctuated by transverse slabs running across the wall as headers; while above such courses recumbent slabs are set stretcher wise so that two slabs back to back virtually seal off the overlying fill
(after SCE III, Plan XXI).

259. Vouni Palace Magazine Wing Masonry (Cypro – Classical, ca 450 BC).
View of Wall 68 (right) and Wall 71 (rear) showing facing of pattern bonded ashlar slabs whereby the fill is compartmentalised by string courses of recumbent slabs penetrating into interior of wall and also by occasional narrow headers. The fill of some such walls is fixed by highly cementitious mortar. In these circumstances the walling approximates to faced concrete—
cf. the *structura graecorum* of Vitruvius
(after SCE III, p. 120, fig. 61).

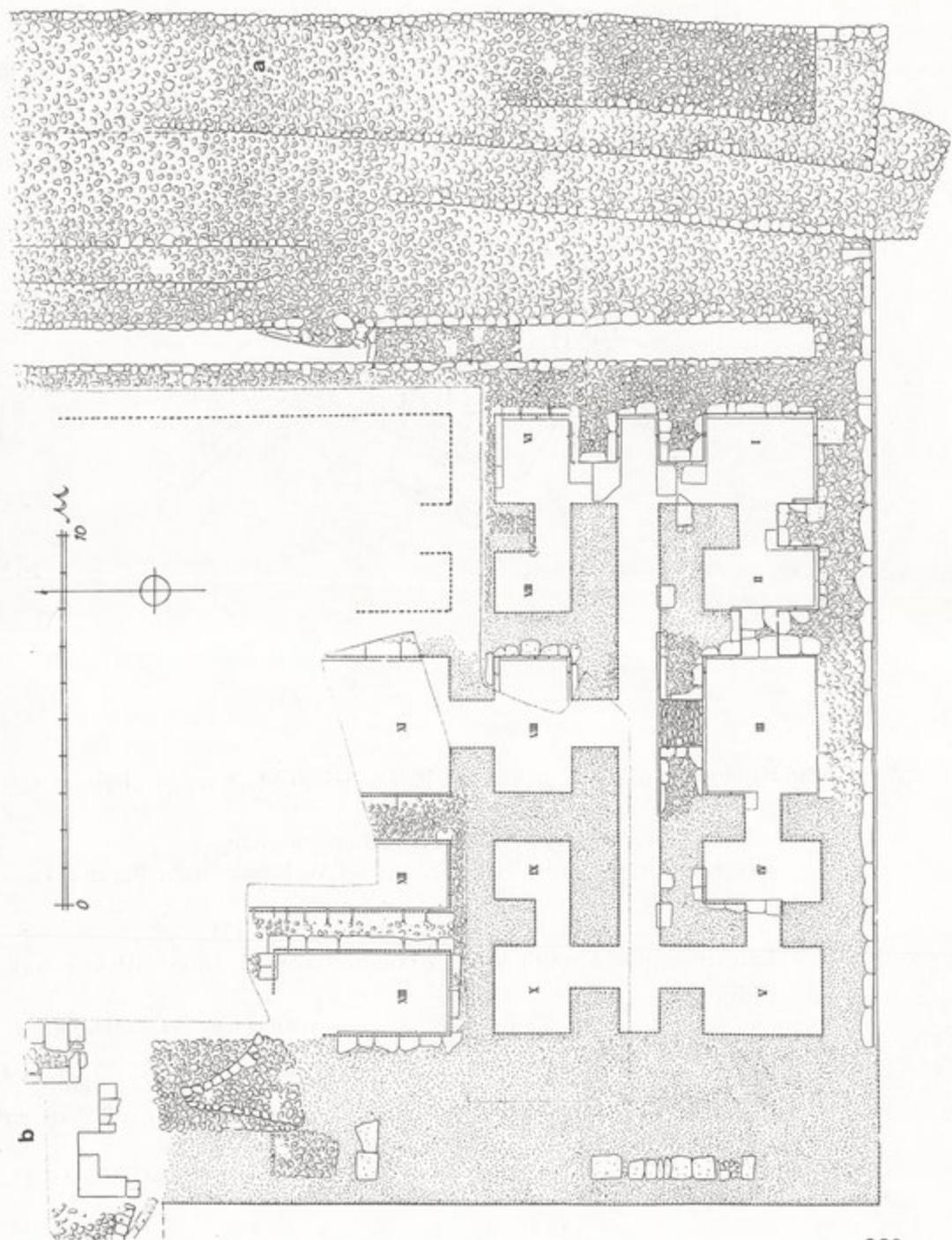


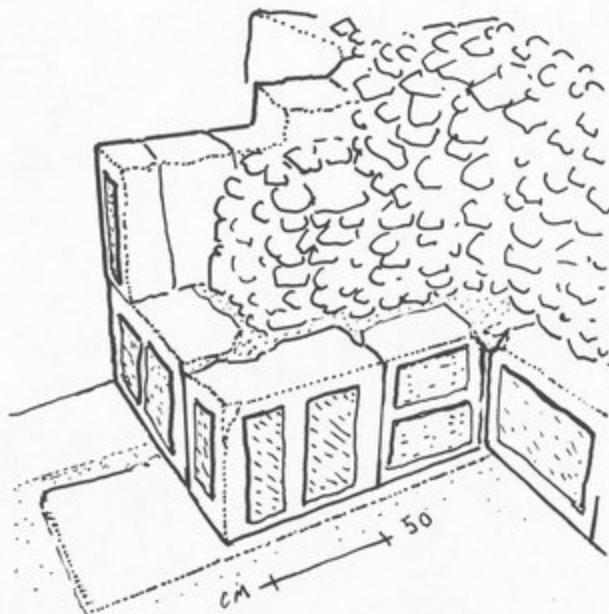
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259

260. Old Paphos (Kouklia) Haji Abdulla Palace (Archaic, ca 480 BC).
Stone for stone Plan of South Room Complex.
Showing City Wall (a), possible (secondary?) entrance (b) with ashlar faced
rubble walls (after AO III, 1960, fig. 2).





262

261. Old Paphos (Kouklia) Haji Abdulla Palace Ashlar Masonry (Archaic, ca 480 BC).

Elevations of fine marginally draughted stone masonry.

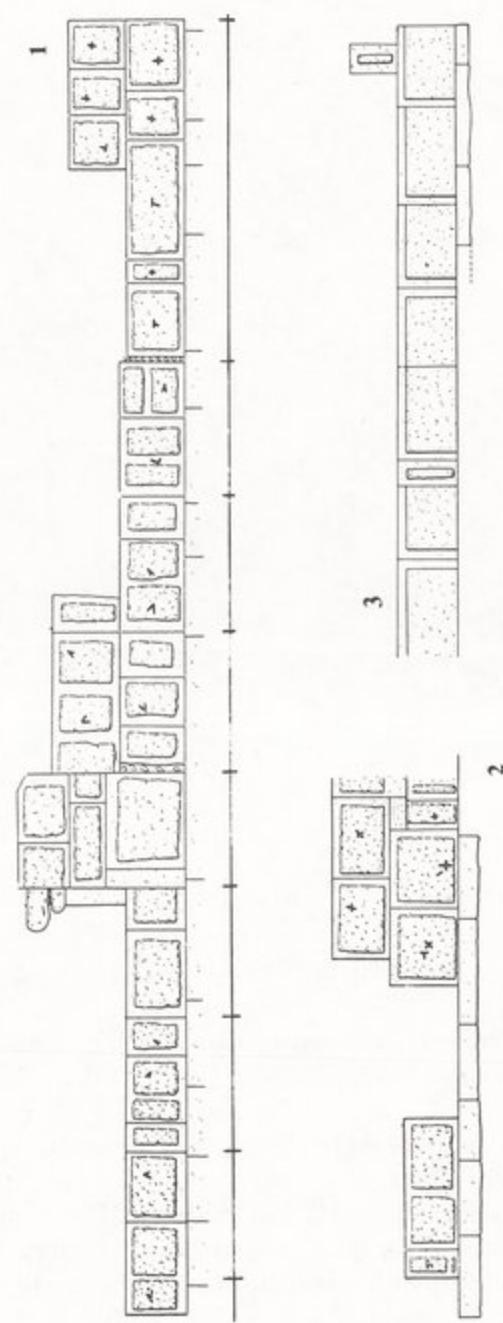
1. Development (right to left) of East End Wall faces from Room I East Wall to Room VI South Wall.
2. South Wall of Corridor about entrance to Room III.
3. Extended face of South Wall of building from junction with city wall (right)

(after OA III, 1960, fig. 3).

262. Old Paphos (Kouklia) Haji Abdulla Palace Masonry (Archaic, ca 480 BC).

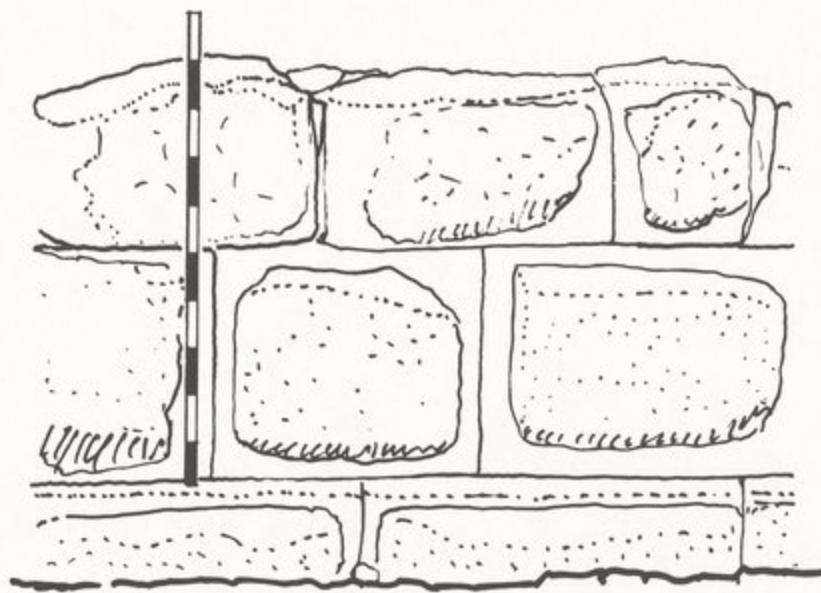
View showing marginally draughted ashlar facing to rubble fill. NB. Pattern draughting of faces may indicate *in situ* dressing

(after Alt Paphos, pl 8.4).

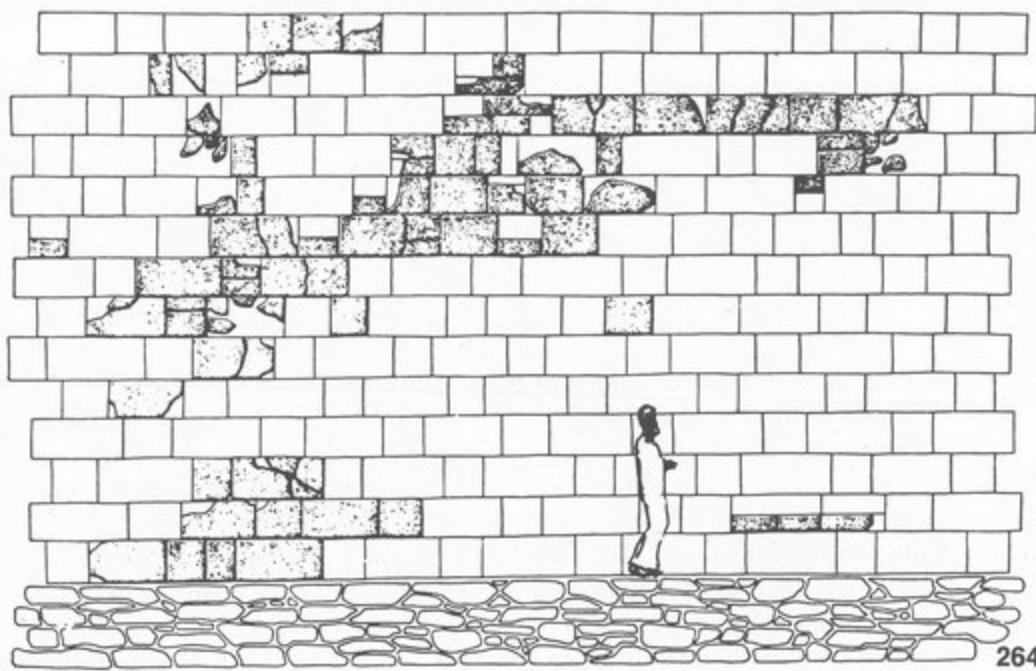


263. Old Paphos (Kouklia) City Wall Masonry (Late Classical, end of 4th century BC).
Elevation showing heavily bossed ashlar facing blocks on standard marginally draughted socle (after Paphos, p. 211).

264. Tamassos Sanctuary of Aphrodite Isodomic Ashlar Masonry (Early Hellenistic, 3rd century BC).
Reconstructed elevation of fallen ashlar wall ca 6 cms high. If the reconstruction is correct, the wall was isodomic pattern bonded, header and stretcher style commonly occurring in 3rd century BC (cf. Scranton Greek Walls, p. 135) (after Arch in C, p. 252, fig. 13).



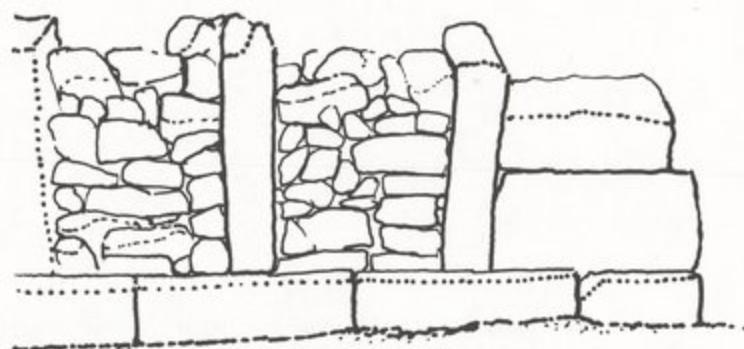
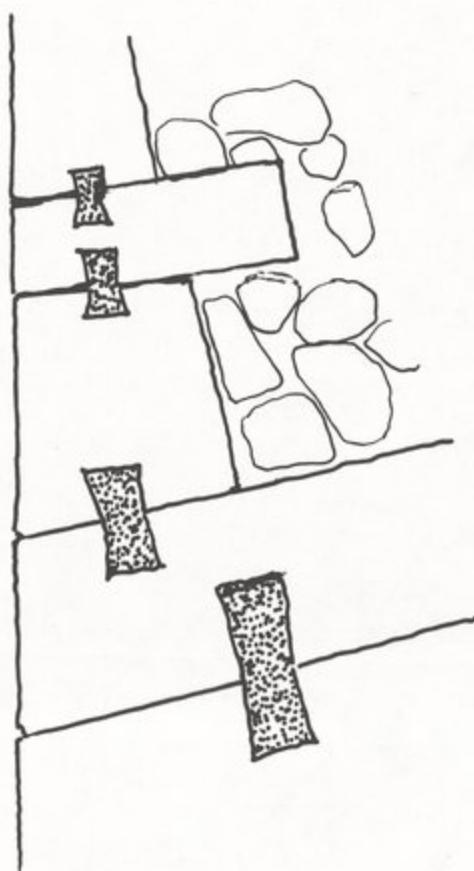
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264

265. Ayios Philon (Karpasia) Harbour Mole Masonry Detail (Hellenistic).
View showing sizeable ashlar facing blocks (1.00 m × 0.50 m × 0.50 m) secured with swallow tailed lead cramps to resist the jarring shock of waves
(after RDAC, 1980, p. 156).
266. Ayios Philon (Karpasia) Pier and Panel Masonry (Hellenistic).
View of house wall showing rubble construction stiffened by ashlar uprights set 80 cms apart of a type well known in the Punic colonies, hence sometimes referred to as *opus punicum* or *opus africanum* (after RDAC, 1980, p. 160).

265

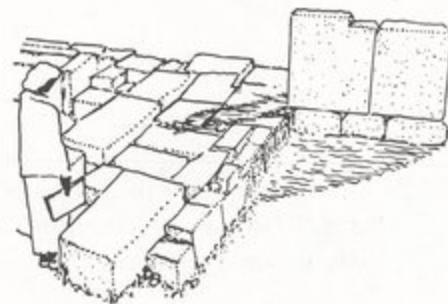
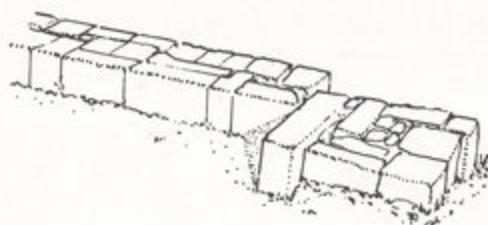
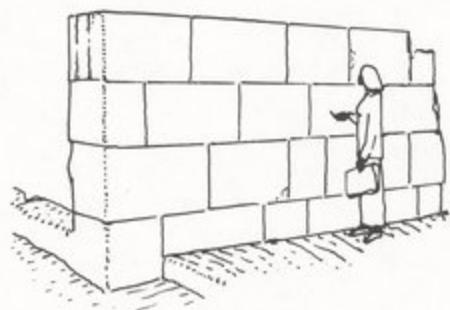
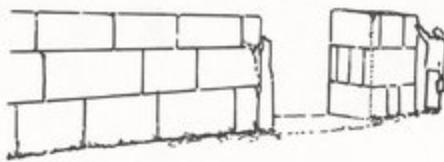


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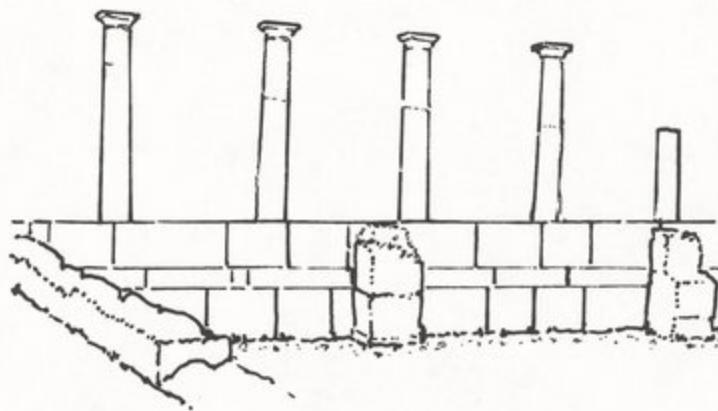
267. Kourion Nymphaeum Ashlar/*opus quadratum* Masonry (Roman, 2nd century AD).

Views showing walling solidly constructed throughout in squared masonry, the core blocks less regularly faced but not mere rubble fill.

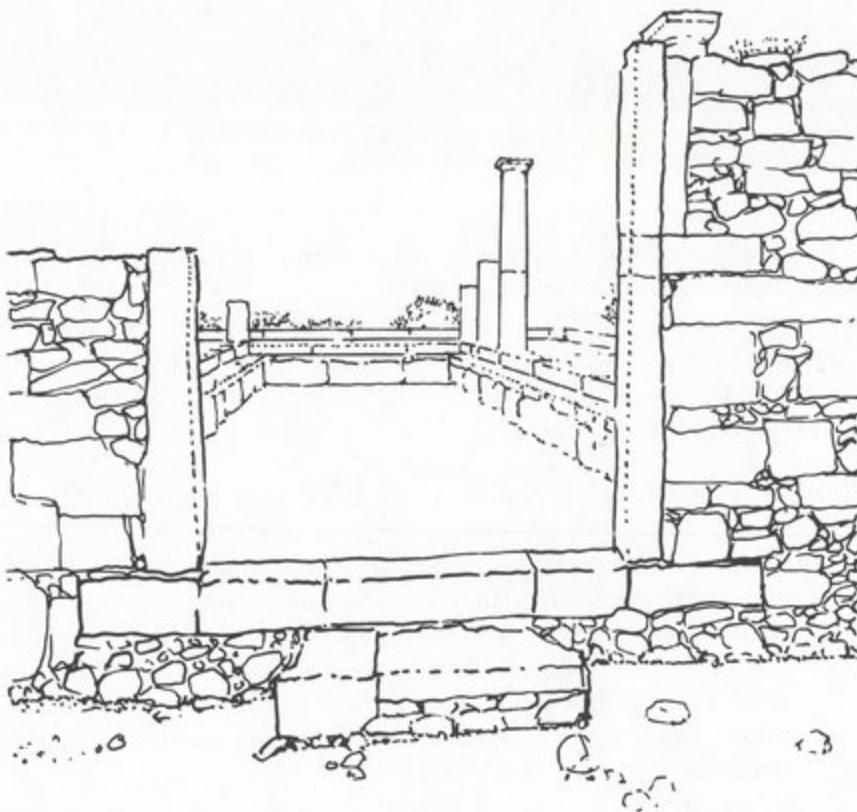


268. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates South (Dormitory) Building Ashlar Masonry (Roman, 2nd century AD).
View showing pseudo-isodomic (sub) ashlar wall.

269. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates South (Dormitory) Building Mixed Masonry (Roman, 2nd century AD).
View showing characteristic masonry of roughly squared (hammer dressed) rubble framed with dressed stone.



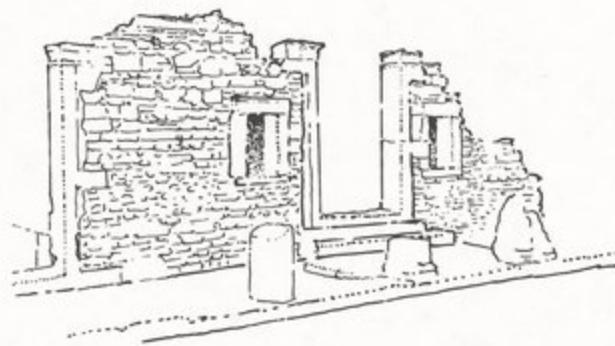
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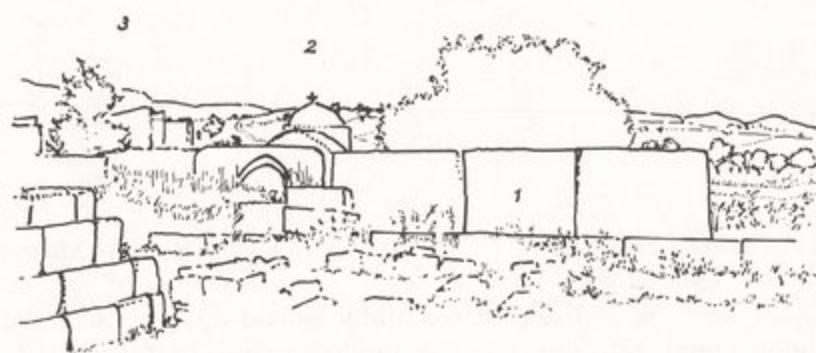
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270. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates South East Building/Palaestra Mixed Masonry (Roman, 1st century AD).
View showing roughly squared and coursed rubble walling stiffened by ashlar (door and window) framing and coigning. The masonry has been restored but reset exactly in the original composition. The style survives in traditional modern usage.

271. Old Paphos (Kouklia) Sanctuary of Aphrodite Orthostate Masonry (Roman).
View of East Part of 2nd Sanctuary Building. If these orthostate were fashioned in Roman times, they are *ad hoc* archaising.
1. Large Masonry Orthostates (Roman?).
2. Mid Byzantine Church of the Virgin (Aphroditissa) successor to Aphrodite. This was built as close to the sacred place as possible, since at that time a sugar mill was installed by the Lusignans directly on the ancient remains.
3. Modern village houses of Kouklia Village.



