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A LATE CYPRIOTE III TOMB FROM KOURION KALORIZIKI NO. 40[1]

GEORGE H. McFADDEN

PLATES 18-27

SOME fifty years ago three tomb robbers rifled a tomb southwest of the village of Episkopi in the locality known as Kaloriziki below the bluff of Kourion and about three hundred meters east of the little Byzantine church of Ayios Ermoyenis (map, pl. 18, fig. 1). Their names were Socrates Stylianou, Markos Elevtheriou, both Episkopians; and one Mavrosavvas who was originally from Larnaka. They disposed of some of the finds locally and proceeded with the rest to Larnaka to the house of a friend of Mavrosavvas by the name of Constantinos Grammenopoulos. It was here, and not in the Customs House, as recently supposed, that the police caught them and confiscated their precious loot.[2] This comprised two bronze tripods; the rim and handles of a bronze vase; and a gold and enamel scepter, now one of the most highly prized possessions of the Cyprus Museum (pl. 18, fig. 2).[3]

When the writer examined the scepter in Nicosia about a year ago it seemed that it might be possible to locate the tomb from which it came in the hope that some interesting tomb furniture might have been left behind. Inquiries were made among the old men of the village of Episkopi who could remember those early days. Conspicuous among them was Socrates, the sole survivor of the three who had rifled the tomb.

All agreed that it was in the locality of Kaloriziki near the edge of a sandstone scarp facing the bluff of Curium. Socrates, now quite an old man, very ill with heart trouble and quite unable to leave his house, supplied the following additional information.

The tomb, he said, was on the scarp between a fig tree and a carob tree with three trunks and close to a wild hawthorn. Unlike other tombs

[1] I am much indebted to Mr. Bert Hodge Hill for reading the first draught of this paper and for many valuable suggestions. For conclusions drawn, however, I must accept full responsibility. I am also much indebted to Mr. Chrystofis Polycarpou of the expedition staff for the accompanying drawings. I wish here also to express my thanks to the Director of Antiquities in Cyprus for making available for study the objects in Catalogue B and for the photographs which he has provided for their illustration.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The tragic death of the author of this article occurred almost precisely a year ago from its publication here, and but a short while after it had been written. A notice concerning Mr. McFadden appears elsewhere in this number. To his sister, Mrs. Emily Harrison, the American Journal of Archaeology wishes to express its high appreciation of her generosity in meeting the cost of the accompanying illustrations.

[2] Stanley Casson, *Ancient Cyprus,* 1937, pp. 156 ff., writes that Custom House officers "removed it from the luggage of a would-be emigrant." Actually, it was the police at Larnaka, as Socrates himself told us, who confiscated all the objects in Catalogue B (p. 140) at a private house in December 1903. Socrates' statement is supported by the Minutes of the Museum Committee of 2 December 1912. He said that the bronzes were loose in a basket; that the scepter was in a cardboard box, also in the basket; that they already had sold these to a merchant, but had not received payment fom them from the merchant, probably the one from Limassol mentioned by Markides (*ABSA* 18[1911-1912] 95 ff.), that the name of the police officer in charge was Televantos and that he had two stars on his shoulder. Police officers confirm Socrates' statement with regard to both name and rank, but no police records of the confiscation are extant. As Casson reports (*loc. cit.*), after confiscation the goods "languished" in the Customs House at Larnaka for almost ten years. They had been placed there for safekeeping pending the completion of reconstruction work in the Cyprus Museum to which they were transferred under Markides' curatorship in 1912 (Markides, *ibid,* p. 95, and *Minutes of the Museum Committee, loc. cit.*).

[3] See also figs 13, 14, 37 and 38, and pp. 140 ff., Catalogue B.

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in the locality it was shallow and without a *dromos*. The fill had consisted of very sandy soil barely distinguishable from the soft, hewn sandstone of the chamber, and there was no evidence that the tomb had ever been disturbed. He was not hopeful that we should find anything inside as he and his companions had sifted the soil twice before leaving. Only the scepter and bronzes already named were taken to Larnaka. Other finds included a small amount of pottery, a bronze strainer, and fragments of the vase to which the rim and handles already mentioned belonged, but these the trio left at Kaloriziki where they had sifted the fill near the tomb.

Discouraging as this information was, the Curium Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania Museum began excavations at Kaloriziki on the last day of March, 1952. At that time there was, on the scarp, as Socrates had said, an old carob with three trunks, and an old fig tree, at about nineteen meters from it (plan, pl. 18, fig. 3). Between these two trees surface excavation soon disclosed the roots of a wild hawthorn (ἀγριο-μουσμουλιά), and it was here that the expedition sunk its trench. While excavations were in progress an old Turk came down and looked on. He said that he, as a young boy, had watched Socrates rifling the tomb just about where we were digging on the scarp. It was not long before we had cleared a tomb answering to Socrates' description in every detail but one. This was the occurrence, at the south end of the tomb, of a rock-hewn bench. The tomb robbers clearly had mistaken the front of this bench for the south wall of the tomb with the happy result that all that was placed on the bench escaped them and has been recovered for the expedition.[4]

The tomb (pls. 19-20, figs. 4-8) was carved out of a very soft, calcareous sandstone, and was entered through a cutting in the north wall in the face of the scarp (see *infra*, p. 133). As Socrates had said, it had no *dromos* and was so shallow that it is unlikely that it ever had a roof. It was, almost certainly, simply a shaft sunk into the rock. There was a large hole in the floor, 0.14 m. in depth. Questioned about this hole Socrates was reminded that he had sunk a hole in the floor of the tomb to satisfy himself that they had reached bedrock which, he said, was barely distinguishable from the sandy fill over it. Another problem arose. How did the robbers fail to notice the gap between the west end of the bench and the west wall, for the bench does not extend to the wall on this side? Again questioned, Socrates replied that he had failed to notice such a gap. It would seem that the tomb robbers continued the line of the north face of the bench, which they mistook for the south wall, across to the west wall, and failed to distinguish between the sandstone and the very sandy homogeneous fill of the tomb.

With the exception of the finds over the bench which were approximately where they were placed at the time of the burial, and nos. 7 and 29-36 incl., the tomb produced nothing, not even a bone.[5] The robbers may not have cleared the east wall sufficiently to have found the spear head, no. 29, or the floor to have found nos. 30-36 incl. They should have found the jug no. 7. If so, it was the only find which was shoveled back into the sifted tomb when eventually it was refilled.

The most significant find was no. 11 (pl. 21, figs. 9-12). This was a bronze urn containing the cremated remains of a human being. The top was partly covered by fragments of a bronze strainer, no. 12, to serve probably as a lid. It is the opinion of Professor N. G. Gejvall, the Swedish anthropologist who was kind enough to examine the cremated remains, that they belonged almost beyond question to a woman in middle life.[6] His opinion was not surprising since among the remains inside the vase was a bronze finger ring, a spindle whorl, a loomweight, nine brooches and a gold pin.

Now the rim and handles of the bronze vase, or cinerary urn, correspond very closely in all respects, save decoration and size, to the rim and handles (pl. 22, figs. 13 and 14) confiscated with the gold scepter and two tripods in 1903[7] and transferred to the Cyprus Museum in 1912.[8]

[4] See figs. 15-36 incl. and pp. 136 ff. Catalogue A, nos. 1-36 incl.

[5] See note 4.

[6] See p. 133.

[7] See Catalogue B, p. 140.

[8] Markides, *ABSA* 18 (1911-1912) 95.

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Both have horizontal rims with S-shaped handles spreading out at the lower end into discs to provide an ample surface for securing them to the shoulder. The handles of both, moreover, were fixed to rim and shoulder by means of bronze rivets, there being three rivets, identically placed, in each pair of discs on both vases. Only two other similar vases are known to me, both from Cyprus, and one of them is also from Kourion.[9]

The close correspondence of our exceptionally rare vase with the vase confiscated in 1903 dispelled any doubt that the expedition had found the tomb of the gold scepter. Not only was our vase an exceptional find, but its contents were even more so, for cremation is unknown at this time in Cyprus and without parallel in the cemetery of Kaloriziki. Were the charred bones inside the vase the cremated remains of the queen, the wife of the sceptered king, and was this her gold pin? Could the gold scepter have been in the other bronze vase? Socrates, on being further questioned, replied that the gold scepter lay under it and that a bronze strainer covered the mouth of the urn, presumably one like our no. 12. He said that the urn was complete, but that all save the rim and handles was badly corroded and generally in a poor state of preservation.[10] If the scepter was under a vase in such a condition, the thought naturally followed that it might once have been at the bottom, inside; but this, of course, is not at all certain. Within the vase, Socrates continued, were twelve thin gold discs, about an inch or a little more in diameter. There was a single flower on each disc. These discs, he said, were among burnt bones which, at the time, he believed to be human. It should be safe to assume, accordingly, that these were the cremated remains of the scepter-bearing king. The cleaning of the handles of the new bronze urn produced another interesting and significant bit of evidence. This was the appearance of an incised scale pattern on the handles not unlike that of the sphere of the scepter.[11] Having established beyond reasonable doubt the identity of the tomb as that from which the objects in Catalogue B came, we turn now to a more detailed description.

The tomb.

The tomb consists of a shaft sunk into a very soft sandstone near the edge of a scarp where it begins to slope down to a field about four meters below. It was too low to have been a rock-hewn chamber, and there is no evidence that it ever had an artificial roof. The walls are vertical; the floor, approximately level. The rock-hewn bench at the south end has vertical sides, and its top is approximately level. There is a small recess in front of the entrance at the north end. The bottom of the entrance is stepped 0.32 m. above the tomb floor, and is sunk only to a depth of 0.18 m. below the top of the scarp as preserved. Walls, floor, and bench once had a very thin coating of clay plaster much of which is still extant. At the west end of the recess there is a broken stone slab slightly embedded in the rock-hewn floor. Its position suggests that it may be approximately *in situ,* but it is impossible to be sure. It may have been broken by the tomb robbers. It is also possible that it found its way into the tomb after it was rifled in 1903. The hole in the floor, if we are to accept Socrates' statement, was made by him.

The cremated remains.

These were found in the bronze urn, no. 11. Professor N. G. Gejvall of the Royal Academy of Antiquities and History at Stockholm, who was kind enough to examine them, identified ten pieces of a human skull belonging to a person between 50 and 70 years of age whom he believed to be almost certainly a woman. He was able to identify the upper arm joint at the shoulder (*caput humeri*) as belonging also, almost certainly, to a woman. He found other human bones, very possibly of the same person, but these were not well enough preserved for determination of age or sex. He found six fragments which were not human but which were, very probably, worked animal bones or ivory, one of which he thought might be the base of a horn belonging to a deer. He was not absolutely certain whether the animal bones had been worked. It is not possible to say, therefore, whether animals were sacrificed on the funeral

9 See commentary under nos. 11 and 37.

10 His statement is born out by Markides, *loc. cit.*

11 See commentary under no. 11.

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pyre. He found the material to have been unevenly consumed and somewhat affected by the corrosion of the bronze vessel where the bones had been in close contact with it. Only a selection of the cremated remains, of course, would have been gathered up to be placed in the bronze vessel.

