



# CAARI NEWS

CYPRUS AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Number 41

Spring 2011

## Cyprus and The Balance of Empires” Conference — Charles Stewart

In early January 2011, CAARI hosted an international conference, “Cyprus and the Balance of Empires: From Justinian I to the Coeur de Lion,” highlighting the island’s significance in the early medieval world. This was the second CAARI conference on a medieval topic, and judging from the large attendance and positive feedback received, I am happy to report it was a resounding success.

The idea for the conference was conceived by CAARI Director Tom Davis in November 2006. CAARI was then in the process of adding the Stylianou Collection to the Schaeffer Library (see CAARI News No. 32, pp. 1–2), and several medievalists, myself and my wife Alexis Clark among them, were then at CAARI conducting research. In October 2006 CAARI had hosted a conference on the “Medieval Frescoes of Cyprus” (see CAARI News No. 31, p. 6). This opened the possibilities of having a larger conference devoted more broadly to medieval material culture of Cyprus. So Tom asked Alexis and me to put together a conference proposal. Annemarie Weyl Carr, a CAARI trustee and acknowledged expert on Byzantine art, was also then at CAARI, and eagerly joined in the preliminary discussions. In time we asked Helena Wylde Swiny to join our organizing committee since she had valuable expertise with previous conferences organized by CAARI.



Conference organizers Dr. Charles Stewart, Dr. Tom Davis, and Professor Annemarie Weyl Carr. (Photo by Marcus Rautman)

We had planned initially for a four-day conference with 24 invited speakers to be held in the summer of 2009. However, with the global economic downturn in 2008, sponsors withdrew and the conference had to be postponed. CAARI Director Tom Davis remained undeterred however, and in the summer of 2010 plans for the conference sprang to life again with renewed energy. Although new financial realities forced us to reduce the number of invited participants by half, we nevertheless believed that even an abbreviated program could cover the main facets of Byzantine material culture on Cyprus (for the program, see CAARI News No. 40, p. 8). (continued on p. 2)

### Inside this Issue

President’s Report .....	3
Director’s Corner .....	5
CAARI Spring Facelift: Before and After .....	4–5
A Geographer at CAARI .....	6
Landscape Abandonment and Landscape Change in Cyprus .....	7
CAARI Appoints New Director .....	8
Cyprus Exhibit Catalogue .....	8
Donors to CAARI .....	9
Red-on-Black Pottery on Cyprus .....	10–11
Karageorghis Retires as Leventis Director .....	11
Iacouvou in U.S. as Onasis Lecturer .....	11



(continued from p. 1)

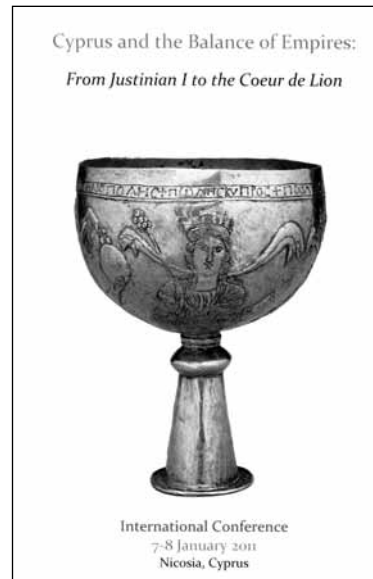
Since the 2011 conference coincided with the fiftieth anniversary of the Republic of Cyprus, we wanted to highlight the contribution of Cypriot scholars to Byzantine studies. We invited Dr. Demetrios Michaelides, Professor of Archaeology at the University of Cyprus, to give the opening keynote address on Friday evening, January 7. He spoke about his excavations at the Agioi Pente Basilica at Yerokipou, a complex pilgrimage site dating from the sixth to the eighth centuries A.D. His superb lecture brought together all the issues addressed in subsequent conference papers: material culture, economics, trade, burial practices, religious beliefs, architectural development, and artistic production.

The main conference took place on Saturday, January 8. The morning session opened with Tom Davis's lecture on the historiography of research on Byzantine Cyprus. This provided an overview of past scholarship, setting the context for the papers that followed. Professor Claudia Rapp (University of California, Los Angeles) prepared a lecture on the tradition of bishop-saints in Cyprus from the fourth century, a development that played a role in shaping Cypriot society and culture well into the seventh century. Owing to illness Professor Rapp could not unfortunately attend in person, and another participant, Professor Paul Stephenson (University of Durham), graciously offered to read her paper.

Professor Marcus Rautman (University of Missouri, Columbia) gave a synopsis of the field surveys of the Troodos, showing how results from these gave glimpses into trade, settlement and investment patterns in early Byzantine Cyprus. It was a treat to have Dr. Rautman at the conference, since he was the first American Byzantinist to direct excavations on Cyprus. Afterwards CAARI Kress Fellow Brooke Shilling (Johns Hopkins University) illustrated how Byzantine literature and theology offer keys to interpreting one of the masterpieces of Cypriot art, the apse mosaic of the Panagia Angeloktistos at Kiti. Concluding the morning session, Dr. Michael Metcalf (Ashmolean Museum, Oxford) showed how the study of numismatics and sigillography have clarified settlement patterns on Cyprus between A.D. 649 and 965.

The afternoon session began with a talk by Dr. Eleni Procopiou (Department of Antiquities) on the vast pilgrimage shrine at Katalymata ton Plakoton on the Akrotiri peninsula. This formerly unknown seventh century settlement is clearly linked to the famous Cypriot Bishop of Alexandria, St. John the Almsgiver. Next Professor M. Tahar Mansouri (University of Dammam, Saudi Arabia) gave a dynamic presentation on the Arabic source material for the study of Cypriot history. In it he challenged our current understanding of the island from the advent of Islam to the eve of the First Crusade, arguing that the Arabs did not see Cyprus as a conquered territory, but rather as part of the Byzantine Empire. My own paper dealt with the development of Cypriot Byzantine churches and their significance in wider architectural history.