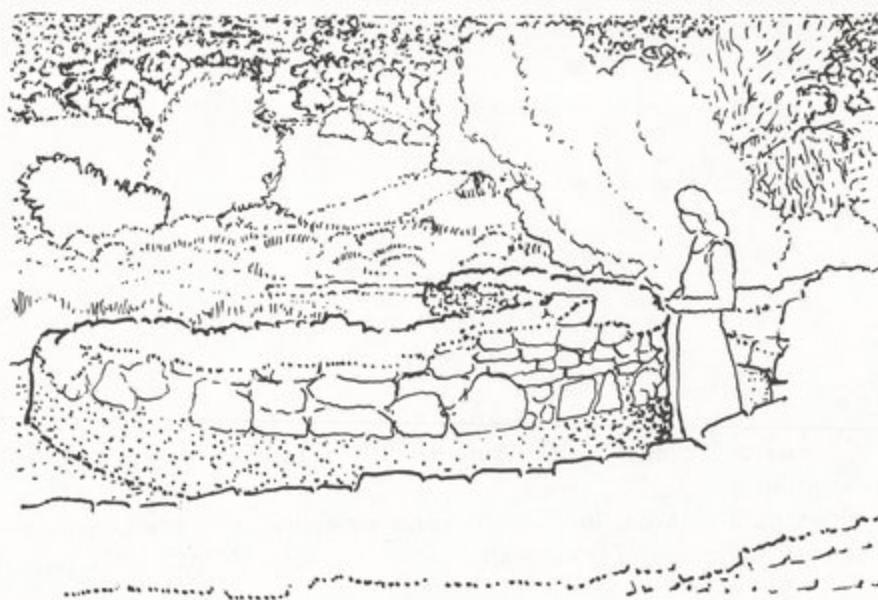
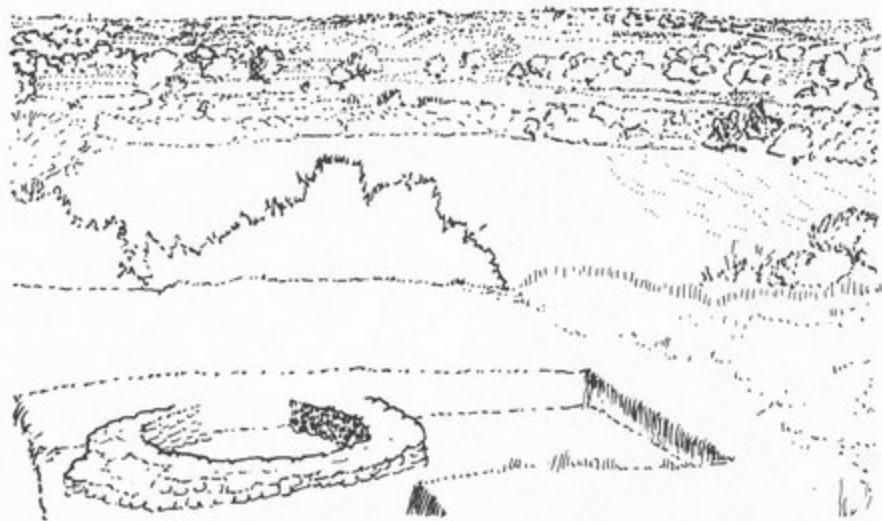
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271

272. Kalavassos *Tenta* Round House Mud Brick and Rubble Masonry (Pre-Pottery Neolithic).

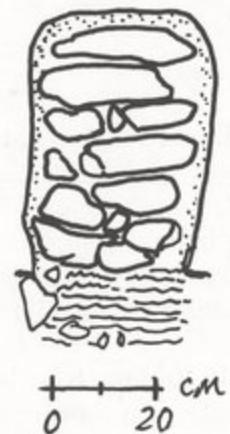
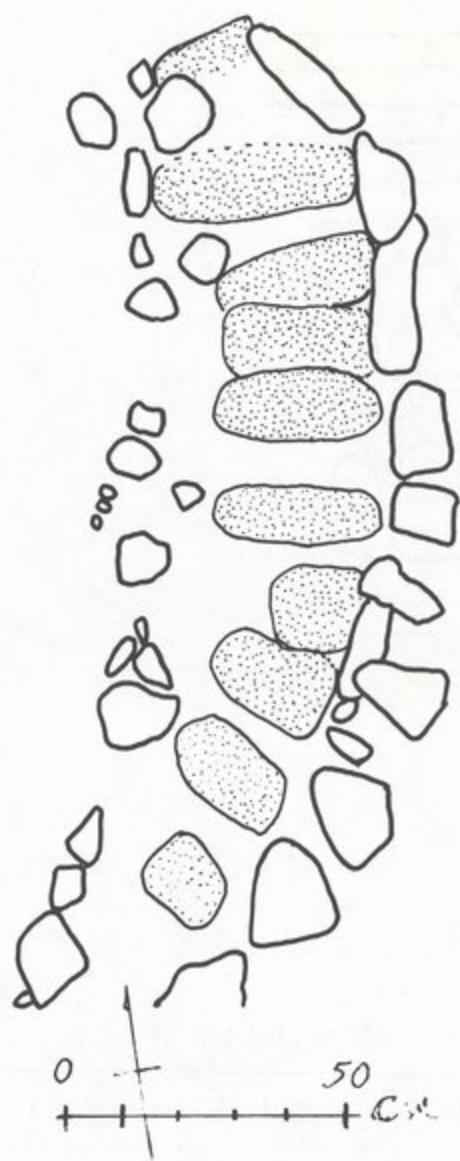
Views showing walling of mixed rubble (rounded stones) and mud brick or puddled mud (*tauf*) shown stippled in lower view. In this view the figure is standing in the ambulatory of a large house/public building.



273. Khirokitia. Tholos XLVI Mud Brick and Rubble Masonry (Pre-Pottery Neolithic).
Part plan showing long ovoid hand modelled mud bricks (stippled) set against perimeter of stone wall (after RDAC, 1973, p. 5, fig. 3).

274. Khirokitia Mud Brick Masonry Detail (Pre-Pottery Neolithic).
Section of wall showing hand modelled, loaf shaped (or rather field stone shaped) mud brick (after Khirokitia FR, pl IV.5).

273



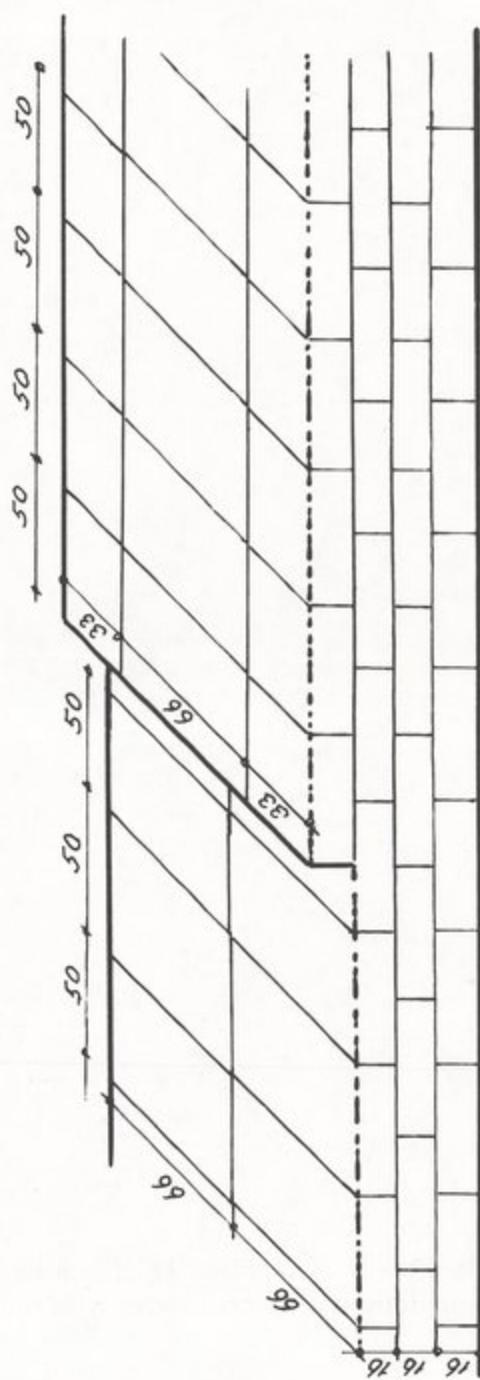
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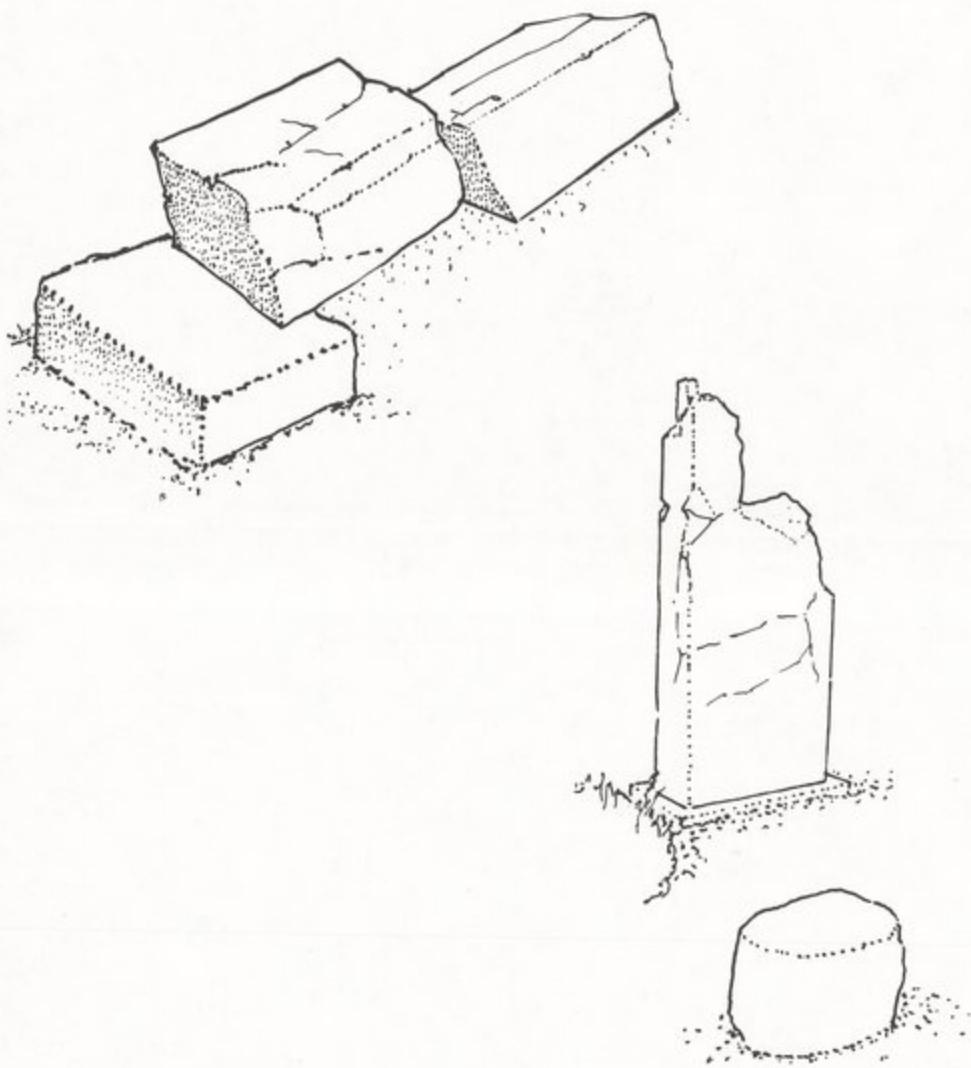
276

275. Maroni *Vournes* Ashlar Building Moulded Mud Brick Wall (LC IIc, ca 1250 BC).
Oblique of massive wall ca 132 cms (4') in breadth. Header bond with bricks ca 66 cms \times 50 \times 16 cms (i.e. 4 : 3 : 1) together with half bricks of 33 cms \times 50 cms \times 16 cms (i.e. 2 : 3 : 1). NB. The header bond is sound and the straight joints across the breadth of the wall do not constitute a weakness.

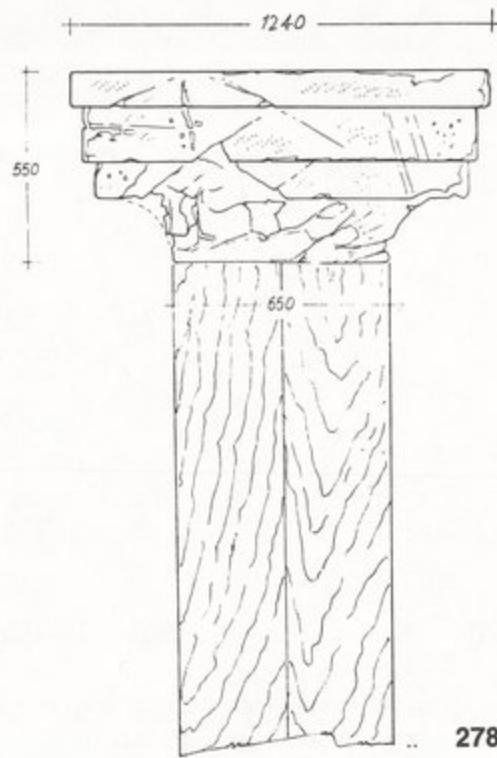
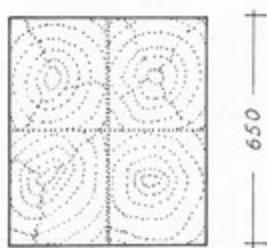
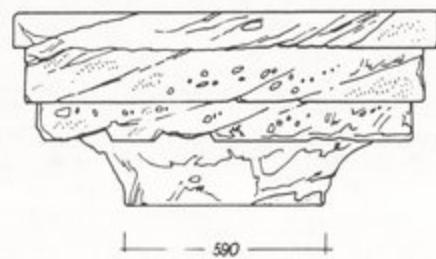
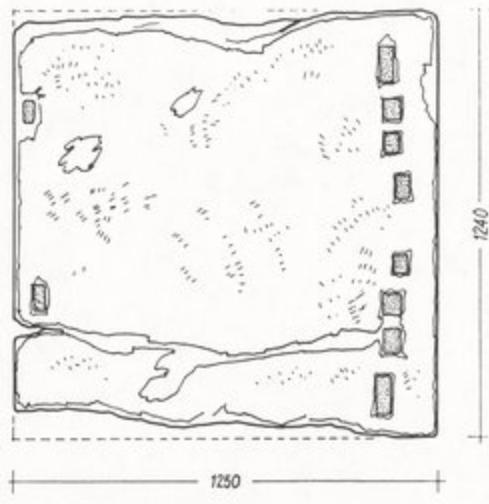
276. Old Paphos (Kouklia) Mud Brick City Wall (Early Archaic).
Elevation showing stretcher bonded mud brick on roughly dressed rubble socle
(after Paphos, p. 160, fig. 153).



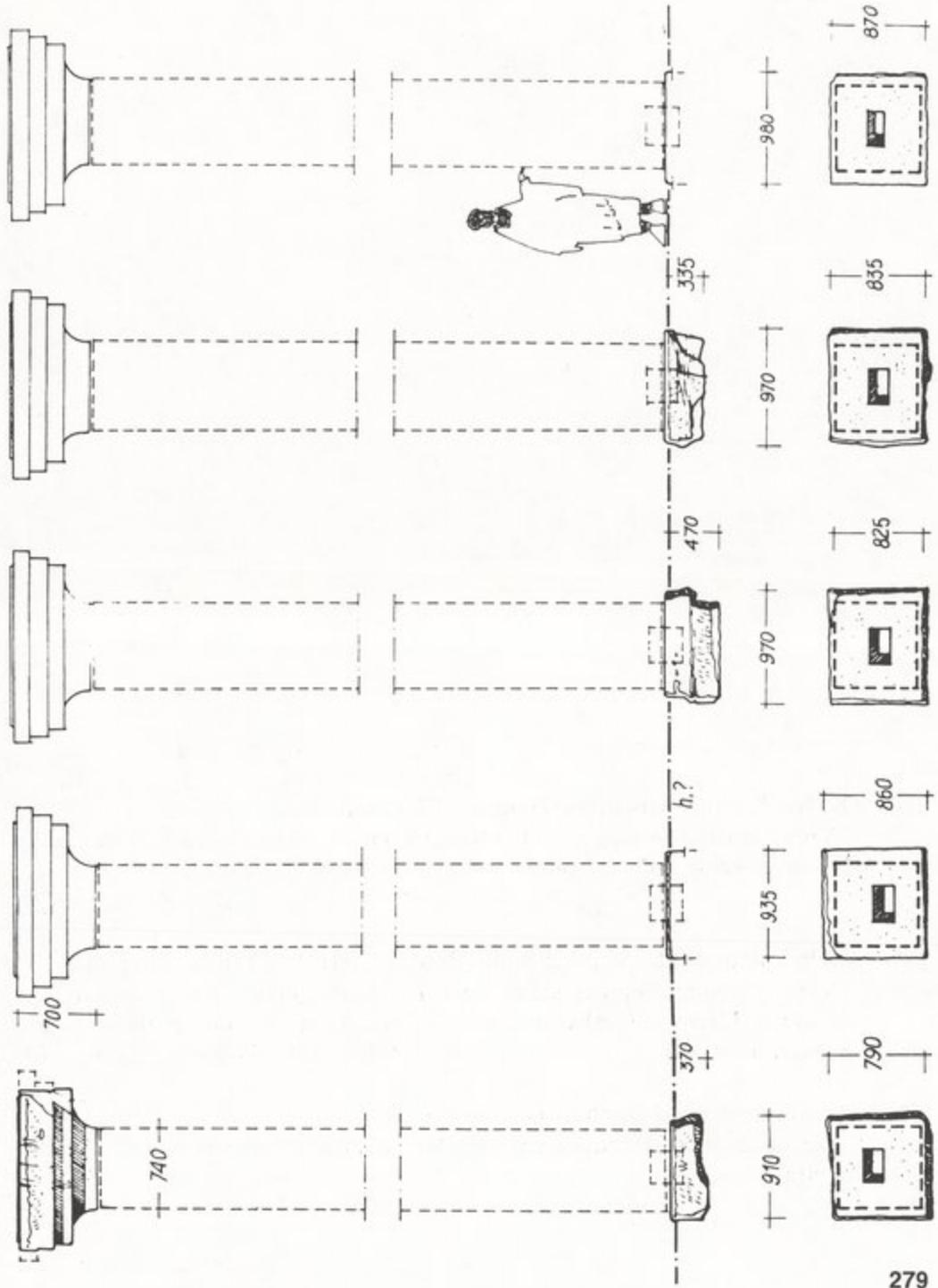
277. Ayios Dhimitrios Building X Stone Piers (LCIIc, ca 1250 BC).
Views showing monolithic stone piers (56 cms \times 34 cms) on bases
(80 cms \times 43 cms).



278. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 2/Temenos B Portico Stepped Capital
(LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).
Details of stone capitals with suggested restoration of composite wooden
pillar (after Kition Exc V.1, p. 229, fig. 55).



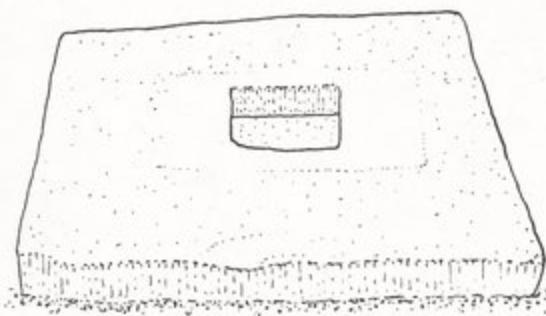
279. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 1 Stepped Capital and Bases (LC IIIA, ca 1200 BC).
Schematic Elevation showing stone capital and socketed bases with suggested composite wooden shafts (after Kition Exc V.1, p. 220, fig. 36).



280. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 1 Flat Stone Base.
View showing rectangular slab base (90 cms \times 75 cms) socketed as to take
tenon of rectangular (wooden) pier (ca 60 cms \times 40 cms)
(after Kition, pl 72).

281. Hala Sultan Tekke Stepped Stone Base (LC III, late 13th century BC).
View showing stepped stone base for rectangular pillar (or shaft) ca
57 cms \times 37 cms at foot) with lower unworked part of plinth to be set below
ground level (after Hult Ashlar, p. 125, fig. 86).

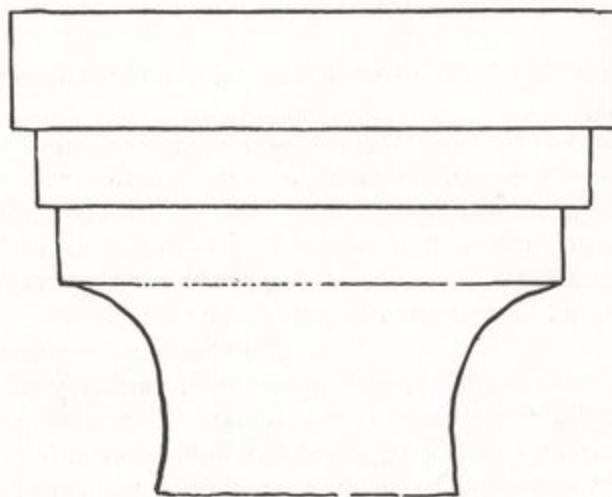
282. Amathus Stepped Capital (Graeco Roman?).
Elevation showing small capital (for stele) in tradition of LC stepped
capital.



280



281



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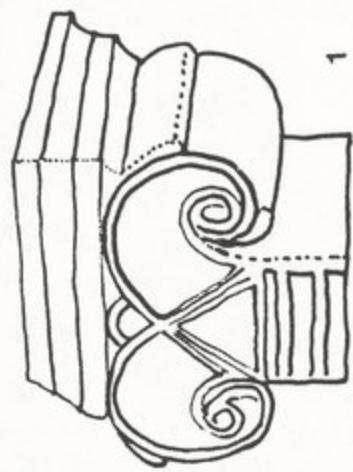
283. Tamassos Royal Tomb 1 Proto-Aeolic Capital (Archaic II, ca 650 BC – 600 BC).

View of portal to main chamber showing recessed orders and jamb ornamented with Proto-Aeolic capital (perhaps reused and cut down) together with heavy dentil frieze reminiscent of an original timber construction (after plaster cast in Cyprus Museum, original now considerably eroded).

284. Cyprus. Examples of Proto-Aeolic Capital (Archaic-Classical).

Elevations.

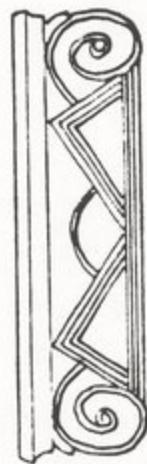
1. Standard Form from Trapeza near Famagusta (now in Louvre). NB. The lines of the volutes merge with those of the bract triangle; also the prominent stepped abacus (after Perrot & Chipiez III, fig. 51).
2. Standard Form with abnormal volutes from Salamis Necropolis. NB. The spirals have been rotated through 90° and appear as ornament in the field rather than an organic part of the volute (after Salamis Necropolis II, pl XCII).
3. Late Deviant Form, possibly hybrid Ionic, probably from excavations in the Apollo Reshef Sanctuary at Idalion (lower diam ca 1 m). This capital could be regarded as a double breadth form of the Proto-Aeolic Capital with two stylised bract triangles instead of one. However if the drawing is in any way correct, it may be a quadrifrontal capital and thus allied with the Ionic Capital (after Kypros, pl CL XIII.9).



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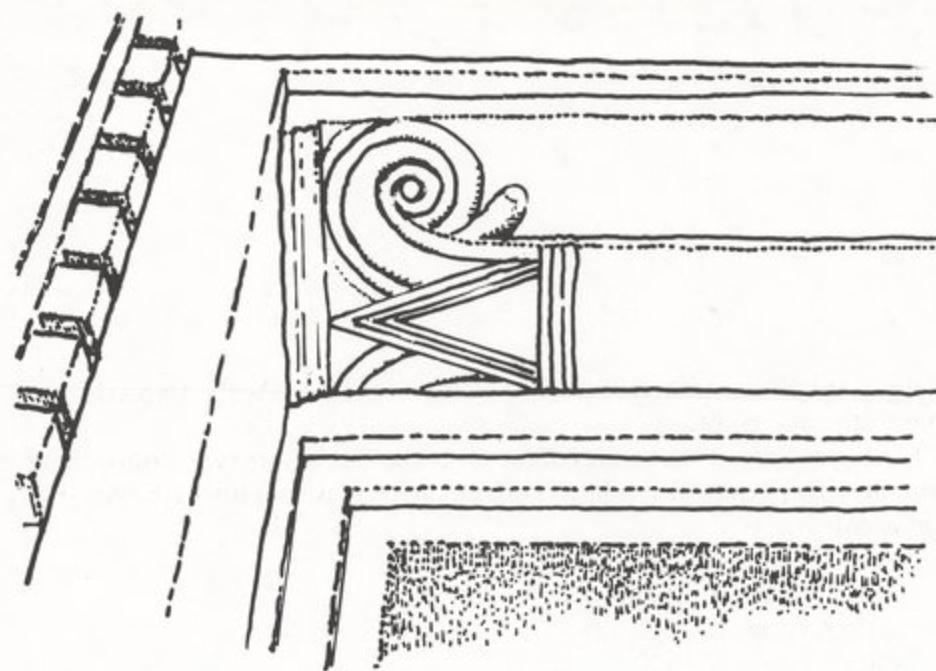


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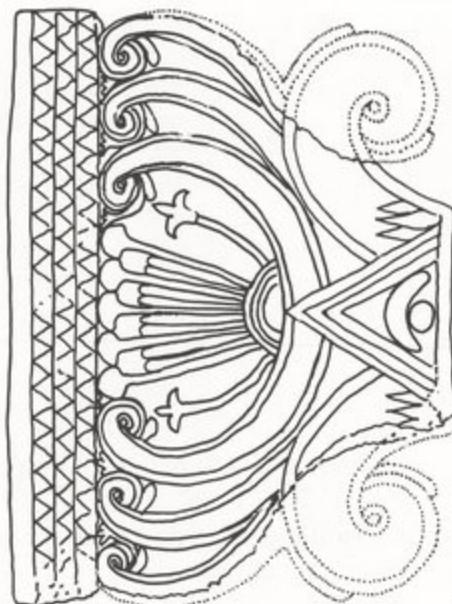
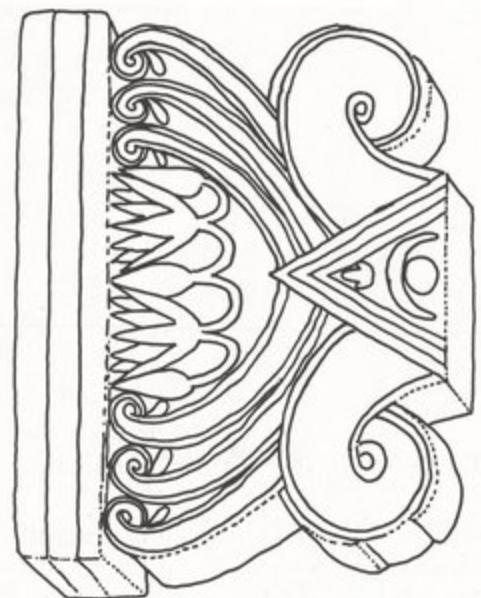
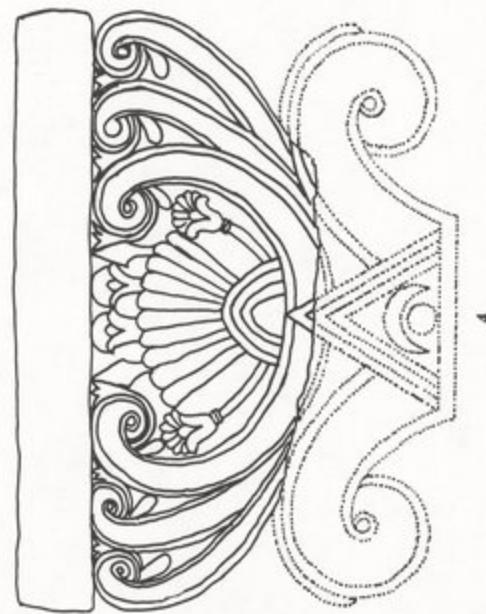
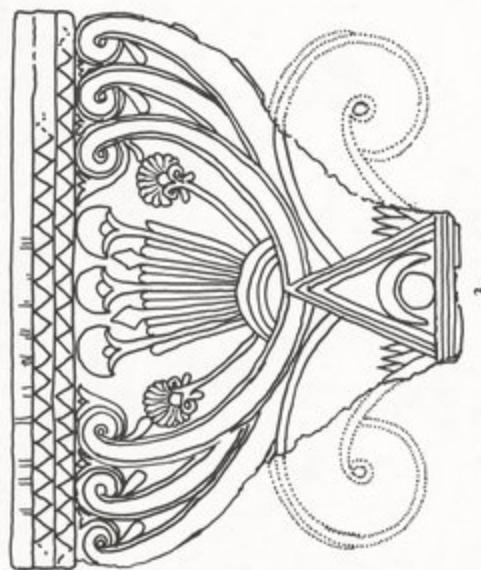


283

285. Idalion Aphrodite-Astarte Temenos Composite Proto-Aeolic Capitals (Archaic, 6th century BC).

Elevations of typical examples of the Cypriote Composite type Proto-Aeolic Capital. NB. The astral symbols (sun, moon, star) pertaining to the Astarte/Ishtar cult.