According to Socrates the urn, no. 37, also had contained cremated remains which he considered to be human when he rifled the tomb in 1903.

Conclusions.

Who were the two people whose remains were found in this tomb? That they were royal and belonged to the Achaian world is clear from the finds associated with them. That the king was a stranger in the land is clear from the cremations which are unique in Cyprus for this period and unique at Kourion at any time. Moreover, the tomb in which their remains were deposited is a shaft-tomb unlike the neighbouring eteo-Cypriote-type tombs of the Late Bronze Age at Bamboula or other tombs in the necropolis of Kaloriziki of the Submycenaean and Iron Age. It was Daniel's belief that our Tombs 25 and 26A here were the tombs of settlers who had come from Greece soon after the fall of Mycenae toward the close of the 12th century.[12] These tombs are of a Mycenaean type with rock-hewn chambers entered through long, narrow *dromoi* and are characteristic of Kaloriziki where our shaft-tomb is unique. They are also generally characteristic of the Iron Age at Kourion. If there is any chronological significance in the occurrence of a shaft-tomb at Kaloriziki we may safely regard it as anterior to the long narrow dromos-chamber type. This conclusion would be in harmony with evidence elsewhere in the island where the shaft-grave is characteristic only of Late Cypriote III, i.e. 1200-1075 B.C., following Sjöqvist.[13]

Inasmuch as cremation is not only unknown in Cyprus at this time, but also not native, if not quite unknown, to Mycenae, how explain its occurrence here? Cremation was practised in Troy VI and presumably also in VII A, and if this was the city sacked by the Achaians as narrated by Homer, we may assume that the Achaians who practised the custom on the field of battle at Troy borrowed it from the Trojans and, after the fall of Troy and during the unsettled conditions preceding and following the destruction of Mycenae, introduced it elsewhere.[14] If the scepter-bearing king was at Troy and learnt the practise of cremation there let us say that he was twenty-five years of age at the time of the fall of the city in 1180 B.C., the lowest likely date for this event, which should precede the invasion of Egypt by the sea people.[15] If we allow him fifty years more of life this brings us to 1130 B.C., the lowest probable date for his burial at Kaloriziki. If, however, Troy fell in 1210 B.C., the earliest likely date which should follow the initial collapse of the Hittite Empire, and if we allow the king only twenty-five years more of life, this brings us to 1185 B.C., for the date of his burial. We conclude, therefore, that if he was at Troy as a young man, he died in Cyprus about 1185-1130 B.C. Does this historical conjecture, supported as it is by the literary evidence that Achaian princes settled in Cyprus after the sack of Troy,[16] find confirmation in the tomb furniture associated with the cremated remains?

The bronze cinerary urn, no. 11, is dated on stylistic grounds to an early phase of Furumark's Myc. III C:1 b, i.e. 1190-1150 B.C., or to the generation or two, following his scheme, preceding the fall of Mycenae. The other urn, no. 37, is not likely to be much later and may be earlier. The gold scepter, no. 38, reflects the undiminished brilliance of Mycenaean art, and if an heirloom, as such an object may well be, it may be earlier than the two urns. The bronze vase, no. 27, has a wishbone handle which is characteristic of the local handmade Cypriote *White Slip* and *Base-Ring* wares which still make an appearance, however rare, in Late Cypriote III A, i.e. about 1200-1150 B.C., fol-

12 *UPMB* 13, 3 (1948). In Daniel's publication of these tombs, *AJA* 41 (1937) 56 ff., and in a subsequent paper, *AJA* 42 (1938) 269, he preferred an earlier date.

13 Sjöqvist, *Problems of the Late Cypriote Bronze Age*, 1940, 24-27 and 197.

14 For a recent review of the evidence see H. L. Lorimer, *Homer and the Monuments* (1950) 103 ff. See also G. Mylonas, *AJA* 52 (1948) 56 ff.

15 W. F. Albright, *AJA* 54 (1950) 173.

16 See E. Gjerstad, *Swedish Cyprus Expedition* (hereafter *SCE*), 1927-31, Stockholm, IV, p. 428.

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lowing Sjöqvist, but which practically vanish in Late Cypriote III B.[17] The occurrence of this type of handle, accordingly, is an indication at least that this piece also antedates the fall of Mycenae.[18] The arc and dot motif on the handles of no. 11 appears also on the reenforcing plate no. 35, an indication that the two pieces are contemporaneous. Among other finds, the pottery excepted, there is nothing either to confirm or reject our tentative chronology of 1185-1130 B.C. for the date of the tomb which nos. 11, 27, 35, 37 and 38 would appear to confirm. If these pieces were made on an average about a generation before they found their place in the tomb this would give us about 1165-1110 B.C. for the cremations, a period which still coincides largely with the historical perspective as we have viewed it above. Should this date be correct it would be a striking confirmation of Daniel's revised dating of Kaloriziki Tomb 26 A to the end of the twelfth century,[19] for 26 A is hardly likely to be much later than Tomb 40. Daniel's dating of the two LH III vases from Tomb 26 A may be too early, but Furumark's Myc. III C:1 c date for them, i.e. 1125-1075 B.C., would indicate that they are less likely to have been heirlooms of some forty or fifty years, as supposed, than evidence to support Daniel.[20] The question immediately arises: are the gold scepter and bronzes cited above also to be regarded as heirlooms? For an answer to this question, if any satisfactory answer be possible, let us turn to the pottery.

The amphora, no. 9, found standing on the bench, is clearly in imitation of a bronze vessel, possibly one like nos. 11 and 37. It is a type which occurs as early as Sjöqvist's Late Cypriote II C, i.e. 1275-1200 B.C. The kylix, no. 8, also found on the bench, is a pre-Granary style type which first appears with its ringed stem at the end of LH. III b, i.e. about 1200 B.C. The lenticular flask, no. 10, is also a pre-Granary style type which continues into the Iron Age. Thus far there would appear to be no compelling need to regard the gold scepter and bronzes as heirlooms. The rest of the pottery, nos. 1-7, may be classified as *White Painted* and forms a rather homogeneous group. If it belongs to Furumark's *Later Proto White Painted,* his dating of that ware to 1075-1050 B.C. would force us to regard nos. 11, 27, 35, 37 and 38 as heirlooms of at least 75 years, and this, if permissible, is hardly satisfactory. If they can be classified as *Earlier Proto White Painted,* which Furumark dates to 1125-1075 B.C., and if he will permit us a date as early as 1125 B.C., this would come very close to satisfying all requirements. We need not resort to so many heirlooms, for no find, with the possible exception of the scepter, need have had more than twenty-five years of currency; and the presence of a shaft-tomb and the cremations, which can hardly be without historical significance, may be explained. In view of what has been said above, the date preferred for this tomb, making allowance for contingencies, is the second half of the twelfth century B.C.

17 Sjöqvist, *op. cit.,* 135.

18 About 1150 B.C., following Furumark.

19 See note 12.

20 Sjöqvist, *op. cit.,* 132, note 4. E. Gjerstad, *Opus Arch* 3 (1944) 88. Furumark, *Opus Arch* 3 (1944) 265 and note 4. Sjöqvist and Gjerstad cite Furumark's Myc. III C:1 date for these vases, giving the years 1200-1125 B.C., but this for Furumark's Myc. III C:1 should read 1125-1075 B.C. (cf. Furumark, *op. cit.,* 262). Furumark in *The Chronology of Mycenaean Pottery,* 1941, p. 123, writes: "It may be safely said that these Mycenaean vessels were manufactured not very long after c. 1200 B.C., in any case, not later than c. 1150 B.C. Accepting, however, this latter date, and admitting a maximum time of use of about twenty-five years, we reach c. 1125 B.C. as the probable date of deposition. Since we have to do with two vases of the same origin and date, it is extremely improbable that we have here a case of exceptionally long survival. Consequently, there is strong evidence in favor of the view that the accompanying Cypro-Geometric pottery should be assigned to a time not later than c. 1125 B.C." Twice, however, in his subsequent paper (*Opus Arch* 3 [1944] 265 and note 4, and p. 243 and note 2) he classifies them as Myc. III C:1 c, i.e. 1125-1075 B.C., and admits here the possibility of their having been manufactured some forty or fifty years before deposition in the tomb. Thus he would appear now to accept any date for Tomb 26 A in the hundred year period 1125-1025 B.C. The decoration of one of these vases, Tomb 26 A-43 (Daniel, *AJA* 41 [1937] 62 f., and figs. 5 and 6) provides Furumark's motives 50:23 and 51:19 b (*Mycenaean Pottery: analysis and classification* [hereafter *MP*], Stockholm, 1941, figs. 63 and 64) classified as Myc. III C:1. His original date, therefore, is valid only if we are to regard the two vases as belonging to the earliest phase of Myc. III C:1c and provided also that they need not be regarded as heirlooms.

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It is quite possible that Furumark, Gjerstad and Sjöqvist may identify some of the pottery as belonging to their Geometric I A. In that event I should like to recommend for their consideration the possibility of a somewhat earlier date than 1075 B.C. (Sjöqvist) or 1050 B.C. (Gjerstad and Furumark)[21] for the initial date of the Cypriote Iron Age.

CATALOGUE A
FINDS EXCAVATED IN 1952
(Plan and Section, figs. 7 & 8)

1. P (2200) Deep bell-shaped bowl. Pl. 23, fig. 15. On bench at level —0.71 m.

Horizontal handles and high conical foot. Decoration in black to chocolate brown mat paint. Thin fabric; hard baked, clean, grayish buff clay without slip. Painted solid inside save for reserved zone within foot. Encircling bands outside at rim; bands just below shoulder and at base of foot; handles once solid in paint; panelled, rectilinear, butterfly pattern on neck, two on each side between handles. H., 0.070 m. Broken; mended; almost complete.

The panelled butterfly decoration is much like that on our Kaloriziki Tomb 26 A:17 for which see Daniel *AJA* 41 (1937) 68, y, and plate II. Daniel dates the burials in this tomb and in our Tomb 25 (*ibid*, pp. 56 ff.) to the period following the destruction of Mycenae (*UPMB*, 13 [1948] no. 3, p. 11) and therefore, according to his chronology, toward the end of the 12th century B.C. and to the end of his Late Cypriote III A, i.e. ca. 1225-1100 B.C., this being Daniel's preferred chronology at the time of his death early in 1949. The comparatively early character of the decoration on Tomb 26 A:17 has been noticed by Furumark, *Opus Arch* 3 (1944) 240, note 4. Cf. *MP*, motive 35, and *SCE*, Vol. 1, Lapithos Tomb 417:120, plate CXXIV. The Lapithos amphoras from the same tomb, nos. 60, 72, 77, 81, 87, 94, and 114 (*ibid*, plate L), appear typographically later than our no. 5 although their no. 87 (*ibid*, plate CXXVIII) seems earlier than other amphoras in the Lapithos tomb which, of course, must be dated by the latest objects in the burial. The later phase of Daniel's Late Cypriote III A would correspond in many respects to *SCE* Geometric I A for which see Sjöqvist, *ibid*, p. 132, note 4, and Gjerstad, *Classification des Ceramiques Antiques, Cypriote Pottery*, pp. 27-31 incl., and *Opus Arch* 3 (1944) 73 ff. Sjöqvist's dating of Daniel's Cypriote III A Tomb 26 A to 1075-1000 B.C. on the basis of a comparison of the material with that from the *SCE* Geometric I A tombs seems, however, somewhat questionable (cf. Daniel, *AJA* 46 [1942] 287 ff.).

