

Mediterranean Field Class: Cyprus 2017

Field Notes

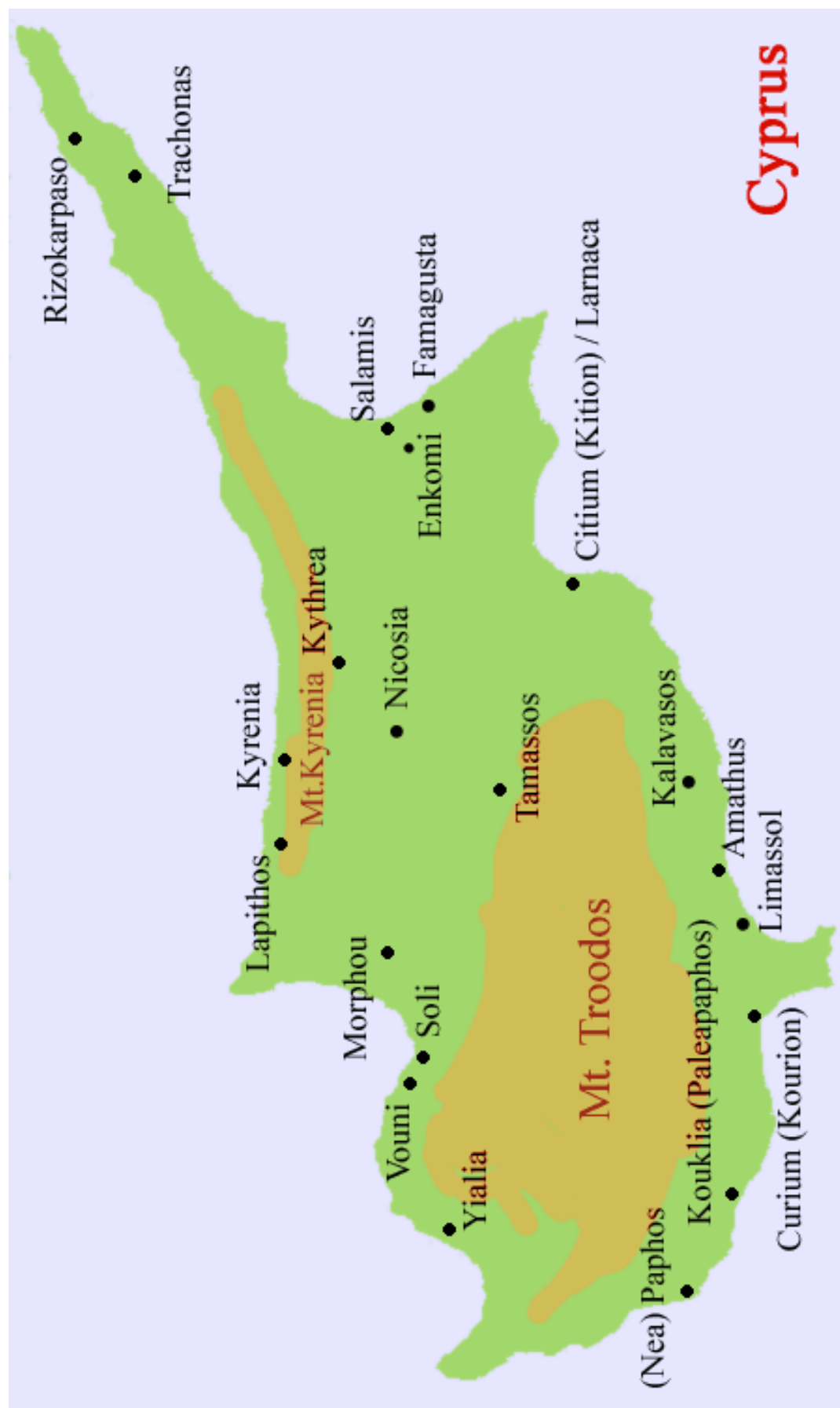


Visiting Kalavassos *Ayios Dhimitrios* (2008)

AHAR7008

Itinerary

Wednesday April 5 th	
	Fly to Cyprus
Thursday April 6 th	
Kouklia: Temple of Aphrodite and museum	Lemba (archaeological site and reconstructions)
Friday April 7 th	
Kition Larnaca Museum	Ayios Sozomenos
Saturday April 8 th	
Kalavasos	Khirokitia
Sunday April 9 th :	
Kourion Stadium Kourion Acropolis	Kourion Apollo Hylates Picroliting in the Kouris Valley
Monday April 10 th	
Phikardou and EOKA hideout Politiko Phorades	Tamassos Mitsero Arediou
Tuesday April 11 th	
Nicosia Museum	Nicosia Museum behind the scenes
Wednesday April 12 th	
Paphos Mosaics	Tombs of the Kings Fly home



Site Topics for Presentations

- Reconstruction of Apollo Hylates
- Reconstruction of Lemba houses
- Reconstruction of Khirokitia round houses
- Presentation of the Paphos mosaics
- Kourion theatre
- Ancient Cypriot copper mining

Objects for Presentations

- Chalcolithic limestone figurine from Lemba *Lakkous*
- Red Polished ploughing model from Bellapais *Vounous*
- Mycenaean "Zeus krater" from Enkomi
- terracotta figures and figurines from Iron Age Sanctuary at Ayia Irini
- Iron Age Stone sphinx from Tamassos
- Gold enamel sceptre from Kourion

Cyprus: Ancient Timeline

Akrotiri precolonisation phase	10th millennium BC
Cypro- PPNA	9000-8500 BC
Cypro-PPNB	8500-7000 BC
Aceramic Neolithic (Khirokitia Culture)	7000-5800
Ceramic Neolithic (Sotira Culture)	5500-4000
Chalcolithic Cyprus (Erimi Culture)	4000-2500
Philia (Prehistoric Bronze Age I)	2500-2300
Early Cypriot (Prehistoric Bronze Age II)	2400-2000/1900 BC
Middle Cypriot (Prehistoric Bronze Age III)	1900-1700/1650 BC
Late Cypriot I (Protohistoric Bronze Age I)	1700/1650-1450 BC
Late Cypriot II (Protohistoric Bronze Age II)	1450-1200 BC
Late Cypriot III (Protohistoric Bronze Age III)	1200-1050 BC
Mycenaean colonisation?	1200 BC
Cypro-Geometric (Iron Age city kingdoms)	1050-750 BC
Stele of Sargon II (listing 7 kingdoms of Cyprus)	709 BC
Cypro-Archaic	750-475 BC
Esarhaddon: Cyprus part of Assyrian empire	673/2
Cypriot kings transfer allegiance to Persia	525 BC
Cyprus part of fifth satrapy of Persian empire	522 BC
Cypro-Classical	450-330 BC
Alexander liberates Cyprus from Persians	333
Hellenistic Cyprus	330-50 BC
Cyprus becomes a Ptolemaic province	330 BC
Ptolemy Soter destroyed Marion	312 BC
Population of Marion moved to Paphos	312 BC
Romans annex the island	58 BC
Roman Cyprus	58 BC-AD 330

Cyprus: Modern Timeline

Byzantine Empire	330
Arab Conquest	649
Muawiyah conquered Salamis	649
Arab garrison	650-680
Agreement between Justinian II and caliph Abd al-Malik	688
Joint rule of Cyprus as condominium	688-965
Byzantine reconquest	965
Richard 1 (Lionheart) conquers Cyprus	1191
Kingdom of Cyprus (Crusades)	1192-1489
(ruled by House of Lusignan)	
Venetian Rule	1489-1571
Ottoman Venetian War (War of Cyprus)	1570-1573
Siege of Nicosia	1571
Fall of Famagusta	1571
Ottoman Rule	1571-1878
British Protectorate	1878-1914
British Rule	1914-1960
Military occupation	1914-1925
Crown colony	1925-1960
EOKA (Εθνική Οργάνωσις Κυπρίων Αγωνιστών)	1955-1960
Independence	1960
Intercommunity violence	1963-4
Turkish Invasion	1974

Thursday April 6th:

Kouklia

This site is significant as the location of the sacred precinct of Aphrodite, the cult of which was frequently referred to by classical authors. The site was first excavated in the 19th century by Hogarth and more recently in the 1970s and 1990s by Franz Maier.