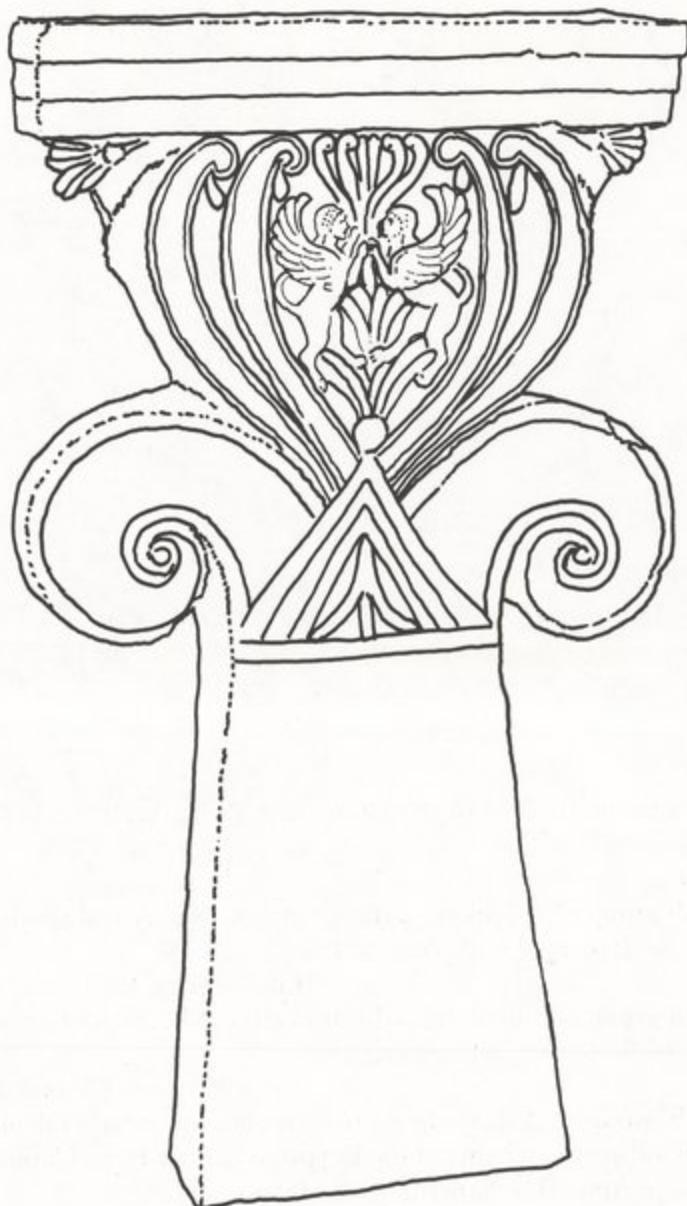
1. after Kypros, pl LVII.
2. after Kypros, pl LVII.
3. after Kypros, pl LIX.
4. after Kypros, pl LIX.



286. Athienou *Golgoi* Sanctuary Composite Proto-Aeolic Stele Capital (5th century BC).

Elevation of stele now in Metropolitan Museum. The Greek sphinxes and the angle palmettes show (East) Greek influence

(after Perrot and Chipiez III, fig. 152).

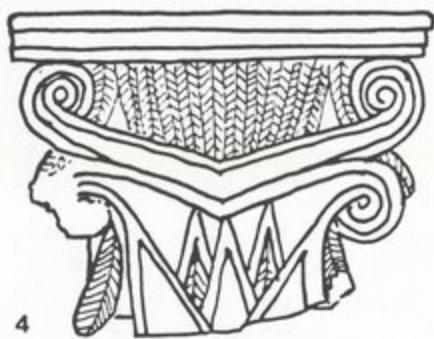
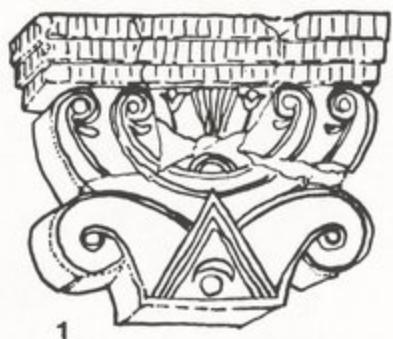


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287. Cyprus Variant Designs of the Composite Proto-Aeolic Stele Capital (Archaic-Classical).

Elevations.

1. With group of 2 flanking palm branches. NB. Astral symbols in bract; abacus decorated with vertical lines
(after Perrot & Chipiez III, fig. 52).
2. With group of 3 flanking palm branches. NB. Astral symbols in bract; abacus decorated with zigzag lines
(after Perrot & Chipiez III, fig. 53).
3. With group of 3 flanking palm branches and a central medallion incorporating the schema of the Egyptian Hathor Head Capital. From the Astarte-Aphrodite Sanctuary at Idalion
(after Kypros, p. 188, fig. 161).
4. Individual and sketchy design. Volutes showing Greek (Ionic) influence and palm branches. From Idalion
(after BCH 93, 1969, fig. 56, reproduced Qedem 11, fig. 57).



288. Amathus Acropolis Hathor Headed Capital (Archaic-Classical).
Elevation of mutilated capital from current French Excavations. Overall
lines completed schematically. While retaining the schema of the Egyptian
Capital the detail has been very largely Hellenised
(after BCH 109, 1985, p. 671, fig. 16).



289. Kition and Amathus Hathor Head Capitals (Archaic-Classical).
Comparative Elevations.

1. Small ornamental Stele Capital from Amathus. This is badly eroded but the simplicity of the form and purity of line suggests that it may be a product of the Egyptianising period (mid 6th century BC).
2. Capital from Kition, ht 1.33 m, showing East Greek influences
(after Kypros pl CXCVII N° 1).
3. Capital from Kition, ht 1.13 m, showing East Greek influences
(after Kypros, pl CXCVII N° 3).



1



2

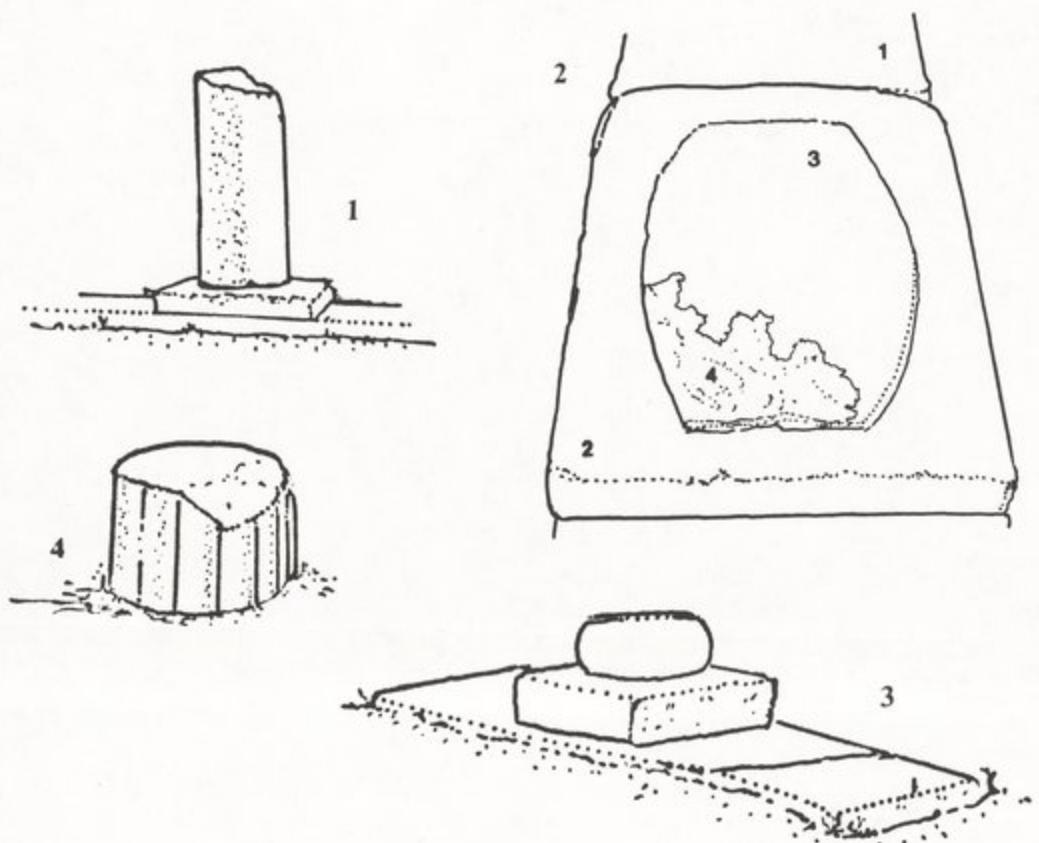


3

290. Vouni and Idalion Pre Graeco-Roman Columns and Bases (Archaic-Classical).

Very little evidence has survived of columnar fragments prior to Ptolemaic times. Some of the following elements could go with Hathor Headed Capitals. Views.

1. Vouni Palace Unfluted Column Fragment on slab base from Main Court peristyle, diam of column = 43 cms. Late Archaic, ca 500 BC
(after SCE III, p. 171, fig. 109).
2. Vouni Palace Base for angle column from Main Court peristyle.
 - (1) Stylobate.
 - (2) Slab base.
 - (3) Upstand for ovoid column (63 cms \times 43 cms).
 - (4) Remains of molten lead to fix column (after SCE III, p. 155, fig. 89).
3. Vouni *Loures* (lower town) Stylobate with old Syrian torus base
(after SCE III, p. 291, fig. 158).
4. Idalion Western (Ambelleri) Acropolis North Gate Facetted column fragment (diam = 35 cms) (after SCE II, p. 523, fig. 234).



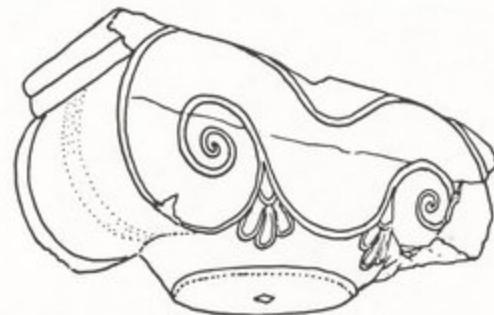
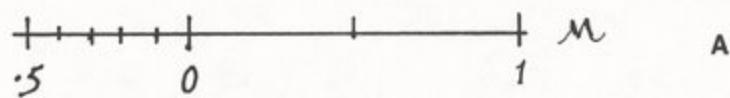
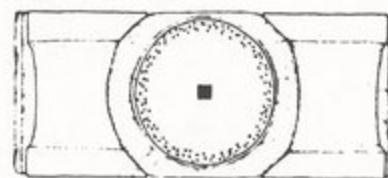


291A. Kition Bamboula Sanctuary? Non Classical Ionic Capital (Archaic-Classical).

Plans and Elevations of existing condition
(after RDAC, 1984, p. 210, fig. 1).

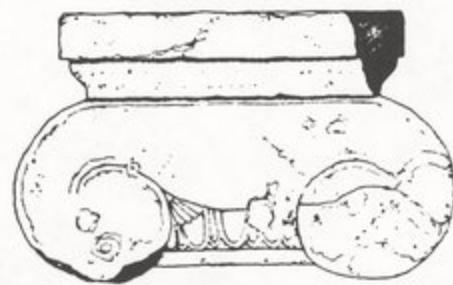
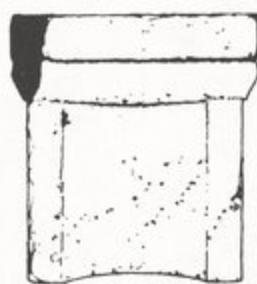
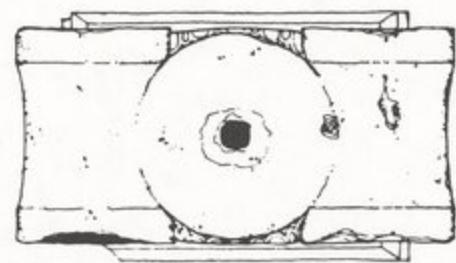
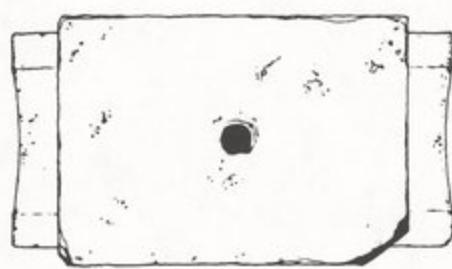
B. Kition Bamboula Sanctuary? Non Classical Ionic Capital (Archaic-Classical).

Views at time of discovery, a century ago
(after Perrot & Chipiez III, p. 274, fig. 198; Kypros, pl CXCVII.1).

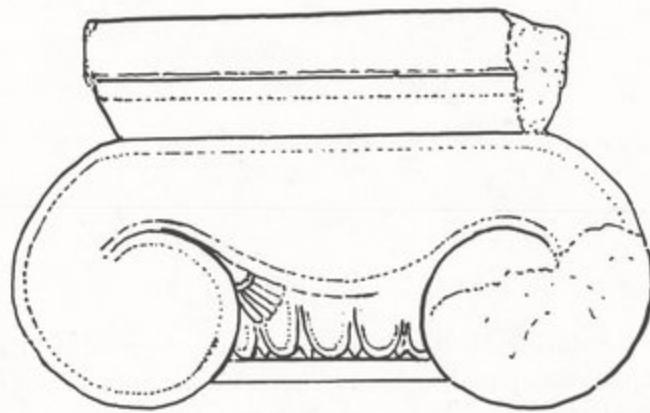


B 291

292A. Kition. Ionic Capital (Classical-Hellenistic).
Plans and elevations (after RDAC, 1984, p. 211, fig. 2).
B. Kition. Ionic Capital (Classical-Hellenistic).
View.



A

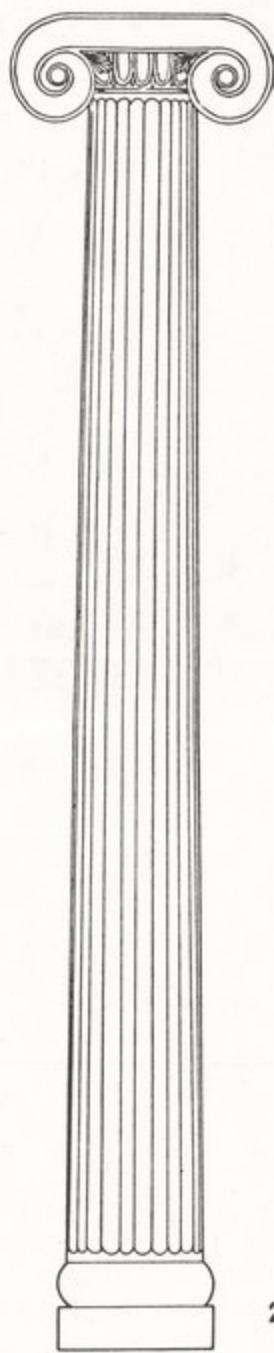


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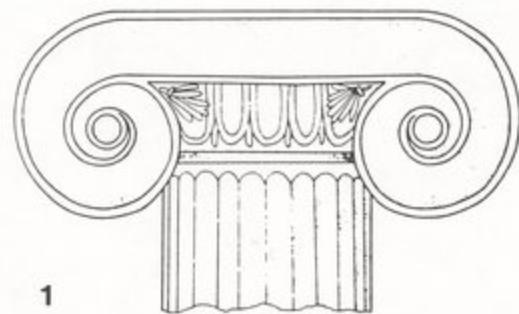
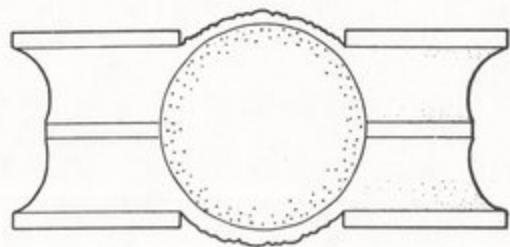
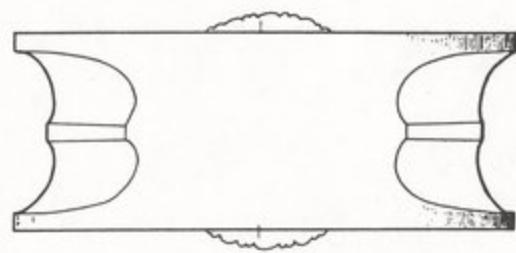


293. Tamassos Aphrodite Kybele Sanctuary Ionic Capital (Classical).
This capital was found re-used in foundations of Hellenistic Sanctuary.

1. Elevation, Soffite Plan, Cross Section, Top Plan.
2. Conjectural Reconstruction of entire column (presumably as votive column)(after Buchholz in Arch in C, p. 250, fig. 9).



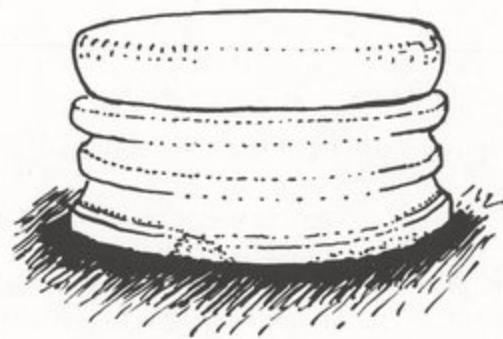
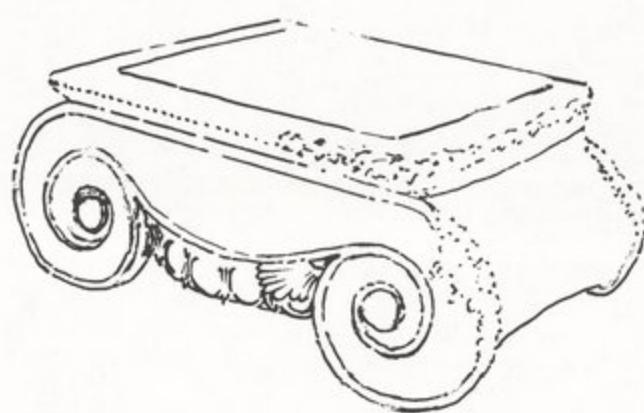
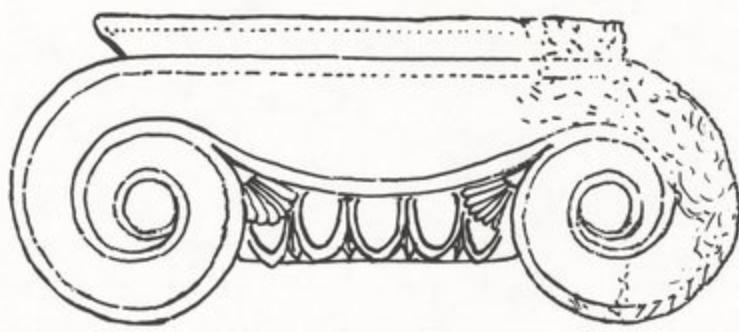
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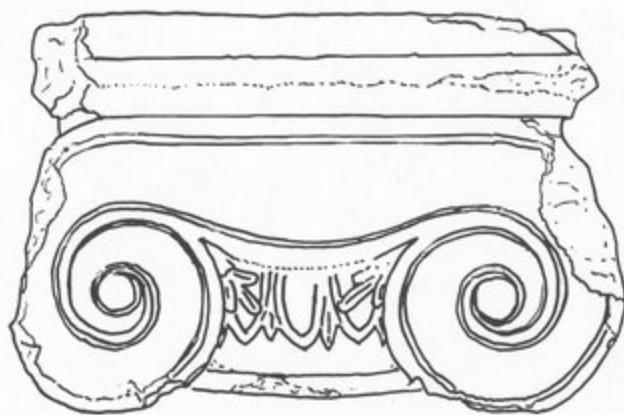


294. Old Paphos *Arkalou* Ionic Capital and Base (Classical).
Elevation and views showing finely detailed Classical Ionic Capital with
sagging pulvinus, and elements of Asiatic type base.

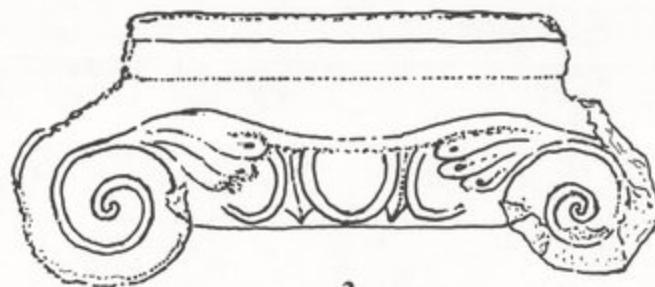


295. Cyprus. Ionic Capitals with Sagging Pulvinus (Classical).
Views.

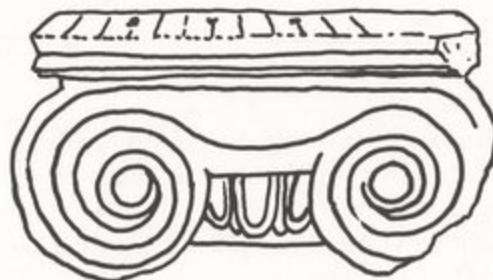
1. Finely detailed Capital from New Paphos now in Ktima Museum.
2. Mutilated Capital now in Limmasol Museum.
3. Capital from Tamassos (abacus marked as for gaming board) now in Cyprus Museum (after Arch in C, p. 250, fig. 10).



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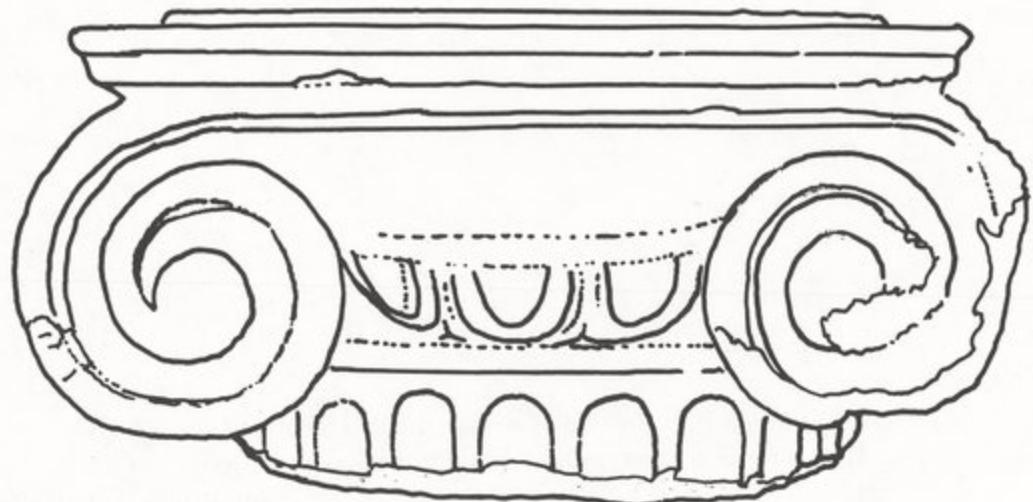
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296. New Paphos. Ionic Capitals finished in Stucco (Late Ptolemaic-Roman).
The ornament is only roughly blocked out to serve as grounds for the final detail to be applied in stucco.

1. Capital from Maloutena site found beneath a Roman palatial villa of 3rd century AD.
2. Capital in Ktima District Museum.