[21] An earlier date may not be warranted by the chronological data cited by Gjerstad, *Opus Arch* 3 (1944) 84-86, and accepted as valid by Furumark, *Opus Arch* 3 (1944) 260, but the evidence seems somewhat inconclusive and is in contradiction to evidence from Bamboula (cf. Daniel, *AJA* 46 [1942] 288).

2. (P 2201) Bowl. Pl. 23, fig. 15. On bench at level —0.71 m. Like no. 1. H., 0.074 m. Broken; mended; almost complete.

3. (P 2202) Bowl. Pl. 23, fig. 16. On bench at level —0.71 m.

Much like no. 1, but with wide encircling bands on inside; one outside at rim, at base of shoulder and on conical foot. Two encircling wavy lines on neck. H., 0.135 m. Broken; mended; almost complete.

The two parallel wavy lines are very similar again to that on the neck of Kourion Tomb 26 A:17 for which see commentary under no. 1, and Daniel, *op. cit.* p. 76, design no. 1, and plate II; Furumark, *op. cit.*, p. 240, note 4. Cf. *MP*, motive 53:5 and *SCE*, Vol. I, Lapithos Tomb 420:82, Plate CXXIV. The amphora, no. 67, from this Geometric 1 A tomb (*ibid*, Plate LII) appears to be somewhat later typographically than our no. 5.

4. (P 2203) Bowl. Pl. 23, fig. 17. On bench at level —0.71 m.

Much like no. 3, but with very narrow encircling band at rim and narrow band at base of foot. Outlined latticed triangles on neck. H., 0.102 m. Broken; mended; incomplete.

Much like our Kaloriziki Tomb 26 B:91 for which see Daniel, *op. cit.*, p. 65, j, and plate III. For the outlined latticed triangle see *ibid*, p. 76, design no. 20.

5. (P 2204) Amphora. Pl. 23, fig. 18. Standing on bench at level —0.67 m.

Same fabric as no. 1. Black, encircling, broad band inside, just below rim; barred band on rim; two groups of narrow, reserved bands on neck; a row of encircling latticed lozenges over another of latticed and outlined triangles on shoulder, the two rows being separated by encircling narrow bands; broad and narrow encircling bands just above and just below zone of handles; three encircling wavy lines in center of handle zone; broad bands on handles, and pendant curves. Low base-ring; lugs on shoulder at base of neck. H., 0.314 m. Nearly complete.

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This is much like our Kaloriziki Tomb 26 A:39 for which see Daniel, *op. cit.*, p. 67, w:1, and plate II. The comparatively early shape and decoration of this vase has been noticed by Furumark, *op. cit.*, p. 240, note 4. For the latticed lozenges and outlined latticed triangles on our vase see Daniel, *op. cit.*, p. 76, design nos. 9 and 20; *MP*, motives 73, and 61 A:5 and 7; and cf. *SCE*, Vol. I, Lapithos Geometric I A Tomb 417:87. The Lapithos amphora seems typographically later than our amphora but earlier than other amphoras in the Lapithos tomb. See *supra* under no. 3. Cf. Gjerstad, *Opus Arch* 3 (1944) fig. 1, nos. 16-18. Our amphora seems in type intermediate between 16 and 18.

6. (P 2205) Juglet. Pl. 23, fig. 19. Above bench at level —0.43 m.

Handle from shoulder to wide horizontal rim; conical foot. Heavier fabric than nos. 1-5. Hard baked clay with dark sand; without slip; dull, mat paint, chocolate brown to black. Bands on rim; barred handle; two wavy parallel lines on neck; band at base of neck; four outlined triangles filled with three groups of oblique parallel lines running in different directions; bands on belly; foot solid in paint. H., 0.118 m.

Much like our Tomb 25:92 (Daniel, *op. cit.* p. 66, n, plate IV), a juglet which Furumark, following Gjerstad, includes in his list of *Proto-White Painted* ware (*op. cit.* p. 242). For similar outlined triangle as appears on our juglet see *ibid*, p. 249, fig. 13, no. 15, a design which Furumark (p. 248) considers characteristic of his Myc. III C:1 c phase, i.e. 1125-1075 B.C. Cf. Gjerstad, *Opus Arch* 3 (1944) fig. 2:8 and 5:9, and Diagram 1.

7. (P 2206) Jug. Pl. 23, fig. 20. On floor at level —1.09 m.

Trefoil lip; lifted handle from shoulder to rim decorated with snake in high relief; conical foot. Thin fabric. Hard-baked, clean light buff clay with dark sand; without slip. Decoration in mat, dull red paint. Broad band inside neck and on outside just below lip; wavy lines on neck almost exactly as on P 2205; broad band at base of neck; outlined solid inverted triangles on shoulder; encircling bands just above and below base of shoulder, and on foot; painted spots on snake's back. H., 0.195 m.

Much like our Kaloriziki Tomb 26 A:70; Tomb 26 B:99 and Tomb 25:5, 22 and 42, for which see Daniel, *op. cit.*, p. 66, p, and plates I, III and IV, but the shape of ours is somewhat less bulbous with higher shoulder. For outlined, solid triangle see *ibid*, p. 76, design no. 15; and *MP*, motive 61 A:2. See also Gjerstad: *Studies on Prehistoric Cyprus*, p. 225, 7, and illustration p. 223, who classifies here a similar jug as Submycenaean. Our shape, however, would appear to reflect an earlier stage in the development of this type.

8. (P 2207) Kylix. Pl. 23, fig. 21. On bench at level —0.73 m.

High ringed stem and broad foot, with handle from body to rim. Thin fabric. Brick-colored, hard-baked clay with white grit; dull brown slip. Decoration in dull, mat black paint. Wide encircling bands on interior; encircling band at rim on inside and outside; latticed lozenges in handle zone on one side, and panelled butterflies alternating with panelled diagonals on the other; wide bands on stem; both top and bottom of foot solid in paint. H., 0.137 m. Broken; mended; some pieces missing.

Like our Kaloriziki Tomb 25:54 for which see Daniel, *op. cit.*, p. 65, m, and plate IV, and *MP*, motives 55:1 and 2; 35:14; and 73. See also Gjerstad, *Studies on Prehistoric Cyprus*, p. 221, C, 3, and illustration on p. 222, where he classifies a similar type under his Submycenaean ware. Cf. Gjerstad, *Opus Arch* 3 (1944) fig. 8:7-10.

9. (P 2208) Amphora. Pl. 23, fig. 22. On bench at level —0.71 m.

Wide neck; off-set handles from shoulder to rim; roll-foot; ridge at base of neck; "rivet" at lower end of one handle in imitation of metal work. The roll-foot is much like that of the bronze vase, no. 11. Common, brick-colored clay with white grit; fired on outside surface to buff brown. Undecorated. H., 0.345 m. Complete; broken; mended.

This is like our Kaloriziki Tomb 26:87 for which see Daniel, *op. cit.*, p. 68, y, and plate VI. For a closer parallel in a still earlier context see E. Sjöqvist, *Reports on Excavations in Cyprus*, Enkomi, Tomb 19, no. 64, plate XXXIV, A., belonging to a burial dated not later than his Late Cypriote II C, i.e. 1275-1200 B.C.

10. (P 2209) Lenticular flask. Pl. 23, fig. 23. Above bench at level —0.67 m.

Without base; handles from neck to shoulder; handmade; clay like previous but fired to brick red throughout. Undecorated. Upper part of neck, mouth and tops of two handles missing. Preserved h., 0.114 m.

This shape occurs in our Kaloriziki Tomb 25:49 and 86; and Tomb 26 A:66 and 73, for which see Daniel, *op. cit.*, p. 66, s, and plates I and IV. A pre-Granary style type which continues into the Iron Age.

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11. (M 1000) Bronze urn. Pl. 21, figs. 9-12. Over bench at level —0.66 m.

Horizontal rim; flat S-shaped handles spreading into discs at lower end to provide a broader surface for riveting to shoulder; cylindrical neck; high broad shoulder; roll-foot. Two flat broad-headed rivets secure handles to under side of rim and three similar rivets secure them to the shoulder. Rivets also once secured the rim to the neck of the vase. Two incised grooves, one at each edge, run around the rim. There is no evidence that the rim carried any other kind of ornamentation.

The handles from rim to disc are divided into two panels by vertical incised lines, one on either edge and two down the center. The space between edge and edging line and the space between the central pair is filled with diagonal lines to form a rope pattern. A similar roughly executed rope pattern separates the disc from the rest of the handle. The two panels carry a scale pattern, also incised, composed of outlined semi-circles, there being a dot in the approximate center of each scale. Only some of the dots are extant. The work is roughly executed in freehand. There is room only for one complete scale in the horizontal row across the panel with half a scale on either side. The scales are connected to the edge of the panel by auxiliary outlined arcs. The fact that the semi-circles are either approximately true semi-circles or slightly "flattened out" semi-circles and neither "ogival" or "triangular" as in his Myc. III C:1 b would indicate that the work cannot be dated, on stylistic grounds, following Furumark, later than 1200 B.C. The somewhat haphazard execution, however, is certainly more characteristic of his Myc. III C:1 b, i.e. 1200-1125 B.C., so we should be inclined to date this piece to the earlier phase of his Myc. III C:1 b, i.e. 1200-1150 B.C., or to the generation or two preceding the fall of Mycenae which occurred, following Furumark's scheme, about 1150 B.C. The scale pattern which served as a model to the worker in bronze may have been something like that on a "Levanto-Helladic" amphora from Enkomi (*SCE,* Vol. I, plates, CXXI, Tomb 3, 263) in a context which cannot be dated later than Late Cypriote II (Vol. I, text, p. 485), i.e. 1400-1200 B.C. (Sjöqvist, *Problems of the Late Bronze Age,* p. 197). For a scale pattern also much like ours composed of semi-circle and central dot on steatite vases from Enkomi, dated by Schaeffer to his Cypriote Iron I, i.e. 1200-1050 B.C., see Schaeffer: *AJA* 52 (1948), 174, and plate VII B. I am told that the expedition of St. Andrews University and the Liverpool Museum to Kouklia have excavated recently a tomb, their no. 8, of the Mycenaean period, which has produced ivories bearing a scale pattern also composed of semi-circle and central dot which they date tentatively on stylistic grounds, following Furumark, to the end of his Late Cypriote III A, i.e. 1190-1150 B.C. Both discs were decorated with a similar but unpanelled scale pattern composed of incised semi-circles without dots. Just enough is preserved on one of the discs to show that the semi-circles on the edge were so arranged as to have the arc toward the center of the disc, but it is not clear how this curious scheme was managed. Cf. *MP,* motive 70:6 for handles and 70:8 for discs classified under Myc. II A and III B respectively.

