

Kourion- Trench No. II

Plan attached.

Summary Report.

- II A-B Fill from a building to the north, showing signs of burning. It had wall and ceiling mosaics. Five strokes may be distinguished in the deposit, but they are all undoubtedly contemporary.
- II B-A Floor or, more likely, street. Haid-pack. Cut from drain A - E , and supported by wall A-H .
- II A-H) Walls of large square-cut stones, obviously re-used
O-A(for the top courses of wall E-A, almost certainly so for all of wall A-H. The lower courses of wall E-A may well be contemporary to the first cutting of the stones.
- II I-O) Pavement of large cut flags, worn in places, but on
II A (the whole in good condition.
II B)
- II B Drain- covered with flags comparable to those paving the street. Width: 0.35, depth: 1.30. Cut in bed-rock at the bottom.

The fill of the region cut by trench II (which II A and II B) appears to be of one date. What stratificacy distimetricious can be made do not indicate more than insignificant differences in date. The sitting up of the drain is essentially contemporary with the general surface fill.

The fill, which indicates the date at which this, unquestionably one of the main actecials of the city, went out of use, is of late date, 4th century A.D. or later. Unfortunately the pottery and lamps are not, for the main part, of types whose chronology can be stated with confidence. The final dating of the fill must, therefore be based on the coins (which are not ready at moment of writing) or further information regarding the pottery.

We did not dig below the monumental remains to ascertain their dates.

FIND REGISTER

References to lamp types are to be referred to Bro
Numbers in brackets following coins refer to Mr.Hill's
coins record.

A-B surface - coin (7)

A strosis b- oval shaped bronze.

Z surface - coin (6).

7-H strosise- frag. of lamp, type XXVIII L 80

L 88

L 89

H-θ 2.30 - 2 frags. of late lamps, like L 88 L94, 95.

II B drain, 0.10 from bottom - lamp frag., class of L 88
L 91

The sherds from the fill are almost universally of coarse ware. There is essentially no admixture from earthen fabrics. There were many fragments of blown light glass. This combines to indicate a date surely after the 2nd cent. A.D., probably, as above suggested, well after.

CYPRIOTE CHRONOLOGY, as sent to Miss Segal, 7-11-38

L.C.II A-B 1400-1225 B.C.

L.C.II C and L.C.III A 1225-1150 (± 25)

L.C.III B 1150 (± 25)-1100 (or 1050)

1150-1050

Geometric I 1100 (or 1050)-950 (or 900)

1050-925

Geometric II 950 (or 900)-800 (or 825)

925-800

Geometric III 800 (or 825)-700 (or 725)

800-700

Archaic I 700 (or 725)-

Archaic II -475 (Gjerstad)

REFERENCES TO EPISKOPHI IN
HILL'S HISTORY OF CYPRUS.

P. 439n, 5. M.L., H. II, p. 436; Libri Comm., Reg. III, p. 240, no. 36. Agreements of 11 Oct. 1396 between the ambassador Francis Querini and the King, concerning chiefly the claims of John Cornaro in connexion with his estate of Episkopi and his assignments on Morphou. (Episkopi was declared exempt from royal tithe and imposts.) This agreement was confirmed on 18 Oct. 1397; M.L., *ibid.* p. 436, n. 3; Reg. III, p. 248, no. 71. But Cornaro still had claims unsatisfied in 1405: M.L., H. II, p. 457.

P. 21. Kourion was superseded by Episkopi, which grew to considerable importance from the thirteenth century, as the centre of cultivation of sugar-cane. 2. O.C. pp. 283-6. Sugar was displaced, from the end of the 16th century, by cotton. See Ch. XIII, p. 817.

P. 816. The Venetian period saw the decline of the cultivation of sugar. (5) The most important plantations were at Episkopi and Kolossi, less extensive ones at Morphou, Lapithos, Emba (near New Paphos) Phinika, Akhelia, Kouklia. The refinery of the Cornaro at Episkopi in 1494 employed 400 hands. But sugar gradually gave way to cotton; Lusignan observed that the latter gave better profits with less outlay (6) The real cause of the decline, as Sanudo already noted in 1496, (7) was that Madeira had entered into competition and ruined the trade of Cyprus and other places in the Levant. Sugar-planting in the island therefore came to an end soon after 1600. Cotton (1) which seems to be first heard of in Cyprus in the fourteenth century, began in the sixteenth, as just remarked, to oust sugar, and finally displaced it about 1600. It was so profitable that it was known as the "plant of gold." Savorgnan in 1562 still speaks of the sugar-crop as important, but says that the popularity of cotton makes it a serious rival even to grain.

(5) O.C. pp. 282-5. See above, p. 512, n. 4, for other references.

(7) 1, 271.

