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HALA SULTAN TEKKE

1

Excavations 1897 - 1971

BY

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GÖTEBORG 1976
PAUL ÅSTRÖMS FÖRLAG

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Correction: the right fragment of Pl. LXIII, No. 237 is upside down.

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Fig. 8. A bay of the Salt Lake to the north of Vizakia.



Fig. 9. Dromos of chamber tomb in the north-west.

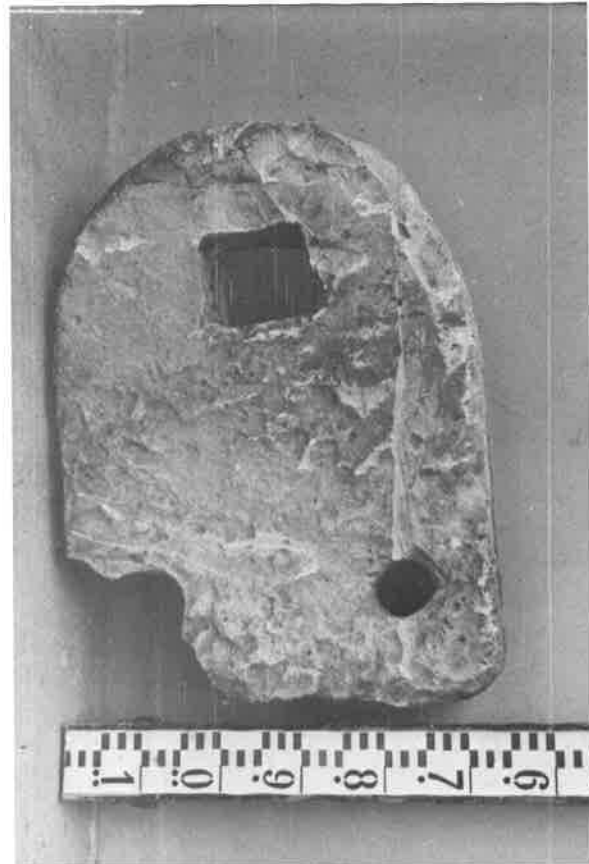


Fig. 10. Stone anchor. Surface find.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM EXCAVATIONS AT HALA SULTAN TEKKE IN 1897 AND 1898¹

THE MATERIAL IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM

The British Museum excavations² at Hala Sultan Tekke were never published by the excavators³ and the sequence of events leading up to the work (as far as this can be reconstructed) and the very inadequate notes on the excavations themselves which survive are therefore worth recounting and recording.

H. B. Walters, an Assistant on the staff of the Greek and Roman Department of the British Museum had been excavating Bronze Age sites in the neighbourhood of Maroni.⁴ He started at Maroni on the 3rd of November 1897⁵ and departed, intending to investigate the Hala Sultan Tekke site, on the 14th of December, "leaving Christian⁶ to finish off at Maroni and pack the antiquities etc."⁷ The first mention of the Hala Sultan Tekke site appears to be in a letter from Walters of the 24th of November 1897⁸: "There is said to be a very promising site at the Tekke, close to the Larnaka Salt Lake - for which Cobham⁹ would give us permission if necessary. I don't know whether you would care to try there supposing Maroni were to continue barren. It is strange how Mycenaean antiquities keep turning up all round Larnaka." Walters also mentions the Tekke site in a letter of the 3rd of December 1897¹⁰: "in case of failure on these sites I have made application to the Commissioner for leave to make trials on two other sites. One is at Lefkara, a large village up in the hills, where hitherto no classical remains have been found, but I recently obtained from there some fragments of a Greek red-figured vase which had just been found, and the site may be well worth a trial.¹¹ The other site is near a building known as the Tekke, on the Larnaka Salt Lake, where Mycenaean remains have been found of late, and I understand it is a very promising site. But of course it will not be necessary to attempt either of these places if our present sites continue satisfactory."

In his letter of the 16th of December 1897¹² Walters says: "I am much disappointed about Maroni - it has turned out a complete frost..."

"I then thought the best plan would be to

migrate to the Tekké site, of which Gregori¹³ reported favourably, and have telegraphed to the authorities for the necessary permission. I came in here (Larnaka) on Tues 14th...

"Somehow the villagers at Dromolaxia got wind of our coming and started illicit digging at the Tekke on Tuesday. Gregori went out yesterday morning from Maroni and caught them there in the act - they do not appear to have opened more than three tombs, but if they found anything good I fear it has been swallowed up by Larnaka collectors by now. However we have put guards on the site and hope to have some men over from Maroni to begin work.

"As far as I can see it promises well, and has not been dug previously, at any rate in recent times."

Another letter from Walters¹⁴, of the 22nd December 1897, states: "As my telegram of the 20th will have informed you, the Maroni site is now exhausted¹⁵, and I have been negotiating for leave to make trials on the Tekké land in this neighbourhood. As I learn from Mr Murray that you do not wish regular excavations to be undertaken on a new site at present, I find by the above mentioned date we shall have gained sufficient information as to the prospects of the Tekke site, and I hope you will approve this course of action..."

"As regards the difficulties with the owners of the site, i.e. the Efka authorities, to which my telegram referred, I am happy to say that they have been satisfactorily settled. The Turkish occupiers of the Tekke sent a report to the Delegates of Efka at Nicosia that we had been excavating before we had actually obtained permission, apparently choosing to ignore the fact that this had been the work of the illicit diggers from the neighbouring village. However Mr Christian and I went up to Nicosia on Monday last and interviewed Mr Ashmore, the British Delegate, with satisfactory results, and we obtained the permission on the following day. One of the conditions is that the Tekke owners should have a claim to

the owners' share of the finds, but I think that by the payment of a small sum of money we can obtain that share of the finds, should they be desirable. But in any case we cannot expect to find much in the course of one week...

"Turning to the Tekké site, it is of course early to speak as yet, but the result of our trials at the time of writing is fairly favourable. One tomb has yielded a fine gold ring with Egyptian hieroglyphics on the bezel, and other objects in gold, and other tombs which also are not yet completed contain good fragments of Mycenaean pottery. It appears that until quite recently the site has not been touched in modern times, although so much excavation, lawful and otherwise, has been done in the neighbourhood. It seems extremely probable, however, that if we leave this site unfinished, it will become the prey of illicit diggers, and perhaps completely spoiled..." Walters goes on to say that he will put a watchman in charge of the site when he leaves. With this letter came an additional page, dated Thursday 23rd of December, which reads: "The Tekke site has continued to produce favourable results today. Among other things we have found a very fine haematite cylinder with Phoenician designs, a Mycenaean oinochoe with bulls on the shoulder (a new type), and sundry gold ornaments. We hope to continue digging tomorrow (24th) and resume on the 27th for three days, when I shall suspend operations and arrange for the distribution on the 30th inst. In view of the very favourable prospects of this site, and the impossibility of continuing excavations now for any length of time, I hope the plan I have proposed above (to put a watchman on the site) will meet with your approval until we are once more in a position to carry on operations."

On the 4th of March 1898, Mr Murray reported to the Trustees of the British Museum that Mr D. G. Hogarth, then Director of the British School at Athens, had offered the services of Mr J. W. Crowfoot, a student at the School, to superintend the further excavation of the Tekke site. A letter from Cobham of the 15th of April 1898 mentions that Crowfoot had started work on the site, and a letter from Crowfoot himself, of the 16th of April 1898¹⁶ reads: "I reached Cyprus last Saturday and in obedience to your instructions tried to begin excavations on the Tekke site as soon as possible. Unfortunately difficulties arose with the Evkaf authorities, and after starting on Tuesday morning I was obliged to stop on Wednesday evening. These objections have been overcome now, but I cannot begin again

until Tuesday next when the Greek Easter celebrations will be over. Consequently I have only two days' work at present to record. I have started digging in two parts of the site, but hitherto all the tombs found have proved to have been previously rifled. Numerous fragments of Mykenaeen ware and also of common unpainted and white slip ware have been found in several of our holes: one falsenecked amphora and one Mykenaeen hydria are the only whole vases of any interest yet turned up. Two small pieces of gold leaf and a gold ring have also been found. In a part of the site close to the Turkish monastery I found two or three interesting fragments, one with a procession of human figures (portions of three remain), another with a circle of birds with fishes' tails, but I was only digging here for a few hours and so I quite hope that continued work will bring much more to light, though as I have said neither here nor in the other part have I yet found any tomb which had not been opened.

"Next week I hope to send you a fuller report of the above finds and of those subsequently made."

A further letter of the 22nd of April 1898¹⁷ is here given in full: "I am sorry to report that the excavations on the Tekyé site have not realized the expectations which were formed of them last year. As I previously informed you, work after proceeding for two days last week was suspended for a short time on account of the Greek Easter. I began again on Tuesday: the results were similar to those before obtained. On Wednesday Mr Cobham was good enough to visit the site and examine the finds made: we both agreed that if something more hopeful did not appear in the course of the next few days, it would be better to discontinue work upon that site, as the results did not seem to me to justify the expenditure. This morning at the end of the sixth day, the work looks less promising than ever, and so I have consulted again with Mr Cobham and we have settled to close the excavations tomorrow evening, unless something quite unexpected happens in the course of the next day.

"To enter into details - the site is a large one and I began work a few yards S.E. of the place where Mr Walters worked last year; it was in this spot that I sank most holes and obtained practically all my results, but trials were made without success (with one slight exception) in six other parts of the site, in fact wherever there was any depth of soil and no standing crop. I had no difficulty in finding fragments of pottery and traces of graves, but they all seem to have been rifled: the pottery and gold

found was as a rule outside the tombs, the former being usually fragmentary. On Thursday evening I found two tombs which seemed promising at first: there was a square Dromos, at two sides of which were tombs each with a slab still in position marking the door. I was disappointed to find the same conditions here: both were double tombs, but one was completely full of earth, in the other the roof had fallen to some extent, most of the pottery was broken and much wanting, the bones were not in position and there was no trace of gold whatever. This discovery made it evident that the cemetery had been systematically rifled previously, and determined me in bringing work to a speedy conclusion. I made a plan of the tombs which I will send later.

"As regards the actual finds, specimens of all the types found by Mr Myres at Laksha tou Riou (JHS 97, p. 150-1) were discovered, but there was a larger preponderance of Mykenaeen ware: according to Gregori the analogy was closer with the cemeteries at Maroni and Enkomi. 'White slip ware', 'Base ring ware' and Mykenaeen ware the three commonest. Several unbroken specimens of the two former, (bowls and jugs) and several stamnoi and falsenecked amphoras of the latter were found but none of great interest. The fragment of a Mykenaeen askos would have been interesting, but it was extremely small. One mediocre cylinder alone was found. Seven gold frontlets (some fragmentary), one gold spiral, two rings, four earrings and one or two other fragments of gold and silver beads etc were found but for the most part outside the tombs and of no special interest. Of the tombs I kept as careful a record as I could, but as the majority of finds were 'surface finds' there are not more than five or six tombs whose contents are worth tabulating; these I will send when I have completed the whole. The depth to which we dug was in many cases considerable, 15-20 feet at least. There were never more than about forty men employed.

"I shall be in Cyprus for another week and will send a final report, before leaving for Smyrna."

On the 27th of April 1898 Crowfoot sent his final report on the excavations and the tombs he excavated.¹⁸ This will be published in full below.

The British Museum's share of the material from Walters' excavations at Maroni and Tekke reached London before the 9th of May 1898, when it was reported to the Trustees of the Museum and submitted for their inspection, but the antiquities from Crowfoot's

work had not (understandably) been received by that time. It seems likely that much of Walters' material had come to the Museum well before April 1898, as a letter dated 18 April 1898¹⁹ from Percy Christian to Mr Cecil Smith of the Greek and Roman Department is in reply to a query about a box of missing "gold and jems" from Maroni or Tekke. It is not certain when Crowfoot's finds arrived at the Museum, but none of the Tekke material from either source was incorporated into the Museum's collections until December 1898. The Maroni, Kalavaso and Tekke material excavated by Walters was Registered in the sequence 98 12-1, by which time the origin of some of the objects had been forgotten. Crowfoot's Tekke finds were Registered in the sequence 98 12-31; it cannot be determined with certainty that some of Walters' objects were not Registered with this group, although it is perhaps unlikely.²⁰

Walters' notebook, *Excavations in Cyprus* (Notes and Tomb-lists) 1895-1897 is undated, and there are indications that the Tekke material, if not the Maroni finds, was transcribed (presumably from rough notes not kept) after the material was excavated and, indeed, after the finds were entered into the Departmental Register of Acquisitions in December 1898. It is thus suspect and is likely to contain errors and omissions.

Walters dug at the Tekke site from about the 21st to the 24th and from the 27th to the 30th of December 1897. In these seven days he found a number of tombs; he felt it worth while to list the contents of ten of these. Other objects were found on the surface and, presumably, in trial holes dug in the search for tombs. There are few indications of the actual area of Walters' excavations. JHS XVII (1897) has on p. 149 a map of the neighbourhood of Larnaca; the copy belonging to the Library of the Greek and Roman Department of the British Museum has a faint square pencilled in, labelled '1897' (probably in Walters' hand), located about half a mile WNW of the Monastery of Hala Sultan Tekke (Pl. Ia). Crowfoot, in his Report below, says his work was carried out on a site called Visakia, and he began to dig quite close to Walters' area of operations and to the south-east of it. In Walters' notebook, *Excavations in Cyprus* (Notes and Tomb-lists) 1895-1897, is a plan on squared paper showing the positions of the tombs he excavated (indicated by Arabic numerals, although he uses Roman in his tomb lists), but which is not related to any obvious geographical feature (unless the faint, oval-shaped boundary

line indicates the edge of raised ground) and has no scale (Pl. Ib).

Walters' notebook gives two tomb lists, differing somewhat in details. The Second List was made after the objects were Registered in December 1898; when the First List was made is not known, but as mentioned before, it seems likely to have been compiled after Walters' return from Cyprus, from notes not now available. Indeed it is probable that the two lists were both made at the same time, after December 1898, the First List giving details of the tomb contents as dug, the Second List being that of the objects which were supposed to come to the British Museum; but there are several anomalies. A transcription of both Walters' list follows (Masson has published a conflation of these lists in BCH LXXXI (1957), pp. 27 ff):

First List

"EXCAVATIONS on TEKKÉ Site Dec. 1897

Tomb I. (Nicosia)
False amphora
Two piriform vases with scale pattern
Base-ring jug - interlacing matt-white patterns
Glass amphora

Tomb II. (Brit. Mus.)
Gold ring with Egyptian hieroglyphics of bezel
Gold pendants, pair of, with bulls' heads and scale pattern
36 Gold beads
Two stone pestles
Fragment of blue faience vase
Two gold rings
Two faience & two ivory beads
Fragments of Myc. vase (patterns)
do White slip ware (new type, elaborate)

Tomb III. (Brit. Mus.)
Myc. bowl, fragt. of - fish & polypus
Small piriform Myc. vase
Glass amphora (broken)
Basalt cylinder with gold ends
Gold bead
Faience bead

Tomb IV. (Brit. Mus.)
Oinochoe - two animals butting
Sub-Myc. saucer - bands & wavy lines
Large base-ring jug - black ware, raised patterns
Stone slab with three fighting men engraved
Fragt. of Myc. vase, patterns in matt red.
Faience pot like a lamp
Phoenician cylinder - animals, sacred tree, etc.

Tomb V. (Nicosia)
Fragts. of faience
Fragts. of Myc. vases with animals & patterns
46 gold beads (43 of twisted wire, 3 globular)
Gold double 'Palladia'
Gold mouthpiece
Egyptian scarab (Sphinx etc.)

Tomb VI. (Nicosia)
Two plain gold diadems
Eight gold beads
Two beads (ivory and green faience)
Two gold pendant earrings (as Maroni) 21

Two gold cylinder caps
Sub-Mycenaean bowl (cruciform pattern)
Bronze knife and cylindrical object

Tomb VII. (Nicosia)
Two spiral gold earrings
Two faience bowls (as Maroni)
Ivory disc with rosette, and fragments
Fragments of bronze spirals
False amphora
'Batcha'
Two cylinders
Three gold beads
Alabaster pyxis
Iron ring
Globular stone (Cypriote syllabary)
Faience and green glass beads
Fragments of lead, and glass, and ivory
Large Myc. piriform vase, seaweed patterns
Myc vases and fragments of pottery
Two steatite cylinders, ivory bead
Two fragments of silver ring) ? from Tomb VI

Tomb VIII. (Brit. Mus.)
False amphora, large
do. Ialysos type, with pyxis-body

Jug with murex
Two primitive clay figures as Maroni 14
Alabaster pot
Fragments of bronze
Two faience vases
Glass vase, variegated
Gold diadem with Palladia
Plain gold ring
Four gold spirals
Green glass bead with gold caps
Carnelian bead
Silver ring (men engraved on bezel)
Bronze nail and butt-end of spear
Silver spiral ring
Alabaster disc

Tomb IX
Fragments of large Myc. vase with fish and of another
Fragments of bronze ivory

Tomb X
Gold diadem (plain)
Gold bead
Two Myc. piriform vases"

At the bottom of this list the following sentence is written in pencil:

"NB. all pottery went to BM except one curious clay figure to Nicosia."

Second List

"List of objects recorded as comprising the B.M. share from the Tekké site. They do not seem to correspond exactly with the register (98 12-1), the numbers of which are given where they can be identified.

Tomb I	98 12-1 205 206	False amphora Glass amphora Two piriform vases with scale-pattern Base-ring jug with matt-white patterns
Tomb II	98 12-1 177 178-179 180-181 182 207	Gold ring with hieroglyphics Pair of gold pendants (bull's head type) Two gold spiral rings 36 gold beads Stone pestle

Fragments of Myc. & other pottery"

At the end of this list is a site plan on squared paper tipped-in (Pl. Ib).

Crowfoot dug at the Tekke site on the 12th and 13th and from the 19th to the 25th of April 1898, a total of eight days' work. His Report, sent to Sir Edward Maude Thompson, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, on the 27th of April, gives all the information available (other than that given in Crowfoot's letters quoted above):

"Report of excavations on the Tekyé site made in April 1898.

"These excavations were made on a site called Visakia which belongs to the Turkish Monastery Khâdet-i-Sultân Tekyé. They were begun on Tuesday Ap. 12, continued the next day, then broken off until the following Tuesday and finally closed upon the next Monday: the total number of days during which work was carried on was therefore eight.

"West of the monastery and separated from it by a small stream are three or four gentle knolls, which run parallel to the lake. On one of the further of these, SE of the part excavated last year by Mr Walters and quite close to it, we began work. On the ridge nearest the monastery are two threshing floors: we had reason to believe that there were tombs here, but we were unable to obtain leave from the Evkaf to break them, although compensation was offered. Part of the ground between these points was covered by a crop of vetches: from this too we were debarred. But we sank small shafts round the threshing floors and round the crops and in other parts of the site, altogether in ten or twelve different places, and only in the part first opened were we able to obtain any but negative results. Near the threshing floor we found some good fragments of Mykenaeen pottery, two wells and a Byzantine (?) drain: elsewhere also we found wells, but otherwise nothing except on the first mentioned site.

"On this part we opened fifty or sixty tombs and several wells: in no case did we find bones or vases in position. The ground was in many places a mass of fragments of pottery and bones, and the broken state of the majority of the tombs proved that the necropolis has been systematically rifled. Towards the close of the work we found two tombs at a depth of about 4 feet built of squared stones: Gregori Antoniou told me that similar ones of the Roman epoch had been found at Salamis, but they seemed to me to be even later and they contained nothing whatever. This discovery

	208-209 226	Fragments of faience vases Alabaster bowl Fragments of Mycenaeen and White Slip wares
Tomb IV	98 12-1 183 211 212 213 214	Cylinder (animals & sacred tree) Oinochoe (butting bulls) Sub-Myc. saucer (bands & wavy lines) Stone slab (gold-worker's mould) Faience pot of lamp type Large base-ring jug - black ware, raised patterns Fragt. of Myc. vase - matted patterns
Tomb V	98 12-1 184	Egyptian scarab (Sphinx etc.) Fragments of faience Fragments of Myc. vases (animals etc.)
Tomb VI	98 12-1 215 216	Sub-Myc. bowl (cruciform pattern) Bronze knife " cylindrical object Two beads (ivory and green faience)
Tomb X		Two Myc. piriform vases
Tomb VII	98 12-1 262	Ivory disc with rosette False amphora Two faience bowls
Tomb VIII	98 12-1 185 187 188-191 192, 193, 197 194 195 196 217 218 219 220 221	Gold diadem (Palladia etc.) Plain gold ring Four gold spirals Green glass bead with gold tops Carnelian bead Silver ring (men on bezel) Silver spiral ring Bronze butt-end of spear Terracotta figure, primitive False amphora with pyxis body Alabaster pot Faience vase Alabaster disc False amphora Glass vase (variegated) Fragments of Myc. vases and bronze
Tomb IX	98 12-1 222	Fragments of Myc. vase with fish Fragts. of other Myc. vases " bronze & ivory
From the Surface	98 12-1 198-200 199 202 203 204 268	Two cylinders Steatite cylinder Faience beads Ivory disc with bull Clay ball - Cypriote Syllabary Ivory bead, hat-shaped Fragments of silver ring Fragments of ivory & lead Alabaster pyxis Iron ring Steatite cylinder Three gold beads Fragments of glass vase Myc. piriform vase (seaweed patterns)

however and the late drain mentioned before are significant in regard to the present state of the cemetery. I have also seen in shops in Larnaka cylinders and vases which came from the Tekyé 'last winter' according to their present owners. There are not wanting therefore explanations to account for our failure, though it is made the more annoying by the fineness of these clandestine spoils. Possibly there may remain much under the threshing floor or under the vetches, but the trials which we made near these were quite barren of indications which might lead us to suspect it.