1



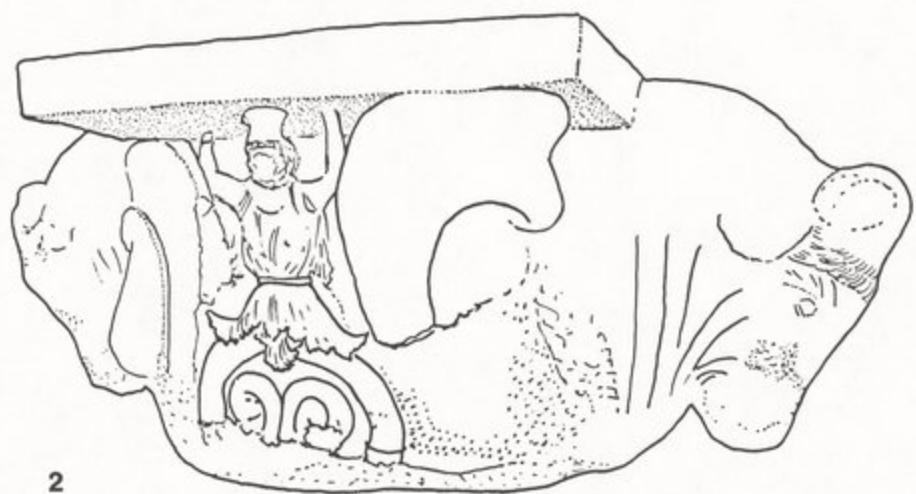
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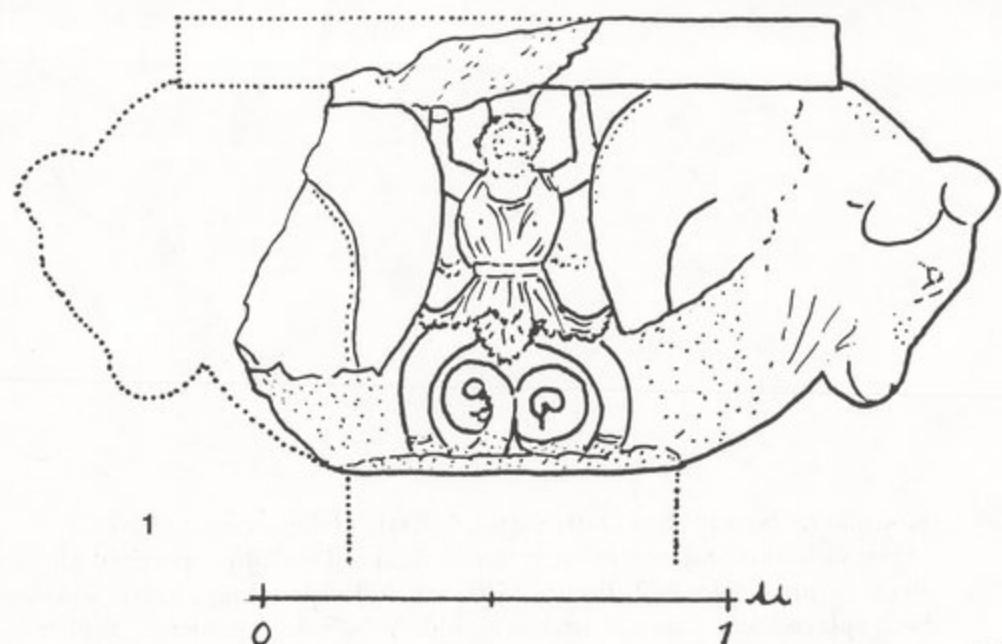


297. Salamis Winged Bull Protome Capital (Early Hellenistic, ca 300 BC).

1. Elevation as surviving (restored outline shown dotted)
(after Salamine, p. 259, fig. 2).
2. View as fully restored in British Museum
(after Salamis Sculpture II, pl XIX).



2

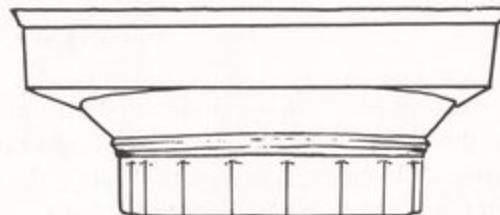
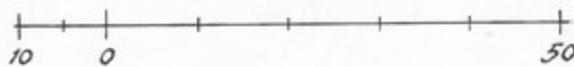
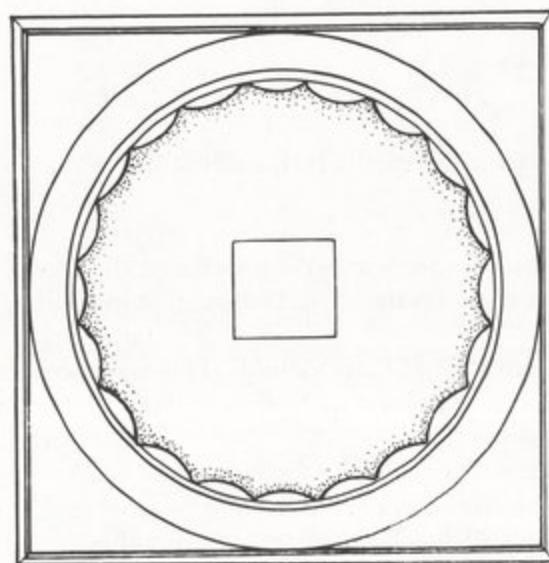
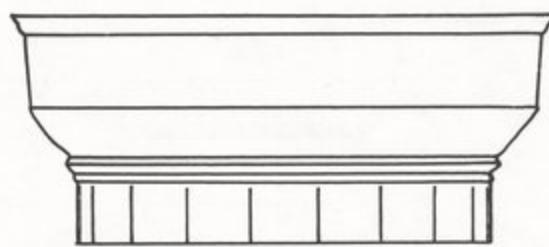


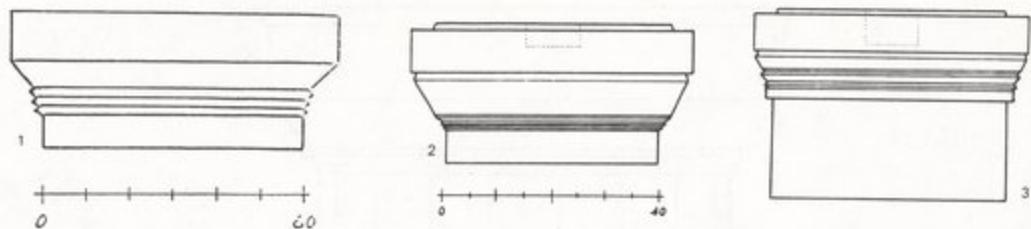
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298. Kourion by Nymphaion Doric Capital (Early Hellenistic, ca 300 BC).

Plan, elevation and view of finely detailed capital and upper portion of fluted shaft. (Upper diam of column =46 cms). NB. Spreading abacus which is both splayed and crowned with a moulding (a feature known in Ptolemaic Cyrenaica, cf. Apollonia, p. 69).





299. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates Angular Type Doric Capitals (Roman).

Elevations.

1. Large Capital from North-West Building. The very simplified rectangular lines carry on the early Hellenistic type (cf., fig. 298) (after Scranton, p. 42, fig. 31).
2. Capital from Paphos Gate vicinity. This evidences the classical schema of late 5th century Doric with all the curvature transformed into rectangularity (after Scranton, p. 44, fig. 37).
3. Capital from Paphos Gate vicinity. Here total rectangularity has abnegated the Doric schema and it has degenerated into a series of crude chamfer and fillets which suggest a predominance of the annulets over a vestigial echinus (after Scranton, p. 45, fig. 38).

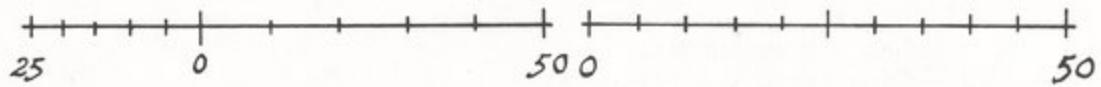
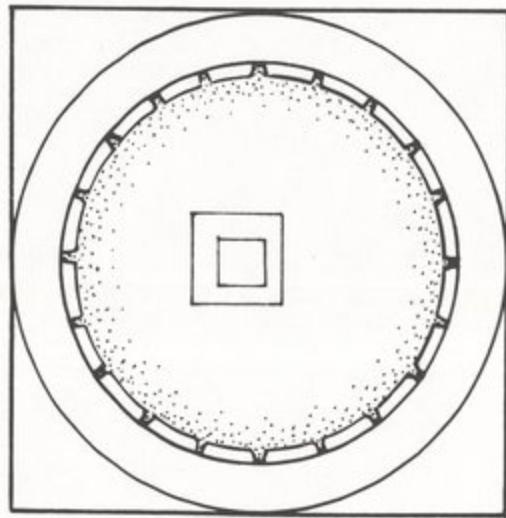
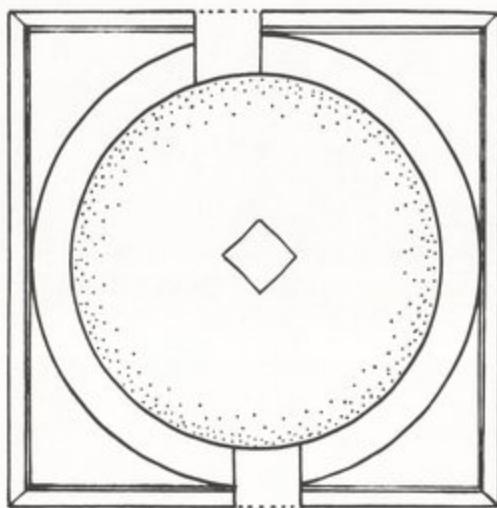
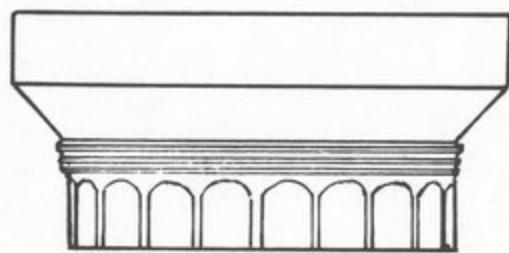
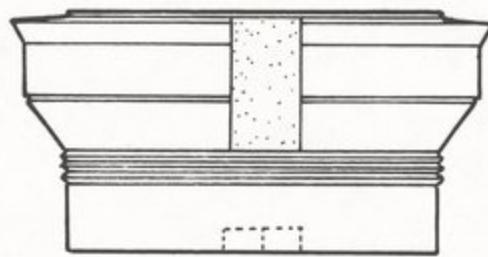
300. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates Angular Type Doric Capitals (Roman).

Left:

Capital from internal order in Hostel (South) Building. This well detailed capital carries on the Early Hellenistic tradition of fig. 298 including the moulded abacus (after Scranton, p. 41, fig. 30).

Right:

Capital from West Complex. This well detailed capital is similar to fig. 299, but additionally the shaft is fluted. If the original drawing is correct, the fluting is very unusual, itself expressed with total rectangularity — there are 20 flutes with fillets set axially. NB. As cut, the fluting may be thought of as grounds for applied stucco canneluring (after Scranton, p. 44, fig. 36).



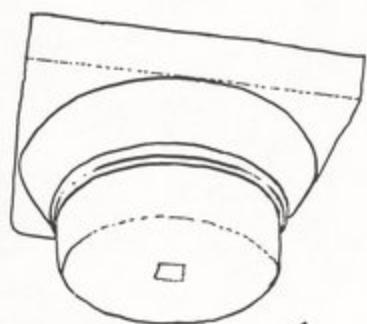
300

301. Cyprus Curvilinear (Domestic) Type Doric Capitals (Roman).

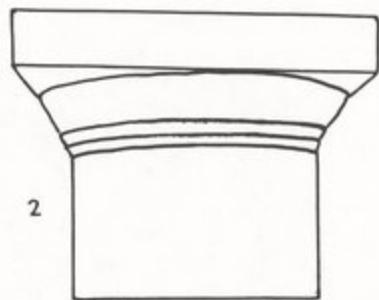
Views of

1. Capital from Amathus.
2. Capital from New Paphos.
3. Capital from Amathus.
4. Capital from Amathus, profile detail.
5. Capital from Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo, South (Hostel) Building (after Scranton, p. 35, fig. 27).

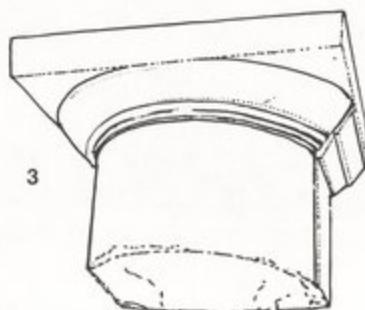
1, 2, 3 are normal late Hellenistic-Roman "domestic" Doric but with good curvature to the echinus and proper balance between the elements, although the annulets are simplified. In 4 the annulets have been transformed into an inappropriate *Cyma* moulding. 5 is a different type and may be thought of as archaizing (cf. the early South Italiote Doric Capitals).



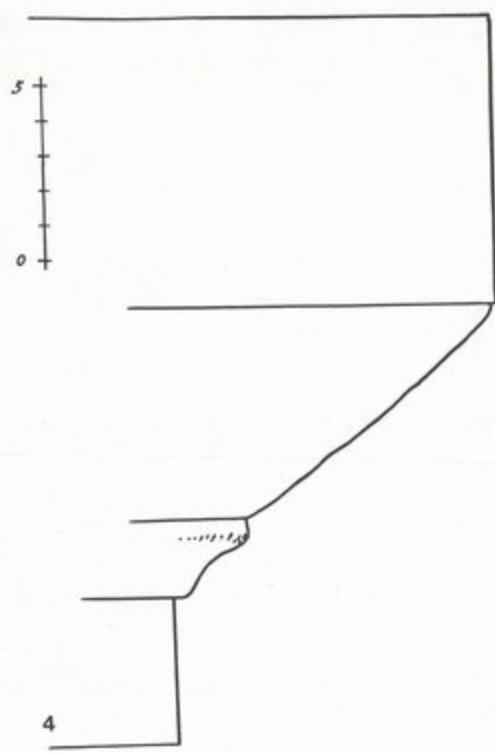
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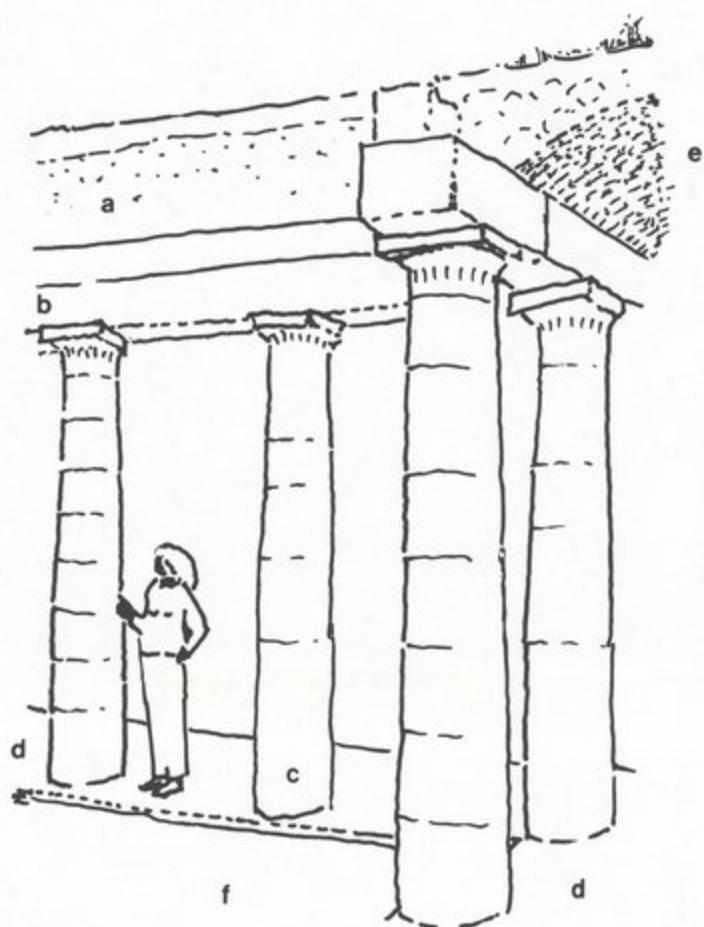


5

302. New Paphos Tomb of the Kings Vestigially Fluted Doric Columns (Ptolemaic-Roman).

Interior view of restored Peristylar Tomb.

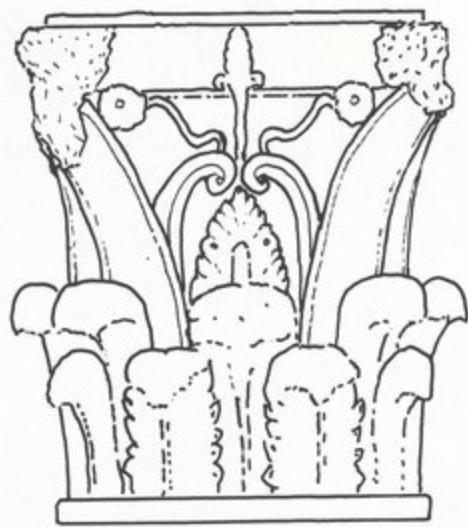
- a) Emplacement for inserted stone cornice.
- b) Rock cut architrave.
- c) Column built up in drums (restored) with fluting restricted to capital block.
- d) Peristyle floor (rock cut).
- e) Vaulted ceiling of Peristyle.
- f) Open court.



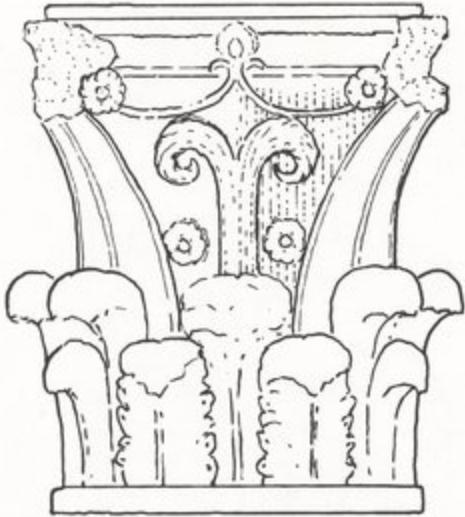
303. Old Paphos (Kouklia) Alexandrian Type Heterodox Corinthian Capitals in Chiflik Museum (Late Hellenistic-Roman).

Elevations.

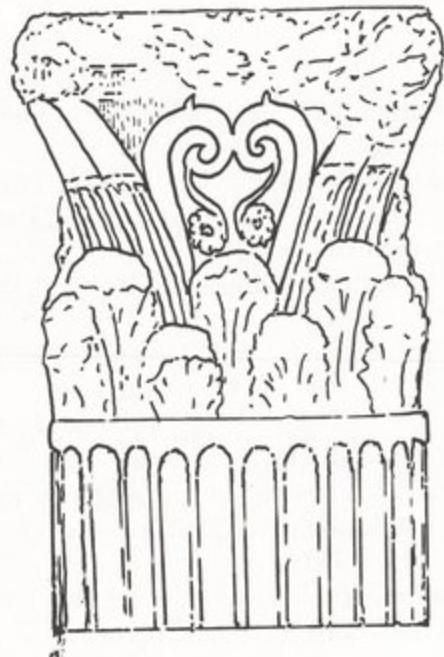
1. Capital with upper part of fluted shaft. Vegetal spiral shafts and two variant designs for medial spiral occurring on alternate faces: *left* opposed and *right* adossed.
2. Capital with flat blade like spiral shafts and two designs for medial spirals occurring on alternate faces: *left* opposed and *right* adossed.



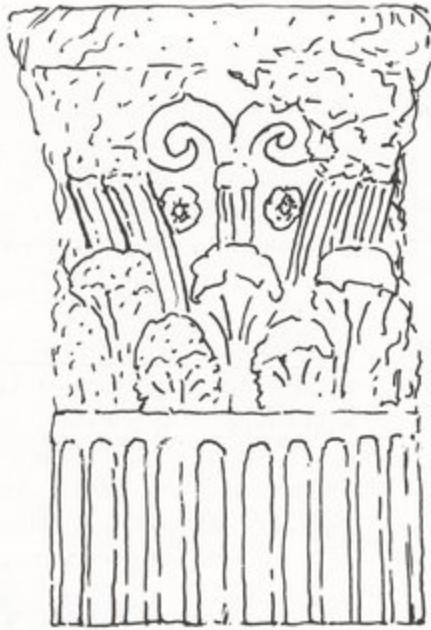
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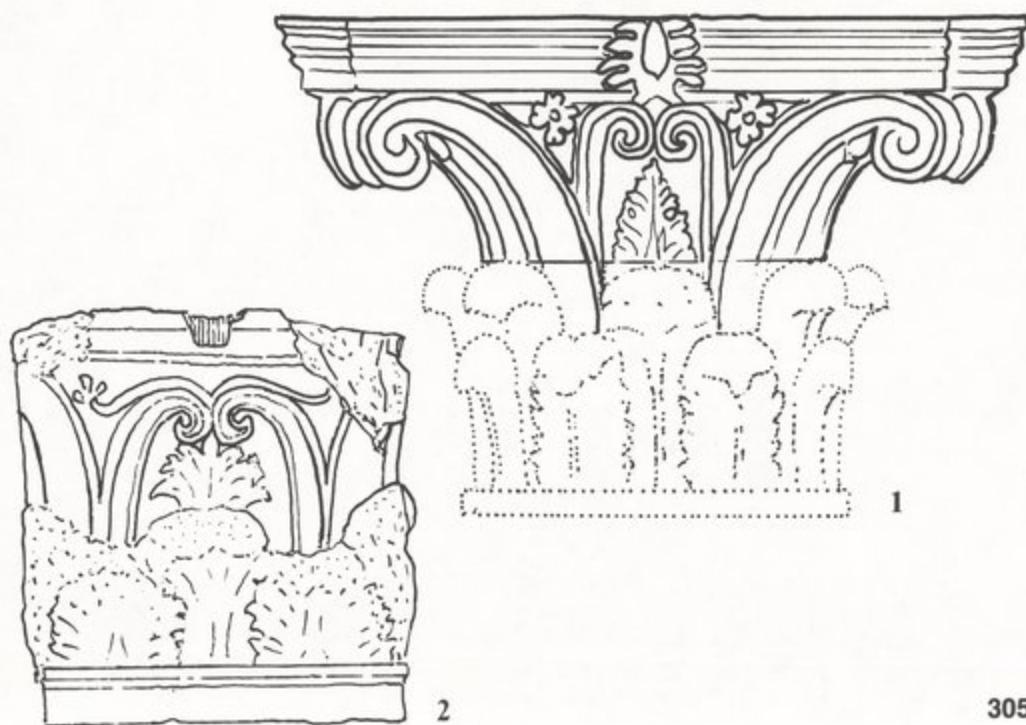


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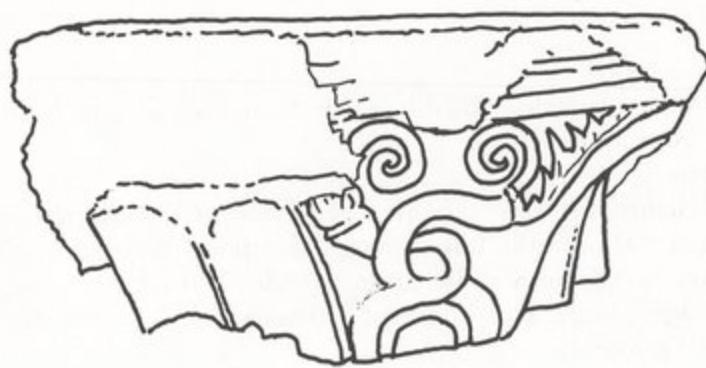


304. Salamis Gymnasium Mutilated Alexandrian Type Heterodox Corinthian Capital Block (Early Roman, 1st century AD).
View showing blade like spiral shafts and convoluted medial spirals. This latter is an excessive development of Ronczewski's "Interlaced" Type, also cf. Apollonia Form 2 "Intertwined", v. Apollonia, p. 193
(after Apollonia, p. 209, fig. 25).

305. Kourion and New Paphos Sicilian Type Heterodox Corinthian Capitals (Early Roman, 1st century AD).
Elevations.
1. Kourion Temple. Upper Block of Capital with suggested outline of missing lower block. Abacus breadth ca 75 cms, height of block ca 25 cms. Apparently Augustan but can not be associated conclusively with *skene frons* decoration of any given period
(after Stillwell Kourion Theatre, p. 69, fig. 31).
2. New Paphos lying near Maloutena Area. Eroded anta capital.



305

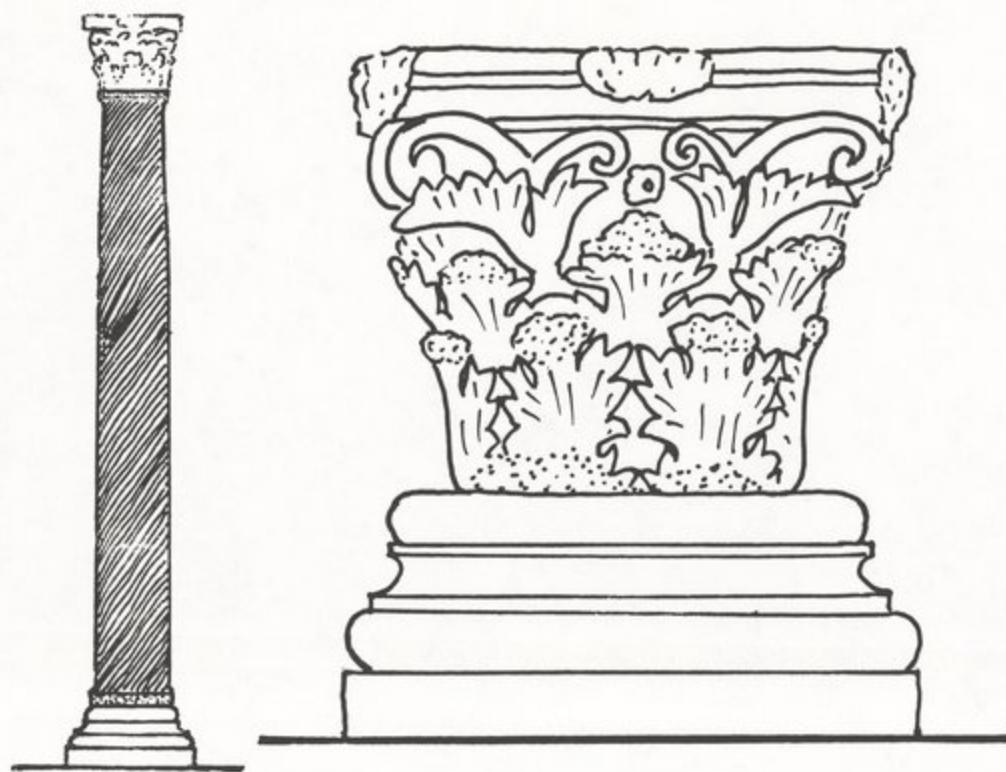


304

306. Kourion City Orthodox Marble Corinthian Capital and Column (Late Roman, 3rd century AD).

Elevations.