The evening session focused on the visual arts of Cyprus during the Byzantine period. Professor Sophocles Sophocleous (Centre of Cultural Heritage, University of Nicosia) surveyed Cypriot icons dated on stylistic grounds before the 12th century, arguing the advantages—and the pitfalls—of such an art historical approach. Next, Dr. Maria Parani (University of Cyprus) discussed everyday life on Byzantine Cyprus, as reconstructed through material culture, historical sources, and depictions in surviving frescos. The conference concluded with an intriguing lecture by Professor *Emerita* Annemarie Weyl Carr (Southern Methodist University) on the development of the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Cypriot frescos, which has no parallel in the rest of the Byzantine Empire.



*“Cyprus and the Balance of Empires” Conference Program.*

*The image on the cover is of a gold chalice, possibly made in Cyprus, with a tyche personifying “The City of Cyprus” from the 8th–9th century Avar Hoard from Vrap, Albania. (Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, acc. no. 17.190.1710)*

All these papers presented new data and unpublished research. Therefore the editorial committee is now preparing the conference proceedings for publication as the fifth volume in the *CAARI Monograph* series. The conference would not have been possible without the dedication and hard work of the CAARI staff, Vathoulla Moustoukki, Evi Karyda, and Photoulla Christodoulou. They are responsible for the logistics for the entire conference. Likewise, we were truly grateful for our sponsors: the Chairman of the CAARI Advisory Board, Mr. Constantinos Loizides, the Public Affairs Office of the Embassy of the United States in Cyprus, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), and the University of St. Thomas, Houston. Their support allowed the conference to fulfill its original goals formulated back in 2006. As a mosaic is beautifully made from various tesserae, from this interdisciplinary conference of international specialists brought together in the unique setting of CAARI emerged a coherent and colorful picture of Byzantine Cyprus.

*Dr. Charles Anthony Stewart is Assistant Professor of Art History at the University of St. Thomas, Houston, Texas.*



This is my second report since becoming president of CAARI on July 1, 2010. Over the past year I have been engaged in various activities on behalf of CAARI.

Based on previous contracts between CAARI and Tom Davis and the terms set forth at the November 2010 Board meeting in Atlanta, I developed a contract for the new CAARI director, Andrew McCarthy. This was signed by us both on January 11, 2011, when Andrew visited Washington. On that same visit, several of our Washington-based Trustees were able to meet Andrew over lunch; and we were all confirmed in our view that the Board made a good selection in Atlanta.

I accompanied Andrew during calls on the Ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus, Pavlos Anastasiades, and on Mary Ellen Lane at the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), a major supporter of CAARI. Andrew also toured the Smithsonian exhibit "Cyprus: Crossroads of Civilizations."

This exhibition at the National Museum of Natural History provided the occasion for various lectures and receptions sponsored by the Cyprus Embassy. I was able to attend all of these, including those given by CAARI Trustees Stuart Swiny and Alan Simmons. The lectures were excellent, and the receptions that followed enabled me to mix and talk with others about CAARI.

I attended the conference "Cyprus From Byzantium to the Renaissance" held at Dumbarton Oaks on April 1, 2011, co-sponsored by Dumbarton Oaks and the Embassy of Cyprus and organized by CAARI Trustee, Annemarie Weyl Carr. The evening before I enjoyed the conference dinner at which Annemarie gave the keynote address, "Dumbarton Oaks and the Byzantine Churches of Cyprus."

My fundraising letter went to friends of CAARI in November 2010. As soon as gifts were made known to me from the Boston office, I sent thank you letters to those who responded with donations to our appeal. Shortly, I plan to write a second fund raising letter on behalf of CAARI's Library Expansion and building projects.



On May 9, Ambassador Anastasiades hosted a reception at the Cyprus Embassy in Washington in honor of CAARI. Director Tom Davis spoke of his experiences over the past eight years in Cyprus. The guests at the reception included several persons with extensive knowledge of CAARI and Cyprus. Also attending were Cypriot and Greek Americans and others who knew of Cyprus but were not aware of CAARI's important role in preserving and promoting the archaeological heritage of the island. CAARI Vice President Ellen Herscher worked closely with the Embassy in developing an invitation list going beyond CAARI's usual contacts in the Washington area. Ambassador Anastasiades and the entire staff of the Embassy of Cyprus have been most supportive of CAARI and its key role in the bilateral cultural relationship between the United States and Cyprus.

From May 26 to June 2, I will be at CAARI in Nicosia. This will afford me a good opportunity to meet with all the CAARI staff as well as to pay calls on Cypriot officials, the American Ambassador, and others important to CAARI. I particularly look forward to the gala event to be held the evening of June 1 at the Leventis Municipal Museum. This will raise CAARI's profile in Cyprus, especially within the business community. The gala will also afford Tom Davis an opportunity to reflect on his term as director of CAARI. Arrangements for the June dinner are complex and involve many people. I would particularly like to commend CAARI Trustee Ambassador Clay Constantinou, the members of the Cyprus Advisory Board and Organizing Committee, CAARI Director Tom Davis, CAARI Executive Assistant Vathoulla Moustoukki and the CAARI staff for their work organizing the event.

