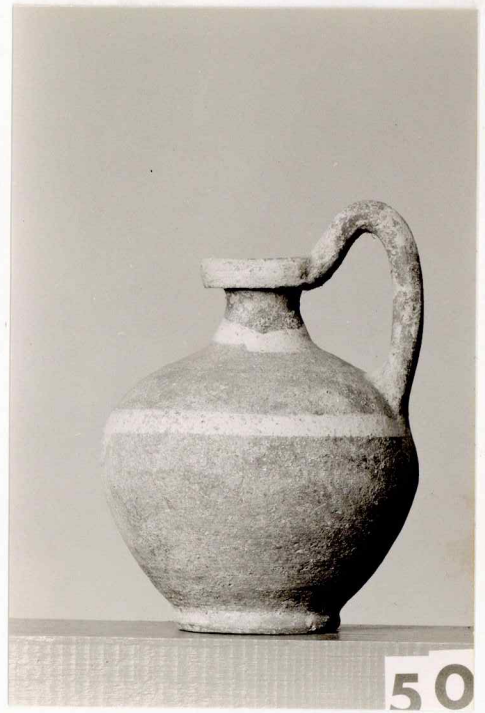
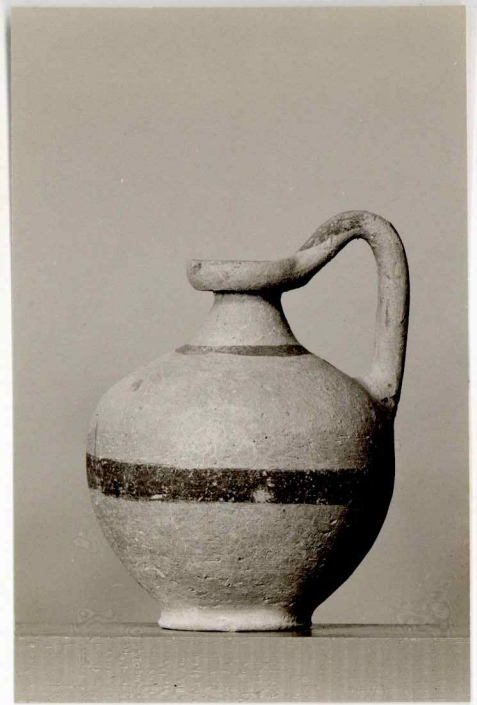
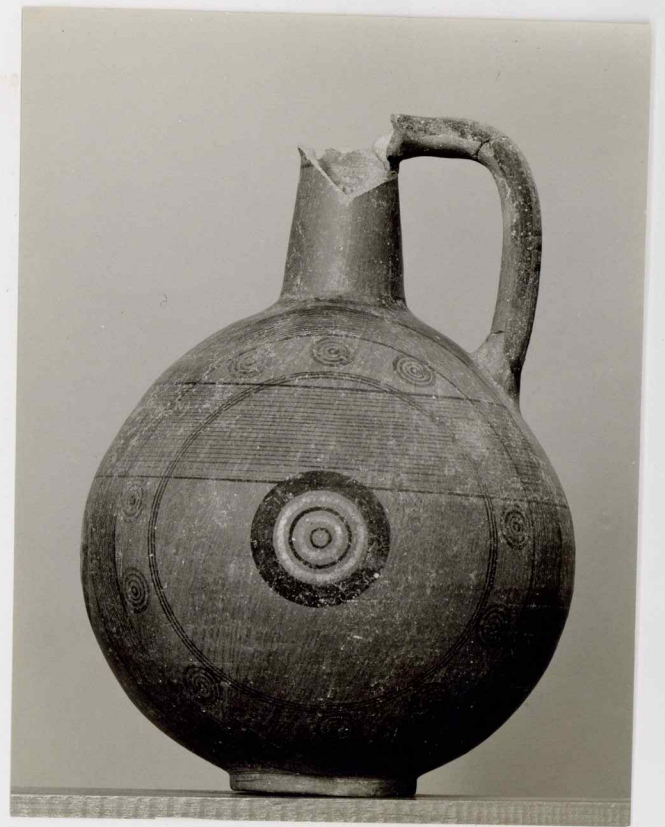




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P1735

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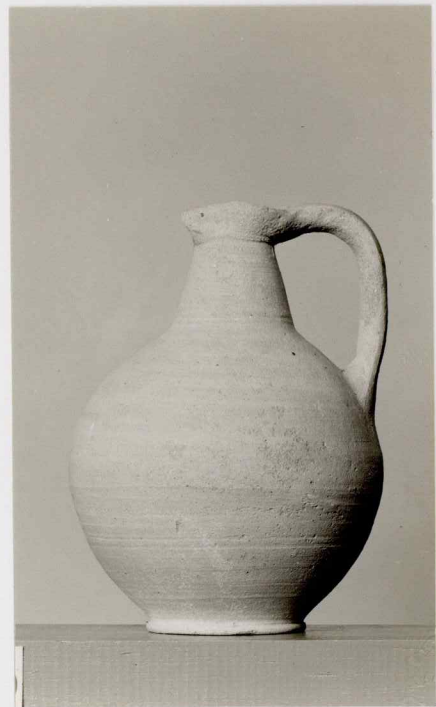
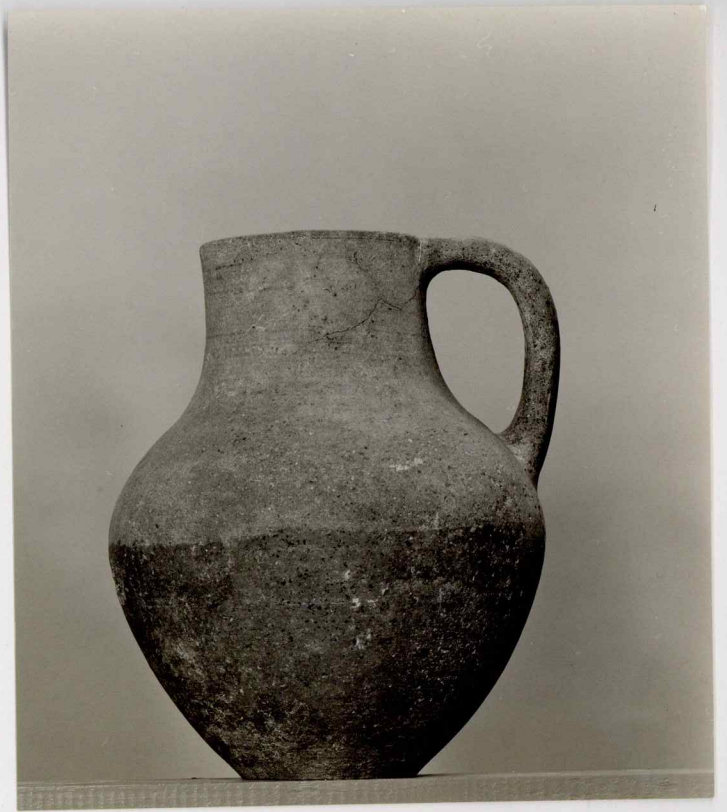