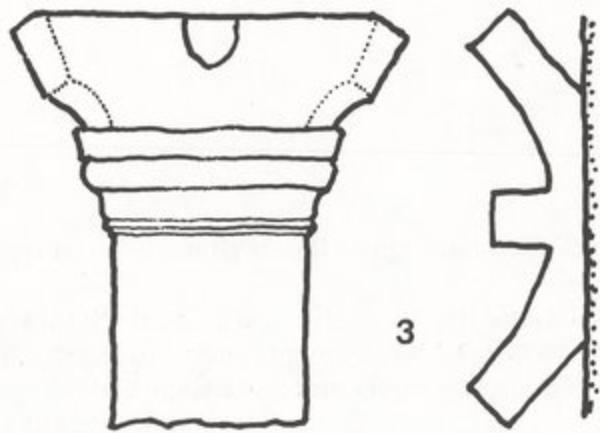
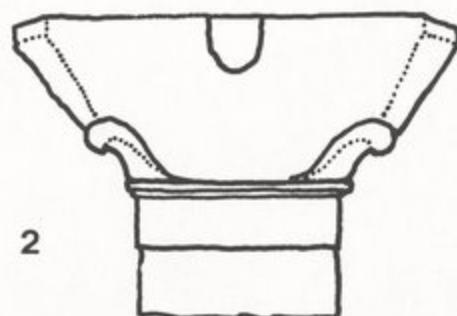
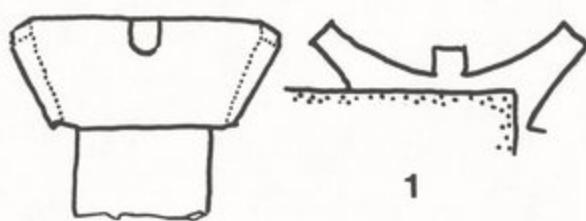
Typical elements of the “prefabricated marble” style ruling in Cyprus in the 3rd century AD. Spirally fluted, monolithic blue grey shaft, white marble capital and base. Capital stiffly cut in orthodox Vitruvian scheme; attic base with attached plinth. This imported ecumenical style marks the end of the regional Cypriote style.



307. Outline Conspectus of the Nabataean Capital in Arabia (1st century BC–1st century AD).

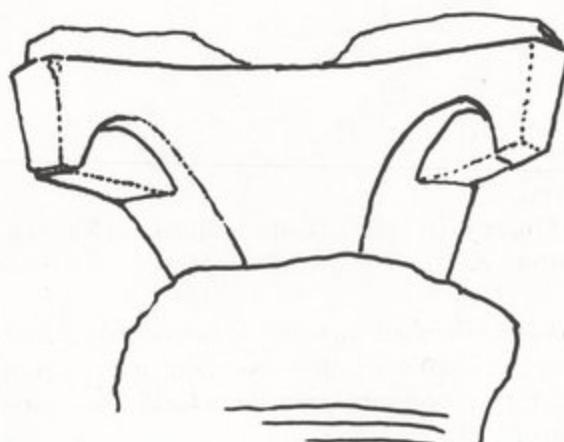
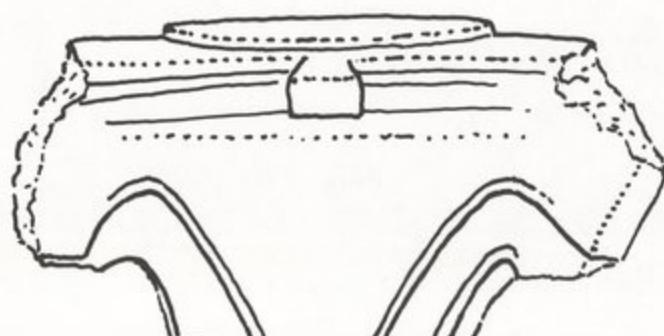
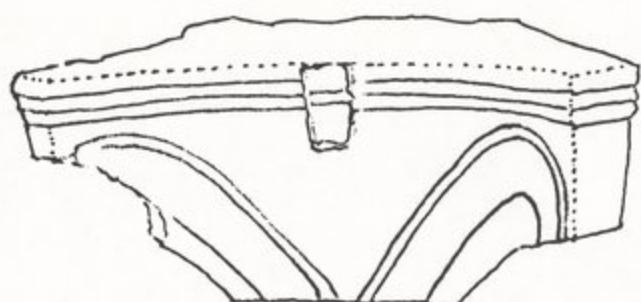
NB. These capitals appear very largely on rock cut monuments as pilaster and anta capitals.

1. Simplest form based on uncanonical Corinthian type capital lacking the lower component of two wreathes of acanthus leaves.
2. More decoratively developed form of the above type.
3. Standard form composed of two elements: the upper volute member and the base member, the former representing the volute member of the orthodox Corinthian Capital and the lower representing the base of the kalathos with the two superposed wreathes of acanthus leaves. Examples taken from *Medain Saleh v. A. Jaussen & R. Savignac Mission Archéologique en Arabie*, Paris 1909–14.



308. Cyprus Type Nabataean Capital Blocks (Roman, ca 1st century AD).
Views.

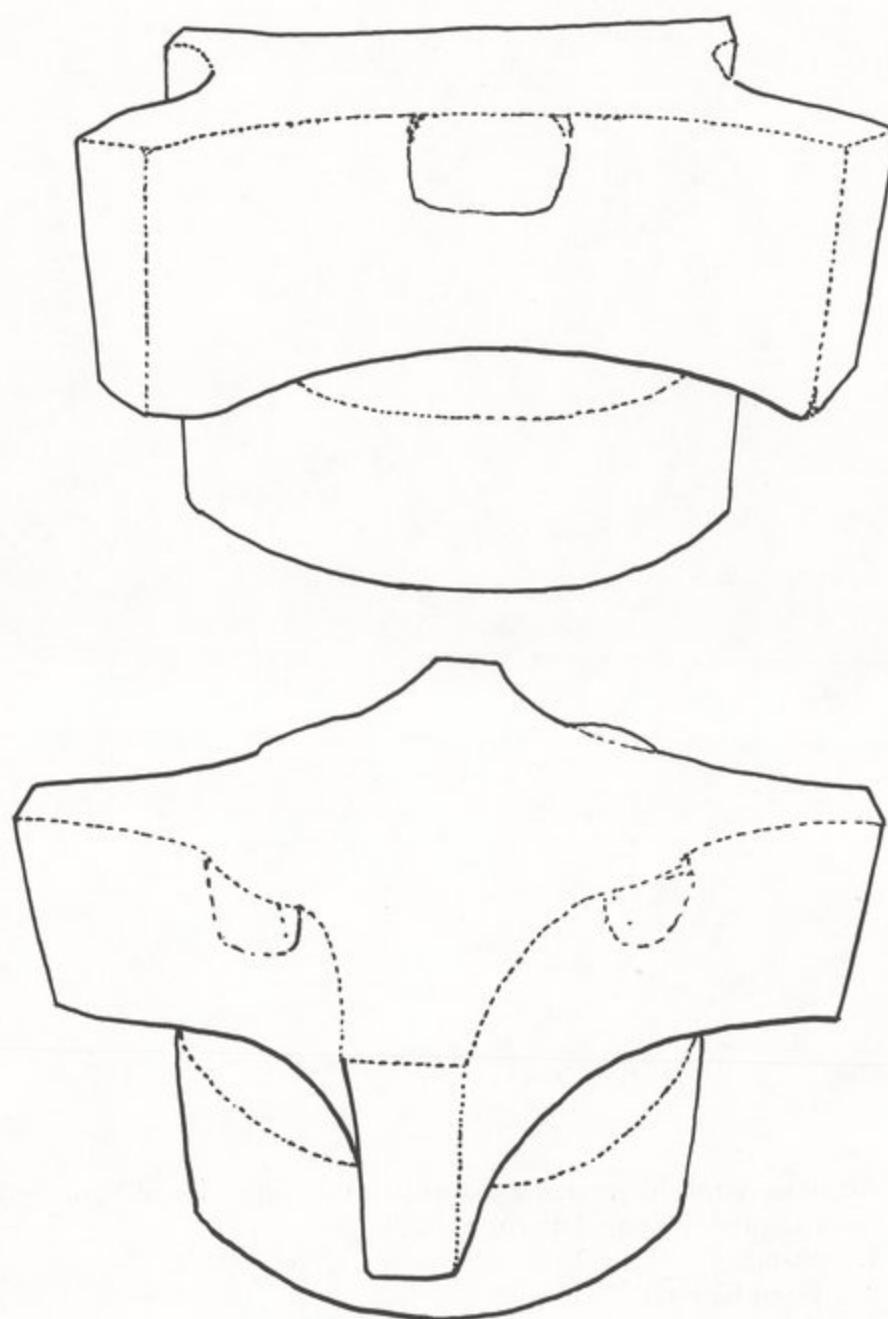
1. Kourion Capital Block (after BCH 98, 1974, p. 894, fig. 80).
2. New Paphos Capital Block lying near Apollo Hotel.
3. Salamis Gymnasium upper and lower Capital Block set up together
(after Praktika 1, pl XXXII).



309. Xylophagou Quarry Unfinished Capital Blocks of Nabataean Type (Roman, early 2nd century AD).

Views.

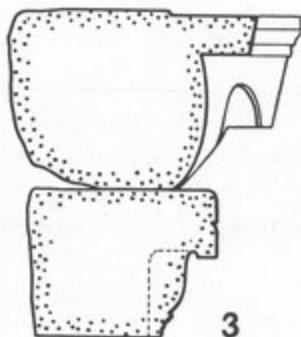
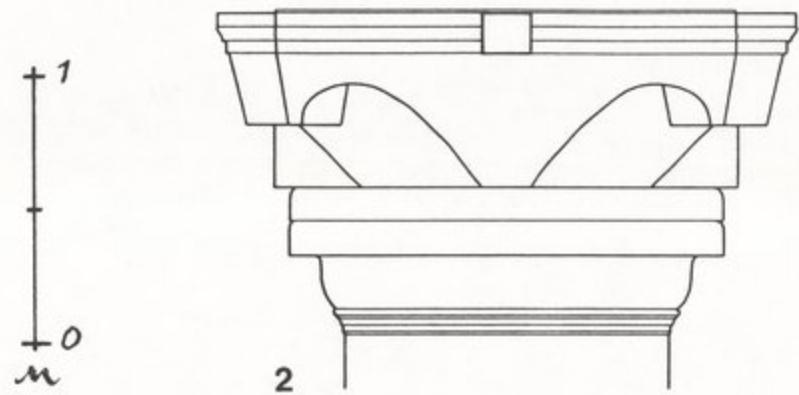
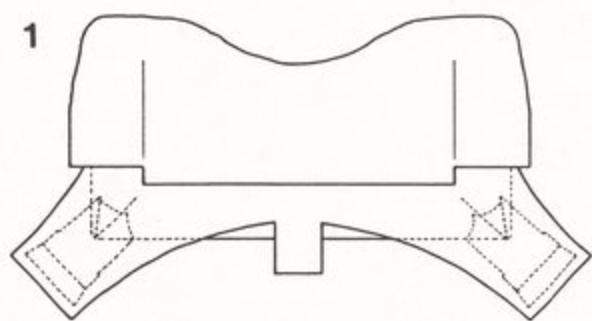
This manifestly unfinished capital is of interest since as it stands it not only corresponds to the Cypriote type of Nabataean Capital, but could also be a draught version of an eventual Corinthian Capital — thus demonstrating the rationale of the Nabataean type.



310. Amathus Acropolis Aphrodite Sanctuary Reconstruction of Nabataean Pi-
laster Capital (Roman, 1st century AD).

1. Plan.
2. Front Elevation.
3. Section

(after Schmid).



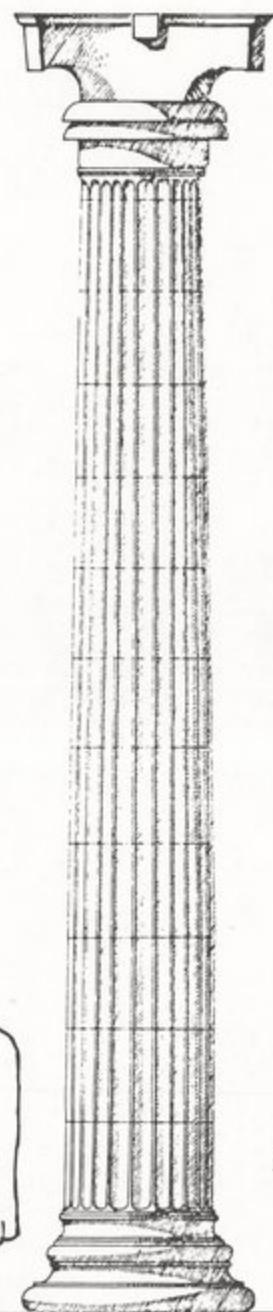
311. Kition Reconstruction of Nabataean Capital and Column (Roman).
The fragments were discovered near the Larnaka Museum Elevations and Section.

1. Section of surviving lower block of capital.
2. Elevation where *right* is a mock up of (1) plus the corresponding (missing) upper block of the Nabataean Capital and *left* is a drawing to the same scale of the Corinthian Capital from the Temple of Zeus at Salamis (to illustrate the origin of the Nabataean Capital as a draught form of the heterodox Corinthian Capital).
3. Elevation. A reconstruction of complete column out of surviving base, several drums and lower capital block (1)
(after Callot RDAC 2, 1988, pp. 222 & 226, figs. 5, 6, 8).

1



2

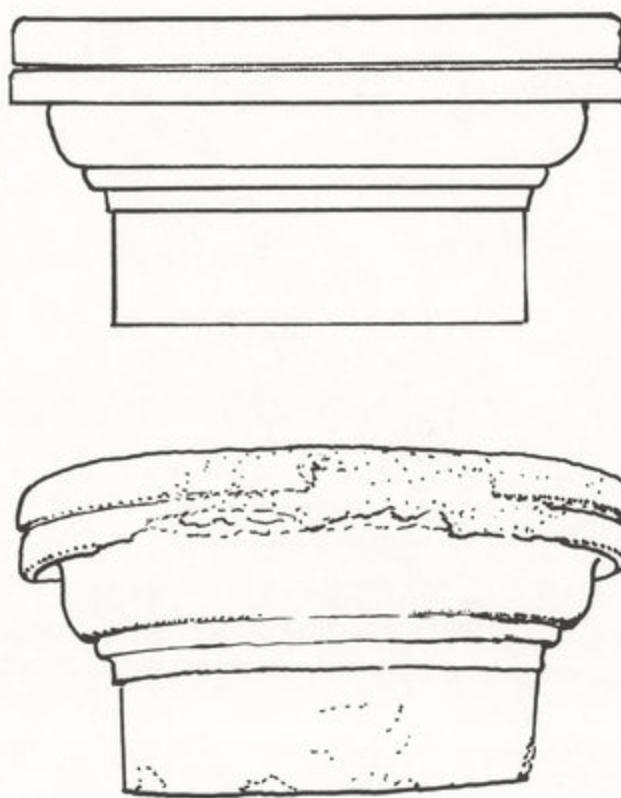


3

312. Kourion City Lower Block of full Nabataean Capital (Roman, 2nd century AD).

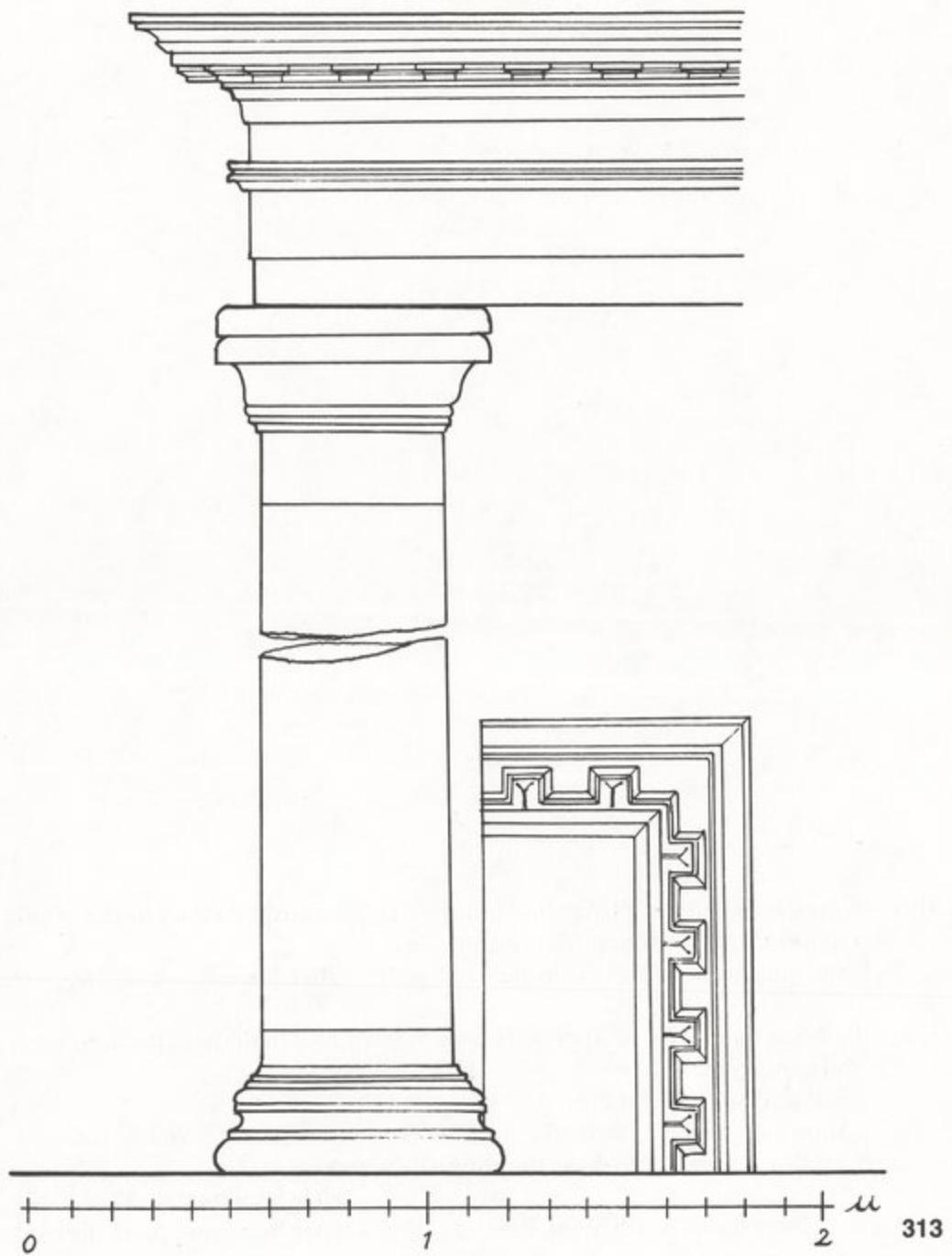
View and Elevation.

This lower element (= acanthus wreath) is characteristic to Cyprus and differs from the corresponding member in Arabia (cf., fig. 307).



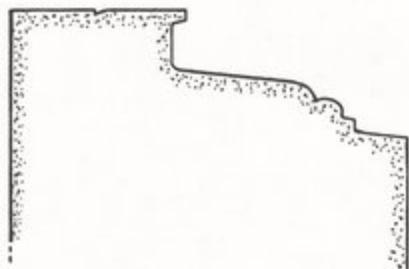
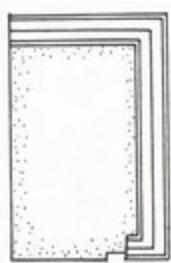
313. Salamis Necropolis Reconstruction of Order applied to Tomb 50 (Prison of St Katherine) (Roman, 2nd century AD).
Elevation.

This drawing shows the surviving element reconstituted as a type of Pergamene Capital. However the capital block is clearly the lower member of a Cyprus type Nabataean Capital (after Salamis Necropolis I, Pl LX).



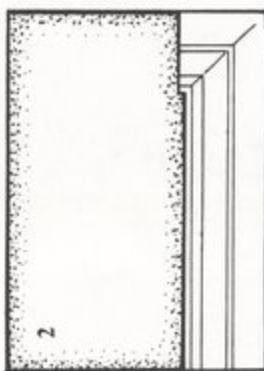
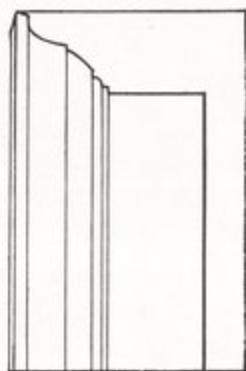
314. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates Temple of Apollo Nabataean Angle Pilaster Capital (Roman, 1st century AD).
Section and Soffite Plan (to reduced scale) (after Scranton, p. 23, fig. 18).

315. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates. Crowning Mouldings (Roman, 1st & 2nd century AD).
Soffite Plans and Profiles.
Showing standard, correctly cut mouldings, not chamfers and fasciae.
1. Block from South East Building (Palaestra) (after Scranton, p. 52, fig. 47).
2. Block from North West Building (after Scranton, p. 43, fig. 34).

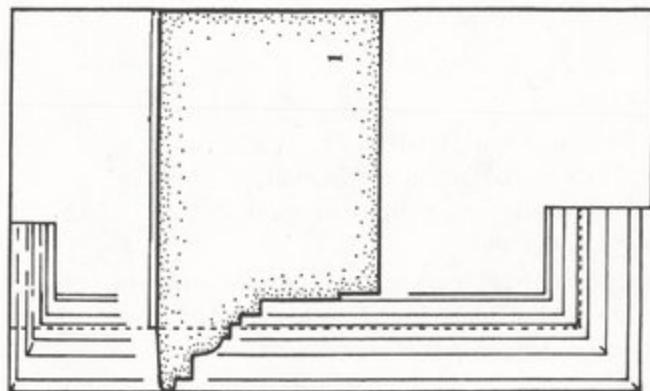


30
0

314



50
0



50
0
cm

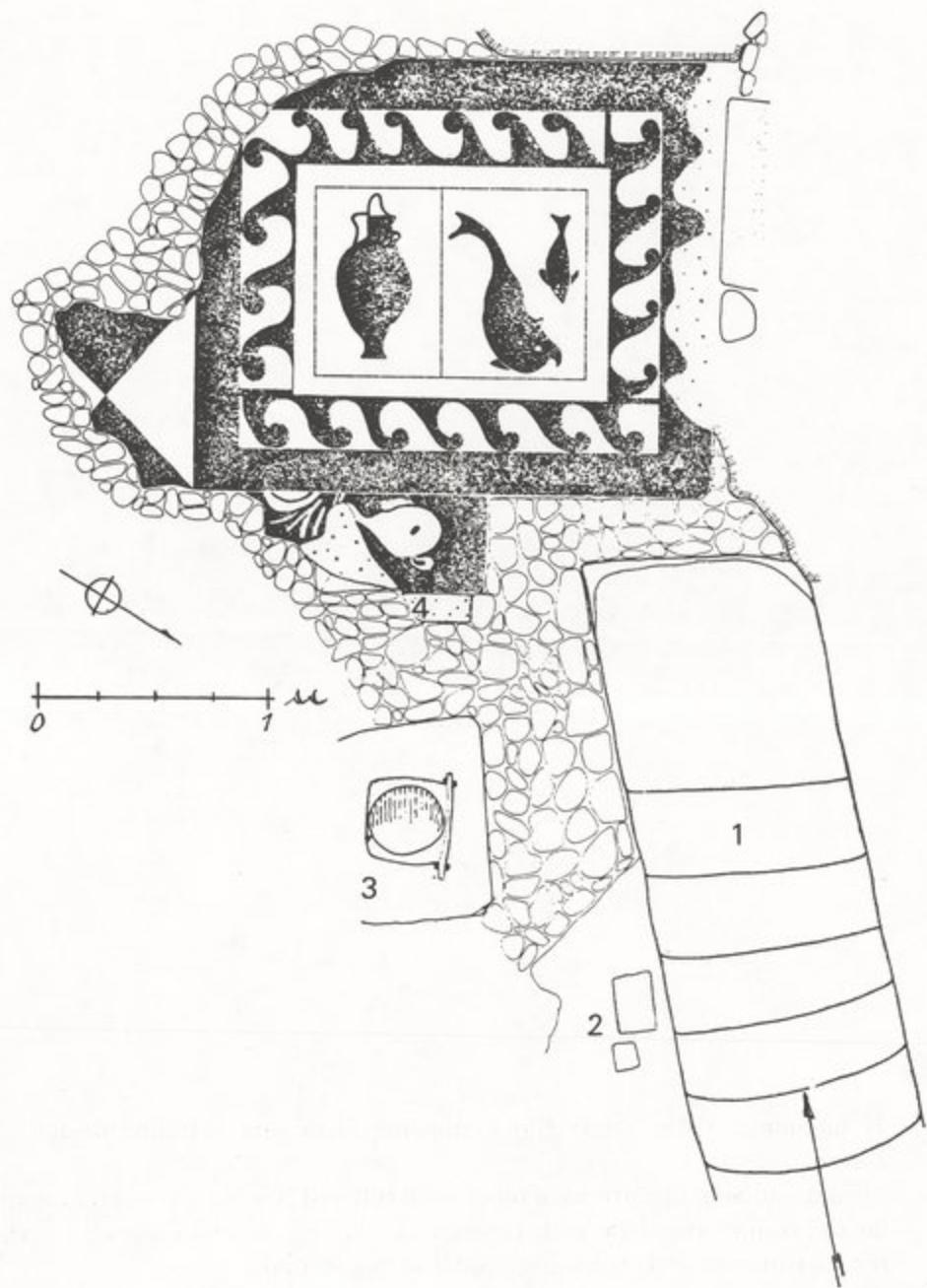
315

316. Kourion Heroön Pebble Mosaic Floor (Hellenistic, ca 200 BC).

Plan of mosaic floor set above rock cut tomb chamber.