(1) O.C. pp. 285-9

(Cornaro Episkopi)
P. 627. The water-supply at Episkopi was essential to the sugar-plantations owned by the former family/- which had trouble also with the Order of St John over the same matter - and we find that in 1468, according to the protest of the Venetian Senate, the supply had been diverted by the King's officials, resulting in loss of revenue to the amount of 10,000 ducats and the destruction of canes which could not be replaced in the island, and for which the managers of the estate had to send to Syria. (1) No compensation had been given by 1471, in spite of claims by the Venetian secretary Dominic Stella who was sent out specially about this matter, (2) and the consul, Nicòlas Pasqualigo, had still to make representations in 1472. (3)

(1) M.L., Doc. Nouv. pp. 396-7 (18 Dec. 1468).

(2) M.L., H. III, p. 314 (1466); Doc. Nouv. p. 397, no. 2 (June 1, 1471)

(3) M.L., Doc. Nouv. p. 397, no. 3 (15 Sept. 1472).

P. 24. Nothing seems to remain of the castle which is said to have been built by the Knights of St John at Episkopi, and was still existing, though used only as a store, in the sixteenth century. (1)

(1) Lusignan, Chor. f. 8b; Descr. f. 18.

P. 477. The country round naturally suffered from the depredations of the invaders. They seem, however, to have found the castles at Episkopi and Kolossi too strong for them. (4)

(4) Lusignan, Descr. f. 154b, says that they attempted but failed to take these fortresses by surprise. Suyuti, on the other hand, says that they took "Iflisiyya", a spot not belonging to Janus (which suits Kolossi), like Famagusta, which belongs to the Venetians!

CURIUM

by H.B. Walters
(from Excavations in Cyprus, published
by the British Museum, 1900)

In the year 1895 the excavations on the site of Curium extended from January 24th to April 11th, a period of eleven weeks, during which there were practically no interruptions from weather or other causes.

History

Curium is occasionally mentioned by ancient writers. It was one of the ten kingdoms of Cyprus, and as such its boundaries must have corresponded roughly to the western portion of the present Limassol district. Strabo¹ tells us that it was a

; and Herodotus² records the tradition that the inhabitants were

. This seems to be borne out by the discovery of Mycenaean remains in our excavations, and by traces of an older Mycenaean city at a short distance from the later Greek one. Pliny³ mentions "Curias" among the fifteen cities of Cyprus, and Stephanus of Byzantium (s.v.) describes it as

. It does not appear to have played much part in legendary or classical history, but Herodotus (loc.cit.) describes how, during the revolt of the Greeks against the Persians in B.C. 499-498⁴, Stasanor, King of Curium, went over to the latter with a considerable following, and caused the defeat of his compatriots. Among authors there are Cleon, who wrote a poem on the Argonauts, of which Apollonius Rhodius made use, and Hermias of Curium, a lyric poet who is quoted by Athenaeus. Aelian⁵ mentions the deer that were kept in a sacred grove at the temple of Apollo at Curium, and Aristotle⁶ speaks of a peculiar variety of asp found in the neighbourhood. It is not recorded how or when Curium finally fell into ruin, but probably it shared the fate of its neighbour, Old Paphos, and was devastated by earthquakes. In the middle ages it was replaced by the important village of Episkopi, as Amathus was by Limassol.

The Site

The ancient town of Curium was built on the summit of a rocky elevation some three hundred feet above the sea, almost inaccessible on three sides; the rock is of calcareous sandstone, and has been cut on the east and south sides into a quite perpendicular face. It is at a distance of about ten miles from Limassol and one and a half from the village of Episkopi. It was approached by gates on the north, west and south, on the western side from the sea. The whole extent of this elevation is covered with the debris of buildings, granite columns, etc., and in the centre lies the mosaic pavement under which Cesnola claimed to have found his great treasure. At the northern end is a small theatre, and about a mile thence along the cliff are the ruins of the temple of Apollo Hylates. Towards the end of the excavations the

¹xiv.683. ²v.113. ³H.N.v.13. ⁴See Busolt, Gr.Geschichte, ii.p.546.

⁵De Nat. Anim.xi.7, cf.v.56. ⁶Mir.Ausc.142.

remains of a small temple were unearthed in a ravine running northwards from the Acropolis, including a rubbish-heap full of terracotta statuettes. An inscription which was also found suggests that this temple may have been dedicated to Demeter and Core.

The tomb area is very extensive. Beginning with the rock-cut tombs, many hundreds of which are seen in the south wall of the Acropolis, long ago explored and emptied, tombs of all periods are found over the low-lying ground extending about half a mile south of the Acropolis, and in less numbers on the hill slopes along the bridle-road to Paphos. An entirely new necropolis was also brought to light on the Limassol road, east of the village of Episkopi, the remains discovered in which were mainly of the Mycenaean period.