Diam. of rim, 0.30 m. Width of rim, 0.025 m. Approx. thickness of rim, 0.004 m. Approx. thickness of handles, 0.001 m. Approx. diam. of neck, 0.27 m. Approx. height of neck, 0.095 m. Approx. computed diam. of shoulder, 0.34 m. Approx. height of foot, 0.03 m. Approx. diam. of foot, 0.16 m.

Most of the shoulder and lower part of the body has perished, doubtless by corrosion, the body of the vase having been wrought in very thin bronze. The remains were found in many pieces.

The rim and handles of this urn bear a striking resemblance in all but its decoration to no. 37 in Catalogue B, and to one in the Metropolitan Museum, also from Cyprus (Myres: *Handbook of the Cesnola Collection of Antiquities from Cyprus,* no. 4703, illustrated on p. 479), dated by Myres to the 13th century B.C., and to one from Kition (Ohnefalsch-Richter: *Kypros, the Bible and Homer,* London, 1893, pl. CLVII).

12. (M 1023) Bronze strainer. Pl. 21, fig. 9 and pl. 24, fig. 24. Found in fragments over top of no. 11.

Thin sheet bronze. Th., 0.001 m. Vertical neck pierced by many holes measuring from 0.001 m. to 0.002 m. in diameter. Horizontal rim with three rivet holes 0.005 m. in diameter. A smaller hole less than 0.002 m. in diameter. Diam. of strainer, 0.305 m. Diam. of neck, 0.11 m. Width of rim, 0.027 m. Preserved h., 0.052 m. Broken; mended in part; incomplete.

Inasmuch as the fragments of the strainer were found over the rim of the urn and inasmuch as the diameter of the rims are within a centimeter the same, there seems little doubt but that this piece was intended to cover the urn and was approximately *in situ.* That it was, however, not made for the urn is clear from the rivet holes, for there are none to correspond with these on the rim of no. 11. According to Socrates, a bronze strainer covered the urn, no. 37, also, but this has been lost (see *supra* p. 132).

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13. (M 1001) Gold pin. Pl. 24, fig. 25. Found inside no. 11 among cremated remains (see above no. 11 and p. 132).

Round in section save to 0.015 m. from one end as preserved, where it is rectangular in section. Small piece may be missing from rectangular end. Length, 0.176 m. Greatest diam., 0.002 m.

For thin, straight pin in bronze see Sjöqvist, *Reports on Excavations in Cyprus,* Ayios Yakovos, Tomb 6, no. 91, and plate III, from a burial dated to his Middle Cypriote III (not later than 1550 B.C.), and Daniel, *op. cit.,* p. 79, fig. 10, for one more nearly contemporaneous with ours.

14. (Mi 489) Spherical spindle whorl in paste. Pl. 24, fig. 26. Greatest diam., 0.013 m. Inside no. 11.

15. (St 518) Loom-weight with tapering sides and hole at one end. Pl. 24, fig. 27. Complete and unbroken. Length, 0.07 m. Greatest width 0.02 m. Thickness, 0.007 m. Inside no. 11.

For a very similar loom-weight see *SCE,* Vol. I, text, Enkomi Tomb 3, no. 32, and Vol. I, plates, LXXVI. This tomb is dated to their Late Cypriote II, i.e. 1400-1200 B.C.

16. (M 1002) Bronze bow-shaped fibula or safety pin. Pl. 24, fig. 28-1. L., 0.051 m. Incomplete. Inside no. 11.

This is much like those from Tomb 26 A, (Daniel: *AJA* 41 [1937] 79, fig. 9). Blinkenberg's type 11:5. See Furumark, *MP* 91 ff., who dates those from Tomb 26 A to his Myc. III C:1 c, i.e. 1125-1075 B.C.

17. (M 1003) Bronze fibula as above. Pl. 24, fig. 28-2. Preserved length, 0.056 m. Inside no. 11.

18. (M 1004) Bronze fibula like no. 16. Pl. 24, fig. 28-3. Preserved length, 0.049 m. Inside no. 11.

19. (M 1005) Bronze fibula like no. 16. Pl. 24, fig. 28-4. Preserved length, 0.048 m. Inside no. 11.

20. (M 1006) Bronze fibula like no. 16. Pl. 24, fig. 28-5. Preserved length, 0.038 m. Inside no. 11.

21. (M 1007) Bronze fibula like no. 16. Pl. 24, fig. 28-6. Preserved length, 0.049 m. Inside no. 11.

22. (M 1008) Bronze fibula like no. 16. Pl. 24, fig. 28-7. Preserved length, 0.038 m. Inside no. 11.

23. (M 1009) Bronze fibula, much like no. 16, but with more angular outline. Pl. 24, fig. 28-8. Length, 0.04 m. Incomplete. Inside no. 11.

24. (M 1010) Bronze fibula like no. 16, but with rectangular outline. This type approximates Blinkenberg's 11:17. Pl. 24, fig. 28-9. Width, 0.037 m. Inside no. 11.

25. (M 1011) 6 fragments of fibulae belonging presumably to those listed above. Pl. 24, fig. 28-10. Inside no. 11.

26. (M 1012) Bronze finger ring, plain. Pl. 24, fig. 29. Greatest diam., 0.025 m. Inside no. 11.

27. (M 1022) Bronze bowl. Pl. 25, fig. 30. On bench at level —0.72 m.

Plain rim; wish-bone handle riveted to side of bowl by means of five rivets. The heads of the rivets are round and rather flat. They measure up to 0.007 m. in diameter. Greatest diameter of bowl as mended, 0.297 m. Thickness at rim, 0.004 m. Preserved height, 0.065 m. Broken; mended in part; incomplete.

The wish-bone handle is characteristic of the local Cypriote handmade *White Slip* and *Base-Ring* wares which practically vanish by Late Cypriote III B, i.e. by 1150 B.C., following Sjöqvist (see p. 135, note 17).

28. (M 1021) Iron nail. Pl. 25, fig. 31. On bench.

Rectangular in section. Length of largest piece (mended), 0.04 m. Greatest diam., 0.006 m. Ends missing. Broken; mended; incomplete.

29. (M 1013) Bronze leaf-shaped spear head. Pl. 25, fig. 32. Against wall of chamber at level —1.03 m.; 0.06 m. above floor.

Tubular socket of beaten bronze slit on one side to facilitate fixing to wooden shaft. Nail hole for securing shaft to socket. There is a ribbed ring at the shaft end of the socket which appears not to have been added but to form a part of the socket. L., 0.258 m. Greatest interior diam. of socket, 0.018 m. Socket, broken; mended; complete.

For similar spear see John L. Myres: *Handbook of the Cesnola Collection of Antiquities from Cyprus,* no. 4695, dated to the end of the Bronze Age, and *SCE,* Vol. I, Lapithos Tomb 602, no. 26, Pl. LIX, found in a burial dated to their Geometric I period. See also Sjöqvist, *Reports on Excavations in Cyprus,* Ayios Yakovos, Tomb 14, no. 42, plate VI, from a burial dated to his Late Cypriote I period, i.e. 1550-1450 B.C.

In Greece ours is a type which appears in the early shaft-grave VI at Mycenae and which is discussed by H. L. Lorimer, *Homer and the Monuments,* 1950, pp. 254 ff., and fig. 30, who cites also

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later examples from the Kerameikos associated with a cremation urn.

30. (M 1014) Central shield boss in bronze. Pl. 25, fig. 33-1. On floor at level —1.09 m.

Flat, circular base with pin hole 0.0025 m. in diameter through top of boss. Undecorated. Made in one piece. Complete and unbroken. Diam., 0.084 m. H., 0.013 m. Th., 0.0015 m.

Much like *SCE,* Vol. I, Amathus T. 21, no. 38, pl. CLI, 16, but see commentary under no. 32.

31. (M 1015) Shield boss in bronze like no. 30. Pl. 25, fig. 33-2. At same level.

Broken; mended; nearly complete. Diam., 0.084 m. H., 0.014 m. See commentary under no. 32.

32. (M 1016) Shield boss in bronze like no. 30. Pl. 25, fig. 33-3. At same level.

Diam., 0.162 m. Preserved h., 0.033 m. Th., 0.002 m. Broken; mended; incomplete.

Size excepted, this is identical to nos. 30 and 31. The pin hole is not extant. The pin, no. 33, q.v., would have been too large for nos. 30 and 31. A somewhat similar type of shield boss from the Kerameikos (*Kerameikos* IV, pp. 27 ff. and pl. 37) is cited by Lorimer (*Homer and the Monuments,* 1950, p. 154, and pl. III, 2 and 3) with a pin, much like our no. 33, which passed through the hole in the top of the boss. The pin ends in a ring like ours and this was on the inside of the boss. Lorimer suggests this ring was for attachment to the framework of the shield. One appears in each of three graves, nos. 24, 40, and 43, and it is interesting to note that each is a cremation grave.

33. (M 1020) Bronze pin, probably belonging to 32, q.v. Pl. 25, fig. 33. At same level. Found with shield bosses but exact position not shown on plan.

H., 0.074 m. Greatest diam., 0.022 m. Broken; mended; complete.

It is also possible that this may be a pendant which once hung from a tripod like no. 39 but inasmuch as it was found with the bronze bosses this is unlikely.

34. (M 1018) Strips of bronze re-enforcement with nail holes. Pl. 26, fig. 34. At same level.

Width, 0.025 m. Th., 0.001 m. Broken; mended in part; incomplete.

35. (M 1019) Bronze plate for re-enforcement. Pl. 26, fig. 35. At same level.

Nail holes on edge. Decorated with granulated rosettes of varying size, these being made by the intersection of six arcs at the center of a circle. In the center of the space between each of the petals thus formed is a dot. Greatest dimension of largest mended piece, 0.186 m. Th., 0.001 m. Broken; mended in part; incomplete.

The decorative components of arc and dot appear also on the handles of no. 11, an indication that this may be contemporaneous.

36. (M 1017) Iron knife. Pl. 26, fig. 36 a, b. At same level.

Leaf shaped, double edged with midriff, flat tang and rivet. Original surface not preserved save for one fragment which is part of bone handle. This is decorated with incised concentric circles and parallel incised lines. Broken; mended in part; incomplete. Preserved length of largest fragment, 0.195 m.