1. Stepped Dromos down to underlying chamber tomb.
2. Rock Cuttings for votive offerings.
3. Block with aperture and arrangements for trap door closure above head of shaft communicating with underlying chamber tomb.
4. Cement kerb set around entrance panel mosaic

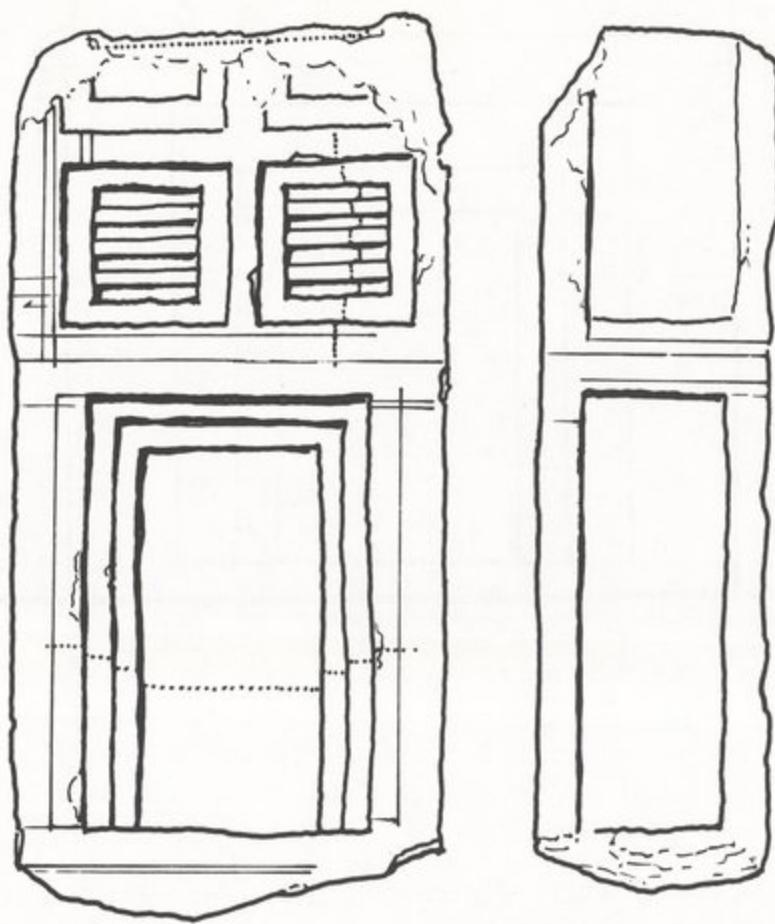
(after RDAC, 1982, p. 257, fig. 2).



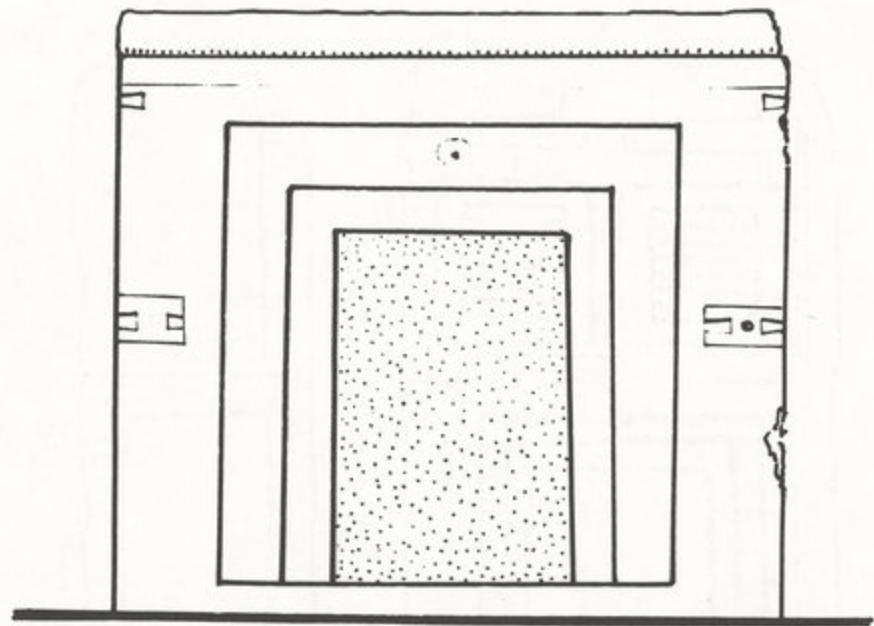
317. Hala Sultan Tekke Altar Block showing Door and Window design (LC IIIA).

Front and Side Elevations of block with coffered face in form of architectural façade comprising door with recessed mouldings and two barred (or shuttered) windows — constituting model shrine formula

(after HST III, p. 159, fig. 175).



0 25 cm

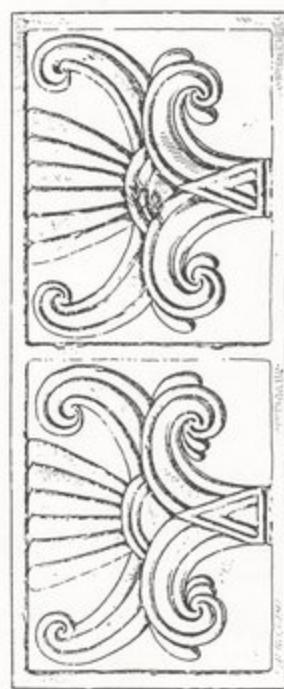
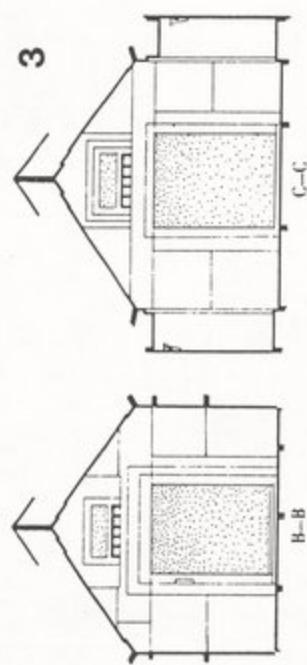


318

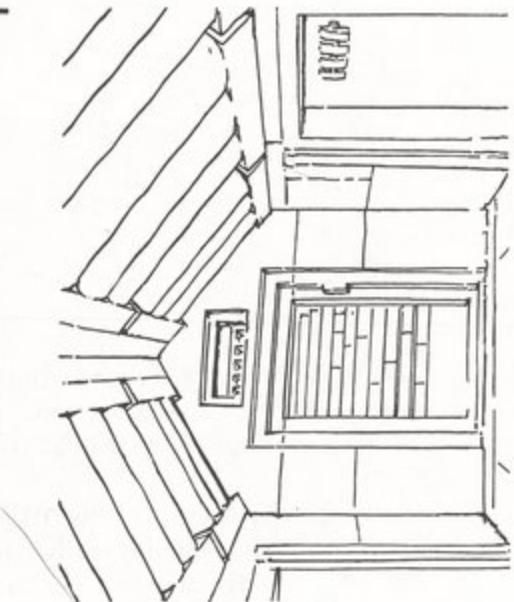
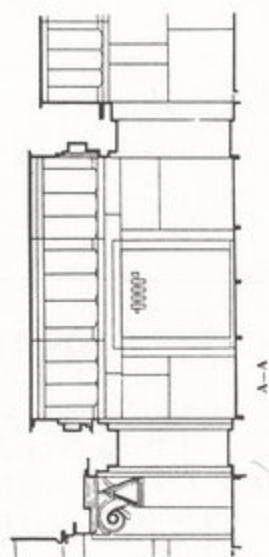
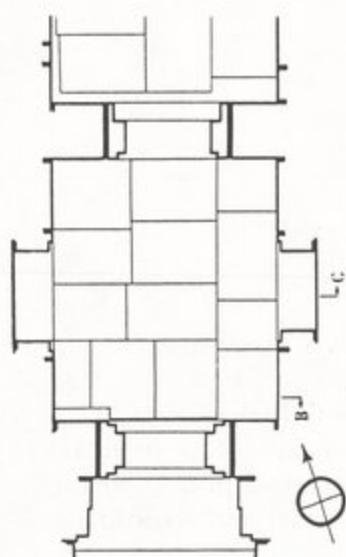
318. Old Paphos (Kouklia) Model Shrine in Symbol Form of Door with recessed orders (Archaic II, ca 500 BC).
Elevation.

319. Tamassos Royal Tomb 1 Doors with recessed Orders and Blind Windows with ornamental balustrade (Archaic II, ca 650 BC-600 BC).
after old drawings as some detail is now eroded.

1. Plan and Section of Antechamber.
2. Internal Perspective view of antechamber looking out to entrance steps.
3. Elevation of Antechamber doorways showing blind windows.
4. Detail of ornamental balustrades with proto-aeolic motifs
(after Westholm O Arch, 1941, p. 37, fig. 10
& Jeffery Archaeologia, 1928, p. 55).

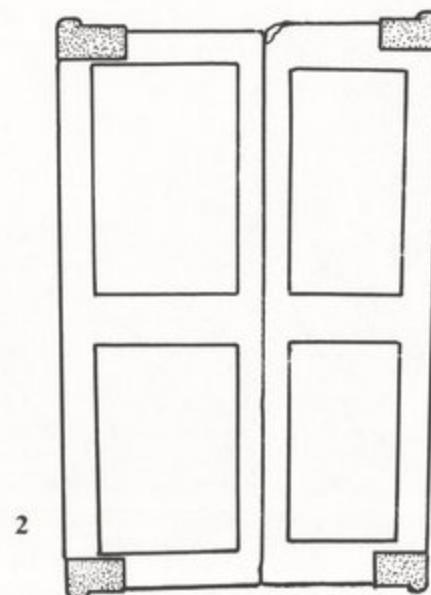


Figures 1, 2, 3, 4



320. Salamis and Amathus Built Tombs Stone Door leaves (Archaic II).
Elevations and Section.

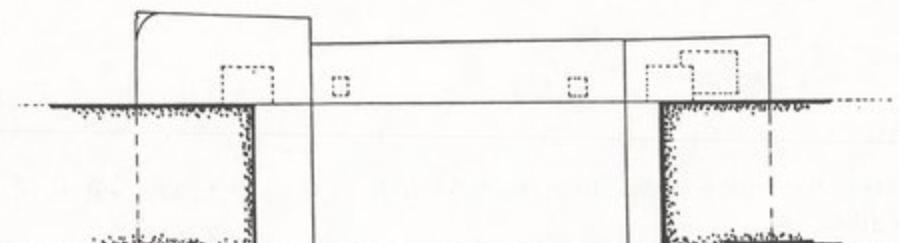
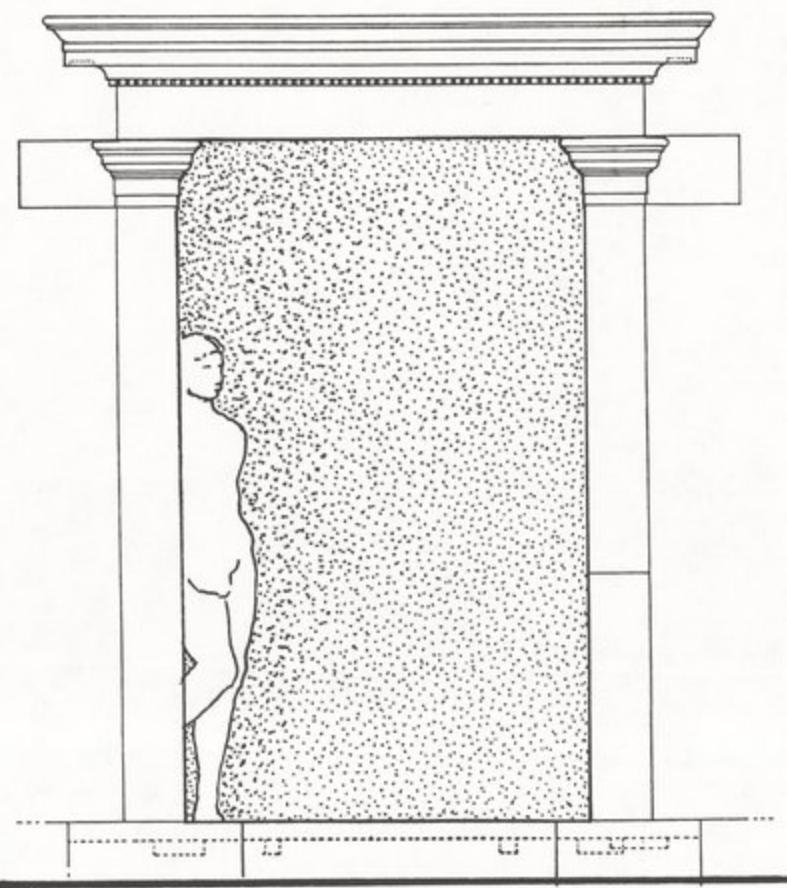
1. Framed Door Leaf decorated with dentils from Cellarka Tomb 20
(after Salamis Necropolis II, p. 40, fig. 1).
2. Framed and barred Door Leaves with bronze shod pivots. Slightly restored. Lower left bronze shoe intact, others restored according to lodgements for the metal fittings.



321. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates East Building Doorway with architecturally moulded Frame (Roman).

Plan and Elevation. NB. Height conjectural

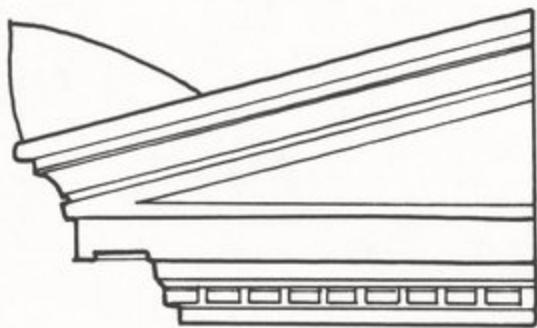
(after Scranton, p. 16, fig. 10).



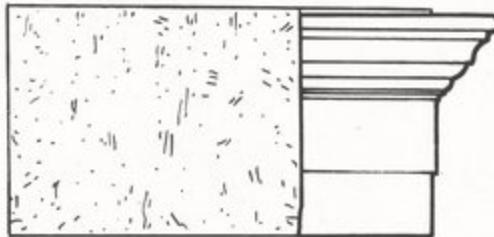
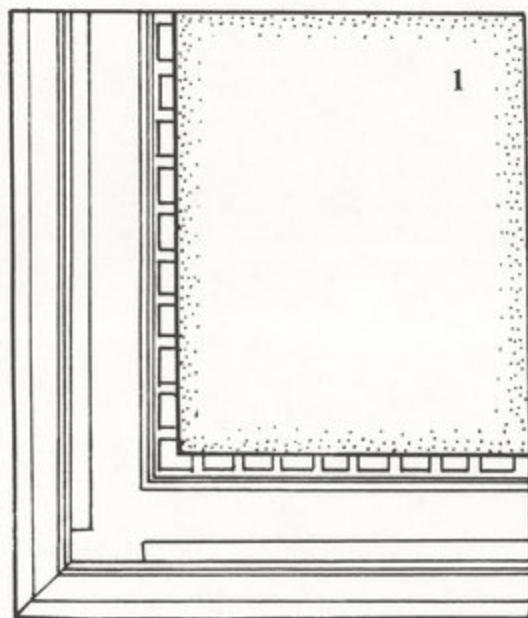
0 1 2 3.66.

322. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates Mouldings to Door Frames (Roman, Trajanic).
Soffite Plans and Elevations.
1. Angle Cornice from Paphos Gate.
2. Crownings to South Building feature. NB. The elegant and truly cut mouldings

(after Scranton, p. 45, fig. 39; p. 35, fig. 25).



2

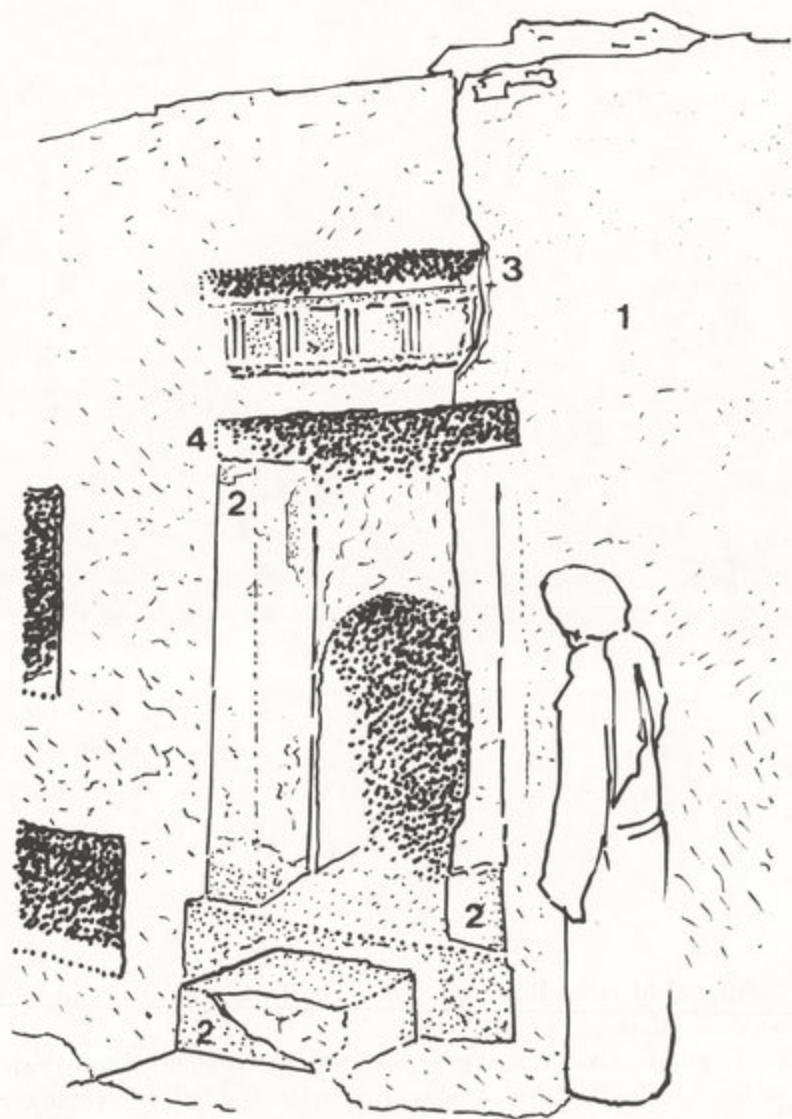


0 50

323. New Paphos Tombs of the Kings Rock Cut Monumental Portal with Inset Cornices (Graeco-Roman).

View.

1. Rock face of quarry.
2. Stuccoed faces.
3. Lodgement for inset cornice.
4. Lodgement for inset moulded lintel.

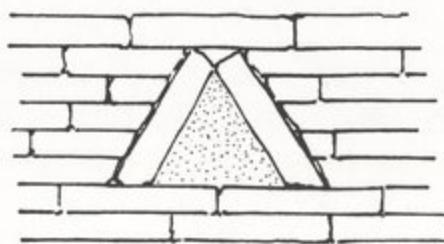


324. Traditional Modern Building. The Triangular Air Vent and the small Unglazed Window.

1. Triangular Air Vent fashioned out of two inclined mud bricks in mud brick wall. The air vent is set just below the ceiling level to create "stack effect" in conjunction with larger window. So positioned it also directly ventilates the (vegetable) roof fabric, which otherwise spoils and decays
(after *Maison Rurale*, pp. 71, 73).
2. Small unglazed windows with fixed wooden grille (open work screens set into wooden window frames) (after *Maison Rurale*, p. 73).



1



2

325. Traditional Modern Building. Window with Wooden Frame and Balustrade suggesting Woman at the Window motif.

Elevations.

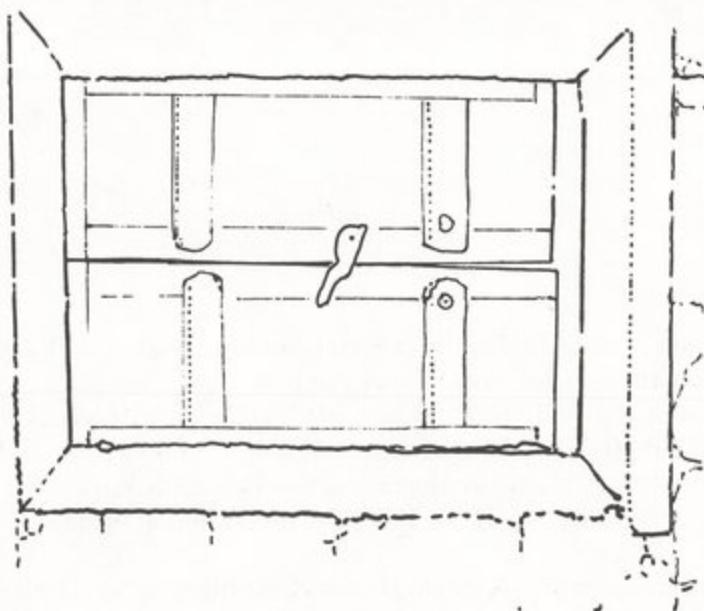
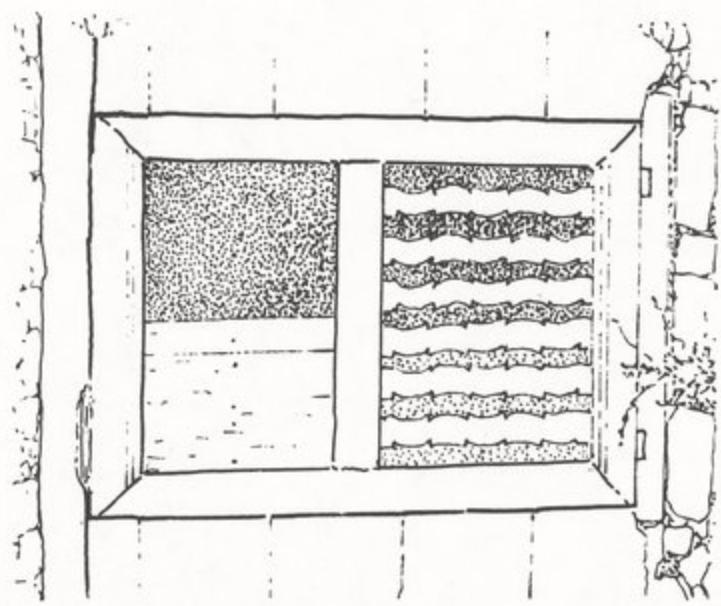
Right:

Exterior Elevation showing wooden frame flush with external face of the wall. Here with additional feature of fretted wooden screen to block view to interior from street.

Left:

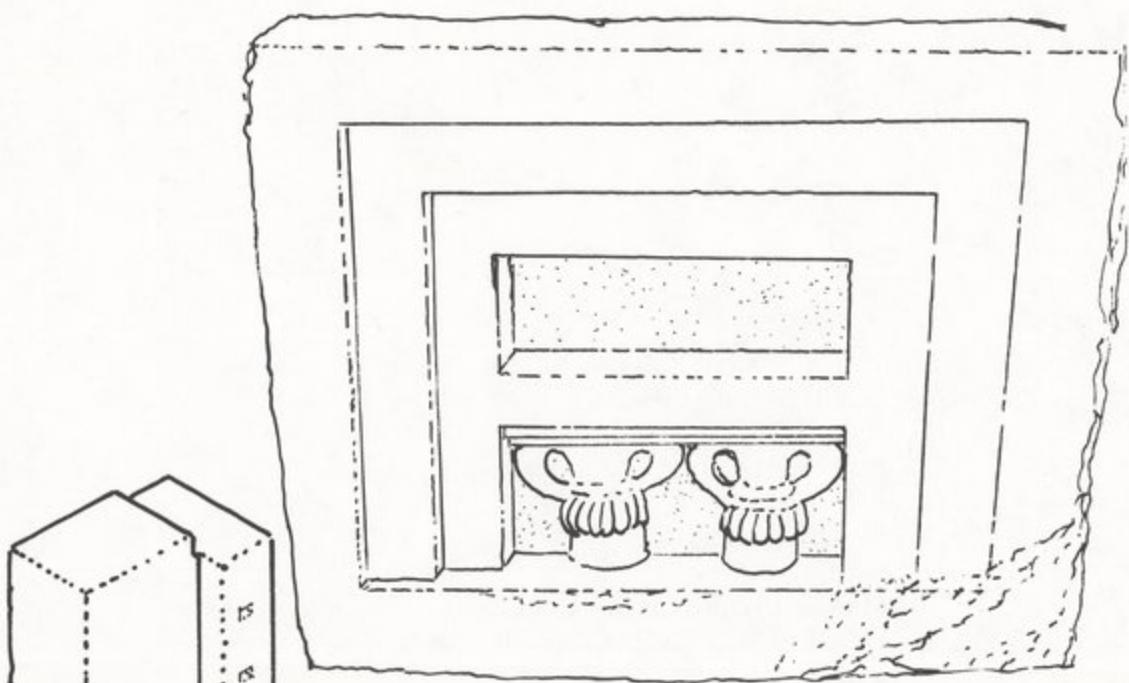
Internal Elevation showing ledged and battened shutters opening inward and folding into thickness of the wall

(after *Maison Rurale*, p. 169).