I appreciate opportunities given me to describe the work and purpose of CAARI and to raise funds. For our exciting Library Expansion and building projects, we need you to partner with us by making a tax-deductible contribution to CAARI. Your gift at this time, which will be matched by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, will make it possible for us to expand the library and to make needed renovations to the premises at 11 Andreas Demetriou, which CAARI has now occupied for 20 years. With your financial help, together we can make the library and building projects a reality. It will serve the needs of archaeologists and scholars from all over the world who come to Cyprus to do field work and library research. These scholars make invaluable contributions to our understanding of the history and culture of Cyprus over the centuries as an important crossroads of civilizations.

Tom Davis will be missed as he leaves his position as director of CAARI and moves to Texas. I know Tom wants to stay involved with archaeology in Cyprus, and I look forward to calling on him for advice and counsel in the months ahead.

*(continued on p. 4)*

*Ambassador Pavlos Anastasiades, CAARI President Ray Ewing and Director Tom Davis at the reception at the Cyprus Embassy in Washington, DC. (Photo courtesy of Voice of America/Greek)*



*(continued from p. 3)*

In closing, I would like to thank the many friends of CAARI who, along with its Trustees, Officers, and committee chairs, make it possible for CAARI to be an invaluable resource for researchers dedicated to exploring the archaeology, history and environment of Cyprus. In partnership we all have the privilege of being good stewards of CAARI's mission to serve scholars working in Cyprus now and in the years to come.

Gifts to CAARI may be made on our secure web site <http://www.caari.org> or by check sent to "CAARI, 656 Beacon St (5th Floor), Boston, MA 02215-2010, U.S.A." Contributions are tax deductible in the United States.

---

*(continued from p. 5)*

On June 30, 2011, after eight challenging and fulfilling years in Nicosia, I will step down as CAARI Director; and Jenny and I will relocate to Fort Worth, Texas, where I will join the faculty of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary as Professor of Archaeology and Biblical Backgrounds. I plan to continue my research on Cyprus and hope to return to the island to excavate in the near future. We depart with a sense of pride in CAARI's many accomplishments during my tenure. We helped bring CAARI into the 21st century in terms of technology: installing wireless internet; digitizing CAARI's slide collection; acquiring digital cameras and a GPS system; and providing the library with access to electronic journals. Under my direction, CAARI organized a major international conference on Byzantine Cyprus and other smaller conferences, two on the Kyrenia ship and one on the conservation of the medieval frescoes of Cyprus. The Schaeffer Library expanded dramatically with new dedicated funds for acquisitions and the addition of four major collections: the Stylianou Collection; the Anatolian Archaeology Collection; a major donation of books from the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World in New York City; and a donation from the personal library of Alice Mary Talbot, retired director of Dumbarton Oaks.

We helped establish the CAARI Advisory Board that provides ongoing local support for CAARI. We expanded CAARI's donor base by conducting two highly successful fundraising archaeological tours of Jordan and brought new supporters into the international CAARI family.

Just before I became Director, the inter-communal boundary opened on Cyprus, permitting unimpeded access for all Cypriots. Accordingly, I opened CAARI to scholars and students of all Cypriot communities. Thus CAARI has become a bridge between communities, helping to find creative ways to enhance the protection of archaeological and architectural resources throughout the island.

I hope you will continue your faithful support for CAARI under its new director, Dr. Andrew McCarthy, as the institute faces new challenges and new opportunities in the years to come.

---

## CAARI Spring Facelift: Before and After



*Before: CAARI Garage Being Re-Roofed*



*After: CAARI Garage with Collections Installed*



Spring has been in full bloom in Cyprus and CAARI has also been refreshed and renewed. The building has undergone a badly needed “facelift” and now presents a fresh face to the people of Nicosia. The work began January 10th when builders arrived to put up scaffolding around the front of the institute. Their first task was rebuilding the garage that now houses the artifact collection and laboratory. The entire exterior was then painted and the woodwork and shutters on the Andreas Demetriou Street side were refurbished and repainted. The central room of the main floor now houses the Stylianou Collection and other materials from our expanding library. I hope you will all be able to visit CAARI and see the transformation.

In early January CAARI organized an international conference, “Cyprus and the Balance of Empires: From Justinian I to the Coeur de Lion,” which brought together some of the foremost international experts on the Late Antique, Islamic, and Byzantine periods on Cyprus. The conference was a great success, achieving its aim of encouraging scholarly dialogue across disciplinary and political boundaries (*for a full report, see pp. 1–2*). Thanks go to the organizing committee, Dr. Charles Stewart, University of St. Thomas (Houston, Texas), CAARI Trustees Dr. Annemarie Weyl Carr and Mrs. Helena Wylde Swiny, as well as to the incomparable CAARI staff for their assistance with this event. CAARI is also grateful to the Public Affairs Office of the U.S. Embassy, USAID, CAORC, and the Chairman of the CAARI Advisory Board, Mr. Constantinos Loizides for providing generous financial support.

Other public programs this spring included a very interesting talk by Dr. Gerald Carr on the 19th century American landscape artist, Frederic Church, and Church’s visit to the eastern Mediterranean, including Cyprus, in the 1870s. On February 17, Paul Keen, a CAARI student Fulbright Fellow, spoke on “Money, Empire, and the Coinage of the King: Cypriot

Integration into the Ptolemaic Imperial Economy through the Numismatic Evidence.” Focus on the Hellenistic economy continued with a presentation by another CAARI student Fulbright Fellow, Victoria Grinbaum, who spoke on trade amphoras from Yeronisos. CAARI’s first Turkish Cypriot Fellow, Dr. Ekin Kozal presented an excellent research seminar on Cypriot pottery in Anatolia. Dr. Kozal is a CAORC Getty Fellow sponsored by the American Research Center in Turkey (ARIT) in Ankara.