This knife appears to be much like one from Ayios Yakovos, Tomb 14, *SCE,* Vol. I, p. 353, no. 43, dated to the Late Cypriote I A period, i.e. 1550-1450 B.C., but the type continues, and ours need be no earlier than the 12th century B.C.

CATALOGUE B

Objects confiscated by Police at Larnaka from Episkopi villagers in 1903.

37. Rim and S-shaped handles of bronze urn. Pl. 22, figs. 13 and 14.

See Dikaios, *Guide to Cyprus Museum,* Nicosia, 1947, p. 33, no. 140, who dates them to 1250-1100 B.C.; M. Markides, *ABSA,* 18 (1911-1912), 95 ff., pl. VIII, who gives a detailed description and dates them to the 14th century B.C.; and Winifred Lamb, *Greek and Roman Bronzes,* New York, 1929, pp. 32 ff., pl. X, who dates them to the "Submycenaean" period.

Size and decoration excepted, the rim and S-shaped handles bear a striking resemblance to those belonging to no. 11, Catalogue A. Only two other similar ones are known to me, both from Cyprus, for which see commentary under no. 11. No. 11 served as a cinerary urn containing the cremated remains of a middle-aged woman (see p. 132). According to Socrates, the only survivor of the three tomb robbers, the vase to which the rim and handles belonged was intact and complete and standing on the floor of the tomb. A bronze strainer covered the mouth. He was unaware, of course, that we also had found a bronze strainer, no. 12, on the rim of our no. 11. The strainer, he continued, was in very poor condition, and they left it behind by the tomb. All but the rim and handles of the vase was also in very poor condition and fell into pieces on removal or very soon afterwards. The vase, he said, contained

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burnt bones, which he considered at the time to be human, and twelve thin gold discs, about an inch in diameter. There was a flower, he said, on each one. Could these have been stamped rosettes something like those on no. 35?

38. A gold and enamelled scepter. Pl. 18, fig. 2.

See Dikaios, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum,* Nicosia, 1947, p. 107; and J. H. D. Buxton, *Man,* 32, January 1932, 1, who gives a description in greater detail and a colored illustration, plate A; S. Casson, *ibid,* 2; and J. L. Myres, *ibid,* 3, and S. Casson, *Ancient Cyprus,* p. 156 f.

Although the scepter has been described by Buxton in some detail, a brief description follows for the convenience of the reader.

The lower part consists of a thin tube, or socket, in gold, approx. 0.106 m. in length, which was fixed, very probably, to a shaft in ivory or wood. The top bears a moulding, almost in the round, consisting of two fillets in granulated work. Above the socket is a sphere in gold cloisonné work, the reserved space being filled with colored enamel. The cloisons are arranged in superimposed rows of semicircles in such a way as to form a scale pattern, the scales being in rows of mauve, green and white in regular sequence from bottom to top. J. Des Meules' water color as reproduced in *Man,* 1932, plate A, is therefore, not in accordance with the actual color scheme. There is a crack in the tube near the top and two more on opposite sides of the sphere, both of which have been mended with white plaster. Approx. h. of sphere, 0.02 m. Approx. diam., 0.032 m. Two birds stand on the sphere. As Myres says (*Man,* 1932, 3) the "primary and secondary pinions are represented by bars; the wing-coverts, like the breast plumage, are rendered by scale pattern, not so regular as on the globe below, but quite recognizable." Casson points out, *Ancient Cyprus, loc. cit.,* that the birds are not eagles as Gjerstad supposed. They are almost certainly hawks as is now generally recognized. Approx. h. of tallest hawk, 0.038 m.

Casson's account of the confiscation of the gold scepter and bronzes must be corrected, for which see above p. 131, note 2. His conviction that the piece is in fact a scepter is supported by his citation of a passage in the Birds of Aristophanes, line 508, who sees a bird sitting upon the scepter of Agamemnon.

Dikaios, *loc. cit.,* dates the scepter to the late 7th or 6th century on the basis of its scale pattern which reminded him of similar ornamentation on Corinthian pottery of that period. In this he is supported on stylistic grounds by Casson, *Ancient Cyprus,* p. 157, and with some reservation by Buxton, *loc. cit.*; Myres, *loc. cit.,* who prefers an "earlier" date; and others who failed to realize what Dikaios himself more recently has pointed out to me, namely that the scale pattern is no stranger to the Mycenaean repertory of design. It occurs on the handles of our bronze vase, no. 11. For this design on Mycenaean pottery see Furumark, *Opus Arch* 3 (1944) 204, and fig. 1, no. 7, and *MP,* motive 70:7. The expedition of the Liverpool Museum and the University of St. Andrews to Kouklia recently excavated a tomb which has produced gold rings with granulation and enamel work bearing a close resemblance to that of the gold scepter and which I am told they date to the end of Cypriote III A, i.e. about 1190-1150 B.C.

According to Socrates, the sole survivor of the three tomb robbers, the scepter lay very close to the bronze vase, of which we have only the rim and handles, no. 37, and at the same level, i.e. on the floor of the tomb. He said that it was actually under the urn, meaning under the shoulder. Inasmuch as the lower part of the vase was in a very poor condition, there is a possibility that it might once have been inside but this, of course, is not at all certain.

In view of the above it seems safe on stylistic as well as archaeological grounds to take the gold scepter out of the archaic period and place it about half a millennium earlier, and at least as early as the 12th century B.C. Gjerstad should be given due credit here for including this piece in his *Studies on Prehistoric Cyprus,* 1926, p. 247, X, and for dating it thus, at least by implication, to Late Cypriote III.

39. Bronze tripod. Pl. 27, fig. 37. Cyprus Museum Catalogue no. 299.

P. Dikaios, *Guide to the Cyprus Museum,* Nicosia, 1947, p. 33; Markides, *ABSA,* 18 (1911-1912) 95.

As this piece has not been published in any detail I give a few particulars about it below.

Three legs crowned by volutes support the ring. Cf. *MP,* motive 51. Three horizontal tie pieces to re-enforce the legs meet in a small ring on the vertical axis of the tripod below the main ring. A diagonal strut from each leg supports the tie piece; and three struts, one from the juncture of each leg and tie piece, support the main ring at points about half way between the adjacent legs. At each of these three points, just under the main ring, are a pair of loops for hanging pendants. There is a pendant hanging from each one of the pair (see *infra*). A bull's head projects from each leg at the level of the tie pieces. The legs terminate in bull's feet. The ring is ribbed, having two smaller ribs beneath a

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larger one. The whole is geometrical in concept but somewhat asymmetrical in its present distorted condition. One of the tie pieces is broken off at the ring.

Greatest diam., 0.285 m. Greatest height, 0.40 m.

The pendants are attached to the tripod by means of modern wire. They were, presumably, found with the tripod. They seem too small for this one. Is it possible they may belong to no. 40? According to Socrates the tripod was found standing on the floor near nos. 37, 39 and 40.

40. Bronze tripod. Pl. 27, fig. 38. Cyprus Museum Catalogue no. 310.

Markides, *op. cit.*, p. 95; Gjerstad; *Studies on Prehistoric Cyprus,* Uppsala, 1926, p. 238, no. 2.

Structurally no. 40 is much like no. 39 with the exception that the tie pieces are not re-enforced by diagonal struts and meet in the center without the intermediary of a central ring. The tie pieces are square in section. At the juncture of each leg and strut there is a head of a wild sheep, possibly the Cypriote moufflon still to be found among the mountains in Paphos forest. The legs terminate in animal feet. The ring consists of a running spiral band, or frieze, between a pair of encircling ribs. Cf. *MP,* motif 46. There was a single loop for suspending pendants under the apex of each pair of struts below the ring, but only one is complete (see *infra*).

Greatest diam. of ring, 0.14 m. Greatest height of tripod, 0.135 m.

The three pendants attached by modern wire to no. 39, q.v., may possibly have hung from this tripod where they would have looked much better. Only three would have been required as there were only three loops and not three pairs as on no. 39.

Length of pendant a, 0.032 m. Fig. 36 b.

Length of pendant b, 0.030 m.

The full length of pendant c is not preserved.

According to Socrates this piece also was found standing on the floor near nos. 37-39.

Post Scriptum

In the early fall of 1952 George McFadden told me about the results of his researches considering the much discussed and highly problematic "Scepter of Curium," results convincingly presented in the above article. The riddle of the chronology and art historical contexts of one of the finest pieces of art that Cypriote soil has yielded is solved by George McFadden in the last complete work of his hand.

Since the article was prepared there has appeared an *addendum* to the bibliography of the scepter, an article by A. Westholm, *Sceptrum från Kourion, Cypern,* published in the volume which the Swedish Archaeological Society dedicated to its active Honorary Member, H.M. the King of Sweden on his 70th birthday, *Arkeologiska forskningar och fynd,* Stockholm, 1952, pp. 82-91. George McFadden knew that the article was under preparation, and it was his intention to include it in his discussion, but time and tragic events prevented him from so doing. A few words may, therefore, be added as a *post scriptum.*

Dr. Westholm, who was unaware of McFadden's work, rejects — as does the author — the proposed archaic date of the scepter, but suggests with some reservations a late Roman or early Byzantine date. His main arguments can be summarized as follows:

1) The birds are neither eagles nor hawks, but falcons of the type used as hunting falcons from the VI century A.D. and later.
2) The cloisonné technique, where the enamel is melted and baked into the golden framework, not inlaid, is a technique unknown before the Ptolemaic period in Egypt and much used in Byzantine times.
3) The color scheme of the scale pattern suggests a Byzantine date.
4) The best parallels to the composition of the scepter are found among the ceremonial staffs rendered on the consular diptychs, particularly the diptych in Halberstadt from the time of Constantine III.

Westholm's second argument seemed to be the strongest until the Kouklia Expedition found the *cloisonné* finger rings, not yet published but mentioned in the article. They show that the goldsmiths of Cyprus in the Late Bronze Age mastered this technique. Stylistic and other arguments can hardly alone carry enough weight to throw any reasonable doubt on the results gained by McFadden.