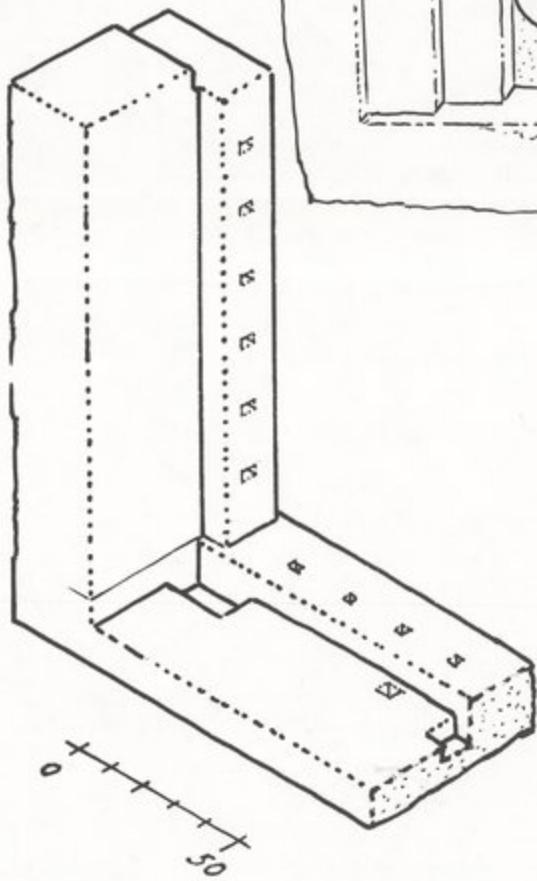


326. Kourion Area Built Tomb (?) Slab in form of window with recessed framing and ornamental balustrade (Archaic).
View of slab, 69 cms × 83 cms, with recessed mouldings and colonnetted balustrade (cf. the "Woman at the Window" motif) presumably from blind window in built tomb analogous to the Tamassos Royal Tomb examples
(after BCH 94, 1970, fig. 80; Y. Shiloh *Qedem* 11, p. 42, Pl 19).

327. Kourion Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates East Building Moulded Stone Window Frame secured by Iron Grille (Hellenistic-Roman).
View showing lodgement for bars (after Scranton, p. 17, fig. 11).



326

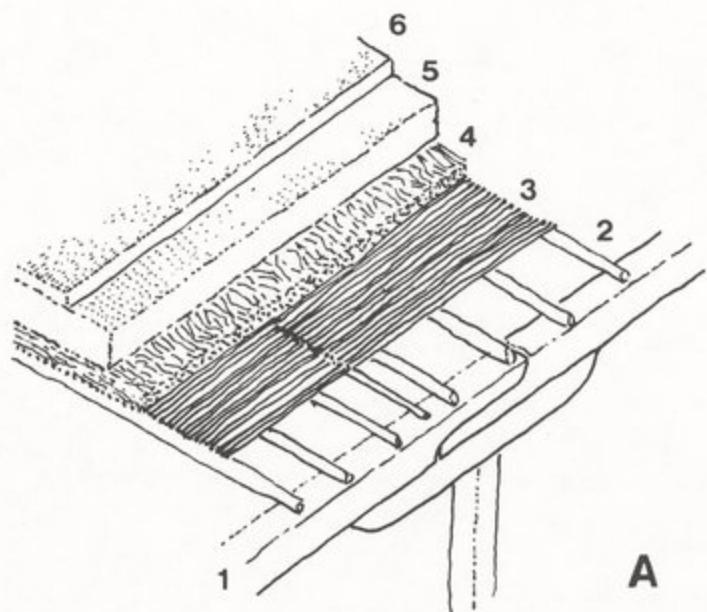


327

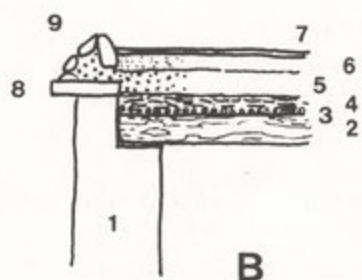
328. Traditional Modern Building Mud Roof Construction.

- A. Flat Mud Roof View.
 - (1) Halved Timber Beams.
 - (2) Pole Rafters.
 - (3) Reed Battens.
 - (4) Rushes, matting, etc.
 - (5) Earth.
 - (6) Mud and White Clay or Lime Plaster.
- B. Flat Mud Roof Eaves Detail, Section.
 - (1) Wall.
 - (2) Timber Beam.
 - (3) Reed Battens.
 - (4) Rushes or Matting, etc.
 - (5) Earth.
 - (6) Mud.
 - (7) White Clay or Lime Plaster.
 - (8) Stone Wall Plate.
 - (9) Small Stone kerb.
- C. Flat Mud Roof without Eaves, Detail, Section.
 - (1) Wall.
 - (2) Timber Beam.
 - (3) Mud Roofing Material.
 - (4) Small stone kerb.
- D. Pitched Roof Eaves Detail Section.
 - (1) Wall.
 - (2) Timber Beam.
 - (3) Mud Roofing Material.
 - (4) Terra Cotta Tiles

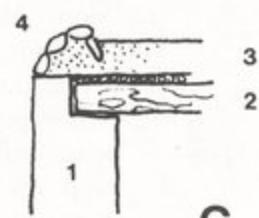
(after *Maison Rurale*, pp. 153, 160).



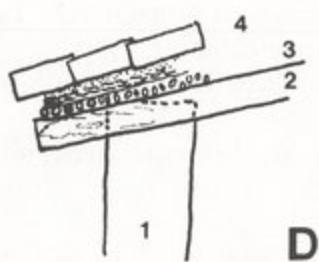
A



B



C



D

329. Traditional Modern Building Roofing Carpentry Details.

Cyprus for most of its history has been a heavily wooded country and this is reflected in the substantial timber work incorporated in village building.

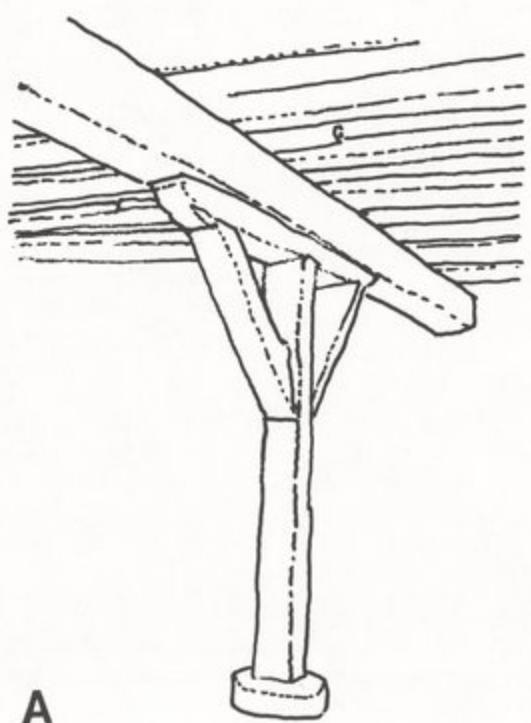
- A. Heavy pillar on stone base, bracket capital with raking struts, heavy beam, rafters and also
- B. Wall beam supported on corbel brackets (to reduce span and take load from wall masonry).
- C. Roofing principles. Diagrammatic Plan. The disposition shown above is standard and the lower exceptional. NB. The arrangement above emphasizes the Broadroom concept.
- D. Elevation showing alternative arrangements for C (upper).

Above:

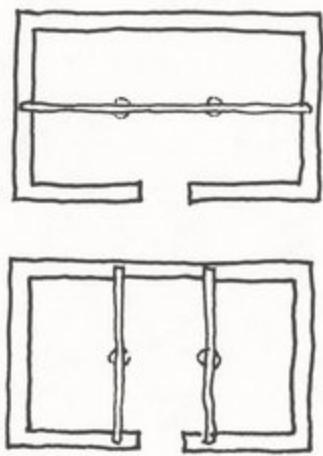
Separate overlapping beams set contiguously on transverse capital (unusual).

Below:

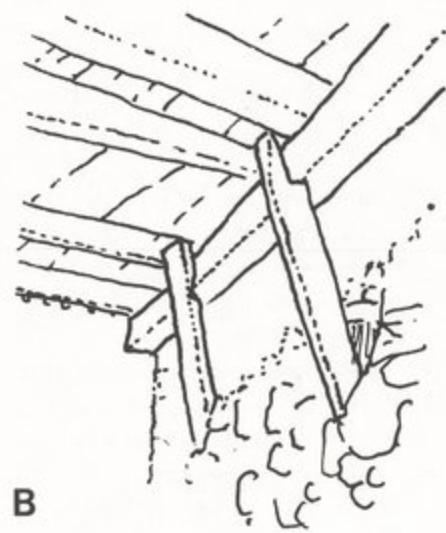
Halved beams supported on strutted, bracket capital (common)
(after *Maison Rurale*, pp. 154-55).



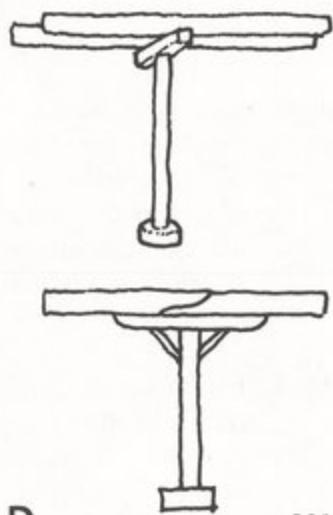
A



C



B

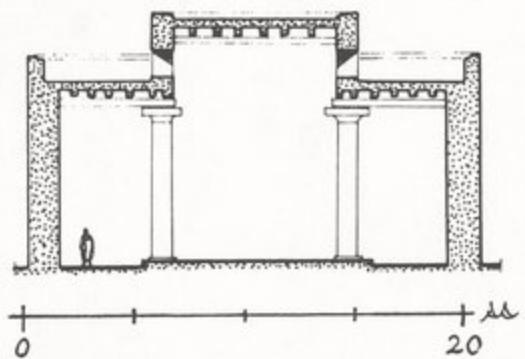
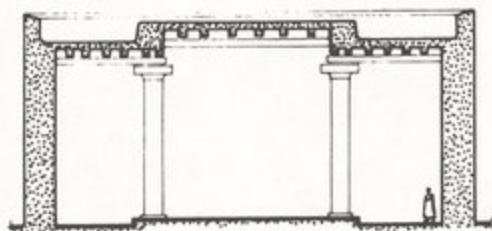


D

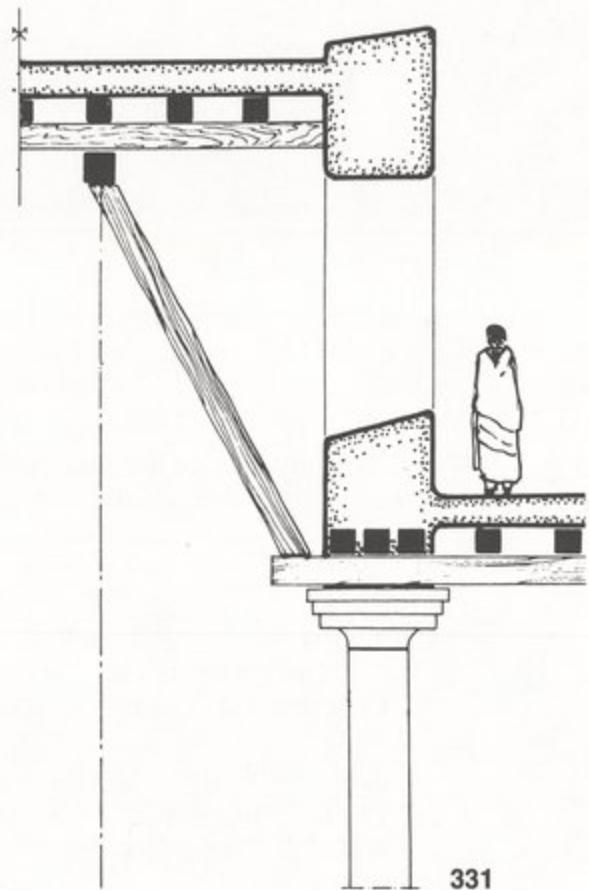
329

330. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 1 Flat mud roof construction on Monumental Scale-Alternative Reconstructions (LC III).
Cross Sections.
There is no indication that this large hall temple was roofed in any other manner than that shown. It is inherently probable that the lower (clerestory) system was adopted to light the interior
(after Kition Exc V.1, p. 223, figs. 39 & 40).

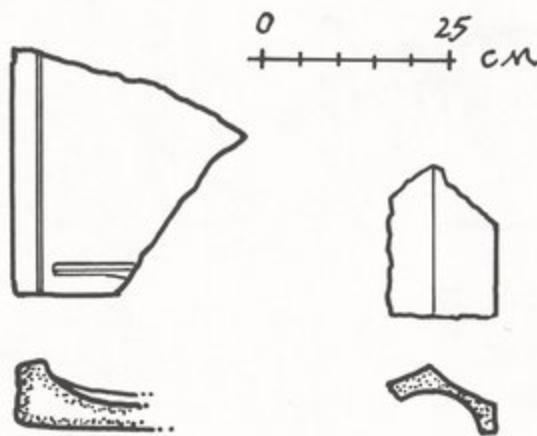
331. Kition Kathari Sanctuary Temple 2 Flat Mud Roofing Possible Construction Detail to provide intermediary supports (LC III).
Cross Section showing Bracket or Hammer Beam carpentry system to give intermediate support to heavily loaded long span roofing beam
(after Kition Exc V.1, p. 223, fig. 41).



330



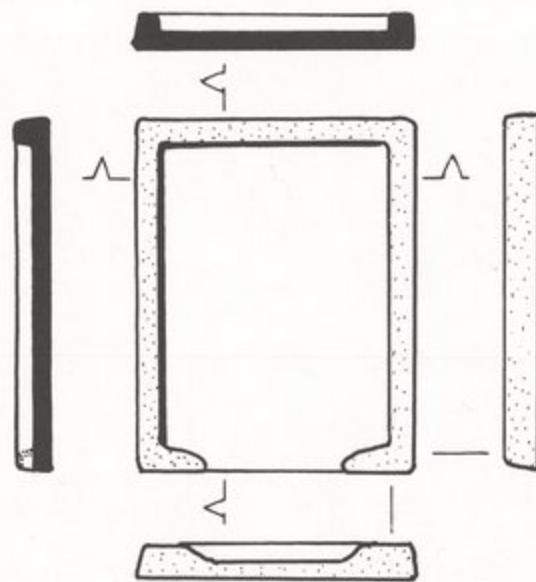
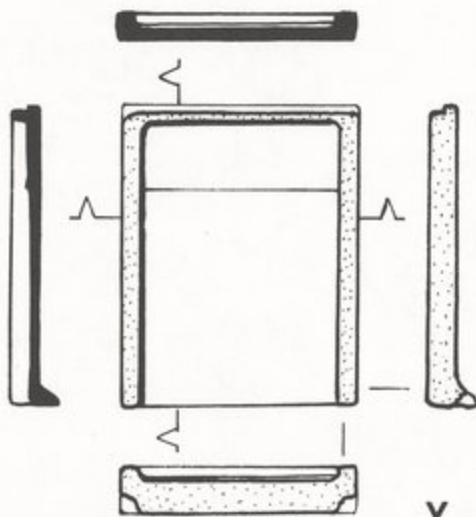
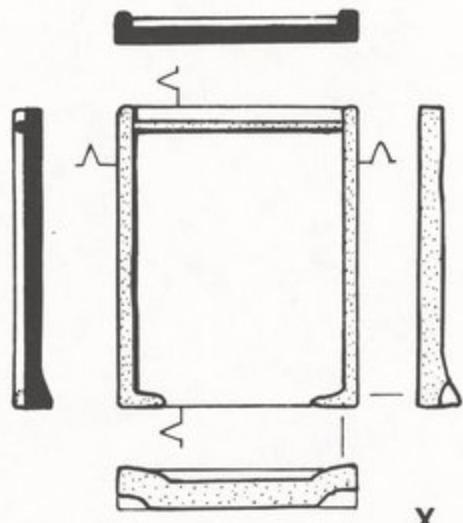
331



332

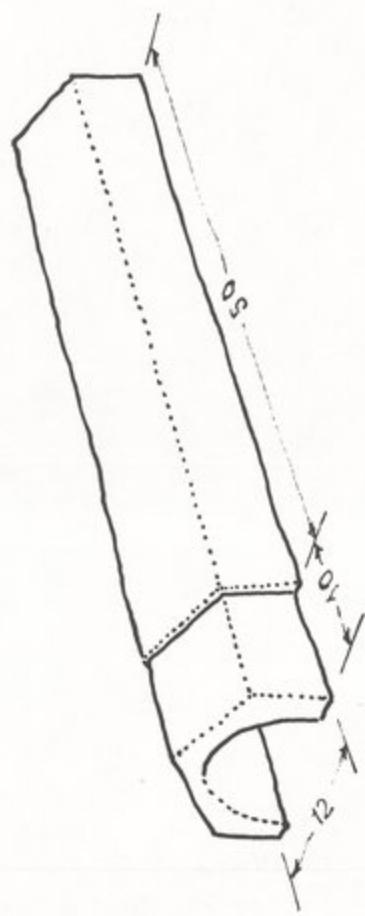
332. Old Paphos (Kouklia) Haji Abdulla Palace Corinthian Type Roofing Tile Fragments (Archaic-Classical, ca 480 BC).
 Plans and Sections of Pantile and Cover Tile
 (after OA III, 1960, p. 173, fig. 17).

333. Kourion Sanctuary Temple of Apollo Hylates Corinthian Type Pantiles (Hellenistic-Roman).
 Plans, Sections and Elevations showing 3 classes of pantiles (X, Y, Z after Soren).
 It is possible that Type Z, of cruder detailing, is a later more characteristically Roman design. As recorded, the detailing of all types is defective in the provision for correct overlapping
 (after Soren Kourion Sanctuary, figs. 179, 180, 185).



334. Kourion Sanctuary Temple of Apollo Hylates Corinthian Type Cover Tiles
(Hellenistic-Roman).

Sections and Restored View showing large variety of profiling
(after Soren Kourion Sanctuary, p. 283, fig. 195).



335. Kourion Sanctuary Temple of Apollo Hylates Assembled Roof Tiling (Hellenistic-Roman).

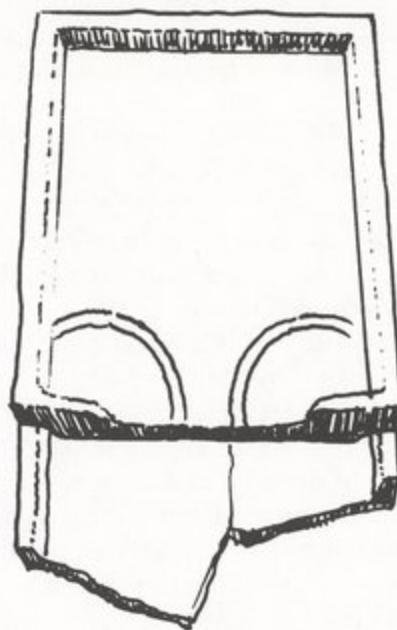
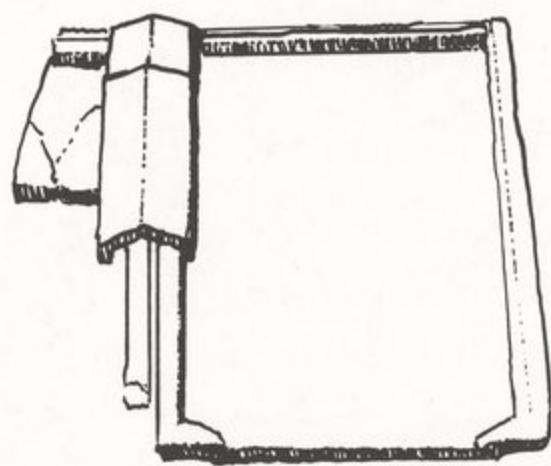
View of Corinthian tiling of two classes:

Above:

Soren types X, Y Pantiles with weathering bar distinct from lateral flanges inset at rear of tile.

Below:

Soren type Z Pantile with continuous upstand around 3 margins of tile
(after Scranton Apollo Sanctuary, p. 5, fig. 1).

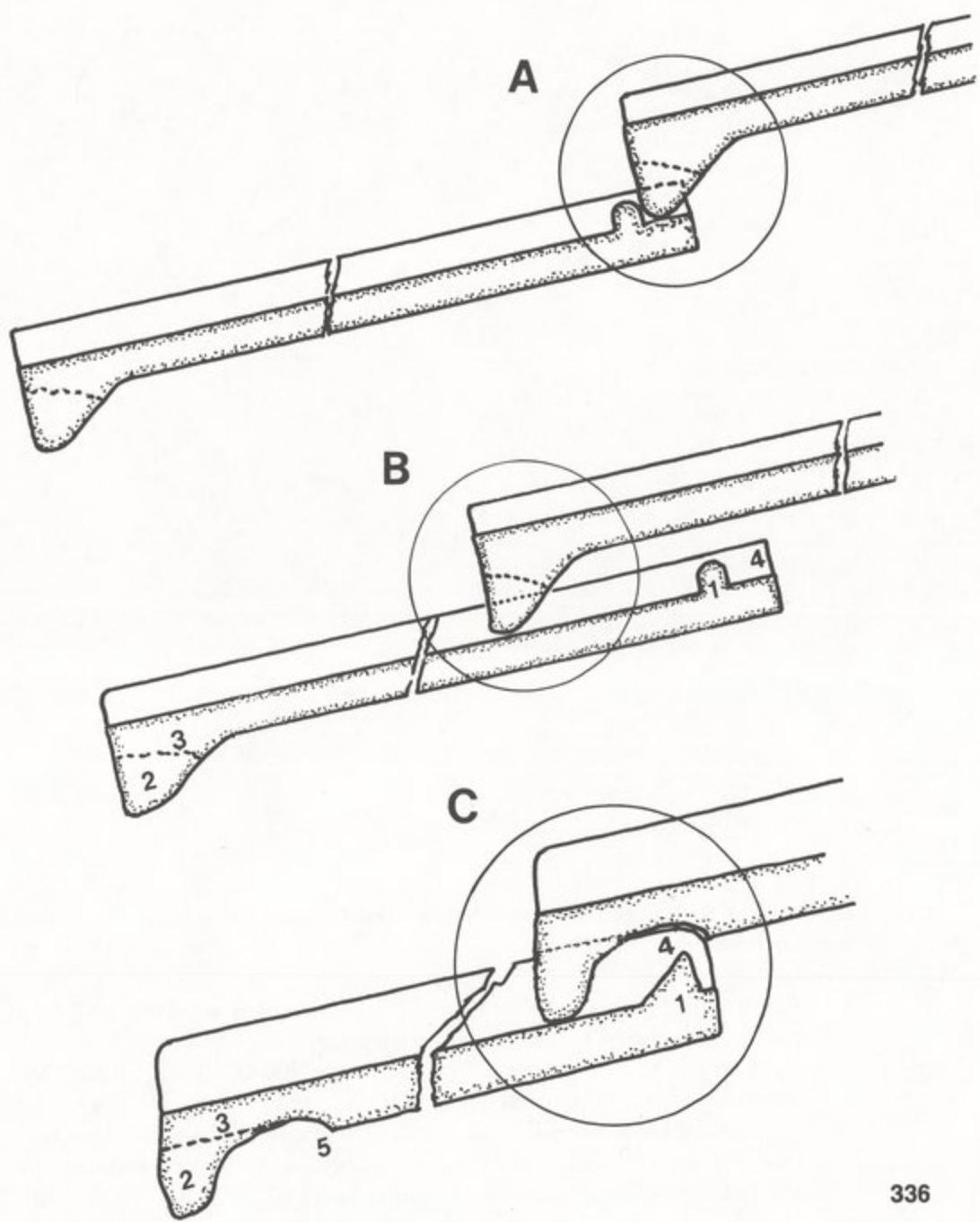


336. Kourion Sanctuary Temple of Apollo Hylates Assembled Roof tiling with Defects of Detailing (Hellenistic-Roman).

The detailing of the roofing tiles according to the recorded evidence of the tiles themselves is defective. The upstand across the rear of the tile (1) is a weathering bar to prevent rain driving back up under the overlap and running down behind the tile into the roofing structure. The toe of the tile (2) is notched in this case at line 3 at the lateral margins to permit the upper tile to ride over the lateral flange (4) of the tile below.

With the toe notched away in the fashion shown here it is obvious that the setting detail as at A is envisaged; but that as at B is also possible. Both are equally defective. If the detail were as at A, then the weathering bar (1) is used to stop the upper tile sliding down slope (a purpose for which it was not intended); but there is no overlap — a first principle of tiling. Indeed the weathering bar (1) acts in a fashion contrary to its designed purpose, it forces some of the damp back under the upper tile and down into the roof structure. On the other hand if the design is as at B, then there is proper overlap and the tiling is correctly weatherproofed, but there is no device incorporated to stop the upper tile sliding down slope. This requirement therefore must have been affected by mortaring, which is both inefficient and unsightly.

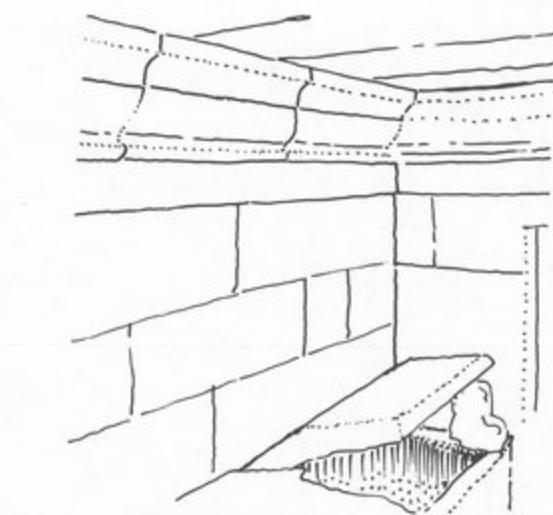
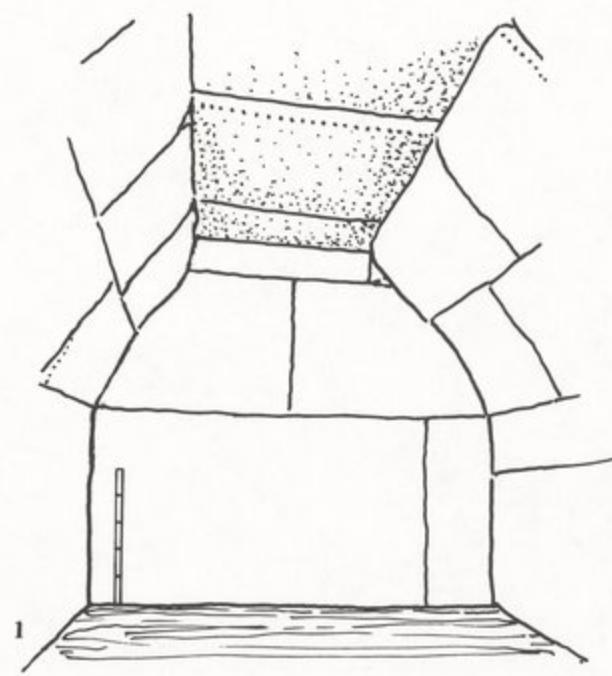
A correct detail (c) is for the lateral notching of the toe to be deep and cut back far enough (5) so that it is stopped against the upstanding lateral flange (4).