The sanctuary is badly damaged by medieval activity, but two main phases survive:

Sanctuary I: Late Bronze Age (c. 1200 BC)

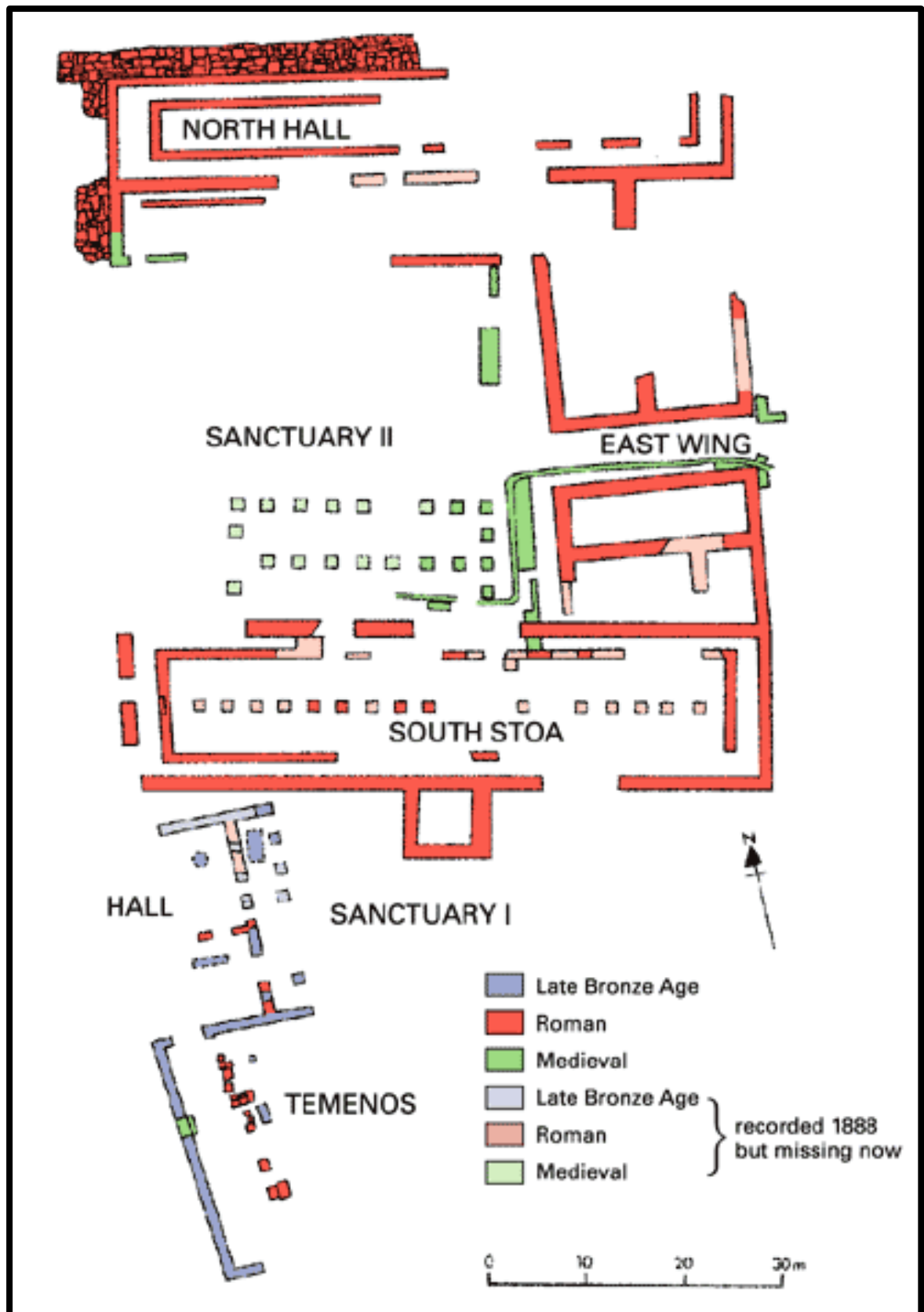
Sanctuary II: Roman (late 4th century AD).

Sanctuary I (located in the southern part of the site) comprised a sacred enclosure (Temenos) surrounded by a wall built from massive limestone blocks and a covered hypostyle hall. Opposite the entrance in the W side of the temenos wall is a hollowed limestone slab (possibly used for ritual ablutions). To the north of this, between the basin and the covered hall is a limestone block (interpreted as base for horns of consecration). The covered hypostyle hall is a long rectangular building on a N-S axis, built from finely drafted ashlar blocks – only south wall is still extant). There were two rows of square stone pillar bases running along the centre and east side of the hall and archaeologists have interpreted the N and west walls as being solid. Sunken into the floor of the hall at the north end were a massive pithos and clay bath tub: both now located in the adjacent museum.

Finds from the sanctuary include a small number of LC terracotta figurines. The original location of the aniconic image / stone baetyl is unknown – had been removed from its position and placed in a pit following the abandonment of the Roman temple.

To the north of the fragmentary LBA remains lies the Roman temple to Aphrodite – Sanctuary II, which covered an area of 79 x 67. The southernmost building (South stoa) had a mosaic floor (only part of which survives) surrounded on all sides by a raised platform and a row of Doric columns running along the central axis of the building. The North Hall, delimiting the norther edge of the sanctuary is of similar construction: raised podium with mosaic pattern. Both buildings served as banqueting halls, associated with the cult. The raised platforms were spaces where the worshippers could rest during meals. Between the two buildings there was a large rectangular court – probably a space where worshippers gathered. (the column bases found in the court and the water channel are of later Medieval date.

It is unclear where the actual Roman shrine to Paphian Aphrodite stood (and the baetyl). It has been suggested that this was in the new Roman court or otherwise in the temenos of the LBA sanctuary