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1730

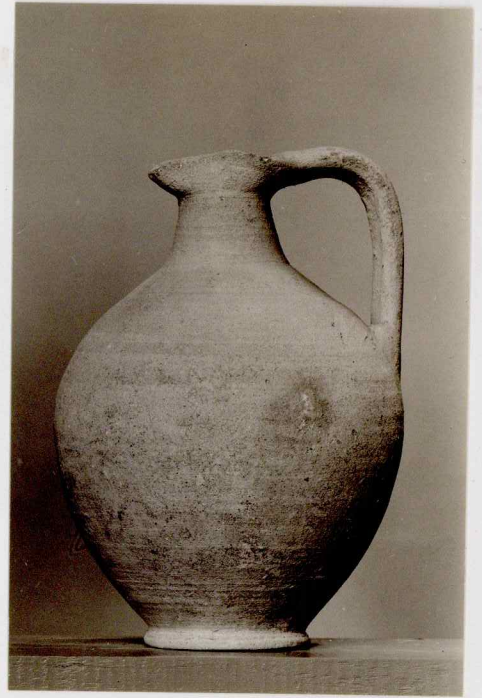
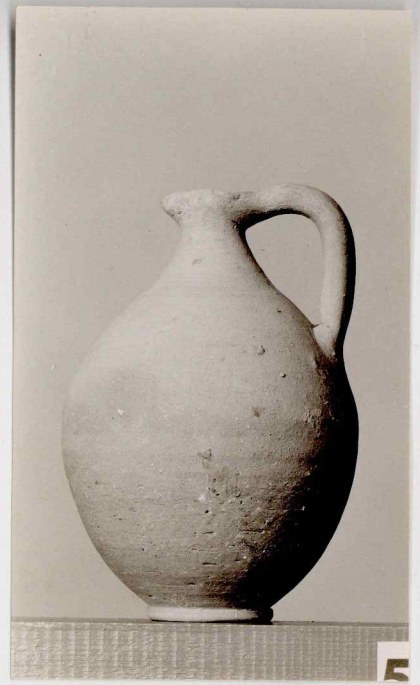


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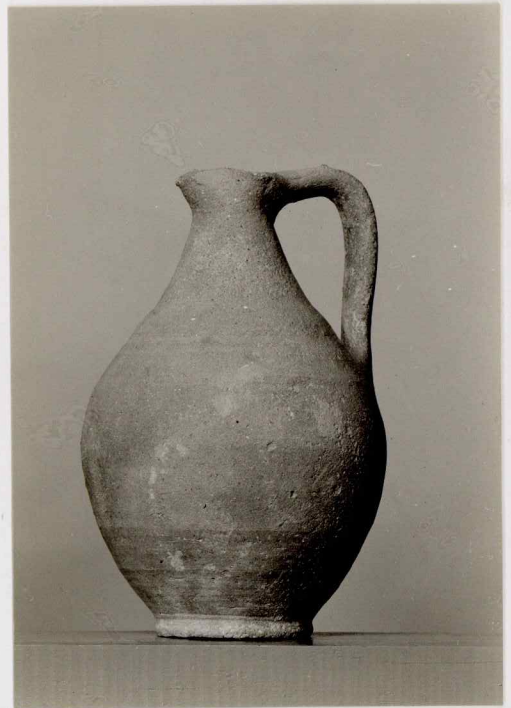
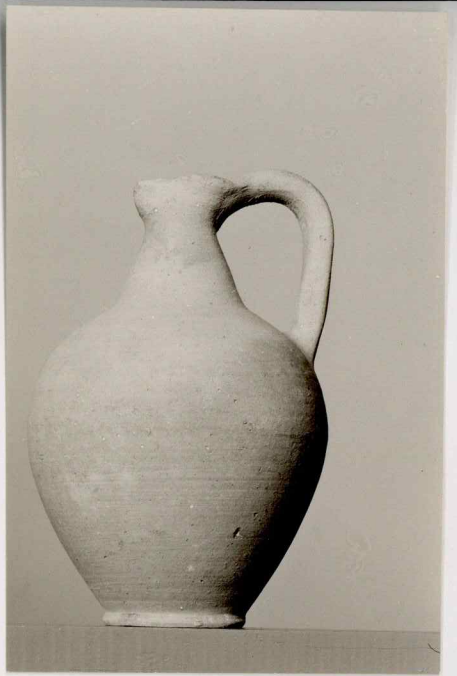
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M1047

A TOMB OF THE EARLY CLASSICAL PERIOD AT BAMBOULA

by J.L. Benson

The tomb published here is designated as Tomb 4 in the series of tombs excavated by J.F. Daniel under the auspices of the Curium Excavations of the University Museum, Philadelphia, during the years 1938-1939 at the site of Bamboula,¹ near Episkopi, Limassol, Cyprus. This tomb, however, is at a considerable remove from the actual Bronze Age settlement, which lies on the opposite side of the hill known as Bamboula. Since the tomb is of entirely different date as well, it is desirable to separate its publication from that of the main site.

Tomb 4 is located at the junction of two wagon roads from the village of Episkopi, about 300 meters south of Area E of the Bronze Age site (see Fig. 1).² It was destroyed by chavara cutters, who, perhaps inadvertently, destroyed the dromos. They are said to have removed six pots (Nos. 1-6) which they subsequently restored to the Curium Excavations; I do not know by what inducements this occurred nor how the matter came to Daniel's attention. The location of the tomb is on gently rising terrain where bedrock is only a few feet below the surface. It measured 2.66 meters by 2.82 meters, being roughly square in shape with the dromos on the west side (see Fig. 2).