The excavations took place on two sites (A and B) on the level ground south of the Acropolis; one in the narrow valley to the north (C); one near the Limassol road, half a mile east of Episkopi (D); and along the side of the hill above the Paphos bridle-road between the Acropolis and Episkopi (E). The site marked D was the one that yielded Mycenaean remains, and the best Greek tombs were found on site B; those on site E were nearly all of Roman date, and those on sites A and C contained little but common Cypriote pottery.¹

The Tombs

The most common type of tomb much resembles that of Amathus, viz., an approximately square cave about nine feet each way, with a vertical shaft of eight to twenty feet, or a staircase when the tomb was on the side of a hill, and with a more or less rude doorway. This description, however, only holds good of the local Cypriote or Roman tombs. Those containing Greek objects, and some of the Roman tombs, were of a different character, while those of the Mycenaean necropolis were again of a distinct type. Although none were equal in size to the large tombs at Amathus, yet some of the Roman tombs were extremely large and elaborate (e.g. Nos. 60, 76, 110, 113, 114). The tombs containing Greek objects (10, 26, 73, 83) were merely cut in the earth, and consisted of ramifying passages.

The Mycenaean tombs were of two types, and answer to those of Hagia Paraskevi near Nicosia and other places, as described by Duemmler.² The commoner variety consists of an oven-shaped chamber a few feet below the surface, generally with a stone in front of it; the depth varies from two to ten feet, and the tomb is generally very small and irregular in shape. The other form is a cylindrical shaft sunk for a considerable depth into the earth, like a well; one, No. 104, went

1

For a record of previous excavations on this site, see Myers and Richter, Cyprus Mus. Cat. p. 6 and references there given.

2

Athenische Mittheilungen, xi (1886), p. 215 (with plate).

down for nearly seventy feet, and fragments of Mycenaean vases were found at the bottom. Bones or ashes were very rarely found in these tombs, but it must be remembered that the majority of them had already been opened and robbed in Roman or early Christian times.

Tomb 76, on Site B, though simple in plan, presented a curious feature, in that a space four feet wide at the far end was paved with large flat circular stones, on the top of which the corpse was placed. In the interstices of these stones were found several fine gold rings and bracelets (now in the Nicosia Museum), which apparently had escaped the notice of plunderers, as they were the sole contents of the tomb. The dimensions of this tomb were as follows: 16 ft. by 7 ft. 9 in. by 5 ft. 3 in.; doorway 2 ft. 10 in. wide by 1 ft. 10 in. thick.

No. 113 was one of the most remarkable tombs of the whole series. It was accidentally entered by a shaft sunk at the inner end of the dromos, which had a gabled roof of hewn stones, and was filled with cippi and other debris. The tomb was of very great size (17 ft. 10 in. by 10 ft. 9 in. by 7 ft.), with three loculi on either side, and two long passages at the far end (8 ft. and 7 ft. respectively), on the outer side of each of which was a recess containing a large sarcophagus. On one was an inscription (see below, p. 64); above the other was a niche blocked by a stone, in which was placed a leaden capsa full of calcined bones. Unfortunately the tomb contained scarcely any objects of interest.

Narrative of Operations

The first site selected for investigation was a field about half a mile distant in a south-easterly direction from the gateway of the Acropolis of Curium, on low-lying ground between two water-courses. Here, however, little success was met with, and after a sufficient exploration of the whole field, the site (named A) was abandoned after three days' work. Most of the tombs were or surface graves, but six tombs (1-6) at a lower level were also opened. Large quantities of common Cypriote pottery were found in these tombs, mostly of the 7th century B.C., but with little ornamentation except concentric circles.

On January 28th operations were transferred to site B, a large area nearer the sea, and extending for about a quarter of a mile in a south-easterly direction from the Acropolis. Beginning at the southern end of this area, it was found that the tombs had been much injured by the inroad of the sea, and several were half full of water. On the higher ground towards the Acropolis this was not the case, but still very few objects of interest were found in any of the tombs, and only two contained any Hellenic importations. A considerable extent of ground in this neighbourhood (to the south of the church of Hagios

Hermogenes) had already been investigated by Cesnola and others, but it might have been expected that better results would be obtained from the portions that were as yet unexplored. In the course of a fortnight fifteen productive tombs (7-14, 20-26) were opened.

During the week February 4th-9th, a tentative excavation was made on a site (C) further inland, to the north of the northern end of the Acropolis rock, on the side of the hill below the Hippodrome. Four tombs (15,16,17,19) containing Cypriote pottery were opened, and a Greek terracotta head was found near the surface in another spot, but the trials were not successful, and purchase of the land was deferred for the time.