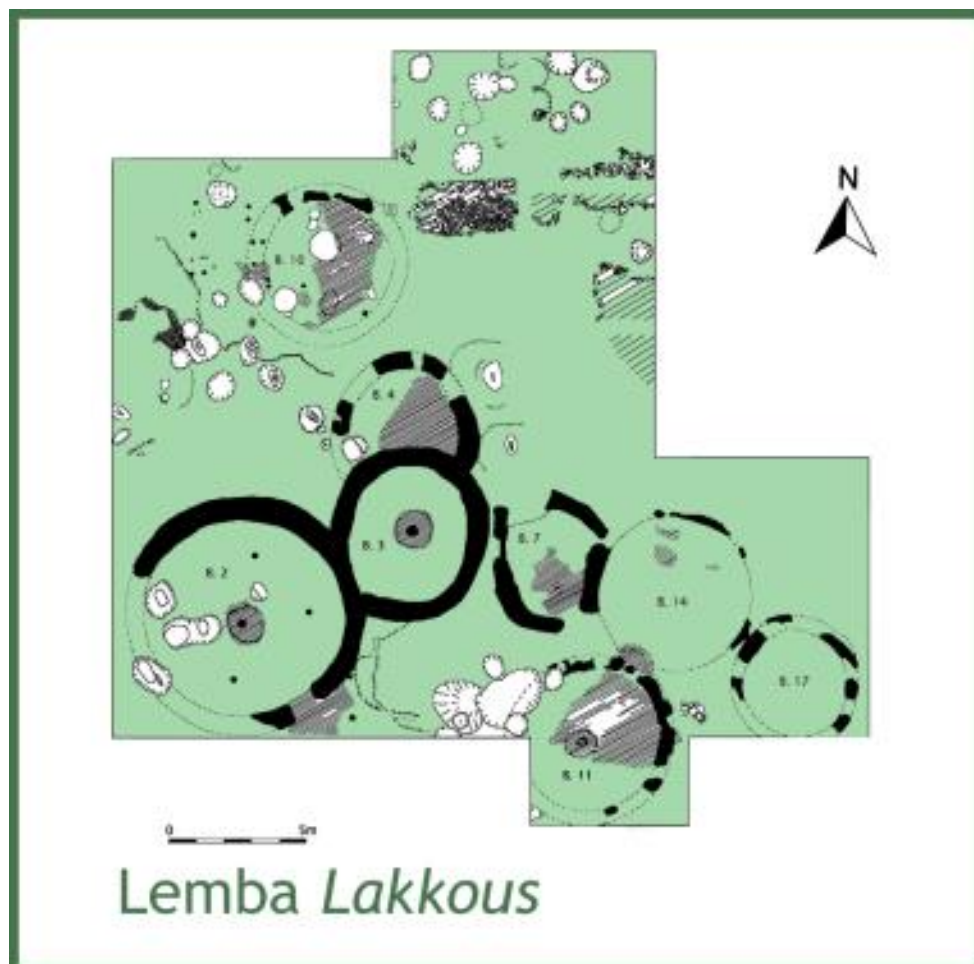
Plan of Sanctuary of Aphrodite, Kouklia

Lemba

An important Chalcolithic site excavated by Eddie Peltenburg and the University of Edinburgh between 1976 and 1983. The settlement covers an area of around 3 hectares: two areas were excavated, we will be visiting the second of these. Here six, free-standing round houses were uncovered: these have stone foundations, a pisé superstructure, a central post supporting the floor, a plastered circular central hearth and a thickly plastered segmented floor.

Rich artefactual remains associated with household practices were found on the floors of the buildings: in particular pottery, chipped and ground stone tools, and in Building 1 a large limestone figurine. Other objects include a copper chisel, obsidian, and picrolite objects – beads and pendants.

The most substantial of the buildings is Building 2, measuring 9m in diameter. In the northern part of the building there were numerous large storage vessels in situ. There is a concentration of burials to the SW of this structure. These were largely child burials, placed in a foetal position facing east. Grave goods were uncommon.



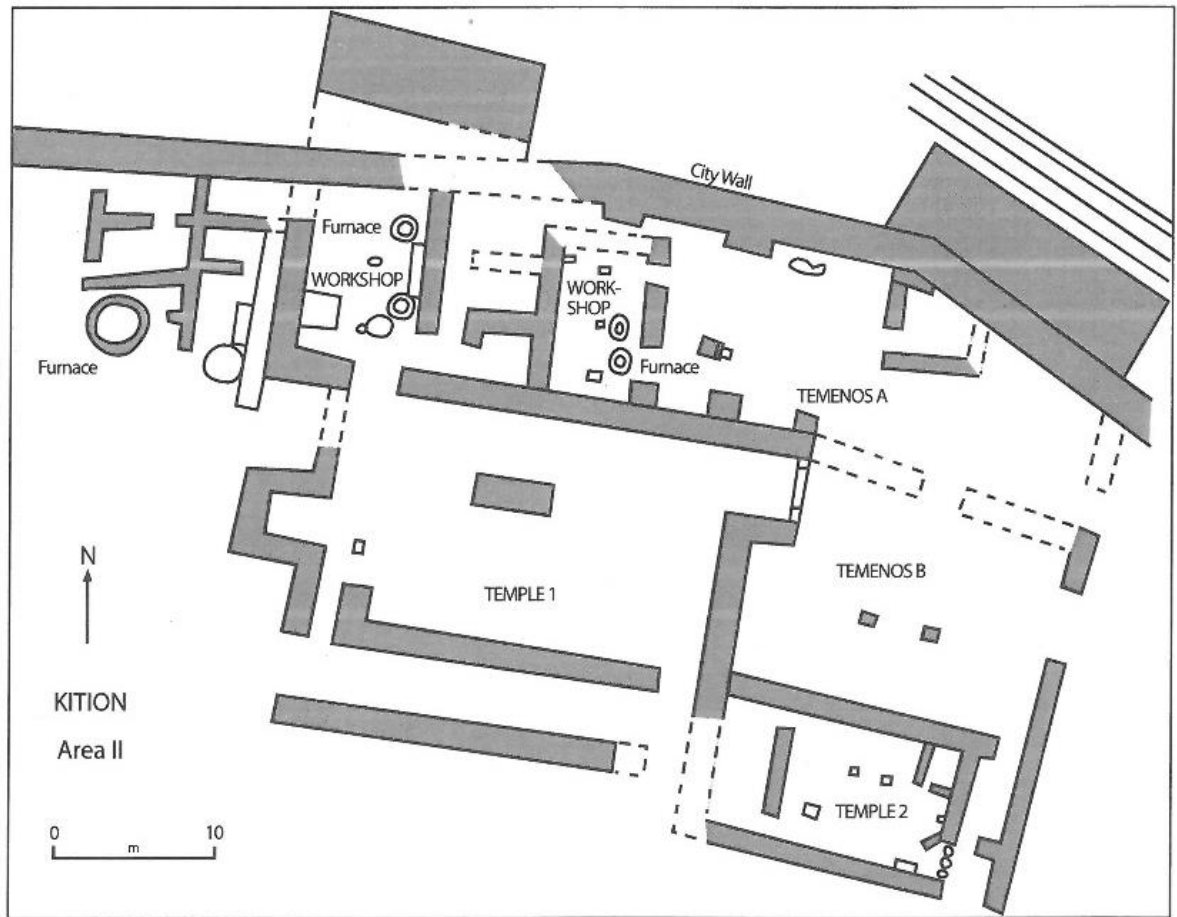
Plan of Lemba

Friday April 7th

Kition

This Late Bronze Age harbour town on the south-coast of Cyprus, established during the 13th century BC, lies under the modern town of Larnaca. The town was apparently abandoned at the end of the 13th century and after a short period of non-occupation it was reoccupied in the 12th century. This phase is characterised a new concept of town planning, a new architectural style. There is also a change in the range of pottery used, with the indigenous wares being replaced by locally produced Mycenaean style pottery. Karageorghis suggests arrival of a new population from the Aegean. In the Iron Age, the site was re-established as a Phoenician colony (Qartihadasti) in the ninth century BC. The major excavations were made by the Department of Antiquities, directed by Vassos Karageorghis, in the 1960's & 1970's, in the area of *Kathari*. Here various metallurgical and industrial installations, associated with monumental temple buildings, were uncovered. On the basis of these finds archaeologists have argued for religious control over copper production in the LBA and also in the period associated with the Phoenician colonisation of the island. More recently a French team from Lyons, directed by Marguerite Yon, has been exploring the area of the ancient port of Kition, behind the Larnaca Museum (an area known as *Kition-Bamboula*). Here the archaeologists have found an early IA sanctuary and classical period ship sheds.

13th century: Temple 2 and 3 are of standard Near Eastern/Levantine plan, such as at Lachish, Tell el-Far'ah. They comprise a simple rectangular building entered on the east side, with two architectural units: a large courtyard to the east and in the west a narrow inner sanctum. Temple furniture: luxury imports such as Mycenaean pottery faience vases, ivories, kidney shaped bronze votives inscribed in Cypro-Minoan script. Quantities of copper slag are found in thirteenth century contexts in this area
12th century: Construction of new fortification wall using Cyclopean masonry (as in the new city walls of Enkomi, Maa). The temple area retained its sacred character but was considerably altered into a totally new sacred area, with two temples and twin sacred courtyards. Temple 3 was replaced by a spacious new temple (Temple 1). The area between the north wall of Temple 1 and the city wall was levelled. In the east it formed an open courtyard (Temenos A). The western part was used as an industrial quarter. Between the east facade of Temple 1 and the north wall of Temple 2 there was a second courtyard (Temenos B), which has a central location in the sacred complex. Temple 1 is an ashlar-built rectangular building with a courtyard, inner sanctum, and a corridor for ceremonial processions. Temple 2 also has a regular rectangular ground plan and ashlar-built walls. Limestone horns of consecration were found in both Temenos A and B. An area of ash and burnt bone in Temenos A is associated with animal sacrifice. To the East of Temenos B there is a third temple (Temple 4), which had been robbed in antiquity for stone. The industrial quarter is located west of Temenos A, between city wall & north wall of Temple 1. This comprises a series of workshops for smelting copper.