STRATIFICATION AND BURIALS

Since the tomb had already collapsed in antiquity, it was opened from above.³ Dark earth was mixed with large blocks of chavara (the local bedrock: a soft limestone) fallen from the roof. The chavara blocks went directly to the skeletal remains and pots. No. 27 was found in the wall of the tomb at 60 centimeters above the floor. It was in an adjacent tomb, cut into when Tomb 4 was being hewn out. The excavator thought this adjacent tomb had already

collapsed at the time of being cut into. When the fallen debris had been cleared there were found to be three distinct burial groups. Skeleton VI, stretched along the east wall, is the earliest (see Fig.3). No.30 (not on plan) was found under a skull fragment associated with this skeleton. Part of Skeleton VI lies under Skeleton V; another part lies under stones placed in and near a pit, about 35 centimeters deep, in the center of the floor. This pit belongs to Skeleton V, which is stretched out along the north wall (see Fig.4) and represents the second burial. It is with this burial that the pots in the pit are associated. Placed in the pit and near Skeleton V were Nos.16-26, 29 and probably 31. A certain amount of chavara fill went up over the pots in the pit. On top of this chavara were some of the bones belonging to Skeleton I. Skeleton I - and presumably Skeletons II-IV also, for they surely represent a multiple burial - is therefore subsequent to the pots in the pit (see Fig.5). It appears that Skeleton I was placed partially over the pit. The gifts for this burial were placed along the west wall, seemingly across the dromos. Nos.1-6 were not in situ; they may have been farther to the north along the wall, in which case the gifts would have been on either side of the dromos, perhaps a more usual arrangement. Associated with the latest burial are Nos.1-15 and 28. Fig.6 shows the tomb cleared, with the pit in the center.

REGISTER OF FINDS

Nos.1-6 and 31 were not in situ. "Figure 7 handle" is used to describe handles with approximately the shape of a seven.

1. (P 1733) Plain White V or VI storage jar. Plate 000. Complete except for several small holes; mended from many fragments. Low ring rim;

short, slightly sloping shoulder with angular transition to body which has double-curved profile and conical base. Two vertical handles, thick, rough and with an oblique twist, placed just below shoulders. Clay orange-buff throughout. Heavy fabric with a powdery consistency. Ht. 52 cm. D. 25.8 cm.

2. (P 1734) Plain White V trefoil jug. Plate 000. Complete, intact. Small, erect trefoil rim. Short convex neck. Ovoid body. Disc base slightly set off from body. Rectangular handle from shoulder to rim. Clay reddish buff with large white pocks and fine sand. Ht. 16.7 cm. D. 12.2 cm.
3. (P 1735) White Painted V or VI round-mouthed jug. Plate 000. Complete, intact. Rim: cup-shaped interior with squarish, undercut, overhanging exterior. Short narrow neck widening downward to squat, ovoid body. Ring base. Vertical handle from shoulder looped up over rim and attached to rim. Clay pinkish buff, full of grits and pocks. Dark red-brown matt paint inside rim, on handle around base of neck and at widest part of body: carelessly applied with a number of splatters and drip-marks. A sizeable chip in the handle covered with original paint proves the vase was first fired before painting. Ht. 16 cm. D. 13.7 cm.
4. (P 1736) Plain White V or VI storage jar. Plate 000. Rim chipped away, one handle and large piece of lower body missing; mended from sherds. Shape and clay as No.1. Ht. 46 cm. D. 24.8 cm.
5. (P 1737) Plain White V or VI storage jar. Plate 000. Piece missing from wall; mended from fragments. Shape and clay as No.1. Ht. 52 cm. D. 28 cm.
6. (P 1738) Plain White V trefoil jug. Plate 000. Complete, intact. Small, erect trefoil rim on narrow neck widening downward to an almost spherical body. Ring base. Figure 7 handle to rim. Clay dull ~~bronish~~ buff with large white grits. Ht. 15 cm. D. 10.5 cm. brownish
7. (P 1714) Plain White V trefoil jug. Plate 000; Fig.7. Complete except for piece from rim and abrasions of lip. Trefoil rim; convex neck. Ovoid body. Ring base. Figure 7 handle to rim, looped slightly higher than rim. Reddish coarse clay with white grits fired grayish-green to pink at surface. Ht. 19.4 cm. D. 13.1 cm.
8. (P 1715) Plain White V trefoil jug. Plate 000. Complete except for chip from rim. Trefoil rim on narrow neck merging without articulation into rather heavy ovoid body. Plain flat base. Rectangular handle to rim. Coarse, light, buff clay with white grits fired greenish-gray with pinkish spots. Ht. 20.2 cm. D. 13.2 cm.
9. (P 1716) Coarse ware trefoil jug. Plate 000. Complete, intact. Small, pinched-in trefoil rim on conical, narrow neck merging without articulation into sacky, biconical body. Ring base. Coarse, dull, reddish-brown clay with black and white grits. Ht. 20.3 cm. D. 13.4 cm.