"The tombs were cut in hard earth, at a depth generally of 10-12 feet, sometimes 15-16. Frequently we found two or more at right angles to one another or in the same line, and those which were most perfect were the most nearly rectangular. The appended sketches (see Pl. Ic) give the elevation and the ground plan of the most perfect tombs found (Tomb: 11 and 12). The walls of the central dromos were carefully cut: the doors - two slabs of stone - were still in position. Each was divided at the end by a wall projecting to the middle of the tomb, perhaps as much to support the roof as for any other purpose, for in one tomb the shaft grave was cut in front of it and there was none beside it. The tombs had been cut out with an implement resembling the modern *Koupias*, the marks of the flat end could be seen distinctly: they measured 52 millimetres in breadth. Although the doors were in position, here too we found that we had been preceded: the roof had fallen in slightly in the larger tomb but this would not have accounted for the confusion of the bones, the fragmentary state of most of the pottery and the utter absence of gold or valuables. The other tomb was full of earth. All the other tombs opened seemed to be of the same general character, though they had - many of them - lost their rectangular shape, and no others retained their doors.

"The only cylinder and most of the gold were found outside the tombs: the exceptions will be found in the register below. But as might be expected no perfect pots were found except inside the tombs.

"Register.

1. Cyprus Museum.
A falsenecked amphora²²
A stamnos in fragments
Bowls of white slip ware in fragments
Jug of basering ware with thin white paint on black. (JHS 1897, p. 150, Fig. 7, no 5)²³
2. Evkaf.
Two stamni
One falsenecked amphora

One jug basering ware (v. above)
Three white slip bowls
Two small round jugs of basering ware, with shorter necks than the above
One piece of a gold frontlet²⁴

3. Evkaf.
A small one handled Mycenaean jug.
A bowl in white slip ware
A jug in white slip ware
A jug in basering ware
Two long bottles in unpainted wheelmade red ware²⁵
One long necked bottle, with round belly, in unpainted wheelmade red ware²⁶
4. British Museum.
One falsenecked amphora
One bowl in white slip ware
One jug in basering ware
One pear shaped bottle (Myres, l.c. Fig. 7, no 10)²⁷
5. Cyprus Museum.
Three stamni²⁸
Two pear shaped bottles
One bronze arrowhead (This was divided with the gold separately and fell to the British Museum)
6. Evkaf.
A steatite bowl with three feet
A cow, in terracotta²⁹
8. British Museum.
Four gold earrings
Two other fragments of gold
Four Stamni
One falsenecked amphora
One small Mycenaean amphora
One small ribbed jug
Two jugs basering ware
One pear shaped bottle
Fragments of long bottles cf. above 3
Fragments of white slip ware
9. British Museum.
One flat Mycenaean bowl with 3 handles³⁰
Two fragments of an askos

The front of this tomb had been broken through, and like all the above it was full of earth: about 10 feet deep.

This tomb was very much broken: we entered from above.

11. Cyprus Museum.

This is the tomb which was best preserved and of which I have drawn a plan above (Pl. Ic). It was also the only tomb which was not filled with earth. Even here when I first entered only two fragments were visible, the rest was beneath a collapsed part of the roof.

Right side. A falsenecked amphora
Fragments of three stamni
Fragments of white slip and basering ware (like those in/Myres, l.c. Fig. 7, nos 5, 14)³¹
Three coarse unpainted wheelmade jugs
One coarse jug painted in bands, apparently a Mycenaean imitation

Left side. One large stamnos
Specimens of all the kinds on the other side of the tomb, and Fragments of porcelain
Fragments of jug with diverging scrolls in relief

A small one handled Mycenaean jug
Fragments of large Mycenaean stamni
Fragments of small Mycenaean stamni, lattice & hatched line orn.

12. Cyprus Museum.
One stamnos. fragments of three others
One fragment of porcelain
One long necked bottle (like that from/ tomb 3)³²
Two basering jugs
White slip ware
13. (not kept)
One small stamnos, broken
One jug with relief orn. in diverging spirals
One jug in basering ware with white paint
One thick unpainted wheelmade jug
Two pearshaped bottles
Two bowls in white slip ware
One falsenecked amphora
Several Mycenaean fragments

"Although we came upon a great many other tombs I have no other records to offer, because the majority of these were more or less broken structurally and contained nothing but fragments. The register of the tombs above described hardly emphasizes sufficiently the preponderance of Mycenaean ware: of the fragments which covered the ground a larger number certainly belonged to this style than to any other, but there were very few of any interest. The decorations on the majority consisted of simple bands: spirals were rare, so were hatched lines, lattice and network: there were also a few of the common stylized flower patterns, but all the fragments which contained any interesting designs have been forwarded to the Museum (two of them, that with human figures³³ and that with bird headed fish, were found near the threshing floor, the rest on the main site). The falsenecked amphorae were all of the same squat shape: the stamni were all 'piriform', one exception being a large stamnos found in tomb no 11, which was more oval in shape and had a narrower neck.

"Three gold rings, one gold spiral, five gold beads, four gold frontlets or fragments of frontlets³⁴ and three ivory beads, none of them remarkable in any way fell to the shares of the Cyprus Museum and the Evkaf: the other gold objects have been forwarded to the British Museum.

"If we were compelled to judge this site only by the finds produced by this most recent excavation, we should regard it as a site somewhat later in character than that excavated by Mr Myres at Laksha tou Riou and not much richer. But the discoveries previously made by Mr Walters and by the clandestine diggers preclude us from this. We must suppose either that all the good things have been already removed or that they lie beneath the forbidden threshing floor, though of course I would not

pretend that some small objects may not have escaped us in the part we dug. This is made likely by the fact that I had to work without many of the most experienced diggers in the island, as they were prevented from coming by the harvesting. But the results which I have tabulated will I hope be sufficient justification for closing the excavations as early as I did (every day seemed to produce less, but the last least of all), the more so as my action was completely endorsed by all those whom I was able to consult and who have much more experience in Cypriot excavation than myself."

Crowfoot's Tekke objects appear to have been packed up and sent to England by Percy Christian. A letter from him³⁵ of 14 December 1898 states, "Enclosed please find B/L /which I assume means bill of lading/ of two cases antiquities addressed to the P.L. /Principal Librarian/. I attach hereto schedule of the contents of case No. I which contains one case with the Tekké things in it. I did not send these before as I could not get a direct boat to London and the things are not of sufficient interest to justify their going an expensive way." The schedule mentioned runs as follows:

"Schedule
of objects of Antiquity Tekké Excavations
Case I

1. incised jug³⁶ presented by C. D. Cobham Esq
1. " horse vase³⁷ "
6. Venetian bowls & frags of 1 other³⁸ " "
- 2 Parcels fragments odds & ends
- Tomb (8) 1. Mycⁿ krater 2 Mycⁿ Pseudamphoras³⁹
- Tomb (4) 1. " " 40, 1 " "
- Tomb (9) 1 flat " " Fragments

List of Gold articles sent by post

2. Pairs gold pendant earrings
1. Cylinder (stone) 1 Bronze arrowhead
- 1 1/2 Gold diadems
- 1 Piece ditto"

The schedule finishes with a list of the Tekke tombs and to which institution they were allocated. The number of objects on this schedule do not add up to the number of objects Registered in the sequence 98 12-31, so it would appear that not all are listed, unless they were included in the "2 parcels fragments odds & ends" and the complete but broken vases were restored when they reached England. None of the native Cypriote wares mentioned in Crowfoot's Report are included (except the White Slip crater from Tomb 4, described here as Mycenaean) and it may well be that Christian decided that they were not worth sending. It would seem from the date of the letter (14 December 1898) that it was sent long after the despatch of the objects: the sgraffito bowls were incorporated at the Mu-

seum on the 16th of December and the Tekke material on the 31st.

Crowfoot's excavations received a brief mention in the British Museum Parliamentary Returns for 1899: "The excavation in Cyprus undertaken in December 1897, on a Mycenaean site near the Tekke on the Larnaca Salt Lake were resumed in April 1898 for a few weeks, but the results were very small and do not call for particular notice." There follows a brief description of work at Klavdia and Kouklia in 1899.

Thus we have two separate excavations, Crowfoot's following upon Walters', in the same area⁴¹ and each resulting in a series of selected tombs, Walters' being numbered from I to X and Crowfoot's from I to 13. This convenient (and perhaps fortuitous) division between Roman numbers on the one hand and Arabic on the other is adhered to by the present writer. But the entries in the Register of Acquisitions under 98 12-1 and 98 12-31 give Arabic numbers for the tombs of both excavations, and this has led to some confusion. And the hitherto non-availability of Crowfoot's Report in the Archive Room of the British Museum has meant that it was not known by Masson for his note on the Tekke site in BCH LXXXI (1957), pp. 25 ff. This further led Åström unwittingly to attribute certain pots in Nicosia, which almost certainly come from Crowfoot's tombs at Tekke, to those tombs excavated by Walters.⁴² According to Walters' notebook, transcribed above, "all pottery /from his excavations/ went to BM except one curious clay figure to Nicosia."

An attempt must now be made to identify the objects listed by Walters and Crowfoot in the tombs they excavated and which came to the British Museum, and if possible to present them as tomb groups, where they will be of most use. The objects described are taken from Walters' First List, and the Crowfoot's list and the identifications are based upon Walters' Second List, the Register of Acquisitions, Crowfoot's Report, and probability.

Walters' Excavations of December 1897

Tomb I (allocated to Nicosia)

"False amphora" This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 205. Ht. 18.3 cm. (Pl. IIA, b). A small stirrup jar with a piriform lower body; the spout is lost. The foot is turned as a base-ring. There is a slight jog at the junction of the false neck and the body. On the body and foot are wide and narrow bands of slip. A waisted loop encloses the false neck and the spout. The closed mouth has a spiral with a central point; its edge is also painted. The

handles are painted, with reserved triangles near the closed mouth. The handle zone is decorated with five truncated loops of five parallel lines each, with minor filling ornaments of short lines and loops. The clay is buff with a red core, with a buff slip or surface coloration. The decorative slip is a dark red colour, worn pink in places. A pencil mark of unknown import on the vase reads "24" - none of the objects listed under Maroni Tomb 24 in Walters' Excavations in Cyprus (Notes and Tomb-lists) 1895-1897 can be equated with this vase.

The date of the vase appears to be late in the Mycenaean IIA2 period. Bibliography: BMC Vases C 512; CVA BM I, pl. 3, 16; Furumark, MP, p. 351, Note I; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 27, Note 2; P. Åström, SCE IV.1C, p. 337, 166 y.

"Glass amphora"

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 206. Ht. 11.8 cm. (Pl. IIC). Core-made glass juglet with a piriform body, standing on a high foot with a splayed base, hollow within; it has a tall, very slightly-tapering cylindrical neck. The mouth is broken away. On the shoulder is the lower spring of the vessel's one handle (the upper join is lost with the mouth). Part of the foot is missing. The widest part of the body and the upper neck are decorated with threads of glass laid on in spirals (three turns with overlapping ends on the body, at least six turns on the neck), drawn into festoons, marvered and polished. The body colour is now a streaky grey-white, and the threads are light cream or light blue with a black surface coloration. There seems little doubt that this juglet is of Egyptian manufacture, although the nearest parallel is probably an LC IIA example from the Bronze Age Sanctuary at Ayios Iakovos (SCE I, pl. CL., 7). P. Fossing, Glass Vessels before Glass Blowing, p. 30 suggests the possibility of the Ayios Iakovos juglet being Egyptian. The trumpet-like foot is found on many Egyptian glass vessels; compare, for example Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock XVI (1967), pl. 61, 2 and D. B. Harden, et al, Masterpieces of Glass, p. 18, No. 3. Our vessel is probably of the fourteenth century B.C. Birgit Nolte, in her book Die Glasgefäße im alten Ägypten, p. 92, 11a, dates this vase to the period of Amenophis III and Amenophis IV, circa 1400-1346 B.C. - within the Late Cypriote IIA period. Miss Nolte also mentions a similar jug from Ugarit of comparable date (ibid. p. 86, 19a).

Bibliography: L. Åström, Studies, p. 58; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 27; Opuscula Atheniensia V (1965), p. 119.

Although this tomb was described in Walters' First List as having been assigned to Nicosia, the two objects listed above came to London, and in the light of Walters' statement that all pottery came to the British Museum it would be expected that the other objects from the tomb also came to London. However, they cannot now be traced. These objects are "Two piriform vases with scale pattern" and a "base-ring jug" with "interlacing matt-white patterns". None of these would be inconsistent

with a Late Cypriote II (probably IIB) date for Tomb I.

Tomb II (allocated to the British Museum)

"Gold ring with Egyptian Hieroglyphics on bezel"

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 177. W. 2.3 cm, L. of bezel 1.8 cm. (Pl. IIIa, b). Gold finger-ring. The band is narrowest opposite the bezel and widens towards the shoulders; it is somewhat angular on the outside and curved on the inside. The junctions of the band with the bezel are emphasized with incised grooves. The bezel is oval and is outlined by two grooves; cut into it, from left to right are the following symbols: a curved lotus sceptre, a figure-of-eight shield, a djed-pillar, a flail, and another lotus sceptre; below, on its side, is an ankh-cross. An interpretation of the glyptic and the inscriptional value of the symbols will be found in the Appendices by Kenna and Madame Masson.

The ring is probably of Cypriote manufacture and can be placed in the Late Cypriote II period.

Bibliography: BMC Finger-Rings 574; S. Casson, Ancient Cyprus, p. 86; Minos V, 1 (1957), p. 18, 15: 186; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 20, 15 (see Note 2 for further references), p. 27; L. Åström, Studies, p. 31; BSA 65 (1970), p. 7.

"Gold pendants, pair of, with bull's heads and scale pattern"

These are Reg. Nos 98 12-1 178 and 179. (Pl. IIIc, d).

98 12-1 178. H. of pendant 2.1 cm, H. incl. ring 3.25 cm. Gold earring of bull's-head shape on an open ring of twisted gold wire with tapering, overlapping ends. The pendant is hollow, made from two pieces of sheet gold pressed into the same mould and joined in a ridge running round the edge. The surface is decorated with overlapping scales with double edges, the outer band beaded, the inner band plain. The holes through which the wire ring passes, and also a hole at the bottom of the pendant, are strengthened with rings of twisted wire, soldered on. Below each of the two upper apertures is a spiral of wire.

Bibliography: BMC Jewellery 510; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 27, Note 3; L. Åström, Studies, pp. 30 and 98.

98 12-1 179. H. of pendant 2.0 cm, H. incl. ring 3.2 cm. Gold earring of bull's-head shape hung on an open ring of twisted gold wire with tapering, overlapping ends. The pendant was made in the same mould as 98 12-1 178 above and was joined in the same way; it also has twisted wire rings to reinforce the three apertures (Marshall, BMC Jewellery, says they are plain rings). Below each of the upper holes is soldered a globule of gold, in the position where 98 12-1 178 has spirals; despite this it seems likely that these two are a pair.

This type of earring was made over a long period of time, from Late Cypriote I-II and into Late Cypriote III.

Bibliography: BMC Jewellery 511; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 27, Note 3; L. Åström, Studies, p. 30.

"Two gold rings"

These are Reg. Nos 98 12-1 180 and 181. (Pl. IIIe). 98 12-1 180. H. 3.1 cm, W. 2.7 cm. Earring of plain gold wire with overlapping, tapering ends, narrowing down from 0.2 cm at the thickest point.

98 12-1 181. H. 2.8 cm, W. 2.9 cm. Earring as 98 12-1 180 and probably its companion in a pair.

This type of earring comes mainly from Late Cypriote II contexts.

Bibliography: BMC Jewellery 286; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 27, Note 4; L. Åström, Studies, p. 29.

"36 gold beads"

Thirty-two of these are Registered under the number 98 12-1 182 (for the other objects Registered under this number see below). The thirty-two beads are of the following kinds (Pl. IIIf):

Seventeen plain, thin gold beads, oblate, with a semi-circular-hollow section, and with large string-holes. They vary in diameter between 0.55 cm and 0.65 cm. Ten plain, thin gold beads, barrel shaped; their length varies between 0.4 and 0.5 cm.

Two barrel-shaped beads in thin gold with horizontal striations; one has a circular reinforcement round the string-hole. L. 0.6 and 0.65 cm.

One larger barrel-shaped bead of thin gold, perhaps striated as the last, but the surface is damaged. It has double strengthening rings round the string-holes. L. 0.95 cm.

One small barrel-shaped bead of thin gold with a raised band of short longitudinal striations and thickened rims round the string-holes. L. 0.6 cm.

One small barrel-shaped bead of thick gold with longitudinal striations and rings round the string-holes. L. 0.55 cm. (Cf. L. Åström, Studies, p. 37, Fig. 65, 26).

Except for two of the four faience beads described below, some objects, Registered under the number 98 12-1 182, are not mentioned in either of Walters' Lists and it is thus not certain that they come from Tomb II. However, they cannot be equated with anything from the other tombs and there is nothing chronologically inconsistent about them: One melon-shaped faience bead, grey-brown in colour with traces of a blue glazed surface. At each end is a cap of gold, joined by a tube passing through the string-hole and spread out at each end to hold the caps in place. L. 1.25 cm. (Cf. L. Åström, Studies, p. 37, Fig. 65, 44).

Two similar bead caps in gold, probably a pair; the internal tube is broken. D. 0.75 cm.

One hollow gold pendant with an embossed palmette and a plain, concave backing plate; above is a small loop. H. 1.45 cm.

One faience bead of long, truncated bicone shape, of cross-shaped central section formed by four heavy longitudinal grooves; each of the raised areas between these grooves is decorated by two light grooves. Light brown colour, with traces of a pale turquoise-coloured glaze. L. 1.45 cm. (Cf. Ibid., p. 57, Fig. 70, 11).

One short cylindrical bead of faience, with a groove at each end; between the grooves, the surface is decorated with a cross-hatched band. White-coloured body, traces of a pale turquoise-coloured glaze. L. 0.95, D. 0.85 cm. (Cf. Ibid., p. 57, Fig. 70, 14).

Two spacer beads (faience) of multiple tubes placed side by side. One has three

tubes, the other has two, but the latter had at least one more tube, now lost. One is pale greenish blue, with no glaze, the other has a purple body and a deep turquoise-coloured glaze. Both are 1.35 cm long. (Cf. *Ibid.*, p. 57, Fig. 70, 15).

All these objects would sit quite happily in a Late Cypriote II context, although the time-span of similar items is rather wider than this, back into the end of Late Cypriote I and on into Late Cypriote III. Bibliography: BMC Jewellery 662; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 27, Note 4; L. Åström, *Studies*, pp. 32 and 33 (gold beads), p. 34 (pendant), p. 48 (gold-capped bead), p. 49 (faience bead), p. 50 (spacer beads).

Only one of these can now be traced and this is not a stone pestle but a clay loom-weight: Reg. No. 98 12-1 207. H. 7.3 cm. (Pl. III). Pyramidal loom-weight of fired clay, pierced with a single hole. On one side is a short, impressed groove, which may be a mark or may be fortuitous. Reddish clay with large areas of buff surface coloration. (Cf. L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 37, Fig. 65, 49; on p. 114 it is apparent that a Late Cypriote III date is more probable than a Late Cypriote II).

Bibliography: BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 27. This must be Reg. No. 98 12-1 209, which has the number "2" pencilled on it. L. 5.4 cm, W. 4.5 cm. (Pl. IIIg, h). Sherd from a faience bowl of approximately 13 cm diameter, put together from many fragments. Whitish buff body with a light turquoise blue glaze.⁴³ The rim is outlined in a dull brown colour, and the main surviving linear (underglaze) decoration on the interior appears to represent a lotus flower. Probably Late Cypriote I or II.

Bibliography: BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 27. The faience beads are two of the four registered under the number 98 12-1 182 and described above; they might well be the two spacer beads as the gold-capped bead is unlikely to have been described by Walters as merely faience, and the other faience bead, being light in colour, may have been mistaken by him for one of the untraced ivory beads.

"Two faience and two ivory beads"

The remaining items on Walters' First List, Tomb II, were apparently not incorporated and cannot now be traced. These are a "Fragment of Myc. vase (patterns)" and a "Fragment of white slip ware (new type, elaborate). However, there are two extra items in Walters' Second List for Tomb II:

Fragment of faience vase

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 208. L. 4.9 cm, W. 2.8 cm. (Pl. IVa, b). Fragments eight in number, joined as one, from a small, deep faience bowl with an approximate diameter of 9 cm. The glaze is a light turquoise blue colour and the interior is decorated with a star-shaped pattern in underglaze brown outline. The star probably had six points, and widely-spaced spots of the brown paint are placed along the arms. Probably Late Cypriote I or II.

Bibliography: BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 27. This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 226. D. 12.7 cm, H. of body 2.2 cm, H. with foot 6.0 cm. (Pl. IVd). Shallow white calcite⁴⁴ dish with vertical, concave walls, flanged at the top

"Alabaster bowl"

and bottom. The interior is less polished than the exterior. There is an orange-red-coloured band in the fabric just above the lower flange. The dish stands on a separately-made pedestal foot with a flaring, moulded top and base. The foot is of a more yellowish hue than the body and has a narrow reddish band about halfway up. The foot appears to be socketed into the body and, despite the differences in colour, very probably belongs to the vessel. The form of the socket, and the presence or absence of a dowel from the body, cannot be determined: all efforts to remove the foot have failed so far, and further attempts may result in damage to the object. Most cups of this shape have an additional flange in the centre of the side wall, but our example, like those with separate feet, would appear to be of Ben-Dor's Type E III (QDAP XI (1945), p. 105), and thus likely to be of Egyptian origin. The fabric, being a calcite and not a gypsum, points to this also. Mrs Åström discusses the type in her *Studies*, p. 130, and a Late Cypriote I or II date is probable. As mentioned above, this object is not in Walters' First List, but is found in his Second List. Pencil marks on the cup perhaps indicate that it was found in Tomb II, but are not too clear on this point: the figure 1 is faintly written on the body and the figure 2 more boldly: on the foot, the figure 1 is crossed through and the figure 2 substituted.

Bibliography: BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 27.

The majority of the objects from Tomb II are of Late Cypriote II date, although the loom-weight could be rather later. It is unfortunate that the fragment of Mycenaean pottery and the fragment of White Slip ware mentioned in Walters' First List were not preserved.