On Monday, February 11th, a move was made to an entirely new site (D), about a quarter of a mile to the north-east of Episkopi village, and rather over a mile from the Acropolis of Curium. Meanwhile a few workmen were left behind on site B to finish off the tombs already begun. The new venture was not long in turning out a greater success than any as yet attempted, for on Tuesday the 12th inst. a notable find was made in the shape of a Mycenaean kylix with cuttle-fish, of the Ialysos type. The same tomb contained a sard scarab with Egyptian hieroglyphics engraved, which seems to be of later date than is usually associated with Mycenaean remains, even in Cyprus, nor did there appear to be any reason for regarding it as from a later burial. This tomb was the prelude to a whole series of the same type in the majority of which remains of Mycenaean pottery were found; the hand-made bowls and jugs of local fabric known as the "white slip ware" were universally present. Few, however, of the vases are complete. This was to be the more regretted as many of the fragments are painted with human figures and other subjects. It is probable that the site had been extensively plundered in Roman and early Christian times, but it does not appear that it had ever been investigated by modern explorers, or even by predatory natives, as Mycenaean remains had never before appeared in this part of the island.

The tombs on site E (begun February 25th) were all of a late date, some of the Roman period, and no objects of special interest were found, with the exception of a painted vase of Hellenistic date. On March 1st operations were transferred to the land belonging to the Church of Hagios Hermogenes, between site A and the tombs already explored on site B. Owing to its proximity to the latter, this land was regarded as part of the same site.

In spite of the fact that it had suffered to a considerable extent from previous explorations, this site yielded several good tombs, including at least one that had never been explored. The objects found in this series of tombs range from the 6th century B.C. to Roman times, and among them are several Greek objects of a very fine character, most of these being found in one tomb. Fifteen productive tombs in all (Nos. 71-85) were opened during fourteen days spent on this site.

On Monday, 18th, work was resumed on site D, much of the adjoining land having been secured in the interim, but although a considerable extent was explored, little of importance was found. The tombs contained little beyond pottery of Bronze Age character, from the earliest incised varieties downwards. The only exception was tomb 102, which contained some more fragments of a remarkable Mycenaean vase already found in tomb 53, and a steatite scaraboid with a design of exceptional merit. The complete plundering of this site in early times thus received additional confirmation.

This site was not exhausted till April 8th, but the majority of the workmen were transferred ten days previously back to site E, where a continuation of the exploration of the hillside above the Paphos road was undertaken in a westerly direction. The tombs were, however, very few in number, all of the Roman period, and by April 8th gave out altogether. They yielded a quantity of glass and Roman lamps, with one or two painted vases of the Hellenistic period, one of which, apparently an importation from Italy, is of considerable interest. Several of these Roman tombs were of exceptional size, and very elaborate in character.

Before April 11th another trial was made of site C, particularly the spot where the Greek terracotta head had been found near the surface (see above, p.43), and it was soon proved that there was no cemetery here, but remains of a temple or shrine. Not only did foundations of buildings come to light, but also a hoard or favissa of votive terracotta objects and coins crowded together in great numbers, and the discovery of a dedicatory inscription to Demeter and Kore seems to imply that the building was a shrine of those deities. There did not remain sufficient time to discover the plan and character of the building, but the favissa was apparently exhausted.

During the course of the excavations various tentative explorations were made at different points in the neighbourhood of Curium and the village of Episkopi, but none of them produced any results other than negative. It may, however, be worth noting that an attempt was made to ascertain the nature of a subterranean building partially excavated by Messrs. Christian and Wilkinson in 1883, and apparently, also, by Gen. Cesnola. This building lies in low ground immediately below the bridle-road to Paphos, where it leaves the village of Episkopi. A flight of some twenty steps leads to an archway of massive stone blocks, beyond which a passage turning sharply to the right leads for some distance, and then turns to the right again. Owing to the depth of this passage below the surface and the impossibility of tunnelling for any distance, it seemed very unlikely that the great expense necessary for a complete investigation of these workings would be rewarded, and consequently the exploration was for a third time abandoned.

The Finds

These are dealt with firstly in detail according to subject and material and secondly in an inventory according to tombs; the tombs are grouped according to their sites, representing roughly a chronological order, viz.:-

- (1) Site D. Bronze Age and Mycenaean tombs (28-58, 86-109) to 700 B.C.
- (2) Site A. Early Graeco-Phoenician tombs (1-6) to 600 B.C.
- (3) Site B. Graeco-Phoenician and Hellenic tombs (7-14, 20-26, 71-85) to 400 B.C.
- (4) Site C. Hellenistic and Roman periods (15-19 and temple site).
- (5) Site E. Roman period (59-70, 110-118).

Owing to reburials and other circumstances, this classification is not a strict one; again, tombs 11, 14, 72 and 77 on site B belong to the Roman period, and other tombs on sites B and E have been used more than once.