10. (P 1717) Plain White V or VI squat juglet. Plate 000. Complete, intact. Plain, flaring rim with rounded lip. Narrow neck widening without articulation into cylindrical body, much like a milk bottle. Flat base too small to insure perfect stability. Vertical handle pressed close to body and attached to rim. Very light greenish-gray clay with fine sand. Coil ridges visible. Ht. 10.3 cm. D. 6.2 cm.
11. (P 1718) Plain White V or VI squat juglet. Plate 000. Complete except for chip from lip. Shape like No.10 except squatter and handle bowed out. Clay greenish-gray to yellow-gray, not carefully cleaned and with some pocks. Ht. 9.4 cm. D. 6 cm.
12. (P 1719) Plain White V^{or VI} sack-shaped jug. Plate 000. Complete except for piece from rim. Handle mended. Plain rim on short, flaring neck. Body slim with gently swelling cylindrical shape. Flat base on which pot does not stand squarely because of slight warping. Vertical handle pressed close to body and attached to rim. Coil ridges visible. Clay dark, almost brownish-buff, with lighter and darker grits. Ht. 14.5 cm. D. 6.3 cm.
13. (L 325) Plain White trefoil lamp. Plate 000. Mended but complete except for chips from rim and spout. Bowl flares broadly and spout has long narrow channel. Clay light buff to pink; very clean. Thin walls. Slightly rounded, shaved bottom. L. 12.1 cm. W. 10.8 cm. Ht. 3.5 cm.
14. (P 1720) Plain White V or VI storage jar. Plate 000; Fig.8. About one half preserved in the longitudinal axis; mended from fragments. Erect, slightly everted plain rim. Short, sloping shoulder with angular transition to double-curved, cylindrical body which is widest near conical base. A roughly fabricated vertical loop handle below shoulder on one side, presumably the same on other side. Coil ridges visible. Rather coarse, brownish-buff clay with occasional large grits and pocks. Ht. 54 cm. D. 22.2 cm.
15. (L 326) Plain White trefoil lamp. Plate 000; Fig 9. Complete, intact. Like No.13. Found inside No.14. L. 12 cm. W. 10.8 cm. Ht. 3.4 cm.
16. (P 1721) Plain White V trefoil jug. Plate 000. Complete except for small chips from rim. Small, erect trefoil rim on short, narrow neck widening down into full, ovoid body. Low ring base. Rectangular handle to rim. Dark gray-buff clay with light grits, light buff with gray streaks on surface. Ht. 20.5 cm. D. 14.6 cm.
17. (P 1722) Coarse jug. Plate 000. Complete but sprung near handle. Plain mouth on cylindrical neck which curves without distinct articulation into wide, ovoid body. Plain flat base. Curved handle to rim. Clay brick-red at core, dark rose-brown on surface; coarse and gritty with spotty black and white accretions. The lower part of the body is much darker in hue than the upper part. I cannot persuade myself that this is caused by paint or slip rather than by some peculiarity in firing, or even by soil action. Ht. 22.3 cm. D. 18.3 cm.

18. (P 1723) Bichrome V or VI round-mouthed jug. Plate 000. Complete, intact. Shape as No.3 except that handle has center ridge. Painted dark red on all visible surfaces. White matt paint applied over red on rim exterior, down back of handle, around base of neck and on body just below handle. Body fired black (under white paint) in three spots. Paint worn and crackling in spots. Ht. 16 cm. D. 13.8 cm.
19. (P 1724) Plain White V trefoil jug. Plate 000. Complete except for chips from lip. Small, erect trefoil rim on narrow neck widening and merging almost without articulation into biconical body. Low ring base. Rectangular handle to rim. Clay dark buff with large white grits, fired gray-buff to orange in spots. Ht. 19 cm. D. 12.9 cm.
20. (P 1725) Plain White V trefoil jug. Plate 000. Complete except for piece from lip. Surface dented near handle. Flaring trefoil rim on conical, convex neck. Body approximately spherical. Low ring base. Rectangular handle to rim. Clay gray-brown with white grits, fired greenish-gray to yellowish-gray. Ht. 18.8 cm. D. 13.6 cm.
21. (P 1731) Plain White V or VI storage jar. Plate 000. Complete, intact. Like No.1. Ht. 48.5 cm. D. 24.8 cm.
22. (P 1727) Plain White V or VI storage jar. Plate 000. Complete except for large chips on body surface; mended from several fragments. Like No.1, though shoulder is somewhat wider. Ht. 51.5 cm. D. 27 cm.
23. (P 1728) Plain White V or VI storage jar. Plate 000; Fig.10. Complete except for small pieces missing from shoulder and wall. Like No.1, though shoulder is somewhat wider. Ht. 52 cm. D. 28.3 cm.
24. (L 327) Coarse Ware pinched lamp. Plate 000. Missing about one quarter of rim, including half of spout. Distinct rim flaring away from wall all around. Base flattened and set off. Clay grayish-buff and gritty with much fine black sand. Fabric thick in comparison with No.13. Present length 11 cm. W. 10.8 cm. Ht. 4.4 cm.
25. (L 318) Plain White trefoil lamp. Plate 000. Complete except for minor chips on rim. Like No.13. Clay uniformly pale green. L. 11.2 cm. W. 10.2 cm. Ht. 3.2 cm.
26. (P 1729) Plain White V trefoil jug. Plate 000. Complete except for piece from rim. Mended. Small, erect trefoil rim on short neck which merges without articulation into full, ovoid body. Ring base. Vertical handle looped somewhat above rim and joined to rim. Clay gritty, light grayish-green, fired pink in spots. Discoloration on one side of body. Ht. 16.1 cm. D. 11.7 cm.
27. (P 1730) Bichrome Red V spherical jug. Plate 000 (does not belong to Tomb 4 but to adjacent tomb). Complete except for rim. Handle mended. Long, narrow tapering neck. Spherical but somewhat sagging body. Ring base. Bi-partite figure 7 handle. Clay reddish-brown with large white bits. Brownish red slip on surface, burnished to luster with vertical

strokes. Matt black paint: rings below trefoil rim and one at base of neck. Paint on sides of handles. Two groups of three horizontal bars on back of handle. On each side at center: a small "bull's eye" pattern enlivened by two circles in white matt paint. Near shoulder concentric circles within large concentric rings. Around the shoulder horizontally a wide band of concentric rings. On front: (lower) "bull's eye" pattern and three pendant groups of concentric circles; (upper) two vertical rows of three groups of concentric circles. Back: three pendant groups of concentric circles. Present height, 18 cm. D. 20.8 cm.

28. (M 1047) Silver and copper ring. Plate 000. Complete except for gem. Somewhat diseased; mended. Plain ring with grooved bezel. Bezel is .4 cm. thick, wider at top than at bottom. Greatest diameter, 2.3 cm. Mr. A.E. Parkinson, chemist of the University Museum, reports that the bezel is pure or nearly pure silver, whereas the ring itself is an alloy of copper and silver.
29. (L 319) Plain White trefoil lamp. Plate 000. Complete except for end of spout. Like No. 13. Fired rather reddish. Present length 10.5 cm. W. 10 cm. Ht. 3.6 cm.
30. (P 1732) Plain White V or VI squat juglet. Plate 000. Complete except for tiny hole in shoulder; mended. Plain, flaring rim; up-tapering neck; biconical, sack-shaped body. Small, plain base. Figure 7 handle to rim. Coil ridges visible. Clay grayish-buff, fired pink in one spot. Ht. 11.5 cm. D. 6.8 cm. Under Skull VI. (Not on plan).
31. (P 1726) Plain White V or VI storage jar. Not illustrated and not on plan. Only rim and a few fragments of shoulder and body preserved. Like No. 1 but rim more ring-like and prominent. D. of rim 11 cm.