Erik Sjöqvist

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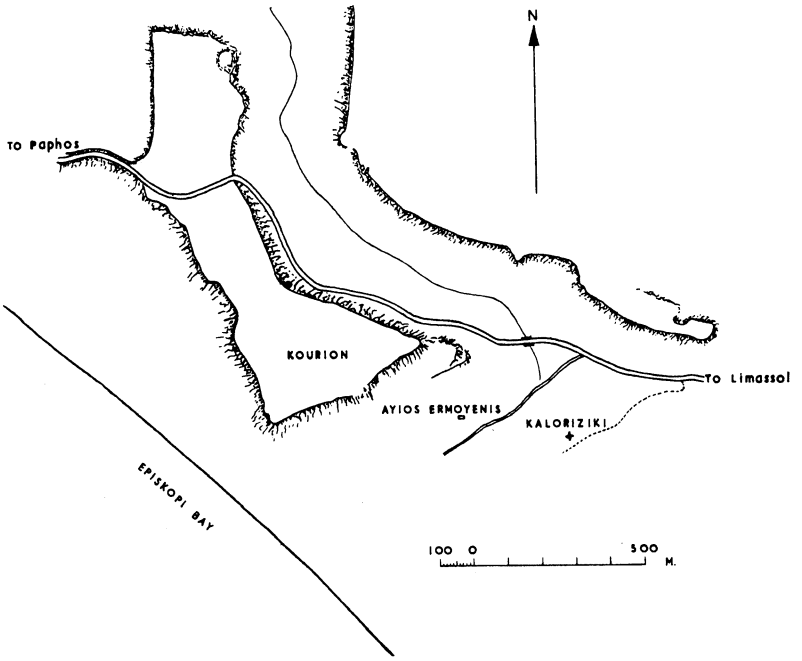

FIG. 1. CROSS ON MAP INDICATES CENTER OF KALORIZIKI NECROPOLIS FOR WHICH SEE ALSO FIG. 3

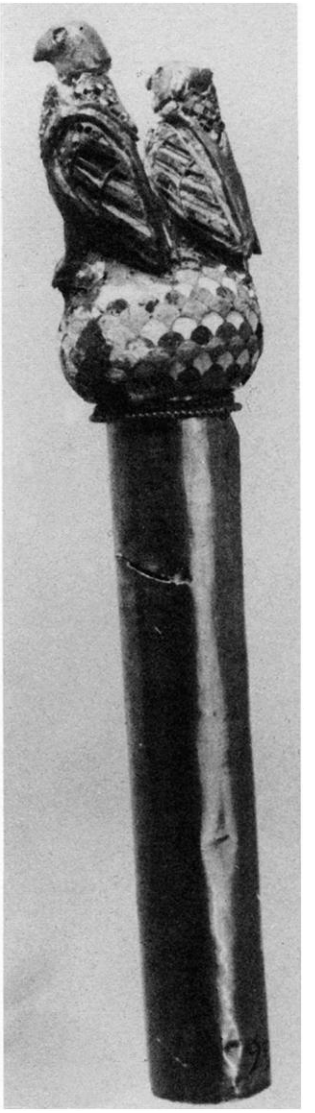

FIG. 2. GOLD SCEPTER, NO. 38

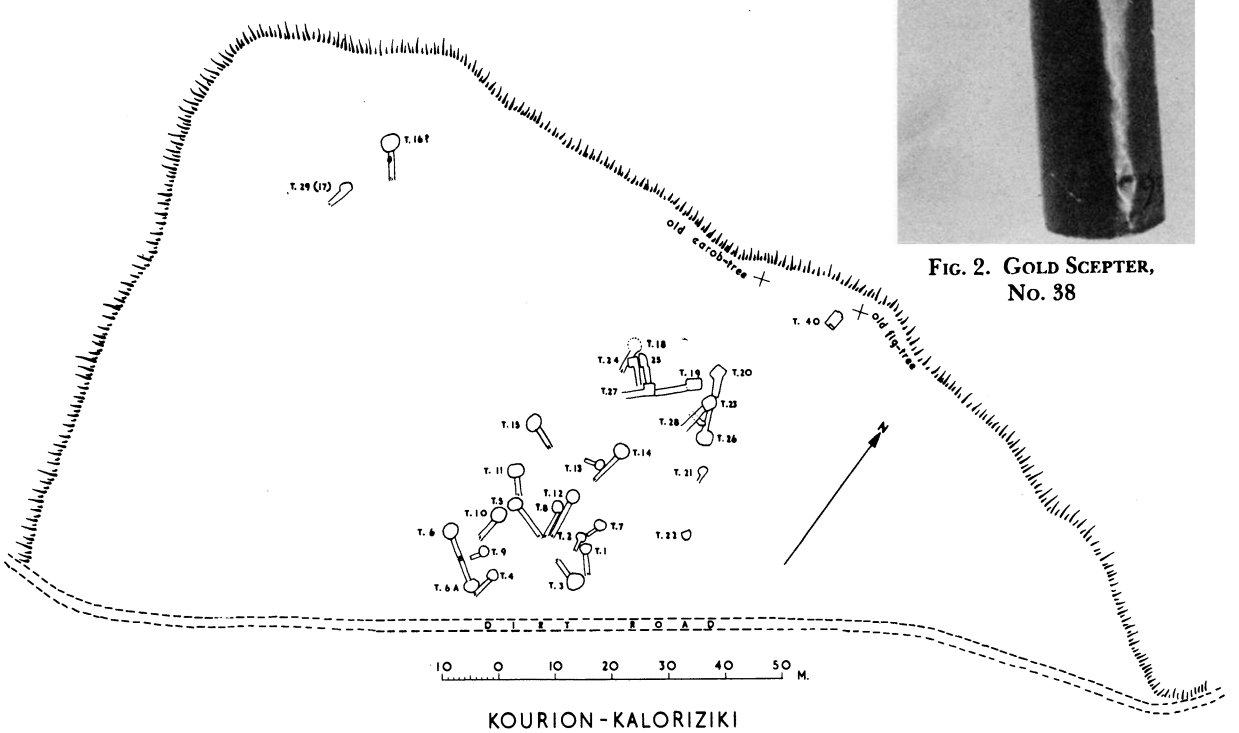

FIG. 3. KOURION-KALORIZIKI SHOWING TOMBS EXCAVATED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM

(McFadden, pp. 131-142)

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FIG. 4. TOMB LOOKING DOWN FROM NORTH END SHOWING FINDS

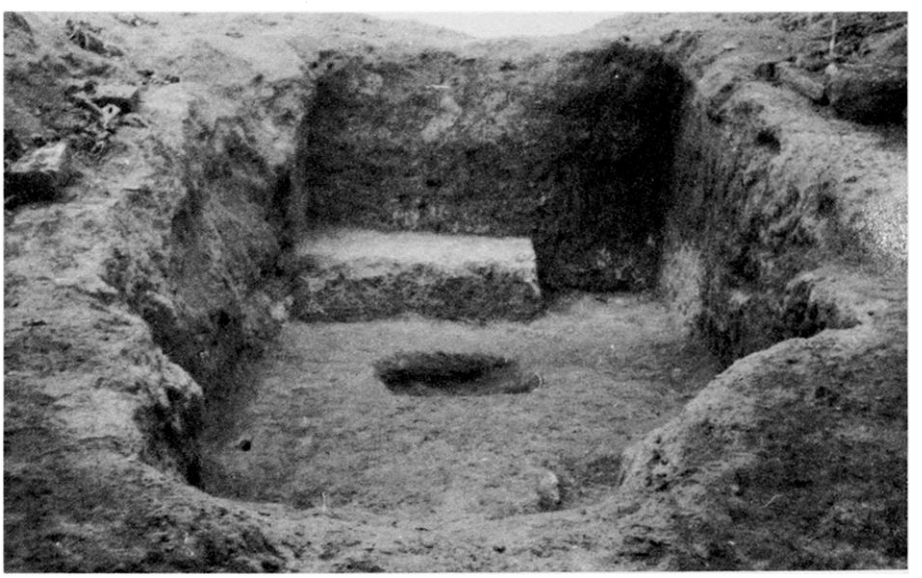

FIG. 5. TOMB LOOKING SOUTH

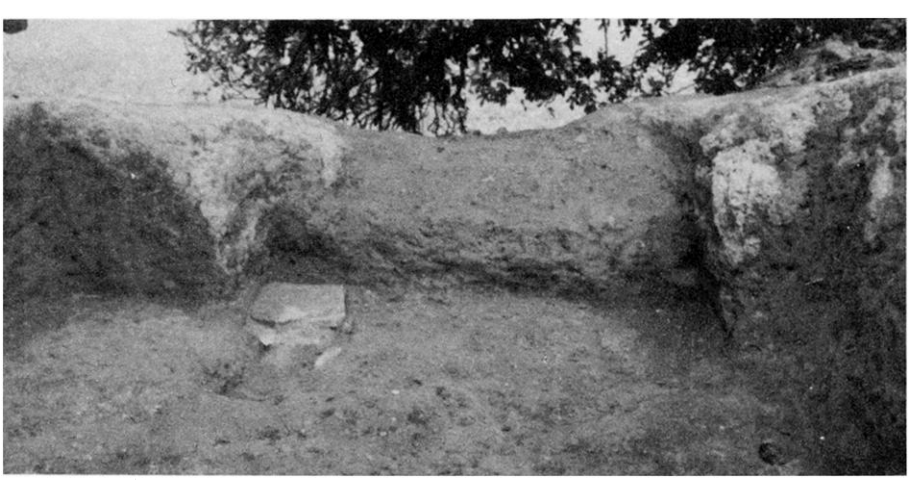

FIG. 6. TOMB LOOKING NORTH

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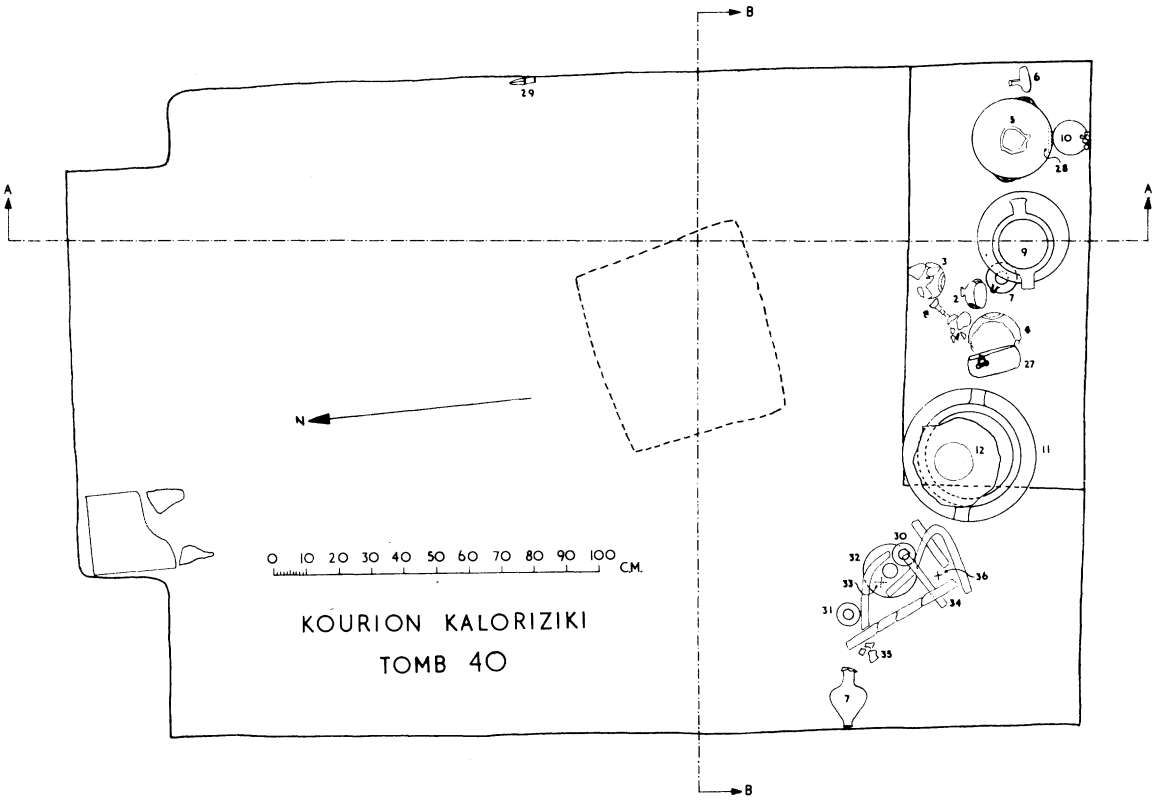