Sculpture and Objects in Marble or Stone

As might be expected from a tomb site, little was found in the way of sculpture, except several small objects of marble. Most of the sculpture is of the nature of terracottas. The temple site (C), however, yielded a head of Aphrodite, an inferior copy of the Cnidian type, and the arm of another statue, both in marble. Among the smaller objects may be mentioned two colour grinders (from tombs 72 and 114), several pestles and mortars, and one or two vases of marble or stone. The colour grinders are small marble objects in the form of a bent thumb on which the nail is indicated; they were probably used, with the small four-eared mortars, for preparing rouge.¹

Inscriptions

These, again, are very few in number. Only six inscribed objects were found, among which are two vases (from tombs 36 and 50) with primitive characters, in one case painted, in the other engraved; they are respectively and . Similar characters are often found on the Mycenaean vases, and their history and relation to the Cypriote syllabary has been discussed by Mr. Evans.² They have been found in such large numbers in Crete that Mr. Evans has assumed the existence of a system of writing, more especially at home in that island, but known to the whole Mycenaean world. It is certainly worth noting that the vase from tomb 50 (Fig. 128) is an exact replica of one found in Crete, and was probably imported thence. As to the connection of these

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Cf. Cyprus Mus. Cat. p. 99, Nos. 2471, 2472.

²

Cretan Pictographs etc. in Journ. Hell. Stud. xiv, p. 270 ff; cf. Mr. Murray's remarks, supra, p. 27.

characters with the Cypriote syllabary, it may be noted that the sign (la) occurs on the handle of a Mycenaean vase recently found near Larnaka, and that the sign (v. supra) is in the Cypriote syllabary ta. Of the Cypriote syllabary two examples were found, one probably of the 5th century B.C., the other of the 4th. The first is a rock-crystal scaraboid intaglio (Plate IV, Curium 6), with the design of a youth holding out a hare in his left hand, to which a dog leaps up. For this type compare a similar gem from Curium¹, and the Alxenor stele at Athens.² The inscription runs: la-ma-ti-le-so, which may be read as ³. The other example (Fig. 77) is a marble base for a statuette, found on the temple site (C). It has a special interest as being inscribed both in Greek letters of the 4th century B.C. and in the Cypriote syllabary:-

Ta-ma-ti-ri ka-se ko-rai e-lo-vo-i-ko-se po-te-si-o-se
a-ne-te-ke i-tu-ka-i.

It will be seen that the Cypriote version omits from its place but gives at the end an equivalent, ⁴. The name does not occur elsewhere.⁵ may be the genitive of on the analogy of , etc.

There remain to be mentioned a Roman lamp inscribed COPPINIS (tomb 114), and an amphora handle (tomb 117) inscribed with a stamp of a face. Of other inscriptions copied but not preserved there are two:

(1) A sepulchral inscription found in tomb 113:

(2) A fragment from site C:

Two others were copied from stones built into the ruined church of Hagia Chrysanagiotissa on the hillside near site E:

¹ Cesnola, *Cyprus*, Pl. 9, Fig. 8. ² Overbeck, *Gesch. d. gr. Plastik*, i, p. 222.

³ We should expect rather than to be omitted here (cf. Collitz, *Gr. Dial-Inscr.* i. p. 10 and Hoffmann, *Gr. Dialekte*, i. p. 69,). For the tendency of p to drop out, cf. hiem(p)s. ⁴ See Collitz, *op. cit.* No. 27, and a stone in Brit. Mus. No. 240. ⁵ Compare the Cypriote name Engel, *Kypros* ii. p. 86, says that was the Cypriote name for Hera and connects the word with or , which may account for the first part of the name . ⁶ For this spelling, cf. Ross, *Demen von Attika*, No. 7, p. 29; see also examples from Amathus, below (p. 96).

(2) A cylindrical cippus. Ht. 2 ft.3 in. Diam.1 ft.8 in.:

The spelling of reminds us of the modern Greek
pronunciation, in which and are identical.

Gold and Silver Ornaments and Engraved Gems

(See Pls. IV, XIII)

On the Mycenaean site the finds of gold were small and insignificant; silver was non-existent. Under the heading of gems are two of considerable importance: the sard scarab from tomb 28, and the bull intaglio from tomb 102 (Plate IV, Curium 1 and 4). A Phoenician cylinder (tomb 43) and a flat circular seal of steatite from tomb 32 (now in the Nicosia Museum) are probably importations of later date than that usually accepted for Mycenaean antiquities.