Plan of Kition Area II

Saturday April 8th:

Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios

This is one of a series of sites excavated as part of the Vasilikos Valley Project. The site is located in the coastal plain between Limassol and Larnaca, on the W banks of the Vasilikos valley, which runs down to the southern coast from the eastern end of the Troodos mountain range. It is strategically situated between the copper mines to the north and the coast 5 km. to the south. Other sites in the region that have been excavated by the VVP include the Neolithic site of Kalavassos-*Tenta* (see below) the Chalcolithic site of Kalavassos-*Ayious*, a small MBA site at the northern edge of the village and a Bronze Age cemetery site within Kalavassos village. Small-scale excavations have also been undertaken recently at the LBA pottery production site at Sanidha in the foothills of the Troodos, to the NW of Kalavassos.

Ayios Dhimitrios is a LBA urban centre, covering an area of around 10ha (comparable to the important urban centre of Enkomi, near Salamis). Much of the extant architecture dates to the 13th century BC, but earlier levels dating to the 14th century (and possibly earlier) have been uncovered in the NE area. Work began at the site in 1979 when construction of a new highway was about to destroy part of the site. The earlier seasons concentrated on the area underlying the present highway, which was characterised by domestic buildings. There was also considerable evidence of copper production, presumably exploiting copper from the nearby mines. More recently work has focused on the NE Area, in particular the remains of a large ashlar building (Building X) with massive storage facilities. The surrounding buildings appear to be associated with processing of agricultural products, in particular olive oil. Literacy and economic control are indicated by occasional Cypro-Minoan inscriptions (an undeciphered syllabic script). The wealth of the site is illustrated by the funerary equipment deposited in a series of tombs in the NE area. These contain large quantities of imported Mycenaean ceramics, especially pictorial kraters, Red Lustrous perfume bottles, and luxury items: gold and silver jewellery, ivories, faience and glass. Particularly interesting is a silver figurine of a Hittite god standing on the back of a deer. This provides significant evidence for the economy and socio-political organization of Cyprus during the LBA, and the island's international connections.

Kalavassos-*Tenta* [this is a possibility]

Between 1976 and 1976 the VVP conducted extensive excavations at the Neolithic village of Kalavassos-Tenta, located on a low hill overlooking the Vasilikos valley. The site is strategically located on the main E-W route along the south coast of the island with a good view down to the sea. According to local tradition the name of the site derives from the visit of St Helena (mother of Constantine the Great) to Cyprus in 327, bringing with her pieces of the true cross. She is said to have landed at Vasiliko (meaning royal), and journeyed to Tenta, where she set up her tent for the first night.

The site comprises a series of closely packed houses built on the upper slopes of the hill, surrounded by an outer enclosure wall and ditch. The architectural remains date to the later phase of the aceramic Neolithic, 7th millennium BC. At its greatest extent the site is estimated to cover an area of 2500-3000m², with approximately 40-50 buildings. The houses are circular, with stone foundations and a superstructure of mudbrick or pisé. They have a single entrance with two or three steps down onto the plastered living surface. Traditionally the houses are interpreted as having domed interpretations of the roofs but recent excavations at Khirokitia have shown them to be flat. Inside the walls were rendered in plaster and might be decorated with a red, ochre-based pigment. These paintings generally are too badly preserved to identify any motifs or decorative schema, however in structure 11 there was a wall painting of two human figures with upraised arms. Internal features include piers built of stone or pisé, platforms, various types of hearths and pits. The most elaborate building on the site is structure 35. This had two internal piers, the area between them was paved and the floor was covered with a thick layer of plaster. A large stone basin was found against the N side of the building, associated with lumps of worked red ochre and grinding tools.

Fourteen burials containing 18 individuals (MNI) were excavated beneath the floors of houses or in open areas between houses. Usually inhumations are single and contracted. Four infants were found in a shallow pit in structure 10.

Artefacts include ground stone tools, stone vessels, chipped stone and bone tools, various ornaments of microlite, calcite and shell. There is a small quantity of obsidian, imported to the island from Anatolia. Animal bones include fallow deer (44%), pigs (26%), sheep/goat (31%). Crops include emmer and einkorn wheat, barley and lentils. Wild fruits (fig, olive, plum, grape and pistachio) were also collected.

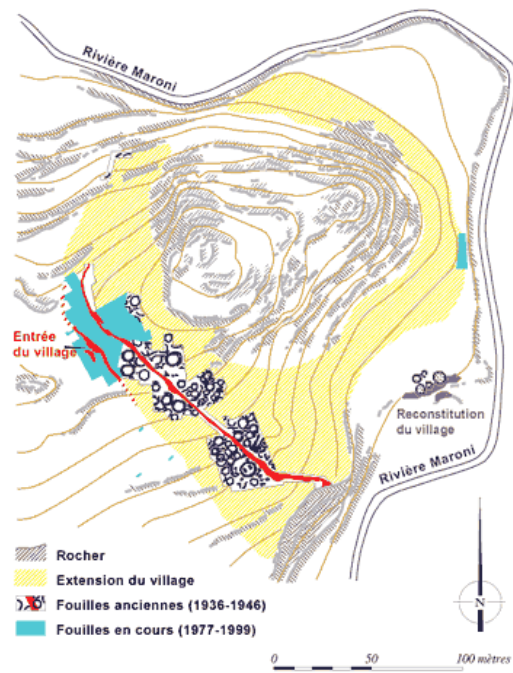


“Tenta man”

Khirokitia

This is the type-site for the Cypriot aceramic Neolithic. The site was first identified in 1934 and excavated between 1936 and 1946 by Dikaïos. Since 1976 the site has been focus of systematic research by CNRS, directed by Le Brun. Khirokitia represents a series of walled villages spread over the sides of a steep hill in the Maroni river valley. The first village was enclosed by a pisé wall faced with stone on the west side (originally identified by Dikaïos as a road; shown by French excavations to be a wall). This wall remained in use until the settlement expanded beyond its boundaries, when a second, stone, wall was built. Two entrances to the village have been identified. The earlier one is poorly preserved, destroyed by later buildings. The later entrance comprises a stairway built inside a stone structure, leaning against the external face of the wall. The access route changes direction three times. Together with the narrowness of the stairway, this denotes controlled access into the village.

The houses are circular, built from river stones, pisé and mudbrick. They have a single entrance, usually reached by two or three steps and some houses have small windows. Internal features include stone or pisé piers, platforms, hearths, and pits. Originally it was believed that the roofs were domed, because of the internal curvature of the walls. However, fragments of roof found on the floor of a building destroyed by fire, show that the roofs were flat. Le Brun reconstructs house(hold) as a group of several circular buildings grouped around an unroofed space. Fixed querns set in pebble paving, for processing food, are found in the courtyards, and hearths for cooking inside the houses. Rubbish was deposited in the narrow passageways separating discrete household groups. Intramural burials were placed in pit graves beneath the house floors. These are single, primary inhumations, placed on right side in a contracted position and covered by one or several stones. Grave goods include cornelian and dentalium necklaces, bone or flint tools, stone vessels. Animal bones are rarely found with burials: deer antler, sheep/goat horn. Evidence for cranial deformation might illustrate a means of advertising group membership/identity.