FIG. 7. PLAN OF TOMB SHOWING OBJECTS AS FOUND

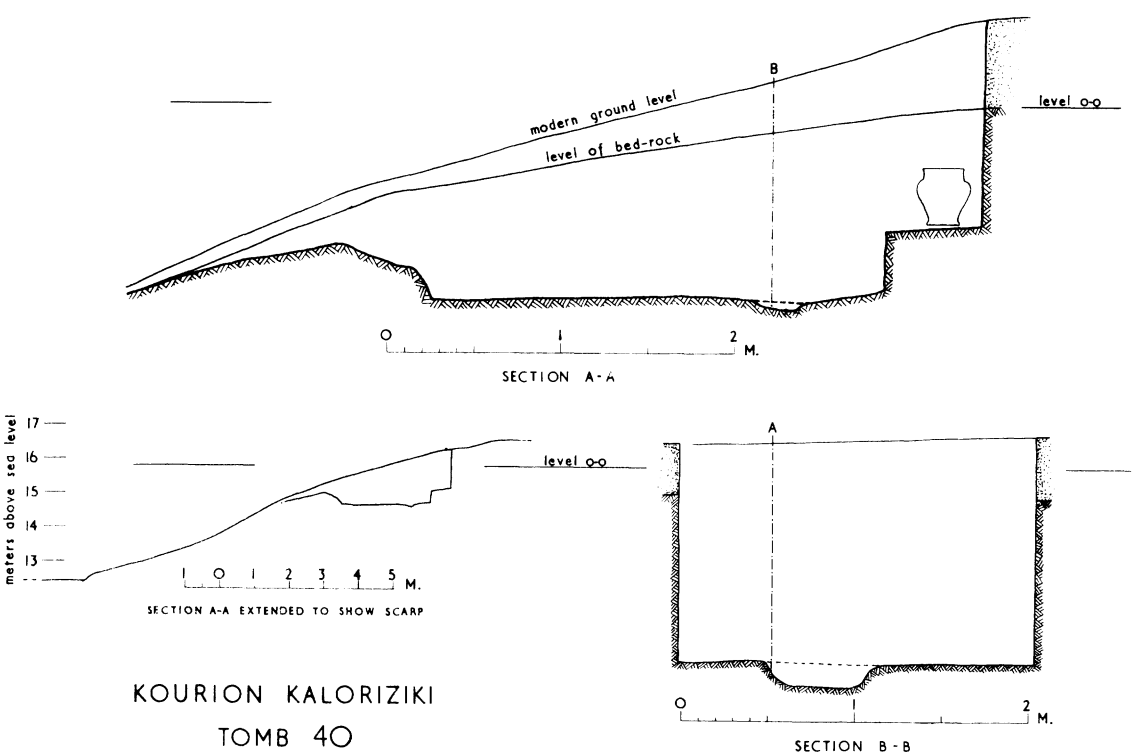

FIG. 8. SECTIONS A AND B

(McFadden, pp. 131-142)

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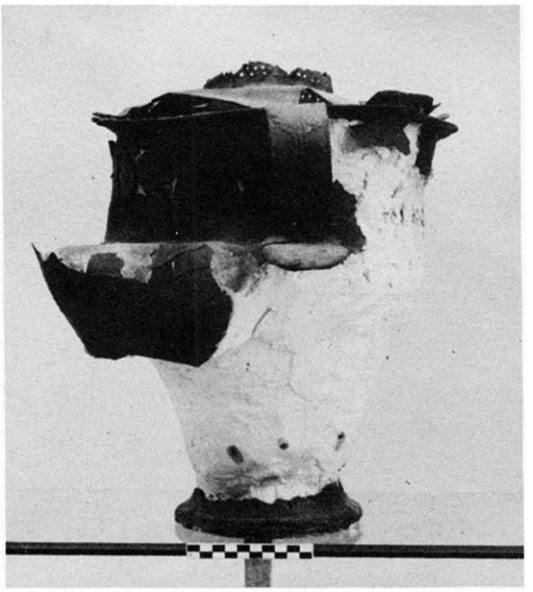

FIG. 9. BRONZE URN, NO. 11, WITH STRAINER, NO. 12

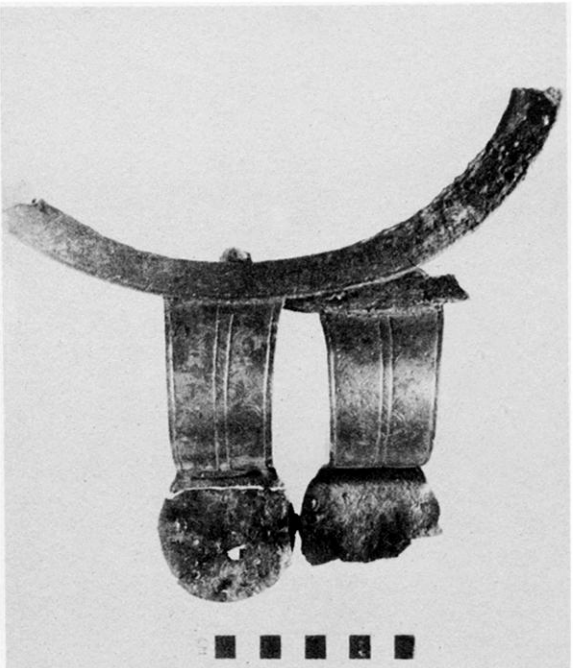

FIG. 11. HANDLES OF BRONZE URN, NO. 11

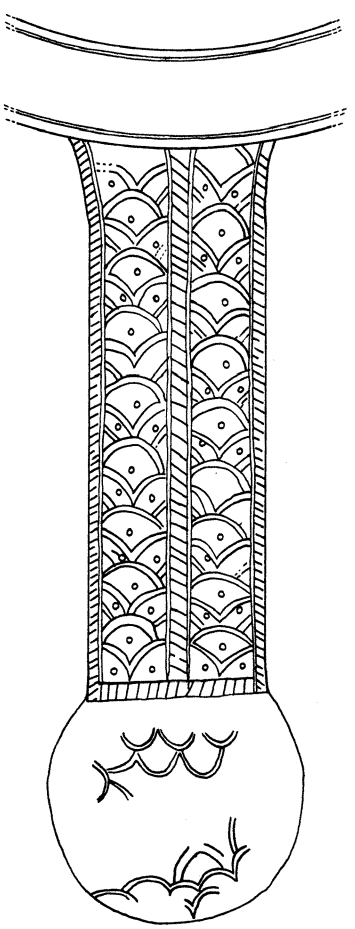

FIG. 12. DRAWING OF BETTER PRESERVED OF TWO HANDLES OF BRONZE VASE, NO. 11

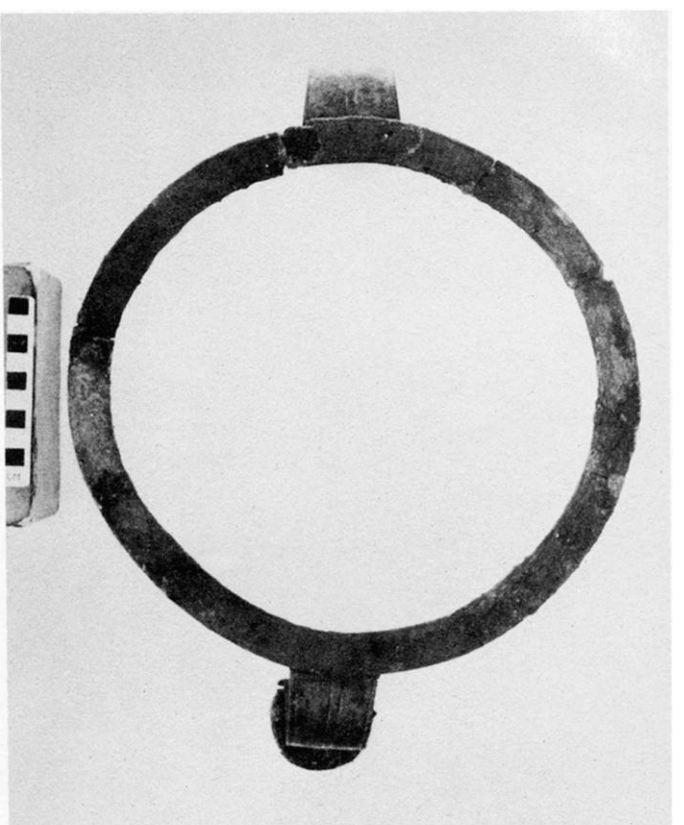

FIG. 10. RIM OF BRONZE URN, NO. 11

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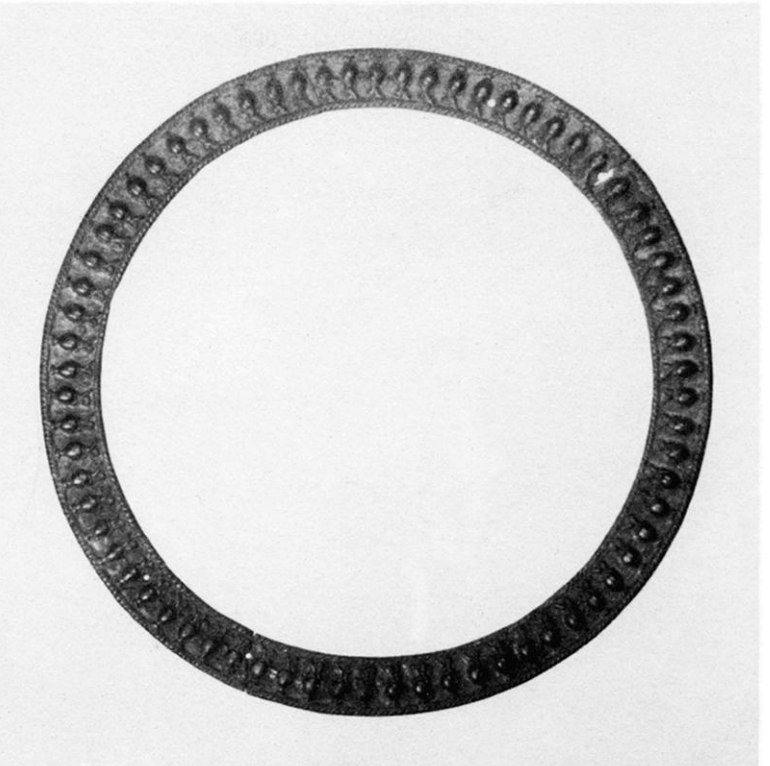