The sard scarab is inscribed on the base with a winged disc and a figure of Thoth, ibis-headed, wearing on his head the crescent moon and disc, and the legend nefer met "divine word(s)". In date this scarab appears to be not earlier than the twenty-sixth dynasty (B.C.666-527). There is no evidence that it belongs to a later burial, and it is remarkable and important as a piece of evidence for the late date of the Mycenaean civilisation in Cyprus, if a seventh century scarab can be contemporaneous with pottery of the Ialysos type.

The gem from tomb 102 is a steatite intaglio of oval shape, flat at the back, with design of a bull lying down to right; it is of very fine and delicate work and masterly drawing, in the style of the Vaphio cups. The shape of the gem seems to imply a late Mycenaean date. The Phoenician cylinder is of black basalt, and on it is incised a Sphinx or Gryphon guarding a sacred tree, much conventionalised. It appears to date about 600 B.C., before which period such objects could hardly have been imported. The gold finds are limited to small beads and similar ornaments, intended for necklaces or for fastening on a dress; specimens were found in tombs

34, 41 (now in Nicosia), 50 and 102 (Plate XIII, Figs. 27-33).

The later sites were fairly rich in gold ornaments; as regards site B this was not unexpected, seeing that it was most probably the source of Cesnola's treasure; and indeed most of the tombs on this site contained one or more objects in gold. The richest of all was tomb 73, which was apparently intact; but tomb 76 contained several rings and bracelets of considerable merit, which are now in the Nicosia Museum. These gold ornaments belong for the most part to the 5th and 4th centuries B.C., but some are of later date; those from tomb 73 are illustrated on Pl. XIII, Figs. 1-14, 16, 20. Tomb 73 was also very rich in silver, as were in a lesser degree tombs 78 and 83; the silver objects were mostly in the form of bracelets, with a few cups. Engraved gems were few in number, but good specimens were found in tombs 26, 73, 74 and 83, and an Egyptian scarab in tomb 1; and rings with intaglio designs in tombs 73, 76, and 83. For these, see Pl. IV, Curium 2, 3, 5-7, and Pl. XIII, Figs. 16, 17.

These gold ornaments comprise rings, bracelets, earrings and other forms of jewellery; the finest specimen is perhaps the chain necklace from tomb 83 (Pl. XIII, Fig. 26), which is of very delicate workmanship, and probably dates from the 5th century B.C.¹

Among the bracelets were two very fine pairs, from tombs 73 and 76 respectively, the former of gilt-bronze, ending in rams' heads (Pl. XIII, Figs. 11, 12).² The pair from tomb 76, now in the Nicosia Museum, were smaller, but of solid gold, and date from the 4th century B.C. Silver bracelets were exceedingly common, and were found in tombs 10, 73, 78 and 83; they generally end in roughly modelled snakes' heads (in one case, calves'). Some pairs were provided with hinges, allowing them to be opened for putting on the arm; these generally have holes in the heads for the insertion of pins or some kind of fastening.

Earrings were not very common, and mostly confined to the later 5th-4th century B.C. and Graeco-Roman types. Among the former may be mentioned: (1) a pair from tomb 73 (Pl. XIII, Fig. 9), flat and crescent-shaped, with honeysuckle patterns in filigree work; (2) a pair from tomb 80 (Pl. XIII, Fig. 25), of thick twisted wire, ending in lions' heads; (3) a pair from tomb 69 (Pl. XIII, Fig. 21), of twisted wire, ending in Gryphons' heads; one is of more delicate workmanship than the other; (4) a solitary earring from tomb 81 (Pl. XIII, Fig. 22), S-shaped, with two knobs attached.³ Among the latter are a crescent-shaped earring from tomb 77 (Pl. XIII, Fig. 24), with ivy leaves and bunches of grapes in filigree work on the flat part.⁴ The various types of earrings characteristic of Cyprus are classified by Myres, Cyprus Mus. Cat. p. 121.

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Compare another necklace found by Cesnola (Cyprus, Pl. 25), which formed part of his "Curium Treasure". An interesting parallel is the gold necklace recently found in Ireland, and now in the British Museum (Archaeologia, lv, p. 394); this is of late Celtic workmanship, about the beginning of our era.
² Compare Cesnola, Cyprus, p. 311 and Journ. Hell. Stud. xi, p. 54, Pl. 5, Fig. 1 (from Poli), both dating about 400 B.C. ³ A similar type is given by A. Cesnola, Salaminia, Pl. i, Fig. 38. ⁴ For similar types see A. Cesnola, Salaminia, p. 32, and O.-Richter, Kypros, Pl. 217, Fig. 20, p. 494.