ANALYSIS OF FINDS

Storage Jars: (a) 1, 4, 8, 21-23, 31

The multiple occurrence of this type in one tomb is unusual in Cyprus or elsewhere (see below). These jars considerably swell the number of published examples of the type, which is now attested at Bamboula, in the southwest, at Marion (Tombs 20, 35, 62, 72, 82) and at Vouni (Tombs 1, 2, 6, 11) in the northwest, and at Aphendrika (Tomb 38) in the northeast of the island. The home of this type of jar is to be sought in Palestine.⁴ A

similar concentration of these jars was found in Tomb L/16 at Atlit, where seven examples of Type m occurred.⁵ These appear to be identical to the Bamboula specimens in every respect, except that they may be of coarser quality. They are therefore most useful as dating criteria, for an Attic black-figured lekythos gives a terminus post quem for the Atlit tomb.⁶ Its cylinder shape is comparable to a pot by the Cactus Painter assigned to the end of the sixth century, B.C.⁷ The lekythos from Atlit may even be slightly older, for its lip has the old-fashioned angular profile.⁸ The lower limit of Tomb L/16 is given by a coin, "obscure, but apparently of the so-called Philisto-Arabian class ranging from fifth century B.C. to the time of Alexander."⁹

It is possible to verify the date in the sixth century B.C. suggested by the Atlit tomb by noticing that another variety of its storage jars, Type k (close to Aphendrika Type 5), is very similar to specimens in Marion, Tomb 62: Nos. 1, 48-49.¹⁰ This tomb is classified as Cypro-Archaic II (600-475 B.C.). The Bamboula jars may accordingly be considered as Plain White V, if they are native ware. However, it must be emphasized that the considerations for dating presented above are indicative rather than conclusive. It must be stated that a jar very much like the Atlit Type m occurs in Palestine in a context as early as the XIXth dynasty,¹¹ and that quite similar jars are in use as late as the Cypro-Classic II period.¹² The shape thus has a long life.

(b) 14

There are, to my knowledge, no published parallels to this shape from Cyprus. With its convex sides and flaring piriform lower body, it is an original variation on the truly cylindrical "torpedo" shape as represented in the Cesnola Collection by a jar found at Nicosia.¹³ The Bamboula jar, however, is similar to still another type represented in Tomb L/16 at Atlit

(Type *l*) and also to Aphendrika Type 2, which nevertheless has a much more pronounced shoulder.¹⁴ The Atlit Type occurs at least as early as the XXIIInd Dynasty.¹⁵

Painted Jugs: 3, 18

This type is known in hitherto published examples from Cyprus only at Amathus:

Br. Mus. C945
Br. Mus. C944
Br. Mus. inv. 94,11-1,102
Cyprus Museum 1014-15

CVA Br.Mus. 2 IICc Pl.19:21

CVA Br.Mus. 2 IICc Pl 19:22

CVA Br.Mus. 2 IICc Pl.17:3

Also 1016 which has no provenience.

Six examples appear in Cyprus Museum Photograph No.317 (1926) which probably include 1014-16 published by J.L.Myres and M.Richter, Catalogue of the Cyprus Museum (Oxford 1899).

Contexts of tombs from which these specimens came dated them to the fifth and fourth centuries B.C.¹⁶ For this reason, presumably, the first three vases listed above were classified as Plain White VI by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition.¹⁷ The occurrence of this type exclusively at or near Amathus would lead one to look to Palestine for its inspiration. In fact, Palestinian origin of the shape is suggested by the existence of an almost exact duplicate of the Bamboula jugs in Tomb 662 at Beth-pelet, dated to the XXVth Dynasty.¹⁸ This is not a common shape in Palestine, as far as I can tell.¹⁹ A very closely related vase-form occurs in the Corinthian repertory.²⁰ It may be possible to explain the Corinthian type entirely as a rather unusual variation of the Middle Corinthian aryballos. On the other hand, the similarity of the Palestinian and Corinthian types is so striking that the possibility of the former having influenced the latter may not be excluded. Although there

is some question about the exact dating of the Corinthian type,²¹ it is in any case posterior to the occurrence of the Palestinian type at Beth-pelet in the eighth or seventh century B.C. It is curious that a floral ornament sometimes occurs on the shoulders of both Corinthian examples and of the pots found at Amathus. In at least one instance, a rather striking similarity in the type of ornament can be cited.²² As far as Cyprus is concerned, since such pots occur only in an area which had close connections with Phoenicia, the possibility must remain open that specimens found on the island are actually imports. In any case the type of paint used on them is not typically Cypriote, a factor which may be ~~added to~~ ^{considered with} their restricted distribution.

The undercut lip of the mouth and the up-swung handle over the level of the mouth suggest metal prototypes.²³ The small painted flower occurring on the shoulder of some examples might then be a vestige of a metal floral ornament. The following details of technique may be noted: No.3 was fired before the application of paint; the over-all slip of No.18 was fired before decorative details in white were applied.

Trefoil jugs with set-off bases: 2,6,7,9,16,19,20,26

There are no duplications within this group of Plain White and coarse wares. Nor does any of the shapes exactly parallel any published specimen. There is thus evidence of considerable originality in the local ceramic repertory. Furthermore, most of the shapes, though obviously closely related, are conceived with considerable freshness and vigor (cf. especially Nos. 2, 6 and 20). The following confrontations will serve to place the group in

the sequence of Cypriote pottery.