FIG. 13. RIM OF BRONZE VASE, NO. 37
(*Photo Cyprus Museum*)

FIG. 14. HANDLES OF BRONZE VASE, NO. 37
(*Photo Cyprus Museum*)

(McFadden, pp. 131-142)

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FIG. 15. NOS. 1 AND 2

FIG. 16. NO. 3

FIG. 17. NO. 4

FIG. 18. NO. 5

FIG. 19. NO. 6

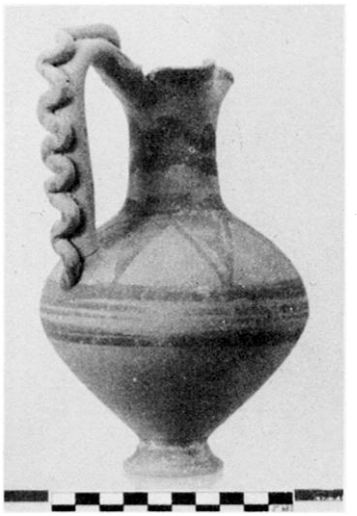

FIG. 20. NO. 7

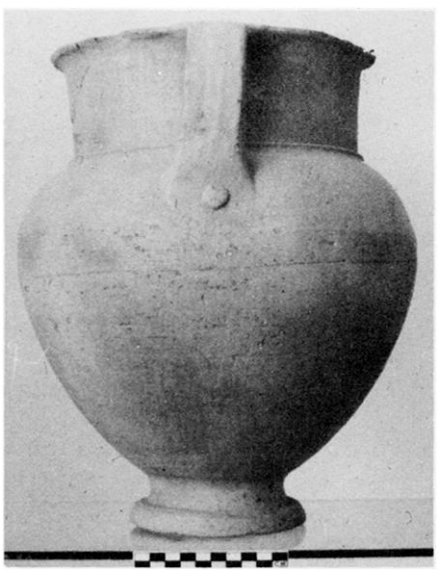

FIG. 22. NO. 9

FIG. 21. NO. 8

FIG. 23. NO. 10

(McFadden, pp. 131-142)

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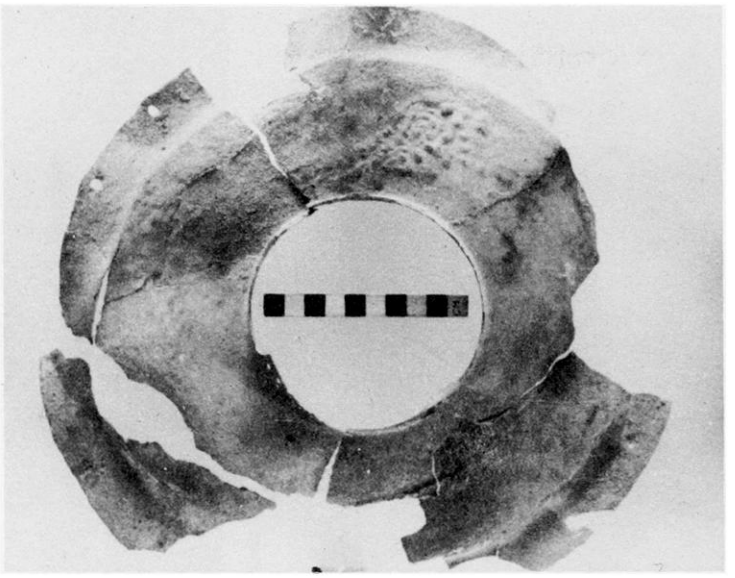

FIG. 24. NO. 12

FIG. 25. NO. 13

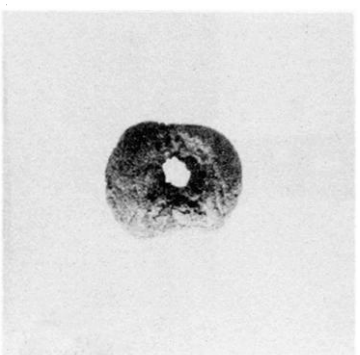

FIG. 26. NO. 14

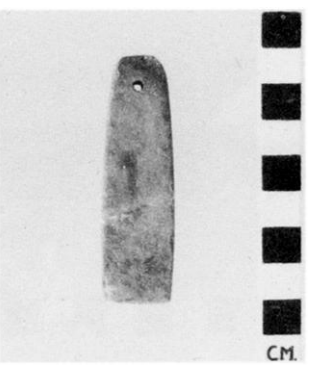

FIG. 27. NO. 15

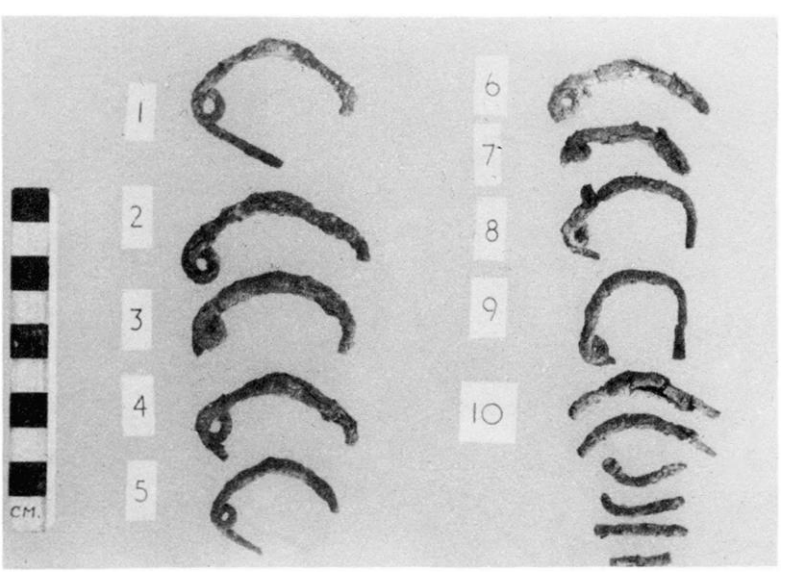

FIG. 28. NOS. 16-25

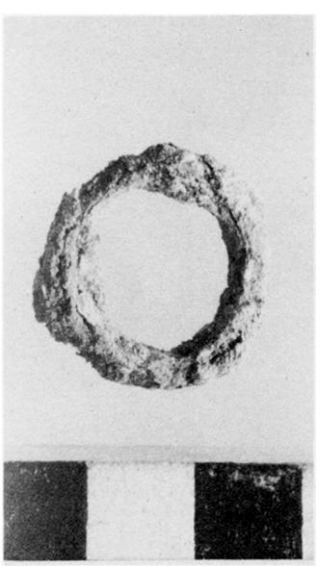

FIG. 29. NO. 26

(McFadden, pp. 131-142)

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FIG. 30. NO. 27

FIG. 31. NO. 28

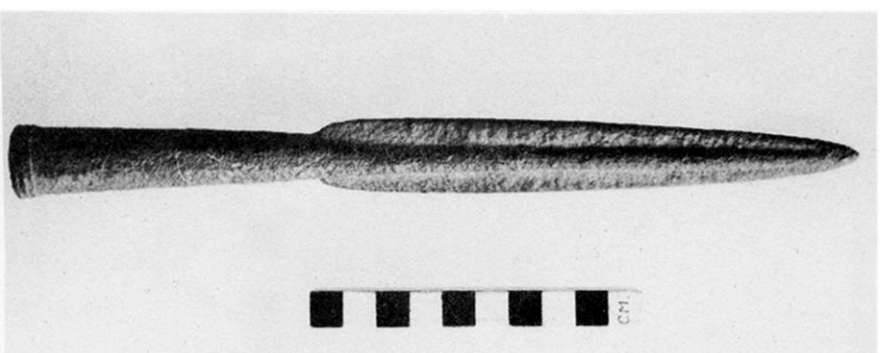

FIG. 32. NO. 29

FIG. 33. NOS. 30-33

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FIG. 34. NO. 34

FIG. 36 A (BELOW), B (ABOVE)

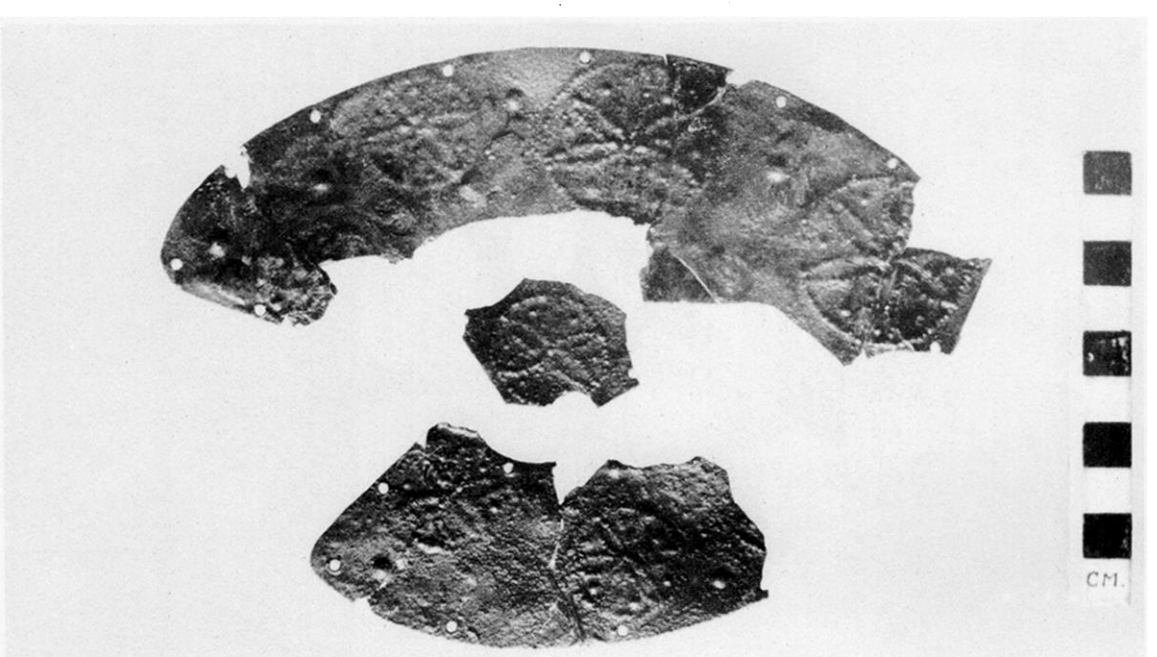

FIG. 35. NO. 35

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FIG. 37. NO. 39
(*Photo Cyprus Museum*)

FIG. 38. NO. 40
(*Photo Cyprus Museum*)

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