Tomb III (allocated to the British Museum)

"Myc. bowl, fragt. of - fish and polypus"

This is probably Reg. No. 98 12-1 210. L. 16.1 cm, H. 4.3 cm. (Pl. IVd, e). Part of a shallow bowl (no handles survive) standing on a ring-base. Pink clay, with a thick buff core and a creamy-coloured slip or surface coloration. The decoration is in an orange slip, with details of the animals picked out in white. The outside of the bowl is decorated with wide and narrow bands: most of the reserved bands are very narrow, except for one wide band. The inside is decorated with groups of concentric narrow bands round the centre and on the walls, leaving a figured zone between them. In this zone is a cross-hatched area, an extraordinarily-deformed bird and the rear of a fish, both animals to right. The bird's body, tail and neck are decorated with white dots and circles; the fish's body, tail and fins are emphasized with white lines. This fragment probably comes from a bowl with flat horizontal handles, and can be placed in the Mycenaean IIIB period. Bibliography: BMC Vases C 689; Furumark, MP, p. 253, Fig. 30: Motive 7, 18; p. 302; p. 431; p. 636: Type 296:49; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 27, Note 5; P. Åström, SCE IV.1C, p. 379, 296 u.

None of the other five items attributed to

Tomb III in Walters' First List can be traced. These are: "Small piriform Myc. vase; Glass amphora (broken); Basalt cylinder with gold ends; Gold bead; Faience bead." Tomb III is not mentioned at all in Walters' Second List and it seems likely that its attribution in the First List to the British Museum is an error, and that the objects (minus the pottery) went to Nicosia.

Tomb IV (allocated to the British Museum)

"Oinochoe - two animals butting"

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 211. H. 25.3 cm. (Pl. V, VI). Jug with a trefoil mouth, narrow, cylindrical neck, and wide, rounded shoulders, with a sharp carination at the junction of the shoulders and the tapering body; the base is very slightly concave. The handle is a rounded oval in section. The body is decorated with three groups of bands: three bands just below the shoulder, one band just above the base, and two bands midway between them. There is a wide band at the junction of the neck with the shoulder and another in the centre of the neck; the rim of the mouth is also painted. A small circle, rather like an eye, is painted in both of the depressions of the trefoil mouth. A double band, joined top and bottom, is painted along the handle. The shoulder decoration consists of three bull protomes, in profile, two placed head to head, horn crossing horn, as though butting. The third is facing the same way as the left-hand butting bull, and to the left of it, the horns cutting across its back. The protomes are painted in outline, with small pendant groups of three scales strung along the outline. Three wavy lines set off the bulls' heads from their necks. In the centre of each protome is a lozenge, hatched in two cases, plain in the third. The clay is buff-coloured with a buff slip or surface coloration. The decorative slip is brown: orange where the lines are narrow or thinly applied. On the base is a pot mark in red ochre. Mycenaean IIIB, a product of the Protome Painter A (see BSA 52 (1957), pp. 38 ff). Bibliography: BMC Vases C 575; CVA BM I, pl. 4, 14; Gjerstad, *Studies*, p. 214; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 68, 10; Furumark, MP, p. 248, Fig. 28, 16, p. 438c, p. 606, Type 139:2; Stubbings, *Mycenaean Pottery*, pl. XIII, 10, p. 41; BSA 46 (1951), p. 170, Group I, 2; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 28, Note 2; Syria XXXIV (1957), p. 83; Minos V, 1 (1957), p. 18, 15:183; AJA 65 (1961), pl. 101, 3, pl. 102, 7, p. 338, 3; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 217, 12a; *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 116, Note 7; P. Åström, SCE IV.1C, p. 332, 139b; V. Karageorghis in *Alasia* I, pp. 123 ff; E. Slenczka, *Tiryns* VII, pl. 46, 3. For the pot mark see S. Casson, *Ancient Cyprus*, pp. 98 ff., XX; C. F. A. Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 120; SCE III, p. 609; AJA XLV (1941), p. 281, Class III, 19; Stubbings' representation is most accurate, but he misses a splotch of red paint below the arm of the sign.

"Sub-Myc. saucer-bands & wavy lines"

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 212. D. 10.0, H. 4.5 cm. (Pl. VIc, d). Small deep bowl with a slightly raised foot, turned flat under-

neath. The inside is decorated with two bands at the rim and a broad band near the floor. Within this latter band are four narrow concentric circles and a filled circle in the centre. Between the broad band and the lower rim band are nineteen radiating wavy lines. The outside is decorated with broad and narrow bands. Orange clay, with a slip or surface coloration which varies from pink to buff. The decorative slip is a deep orange-red colour, except for the lower part of the interior, where it has fired brown. Mycenaean IIIB. Bibliography: BMC Vases C 677; CVA BM I, pl. 4, 23; Furumark, MP, p. 375, p. 620, Type 210:6; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 28, Note 2; P. Åström, SCE IV.1C, p. 356, 210b.

"Stone slab with three fighting men engraved"

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 213. L. 15.6 cm, W. 10.0 cm, H. 3.3 cm. (Pl. VII). Rectangular gypsum⁴⁵ slab with squared edges showing longitudinal striations. The face is decorated with shallow intaglio figures of men, cut into the surface. Three figures are shown, one group of two men dancing or fighting, one with his foot on a rock, each holding the opposite ends of two staves or spears, and a single man, upside-down in relation to the other figures, who walks to left, carrying a jug in each hand. All three men are dressed in short kilts with horizontal folds or weave. The other face of the slab has large areas covered with stalagmitic concretions (also gypsum). Cut into the surface (before the concretions formed) is a design which appears to be that of a lotus flower. Probably Late Cypriote I or II.

Bibliography: BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 28. This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 214. L. 15.6 cm, D. 11.7 cm, H. 6.8 cm. (Pl. VIIa, b). Deep bowl of frit ware (faience), with incurving sides and a bead rim. A channelled spout, with a buttressed reinforcement below, projects from one side. The bowl stands on a base-ring. The body is slightly asymmetrical, being higher on one side than the other. Put together from fragments: there is one small patch of restoration on the side opposite the spout. Pale buff body, pale turquoise-blue glaze over all.⁴⁶ Probably Late Cypriote II. Compare, however, a spouted bowl from Pit 1914 at Enkomi, found with pottery of Mycenaean III C1 date (*Alasia* I, p. 400, Fig. 13b).

Bibliography: JHS XLVIII (1928), p. 73, Fig. 7a (where it is compared with similar objects from Assur, of the thirteenth century B.C.); *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 116; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 28; L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 51, 3b alpha.

"Phoenician cylinder - animals, sacred tree, etc."

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 183. L. 2.7 cm, D. 1.15 cm. (Pl. VIIC, d). Haematite cylinder slightly waisted; a faint groove at each end defines the decorated zone. This shows a sacred tree, tied to which are two pairs of goats; above is an obscure object between two opposed gryphons. Approaching the tree are a winged monster, a man in a long dress holding a stick, and a similar figure which has, however, a bull's head. Between each of these figures is a goat. Above this row of figures is a seated man in a long robe, holding a goat by the forelegs; below and behind him is another goat. Probably Late Cypriote IIA. A fuller discussion of this seal is given by Dr V. E. G. Kenna in the Appendix to this chapter. Bibliography: BMC Gems 124; AJA 52

(1948), pl. IX, 16; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 28; BCH XCI (1967), p. 559, p. 566 p. 575, Fig. 41; V. E. G. Kenna, *Corpus of Cypriote Antiquities 3: Catalogue of Cypriote Seals of the Bronze Age in the British Museum (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology XXI:3)*, No. 71; L. Åström, et al. SCE IV:1D, p. 652.

Two objects listed by Walters cannot now be traced: "Large base-ring jug - black ware, raised patterns" and a "Fragt. of Myc. vase, patterns in matt red". Of the very few base-ring jugs in the Museum's collections which have no record of origin, only one, Reg. No. 1966 11-29 1, bears any relation to the description given by Walters, but there is no evidence that it came from Hala Sultan Tekke at all. For the Mycenaean sherd see the Extra items below.

Extra items said to be from Tomb IV. Some objects, not mentioned in Walters' First or Second Lists, are attributed to Tomb IV by the Register of Acquisitions. Despite the fact that these Register entries were made by Walters it cannot be regarded as certain that these objects do, in fact, come from Tomb IV.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 223. H. 37.4 cm. (Pl. IX). Three-handled jar; rounded piriform body and a narrow cylindrical neck with a flaring mouth. The handles are flat and have vertical springs; one is lost. Three wide bands of slip encircle the body below the handles. The base and the area just above it are painted and a single band is placed just above this. Between the base and the bands below the handles is another group of three wide bands. Above the handles are two wide bands and the neck is completely painted with the coloured slip medium. The rim is reserved except for five groups of short, closely-spaced transverse strokes. A wide band is painted round the inside of the mouth. The outside surface of the handles is painted, and each is encircled by a broad ring of slip. The three shoulder panels, in the handle zone, are each decorated with two birds facing each other, and various arrangements of dotted circles. The clay is buff with a smooth buff surface or slip. The coloured slip is dark brown (orange where applied thinly). The two surviving handles each has a mark cut into it after the pot was fired (Pl. 1h). Mycenaean III B.

Bibliography: BMC Vases C 434; CVA BM I, pl. 8, 8; SCE III, p. 607; S. Casson, *Ancient Cyprus*, pp. 78, 100 and 105; Furumark, MP, p. 253, Fig. 30, p. 318, 26, p. 431, c, p. 590, Type 36:14; AJA 45 (1941), p. 280, Class II, 12 and p. 281, Class II, 19a; BSA 46 (1951), p. 176, Fig. 4; AJA 60 (1956), p. 140, Note 28; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 29, Figs. 19 and 20; Minos V, 1 (1957), p. 17, 15:180; *Opuscula Atheniensia V* (1965), p. 116, Note 7; P. Åström, SCE IV:1 C, p. 294, 36k.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 224. H. 44.5 cm (restored). (Pl. Xa). Large three-handled jar with a narrow flaring neck and mouth. Much of the underbody is lost and has

been restored in plaster: the base does not join at any point; it may be alien but probably belongs. It is turned flat underneath. The rim is slightly concave and slopes outwards. Below the handles are three broad bands of coloured slip; two similar bands encircle the body lower down. The depth of paint at the base is a conjectural restoration. The neck is painted and is surrounded by two concentric bands on the upper shoulder. A band decorates the inside of the mouth and seven groups of short transverse strokes are painted on the rim. The handles have vertical springs and are ridged; a band of paint on each edge of the handle leaves the ridge reserved. An oval loop of paint surrounds each handle. The three decorative panels in the handle zone each has five raised bosses painted with slip and many closely-spaced flowers. Buff clay and buff surface coloration or slip. The coloured slip medium has fired a dark brown colour. The shape of the vase and the form of the painted flowers indicate a Mycenaean III B product. It is possible that this is the "Large Myc. piriform vase, seaweed patterns" from the 'Batcha' list below, p.

Bibliography: BMC Vases C 435; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 28, Note 4; P. Åström, SCE IV:1C, p. 294, 36o, p. 306, p. 411, Fig. 46c.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 225. H. 42.0 cm. (Pl. Xb, c). Large crater with ridged vertical handles, a deep neck and out-turned flat rim, piriform body and spreading foot. Put together from fragments with areas (including one handle) restored in plaster. The surviving handle has two punctures where it joins the rim and three at its lower spring. Five small holes are pierced through the edge of the foot. These holes and punctures are presumably precautions against firing accidents. The lower body and foot are decorated with broad bands of coloured slip; the inside and the outside of the neck and the outside of the handle are also painted. The flat rim has four groups of chevrons. The upper body is decorated with flowers which have voluted tendrils, six blooms on one side and perhaps seven on the other. There are filling ornaments of groups of chevrons of Mycenaean III A:2 type (Furumark's Motive 58, 15). The fabric is pink, with a buff outer surface coloration. The coloured slip decoration varies in colour from orange-red to brown. The surface of some adjacent fragments have been worn differentially. Mycenaean III A:2.

Bibliography: BMC Vases C 381; CVA BM I, pl. 8, 6; Furumark, MP, p. 593, Type 54:20; P. Åström, SCE IV:1C, p. 311, 54p (Mycenaean III A:2b).

Reg. No. 98 12-1 310a. L. 13.2 cm, W. 11.5 cm. (Pl. XIa).

Reg. No. 98 12-1 310b. L. 8.9 cm, W. 9.4 cm. (Pl. XIb). Two handles from a Mycenaean three-handled jar. Both pieces have the word "Teke" written on in pencil. Soft orange body with a buff slip or surface coloration on the outside. The decoration is in red-brown slip: three wide bands survive below, and one above, the handles; a circle is painted round the handles; the outer surfaces of the handles are painted, leaving small triangular re-

served area on the upper curve; the handle zone is decorated with cross-hatching. On each of the handles a sign was cut after firing. (Pl. 1e, f). Mycenaean III A or III B. Bibliography: 98 12-1 310a: S. Casson, *Ancient Cyprus*, p. 105; AJA 45 (1941), p. 281, Class II, 19c (down as C 11094); BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 30, Fig. 21 (down as C 1109.1a); Minos V, 1 (1957), p. 17, 15:181, (C 1109.1a). 98 12-1 310b: S. Casson, *Ancient Cyprus*, p. 105; AJA 45 (1941), p. 281, Class II, 19b (down as C 11091); BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 30, Fig. 22 (down as C 1109.1b); P. Åström, SCE IV:1C, p. 294, 36 p. (down as C 1109a and C 1109b). Minos V, 1 (1957), p. 17, 15:181, (C 1109.1b); Note: some Cypriote sherds in the Museum's collections have such C Numbers which are higher than those in the published Cypriote Vase Catalogue.⁴⁷ These were apparently intended for an Addendum volume of the Cypriote Vase Catalogue which was never issued.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 311. L. 14.3 cm. W. 8.9 cm. (Pl. XIc). Handle sherd from a Mycenaean three-handled jar. Soft orange body with a buff slip or surface coloration on the outside. The decoration is in red-brown slip: two wide bands survive below and one remains above the handle; curved bands outline the handle area and the outer surface of the handle is painted, leaving a gap at the bottom and a triangular area at the top. The handle zone is decorated with a large number of small, closely-spaced trefoils. Into the handle, after firing, was cut the mark shown on Pl. Ig. The word "Teke" is pencilled on the sherd.

Mycenaean III A or III B.

Bibliography: S. Casson, *Ancient Cyprus*, p. 105; AJA 45 (1941), p. 281, Class II, 17 (down as C 11092); BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 30, Fig. 23 (down as C 1109.2); Minos V, 1 (1957), p. 18, 15:182 (C 1109.2); P. Åström, SCE IV:1C, p. 294, 36q, (C 1109.2; Myc. III B).

Reg. No. 98 12-1 312. L. 9.0 cm. (Pl. XIId). Small fragment from the wall of a very large vase, probably from a point on its greatest circumference. It is decorated with the stems and leaves of plants, inclined somewhat from left to right. The sherd is comparatively thick and is of a greenish hue, with a pinkish-buff surface coloration or slip on the outer face. The decorative slip is a thin olive-brown colour, and has peeled away over large areas. Forsdyke's view that this sherd is of Late Cycladic origin seems a reasonable suggestion (BMC Vases A 390). I am not convinced that it is a fragment of a Cypriote Mycenaean Rude Style crater, as is suggested in Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 254, 3. However, that it is a fragment of a Late Minoan IA vase with floral patterns seems most likely: compare C. Zervos, *L'Art de la Crète*, figs. 426, 450, 566 and 574, and BSA 62 (1967), pl. 76c; also *IPAKTIKA* 1970, pl. 367a.

Bibliography: BMC Vases A 390; Gjerstad, *Studies*, p. 210 (Late Cypriote I-II); Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, pl. XXVIII, 3; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 28; *Opuscula Atheniensia V* (1965), p. 121, Postscript; P. Åström, SCE IV:1C, p. 373.

Any of the last three items might be the

"Fragt. of Myc. vase, patterns in matt red" mentioned in Walters' First List under Tomb IV.

The jug 98 12-1 227 (BMC Vases C 576) is said by the Register of Acquisitions to perhaps be from Tomb IV:

Reg. No. 98 12-1 227. H. 27.1 cm. (Pl. XII). Jug with a trefoil mouth, a narrow, cylindrical neck, and wide, rounded shoulders, with a sharp carination between the shoulders and the tapering body; the base is almost flat, with a very slight turned concavity. The handle is a rounded oval in section. The body is decorated with three groups of bands, a group just below the shoulder, one at the base, and one between them. There is a wide band at the junction of the neck with the shoulder and another in the centre of the neck; the rim is also painted. A small circle, rather like an eye, is painted in both of the depressions of the trefoil mouth. A double band is painted along the handle. The shoulder decoration consists of three bull protomes, in profile, two placed head to head, horn crossing horn, as though butting. The third is facing the same way as the left-hand butting protome, and to the left of it, the horns cutting across its back. The protomes are painted in outline, with guilloche pattern within the body outlines. In the middle of the body part of each protome is a hatched lozenge, complete in one case, surviving only in part in another, and completely lost in the third. Three wavy lines define the heads from the necks. Buff clay. The painted decoration is in a brown slip. Large parts of the vase are lost and are restored in plaster. On the base are some faint marks in red ochre, presumably pot marks of some sort (Pl. XIId). Mycenaean III B, a product of the Protome Painter A.

Bibliography: BMC Vases C 576; CVA BM I, pl. 4, 18; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 94, Note 2; Furumark, MP, p. 606, Type 139:3; Stubbings, *Mycenaean Pottery*, p. 41, pl. XIII, 9; BSA 46 (1951), p. 170, Group I, 3; H.T. Bossert, *Altsyrien*, Fig. 217, 18; AJA 60 (1956), pl. 54, 12, p. 139, p. 147; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 28, Note 5; Syria XXXIV (1957), p. 83; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 217, 12b; AJA 65 (1961), pl. 102, 10, p. 339, 4; *Opuscula Atheniensia V* (1965), p. 116, Note 7; Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici 4 (1967), Fig. 8 following p. 8 (for the pot mark); AJA 74 (1970), p. (286), A, 43; P. Åström, SCE IV:1C, p. 332, 139c; V. Karageorghis in *Alasia I*, pp. 123 ff. E. Slenszka, *Tiryns VII*, Pl. 46, 2.

There is no evidence, apart from the queried attribution in the Register of Acquisitions, that the jug last described comes from Tomb IV. There is no reason to regard it as a "companion piece" (presumably a pair) to 98 12-1 211 (BMC Vases C 575) as Mrs Immerwahr is inclined to do (AJA 60 (1956), p. 139), and as such also from Tomb IV. For one thing it is rather larger than 98 12-1 211. A fragment from Tomb 12 at Enkomi (P. Dikaios, Enkomi

III A, pl. 214, 2) shows that these jugs are examples of a line produced in the Protome Painter A's workshop and that the question of a pair need not arise. On the other hand, in addition to the curved line pot mark noted by Åström⁴⁸, other very faint red marks, more easily guessed at than copied, are somewhat akin to that found under the jug 98 12-1 211; this may denote single ownership of both jugs, but a potter's mark is equally possible.

The objects which, according to Walters' First and Second Lists, come from Tomb IV (including the missing Base-Ring jug) all fall happily into a Late Cypriote II B context, although two of them, the carved slab 98 12-1 213 and the cylinder seal 98 12-1 183 (BMC Gems 124), might have been made earlier. The objects which the Register of Acquisitions (but not Walters' Lists) attribute to Tomb IV are a mixed lot. Like the objects definitely from the tomb, the three-handled jars 98 12-1 223 (BMC Vases C 434) and 98 12-1 224 (BMC Vases C 435) are of the Late Cypriote II B period, and the sherds 98 12-1 310a and b and 98 12-1 311 might well be of this date. However, the crater 98 12-1 225 (BMC Vases C 381) is rather earlier and the sherd 98 12-1 312 (BMC Vases A 390) seems likely to be from a very much earlier imported vessel of the Late Minoan I A period. The connection with Tomb IV of the Protome Painter A's jug 98 12-1 227 (BMC Vases C 576) can only be described as tenuous, although it is of Late Cypriote II B date.

Tomb V (allocated to Nicosia)

Walters' note, pencilled at the end of his First List, saying that all pottery from the excavations came to London, would imply that the "Fragments of Myc. vases with animals & patterns" were in the British Museum collections, but these cannot be traced or identified. Of the other objects from Tomb V mentioned in Walters' First List (see above, p. 4) only the scarab came to London (it is difficult to know why); the rest presumably went to their rightful place in Nicosia.

"Egyptian scarab (Sphinx etc.)"

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 184. L. 1.55 cm, W. 1.15 cm. (Pl. XIIIa-c). Glazed steatite scarab, drab white in colour. On the base is a sphinx to right, with an ankh sign in front and a winged snake above the back. The base is slightly chipped. Although probably not of Egyptian make, the general design and shape are similar to that of Egyptian scarabs of circa 1200 to 1000 B.C.⁴⁹
Bibliography: BMC Jewellery, p. XVII (XIXth Dynasty); BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 28, Note 9 (reign of Amenhotep III); O-

puscula Atheniensia V, (1965), pp. 117 and 119; L. Åström, et al, SCE IV:ID, p. 654.