Ancient Khirokitia

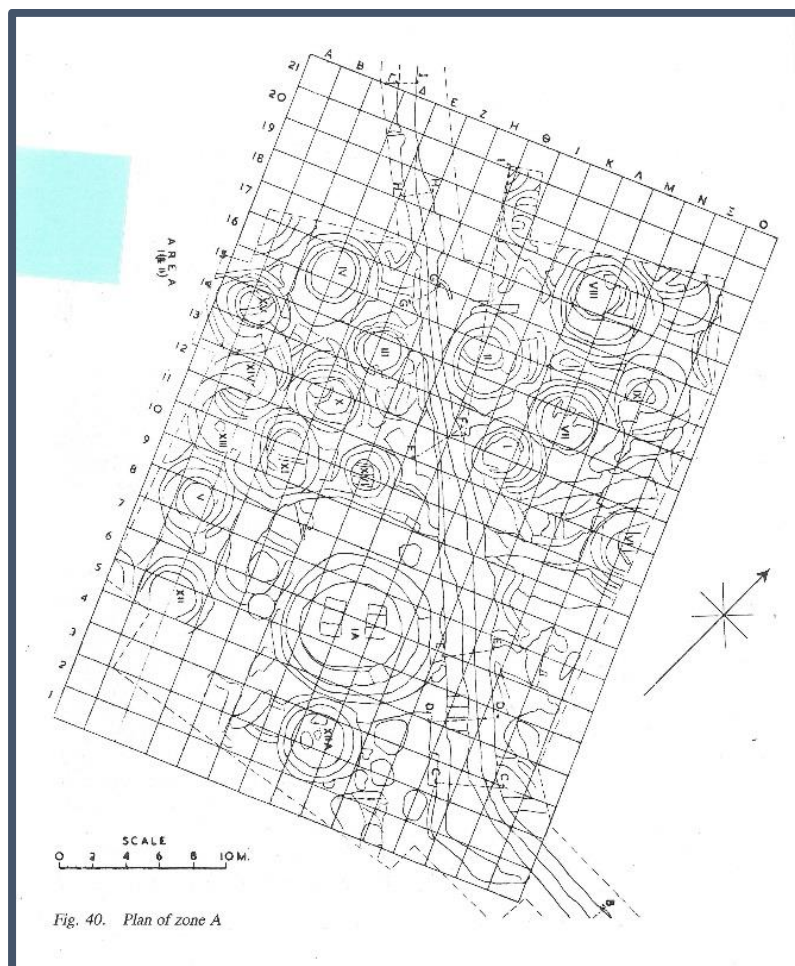
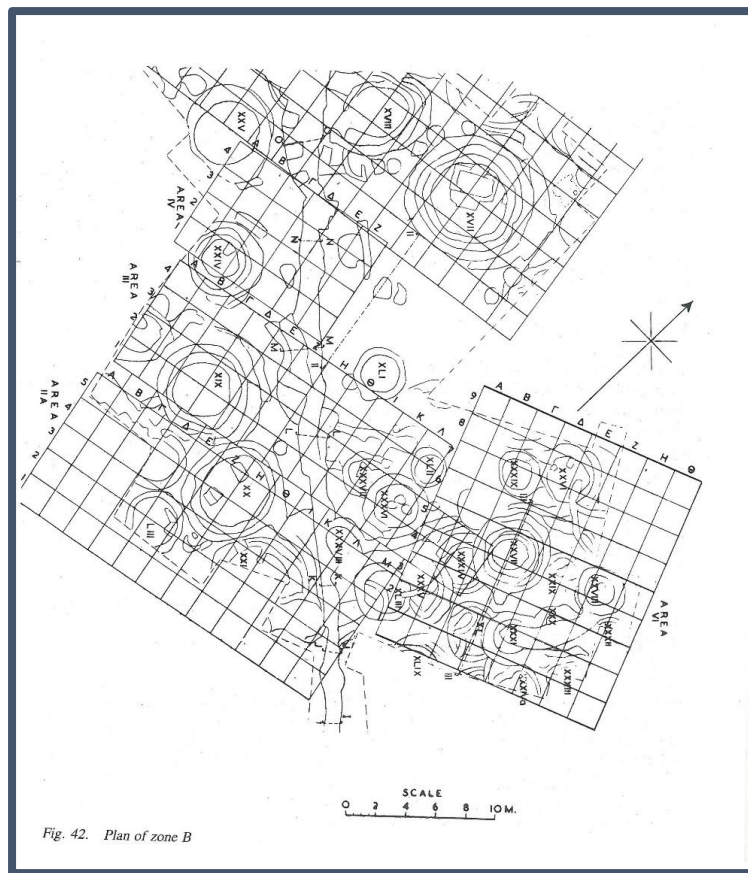


Fig. 40. Plan of zone A

Khirokitia Zone A



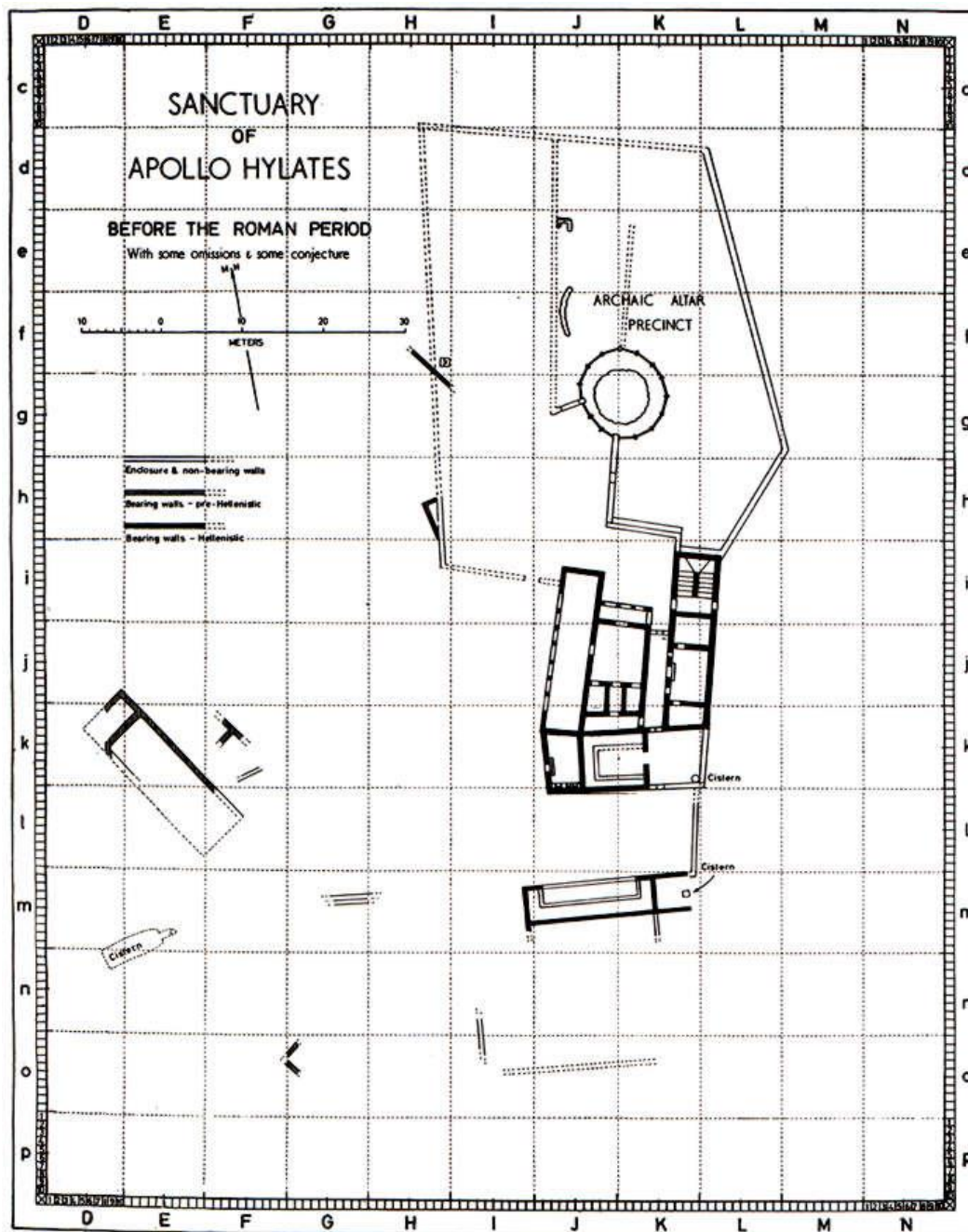
Khirokitia Zone B

Sunday April 9th:

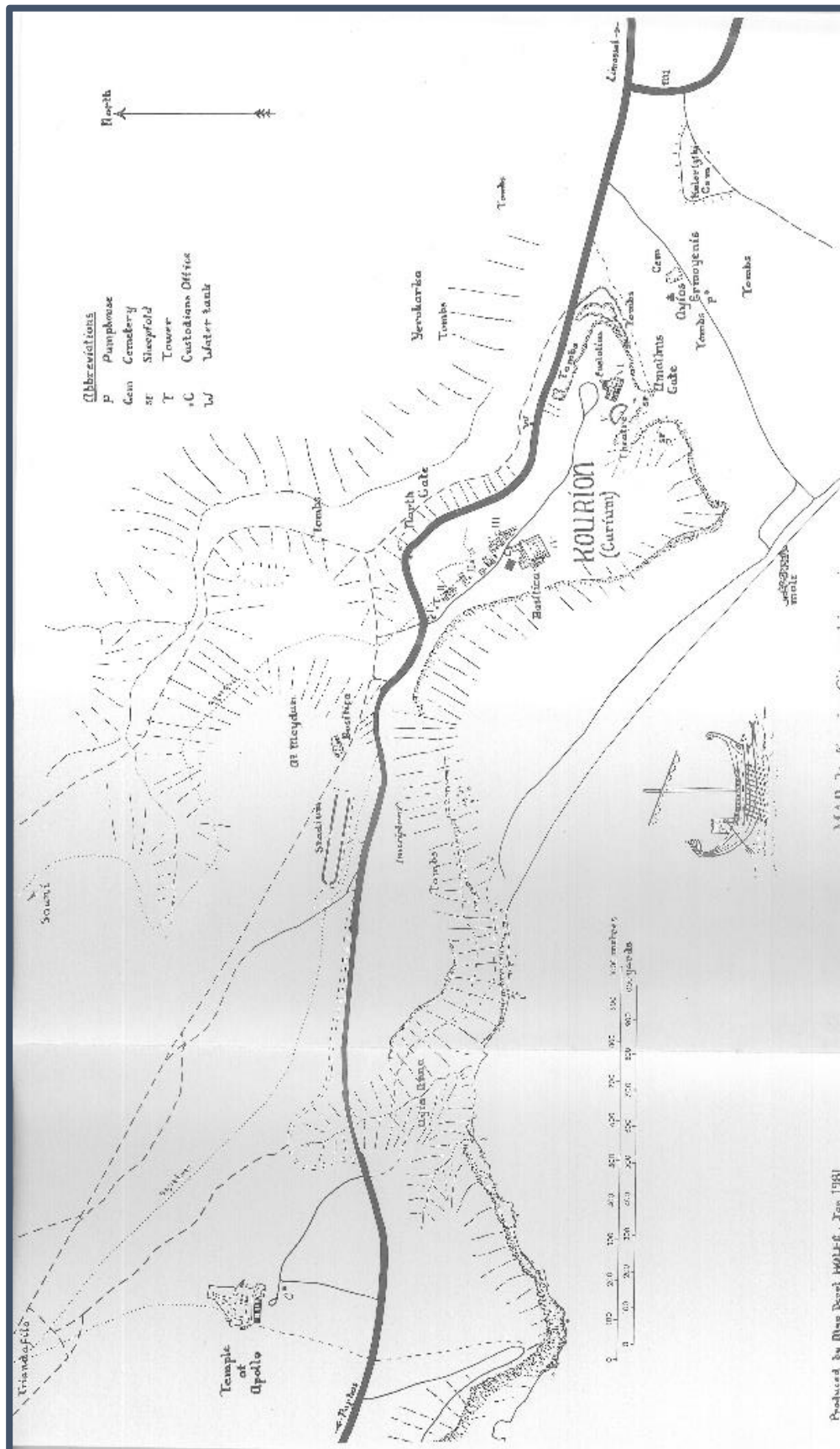
Kourion

The Iron Age city-kingdom of Kourion, which is located on a high, steep outcrop of limestone, controls the route to west Cyprus. The site, established early in the first millennium BC continued to be occupied into the Hellenistic and Roman periods. AN early Christian basilica illustrates continued occupation of the site until the Arab raids of the mid 7th century AD. Recent excavations by an American team have revealed an important Hellenistic and Roman cemetery on the eastern approach to the acropolis, by the Amathus gate. On the summit of the acropolis the remains of earlier occupation are obscured by the Hellenistic Roman remains. A fine series of mosaic floors have been excavated, as in the House of Eustolius. This was originally a private villa, a Roman peristyle courtyard building with a complex of baths. In the early Christian period became a public recreation centre, with a complex of baths. Several rooms have 5th century AD mosaic floors. The House of Achilles and the House of the Gladiators also have mosaic floors. Immediate to the south of the House of Eustolius is the theatre of Kourion. This lies at the southern end of the acropolis of Kourion, overlooking the sea. It is frequently used today for performances. The theatre was originally built in the 2nd century BC, using blocks of limestone, quarried from the bluff of Kourion. During the Roman period, in the 1st century AD, the theatre was remodelled and it was enlarged in the 2nd century AD. The theatre was used in the 3rd century for gladiatorial spectacles including wild animals and the theatre was accordingly modified. Further west is the Early Christian Basilica, which dates to the 5th century AD. This was probably the cathedral of Kourion. The Nymphaeum dedicated to water nymphs is still under excavation by the Cyprus Department of Antiquities. The Roman forum lies to the N of the basilica. Here the major remains are of a colonnaded public building. There is also a large Hellenistic cistern. The Roman Stadium lies 1 km to the west of the acropolis. This dates to the 2nd century AD.

Further west is the sanctuary of Apollo Hylates (God of the Woodland), the protector of Kourion. Archaeological evidence shows this to have been a cult place from the 8th century BC to the 4th century AD. Part of the temple has been restored, with the cella, the colonnade and the pediment. As at Amathus we see the use of the Nabatean column capitals.



PLAN II. Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates before the Roman Period—restored.



Plan of ancient Kourion

Monday April 10th: Phikardo, Arediou, Mitsero

Tamassos

Tamassos is located in the central Mesaoria plain, 12 miles south of Nicosia. 6th century BC. This was the capital of one of 11 Iron Age city kingdoms on Cyprus that were abolished at the end of the fourth century B.C. and replaced by a unified administrative system. Tamassos was well known in antiquity as a major centre of copper production, procured from copper mines in the nearby belt of pillow lavas in the Troodos mountains. In this respect it is interesting to note the excavation of a Late Bronze Age copper production centre at nearby Politiko-*Phorades* (Knapp *et al* 2002; Knapp 2003).

The first excavations at the site were conducted between 1889 and 1894 by the German archaeologist Max Ohnefalsch-Richter. He discovered two elaborate tombs cut into the rock and lined with cut limestone blocks, in the form of gabled wooden houses, the so-called royal tombs of Tamassos. Ohnefalsch-Richter also discovered sanctuaries dedicated to Apollo and a female deity (Aphrodite-Astarte), and nearly 50 rock-cut tombs furnished with large quantities of pottery, jewellery, and other finds.