CAARI Jordan Tour at ACOR. At right are CAARI Director Tom Davis, ACOR Director Barbara Porter, and (kneeling) CAARI News Editor Joe Greene.

Spring was also a very busy season for site tours. I led visits for eight different groups from Israel, Australia, the U.S., and Cyprus, and also escorted site tours for the U.S. Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador and other diplomats. Our second CAARI fundraising tour to Jordan was a resounding success. We visited 16 archaeological sites and monuments and received a very cordial welcome at ACOR, our sister institute in Amman.

*(continued on p. 4)*



*Before: Street Facade Scaffolded*



*After: Street Facade Finished*



I discovered CAARI during the four months I spent as a Fulbright Fellow, hosted by the University of Cyprus, researching the controversial legacy of Luigi Palma di Cesnola, American consul and voracious collector of Cypriot antiquities in the 1860s and 70s. I used part of my time on Cyprus preparing a book with the working title *Digging and Desire: Visual Cultures of Excavation*. The CAARI library was my base for research and writing and throughout the fall of 2010 I thought a lot about what made CAARI such a productive place for scholars.

In October 2010, I gave a talk at the Archaeological Research Unit of the University of Cyprus called “Modernity and the Social Life of Antiquities” which I prefaced by declaring myself a geographer engaged in the risky but exhilarating venture of “driving without a license through the streets of archaeology.” Geography and archaeology share much common ground including central concerns with location in space. For both fields, the evidence for explaining space and place in terms of lived experience can be elusive, fragmentary and ambiguous. However, the two disciplines have diverged in one crucial respect. Over the past twenty-five years geographers have distanced themselves from fieldwork—from the inscribing of landscapes and specific sites through material and corporeal involvement—as the discipline has moved towards remote sensing and instrumental data-capture. In archaeology the inscribing of self on landscape remains strong via the practice of excavation. During CAARI-organized field trips in which I routinely participated, and through discussions with other scholars at CAARI, I came to see archaeology’s processes of inscription as profoundly creative.

In my own work I seek to reverse the usual relationship between subject and object and to speculate that it is not artifacts but the hopes and desires of archaeologists that are excavated during digs. At CAARI, this sort of counter-cultural speculation was not only accepted but encouraged. Something is present at CAARI that promotes lateral thinking and divergent perspectives and resists judgments based on orthodoxy and rigid academic boundaries... but what?

An “excavation” of CAARI reveals an optimal mix of elements, some quantifiable but many not, with



February 2011: CAARI fellows and staff celebrate the 20th anniversary of CAARI's move to 11 Andreas Demetriou.

a largeness of spirit and vision on the part of the Director and staff being important to both. Specifically, there is the constantly changing mix of international scholars at various career stages, many of whom are CAARI residents, all with access to an excellent library. Both architecture and ethos play roles in the library’s effectiveness; it is an open, undivided, communal and democratic space where those from all backgrounds have equal access to resources. There is also a social rhythm at CAARI that intersects with the academic: morning coffee is a time not only to introduce newcomers but also an opportunity, through shared stories, to triangulate the contested and highly personalized cultural geographies of Cyprus, the negotiation of which are essential for access to information, academic productivity, and the building of partnerships.

Among these elements I have listed above, some might seem peripheral or unconnected to scholarship, but I would argue that they are of central importance. For those of us actively writing they are, in a sense, our unacknowledged co-authors. Many of the elements are also fragile and by drawing attention to them I am hopeful they can be conserved.

*Roger Balm is Instructor and Undergraduate Director in the Department of Geography at Rutgers University in Piscataway, New Jersey.*

(continued from p. 7)

of Mediterranean shrublands, especially in Cyprus, I used both point-intercept and belt transects to assess the condition of the current vegetation. In addition I obtained from the Lands and Surveys Department three sets of aerial imagery for 1963, 1993, and 2008. The Royal Air Force panchromatic images for 1963 and 1993 provided data at varying scales, 1:10,000 to 1:12,000. The 2008 images from a private contractor were at approximately 1:8,000. I geo-referenced these images and overlaid the sampling plots in order to assess changes to the landscape over time. I plan to integrate the imagery with data derived from soils maps and historical vegetation accounts, as well as a landscape-scale assessment of agricultural abandonment in Cyprus. This will help me construct a larger picture of how land-cover transitions affect, and are affected by, socio-economic, political, and demographic changes on the island. This in turn can assist in future land management decisions at the local and national levels by determining if land management directives have been accomplished.

*Elizabeth Ridder is a doctoral candidate in the School of Geographical Sciences and Urban Planning at Arizona State University.*



# Land Abandonment and Landscape Change in Cyprus — Elizabeth Ridder

Studies of the causes for agricultural land abandonment in the Mediterranean Basin have considered change at differing individual geographical and temporal scales, but have rarely considered this problem at multiple scales. It is, however, necessary to examine landscape change at multiple scales to determine whether past land use practices and management strategies have met their intended targets, and to determine if those targets influenced the landscape at other spatial and temporal scales. This is especially important for Cyprus, where few scholars have examined modern landscape change or the factors that caused that change or the effects of that change in recent times. As Cyprus continues to develop a service-based economy, landscape management will become much more important.

Land abandonment has been documented worldwide, over varying spatial and temporal scales, with research centered on Europe, eastern North America, and the mountainous regions of the Mediterranean Basin. Abandonment of agrarian lands and associated agrarian lifeways reflects socio-economic factors and land management policies that contribute to the modernization of agriculture and to its concentration in highly productive areas, promoting population movement from the countryside to cities. The effects of the resulting land abandonment often vary regionally according to weather patterns, soil conditions, and socio-economic factors. Some effects, such as shrub and tree encroachment, affect Mediterranean landscapes generally.