Tomb VI (allocated to Nicosia)

Two objects from this tomb came to London and are described below. The rest of the tomb furniture (as mentioned in Walters' First List above) presumably went to Nicosia. However, under the 'Batcha' entry in the First List, "Two steatite cylinders, ivory bead, two fragments of silver ring" are mentioned as perhaps from Tomb VI. These will be dealt with as far as possible under the 'Batcha' entry below. The two objects which came to London are:

"Sub-Mycenaean bowl (cruciform pattern)"

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 215. D. varies between 18.3 cm and 19.3 cm, H. 5.1 cm. (Pl. XIII f, g). Shallow bowl with a somewhat angular profile and a slightly everted rim, standing on a low base-ring. The outside is decorated with wide and narrow concentric bands; except for the floor of the bowl, the inside is similarly decorated. A small area in the centre of the bowl is slightly sunken and is defined by a circular line enclosing two smaller circles. Between the sunken centre and the inner of the concentric bands decorating the inside wall of the bowl are four groups of radiating parallel lines each flanked by filled double loops. The outer surface of the clay varies in colour from pink to buff; the coloured slip decoration is orange-red on the outside, changing to brown near the rim, and is brown to black on the inside of the bowl. Mycenaean III A:1 or Mycenaean III B.
Bibliography: BMC Vases C 675; CVA BM 2, pl. 3, 7; Gjerstad, Studies, p. 212; Sjöqvist, Problems, p. 164, Note 10; Furumark, MP, p. 400, Motive 65.4, p. 503, p. 619, Type 207.4; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 28, Note 10; Karageorghis, Nouveaux Documents, p. 174, p. 214; Opuscula Atheniensia V (1965), p. 117, Note 3; P. Åström, SCE IV:IC, p. 356, 210d (Myc. III B).

"Bronze knife"

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 216. L. 18.0 cm, W. 2.8 cm, L. of longest rivet 1.9 cm. (Pl. XIII h). Bronze rivetted blade with a wide, long-tongued butt and the remains of three rivets. The blade has a very slight concave taper and a broad central rib. Probably Late Cypriote II.
Bibliography: BMC Bronzes 3200.6; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 28, Note 11; Catling, CBMW, pl. 15d and p. 127, 5; L. Åström, Studies, p. 5, 3.

The dagger points to a Late Cypriote II burial, although the bowl may have been made earlier, late in the Late Cypriote I period. However, Catling regards the bowl as Mycenaean III B - CBMW, p. 127, 5 - and not as Mycenaean III A:1, and a Late Cypriote II C date is possible.

Tomb VII (allocated to Nicosia)

Although the "false amphora" mentioned in Walters' First List (where the contents of Tomb VII are detailed: see p. 4 above) pre-

sumably came to London, it cannot now be identified. Another object which came to the British Museum instead of the Cyprus Museum is described here:

"Ivory disc with rosette"

This is in fact Reg. No. 98 12-1 262. L. 10.9 cm, W. 9.0 cm. (Pl. XIV a). White stone (gypsum)⁵⁰ disc, perhaps a lid or the base of a circular box, decorated with compass-drawn incisions: a six-petalled rosette and concentric circles; near the edge is a band of metope-pattern formed by short incised grooves across the outermost group of concentric circles. The diameter of the disc was approximately 17.2 cm. The stone is of a laminar body, liable to split into thin sheets; it is probable that the inner face has split away, taking with it any traces of a raised edge. Late Cypriote II or III.
Bibliography: BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 31.

Tomb VIII (allocated to the British Museum)

"False amphora, lalysos type, with pyxis-body"

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 219. H. 16.0 cm, D. 17.5 cm. (Pl. XIV b-d). Stirrup jar with vertical, concave sides and a wide convex shoulder, sharply defined from the body. The vase stands on a broad base-ring. There is a slight jog at the junction of the neck of the closed mouth with the top; three handles converge on the closed mouth. The buff clay has a slight pinkish tinge and the surface coloration is pale buff. The coloured slip decoration is brown, with thin orange lines; there are details in applied white. The body walls are decorated with verticals of simple and complex chain patterns and wavy lines, depending from a broad band just below the shoulder angle. The under body has broad and narrow lines concentric with the base-ring, and two groups of narrow circles decorate the area within the base-ring. The shoulder is decorated with two broad bands; the inner band has an S-chain in applied white and the outer band a simple chain in the same medium. The reserved band between these two has fine orange lines and the reserved band at the edge of the shoulder has a series of reversed N-shaped motifs. The outer faces of the handles are painted, with reserved triangles near their junction with the closed mouth; the edge of the closed mouth is painted and a large circular patch of the decorative slip occupies much of its centre. A band of slip is painted round the base of the spout and of the closed mouth; the rim of the spout is also painted. The handle zone is occupied by four floral designs. Mycenaean III A:2 - III B.
Bibliography: BMC Vases C 560; CVA BM I, pl. 3, 39; Gjerstad, Studies, p. 215, 10; H. T. Bossert, The Art of Ancient Crete, pl. 265, Fig. 481; Furumark, MP, p. 615, Type 184.3; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 31, Note 5; Catling, CBMW, p. 134; Opuscula Atheniensia V (1965), p. 117; P. Åström, SCE IV:IC, p. 348, 184a (Myc. III B).

"Two primitive clay figures as Maroni 14"

One of these went to Nicosia, according to the pencilled note at the end of Walters' First List. The other one is Reg. No. 98 12-1 218 (which has the number 8 pencilled on it). H. 16.2 cm. (Pl. XV a, b). Terracotta figure of a woman, hand-

modelled, with a bird-like face and large, applied eyes; it has huge, pinched-out ears, pierced for clay earrings, two of which remain. The hips are wide and the legs long and tapering, ending in small, splayed-out feet. The arms are short and the hands touch under the well-emphasized breasts. Details are rendered by incision: three grooves on the throat; the fingers; three grooves on each upper leg, defining the area of the pubes; this triangular area is decorated with two rows of closely-spaced incisions. There is only cursory modelling on the back of the figure, although the legs are divided by a generous groove. Brown clay, very similar to Base-Ring ware. Probably Late Cypriote II.
Bibliography: BMC Terracottas A 52; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 31, Note 4; L. Åström, Studies, p. 41, 2.

"Alabaster pot"

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 220. H. 18.6 cm, D. of mouth 10.0 cm. (Pl. XV c). Calcite vase⁵¹ with a globular body and a wide, flaring neck and everted rim, supported by a high pedestal foot. Put together from fragments, with minor restorations in plaster, but originally made in one piece. The underside of the foot is hollowed out asymmetrically. Probably Egyptian, and of New Kingdom date. L. Åström discusses this shape in Studies, pp. 130-131: her Type 5 jar (exemplified by BM Reg. No. 97 4-1 1315, from Enkomi, a rather small version); compare also an example from the Royal Tomb at Isopata, near Knossos: A. J. Evans, The Prehistoric Tombs of Knossos I and II, pl. XCIX, 8, and D. Fimmen, Die Kretisch-mykenische Kultur, p. 174, Fig. 168 and examples of 15th century date from Deposit 213 at Minet-el-Beida (C. F. A. Schaeffer, Ugaritica II, p. 141, fig. 52, 3 and 6).

"Two faience vases"

Bibliography: BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 31. Only one faience vase was entered in the Register of Acquisitions; the other cannot be traced. Unfortunately, the one which was entered, Reg. No. 98 12-1 221, cannot now be found in the storerooms of the Museum. There is a brief description in the Register of Acquisitions and that must suffice until the object is certainly traced: "Porcelain vase with short neck and egg-shaped body; restored from fragments. Ht. 12 1/4 in." As can be seen from the size, this is a very large vessel indeed, as faience vases go. The writer can think of no parallels, but the description is somewhat inadequate. However, there is an object in the Museum's collections which, although not "faience" or "porcelain", might well be the Registered vase from Tomb VIII. Unfortunately, it is bereft of all numbers and marks. It is a pottery jar, the appearance of which, being so unusual as far as Aegean or Cypriote fabrics are concerned, may have prompted Walters to describe it as faience in his Tomb Lists and porcelain in the Register. It must be stressed that there is nothing other than the description of the shape, the approximation in size, the actual physical presence, albeit unnumbered, in the collection and the lack of a suitable faience candidate which makes me equate this object with Reg. No. 98 12-1 221. H. 33.0 cm. (Pl. XV d). Small amphora with a pointed base, ovoid body and rounded shoulder. The neck is fairly narrow and

cylindrical, with slightly concave walls; the mouth is broken away. Two small strap handles are placed on the widest part of the body, just below the shoulder; one is lost. Wheelmade body, hand-modelled and trimmed at the base. Red-brown clay, containing white grits; the outer surface is coated with a polished yellow slip, with orange-red patches in places. The presence of two swelling lumps in the smooth curve of the lower body probably indicate impurities in the clay. Put together from fragments. This is of Egyptian manufacture: many pots of this fabric, including examples of this shape, have been found at Amarna and are securely dated to the short life of that city, with a few years either way, no doubt. First half of the fourteenth century B.C. Compare T. E. Peet and C. L. Woolley, *The City of Akhenaten I*, pl. LI, Type XLIII/1015B, and H. Frankfort and J. D. S. Pendlebury *The City of Akhenaten II*, pl. LIII, Type XVII 6. Compare also BM Serial No. 58626, a vase of the same ware and same shape as ours, from Amarna and BM Serial No. 58627, a large flask in the same fabric, also from Amarna. The jar handle with a cartouche of Seti from Hala Sultan Tekke, published by Åström in *Opuscula Atheniensia V* (1965), pp. 115 ff, although a little later in date, may come from a vase like ours.

Bibliography: BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 31.

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 185. L. 21.5 cm, W. 6.9 cm. (Pl. XVIa). Diadem of sheet gold, rectangular with rounded corners, in each of which a hole is pierced. The diadem is decorated with embossed patterns: in the centre are two rows of figure-of-eight shields (seventeen in one row and eighteen in the other); above and below, each of the long edges is decorated with a row of palmette and lotus designs embossed from a die which was made to produce earrings of bull's-head type. One row has twenty-three impressions, the other twenty-two. Probably Late Cypriote II.

Bibliography: BMC Jewellery 150; G. Becatti, *Oreficerie Antiche*, pl. XXI, 99; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 31, Note 1; L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 38, p. 109.

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 187. D. 2.2 cm. (Pl. XVIIb,c). Gold finger-ring made by bending a triangular-sectioned bar into a circle (flat on the inside and angular on the outer surface). The rounded ends of the bar were flattened and beaten together, producing a small, diamond-shaped bezel. Probably Late Cypriote II.

Bibliography: BMC Finger-rings 883; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 31, Note 2; L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 31, 1.

These are Reg. Nos. 98 12-1 188-191. Reg. No. 98 12-1 188. D. 2.4 cm. (Pl. XVI f). Spiral of 2 1/2 turns, of gold wire tapering at each end. Reg. No. 98 12-1 189. D. 2.4 cm. (Pl. XVI g). Spiral of 2 3/4 turns, of gold wire tapering at each end. Reg. No. 98 12-1 190. D. 2.1 cm. (Pl. XVI h). Spiral of 2 3/4 turns, of gold wire tapering at each end. Reg. No. 98 12-1 191. D. 2.3 cm. (Pl. XVI i). Spiral of 2 1/2 turns, of gold wire tapering at each end. It is probable that 98 12-1 188 and 189 are a pair, and that 98 12-1

"Green glass bead with gold caps"

"Carnelian bead"

"Silver ring (men engraved on bezel)"

"Bronze nail and butt-end of spear"

190 and 191 are a pair. Probably Late Cypriote II.

Bibliography: BMC Jewellery 452-455; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 31, Note 1; L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 32, 2.

These are Reg. Nos. 98 12-1 192-193 and 197.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 192. D. 1.0 cm. (Pl. XVI j,l). Gold cap for a bead; rolled collar round the string-hole.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 193. D. 0.95 cm. (Pl. XVI j,l). Gold cap for a bead; a pair to the last.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 197. L. 1.7 cm. D. 0.9 cm. (Pl. XVI k,l). Cylindrical bead in a mottled green and white stone (microcline) 52; it tapers slightly at each end. The string-hole was made by drilling from each end until the borings met.

The two gold caps have the number 674 painted on them. BMC Jewellery 674 is described in Marshall's catalogue as a plain porcelain bead with gold caps, found at Maroni, and is said to be 1.4 cm long. Our bead capped is 2.1 cm long. However, nothing from Maroni in the collections can be found which answers Marshall's description of BMC Jewellery 674, so it seems likely that our capped bead from Hala Sultan Tekke is indeed that object (the finds from Maroni were registered in the same numerical sequence as the finds from Tekke). Compare L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 37, Fig. 65, 43 for the gold caps. Late Cypriote I-II.

Bibliography: BMC Jewellery 674; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 31.

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 194. L. 0.7 cm, D. 1.0 cm. (Pl. XVI m). Oblate carnelian bead. Compare L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 79, Fig. 74, 4. Late Cypriote II-III.

Bibliography: BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 31.

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 195. W. 2.6 cm. (Pl. XVII n-p). Electrum finger-ring with an oval-sectioned band widening to join the shoulder. The bezel is oval and undefined. The surface is very worn, implying usage for some time before deposition in the tomb.

On the bezel is a sacred tree standing on a hatched plinth with a domed top. On one side is a human figure seated on a stool, on the other is a goat, shown as if standing with the trunk of the tree as a ground-line. Above the goat's back is an obscure mark. Below the plinth is a bucranium, and a walking bird; underneath is an obscure object. A fuller discussion of this ring will be found in Dr Kenna's Appendix to this chapter. Late Cypriote II.

Bibliography: BMC Finger-rings 1000; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 31, Fig. 24; L. Åström, *Studies*, pp. 26 and 94; BSA 65 (1970), p. 6, XXI; V. E. G. Kenna, *Corpus of Cypriote Antiquities 3*, No. 70.

The bronze nail cannot now be traced, but the spear-butt is Reg. No. 98 12-1 217. L. 6.1 cm, D. 2.9 cm. Diameter of socket 2.1 cm. (Pl. XVI q). Bronze spear-butt or ferrule for a staff, short and slightly tapering, with a rounded tip. Within the socket are traces of wood, the composition of which has been affected (and preserved) by corrosion products from the bronze. Probably Late Cypriote II.

Bibliography: BMC Bronzes 3202; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 31, Note 3; Catling, CBMW, Fig. 16, 14, p. 134, 4; L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 7.

"Silver spiral ring" This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 196. D. 1.9 cm, W. 0.6 cm. (Pl. XVII d,e). Silver finger-ring formed by bending a wide band with rounded ends so that the ends overlap. The band is concave on its outer surface, convex on its inner one. Applied longitudinally on the outside is a ribbed wire, its ends hammered flat onto the curved ends of the wide ring band. The only parallel in silver which I can trace is a ring from Enkomi (Turner Bequest Excavations, the tomb number not recorded) which, however, lacks the applied wire: Reg. No. 97 4-1 792. Several similar rings in gold are in the British Museum's collections: BMC Jewellery 592 to 595, probably from Enkomi, and BMC Jewellery 596, from the rich Late Cypriote II Enkomi Tomb 66 (Turner Bequest Excavations); compare also Reg. No. 97 4-1 536, from Enkomi Tomb 93.

Bibliography: BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 31.

The remaining items in Walters' First List for Tomb VIII cannot now be traced. These are: "False amphora, large; Jug with murex; Fragments of bronze; Glass vase, variegated; Alabaster disc." The latter object may be the ivory disc 98 12-1 271, described below, p. 21. At the end of Walters' Second List for Tomb VIII, "Fragments of Myc. vases" are mentioned. These also cannot be identified. The plain gold diadem 98 12-1 186 is said by the Register of Acquisitions to be from Tomb VIII, but it is not mentioned in either the First or Second Lists (unless it is the one from Tomb X) and is described below among the material without indications of find-spot.

Tomb IX (allocation to British Museum or to Nicosia not specified)

"Fragments of large Myc. vase with fish and of another" ("Fragments of other Myc. vases" according to the Second List)

Only the sherd with the fish is identifiable. This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 222. L. 28.4 cm. Two pieces joined. (Pl. XVII a). Part of a very large vessel, probably a Late Minoan II three-handled jar: a portion of the shoulder and the ridge at the base of the neck remain. The ridge is decorated with closely-spaced, short, transverse strokes. On the shoulder are a fish and the body and wing of a bird. Below the fish are parts of other designs which cannot be identified by the writer. It is suggested in BSA 55 (1960), p. 117, Note 114, that this is a stylised sea-bed, but this would imply an unusually narrow decorated zone at this part of the vase. In the field are two floating seaweed patterns. Coarse brown clay, full of reddish-brown grits, apparently grog. The outer surface is coated with a thick yellow-buff slip. The decorative slip is dark brown. Bibliography: BMC Vases A 706; S. Casson, *Ancient Cyprus*, p. 39; Gjerstad, *Studies*, p. 209 (MM II - in error), p. 210 (LM II); Furumark, *MP*, p. 194, Note 8 (LM III is implied); AJA 51 (1947), p. 37, Note 54; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 31; BSA 55 (1960), p. 117, 21 ("perhaps a very large amphoroid crater", pl. 27d; Stubbings, *Mycenaean Pottery*, p. 103, Note 6 (probably LM III); *Opuscula Atheniensia V* (1965), p. 117; P. Åström,

SCE IV:1C, p. 405, 56-57g (LM III).

Walters' First and Second Lists both mention fragments of bronze and ivory found in Tomb IX, but these cannot now be traced or identified. If the Cretan sherd is of Late Minoan II date, then a Late Cypriote I B date is possible for the tomb. However, large storage jars tend to be long-lived objects; also its isolated presence in the tomb, without other fragments from the same jar, may point to its being used in its own right as a tomb offering, at a rather later date than its manufacture.

Tomb X (allocation to British Museum or Nicosia not specified; it is not mentioned at all in Walters' Second List).

None of the objects from this tomb can be identified in the British Museum. These are: "Gold diadem, plain; Gold bead; Two Myc. piriform vases." It is possible that the plain gold diadem is Reg. No. 98 12-1 186, described below among the unplaced material. A conflation of the "Batcha" (First List) objects and the "From the Surface" (Second List) objects follows:

"Two cylinders" These are Reg. Nos. 98 12-1 198 and 98 12-1 200.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 198. L. 2.85 cm, W. 1.35 cm. (Pl. XVII b-d). Chalcolite cylinder seal; the decorated zone is defined by a groove at each end. The decoration consists of a sacred tree flanked by two large lions and two dogs. Approaching is a bull-headed man in a long skirt, holding a sceptre and a gryphon by its hind leg; above the gryphon is a deer. In front of the bull-headed man's face are five cuneiform signs. Behind the bull-headed man stands a gryphon. A fuller discussion of this seal is given by Dr Kenna in his appendix to this chapter.

Late Cypriote II A.

Bibliography: BMC Gems 111; AJA 52 (1948), pl. IX, 18; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32; BCH XCI (1967), p. 560 etc; p. 565, Fig. 22, p. 576, Fig. 45; BCH XCII (1968), p. 161; *Archéologie Vivante II:3* (1969), p. 137, Fig. 4; V. E. G. Kenna, *Corpus of Cypriote Antiquities 3*, No. 78; L. Åström, et al SCE IV:1D, p. 627, p. 630, p. 652.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 200. L. 2.2 cm, D. 1.0 cm. (Pl. XVII e-g). Cylinder Seal, slightly waisted, in dark steatite. The decorated zone is defined by a groove at each end. On it is a sacred tree approached by three figures, a female between two males, holding hands. Between the first male and the female is a flying bird and an ingot-like cross; between the female and the other male is a bucranium and a rosette. Probably made in the middle part of the Late Cypriote II period. A fuller discussion of this seal will be found in Dr Kenna's appendix to this chapter.

Bibliography: BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32; V. E. G. Kenna, *Corpus of Cypriote Antiquities 3*, No. 93; L. Åström, et al, SCE IV:1D, p. 652.

"Three gold beads" Not identified.
 "Alabaster pyxis" Not identified.
 "Iron ring"

"Globular stone
 (Cypricote syllabary)"

This is probably Reg. No. 98 12-1 246. D. 2.5 cm. (Pl. XVIIIa). Plain iron ring of rounded oval section, thicker in some places than in others, but this is probably due to the corrosion products swelling differentially. This object could be of any date from the late Bronze Age onwards.

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 204. D. 2.0 cm. (Pl. XVIIIc,d). Oblate clay ball, inscribed before firing with six signs of the Cypro-Minoan syllabary: Signs 42, 35, 45, 46, 28 and 20 of Madame Masson's repertoire (*Etude de vingt-six Boules d'Argile Inscrites*, p. 20, Fig. 27). Brown clay with a patchy darker surface, perhaps burnished before firing. Close dating of these balls is not yet possible, but they seem to have been produced within the period from the thirteenth to the eleventh centuries. They are perhaps votive objects. A fuller discussion of this object by Madame Masson will be found elsewhere in this publication.

Bibliography: *Symbolae Philologicae* O. A. Danielsson, pl. opp. p. 272, Fig. c (Persson here suggests that these balls were weights); A. Evans, *The Palace of Minos*, IV, 2, p. 760, Fig. 743c; *AJA* XLV (1941), pp. 279-280; BCH LXX (1946), p. 445; C. F. A. Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia I*, pp. 399-400 (by O. Masson); BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32, Fig. 25; *Minos* V, 1 (1957), p. 17, 15: 179; E. Masson, *Etude de Vingt-six Boules d'Argile Inscrites*, p. 13, No. 5, pl. I, 5; see also E. Masson in *Alasia I*, pp. 479 ff, and *Minos* XIII, 2 (1972), p. 219.

"Faience and green glass beads"

The glass beads cannot be certainly identified, but the faience beads are those with the Reg. No. 98 12-1 202. L. approx. 1.6 cm, W. varies between 0.8 and 1.0 cm. (Pl. XVIIIb). Thirteen faience beads of amygdaloid shape, with horizontal grooves. Yellowish-gray in colour; no glaze survives. Beads of this shape are found in the Late Cypricote I and II periods. Compare L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 57, Fig. 70, 18, and three beads from the Late Cypricote II tomb, Maroni Tomb I: Reg. Nos. 98 12-1 7, 8 and 9.

Bibliography: BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32.

"Fragments of lead, glass and ivory"

These cannot be identified, although there are several pieces of ivory mentioned in the Register of Acquisitions as being from the Tekke site (described below).

"Large Myc. piriform vase, seaweed patterns"

Not identified, but possibly Reg. No. 98 12-1 224 (BMC Vases C 435), said by the Register of Acquisitions to be from Tomb IV (see above, p. 12).

"Myc. vases and fragments of pottery"

Not identified, but see Appendix A.