2,6: cf. SCE IV Fig.XLIX:14 (same as SCE II Pl.CX:9) } Bichrome V
SCE IV Fig.XLIX:15
SCE II Pl.XCVIII:4 White Painted V

7: has in common with SCE IV Fig.XLVI:18 (White Painted V) the powerful bulging neck which often characterizes native Cypriote pottery of the Archaic Period. Cf. also SCE IV Fig.LVII:14 (Plain White V) for body shape.

19: has a baggy shape somewhat similar to SCE IV Fig.LVII:13 (same as SCE II Pl.LXXVIII Marion T.78:1): Plain White V.

26: notice similarity to No.2 of T.149 E.+J. Stewart Vournos 1937-38 Lund (1950) Pl.XL (Cypro-Archaic I?)

Trefoil jug with flat base: 8

This belongs stylistically with the preceding group. It may be compared to SCE IV Fig.XLVI:13 (White Painted V) for type.

Slender sack-shaped jug: 12

This general category is one of the most ubiquitous and characteristic types in later Iron Age tombs in Cyprus, with origins reaching back at least to the Early Iron Age.²⁴ In view of this it may seem surprising that no really identical example among published specimens can be found. Once again, one must look to the neighboring mainland for the closest parallels; there one may point out an illustration of the general tendency of shapes to become elongated in the course of development. An early specimen of our type occurs in Gerar in the XXVth Dynasty.²⁵ A mannered elongation of the same type occurs in Level I at Tell ed-Duweir, dated ca. 450-350 B.C.²⁶ The Bamboula example stands about midway between these two types as to shape. If the Bamboula jug is not an import, its maker must have been directly inspired by mainland influences.

Squat juglets: 10, 11, 30

No.30 occurred with the first burial and may therefore be earlier than

the other two. It is also of finer execution. This type is not at all common in Cyprus; the only really similar example occurs in Tomb 23 (No.19) at Marion.²⁷ This is classified as Plain White VI but expressly placed by the excavators at the beginning of Cypro-Classic I. Nos. 10 and 11 are fairly well isolated among published examples from both Cyprus and Palestine.²⁸

Coarse ware jug with one handle: 17

Although the one-handled coarse jug with tall neck is common, this particular version of it is less so. A very similar example occurs in an unpublished tomb at the site of Kaloriziki, near Episkopi, in a Cypro-Archaic I context (Tomb 13). No.17 is similar to and undoubtedly the ancestor of a jug from a Vouni tomb which had primarily Plain White VI-VII wares.²⁹ The lines of No.17 are rather more taut and severe than those of the Vouni jug.

Bichrome Red spherical jug: 27

This specimen is comparable to SCE IV, Fig.LIV:1 (Bichrome Red II ware). (Note that this jug occurred in the tomb adjacent to Tomb 4).

Plain White pinched lamps with round bottom: 13, 15, 25, 29

These belong to Gjerstad's Type 3.³⁰ This, however, is a rather ~~exclusive~~ⁱⁿclusive group with no internal relative chronology. Probably there is no clear progression of shape.³¹ It may be remarked also that Cypriote tombs dating before the Cypro-Classic period have yielded only one or two examples apiece of Type 3 lamps.³²

Heavy trefoil lamp with flat bottom: 24

This lamp clearly belongs to another tradition than the Plain White lamps.

Its heavier and coarser fabric and stubby appearance, as well as its flat base, suggest again a connection with Palestine. Roughly similar lamps were in use at Tell en-Nasbeh between 700-500 B.C.³³ It is, to be sure, probable that No.24 was made in Cyprus, though no good parallels are available from there. Yet the peculiarly close relationship with Palestinian prototypes of other artefacts in Bamboula Tomb 4 is underlined also by this one.

Ring: 28

This is essentially a silver ring, although the finger band has some, perhaps very little, copper. Gjerstad's (silver) Type 7, most closely comparable to the Bamboula ring, is attested from Cypro-Archaic II on.³⁴

CHRONOLOGY

Only the series of Plain White jugs is unequivocally fixed in the usual Swedish sequence at V. Since these jugs - and the other pot types as well - are equally divided between the second and third burials, it is not possible to reckon with any appreciable lapse of time between these burials. Also the first burial may have occurred only shortly before the others. It is likely that all burials took place within a generation. The storage jars, the painted jugs and the sack jugs are associated with foreign prototypes, which, as I have shown, easily allow them to have existed within the range of time suggested by the Plain White V jugs (Cypro-Archaic II). On the other hand, since the pots with foreign prototypes are also represented in Cypriote tombs of the Classical era, the possibility of classifying them as VI in the Swedish sequence must be admitted. This allows the tomb to be dated within reasonably accurate limits to the end of Cypro-Archaic II or the beginning of Cypro-Classic I, a period covering roughly the first half of the

fifth century, B.C.

GENERAL REMARKS

In the Late Bronze Age, the center of life and activity in the area of Kourion was the site of Bamboula, on the outskirts of which Tomb 4 lies. A certain amount of continued use of the site after the decline of the Bronze Age town is attested by a few tombs excavated by the British Museum in 1895, and later by the University Museum. In those cases where it is possible to control the dating of the first-mentioned tombs, there is nothing later than Cypro-Archaic I.³⁵ The latest tombs excavated by the University Museum are Cypro-Geometric I.³⁶ It would thus appear that very little was going on in this area during the Classical period. Furthermore, the contents of Tomb 4 suggest that what little activity there may have been was out of touch with contemporary Greek influences. In Area D - the closest to Tomb 4 - excavated by Daniel, sherds of Greek black glaze (of all periods) constituted a little under 1% of the total of topsoil sherds. About the same percentage applies to Trench 20 (Area E) and to the Circuit Wall (Area A). Yet even at Site B of the British excavators, below the "acropolis" of Kourion, only a few Classical tombs were found, and very little Attic pottery of that date.³⁷ The most certain archaeological evidence of Greek connections in sixth and fifth century Kourion will be the terracotta figurines and the bronzes from the Sanctuary of Apollo, when published. But it may be fairly assumed that direct contacts with contemporary Greek culture were not very extensive.

The pottery of Tomb 4 underlines this statement by its close stylistic connections with Palestinian wares. The culture of the people who made use of Tomb 4 appears to have been dominated by the East, not the West.