The positive effects of land abandonment include regeneration of native species, reduction of soil runoff and sediment transport, and increases in biomass. However, negative impacts tend to outnumber positive ones. Agricultural abandonment tends to result in a

more homogenous landscape, as biological, habitat, and cultural landscape diversity are reduced. In some instances, native species do not re-colonize abandoned areas, permitting invasive species to decrease biological diversity. Modern reforestation with pine introduces a closed and simplified ecological structure, leading also to a reduction in biological diversity. Preservation of endemic biological diversity depends on the maintenance of the traditional agricultural systems that produced earlier, more heterogeneous landscapes.

Determining the relationships between land abandonment and its ecological outcomes requires long-term, ground-based investigation. Past research tended to focus on vegetation cover as the landscape element most susceptible to changing environmental or human conditions. In addition, past studies were limited geographically by personnel or funding, and thus focused on strictly local patterns of abandonment. Clearly there is a need for expanded ecosystem studies, covering wider areas and longer spans of time, in order better to characterize landscape disturbance dynamics. With the recent development of software programs that incorporate multiple data sources (e.g., remote sensing, ground survey, cadastral maps, soil maps, etc.), spatially explicit examination of land abandonment has become more commonplace. However, many of these studies focus on temporal changes at a single spatial scale. Thus, further study at multiple spatial and temporal scales is still required to understand the cause-and-effect relationships of land abandonment.

Therefore, a portion of my doctoral research, which I conducted at CAARI during the 2009–2010 academic year with the support of a Fulbright Fellowship, focused on the coordination of repeat aerial

photography, satellite imagery, and field vegetation survey to assess quantitatively the type, timing, and degree of land-cover change in selected agricultural areas of Cyprus. I sought to determine the extent and direction of vegetation changes associated with agricultural abandonment since 1963 around randomly selected Cypriot villages. The study sites ranged in elevation from approximately 250 to 800 meters across four soil types stretching around the western edge of the Troodos from southeast to northwest. At each study site, I located sampling plots in abandoned agricultural fields and adjacent shrub and/or forested lands. Because small shrubs such as thorny burnet (*Sarcopoterium spinosum*) and thyme (*Thymus capitatus*) are important components

(continued on p. 6)

*A common site across Cyprus: abandoned terraces in the Kouris River drainage.*



## CAARI Appoints New Director Stuart Swiny

In April 2010 Dr. Tom Davis informed the CAARI Board of Trustees that, after eight years as Director (the second longest tenure in the Institute's history), he would step down at the end of June 2011.

A search committee was formed by the CAARI Board, and the position was widely advertised. The committee carefully reviewed applications from numerous qualified candidates before reporting its final recommendation to the Board of Trustees at the 2010 Annual Meetings of the American Schools of Oriental Research in Atlanta. The Board accepted this recommendation and voted to appoint Dr. Andrew McCarthy as the next director of CAARI.



*Search Committee  
Chair Stuart Swiny,  
CAARI Director-  
Elect Andrew  
McCarthy, CAARI  
President Ray  
Ewing, and CAARI  
Director Tom Davis  
(l-r)  
(Photo: CAARI  
News)*

I am pleased to report that Dr. McCarthy has accepted the appointment and will assume the directorship on July 1, 2011. He will arrive in Nicosia several weeks in advance, spending time at CAARI being briefed on its operations by Dr. Davis. This overlap will also enable him to get to know the CAARI staff and to be introduced to people with whom he will have dealings as Director.

Andrew McCarthy received his Ph.D. in 2003 from the Department of Near Eastern Archaeology, University of Edinburgh. His dissertation, *Signs of Shared Complexity: Glyptic and Large-Scale Social Transformations in the 4th–3rd Millennium Near East*, provides him with a strong background in Near Eastern studies, something increasingly valuable in Cyprus with its traditional focus towards the Aegean. Andrew has excavated and surveyed extensively in eight countries, including Cyprus, Syria, Israel and the United Kingdom where he has also directed his own projects. Since 2008 he has been director of the excavations at the multi-period site of Prasteio *Mesorotsos*, a project which will now be connected with CAARI.

Finally, Andrew speaks an enviable number of modern languages (some fluently) and has a background in a range of ancient ones, including Classical Greek. Directing CAARI is an eclectic, challenging and highly rewarding job; I am confident that Andrew is up to the task, and we wish him well.

*Stuart Swiny chaired the CAARI Director Search Committee.*

---

## Cyprus: Crossroads of Civilizations

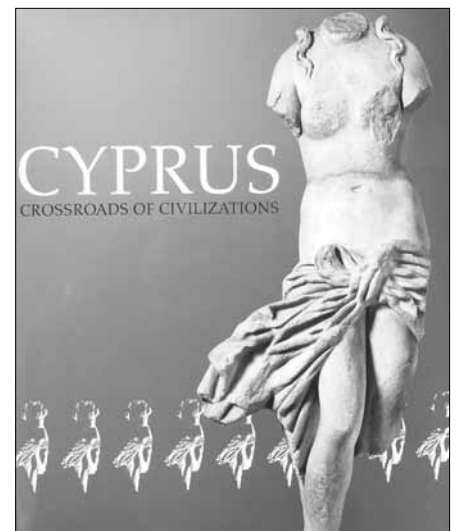
Forewords by H.E. Demetris Christofias, President of the Republic of Cyprus and Dr. Christián Samper, Director of the National Museum of Natural History.