"Two steatite cylinders ?from Tomb VI"

One of these cannot be identified, but the other is Reg. No. 98 12-1 199. L. 2.7 cm, D. 1.1 cm. (Pl. XVIIIe-g). Cylinder seal of faience; it is a drab, whitish colour, with very few traces of a blue glaze remaining. The string-hole is not symmetrically pierced. The decorated zone is defined by a groove at each end. It shows a human figure, a tree and a design made up of crossed and diagonal lines and two ring-and-dot patterns. Probably made in the middle of the Late Cypricote II period. Compare a faience cyl-

inder-seal from a 15th-14th century context at Ras Shamra (C. F. A. Schaeffer, et al. *Ugaritica* IV, p. 104, Fig. 84A). The standing figures on these two seals are so close as to suggest a single craftsman. A fuller discussion of this piece will be found in Dr Kenna's appendix to this chapter.

Bibliography: BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32; V. E. G. Kenna, *Corpus of Cypriote Antiquities* 3, No. 112; L. Åström, et al, *SCE* IV:1D, p. 652.

"Ivory bead ?from Tomb VI"; "Ivory bead, hat-shaped"

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 268. D. 0.6 cm. Thickness 0.35 cm. (Pl. XVIIIh). This is not a bead but a cartilaginous vertebra of a fish of the clasmobranch class, a small shark or a ray.⁵³ Whether it is of late Bronze Age date or more recent it is impossible to say.

Bibliography: BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32. Not identified.

"Two fragments of a silver ring ?from Tomb VI"

"Ivory disc with bull"

This is Reg. No. 98 12-1 203. D. 5.1 cm, Thickness 0.35 cm. (Pl. XVIIIi). Disc of ivory with a polished edge. On one face is engraved, within a double grooved frame, a spirited rendering of a bull, looking back, standing with three hooves on the ground (which is indicated by wavy lines) and the left fore foot raised up. There appears to be a hole placed very slightly asymmetric to the centre, but the restoration obscures certainty here. The disc has been put together from a large number of pieces, which have separated in parallel splits across the disc. Two missing areas have been replaced in plaster, together with a large segment broken away from the edge. The restoration has been made on a disc of clear glass, allowing the back to be seen, although obscured by glue; there appears to be no decoration on the back, or marks indicating the purpose of the piece, although it is likely to have been the lid of a box. Probably late Cypricote II or a little later. Compare, however, the bull and the treatment of the ground on the more splendid lid fragment from Kouklia (RDAC 1969, pl. V, 4), which came from a well containing Late Cypricote III material, much of it late within the period. Bibliography: *Strena Helbigiana*, p. 212; H. R. Hall, *Aegean Archaeology*, p. 204, Fig. 83; H. T. Bossert, *The Art of Ancient Crete*, p. 266, Fig. 488; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32; *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 118; L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 80 and p. 139.

The tombs discussed above (from information given in Walters' First and Second Lists) contained a large number of objects which should have come to the British Museum, but which cannot now be identified. On the other hand, in the Register of Acquisitions there are a considerable number of objects from Walters' excavations on the Tekke site which have no tomb numbers and which, except in a very few possible cases indeed, cannot be equated with the missing objects from the tomb lists. The missing objects, brought together under subjects, are:

- (a) Pottery
 Two piriform vases with scale pattern - Tomb I

Small Myc. piriform vase - Tomb III (is this perhaps Cyprus Museum Inv. No. A 1693?; *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 116).

Large Myc. piriform vase, seaweed patterns - "Batcha" (but see Reg. No. 98 12-1 224 (BMC Vases C 435) under Tomb IV above, p. 12).

Two Myc. piriform vases - Tomb X

False amphora - Tomb VII

Large false amphora - Tomb VIII

Jug with murex - Tomb VIII

Myc. vases and fragments of pottery - "Batcha"

Fragt of Myc. vase (patterns) - Tomb II

Fragt of Myc. vase, patterns in matt red - Tomb IV (but this is probably one of the Extras described with Tomb IV above).

Fragments of Myc. vases with animals and patterns - Tomb V

Fragt of Myc. vase - Tomb IX

Base-ring jug with interlacing matt white patterns - Tomb I

Large Base-ring jug, black ware, raised patterns - Tomb IV

Fragt of White slip ware (new type, elaborate) - Tomb II

- (b) Gems and Jewellery⁵⁴
 Basalt cylinder with gold ends - Tomb III
 Steatite cylinder - "Batcha"
 Plain gold diadem - Tomb X. It is possible that this is 98 12-1 186, described below.
 Gold bead - Tomb III
 Gold bead - Tomb X
 Three gold beads - "Batcha"
 Two fragments of a silver ring - "Batcha". It is faintly possible that one of these is the earring 98 12-1 240, described below.

- (c) Ivory
 Two ivory beads - Tomb II (one is perhaps faience - see Tomb II above)
 Fragments of ivory - Tomb IX
 Fragments of ivory - "Batcha") There are a number of ivory objects among the unassigned material listed below

- (d) Faience
 Faience vase - Tomb VIII
 Faience bead - Tomb III (see perhaps the unassigned glass beads 98 12-1 273 and 275, or the green stone bead 98 12-1 274, listed below).
- (e) Glass
 Glass vase, variegated - Tomb VIII
 Glass amphora (broken) - Tomb III
 Fragments of glass - "Batcha"
- (f) Stone
 Stone pestle - Tomb II (the other "stone pestle" found in this tomb is actually a clay loomweight: 98 12-1 207).
 Alabaster pyxis - "Batcha" (is this perhaps the double vessel 98 12-1 263 described below?).
 Alabaster disc - Tomb VIII (is this perhaps the ivory disc 98 12-1 271 described below?).

- (g) Bronze and lead
 Frags of bronze - Tomb VIII
 Bronze nail - Tomb VIII
 Frags of bronze - Tomb IX
 Fragments of lead - "Batcha"

The objects from Walters' excavations which are not ascribed to tombs or to the "Batcha" group are as follows:

- (a) Pottery
 Reg. No. 98 12-1 232. H. 15.5 cm. (Pl. XIXa,b). Hand-made jug with a double body and a narrow neck. The mouth flares and is slightly pinched for pouring on the side opposite the handle. The handle is a narrow strap extending from the shoulder to the neck. Two

grooves containing a zigzag encircle the neck at its junction with the body. The handle zone is defined by grooves from which depend hatched triangles, alternately placed to form a plain zigzag band. A plain band encircling the shoulder is also formed by a groove just below the lower groove of the handle zone. From this groove depends, on each lobe of the double body, three elliptical zones of decoration, each defined by a groove; these grooves come together at the pointed bases of the body. Each decorative zone contains alternately-placed hatched triangles forming plain zigzag bands. The fabric is a drab buff colour, covered overall with a peeled black slip. Black Slip III ware of the Middle Cypricote III or Late Cypricote I A periods.

Bibliography: BMC Vases C 97; CVA BM I, pl. 4, 19; Gjerstad, *Studies*, p. 146; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32; *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 117; P. Åström, *SCE* IV:1 B, p. 106, C 2a.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 230. D. 18.6 cm. (Pl. XIXc,d). Hand-made shallow bowl with a very slight kick forming a resting surface. A wishbone handle is applied below the rim; placed approximately equidistantly from each other round the rim are three other handles, small and of loof form. Thin, hard, red-brown fabric, similar to some Base-ring wares. No slip. The three loop handle seem to be designed for suspension, perhaps over a fire, but it is possible that the vessel is a scale pan. Put together from fragments. Probably of Monochrome ware and of Late Cypricote I date or a little later.

Bibliography: CVA BM I, pl. 1, 36; *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 121, Note 8, Postscript; P. Åström, *SCE* IV:1C, p. 98, IVd.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 231. H. 11.4 cm, D. 14.3 cm. (Pl. XXa,b). Large mug with concave sides and flaring mouth and one substantial handle, decorated with four narrow bands near the foot, a wider band round the middle and another band at the rim; this latter band encircles the inside rim also. A large, clumsy spiral decorates the underside of the flat base. A band of paint runs down each side of the handle. Buff clay and surface; the coloured slip decoration varies from orange to dark brown. A small hole has been bored through the bottom (after firing) at the edge of the opposite the handle. The figure 1 is pencilled inside. Mycenaean III A:2 to III B.

Bibliography: BMC Vases C 619; CVA BM I, pl. 12, 21; Furumark, MP, p. 623, Type 228:4; H. T. Bossert, *Altsyrien*, pl. 70, Fig. 225, 21; Stubbings, *Mycenaean Pottery*, p. 34; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32; *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 117; P. Åström, *SCE* IV:1C, p. 362, 228b, (Myc. III B).

Reg. No. 98 12-1 228. D. 11.8 cm. (Pl. XXc,d). Small open cup with an everted rim, single strap handle and a small raised base, slightly concave underneath. The main decoration is in the handle zone, between a band of slip on the rim and another below the handle. This consists of five looped spirals and a sixth with only part of a loop. The edge of the base has a band of slip; between this and the band below the handle are four narrower bands. The rim band extends inside. The paint on the handle forks at each end to leave two triangular reserved areas. The inside is undecorated. Pinkish clay with a buff surface coloration inside the cup. The decorative slip is orange-red in colour. Mycenaean III A:2 (compare Furumark, MP, p. 363, Fig. 62, Motive 49, 14 and 15).

Bibliography: BMC Vases C 657; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32; *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 118, P. Åström, *SCE* IV:1 C, p. 360, 220a8.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 229. D. 20.3 cm, H. 5.6 cm. (Pl. XXe,f). Shallow bowl, almost half wanting, with double angle walls and a slightly flaring lip. The bowl stands on a ring base; there is no trace of handles. In the centre of the interior is a shallow well. The outer surface is decorated with closely-spaced concentric bands of red slip; there are wider bands

at the rim and the base. The inside, the surface of which is very worn, is decorated with a series of narrow concentric bands in the centre, both within and surrounding the well; at the rim is a wide and narrow band. In the area between are large fishes to right, two complete, one lacking a tail, and the jaws only of a fourth. The slip traces which remain indicate the presence of one or two more fishes, but apparently not arranged in the pattern formed by the other, more visible fish. In the field are double lozenges and double trefoils. Mycenaean III B. Bibliography: BMC Vases C 676; Furumark, MP, p. 620, Type 210.7; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32; *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 118; P. Åström, SCE IV:1C, p. 356, 210c, p. 379, 296j2.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 309 part. L. 10.8 cm, H. 8.6 cm. (Pl. XXIda). Upperbody fragment from a three-handled jar, including one handle. Buff clay with a pinkish core; decoration in red-brown slip: a circular band round the handle, and three wide bands below it. The handle is painted with the slip, leaving a reserved gap at the bottom and a narrow pointed reserved area on the upper curve. Three narrow wavy lines are all that survive of the handle zone decoration. Cut into the handle, after firing, is the mark shown on pl. Id. Written in pencil on the sherd is the word "Teke". Probably Mycenaean III A:2 or III B. This fragment was thought by Walters to belong with some crater fragments with octopus decoration which apparently came from Maroni Tomb 2: written on the sherd in his hand is "This belongs to fragt with tentacles unregistered", and these crater fragments (which are, in fact, Registered as 98 12-1 309) and our three-handled jar fragment all appear together as BMC Vases C 379, from Maroni Tomb 2 or 16. Walters apparently did not notice the word "Teke" written on the sherd, or that the sherds come from vases of different shapes. Bibliography: BMC Vases C 379 part; S. Casson, *Ancient Cyprus*, pp. 78 and 101; SCE III, p. 607 and p. 609, No. 36; AJA 45 (1941), p. 281, Class II, 15; Minos V, 1 (1957), p. 15, 8:160.

Reg. No. 1971 3-25 1. L. 15.9 cm, H. 10.7 cm. (Pl. XXIf). Upperbody fragment from a three-handled jar including one handle. Deep pink clay, with a creamy buff slip or surface coloration on the outside only. The decoration is in a red-brown slip. The handle zone is reserved except for a row of widely-spaced rosettes, two complete and one partially remaining. Above the handle zone one wide band of slip remains, while below it are three wide bands. The edges of the zone are decorated with rows of small conjoined loops. The handle is painted with the slip, leaving a triangular reserved area on its top curve; the handle is surrounded by a circular band of slip. Cut into the handle, after firing is the mark shown on pl. II. Pencilled on the reverse of the sherd is the word "Teke". Probably Mycenaean III A:2 or III B. Reg. No. 1971 3-25 2 below is from the same vase. Bibliography: AJA XLV (1941), p. 281, II 21b (described there as C 11003); BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32, Fig. 26 (described there as C 1100.3); Minos V, 1 (1957), p. 18, 15:184 (C 1100.3). P. Åström, SCE IV:1C, p. 294, 36s (1100.3).

Reg. No. 1971 3-25 2. L. 9.7 cm, H. 8.1 cm. (Pl. XXIf). A second handle fragment from the same three-handled jar as Reg. No. 1971 3-25 1 immediately above. Cut into the handle, after firing, and now damaged, is the mark shown on pl. Ij. Pencilled on the reverse is the word "Teke". This sherd was given the number C 1109.3, presumably for an unpublished continuation of the catalogue of Cypriote vases. This handle fragment, bearing the number C 1109.3, was published in BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 28 as Reg. No. 98 12-1 312 from Tomb 4 at Hala Sultan Tekke; in fact 98 12-1 312 is BMC Vases A 390. The error was caused by a mistaken entry in the Register of Acquisitions. Bibliography: AJA XLV (1941), p. 281, II, 25 (de-

- scribed there as C 11093). P. Åström, SCE IV:1C, p. 294, 36s, p. 306 (C 1109.3).
- (b) Gems and Jewellery
- Reg. No. 98 12-1 201. L. 1.2 cm, W. 0.9 cm. (Pl. XXId-g). Rectangular plaque of plano-convex section, in faience or perhaps glazed steatite. Dirty yellow surface coloration. On the convex side is the prenomen Usermare-setepenre (Ramesses II, circa 1304-1237 B.C.). The cutting of the signs suggests that the plaque is not of Egyptian manufacture. On the flat side is a garbled inscription reading mn t3.wy nb. Not earlier than 1300 B.C., probably circa 1200 B.C. and not later than 1000 B.C. See also Kenna's Appendix.
- Bibliography: H. R. Hall, BMC Egyptian Scarabs I, No. 2253 (XIXth Dynasty) BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32, Note 1; *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 119; V. E. G. Kenna, *Corpus of Cypriote Antiquities* 3, No. 80. L. Åström, et al, SCE IV:1D, p. 654.
- Reg. No. 98 12-1 186. L. 18.4 cm, W. 3.9 cm. (Pl. XXIfa). Diadem of sheet gold, undecorated. It is roughly rectangular in shape, with slightly convex sides; one end is square, the other rounded. There is a hole at each corner. This type of diadem was most common in Late Cypriote II, but examples of Late Cypriote III date are known. The Register of Acquisitions describes this as coming from Tomb VIII, but it is not recorded thus in either Walters' First or Second List; it may, however, be the plain gold diadem mentioned in Walters' First List as coming from Tomb X.
- Bibliography: BMC Jewellery 34; L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 36.
- Reg. No. 98 12-1 240. H. 5/8 in. (Pl. XXIfb). This object cannot be found at present. In the Register of Acquisitions it is described as a "SILVER earring, crescent-shaped, with a knob at the lowest point". The sketch in the Register is shown on pl. XXIfb, and shows that this object is very similar to BMC Jewellery 487, a silver earring from Enkomi Tomb 93 (Turner Bequest Excavations). The jewellery and Gems from Enkomi Tomb 93 seem mainly to fall within the Late Cypriote II period. The Excavation Notebook fails to mention much of the pottery and terracottas attributed to this tomb in Murray, Smith and Walters, *Excavations in Cyprus*, p. 54 and in the Register of Acquisitions. These include a crater of the Rude Style (BMC Vases C 419) which would push Enkomi Tomb 93 forward into Late Cypriote III if indeed it does come from this tomb. Compare also, however, the silver earring Reg. No. 1969 4-1 207 from Amathus Tomb 269 (Turner Bequest Excavations), which comes from a much later context, probably of the seventh century B.C.
- (c) Ivory
- Reg. No. 98 12-1 265. D. 2.5 cm, Thickness 0.4 cm. (Pl. XXIfc,d). Ivory disc of spindle-whorl shape, almost plano-convex in section, with a large hole through the centre. The upper surface is decorated with compass-drawn incised lines: a groove at the edge and one concentric to it near the centre. In the band bound by these circles are the nine petals of a rosette. The central hole was presumably bored after the design was cut. The shape is near those illustrated in L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 79, Fig. 74, 11 and 12 and the disc probably dates to the Late Cypriote III period or the end of Late Cypriote II.
- Reg. No. 98 12-1 266. D. 2.7 cm, Thickness 0.6 cm. (Pl. XXIfc,f). Ivory disc very like the last in shape and probably close to it in date. Near the edge are three concentric grooves. On the underside, opposite to one another, two short grooves run into the spindle-hole. Compare examples which probably came from the Late Cypriote II burials in Lapithos Tomb 2: RDAC 1966, pl. V, 14 (there were Late Cypriote III objects from this tomb also, as well as Cypro-Geometric I burials).
- Reg. No. 98 12-1 267. H. 4.4 cm, W. 3.9 cm, Thickness 0.35 cm. (Pl. XXIfg). Rectangular plaque of ivory;

- part of one edge is split away. The top edge is not straight, but is cut to a very shallow V-shape. A large hole is drilled through each of the top corners. This piece has no obvious use and is undatable.
- Reg. No. 98 12-1 270. L. of long arm 5.4 cm, of short arm 3.6 cm, W. 1.0 cm. (Pl. XXIfh,j). Piece of carved ivory, L-shaped and rectangular in section. On the outer face is carved a series of metope patterns, divided by three transverse grooves between the double grooves which define the edges. Both ends of the piece are broken, but into the end of the shorter arm is inserted an ivory dowel, also broken. It seems likely that the object was a handle and that a further short arm was also present, balancing the surviving one. Both would have been dowelled into a lid or a drawer. There is no dating evidence, but a date within the Late Cypriote II or III periods seems likely. Compare, however, the metope pattern on the edge of an ivory object, perhaps a dagger handle, from the Cypro-Achaic Tomb 2 at Idalion (RDAC 1964, p. 74, Fig. 26, 38).
- Reg. No. 98 12-1 271. D. 6.3 cm, Thickness 0.9 cm. (Pl. XXIfi). Thick disc of ivory, probably the base of a circular box. A single moulding decorates its top edge and a double moulding the bottom edge. The underside is more smoothly finished than the upper side. Probably Late Cypriote II or III. This may possibly be the "alabaster disc" from Tomb VIII above.
- (d) Glass
- Reg. No. 98 12-1 264. L. 15.2 cm, D. of body 1.2 cm, D. of mouth 1.4 cm. (Pl. XXIfia). Cylindrical core-made glass vessel, very tall and narrow, with a thickened lip (which is perhaps the surviving part of pomegranate-shaped mouth). The central hole is very narrow indeed, being about 0.35 cm at the mouth and 0.2 cm at the base. The hole extends almost the entire length of the bottle, coming to within 0.7 cm of the base. The fabric is much eroded and is now a whitish colour with a pale buff exterior. Put together from fragments. Probably Late Cypriote II, but this is not altogether certain.⁵⁶ Compare L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 62, Fig. 71, 4, for an example with a pomegranate head and a stopper, from Arpera (also in Gjerstad, *Studies*, p. 253, No. 3, V. Karageorghis, *The Ancient Civilisation of Cyprus*, fig. 85, and P. Dikaios, *Guide to the Cyprus Museum*, p. 146). A fragment of a similar vessel from Akanthou is described in BCH LXXXVIII (1964), p. 312. See also *Museum Haaretz Bulletin* 14 (1972), pp. 127-130. There is an incomplete example in the collection of T. Kolem in Israel, which has a yellow glass stopper. One with a bone stopper was found at Tell Aitun in Judaea (information from Dr. Dan Barag). What is almost certainly a fragment of another was found by Walters at Maroni, Tomb 14 (unpublished British Museum excavations): Reg. No. 98 12-1 61.
- Reg. No. 98 12-1 272. L. 22.9 cm, D. 1.0 cm. (Pl. XXIfib). Long tapering rod of glass or perhaps faience, colour with a shiny, light gray-blue surface. Put together from five major fragments. This rod has no obvious use and no obvious date, but a Late Bronze Age date seems likely.
- Reg. No. 98 12-1 273. D. 1.4 cm, W. 1.1 cm. (Pl. XXIfic). Fragmentary, oblate glass bead, the surface much abraded, of a yellowish appearance. This kind of bead could have been made at any time in the Late Cypriote period. Unfortunately, the same could be said for both later and earlier periods: compare perhaps some Middle Cypriote III beads from Ayios Jakovos Tomb 12 (SCE I, pl. LXIII, 6).
- Reg. No. 98 12-1 275. D. 1.9 cm, W. 1.4 cm. (Pl. XXIfid). Oblate glass bead, like the last, slightly damaged and of a pale gray colour, with dark markings.
- (e) Stone
- Reg. No. 98 12-1 263. L. 11.7 cm, W. 5.9 cm. (Pl. XXIfie,g). Small stone vessel (calcite)⁵⁷ in the form of two hemispherical bowls placed side by side and connected by a channel. One bowl is larger and deeper than the other and has a flat, jutting lug han-

dle at its edge. The outside is very corroded and the rim of the smaller bowl is largely broken away. This object is reminiscent of a stone bowl with a bird's head and tail, from Enkomi (C. F. A. Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia I*, pl. XX, from a Late Cypriote II A context).

Reg. No. 98 12-1 269. L. 3.95 cm, W. 1.6 cm, Thickness 1.35 cm. (Pl. XXIfif). Stone handle of a tool the bronze tang of which remains imbedded in an oval-sectioned hole cut to receive it. The handle is rectangular in section, and tapers from a curved end to the square-cut face into which the tang is set; the four edges are bevelled. The surfaces are smooth, with a slight polish; the stone is clino-chrysotile.⁵⁸ There is no dating evidence, but the bronze tang may indicate that this is the handle of a tool of the Late Bronze Age.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 274. D. 2.0 cm, Thickness 0.5 cm. (Pl. XXIfiv). Large disc bead in a greenish-gray stone; both sides are flat with polished surfaces. On one side a slightly curved groove is scratched across the greatest diameter. Compare a blue faience bead from Maroni Tomb 15 (BM Excavations), Reg. No. 98 12-1 276, of Late Cypriote II date.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 247. L. 2.0 cm, D. 2.1 cm. (Pl. XXIfv). Truncated biconical bead in gray stone; rounded carination, asymmetrically cut.