In the 1970s the German Archaeological Institute and the University of Giessen, directed by Hans-Günter Buchholz, excavated the remains of a temple to Aphrodite, houses, and copper workshops associated with the cult of Aphrodite-Astarte.

Six limestone sculptures – four lions and two sphinxes – were discovered at the site in 1997, during maintenance and restoration work on one of the royal tombs. Found intact, the sphinxes are depicted sitting with their wings unfolded. The lions, also sitting, are shown with their teeth bared and tongues protruding. Originally details of the sphinxes were painted with red and blue paint. Two of the lions are life-size and complete; two are more than life-size, but are incomplete. The sphinxes are identical in shape and style to contemporary Egyptian ones, but the facial details recall sculpture of the contemporary Greek Archaic period. They were probably carved by local sculptors during the mid-6th century BC, when the island was under Egyptian control (565-545 BC). The sphinxes are on display in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. The Cyprus Department of Antiquities has begun excavations at the royal burials to determine the relationship between the sculptures and the tombs.



Phikardou

Located up in the Troodos mountains, North East of Machairas Monastery, is the 19th century village of Phikardou, one of the best examples of architecture of this period. The whole village has been declared an ancient monument and the Houses of Katsinioros and Achilleas Demetri have been restored as vivid examples of rural architecture.

The houses have excellent examples of 19th century folk art: traditional architecture, woodwork etc. They stand to two storeys along narrow cobbled lanes – wide enough for pedestrians and pack animals but not for wheeled transport. There is still a community resident at Phikardou, although this is very elderly, and they practice traditional farming and production activities: such as threshing, production of wine and zivania (the local ‘fire water’). There is a museum of village furniture and agricultural equipment in the Katsinioros house at the north end of the village.

The site received the Europa Nostra award in 1986.



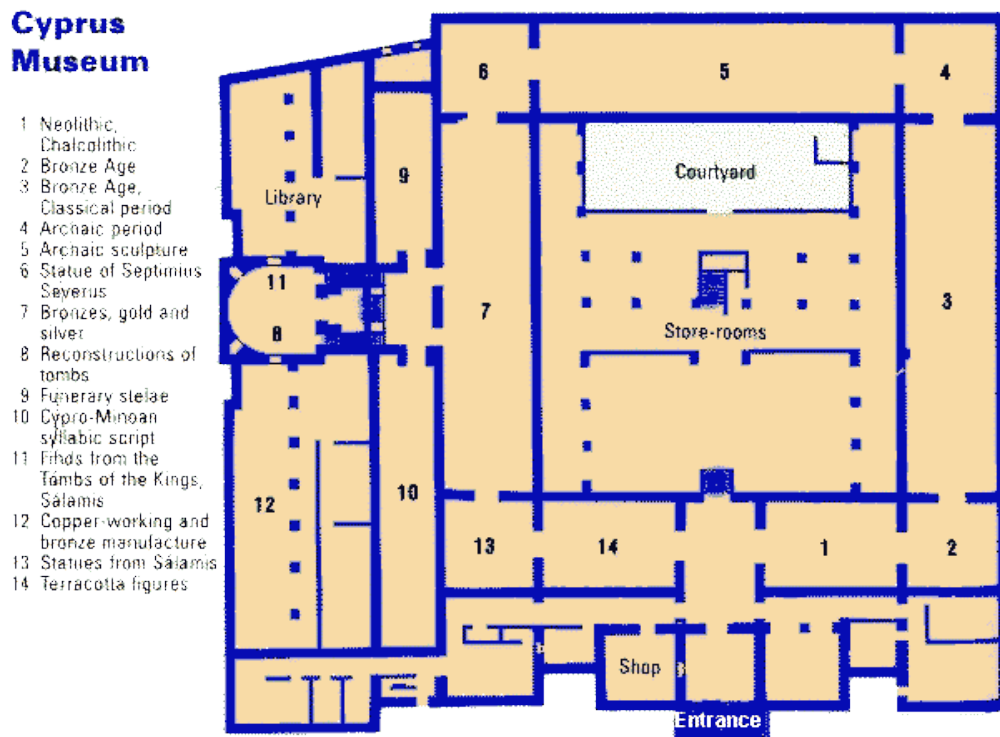
Students visiting Phikardou in 2008

Tuesday April 11th:

Cyprus Museum, Nicosia

The first archaeological museum was established in 1888. This privately-run institution was intended to protect the many finds from the first legal excavations undertaken during the early years of British rule (since 1878). In 1905 the first archaeology law was passed and the governor was named director of the museum. The museum was moved to its current site, due to the increasing number of systematic excavations, primarily by foreign missions such as the Swedish Cyprus Expedition. In 1935 a new Archaeological Law was passed creating the Department of Antiquities. Numerous significant excavations by Cypriot archaeologists, most importantly Porphyrios Dikaios at Khirokitia, Erimi and Enkomi, brought to light evidence from the earliest communities on the island. In addition, foreign missions were very active, such as the American team at Kourion. The importance of excavations increased following independence in 1960, particularly under the auspices of Vassos Karageorghis, director of the Department of Antiquities from 1963 to 1989. The island has been at the forefront of archaeological investigation in the Near East since then, although since 1974 the northern occupied part of Cyprus has been largely unexplored, although unfortunately illegal excavations continue.

We will focus on some of the highlights of these excavations on display in the museum as well as material from our excavations at Arediou in the Museum storerooms. The museum is organised chronologically – from the earliest aceramic Neolithic activity on the island down to the Roman period – and thematically: pottery, sealstones, bronzes, numismatics, ivories, glass, jewellery, statuary, figurines.

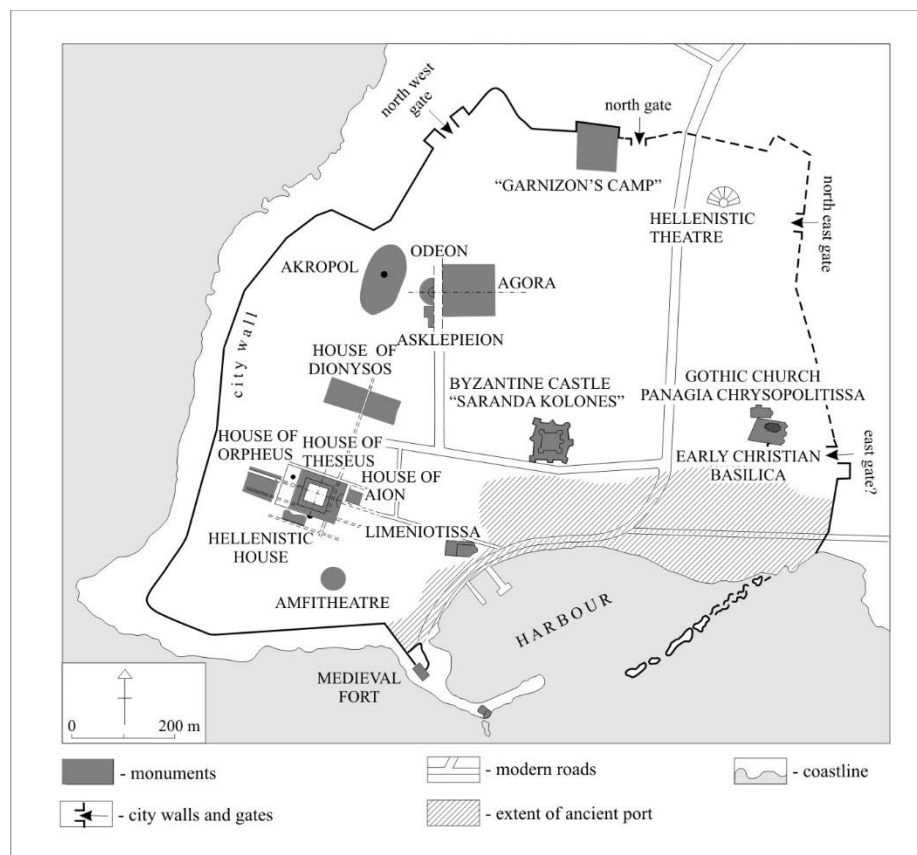


Plan of the Archaeological Museum of Nicosia

Wednesday April 12th: Paphos Mosaics

Five large villas adorned with particularly fine examples of Roman mosaics have been excavated at the site of Nea Paphos:

- The House of Dionysos, dating to the 2nd century AD is a restored Roman villa. This house belonged to a wealthy inhabitant of Paphos, possibly a member of the ruling Roman class. Its name derives from the many depictions of the god of wine on the mosaics from public reception room in the house.
- The House of Theseus is close to the House of Dionysos and also dates to the 2nd century AD. It also has fine mosaic floors, with mythological themes such as Theseus killing the minotaur and the birth of Achilles.
- To the west of the House of Theseus is the House of Orpheus. This dates to the 3rd century AD. Three mosaic pavements stand out: Orpheus and his Lyre”, Hercules and the Lion of Nemea and the Amazon.
- North of the House of Orpheus, and also dating to the 3rd century AD is the House of Four Seasons, named after a mosaic that represents the personification of the four seasons
- The latest of the houses with mosaics is the House of Aion, which dates to the 4th century AD. This is close to the Houses of Dionysos and Theseus. The mosaics draw upon mythological scenes: the bath of Dionysus, Leda and the Swan, the beauty contest between Cassiopeia and the Nereids, pollo and Marsyas, and the Triumphant procession of Dionysus”.



Tombs of the Kings

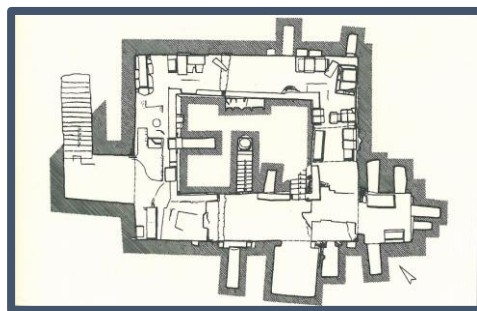
The Tombs of the Kings (also known as Paliokastrá) comprise an important Hellenistic and Roman cemetery, which is also part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site at Paphos. These tombs were used to bury the governing officials of the Ptolemaic administration, who governed Cyprus from the nearby settlement of Nea Paphos. The cemetery was used from the 3rd century BC and survived into the Roman period. Some tombs became squatters' residences in the Medieval period.

The site was first explored by Luigi Palma di Cesnola in 1870; the first proper excavations were conducted in 1915 by Cypriot Curator of the Cyprus Museum Menelaos Markides. Since 1977 the site has been excavated on various occasions by the Department of Antiquities.

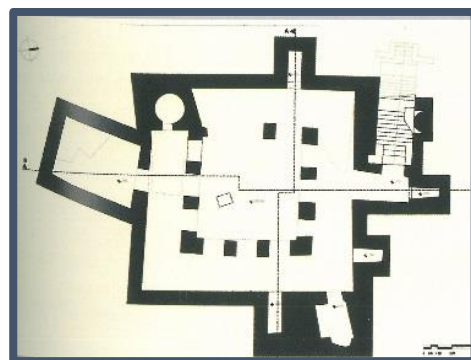
Various different types of tomb identified at the site:

- Simple pit graves: rectangular box tombs dug into the rock and covered by a rock slab.
- Chamber tombs, similar to Macedonian tombs. Typically with stepped dromos, rectangular vaulted chamber, and series of side chamber (loculi) placed on three sides of chamber. These would be covered with rectangular stones slabs and mortar. Roman period chamber tombs have arcosolia (an arched recess cut into the wall).
- Tombs with colonnaded atria: the most impressive of the tombs. Stepped deoms leading to open internal courtyard with colonnade and burial chambers around four sides. Typically use Doric columns.

There is also a tumulus covering a vaulted tomb, dating to the Hellenistic period. The tumulus comprised a pile of rubble, 2.5m higher than the slabs covering the tombs. The excavators argue that this was intended to replicate Macedonian burial practices, reflecting the origin of many of the officials buried in the necropolis.



Kouklia: Tomb 8



Kouklia: Tomb 5

Useful Phrases

Yes	Ναί	(nai)
No	Όχι	(okhi)
Hello/goodbye	Γεία σου / σας	(yeia sou / sas)
Cheers	στην γεία σου / σας	(steen yeia sou / sas)
Good morning	Καλημέρα	(kalimera)
Good evening	Καλησπέρα	(kalispera)
Good night	Καληνύκτα	(kalinikhtha)
Please	Παρακαλώ / παρακαλούμε	(parakalo / parakaloume)
Thank you	Ευχαριστώ / ευχαριστούμε	(evkharisto / evkharistoume)
How much	Ποσό κάνει	(poso kanei)
Where is...	Που είναι	(pu eina...)
Toilet	Τουαλέτα	(toualetta)
How are you?	Τι κάνεις/ κάνετε	(ti kaneis / kanete)
(Very) well	(Πολύ) καλά	(poly) kala
So so	έτσι κι έτσι	etsi k'etsi
Today	Σήμερα	simera
Tomorrow	Αύριο	avrio
Yesterday	Χθες	khthes
Archaeologist	Αρχαιολόγος	arkhaiologos
Archaeology	Αρχαιολογία	arkhaiologia
University of Wales	Πανεπιστήμιο της Ουαλλίας	Panepistimio tis Ouallias
I would like (I want)	Θέλω	thelo...
Would you like...	Θέλεις / θέλετε	theleis / thelete...
Pharmacy	Φαρμακείο	pharmakeio
Cake shop	Ζαχαροπλαστείο	Zakharoplasteio
Restaurant (taverna)	Ταβέρνα	taverna
Coffee shop	Καφενείο	kapheneio
Tea	Τσαϊ	tsai
Coffee	Καφές	kaphes
Greek coffee	(Καφέ) ελληνικό	(kaphes) elliniko
sweet	γλυκό	gleeko
medium	μέτριο	metrio
no sugar	σκέτο	sketo
Instant coffee	Νεσκαφέ	Neskafe
with	μαζί	mazee
without	χωρίς	khoris
Beer	Μπύρα	beera
Wine	Κρασί	krasi
red	κοκκινό	kokkino
white	άσπρο	aspro
Water	Νερό	nero
Milk	Γάλα	ghala
Sugar	Ζαχαρή	zakhari
Juice	Χυμός	Khimos
Bread	Ψωμί	psomi
Salad	Σαλάτα	salata
Fruit	Φρούτα	frouta
(Very) tasty	(Πολύ) νόστιμο	(poly) nostimo

Numbers

1	ένα	ena
2	δύο	dheeo
3	τρία	tria
4	τέσσερα	tessara
5	πέντε	pende
6	έξι	exi
7	επτά	epta
8	οχτώ	okhto
9	εννέα	ennea
10	δέκα	dheka
11	έντεκα	endeka
12	δώδεκα	dhodheka
13	δέκα τρία	dheka tria
14	δέκα τέσσερα	dheka tessara
15	δέκα πέντε	dheka pende
16	δέκα έξι	dheka exi
17	δέκα επτά	dheka epta
18	δέκα οχτώ	dheka okhto
19	δέκα εννέα	dheka ennea
20	είκοσι	eekosi
21	είκοσι ένα	eekosi ena
22	είκοσι δύο	eekosi dheeo
23	είκοσι τρία	eekosi tria
30	τριάντα	trianda
40	σαράντα	saranda
50	πενήντα	peneenda
60	εξήντα	exeenda
70	εβδομήντα	evdhomeenda
80	ογδόντα	ogdhonda
90	ενενήντα	eneneenda
100	έκατο(ν)	ekato(n)