Edited by Sophocles Hadjisavvas, with essays by George Constantinou, Edgar Peltenberg, Jean Guilaine, Alain Le Brun, Jennifer Webb, David Frankel, Giorgios Georgiou, Vassos Karageorghis, Maria Iacovou, Joan Bretton Connelly, Demetrios Michaelides, Charalambos Bakirtzis, Marina Solomonidou-Ieronymidou, Nasa Patapiou, Despo Pilides and Thomas W. Davis.

Nicosia: Government of the Republic of Cyprus. 2010.

*The exhibit "Cyprus: Crossroads of Civilizations" closed on May 1, 2011, at the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History in Washington, DC.*

*The exhibit catalogue, however, is still available in the U.S. at the National Museum of Natural History and in Nicosia at MAM and the Moufflon bookshops.*



# Contributions to CAARI

CAARI is grateful to its many contributors. Cash donations make up a third of our budget, enabling CAARI to support archaeologists and historians in Cyprus and to spread the knowledge of Cypriot archaeology and history to a wider audience.

## CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED NOVEMBER 16, 2010 – MAY 23, 2011

### \$5,000 to \$10,000

William Andreas  
Diana H. Melvin

### \$1,000 to \$4,999

Claire Cohen  
Nancy Corbin  
Raymond C. Ewing  
Ellen Herscher  
Susan Katzev  
Ann-Marie Knoblauch  
Robert Larson  
P. E. MacAllister  
Gabrella Pratt  
Nancy Serwint  
Brian Shelburne  
Helena Wylde Swiny  
Stuart Swiny  
Gisela Walberg  
Birgitta Lindros Wohl  
Robert Wozniak  
Patricia Plum Wylde

### \$500 to \$999

Annemarie Weyl Carr  
Clay Constantinou  
The Rev. Dr. E. Bradford Davis  
Jim and Debbie Ellickson-Brown  
Joseph A. Greene  
David and Phyllis Little  
Charles L. (Pete) Perry  
Jean Peyrat  
Alan Simmons  
Michael Toumazou  
F. Bryan Wilkins  
Frederick A. Winter

### \$100 to \$499

Edwin and Christina Allmer  
Archaeological Tours, Inc.  
Michal Artzy  
Australians Studying Abroad  
Roger Bagnall  
Roger Balm  
Jane Barlow  
Susan Boyd  
Gerald Cadogan  
Adam Carr  
Chris and Liz Claasen  
Linda Clougherty  
Tony and Jan Colebrook  
Graham Colville  
Gudrun Demetris  
Richard De Puma  
Marita and C. Edward Dillery  
Pamela Gaber  
Smadar Gabrieli  
Ute Georgiades  
Sara and Mark Gibson  
Seymour Gitin  
Omer and Rumeysa Gokcekus  
Frederick and Patricia Graboske  
Katherine Grandine  
Eleanor Guralnick

Ian and Jan Hanton  
Douglas Harbert  
Pat Howarth  
Stephen and Grace Huffman  
A. J. Jacovides  
Danne Johnston  
Priscilla Keswani  
A. Bernard Knapp  
Guenter Kopcke  
Cleo Kyriakidou  
John Lavezzi  
Thomas Lawson  
Justin Leidwanger  
and Elizabeth S. Greene  
Thomas and Marigene Little  
Robert and Eva Manger  
Donald and Sherrilyn Martin  
Kathleen McNamee  
Gregory Mestanas  
Jack Moyer  
Kate Murashige and Chris Zones  
John Nix  
Pangratis Papacosta  
Dino and Helen Pappas  
C. Howard Pieper  
Virginia Popper  
Barbara A. Porter (in honor of Tom Davis)  
Marcus Rautman  
Alice Riginos  
Jeremy and Sarah Rutter  
Joanna Savvides  
Gert Schaeufele  
R. Thomas and Marilyn Schaub  
Catherine Sease and David Reese  
Jean and Leigh Smith  
(in honor of Vathoulla Moustoukki)  
Denny and Margo Stavros  
James and Nan Stewart  
Archim Timoty  
University of the Third Age, Paphos  
Andreas Vikis  
Alan and Valerie Wagstaffe  
David and Judy Whaley  
Meg Wilder and Peter Reiss  
Penelope Yungblut

### Up to \$99

Peter and Susan Allen  
William and Jane Biers  
Alan Boegehold  
Jane and Norman Bouton  
Lillian Craig  
Willard and Elisabeth Depree  
Sibyl and Richard Erdman  
Elaine Godwin  
Edna Gregory  
Robert Haak and Eleanor Ferris Beach  
Harry Harris  
Brian Janeway  
Rachel Kulick  
Donald Lateiner  
Peter and Alice Machinist  
Gary and Barbara McCormick

Kyriakos and Margaret Michaelides  
Hans Pohlsander  
Brian and Liz Ray  
A. Park Shaw  
Theresa Shaw  
Terry Smith  
Carolyn Snively  
Ruth Stein  
Andy and Amy Vaughn  
Stephen Zwirn

### Donations for Library Chairs

Annemarie Weyl Carr  
Nancy Corbin  
Raymond Ewing  
and Penelope Yungblut  
Steven Falconer and Patricia Fall  
Ellen Herscher  
Ann-Marie Knoblauch  
R. Scott Moore  
Nancy Serwint  
Michael Toumazou  
Gisela Walberg  
Birgitta Lindros Wohl  
Robert Wozniak