Reg. No. 12-1 248. L. 2.2 cm, D. 1.8 cm. (Pl. XXIfv). Truncated biconical bead in gray stone, with a flattened central rib. The ends have been cut at an angle to allow the bead to sit neatly when strung with similar beads and hanging in a curve.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 249. L. 2.1 cm, D. 1.8 cm. (Pl. XXIfv). Truncated biconical bead in green-gray stone; rounded carination.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 250. L. 1.7 cm, D. 1.5 cm. (Pl. XXIfv). Truncated biconical bead in green-gray stone; rounded carination.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 251. L. 1.8 cm, D. 1.7 cm. (Pl. XXIfv). Truncated biconical bead in gray stone; sharp carination.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 252. L. 1.5 cm, D. 1.6 cm. (Pl. XXIfv). Truncated biconical bead in gray stone; rounded carination.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 253. L. 1.3 cm, D. 1.2 cm. (Pl. XXIfv). Truncated biconical bead in gray stone; sharp carination.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 254. L. 1.1 cm, D. 1.2 cm. (Pl. XXIfv). Truncated biconical bead in gray stone; sharp carination.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 255. L. 1.1 cm, D. 1.2 cm. (Pl. XXIfv). Truncated biconical bead in gray stone; sharp carination.

Plain beads of this form could have been made at any time within the Late Cypriote I to III periods. Compare L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 62, Fig. 71, 36.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 258. L. 1.5 cm, D. 1.3 cm. (Pl. XXIfv). Truncated biconical bead in gray stone, with a sharp carination; on each conical section are three ring-and-dot drill marks; different sized drills were used on each section.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 259. L. 1.2 cm, D. 1.4 cm. (Pl. XXIfv). Truncated biconical bead in green-gray stone, with a rounded carination. On one conical section are three ring-and-dot drill marks, on the other section are two; the same sized drill made all the impressions.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 260. L. 1.6 cm, D. 1.5 cm. (Pl. XXIfv). Truncated biconical bead in gray stone, with a fairly sharp carination. On each conical section are two ring-and-dot drill marks, made with the same drill.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 261. L. 1.5 cm, D. 1.4 cm. (Pl. XXIfv). Truncated biconical bead in gray stone, with a rounded carination. On each conical section are three ring-and-dot drill marks, made with the same drill.

Decorated beads of this form could have been made at any time within the Late Cypriote I to III periods. Compare L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 62, Fig. 71, 37.

- (f) Bronze and iron
Reg. No. 98 12-1 233. L. 19.6 cm, W. 2.5 cm, L. of blade 16.4 cm. (Pl. XXIVe). Bronze rivetted blade with a long-tongued butt (broken at the end) and the remains of three rivets. The blade has a convex taper and a noticeable central rib; its edges are split by corrosion activity. A transverse ridge defines the blade from the butt. Probably Late Cypriote II; it is very similar to BMC Bronzes 55, from Curium (Catling, CBMW, p. 127, (d), 6 and Fig. 15, 12). Bibliography: BMC Bronzes 3200.1.
Reg. No. 98 12-1 234. L. 17.8 cm, W. 2.6 cm. (Pl. XXIVe). Bronze rivetted blade with a long-tongued butt (broken at the end) and the remains of three rivets. The blade is narrow, with a concave taper; it has elliptical section with no obvious central rib. Probably Late Cypriote II. Bibliography: BMC Bronzes 3200.2; Catling, CBMW, p. 126, Note 2 (however this piece seems to fall more readily into Catling's group (d) than his group (a)).
Reg. No. 98 12-1 235. L. 15.4 cm, W. 2.0 cm, L. of rivet 1.3 cm. (Pl. XXIVe). Bronze rivetted blade with a long-tongued butt (broken at the end) and two surviving rivets at the shoulder. The blade has a very slight concave taper and the central rib is narrow but prominent. Late Cypriote. Bibliography: BMC 3200.3; Catling, CBMW, p. 127, (d), 7 and pl. 15f (the Register of Acquisitions confirms the Tekke find-spot; the three other possible proveniences given by Catling are unlikely).
Reg. No. 98 12-1 236. L. 12.8 cm, W. 2.5 cm, L. of rivet 1.1 cm. (Pl. XXIVe). Bronzerivetted blade with a barely differentiated butt (broken at the end). Two rivets survive: these were loosened when the blade was stripped of its corrosion products at some undetermined date; the edges of the butt have broken away to the depth of the rivet holes. The blade has a slightly convex taper; the section is elliptical without a midrib. Probably Late Cypriote I A (compare Catling, CBMW, Fig. 15, 1). Bibliography: BMC Bronzes: 3200.4.
Reg. No. 98 12-1 237. L. 5 3/8 in. Unfortunately, this object cannot, as yet, be found. It is clear from the Register of Acquisitions that this is a rivetted blade of the same general form as the others described immediately above, and that three rivets survived. Bibliography: BMC Bronzes 3200.5.
Reg. No. 98 12-1 241. L. 3.3 cm, W. 2.0 cm. (Pl. XXIVf,g). Bronze hinge, formed from a strip of metal which has been wrapped round a cylindrical rod; the two ends of the strip are brought together face to face. A nail driven through the ends holds them together and fixed them to the door or lid to be hinged. Similar hinges have been found at Enkomi: Reg. Nos. 97 4-1 1456-1458 (contexts unknown). This type of hinge is not shown in Catling, CBMW, but one not unlike it (which also has no context) is published in L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 18, Fig. 63, 21. A Late Cypriote II to III date seems possible for the Tekke and Enkomi hinges.
Reg. No. 98 12-1 243. L. 3/4 in. Unfortunately, this object cannot, as yet, be found. It is apparently a similar hinge to Reg. No. 98 12-1 241 above, but rather smaller and "with a piece of wood attached".
Reg. No. 98 12-1 242. D. 1.8, H. 0.9 cm. (Pl. XXIVh,i). Thick disc of bronze (much split by the effects of corrosion) with rounded edges. On each face is a punch-mark, one triangular; the shape of the other is difficult to determine. It is perhaps a weight and weighs 7.64 grams. This weight, although the corrosion must necessarily have changed the original weight, does not come very close to any of the standards for the Late Bronze Age worked out by George Bass in respect of the weights found in the Cape Gelidonya wreck (G. F. Bass, *Cape Gelidonya: a Bronze Age Shipwreck* pp. 135 ff.). This applies also to Reg. No. 98 12-1 244, immediately below, al-

though that one is closer to the 9.32 grams standard for many of the Cape Gelidonya weights. There is nothing distinctive in our object which would help in dating it, but it may perhaps be likened to a Late Cypriote III lead weight in L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 6, Fig. 60, 6. It may, of course, be later than the Bronze Age.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 244. D. 2.1 cm, H. 0.4 cm. (Pl. XXVa). Disc of bronze with a large, concave-edged, rectangular punch-mark on one face. Perhaps a weight; it weighs 8.73 grams.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 245. W. 1.7 cm. (Pl. XXVb). Bronze earring, of swelling crescent shape, circular in section; both the supporting wires, which extended from the ends of the crescent to curve inwards and probably overlap, are lost. See L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 17, earrings Type 2, for examples of similar earrings which date to the Late Cypriote II and III periods.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 239. L. 4.3 cm, W. 1.8 cm. (Pl. XXVc). Tanged arrowhead with a triangular, barbed blade, diamond-shaped in section, with a definite central ridge. On each face, near the broken tang, is a small triangular bulge, designed to butt up against the end of the arrow shaft to prevent it being split by the blade. This type of arrowhead had a very long life: A. Snodgrass in *Early Greek Armour and Weapons*, pp. 145 ff. traces the development of the shape from the Bronze Age onwards. It would appear that our arrowhead is unlikely to be of Bronze Age date, and post-Bronze Age examples before the sixth century appear to be lacking (Snodgrass "Boss and Barb" Type 1 (c). Petrie illustrates the type (his "Rhombic" type) in *Tools and Weapons*, pl. XLI, 126-129, and 131 (which is closest to ours in its straight rather than curved taper; it is apparently of sixth century date and comes from Daphnae: W. M. F. Petrie, et al, *Tanis II*, pl. XXXIX, 20). Examples with a curved taper and bearing a B E monogram are also illustrated in *Tools and Weapons*, pl. XLII, 200-202. Haynes has discussed the B E monogram in *BMQ XVI* (1951-52), pp. 45 ff., and it would appear that Berenice II is likely and that arrowheads bearing this device are probably of the late third or first half of the second century B.C. 59 The arrowheads near our type from Olynthos (D. M. Robinson, *Excavations at Olynthos X*, pp. 387 ff., Type D 1) appear to show that straight tapers were found from the early fifth century to the middle of the fourth. The fourth century B.C. Cretan coins shown in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* 32 (1919-20), p. 155, Fig. 9, appear to be of the curved taper form, and BM Reg. No. 57 12-20 78, with a curved taper, was found in the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus and is therefore likely to be of the fourth century or later. Thus, it seems possible that arrowheads of the type with a straight taper (such as ours from Hala Sultan Tekke) date from the sixth century B.C. until the fourth century, at which time the curved taper is introduced, which lasts, as the Berenice II series shows, well into the second century B.C.

Bibliography: BMC Bronzes 3201.

Reg. No. 98 12-1 238. L. 53.5 cm. (Pl. XXVd,e). Iron rod, apparently roughly round in section, but the actual shape is rendered uncertain by corrosion. It is uniform in thickness for more than half its length, tapering sharply at one end and more gradually at the other. At this latter end the rod widens again to a flaring termination, to which is attached, by a peg, a flat piece of iron of elongated rhombic shape, tapering to two sharp prongs, each of which is bent over towards the rod. There are perhaps indications, if one uses the eye of preconception, that a prolongation of the rod, now lost, extended beyond the pronged plate. If this was the case, then a possible explanation for the object is that it is a roasting spit, the prongs being used to stop the spitted animal slipping as the spit rotated. However, this cannot be proved and the use of the rod

must remain enigmatic: perhaps the prongs gripped a wooden handle or, if the prongs were originally at right-angles to the rod, they may have supported a dish, the object being the stem of a lamp-stand like that found in the fourth century Marion Tomb 34 (SCE II, pl. CLI) and like those in RDAC 1964, pl. XVIII, 10 and 11, also from Marion and perhaps a little earlier. Whether, like most of the objects from the Tekke site, this iron rod is of the Late Bronze Age is not possible to determine; probably it is not.

Turning now to Crowfoot's work, from his Report (published in full above, p. 5), we find that although he opened up some fifty tombs, the contents of only eleven (there are no Tombs 7 or 10) are described (and these in a summary manner). Of these eleven tombs, four went to the Cyprus Museum Tombs 1, 5, 11 and 12), three went to the Evkaf authorities (Tombs 2, 3 and 6), three came to the British Museum (Tombs 4, 8 and 9), and one (Tomb 13) was not kept, whatever that means. A few miscellaneous objects (for example Reg. No. 98 12-31 12 (BMC Vases C 690), found close to the Tekke monastery, according to Crowfoot's letter of 16 April 1898, above, p. 2) were presumably found in the search for tombs or in rifled tombs not in his list. It is perhaps remarkable how little eventually came to the Museum - or how little the Museum eventually decided to incorporate.

The British Museum's share thus consisted of the contents of Tombs 4, 8 and 9, and miscellaneous material from elsewhere on the site. Only a few of these objects can be identified among the twenty-seven items incorporated in the Register of Acquisitions in the sequence 98 12-31 (which, it is stated, includes material only from the April 1898 excavations (Crowfoot's) and not from Walters' December 1897 work). Crowfoot's excavations of April 1898: the British Museum's share.

Tomb 4

"One falsenecked amphora"

This is Reg. No. 98 12-31 23. H. 12.8 cm. (Pl. XXVIa,b). Small stirrup-jar with an oblate, globular body which is decorated with wide and narrow bands of coloured slip; just above the widest part of the body is a band of joined hatched chevrons of small size. On the closed mouth is a spiral with a large central patch, and under the concave base is a group of four concentric circles. The handles and the rim of the spout are painted and a concave-sided loop encloses the spout and the false neck at their point of junction with the body. The handle zone is decorated with five flowers, similar to Furumark, MP, Fig. 45, 111. Buff clay and surface; the coloured slip decoration is dark brown (orange where the lines are very fine). Mycenaean III B. Pencilled on the vase is the number 4.

"One bowl in white slip ware"

Bibliography: BMC Vases C 546; CVA BM I, pl. 3, 37; Furumark, MP, p. 612, Type 173:17, p. 413; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32; *Opuscula Atheniensia V* (1965), p. 117; P. Åström, SCE IV:1C, p. 343, 173g.

This is presumably Reg. No. 98 12-31 27 (the White Slip bowl from Tomb 4 is the only bowl of this ware listed by Crowfoot among the tomb-groups allocated to the British Museum; its complete state indicates that it came from a tomb).⁶¹ H. 26.3 cm, D. of mouth 24.0 cm. (Pl. XXVIc, XXVII). Handmade crater of White Slip ware, with a globular body and a wide mouth; the walls of the neck are vertical, and the rim is everted with a concave upper edge. A large wish-bone handle is applied to one side, on the shoulder, just below the neck. The vessel stands on a small flat base. Red-brown clay, covered inside and out with a thick white slip. The shoulder is decorated with two wide cross-hatched bands, extending from one handle spring, right round the shoulder, to the other. Between these bands is a series of linked lozenges. From the lower cross-hatched shoulder band depend vertical bands, similarly cross-hatched. Eight of these verticals extend to the base, forming eight decorative panels. Four of the panels have crosses of hatched bands and four are plainer, with short pendant verticals flanked by groups of four dots. Of the panels with more complex decoration, two have upper zones with pendant linked lozenges, one has similar linked lozenges hanging from small crosses with dotted arm ornaments, and one, under the handle, has no filling ornament. The neck is decorated with parallel bands, two near the shoulder and two near the rim; the inner two are joined with a series of closely-spaced dotted verticals. Similar dotted lines between bands cross the edge of the rim in four places and continue down inside the mouth for a short way. Wavy lines on the rim join these four areas of decoration. Parallel bands cross the handle in five places and two small loops are painted near the tip of the handle. All painted decoration is in a dark brown slip. White Slip II ware; Late Cypriote II period. This vase is closely paralleled by a White Slip I crater from the Late Cypriote II sanctuary at Ayios Jakovos (SCE I, pl. LXVI, 1). But see AJA XLVI (1942), p. 287, where it is suggested that the Ayios Jakovos example is White Slip II. Bibliography: BMC Vases C 210; CVA BM I, pl. 7, 16; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32; *Opuscula Atheniensia V* (1965), p. 117; P. Åström and M. R. Popham, SCE IV:1C, p. 468.

"One jug in base ring ware"

This was not Registered with the other material from Crowfoot's work at Hala Sultan Tekke and was either not sent to London or was disposed of - unless it is one of the three Base-Ring jugs in the Museum's collections which have no known provenience: Reg. Nos. 1966 11-29 1, 1971 10-4 1 and 1971 10-4 2, all found unnumbered in the Museum and Registered recently.

"One pear shaped bottle (as Myres L.C. JHS 17 (1897), p. 150, Fig. 7, no. 10)"

The reference given by Crowfoot shows that this was a Shaved Ware juglet as Gjerstad, *Studies*, p. 181. There are no Shaved Ware juglets in the British Museum's collections which can be identi-

fied as the one from Crowfoot's Tomb 4, so it must be assumed that it was disposed of or not sent from Cyprus to the Museum.

The only object definitely from this tomb is the Mycenaean III B stirrup-jar 98 12-31 23 (BMC Vases C 546), of the Late Cypriote II C period. The White Slip II bowl 98 12-31 27 (BMC Vases C 210) is of the Late Cypriote II period. The missing White Shaved juglet could be of Late Cypriote I or II (cf. Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 108 and 124). The missing Base-Ring jug could also be of Late Cypriote I or II date. This tomb had been robbed (all Crowfoot's tombs were disturbed), but it was evidently in use for some time - perhaps from the beginning of Late Cypriote II, if not earlier, right through to Late Cypriote II C.

Tomb 5
"One bronze arrowhead"

This is Reg. No. 98 12-31 7. L. 5.3 cm, W. 1.3 cm. (Pl. XXVIIIa,b). The contents of Tomb 5 were allocated to Nicosia, but in the tomb list Crowfoot notes against this object that "This was divided with the gold separately and fell to the British Museum". Bronze arrowhead with a short leaf-shaped blade and a long, square-sectioned tang, two opposite angles of which are produced along the blade to form a rib for much of its length. The rear part of the blade has a concave edge. There is nothing like this in L. Åström, *Studies*, in Catling, CBMW, in W. M. F. Petrie, *Tools and Weapons* or in A. Snodgrass, *Early Greek Armour and Weapons*. Compare perhaps P. Dikaios, *Enkomi III a*, pl. 171, 1, from Level III B, which would appear to contain objects mostly of Late Cypriote III date. However, the other objects from Tomb 5 (allocated to Nicosia) as described by Crowfoot (above, p. 6) appear to be of Late Cypriote I or II date. These are two Shaved Ware juglets and three stamni, a term Crowfoot tends to use for Mycenaean three-handled jars or craters. It is probable that the Mycenaean III A I/III A:2 three-handled piriform jar A 1657 in Nicosia, mentioned by Åström in *Opuscula Atheniensia V* (1965), p. 116, is one of these stamni from Crowfoot's Tomb 5. Thus, a Late Cypriote I or, more likely, Late Cypriote II, date is probable for the arrowhead.

Tomb 8
"Four gold earrings"

These are Reg. Nos. 98 12-31 1 and 98 12-31 2. Reg. No. 98 12-31 1. H. 2.6 cm and 2.5 cm. (Pl. XXVIIIc). Pair of gold earrings: a solid, tapering pendant is attached to a plain, tapering wire ring with open, overlapping ends. Double loops of thin gold wire separate the pendant from the ring. The whole of the pendant below these loops is encrusted with globules; above the loops, similar granulations are grouped on the ring at its junction with the pendant; these groups extend a short way up the ring, both inside and outside, in single lines. Late Cypriote I or II. Bibliography: BMC Jewellery 539-540; L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 30, 9.

"Two other fragments of gold"

Reg. No. 98 12-31 2. H. 2.6 cm in each case. (Pl. XXVIIId). Pair of gold earrings almost identical with Reg. No. 98 12-31 1 immediately above. Late Cypriote I or II. Bibliography: BMC Jewellery 541-542; L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 30, 9.

There are three candidates for these two items: Reg. Nos. 98 12-31 3, 4 and 5. The first two are most probable, as the Register of Acquisitions, where it assigns items 1-2 in the Registration Sequence to Tomb 8, has been altered, apparently at the time of Registration, so that it would seem that items 1-4 are from Tomb 8. However, Reg. No. 98 12-31 4 may well be the "piece of a gold frontlet" from Tomb 2, assigned to the Evkaf authorities (above, p. 6) 62.

Reg. No. 98 12-31 3. L. 13.9 cm, W. 1.7 cm. (Pl. XXVIIIe). Diadem of plain sheet gold, long and narrow, with rounded ends, through each of which is pierced a hole. Late Cypriote II or perhaps Late Cypriote III.

Bibliography: BMC Jewellery 769; L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 36. Reg. No. 98 12-31 4. L. 4.8 cm, W. 1.9 cm. (Pl. XXVIIIf). Fragment of a diadem in plain sheet gold, tapering slightly to one rounded end, in which there is a hole. At each corner of the broken end a small is pierced, showing it was used after it was broken. Late Cypriote II or perhaps Late Cypriote III. Bibliography: BMC Jewellery 770; L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 36.

"Four stamni"

Only one of these can be identified in that Reg. No. 98 12-31 21 has the number 8 pencilled upon it. There are five candidates for the other three "stamni", two of which, Reg. Nos. 98 12-31 19 and 20, like 98 12-31 21, are three-handled jars; the other three, Reg. Nos. 98 12-31 16, 17 and 18 are craters. These five vases are described below with the material which cannot be certainly assigned to tombs.

Reg. No. 98 12-31 21. H. 14.5 cm. (Pl. XXIXa). Small three-handled piriform jar, with a low neck and turned-down rim. The foot is almost flat below. The handles have horizontal springs. The mouth and neck are painted inside and out, with two reserved bands on the rim and another beneath the rim. Two broad bands, between which are two narrow bands, are painted below the handles, at the widest point of the body. A wide band covers the foot and the area just above it; above this are two narrow lines and a wider band of slip. The handles and their springs are painted; between the handles is a simple net pattern. The inside surface is a deep orange-buff colour, the outside is light buff, presumably a slip. The coloured slip decoration varies from orange to brown. An accidental blot of the slip medium disfigures one side. Mycenaean III A:2, late.

Bibliography: BMC Vases C 460; CVA BM I, pl. 1, 12; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32; V. R. d'A. Desborough, *The Last Mycenaeans*, pl. 1b; *Opuscula Atheniensia V* (1965), p. 117; P. Åström, *SCE IV:1C*, p. 299, 4503, p. 307, fig. 46a (Myc. III A2b - III B); *Acts Int. Arch. Symposium: The Mycenaeans in the Eastern Medi-*

terranean, pl. XX, 1.

"One false necked amphora"

This is probably Reg. No. 98 12-31 24, as there is no other candidate. H. 8.9 cm. (Pl. XXIXc,d). Small stirrup jar with an oblate, globular body, decorated with wide and narrow bands. The handles are painted, with a reserved area on the closed mouth, in the centre of which is a circular patch. The rim of the spout is outlined, and a loop encloses both the spout and the false neck at their junction with the body. The handle zone is undecorated. Reddish clay, with a buff surface coloration or slip. The decorative slip is an orange-red colour. Probably Mycenaean III A:2.