This is not, indeed, remarkable in view of the Persian domination of the island at this time.³⁸ Nevertheless, the Swedish excavations at Marion, Vouni and Kition show that Persian hegemony by no means prevented the importation of pottery from Greece to Cyprus.³⁹ Particularly in view of the littoral location of Kourion with its navigable bay, one might have expected more ceramic evidence of commercial ties with Greece than the area has so far yielded. Of course, further excavation is needed to bring the picture into sharper focus.

Since there is no Classical settlement known to be anywhere in the immediate vicinity of Tomb 4, it may well have belonged to farmers. They were probably in moderate circumstances.⁴⁰ The tomb is not isolated, for it adjoins another. It would be interesting to know if these really form part of a necropolis. In the immediate area are several subterranean cuttings in bedrock, now used by shepherds as sheep stalls, which look like badly destroyed tombs.

Tomb 4 belongs, as far as one can judge from its present condition, to the usual type of rock-cut chamber common in Cyprus since the Bronze Age;⁴¹ it probably had a rock-cut shaft as dromos. Such adherence to native tradition, together with the modest nature of the gifts, would support the idea that this is the tomb of peasants. The foreign connections revealed in the pottery they used thus reflect their general environment rather than their immediate personalities. The general contemporaneity of burials and similarity of gifts further suggest that this was a family sepulcher. Particularly striking is the serried position of the Skeletons I-IV, which is doubtless to be interpreted as evidence of a multiple burial - in any case, of closely successive burials. The report of Dr. J.L. Angel, of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, indicates that these four - which were unrestorable - were adults, two perhaps

male and two female, with ages 38 and 36 specified for two, and 23(?) for a third. It is tempting to postulate a contagious disease which carried off sons and daughters (or daughters-in-law) at one fell swoop.

11. Cf. J.Duncan, Corpus of Palestinian Pottery (London 1930) - hereafter referred to as CPP - Pl.47:H and H4.
12. Cf. SCE IV Fig.LXVII:25.
13. L. di Cesnola, A Descriptive Atlas of the Cesnola Collection of Cypriote Antiquities (New York 1894) Vol. II (Part 5) Pl.CXLI:1049.
14. Cf. also R. Lamon and G.Shipton, Megiddo I (Chicago 1939) Pl.16:81 in Stratum IV-I beginning 1000 B.C.
15. CPP Pl.46:G2 (body shape only; but cf. example cited in Note 14). While I do not wish to draw any conclusions from the following, it may be worth remarking that an unpublished jar (31-27-30) in the University Museum, found by the Coxe Expedition to Meidum in 1930, has an almost identical profile to Bamboula No.14, except for an open, shoulderless mouth. It is dated to the XXIIInd Dynasty. I am indebted to Mr. P.Miller of the Egyptian Section of the University Museum for showing me this jar.
16. Myres op.cit. 68; A.B.Walters, Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum (London 1912) Vol I (Part II) 191.
17. SCE IV Fig.LVIII:7; Fig.LIX:6; Fig.LX:16.
18. E. MacDonald, J.Starkey and L. Harding, Beth-pelet II (London 1932) Pl.LXXXIV:34J5. According to E.Drioton, L'Egypte (Paris 1952) 632, the XXVth Dynasty is dated 751-656 B.C.
19. However, generally similar vase-shapes, without up-looped handle, are also at home in Palestine. An example dated to the XXIIInd Dynasty may be cited from Gerar (CPP Pl.65:D7); another from about the beginning of the eighth century B.C. occurs at Tell ed-Duweir (Lachish III Pl.87:259 from Tomb 1002, layers 11-13; cf. pp.229 and 232).
20. Cf. H.Payne, Necrocorinthia (Oxford 1931) Cat. No. 1552b.
21. For a recent summary of this problem, see Percy and Annie Ure, CVA Reading 1 (Gr.Brit.12) p.13 (to Pl.7:9).
22. Cf. Cyprus Museum Nos.1014 and 1016, also CVA Br.Mus. 2 IICc Pl.19:22 with CVA Madrid 1 IIIC Pl.2:6, which even in the shape of its neck is particularly close to the eastern type.

NOTES

My sincere gratitude is due to Prof. E. Sjöqvist of Princeton University and Dr. G.R. Edwards of the University Museum, Philadelphia, for reading my manuscript and offering valuable suggestions; also to my wife for suggestions and assistance with the manuscript. Dr. Marion Welker executed Figs. 1 and 7-10 with her customary skill. Mr. Christophis Polycarpou of Episkopi made Fig. 2 presentable from a field drawing, probably by Daniel. The pots are not entirely accurate in scale, but it seemed better not to try to correct them as this would have involved, especially in the case of the large storage jars, arbitrarily altering their relative positions as noted in the field drawing. The cooperation and skill of Mr. R. Goldberg, photographer of the University Museum, have contributed not a little to the presentation of this material. Other members of the Museum staff, including Mr. E. Parkinson, chemist, and Mr. P. Miller of the Egyptology Department, have kindly lent me assistance; and Dr. J.L. Angel of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, obligingly discussed with me anthropological aspects of the tomb. Last, but not least, acknowledgment is due to the skilful excavation and clear field notes of J.F. Daniel himself.

1. The chronology of selected tombs is treated in AJA 45 (1941) 271-272. The contents of Tomb 4 are in the University Museum at Philadelphia.
2. The tomb is located in Lot 40 Land Registry Sheet LVIII 5, from which Fig. 1 is adapted by kind permission of A.H.S. Megaw, Director of Antiquities, Cyprus.
3. Presumably for this reason Daniel left behind no section of the tomb, which is now virtually filled up with debris.
4. For a recent tabulation of published examples, see O. Tufnell, Lachish III (Tell ed-Duweir) The Iron Age (Oxford 1953) 313. Her term "storage jar" is preferable to "water jar" used by the excavators of Aphendrika: E. Dray and J. du Plat Taylor, "Tsambres and Aphendrika" in Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus, 1937-1939 (Nicosia 1951) - hereafter referred to as Aphendrika - p. 105.
5. QDAP II Fig. 16.
6. Ibid Pl. XVIII: 415.
7. E. Sjöqvist, Attika-Besök-Et Sjöbedil Lekynhoi. (Athens 1935) 62 and Pl. 68rds Expedition, 1927-1931 (Stockholm 1934-1948) Vols. I-IV (hereafter referred to as Attika).
8. Attika Pl. LXIX: upper register, right.
9. QDAP II 60.