In tomb 83 were found a gold finger ring of the 4th century with intaglio design of a female head to the left (Pl.XIII, Fig.17), and two silver rings, one with a gold setting in which has been a small paste of a yellowish colour; the other has a scaraboid setting of banded agate (Pl.IV, Curium 5), on which is an intaglio design of Heracles in the archaic running attitude to left, armed with bow and club; though small, it is good archaic Greek work of about 480 B.C. Tomb 73 contained a gold ring with aplmettes in filagree on the bezel (Pl.XIII, Fig.14), and another (Pl.XIII, Fig.16=Pl.IV, Curium 7) engraved with an intaglio design of a nude woman reclining with face to right, resting on right elbow, and extending left hand, probably of the 4th century B.C.; also two silver rings, one with an intaglio design on the bezel (Pegasos to right, with palm trees in the background), and a gold-plated bronze ring with setting for a gem now lost.

The only objects of silver worth mentioning are (1) a mastos, or hemispherical cup, from tomb 80, without handles (Fig.78)¹, (2) another cup from tomb 83 (Fig.79); (3) two silver pins with large heads, one from tomb 63 and the other from site C, similar to three which were found in Messrs. Williamson and Co.'s excavations in 1883. The engraved gems have already been described, with three exceptions: (1) a black basalt scarab from tomb 26, with intaglio design of an ibex (Pl.IV, Curium 3); (2) a sard intaglio with head of Athene, now in the Nicosia Museum; (3) the Egyptian scarab from tomb 1 (Pl.IV, Curium 2), which is of grey steatite, engraved with a double clump of lotos-flowers and the praenomen of Thothmes III, Men Keper-Ra, and a device. The date of this tomb is the 6th century B.C., and the scarab is no doubt one of the imitations of Thothmes scarabs, which are very common in Cyprus.²

Bronze Objects

The site of Curium was especially rich in bronzes, though more so in respect of quantity than quality. Hardly a tomb that was opened did not contain a mirror or some other article in this material.

Site D yielded several knives and spearheads (Figs.80,81) and a dagger with hooked handle (tomb 58, now in the Nicosia Museum), all common types in Bronze Age tombs in Cyprus; these objects are of pure copper, and should more strictly be spoken of as belonging to the Copper Age.³ An axe-head and a ploughshare, both now in the Nicosia Museum, should also be mentioned.⁴ The spearheads are of the usual Bronze Age type, hammered and not cast.⁵ The only other bronze object

¹ For a similar example from Curium see Cyprus Mus.Cat. 4883.

² Ibid. pp.20,135. ³ Brit.Mus.Cat. of Bronzes, Introd.p.xxi.

⁴ The latter is described by Myres, Cyprus Mus.Cat. No.609; a similar object was found at Enkomi in 1896 (see p.15, Fig.25, No.1477).

⁵ Cf. Brit.Mus.Cat. of Bronzes, No.29 and p.lxvii.

of interest from this site is a pair of tweezers (Fig.82), of which several Bronze Age examples are known.¹

Among the later bronzes are two or three examples of good Greek work, especially the archaic statuette from tomb 73.² It represents a female figure (Fig.83) holding out a fruit in her right hand and drawing aside her skirt with the left, in what is known as the "Spes" attitude.³ Her hair is looped up with a fillet, and she wears chiton and himation. The style is that of the 6th century B.C. It is somewhat dry and stiff, like Etruscan work, but the conception is graceful and the details very carefully rendered. The figure has formed part of a candelabrum, of which a spike remains on the top of the head. There are also two mirror-handles with reliefs⁴ which, like the statuette, have close affinities with Etruscan work in bronze. One (Fig.84) is from tomb 10 and is ornamented with an archaic Gorgoneion and palmette above; a similar example, found in Poli in 1890, is now in the British Museum.⁵ The other (Fig.85), from tomb 78, has the design of a Siren in relief to the front, with wings spread. It dates from the end of the 5th century B.C.⁶ A few smaller objects, also worth noting, are illustrated in Figs.86-91; they are nearly all from tomb 73.

Among the characteristically local bronzes were several interesting fibulae, forming a representative series of the different types found in Cyprus. Two are especially remarkable as having been found in tombs on the Bronze Age site. Of these, however, only the one from tomb 102 (Fig.92) is a certain instance, being found with Mycenaean vases and no later objects; whereas the other (Fig.93) comes from tomb 98, which had been used more than once, and contained an admixture of objects belonging to the 6th and 7th centuries B.C. These two are both of the same shape, roughly quadrilateral, curving towards the head, and answer to type (i) of Myres' classification.⁷

¹One was found at Agia Paraskevi (O.-Richter, *Kypros*, Pl.146, Fig.6b), another at Assarlik in Caria (*Brit.Mus.Cat.of Bronzes*, No.117), and a silver specimen by Schliemann at Mycenae (Schliemann, *Mycenae*, p.308, Fig.469).

²*Brit.Mus.Cat.of Bronzes*, No.193. ³*Ibid.* p.xlii. ⁴*Ibid.* Nos.245,246.