337. Patriki and Kition Built Tombs Stone Slab Roofing Details (Archaic and Graeco-Roman).

Views.

1. Patriki Built Tomb 1. Far end of burial chamber showing slab roof greatly reduced in span by heavy corbelling
(after RDAC, 1972, pl XXIX).
2. Tourabi Tomb constructed ca 300 BC and continuously re-used throughout Hellenistic-Roman times. The walls are crowned with cornice of good Lesbian cyma moulding which considerably reduces the span of the roofing slabs
(after BCH 97, 1973, p. 615, fig. 30).



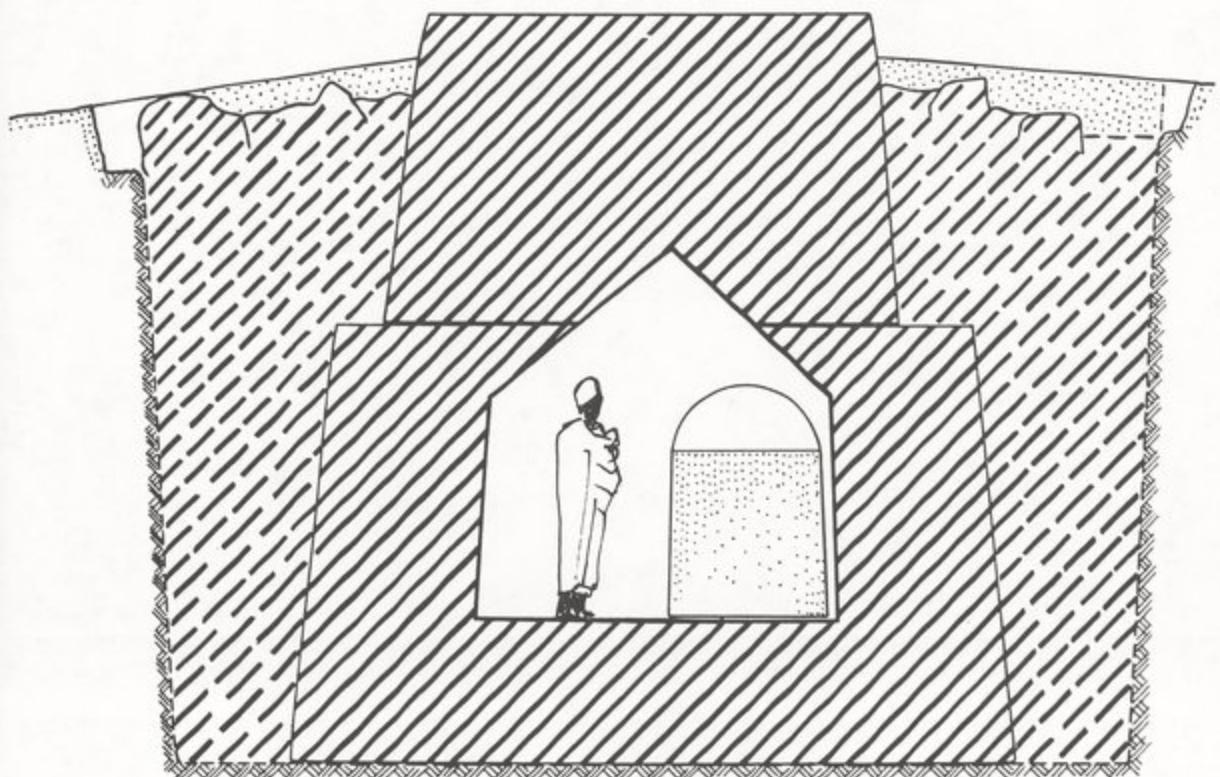
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338. Salamis Tomb 50 Prison of St Katherine Megalithic Roofing Slab with profiled soffite (Archaic II).

Cross Section of Burial Chamber showing megalithic construction out of 2 hollowed out blocks to give ridged roof

(after Salamis Necropolis I, fig. XXXVI).

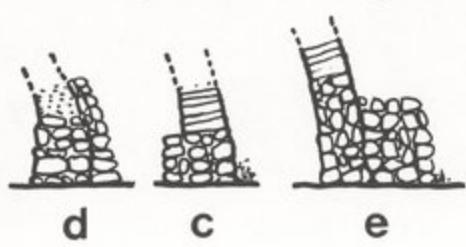
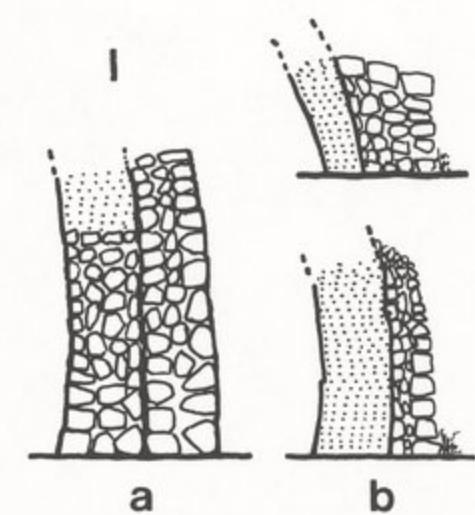


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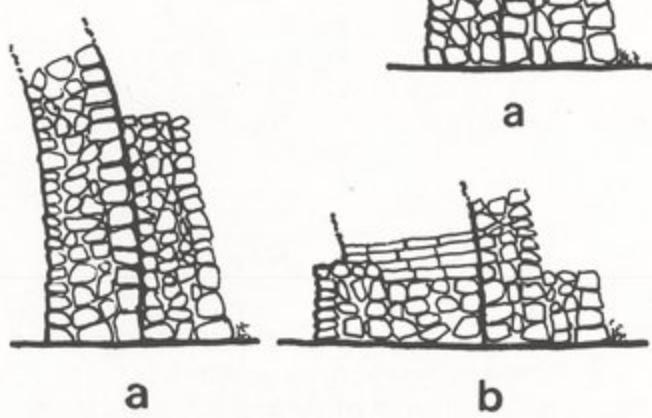
339. Khirokitia Beehive Vaulted Tholos Roofing (Pre-Pottery Neolithic).
Diagrammatic Sections showing Dikaios' classification of the tholoi reflected in wall construction. The two groups I (small) and II (large) are distinguished according to size which in turn is reflected in function. The sub-divisions a, b, etc depend on the material, rubble, mud brick, pisée (stippled) and the disposition of the extra girdle of footings which appears as a buttressing for the thrust of the vaulted structure.

Dikaios unequivocally shows the tholoi to be of vaulted beehive form with bricks set radially as true voussoirs rather than as horizontal corbelled elements. All this has been impugned by recent excavation analysis which has recognised remains of flat mud roofing on the fill inside the structures. Accordingly it has been suggested that the canted walling is due to the pressure of earth sliding down slope. However it seems reasonable to think that both vaulted and flat roofing structures may have been used

(after Khirokitia, figs. 102, 103).



II

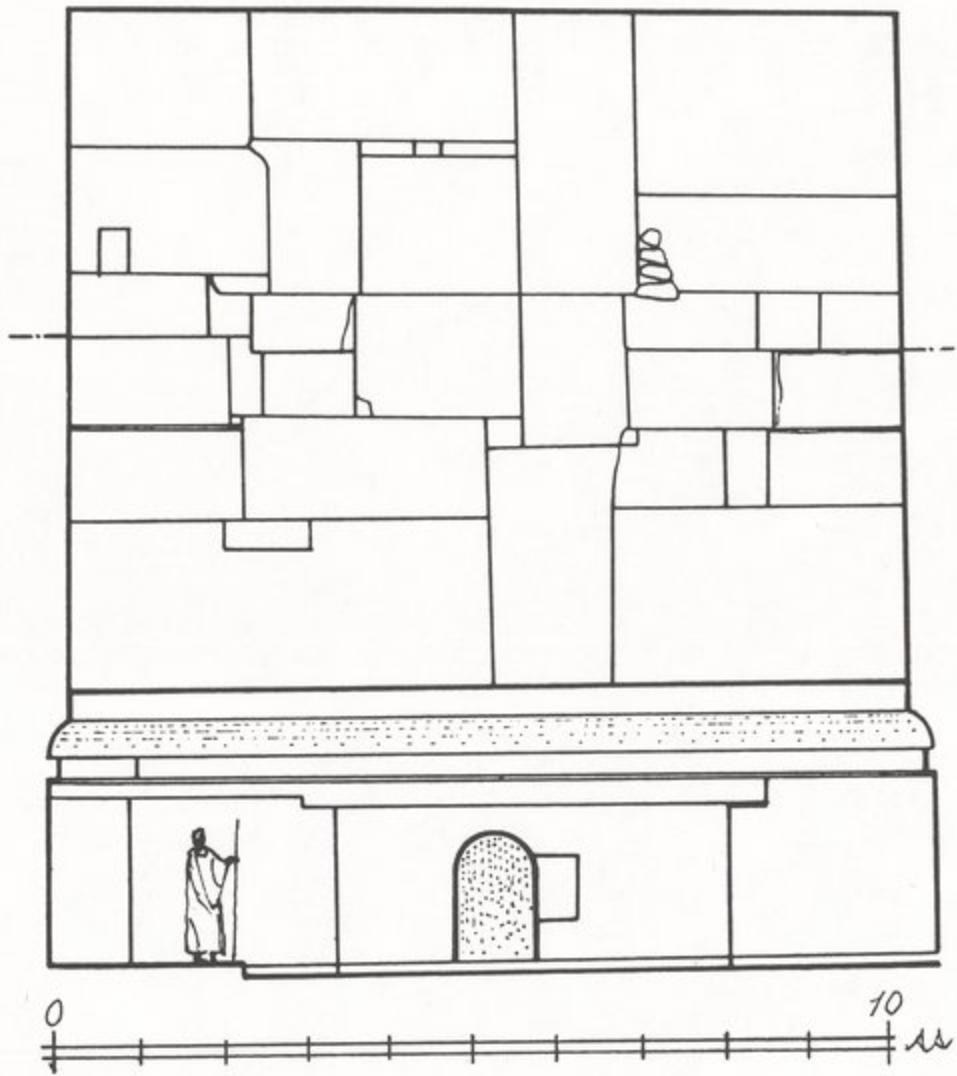


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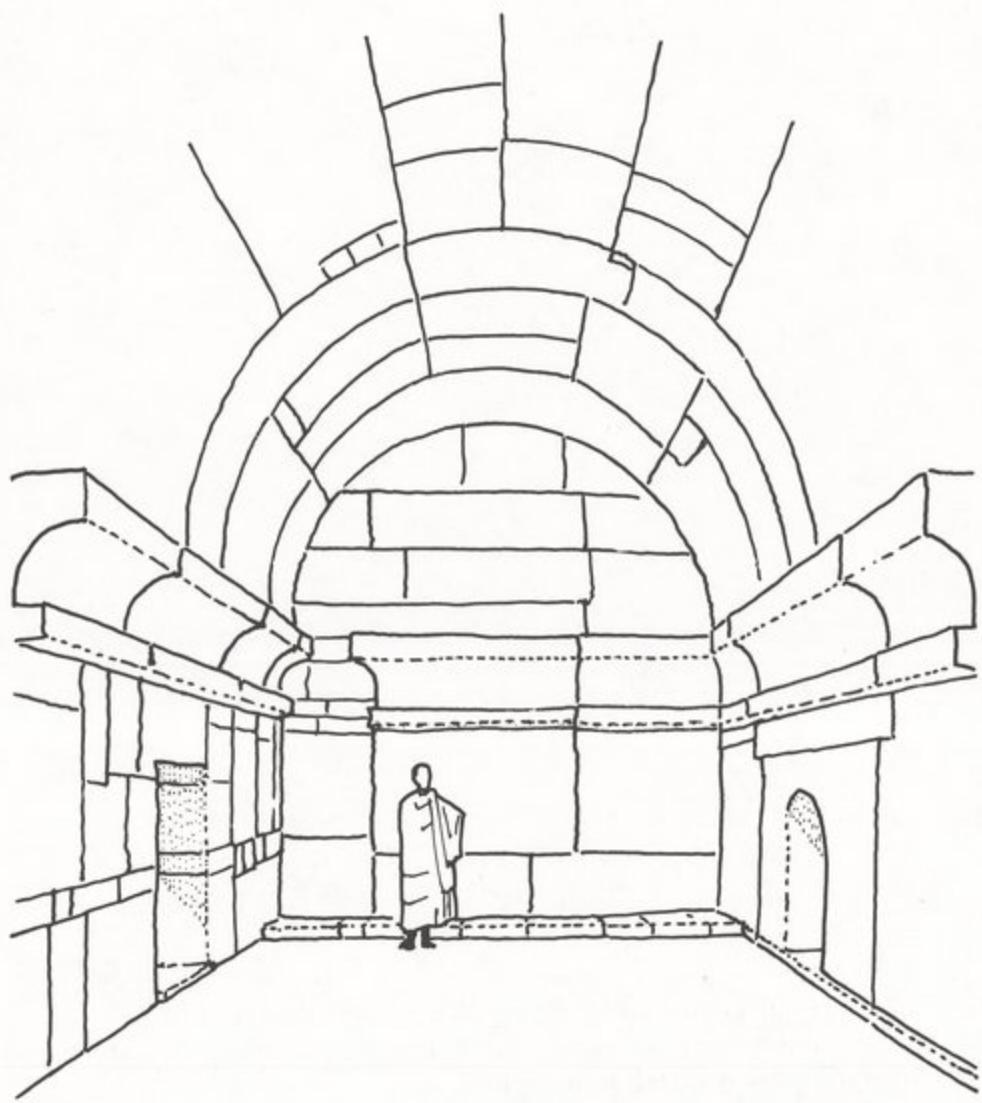
340. Salamis Tomb 50 Prison of St Katherine Barrel Vaulting out of large ashlar voussoirs (Roman, 2nd century).

Elevation of original (Archaic) tomb façade with development of the added (Roman) vault forming the new antechamber. NB. In the original drawings there are minor inconsistencies of detail on the stone for stone drawing of masonry

(after Salamis Necropolis I, fig. XXXVI).

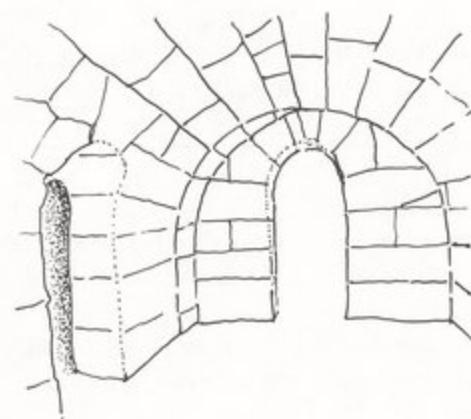


341. Salamis Tomb 50 Prison of St Katherine Barrel Vaulting (Roman, 2nd century).
Interior View of Roman Antechamber showing added front wall (left) and
ashlar barrel vaulting (after Salamis Necropolis I, pl CXLVI).

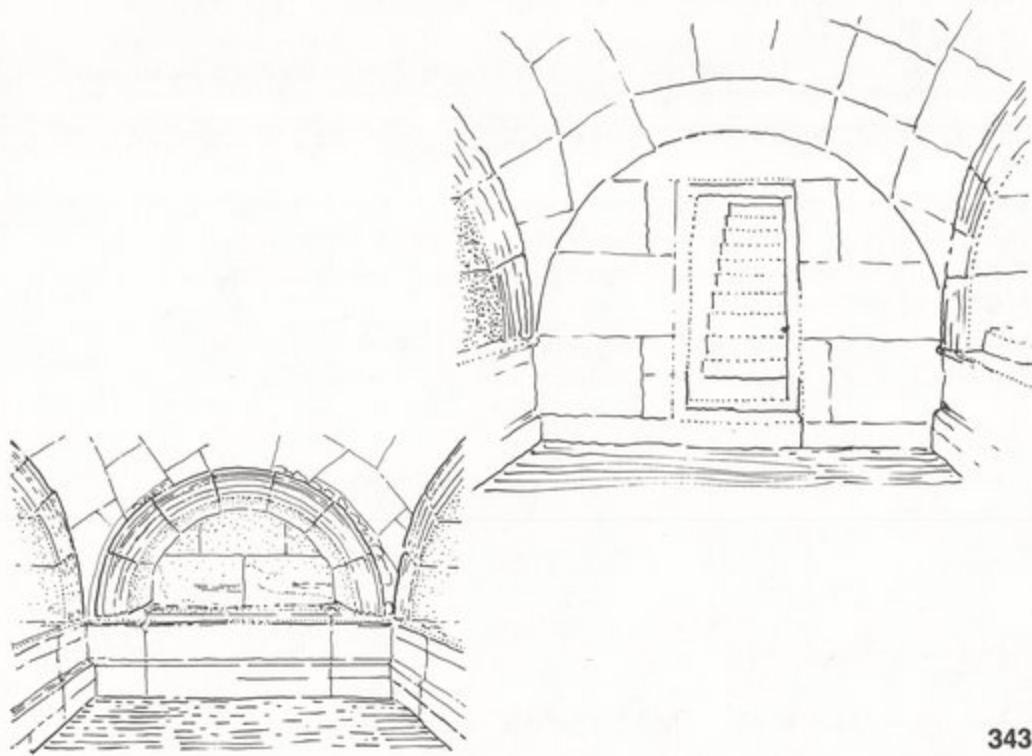


342. Idalion Built Tomb. Ashlar Barrel Vaulting (Hellenistic-Roman).
Interior view showing barrel vault of heavy ashlar masonry with truly cut
interpenetration of arch headed door
(after BCH 96, 1972, p. 1028, figs. 36-37).

343. New Paphos Built Arcosolium Tomb near Melina Hotel Domed Roofing
(Roman, 2nd century AD).
Interior Views showing details of ashlar saucer dome on continuous pen-
dentives
(after BCH 106, 1982, p. 709, figs. 73, 116).



342



343

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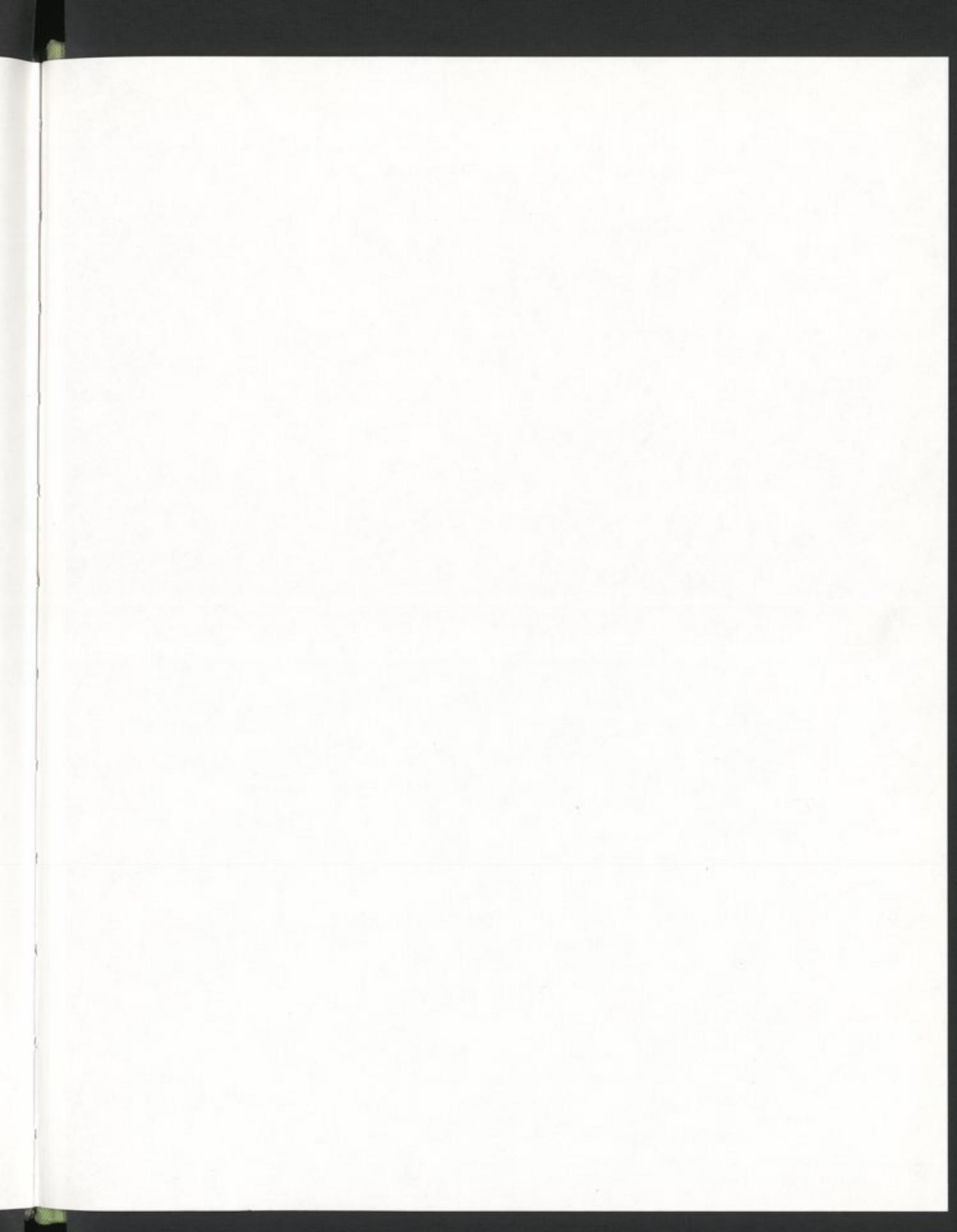
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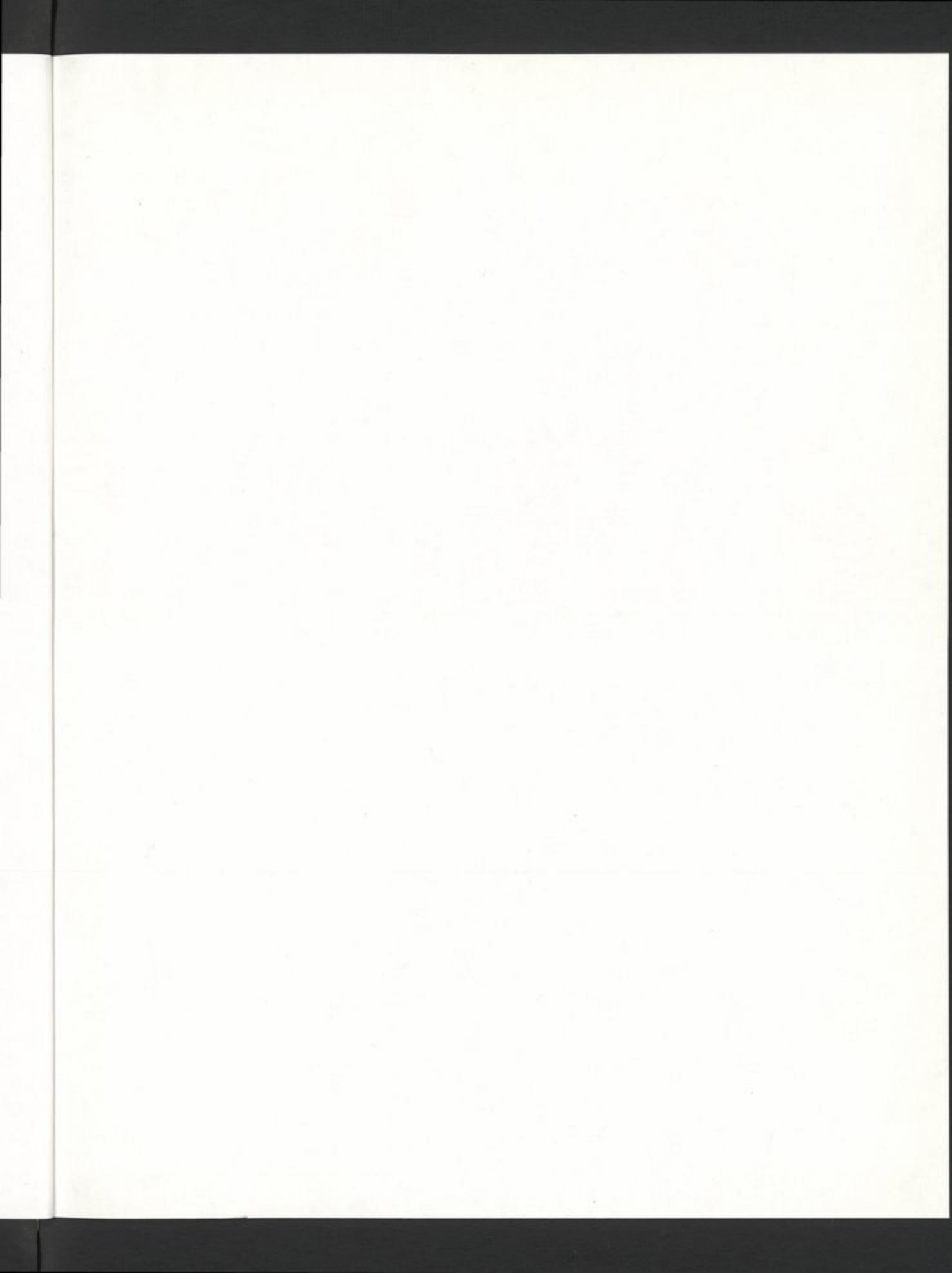
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