23. Cf. Payne op.cit. 211 and observe Figs.1-7, 10-11 and 15-18 in K.Neugebauer's article, "Reifarchaische Bronzevasen mit Zungenmuster" in RM 38-39 (1923-1924) 341 ff. Needless to say, I have not been able to find any actual bronze vases of this shape in Palestinian excavation reports. There is, nevertheless, a rather striking confirmation of this theory. In Attica, a type of jug with the same general features: metallic round mouth and up-swung handle, exists in both clay versions (E.Pfuhl, Malerei und Zeichnung der Griechen (Munich 1923) No.787: Vol.III Pl.350 and Vol.I p.405) and bronze versions (SCE II Pl.XLIX; M.Bieber, Die Antiken Skulpturen und Bronzen des Konigl Museum Fredericianum in Cassel (Marburg 1915) Pl. LII:383-384, with further literature).

24. Cf. SCE IV Fig.XVII:24 (Plain White II).

25. CPP Pl.53:Y

26. Lachish III Pl.89:348 .

27. SCE II Pl.XLV:third row down, third object from left; cf. also PEFA 2 Pl.XLI:8 (third Beth-Shemesh period).

28. A somewhat similar pot - presumably in an Iron Age context - is illustrated by E.Grant, Rumeileh (Haverford 1934) Pt.III Pl.XXIV:3-187.

29. Vouni Tomb 7.16: SCE IV Fig.LXX:20.

30. SCE IV 169, 171, 223.

31. Cf. Aphendrika 112, where the excavators state that their saucer lamps "do not seem to show any clear line of development". Prof. Sjöqvist informs me that O. Vessberg has recently published a study on Hellenistic and Roman lamps from Cyprus in Opuscula Atheniensia I (1953) 115 ff.

32. But there are several instances in Cypro-Classic I and II in which the concentration of lamps found in the Bamboula tomb is matched:

Vouni T.3	5 lamps	Context: VI
" T.7	6 "	" VII
" T.8	9 "	" VII
" T.13	8 "	" VI-VII

33. C.McCown, Tell en-Nasbeh I (Berkeley 1947) and J.Wampler, Tell en-Nasbeh II (Berkeley 1947) No.1635 (Pl.39:16 of Vol.I and Pl.71 of Vol.II). Cf. also Megiddo I Pl.37 (and Pl.65):7 from Stratum III, 780-650 B.C.

34. SCE IV 156-157, 219. Cf. also 162-163 (gold type).

35. Cf. A.Murray, A.Smith and H.Walters, Excavations in Cyprus (London 1900) Curium T.52: the jug in Fig.132 is probably Bichrome IV (cf. SCE IV Fig.XXVIII:16 T.56: the animal askos in Fig.137 is classified as Black-on-Red II(IV) Ware (SCE IV Fig.XXXIX:20); the juglet in Fig.133 seems to be Black-on-Red II(IV) (SCE IV Fig.XXXV:11); T.98: cf. jug in Fig.133 with SCE IV Fig.XXIX:9 (White Painted IV).

36. Tombs 11, 30, the "Stable" (Tomb 31) and a late burial over Tomb 38; cf. also Daniel's marks on the circuit wall AJA 42 (1938) 265
37. J. Beazley, Attic Red-Figure Vase-Painters (Oxford 1942) 971, lists only one vase from Kourion. Tomb 31 of the Geometric and Early Archaic necropolis of Kaloriziki, near Kourion, has a Cypro-Classic I-II burial period but yielded no Greek pottery.
38. Cf. P. Dikaios, A Guide to the Cyprus Museum (Nicosia 1953) 39-40, for a summary of historical background.
39. SCE IV 280.
40. One wonders if the gem of No. 28 was deliberately removed before burial as being too valuable to commit to the earth. ^{Admission} There is no evidence of prying or forcing on the ring.
41. Cf. SCE IV 238. Uncommon, however, is the pit at the center. I do not know any reason for it. A symbolical hearth? A rectangular center pit existed in a plundered tomb at Bamboula (Tomb 9) of Late Cypriote I-II date and a rectangular pit 15 centimeters deep in Bamboula Tomb 32 of Late Cypriote III date.
42. The dorsal position of all skeletons is normal. Cf., for example, the contemporary Tomb 26 at Marion; cf. also SCE IV 455.

Penrose C. III p. 769 nches, 775, 779, 789

p. 217
for still about 3,

858- for 6 elephants

673- for 6 elephants

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Department of Art and Archaeology

23 May, 1955.

Dear Jack:

Yesterday I read your article on the Bamboula tomb, and consider it a good and conscientious publication which adds substantially to our knowledge of Cypriote fabrics of the early part of the 5th cent. I will give Mr. Stillwell my very positive opinion about it, so that he is prepared when you send it in.

There are a few suggestions and notes in the margin:

- 1) In your discussion of the storage jars you deal with them in two sections: a) on p. 7 comprising Nos 1, 4, 5, 21-23; and b) on p. 8 containing only No 4. Isn't that a misprint for No 14? Anyhow, I fail to see anything of particular distinction in No 4.
- 2) Wouldn't it be advisable to underscore somewhat more emphatically in your discussion that the Bichrome Red jug No 27 is an intruder. You say it somewhere, but it is easy to overlook by non-Cypriote readers.

✓ 3) Of course you should check your ^{foot-}notes again.
So in note 12 SCE IV Fig XVII.25 should be: SCE IV
Fig. LXVII.25

✓ Your notes 41 and 42 are out of gear, as you have
given 2 notes with No. 41

✓ Similar numerical confusion seems to exist on
p. 10, line 3 where you refer to "the ^{over}all ship of
No. 1".... etc. Shouldn't that be 3?

In other words: look out in general for your
references.

✓ 4) O. Vessberg has lately published a study on
Hellenistic and Roman lamps from Cyprus (in
Opuscula Atheniensia, Vol. 1, 1953, p 115 ff) where
I observe the same open saucer-shaped lamps
that you have. Perhaps that is worthy of a
foot-note

Otherwise it's just fine and I like your last
section particularly.

Good wishes and regards to you both.

Yours

Wilk Sq