### Danielle Parks Memorial Fellowship Fund

Mary Constance Parks  
Michael and Linda Parks

### Swiny Fellowship Fund

Ann-Marie Knoblauch

### O'Donovan Fellowship Fund

Terry Stewart

### In-Kind and Book Contributions

Semitic Museum,  
Harvard University  
University of St. Thomas, Houston  
Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus,  
Washington, DC

William Andreas  
Maria R. Belgiorno  
Jose Maria Blázquez  
Tom and Jenny Davis  
Embassy of the United States  
Nicosia, Public Affairs Office  
William G. Dever  
Seymour Gitin  
Sophocles Hadjisavvas  
Michael Hasel  
R. G. Kassapis  
Andreas Mehl  
Robert Merrillees  
Anna Moustoukki  
Charles Stewart  
Alice-Mary Talbot  
Nikola Theodossiev  
Ian Todd and Alison South  
USAID/SAVE  
Katherine Winther-Jacobsen

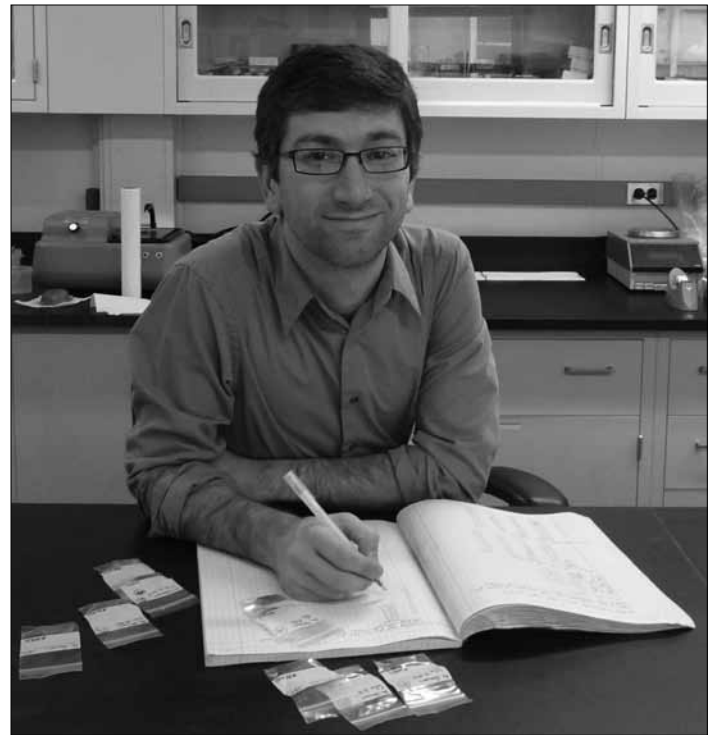


The Bronze Age of Cyprus is perhaps best known for the monumental ashlar buildings, intensified copper production, international correspondence and large scale trade of the 14th and 13th centuries B.C., the Late Cypriot IIC. These developments, however, were the result of hundreds of years of social, economic and political change, beginning in the 18th and 17th centuries B.C., the Middle Cypriot III/Late Cypriot I, when the transition from rural village society to urban state society first began. My doctoral research investigates the social and economic aspects of this transition, using decorated ceramics to study shifts in the technology and organization of production that resulted in surplus goods for consumption abroad. I focus on ceramics decorated in the Red-on-Black style, because, along with White Painted Ware, they are among the first Cypriot products found abroad during the Bronze Age. This project was productively begun in 2009–2010 while in residence at CAARI, with support from the Cyprus Fulbright Commission and cooperation from the Cyprus Department of Antiquities.

The archaeological study of Red-on-Black style ceramics first began in earnest with the publication in 1899 by John Myres and Max Ohnefalsch-Richter of a catalogue of the Cyprus Museum. In this pioneering work of classification and chronological development they termed the style “Black Glaze Ware,” and noted its lustrous black slip and decoration with parallel lines painted in red. While the black slip is not a glaze in the technical sense (true vitrified glazed pottery was introduced to Cyprus much later), it is striking in appearance, often burnished to a mirror-like finish, with its luster enhanced by the contrast with the matt red decoration painted on top.

In the years between World War I and World War II, ground-breaking excavations (literally) were conducted throughout the Eastern Mediterranean, revealing deep stratigraphic sequences that often stretched from the Neolithic to the modern era. Red-on-Black style ceramics were found in many of these excavations, and were quickly recognized as a key chronological marker of the Middle Bronze Age. The list of excavators reads as a “Who’s Who” of early 20th century archaeology: Hetty Goldman at Tarsus in Cilicia, Leonard Woolley at Alalakh/Tell Atchana in the Amuq, Claude Schaeffer at Ugarit/Ras Shamra in Syria, and Flinders Petrie at Tell el-‘Ajjul in Palestine.

Excavations on Cyprus by Einar Gjerstad in the 1920s and 30s, first as a doctoral student and later as the director of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition, recovered large quantities of Red-on-Black ware, confirming Cyprus as its place of production and giving the pottery its present name. Gjerstad, however, chose to focus his Cypriot chronology on ceramics decorated in the White Painted style, which were more numerous in the central and southeastern areas of the island where his initial excavations were located. Thus a curious imbalance



developed, in which Red-on-Black style ceramics were a central feature of ceramic chronologies abroad but were little studied on Cyprus itself.

Robert Merrillees was the first to recognize that the study of Red-on-Black style ceramics held potential for understanding the development of Cypriot economy and society during the Bronze Age by connecting the start of trade abroad with changes at home. In a paper delivered in 1974 at the University of Sydney, he drew on Paul Åström’s observation that the distribution of Red-on-Black style ceramics was concentrated in the Karpas Peninsula and Eastern Mesaoria, and therefore argued that the search for production sites and distribution routes should begin in northeastern Cyprus. By the time Merrillees’ paper was published in 1979, however, it had become clear that for the foreseeable future these areas would be inaccessible to international research. There would be no kiln sites found by survey, no workshops unearthed by excavation.