Bibliography: BMC Vases C 513; CVA BM I, pl. 3, 14; *Opuscula Atheniensia V* (1965), p. 117; P. Åström, *SCE IV:1C*, p. 341, 171z2.

"One small Mykenaeon amphora"

This is probably Reg. No. 98 12-31 26, as there is no other candidate. H. 10.0 cm, D. 9.1 cm. (Pl. XXIXb). Small two-handled flask with a flattened globular body and a narrow cylindrical neck. The body, base and neck are decorated with parallel bands and lines, the handles are painted and the slightly turned-out lip is outlined. The clay is discoloured and is of a drab buff colour; the slip decoration has flaked away over large areas and is brown in colour. Mycenaean III A:2, late.

Bibliography: BMC Vases C 574; CVA BM I, pl. 12, 35; Furumark, *MP*, p. 617, Type 191:12; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32; *Opuscula Atheniensia V* (1965), p. 117; P. Åström, *SCE IV:1C*, p. 352, 191k (Myc. III A2b - III B).

None of the other objects listed by Crowfoot for his Tomb 8 was Registered, and they were presumably not kept: there are certainly no candidates for them in the Museum's reserves now, except perhaps the three Base-Ring jugs mentioned under similar circumstances for Crowfoot's Tomb 4 above, p. 23. The missing items are "One small ribbed jug", "Two jugs base ring ware", "One pearshaped bottle" - by this a Shaved Ware juglet is intended, "Fragments of long bottles" - Crowfoot here gives a reference to a sketch of a Red Lustrous spindle bottle of Gjerstad's Red Lustrous III ware (Sjöqvist's Red Lustrous Wheel-made ware)⁶³ which he made for his description of the contents of his Tomb 3, assigned to the Evkaf authorities, and "Fragments of white slip ware". Crowfoot goes on to say of this tomb that "The front of this tomb had been broken through, and like all the above tombs it was full of earth: about 10 feet deep." Taking into consideration the objects certainly found in this tomb (the earrings 98 12-31 1 and 2, and the vase 98 12-31 21), the objects perhaps from the tomb (the diadems 98 12-31 3 and 4, and the vases 98 12-31 24 and 26) and the missing objects, a Late Cypriote I-II date would seem to cover the usage of the

tomb for burials. Only the missing "small ribbed jug" (if this is of Bucchero ware) and the diadems 98 12-31 3 and 4 may be later than this, but not necessarily so.

Tomb 9

"One flat Mykenaeon Bowl with three handles"

This is Reg. No. 98 12-31 25 (both a sketch in Crowfoot's Report, and the number 9 pencilled on the vase support this identification). H. 7.3 cm, D. 18.7 cm. (Pl. XXXa-c). Oblate, three-handled jar (alabastron), with a rounded underside and a low, everted rim. The handle-springs are placed horizontally and the handles incline slightly inwards; one is lost. Buff clay with a buff slip or surface coloration on the exterior. The decorative slip is dark brown. On the underside are three groups of concentric bands. The handles are painted, as also is the inside and the outside of the rim. The upper body is decorated with a large solid wave pattern. A roughly-drawn line connects each of the handles, and a short curved pattern is placed in the spaces between the handles. Mycenaean III A:1. Compare BSA 59 (1964), pl. 69b from the Atreus Bothros at Mycenae.

Bibliography: BMC Vases C 493; CVA BM I, pl. 12, 17; Furumark, *MP*, p. 598, Type 84:27, p. 275, Fig. 37, Motive 13, 6; T. Bossert, *Altisyon*, Fig. 225, 17; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32; *Opuscula Atheniensia V*, (1965), p. 117; P. Åström, *SCE IV:1C*, p. 320, 84c.

"Two fragments of an askos"

It seems likely that one of these is Reg. No. 98 12-31 11. L. 8.4 cm, W. 6.2 cm. (Pl. XXXI). Part of a vase of unusual form, probably with a piriform body, but this is by no means certain. The fragment includes part of the shoulder and flattened neck of the vase, and applied to it is a large, hollow ring, more than half of which is missing. A hole punched through the shoulder before the hollow ring was applied communicates with the interior of the ring; any evidence for the transmission of liquid from the body, through the hole in the hollow ring and thence through an aperture in the ring, is lost. However, it seems likely that the hollow ring had no such external aperture, and that the hole between it and the body is merely a firing vent. From the shape and decoration it would appear probable that the hollow ring was balanced by another on the opposite side of the neck. The neck is flattened, that is, it is much wider in the same axis as the hollow ring than it is in the other axis. There are indications that it was probably sealed at the top (though what shape the top was is not clear). If it was sealed, like the closed mouth of a stirrup jar, then the vase is likely to be a rather elaborate stirrup jar, with two hollow rings taking the place of the normal stirrup handles and, presumably, a shoulder spout. However, a somewhat similar vessel with four, cardinally-placed hollow rings, from Haliki (A. Furtwaengler and G. Loeschcke, *Mykenische Vasen*, pl. XIX, 137) does not appear to have a sealed neck; it has a hole through the bottom and holes connecting the rings with the body. The painted decoration of our

flower, compare Furumark MP, p. 249, Fig. 29, 6, 6). Probably Mycenaean III B.
Bibliography: BMC Vases C 692; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32; *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 118; P. Åström, SCE IV:1C, p. 385, motif 3, p. 386, motif 8.

Parts of two Late Minoan II vases were found by Crowfoot, one of which, Reg. No. 98 12-31 13, was said by Forsdyke in JHS 31 (1911) pp. 111-112 to be a surface find, but I do not know from where he got this information.

Reg. No. 98 12-31 13. L. (A705.1) 10.6 cm, (A 705.2) 10.5 cm. (Pl. XXXVI). Two joining fragments of a small, three-handled, piriform jar. The fact that the two fragments join (showing without doubt that it is a three-handled jar) does not appear to have been mentioned before, although pencil marks crossing the join indicate that someone had noticed this in the past - perhaps Forsdyke, who in 1911 describes this as a three-handled vessel, although he does not mention this in the British Museum Catalogue of 1925. One complete, vertical strap handle, and the lower spring of a second handle survive. The handle is outlined with a loop of coloured slip, and is decorated with transverse stripes. A decorative zone, about 10 cm wide, between bands on the upper shoulder and the lower body is filled with leaves and many-stamened flowers, perhaps honeysuckle. Pink clay with a buff slip or surface coloration. The decoration is in a red-brown slip, and has peeled to a certain extent. Late Minoan II. Compare BSA 62 (1967), pl. 82b; ours, when complete, probably looked very much like this.

Bibliography: BMC Vases A 705.1 and 2; JHS 31 (1911), p. 111, Fig. 1; Gjerstad, *Studies*, p. 210; Furumark, MP, p. 169, Note 8, p. 188, Note 13; p. 190, Note 3; AJA 51 (1947), p. 37, Note 56; BSA 55 (1960), p. 112, 9, pl. 26a; Stubbings, *Mycenaean Pottery*, p. 103; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 31, Note 6; *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 118, Note 1; *Opuscula Archaeologia* VI (1950), p. 206, Fig. 16 left; P. Åström, SCE IV:1C, p. 404 (LM II B).

Reg. No. 98 12-31 14. H. 14.4 cm. (Pl. XXXVIIId). Fragment from a large vessel, probably from the lower body; heavy throwing marks on the interior. Pink clay, with a creamy slip or surface coloration, decorated with ivy tendrils and leaves in orange-coloured slip. Gjerstad (*Studies*, p. 210) regarded this as Late Minoan II, of Cretan origin, as also did Furumark (MP, p. 190, Note 3 and *Opuscula Archaeologia* VI (1950), pp. 205 ff. and Fig. 16 right) and Catling and Karageorghis (BSA 55 (1960), p. 112, 10 and pl. 26b - upside down). However, Blegen and Wise thought it was from the mainland (Klio XXXII (2) (1939), p. 138, Note 2), and Stubbings says in *Mycenaean Pottery*, p. 103, Note 6, that is "Palace Style, perhaps Helladic."

Bibliography: BMC Vases C 685; S. Casson, *Ancient Cyprus*, p. 39; BCH LXXXI (1957), p. 32; *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 118; P. Åström, SCE IV:1C, p. 386, motif 12, p. 404 (LM II B).

CONCLUSIONS

The British Museum excavated at Hala Sultan Tekke, in an area not now to be accurately determined, in December 1897, under the direction of H. B. Walters, and in April 1898, under the direction of J. W. Crowfoot, in and around the site "Visakia", near to and south-

east of the area dug by Walters. The modern "Vizaja" (RDAC 1968, p. 3, Fig. 2) is no doubt the same site. The recording of Walters excavations was minimal and apparently retrospective; Crowfoot's Report is somewhat better and was made at the time of the excava-

(b) Gems and Jewellery
Reg. No. 98 12-31 6. L. 2.85 cm, D. 0.95 cm. (Pl. XXXVIIa-c). Dark green steatite or serpentine cylinder seal with moulded ends. On the decorated zone are two male figures standing in similar poses, one carrying a mace and a dead bird, the other holding a long staff; between them is an animal, perhaps a deer or a dog. A fuller discussion of this seal will be found in Dr Kenna's Appendix to this chapter. Probably made in the middle of the Late Cypriote II period.

Bibliography: V. E. G. Kenna, *Corpus of Cypriote Antiquities* 3, No. 108.
In his Report (above, p. 6), Crowfoot states that this cylinder was not found in a Tomb.

Reg. No. 98 12-31 5. L. 8.4 cm, W. 1.2 cm. (Pl. XXXVIIIf). Tube, with one open end, rolled from a rectangular sheet of gold, the edges overlapping but not joined, and the closed end formed by folding in and crimping. Near the closed end are two pin-holes, pierced on opposite sides of the tube by pushing a pin through from one side to the other: they appear to have been made after the tube was rolled, perhaps to secure the tube onto whatever it enveloped, and are thus unlikely to be the string-holes of a broken diadem. Probably Late Cypriote II or III.

Bibliography: BMC Jewellery 825; *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 118, Note 4.

(c) Faience
Reg. No. 98 12-31 8. L. 13.0 cm, W. 8.3 cm. (Pl. XXXVIIId). Part of a faience (frit ware) bowl (almost half surviving) with a plain, rounded profile and underside. Put together from fragments and restored with plaster; the approximate original diameter was 13.2 cm and the height 3.8 cm. Whitish buff body, pale turquoise-blue glaze. The outside is plain, the inside is decorated, in an underglaze purple-brown colour, with a hastily-executed head of the god Bes, with an ornate, feathered headdress. On the rim is painted a row of dots. Probably Late Cypriote I-II. Compare L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 51, Bowl Type 2.

(d) Glass
Reg. No. 98 12-31 9. H. 9.8 cm. (Pl. XXXVIIg). Fragment of a glass vessel: part of the body, one applied handle, and the spring of the neck survive. The decoration, between two white bands, consists of yellow and white trails on a probably dark blue body, which has weathered to a light blue-grey colour. The shape was probably as the amphoriskos illustrated in Birgit Nolte, *Die Glasgefässe im alten Ägypten*, pl. XX.1, or perhaps as the four-handled vessel BM (Egyptian Department) No. 4743, from Memphis, illustrated in D. B. Harden et al, *Masterpieces of Glass*, p. 18, No. 3, also published in P. Fossing, *Glass Vessels before Glass-Blowing*, p. 17, Fig. 8. Vessels of this shape can have three or two handles. Late Cypriote II A or B.

(e) Stone
Reg. No. 98 12-31 10. L. 1.8 cm, D. 1.9 cm. (Pl. XXXVIIh). Truncated biconical bead in gray stone, undecorated. Beads of this shape were made throughout the Late Cypriote I-III periods. Compare L. Åström, *Studies*, p. 62, Fig. 71, 36.

tion. Neither excavation was published.

Crowfoot noted that all the tombs he opened were disturbed. This may have happened between the cessation of Walters' work and the commencement of Crowfoot's excavations, but it seems likely that Walters' tombs had also been largely rifled and the surviving contents mixed. Further, neither excavator noted evidence for separate burial periods within the tombs, although the presence of these seems probable. Robbed tombs and inadequate records leave little opportunity for favourable interpretation of the finds.

Walters, in December 1897, dug out ten tombs, numbered I to X. Tombs II, III, IV and VIII were assigned to the British Museum, Tombs I, V, VI and VII to Nicosia, and Tombs IX and X are unassigned. However, Walters notes that "all pottery went to BM", except for one terracotta figure. From the material which can be identified (and there is considerable confusion in the records) it would appear that the following periods can be attributed to Walters' Tekke tombs:

Tomb I Late Cypriote II, probably Late Cypriote II B.

Tomb II Late Cypriote II, although one object, the loomweight Reg. No. 98 12-1 207, might possibly be of Late Cypriote III date.

Tomb III Late Cypriote II.

Tomb IV A Late Cypriote II B date can be given to those objects which certainly come from this tomb, and also for most of the objects which are said by the Register of Acquisitions to belong to it. However, the crater Reg. No. 98 12-1 225 (BMC Vases C 381) is probably slightly earlier. The Late Minoan I A sherd Reg. No. 98 12-1 312 (BMC Vases A 390) is very much earlier than the rest of the material, and the attribution of this sherd to Tomb IV by the Register of Acquisitions must be regarded as doubtful.

Tomb V The only item from this tomb in the British Museum, the scarab Reg. No. 98 12-1 184 is perhaps of Late Cypriote III date, although an earlier date has been suggested; Walters' description of the rest of the material, assigned to Nicosia, indicates a possible Late Cypriote II date.

Tomb VI Late Cypriote II, perhaps late in

the period; only two objects came to the British Museum, the rest were assigned to Nicosia.

Tomb VII The one object which came to the British Museum (the rest of the material was assigned to Nicosia) cannot be closely dated but falls within the Late Cypriote II-III periods.

Tomb VIII Late Cypriote II.

Tomb IX Only one object, a Late Minoan II sherd, is identifiable. It could have been deposited in the tomb at any time from the Late Cypriote I B period onward.

Tomb X Nothing from this tomb is identifiable; the presence of two "Myc. piriform vases" indicates a Late Cypriote II date.

The objects from Walters' work which are not assignable to specific tombs for the most part fall within the Late Cypriote period, with a general tendency towards Late Cypriote II. Even those things which might have been made in the Late Cypriote III period are just as likely to be products of Late Cypriote II. The earliest object is the Black Slip III double juglet Reg. No. 98 12-1 232 (BMC Vases C 97), probably of Middle Cypriote III date, but even this may date to Late Cypriote I A. There are a few objects which, because of their lack of stylistic criteria, are undatable, but it is probable that the majority of these are of the Late Bronze Age. It was inevitable that in his search for tombs, Walters should find some later material, and one such object, the bronze arrowhead Reg. No. 98 12-1 239 (BMC Bronzes 3201), of 6th-4th century date, was incorporated into the collection.

Crowfoot, in April 1898, found some fifty tombs, all to some extent rifled, and of these made specific note of only eleven. Tombs 1 and 5, and the double Tomb 11-12 were assigned to Nicosia, Tombs 2, 3 and 6 to the Evkaf authorities, Tomb 13 was "not kept", and Tombs 4, 8 and 9 came to the British Museum, together with one object from Tomb 5 (the arrowhead Reg. No. 98 12-31 7) and one object possibly from Tomb 2 (the diadem fragment Reg. No. 98 12-31 4, BMC Jewellery 770). From the material which can be identified (and this is not a great deal) it would appear that the following periods can be attributed to the Tekke tombs excavated by Crowfoot which came to the British Museum:

Tomb 4 Late Cypriote II

Tomb 8 Late Cypriote I - II
Tomb 9 Late Cypriote I - II

The objects from Crowfoot's work which are not assignable to specific tombs or which were found loose in the soil range in date from Late Cypriote I to III (although the few things which might have been made in the Late Cypriote III period are of types which were also produced in Late Cypriote II), but the majority can be placed within the narrower limits of the Late Cypriote I B period to the Late Cypriote II C period.

The number of imported objects, both from Walters' and from Crowfoot's excavations, is considerable. The Mycenaean pottery bulks large, and some of the ivory objects were probably imported from the Levant. Red Lustrous spindlebottles and flasks from Syria were found in Crowfoot's Tombs 3, 8 and 12. The white stone vessels Reg. Nos. 98 12-1 220 and 98 12-1 226 are Egyptian, as also is the

APPENDIX A

In the Registration sequence 98 12-1, under which the objects excavated by Walters at Maroni, Kalavaso and Hala Sultan Tekke are incorporated in the Register of Acquisitions, are a number of sherds which are not attributed specifically, either to the Maroni or to the Tekke site (the objects from Kalavaso are the Neolithic sherds BMC Vases A 75.1-6). It is

pottery amphora which appears to be Reg. No. 98 12-1 221. There are several items which were made either in Egypt or, more likely, in the Levant: the faience bowl fragments Inv. Nos. 98 12-1 208, 98 12-1 209 and 98 12-1 264, the cylindrical glass bottle Reg. No. 98 12-1 263 and the glazed steatite seals Reg. Nos. 98 12-1 184 and 98 12-1 201 (BMC Egyptian Scarabs 2253). The glass juglet Reg. No. 98 12-1 206 was either locally made or, more probably, came from Egypt; an Egyptian origin is probable for the glass jar fragment Reg. No. 98 12-1 9; the faience spouted bowl Reg. No. 98 12-1 214 is probably Levantine, but may be Cypriote. Sherds from four Cretan vases were found⁶⁴; Reg. No. 98 12-1 312 (BMC Vases A 390) is of Late Minoan I A date and the other three, Reg. Nos. 98 12-1 222 (BMC Vases A 706), 98 12-1 13 (BMC Vases A 705) and 98 12-1 14 (BMC Vases C 685) are of the Late Minoan II period.

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probable that most of these unattributed sherds come from Maroni (and many of them are assigned to that site unequivocally in Walters' BMC Vases I, pt. II). However, the possibility does remain that some of them might come from Hala Sultan Tekke, and a list of them is given here:

Reg. No.	Vase shape	Decoration	BMC Vases No.
98 12-1 277	Crater fragment	bulls	C 405
98 12-1 278	"	plants	"
98 12-1 283	"	chariot group	C 359
98 12-1 284	"	"	C 358
98 12-1 286	"	"	C 354 part
98 12-1 287	"	man	C 337
98 12-1 289	"	chariot group	C 363
98 12-1 290	"	"	C 360
98 12-1 291	"	bird?	C 683
98 12-1 292	"	plants	C 684
98 12-1 295	"	chariot group	C 354 part
98 12-1 296	"	"	C 361 part
98 12-1 297	"	"	C 361 part
98 12-1 298	"	"	C 357 part
98 12-1 299	"	"	C 357 part
98 12-1 300	"	"	C 357 part
98 12-1 301	"	scales, rosette	C 691
98 12-1 302	"	chevrons, plants	C 383
98 12-1 303	Three-handled jar fragment	plants	C 382 (illustrated upside-down)
98 12-1 304	Crater fragment	stags	C 426
98 12-1 306	"	bird	C 375
98 12-1 308	"	plants	C 384