Recent re-analysis of archival material, however, has renewed interest in Red-on-Black style ceramics, highlighting the numerous sherds and vessels excavated before 1974 and stored in the Cyprus Museum. Work by Lindy Crewe, Joanna Smith and Mara Horowitz on the stratigraphy and ceramics of Enkomi, Phlamoudhi *Melissa* and Phlamoudhi *Vounari*, respectively, publicized the large collections of stratified Red-on-Black style material available for study and provided tantalizing clues to the technology and organization of their production. Analysis of these stratified assemblages provided the chronological component of my research, however, they

*(continued on p. 11)*



(continued from p. 10)

were geographically limited, providing only partial coverage of the area presumed to be the core of Red-on-Black style ceramic production. To supplement the Enkomi and Phlamoudhi materials, I drew on surface collections made by the Cyprus Survey and on pottery rescued by the Department of Antiquities from accidentally discovered or looted tombs. These assemblages vary greatly from large tombs containing scores of vessels and hundreds of sherds to small surface collections containing only two or three samples. From these disparate sources a more comprehensive picture of Red-on-Black ceramics emerged, with decorative motifs, shapes, and the details of handles, rims, necks and bases appearing preferentially in different regions of the study area.

I have assembled a database of over 1000 individually investigated sherds and vessels. A program of laboratory work involving the systematic sampling of this material using Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) and Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) has allowed me to construct a robust provenance database that demonstrates that there were multiple production centers active in the Karpas and Mesaoria. Thus I am able to propose links between these production centers and Red-on-Black style sherds found abroad, which in turn allows me to chart the chronological and spatial variability of Red-on-Black style ceramics. I will also attempt to understand how, through control over paint and slip chemistry, kiln atmosphere and temperature, the distinctive Red-on-Black pottery was produced. These data—stratified, spatial, stylistic, provenance, technological—provide the evidence from which to reconstruct the social and economic changes that transformed Cyprus from a land of villages to one of cities and state(s) during the Bronze Age.

*Matthew Spigelman is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Anthropology at New York University.*

---

## **Charalambos Bakirtzis Succeeds Vassos Karageorghis as Director of the A. G. Leventis Foundation in Nicosia**

In December 2010, Professor Vassos Karageorghis formally stepped down after 21 years as director of the A. G. Leventis Foundation in Nicosia. His successor is Dr. Charalambos Bakirtzis, a Byzantinist who recently retired as Ephor of Byzantine Antiquities for Thessaloniki in Greece. He is the director of the Greek Archaeological Expedition to Agios Georgios, Peyia, in the Paphos District. His wife, Dr. Demetra Papanikola-Bakirtzis, is an expert on Byzantine ceramics.

This was in fact Professor Karageorghis' second retirement. He had retired once before, in 1989 as director of the Cyprus Department of Antiquities, a post he had held since 1964. In the letter announcing his decision to retire, however, he indicated that his second "retirement" will be as active as his first.

---

## **Maria Iacovou, Onassis Visiting Scholar, Spring 2011**

Professor Maria Iacovou, of the Archaeological Research Unit of the University of Cyprus, was in the United States from March 6 to April 3, 2011, as a Senior Visiting Scholar sponsored by the Onassis Foundation University Seminars Program. During her visit to the U.S., Professor Iacovou gave lectures at Columbia University in the Department of Art History and Archaeology, at the University of Pennsylvania in the Department of Classics, at Bryn Mawr College in the Department of Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology, and at Trinity University (San Antonio, Texas) in the Department of Classics. Previous Onassis Lecturers from Cyprus have included Dr. Sophocles Hadjisavvas in 2004 and in 2010 (see CAARI News No. 40, p. 5), Professor Demetrios Michaelides in 2007, (see CAARI News No. 33, pp. 1–2), and Professor Vassos Karageorghis in 2002 (see CAARI News No. 25, p. 5).



---

# CAARI NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT!

•CAARI, one the American Schools of Oriental Research, is a non-profit, educational organization founded in 1978. CAARI has a modest endowment, but must raise most of its operating cost through voluntary contributions.

•Contributions to CAARI may be eligible for National Endowment for the Humanities matching funds.

•Contributions to CAARI are fully tax-deductible.

---

## MAKE A SECURE ONLINE DONATION ON OUR WEBSITE

[www.caari.org](http://www.caari.org)

---

or mail your donation with the attached form to:

CAARI, 656 Beacon Street (fifth floor), Boston, MA 02215

\$50 \_\_\_\_\_ \$100 \_\_\_\_\_ \$250 \_\_\_\_\_ Other \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Contact the CAARI President c/o the Boston office for information about special gifts.

### Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (CAARI)

11 Andreas Demitriou  
1066 Nicosia, Cyprus

Raymond C. Ewing	President
Nancy J. Corbin	Secretary
F. Bryan Wilkins	Treasurer
Robert Wozniak	Assistant Treasurer
Joseph A. Greene	Clerk

---

Thomas W. Davis	Director
-----------------	----------

---

### CAARI NEWS

Editor:	Joseph A. Greene
Assistant Editor:	Helena Wylde Swiny

---

©2011 CAARI News (ISSN 0890-4545) is published by the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute <[www.caari.org](http://www.caari.org)>

---

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

CAARI NEWS  
656 Beacon Street (Fifth Floor)  
Boston, MA 02215