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NOTES

- I am very grateful to Professor Paul Åström for asking me to undertake the writing of this chapter, and to Mr Denys Haynes, Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, for allowing me to do so. Dr Reynold Higgins has helped me in a great many ways, and has read the manuscript. I must thank Dr V. E. G. Kenna for writing Appendix B, on the seals, a subject I am not competent to deal with. Mr A. F. Shore of the Egyptian Department of the British Museum has helped me with the objects of apparent Egyptian origin; I am grateful, too, to Mr Alwyne Wheeler of the British Museum (Natural History). Lady Jane Cook has expertly made the drawings used in the plates and the British Museum Photographic Studio has made the photographs, which are published by the courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum. Mrs Patricia Johnson has cleaned and repaired the objects where necessary, and Miss M. Bimson of the British Museum Research Laboratory has examined the white stone objects to determine their fabric. I must also say that I have made considerable use of Mrs Lena Åström's *Studies on the Arts and Crafts of the Late Cypriote Bronze Age* (Lund, 1967) in my search for comparative material; indeed, with such a compilation to hand much of the work involved in such a search is rendered much easier.
- It seems unlikely that these excavations were by this date still financed by the Turner Bequest: the £2000 left by Miss Emma Turnour Turner had probably been fully expended on the excavations at Amathus, Curium and Enkomi (published in Murray, Smith and Walters, *Excavations in Cyprus*, London, 1900, reprinted 1971) from 1893 to 1896. Thus it is probably a misnomer to regard the 1897 and later excavations, at Maroni, Hala Sultan Tekke, Klavdia, Kalavaso and Kouklia, as Turner Bequest Excavations, although the operations carried out under the Bequest no doubt supplied the impetus for continued work in Cyprus, work which is better described as "British Museum Excavations".
- In an appendix in BCH LXXXI (1957), pp. 25 ff. to an article on Cypriote seals, Olivier Masson published "Notes sur les Fouilles de Hala Sultan Tekke (1897-1898)", which has been the most complete discussion of the British Museum's excavations to appear so far. He quoted extensively from Walters' ms notebook *Excavations in Cyprus* (Notes and Tomb Lists) 1895-1897 but, unfortunately did not know about Crowfoot's Report on the April 1898 excavations, which has only come to light in 1971. See also a note on the site by Masson in *Minos* V, 1 (1957) p. 17, 15. Paul Åström, in *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), pp. 115 ff., also discusses the Tekke site at some length, using Masson's article in conjunction with material in the Cyprus Museum, and expanding Masson's list of pots not assigned to tombs. Åström, too, had not the advantage of using Crowfoot's Report. Vassos Karageorghis, describing two tombs recently found at Hala Sultan Tekke (see a report below), also gives brief details of the Tekke site, its topography and excavational history; see also his report in BCH XCIII (1969), pp. 527-531, and the introduction above.
- See J. L. Myres and M. Ohnefalsch-Richter, *A Catalogue of the Cyprus Museum* (CCM hereafter), pp. 187-188.
- Letter to the Principal Librarian of the British Museum of 18 Nov 1897 (in the Archive Room, BM). Copies of the letters in the Archive Room which relate to the British Museum excavations in Cyprus are now held by the Greek and Roman Department).
- Percy Christian, one of the Museum's agents in Cyprus, a British business man and part-time dealer in antiquities.
- Letter to A. S. Murray, Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, of 16 Dec 1897 (in the Greek and Roman Departmental files).
- To A. S. Murray (in the Greek and Roman Departmental files). (Murray himself, in *Strena Helbigiana* (1900), p. 212, claims that he had heard of the site in 1896; but this seems doubtful, as I have recently found a letter from Gregori Antoniou to the British Museum, of 6 September 1897 (earlier than Walters' letter of 24 November 1897 mentioned above) which states: "At Aradippou village were found of those 'missinou' but broken into and like very much those of 'Enkomi': I have found a place of the same things 'missinou' at 'Tekke' Larnaca unexcavated: I have told Mr Christian of these.")
- C. Deleval Cobham, Commissioner at Larnaka.
- To the Principal Librarian (in the Archive Room, BM).
- This site does not appear to have been tried; the red-figured fragments were apparently not incorporated by the Museum.
- To A. S. Murray (in the Greek and Roman Departmental files).
- The excavation foreman, Gregori Antoniou.
- To the Principal Librarian (in the Archive Room, BM).
- The excavations of Maroni have been published in a minimal way, in CCM, pp. 187-188 and in the British Museum Parliamentary Returns for 1897, pp. 60 ff., where a limited list of the tombs found and their contents is given. A much more full list of tombs and contents is to be found in Walters' *ms Excavations in Cyprus* (Notes and Tomb-lists) 1895-1897, in the Greek and Roman Departmental library. Both the CCM report and that in the Parliamentary Returns go on to mention the Tekke excavations, respectively: "Excavations subsequently took place in December, 1897, near the Halá Sultan Teké, on the West side of the Salt Lake near Larnaka (v. JHS XVII, p. 149, fig. 6, map), with somewhat similar results; and are to be continued during the spring of 1898" and, "it was deemed advisable to transfer operations to another site, close to a Tekké or sacred tomb, near the Salt Lakes of Larnaka. Here also the tombs proved to be of the Mycenaean age, and productive of good results, so far as it was possible to carry them with the funds then available. The excavation of this site is being continued in the present year." There follows a short list of some of the better objects from the site.
- To A. S. Murray (in the Greek and Roman Departmental files).
- To A. S. Murray (in the Greek and Roman Departmental files).
- To the Principal Librarian (in the Archive Room, BM).
- In the Greek and Roman Departmental files.
- For example, the three-handled jars with scale pattern 98 12-1 19 (BMC Vases C 436) and 98 12-1 20 (BMC Vases C 459) are perhaps two of the four "stamnoi" from Crowfoot's Tomb 8, but there are two missing vases answering the same description from Walters' Tomb I.
- A drawing here indicates an earring like BMC Jewellery 538.
- Is this perhaps Cyprus Museum A1594 (F. H. Stubbings, *Mycenaean Pottery*, pl. XIII, 11) described (p. 46, 9) as being from "Dromolaxia Tomb I (Walters 1898)"? This vase and its attribution to Dromolaxia Tomb I is repeated in *Minos* V, 1, p. 17, 14. There is no record of Walters having excavated at this site or of him being in Cyprus in 1898.
- This is a comparison, not a direct reference. It would seem to be, like the pot from Walters' Tekke Tomb I, a Base-Ring II jug like Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 39, Fig. 8, Type 2c. The Base-Ring I juglet like *ibid.*, p. 32, Fig. 6, Type 2b in the Cyprus Museum (Inv. No. A 1087), said to be from Tekke Tomb I (*Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 116) does not match the description of the Base-Ring vessels from either Walters' Tomb I or Crowfoot's Tomb I.
- This is perhaps Reg. No. 98 12-1 4 (BMC Jewellery 770).
- A sketch shows these to have been Red Lustrous III ware like Gjerstad, *Studies*, p. 203, 1.
- A sketch shows this to have been of Red Lustrous III ware like Gjerstad, *Studies*, p. 203, 3.
- This is a reference to JHS 17 (1897), p. 150. Fig. 7, 10

- is a juglet of White Shaved ware.
28. One of these is probably Cyprus Museum Inv. No. A 1657 (*Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 116, Tomb V).
 29. This perhaps Cyprus Museum Inv. No. A1248 (*Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 118).
 30. A sketch is appended which can be recognised as BMC Vases C 493.
 31. This is a reference to JHS 17 (1897), p. 150. Fig. 7, 5 is a Base-Ring II jug with hatched patterns in white; Fig. 7, 14 is a Base-Ring cup with a wishbone handle.
 32. According to *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), p. 117, a Red Lustrous Wheel-made spindle bottle (such as this one from Tomb 12), Cyprus Museum Inv. No. A1415, came from Tomb XI (presumably Crowfoot's Tomb 11). However, such a bottle is not mentioned in Crowfoot's Report under Tomb 11; but Tomb 12 shared a dromos with Tomb 11. It must be noticed that several of the pots in the Cyprus Museum, mentioned *ibid.*, pp. 116-117 as coming from numbered tombs at Hala Sultan Tekke, do not tie up with shapes listed by Crowfoot. That they do not come from Walters' tombs is shown by his note (see above, p. 4) that all pots from his work went to the British Museum.
 33. I cannot trace this sherd.
 34. For gold objects from the Tekke site in the Cyprus Museum, see *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965) p. 119.
 35. To A. S. Murray (in the Greek and Roman Departmental files).
 36. This is perhaps Reg. No. 1925 11-1 1, a Red Polished double-necked vessel.
 37. This is probably Reg. No. 1925 11-1 2, a Red Polished animal-shaped vase.
 38. These are Reg. Nos. 98 12-16 1 to 7, medieval sgraffito ware bowls in the Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities.
 39. Only one is mentioned in Crowfoot's Report as coming from Tomb 8; perhaps the small flask Reg. No. 98 12-31 26 (BMC Vases C 574) is intended.
 40. This must mean the White Slip II crater Reg. No. 98 12-31 27 (BMC Vases C 210).
 41. As far as I can see there is no evidence for Gjerstad's statement in *Studies*, p. 13 (followed by Karagorghis in *RDAC* 1968, p. 1) that Walters (or indeed Crowfoot) worked at the sites Kremnos, Angathia and Vounaropoulos, between Tekke and the village of Dromolaksha. Gjerstad refers to CCM, p. 188 for this, but these sites are not mentioned there. Gjerstad's last sentence in the second paragraph on Hala Sultan Tekke on his p. 13 would follow more happily at the end of the first paragraph and perhaps has got transposed in the press?
 42. *Opuscula Atheniensia* V (1965), pp. 116 ff. The very basic descriptions of the pots assigned to Nicosia by Crowfoot make it almost impossible to identify those listed by Aström in *ibid.*, p. 118.
 43. An X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of this sherd, carried out by Dr H. McKerrell of the Research Laboratory of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, gave the following results: Copper 100, Zinc 0, Lead 9, Tin 5, Antimony 0.
 44. The stone has been identified as calcium carbonate: BM Research Laboratory Report No. 3133, 21 Dec 1971.
 45. The stone was identified as calcium sulphate dihydrate (gypsum) by the British Museum Research Laboratory (Report No. 3133 of 22 Sep 1971).
 46. An X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of this bowl, carried out by Dr H. McKerrell of the Research Laboratory of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, gave the following results: Copper 100, Zinc 0, lead 5, tin 0, Antimony 0.
 47. H. B. Walters, *Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum*, Vol. 1, Part II. Cypriote, Italian, and Etruscan Pottery.
 48. *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* 4 (1967), Fig. 8 following p. 8.
 49. I am very grateful to Mr A. F. Shore of the Egyptian Antiquities Department of the British Museum for his opinion of this scarab.
 50. The stone was identified as calcium sulphate dihydrate by the British Museum Research Laboratory (Report No. 3133 of 21 Dec 1971).
 51. The stone was identified as calcium carbonate by the British Museum Research Laboratory (Report No. 3133, 21 Dec 1971).
 52. The stone was identified as potassium aluminium silicate, $KAlSi_3O_8$, a variety of felspar, by the British Museum Research Laboratory (Report No. 3133 of 21 Dec 1971).
 53. I am very grateful to Mr Alwyne Wheeler, of the British Museum (Natural History) for his identification of this object.
 54. Some of these are perhaps the missing "gold and jems" from Maroni or Tekke mentioned in a letter from Percy Christian, dated 18 April 1898 (in the Greek and Roman Departmental files).
 55. I am very grateful to Mr A. F. Shore of the Department of Egyptian Antiquities of the British Museum for his views on this seal.
 56. I am grateful to Dr Dan Barag for a useful discussion on this object. See also BM Research Lab. report 3169 of 16 Aug. 1972.
 57. The stone was identified as calcium carbonate by the British Museum Research Laboratory (Report No. 3133 of 21 Dec 1971).
 58. The stone was identified by the British Museum Research Laboratory as hydroxy magnesium silicate, $3MgO \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, a mineral which is a variety of serpentine (Report No. 3133 of 21 Dec 1971).
 59. Since Haynes wrote in *BMQ*, the British Museum has acquired a further arrowhead in the Berenice II series: Reg. No. 1954 9-12 1, said to have come from the English River Kennet (P. Harbison and L. R. Laing, *Some Iron Age Mediterranean Imports in England* (London, 1974), p. 16, 22). And see the discussion of the type by Elizabeth Erdman in *JdI* 88 AA 1973, pp. 35 ff.
 60. Other arrowheads with straight tapers in the British Museum collections are: Reg. Nos. 56 8-26 494 (one of BMC Bronzes 2803), from Kalymnos, probably the Temple of Apollo: 61 11-27 4 from Cyrene; 88 6-1 6 (one of BMC Bronzes 2814), from Naukratis; 1935 8-23 51, said to be from Ephesus; 1935 8-23 78, said to be from Naukratis; and 1947 9-26 56, said to be from Crete. Reg. No. 68 1-10 291 (one of BMC Bronzes 2811), possibly from Corfu, is near these but has blood-grooves, a feature which becomes common on the curved taper arrowheads.
 61. Crowfoot states in his Report (see above, p. 6) that "as might be expected no perfect pots were found except inside the tombs."
 62. It is evident from the note in Crowfoot's Report following the entry for the arrowhead in Tomb 5 (above, p. 6) that the gold was divided separately from the tomb groups.
 63. For Red Lustrous Wheel-made spindle bottles see Gjerstad, *Studies*, pp. 201 and 203, Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 53 (Crowfoot's sketch of the bottles in Tomb 3 shows an example of Sjöqvist's Type 1b) and Merrillees in *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV (1962), pp. 187 ff.
 64. Late Minoan III B vases were found at Hala Sultan Tekke in 1968: *RDAC* 1968, pl. III, 1 and 2.

APPENDIX B

SEALS FROM HALA SULTAN TEKKE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Eight seals were discovered in the first summary excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke in 1897 and 1898. In this account, also preliminary, they will be described in a chronological sequence derived from the circumstances of their find and with reference to their stylistic and typological character. Not all these were found in numbered tombs, and even where in a tomb group, the pottery contents appear consistent, the seal may still have been an offering from an earlier representative use.

Walter's Tomb VIII contained one seal, a silver finger ring (Inv. No. 98 12-1 195; Pl. XVIIn-p). It is in good condition, but has been subject to much wear. The outer diameter of the ring handle is 26 mm; the inside diameter 17 mm, giving the thickness of the ring handle 4.5 mm which although fairly heavy by modern standards, is in accord with the practice of Late Cypriote Bronze Age, and such thickness is in keeping with the shape and character of the bezel or ring plate. The weight of the ring is 30.31 grammes. This ring shape derives from earlier Egyptian finger rings bearing a seal motif, but by the general curvature of the handle, the length of the field and its full convexity appears to have been strongly affected by Helladic seal rings. The motif shows a sacred tree of the palm species on a mound. On the left side a seated deity touches the tree just below its crown. On the right side an ibex is roughly in the attendant position, the rear legs appear to have been wrongly engraved. Underneath the mound is a ground line, which also forms an exergue. In this space, a bird walks to the left; to the right a small bull's head. Below and beneath them, are the remains of a possible script quantity (CCA No. 70).

From Crowfoot's work comes a serpentine cylinder (Inv. No. 98 12-31 6; Pl. XXXIVa-c), with a length of 28 mm, a diameter of 10 mm, and a string hole of 4 mm diameter. Each end of the cylinder is shaped to represent two rings one above the other, which imply that when worn, the cylinder had gold caps, which smoothly beaten over the curved stone bands would appear ring shaped. The large diameter of the string hole in such a comparatively soft material also suggests the intention of fixing a gold cap to each end of the cylinder.

The motif represents two votaries. One to the left holds in his left hand a captive animal in the inverted position. In CCA the quantity behind this votary was thought to represent a

shield. Upon further consideration, and more in keeping with Cypriote votive themes, it may be more reasonably interpreted as the outline of another votive or attendant animal which corresponds to the other held captive. The votary to the right holds a long staff or spear.

A representation of the sacred tree - in miniscule - stands between him and the staff or spear. In the upper part of the field, a bird is shown with wings fully displayed: below the left wing the schema of a bucranium. There is also a vertical quantity heavily toothed which whether a symbol or cult object shows the beginning and ending of the motif. The whole treatment of the figures and other objects is aniconic (CCA No. 108).

Tomb IV contained much fine and representative pottery; a Mycenaean krater; three-handled jars - one of which, BMC Vases C 434, has Cypriote signs engraved on the surviving two handles; a fine prochous datable to Late Cyp II B. Against these offerings the even finer cylinder seal of haematite (Inv. No. 98 12-1 183; Pl. VIIIc, d) appears to be of earlier manufacture. It measures 28 mm in length, 11 mm in diameter. The string hole of 3.5 mm diameter was probably intended to contain gold end caps. The cylinder is in excellent condition.

The motif shows the sacred tree of the palm variety bearing within and below its branches, groups of centred circles, which may represent fruit. It is variously attended by ibex in the outward position, of which two are regardant, and a human headed gryphon. A bull man and another young male devotee are also in attendance. They hold a captive animal between them, while another ibex waits behind. In the upper register, which is not formally divided from the main and lower theme, is a composite bull and sheep's head, which appears also to have quasi-human attributes. It is attended by two winged lions recumbent. A seated female figure, probably a deity, appears to use a recumbent ibex regardant as a seat, while another is an attendant facing her which she greets. The motif of this cylinder is heavily detailed, and by other Cypriote cylinders of a corresponding phase overfull. It may however by the style of the figures and by certain Aegean characteristics fall within a phase of Late Cypriote I B-II A. (CCA No. 71).

The cylinder Inv. No. 98 12-1 198 (Pl. XVII b-d) is of chalcocite, and measures 28 mm long, a diameter of 13 mm: the string hole of

4 mm in diameter, was clearly intended to hold a gold cap at each end. The motif shows the sacred tree with full crown tendrils and fruit in sculptural form. It is attended by a lion and a lioness and two cubs, who also in a contracted attendant position face their parents. A devotee or deity, since by size and position he appears to be in equality with the sacred tree, is bull masked. He holds a royal griffin in the inverted captive position. Its plume is seven branched. Another royal griffin, plainly crowned, touches the sceptre held by the attendant deity. A coursing dog, regardant is placed above the inverted griffin. One 'S' spiral fills the intervening space, while above the forearm of the attendant deity is a group of five cuneiform signs - with the believed significance of the number five. This however may be a symbol for the Syrian use of the open human hand, which also makes its appearance on some Cypriote cylinders. This cylinder (CCA No. 78) is notably one of the finest Cypriote cylinders, and may easily compare with the finer products of Ancient Near East. It is however by its motif, treatment and style, purely Cypriote in character: although it owes much to the seal use of the Aegean world.

The preliminary excavations of 1897 at Hala Sultan Tekke also produced two Egyptian seals. Inv. No. 98 12-1 201 (Pl. XXd-g) is a rectangular plaque of glazed steatite faded to white. 11 by 8 mm. On its rounded back is engraved the praenomen of Rameses II and on the base are the symbols "Steadfast is the Lord of the two lands". This piece datable to the early thirteenth century BC was in all probability of contemporary manufacture and use. (CCA No. 80).

This plaque unfortunately has no tomb number: the scarab (Inv. No. 98 12-1 184) of faience however was found in Tomb V (Pl. XIIIa-

e). Of shape it appears to be of the late XIXth dynasty. The motif is that of a bearded sphinx recumbant, which subject and whose style are consistent with the putative chronology of its shape shape. (CCA No. 120).

Two other cylinders remain. Inv. No. 98 12-1 200 (Pl. XVIIe-g) is of black marble. Its length is 22 mm; its diameter 10 mm; the string hole is 3 mm in diameter. The motif is that of the tree idol with full coronal head, flanked by two male devotees in short kilts. A female devotee - whose position on the cylinder is opposite but behind the sacred tree joins with the two male devotees by joining hands. In the space over one pair of joined hands, is a flying bird, below an ingot sign; over the other a bucranium surmounted by an orb, below the solar rosette. A goat stands behind the sacred tree. By its derivation and a combination of two classes of motif and by treatment, the cylinder with its slightly incurved sides, a date circa Late Cypriote IIc or IIIa is suggested. (CCA No. 93).

Inv. No. 98 12-1 199 (Pl. XVIIIe-g), from an uncertain find-spot at the Tekke site, is of limestone. It is slightly elliptical in shape and measures 26 mm in length, 10 mm in diameter, with a string hole of 3. The motif is of linear or abstract character, but deeply engraved. It shows a votary standing between the sacred tree and the tree idol. The linear complex on the other side of both tree and idol may be, on analogy with some motifs of LMIIIB in the last phase of the Bronze Age in Crete, the abstract schema of an attendant animal. By its aniconic, abstract linear treatment, this cylinder would seem to be a votive object rather than intended for sphragistic use. Its importance lies in its apparent stylistic relationship with some LMIIIB work. (CCA No. 112).

V. E. G. KENNA

NOTE

It will be seen that Dr Kenna and I differ on occasion with regard to the substances from which some of these seals are made. I regret that in most cases no scientific tests have been made to determine these substances, which have been identi-

fied by me purely subjectively. I must add that Dr Kenna has had vastly more experience with sealstones and their fabrics than I have. DMB.

FINDS FROM HALA SULTAN TEKKE IN NICOSIA

Stray finds from Hala Sultan Tekke have been brought in to the Cyprus Museum from time to time. There is a tray of sherds (Inv. 1934/1-28/1) collected by the then Curator of the Cyprus Museum. It contains the following objects: One loom-weight of terracotta, drop-shaped, pierced by a cylindrical hole. L. 4.9 cm. W. 4.3 cm. Th. 1.4 cm. One Proto White Slip fragment with yellow slip and matt black paint. Six White Slip II sherds consisting of a) a framed row of dots, b) a framed row of lozenges, c) a framed row of lozenges, d) plain ladder bands round the rim, e) uncertain type, f) late fragment of brown colour. Two Base-ring II jugs of medium size (in sherds). One Base-ring I-II fragment of a big jug. One White Painted Wheel-made open vessel. One Mycenaean stirrup jar fragment with four encircling rings on concave disc. Two amphoroid krater fragments. One fragment of a Mycenaean IIIB? closed vessel decorated with pendent wavy lines. Two fragments of Mycenaean IIIA-B three-handled jars or stirrup jars. One White Painted Wheel-made III(?) dish fragment. One Mycenaean fragment with spirals on the shoulder. One uncertain painted sherd (light-brown, gritty clay, slightly lustrous red paint). One Rude Style krater with horizontal handles made of hard, homogeneous, brick clay; medium lustrous, yellowish white slip; medium lustrous brown to black paint; decorated with hind part of bull, see Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, 245, Pl. XXV:8.

Professor Arne Furumark studied the site in 1947 and 1948 and regarded it as an important commercial centre during the later Bronze Age, "evidently the forerunner of Kition-Larnaca" (*OpusArch* VI, 1950, 267 f.).

A pithos had been found accidentally and an illicit excavation had been made around it.

The Department of Antiquities excavated it in January, 1948, with Mr G. Anastasiou in charge and Professor Furumark was able to make certain observations regarding the stratification (letter of 10th March 1971 to Paul Å-

ström). He has kindly waived his right to publish this giant pithos which is now exhibited in the Cyprus Museum together with other items found with it (Inv. No. 1948/III-4/3; RR 5-2-48, 1971). The place of discovery was somewhere near the stone 130 m. west of trench 1 (fig. 1).

Five layers were observed in the house where the pithos stood.

Finds from the first layer, 0-20 cm., include the following fabrics: Red Slip Wheel-made (fragment of an open vessel). Red Slip Hand-made? (soft gritty red clay with smooth brown slip inside, surface worn off). White slip II (one sherd with brown slip and decorated with dots and ladder pattern, another with white slip and pendent lozenges). A pounder of diorite (almost cylindrical with convex sides and top) was also found. D. 4.1 cm. H. (thickness) 5.7 cm. Its sides are much worn; top and base are polished.

Layer II, 20-40 cm., yielded the following sherds: Two pithos sherds, one with red slip outside. Three Plain White Wheel-made fragments of open vessels with buff to yellowish-white slip. One Plain White Wheel-made fragment with brown slip. One Plain White Hand-made fragment of an open vessel. One Red Plain Wheel-made sherd. One Coarse Hand-made sherd made of light-brown, gritty clay. One Coarse Wheel-made base-ring fragment of an open vessel. One White Painted Wheel-made handle of jug(?) with handle from the rim to the shoulder decorated in matt black paint with a framed wavy line on the handle. Two fragments of Mycenaean IIIB-C bowls decorated with antithetic spirals.

Layer III, 40-50 cm., produced the following sherds: 1 Base-ring I jug fragment. 1 Base-ring II. 3 Black Slip II (Reserved Slip) decorated with a wavy line in the reserved area. 1 Black Slip II-III (uncertain). 1 Brown Burnished sherd of a big or wide bowl. 8 Coarse Ware. A conical bowl fragment of grey gritty clay, wet smoothed inside. Flat base. H. 3.8 cm. D. of