⁵*Journ.Hell.Stud.* xii, p.323. ⁶A similar mirror handle, with an Eros, now in Berlin, is figured by O.-Richter, *Kypros*, Pl.198, Fig.I; see also *Jahrbuch d.arch.Inst.* iii (1888), p.246.

⁷*Cyprus Mus.Cat.* p.138; another fibula of the same type, but of gold, from the Bronze Age cemetery of Zarukas, near Maroni, is now in the British Museum (*Journ.Hell.Stud.* xvii, p.63). Two more gold specimens of this type, from Kouklia, are in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, but these were found with sub-Mycenaean pottery, and need not be dated earlier than the seventh century. Further, two bronze fibulae which were found at Enkomi in 1896, with Mycenaean pottery, show that the earliest form of Cypriote fibula is developed from the simple safety pin type, both being quite exceptional examples of fibulae found in Mycenaean tombs. The one from tomb 38 is quite flat, and shows an earlier stage than the other (from tomb 74), which represents an intermediate form between the simplest type and the type (i) of Myres' classification; see for these fibulae, p.16 *supra*. On the subject of the earliest appearance of fibulae in Cyprus and Greece, see *Brit.Mus.Cat.of Bronzes*, *Introd.* p.lx and Nos.57,59; O.-Richter, *Kypros*, p.466; *Ephem.Archaeol.* 1888, Pl.9, Fig.2, p.167; and *Athen. Mittheil.* xii. (1887), p.8 ff.

15 June 1949

Alison Frantz to B. H. Hill:

The method we used on the frescoes of St. Spyridon was as follows:

1. The frescoes are dusted off carefully with a brush and no other fixing is used.

2. Unbleached muslin is torn into strips 5 to 7 cms. wide and a little longer than the width or length of the area to be removed. These strips are dipped into a hot solution of soluble glue. (was used here too. We needed some experiment to find the right proportion of glue and water but once fixed it was quite simple). These strips are applied to the fresco in horizontal rows being careful to smooth out every single air bubble. The strips should be absolutely contiguous but should not overlap. On top of this layer, a second layer is laid vertically in the same manner, although not quite so much care is needed to eliminate the air bubbles since this layer is not in direct contact with the fresco. A third layer is applied once more horizontally.

3. The whole thing is then left to dry completely. When it is absolutely dry the fresco is removed by gently pulling the muslin away from the wall (by the loose ends which were left free at the sides of the fresco). Only the thinnest layer of plaster comes off. In fact it is so thin that the picture may be seen in reverse on the back of the muslin and outlines of it are left on the wall.

4. A wooden frame the size of the fresco is fitted around the back, or fresco side, and plaster is poured in. In the case of a large fresco it is necessary to re-enforce this with brass rods.

5. When the plaster has hardened and dried the whole thing is turned right side up, that is with the muslin side up, and warm (not hot) water poured over it. This gradually dissolves the glue and the muslin can be peeled off. This is a long process and should not be hurried by having the water too hot. We lost one face through impatience. When all three layers of muslin have been peeled off and the fresco dried a spray of vinylite can be added to preserve the colors. The fresco is then ready to be exhibited or stored.

You will note that I described the removal of frescoes and not mosaics, which I have never removed. It seems to me that the process should be somewhat similar although there would possibly have to be several modifications. For one thing the glue would have to be thicker and stronger and I suppose the mosaic will have to be cut away from the wall rather than pulled. It might be too, that you could take away enough of the wall to provide most of the backing which would be used permanently, and this could be re-enforced with plaster before removing the muslin. It might also be that you could use hotter water for mosaic than for fresco since the colors would not be so perishable.

Advice on Hydrochloric Acid

Excerpts from letter from Lucy Talcott, September, 1947

For correcting effect of too much acid (a hairy look which appears some months after washing and which continues into disintegration): soak objects so affected in water for two weeks, changing the water every day.

"It is my impression that the precise proportion of hydrochloric in the washing bath may not matter too much. After all, the things are only dipped in for a few instants - never left in, but dipped in, in a strainer; and the acid must be just strong enough to bubble up nicely and get after the incrustation. The thing that matters is the soaking afterwards - after the pieces are brushed and rinsed - in at least two changes of fresh water."

"With respect to the acid, Andreas was rather hard to pin down, and assured me that he always used his judgment, and the proportions had to be analogous to the object ..."

"However, it developed that the canonical proportions are considered here to be three parts water to one acid. This may be varied to as much as half and half acid and water, and sometimes even more acid than water, if the stuff does not clean up with the 3 to 1, and if the pottery is hard and has no added color etc.

"On the other hand, for very fussy stuff it may be used much weaker, and, as I said, the things just dipped in for an instant, then washed a little with cotton, and rinsed.

"It seems that on some of our terracottas, where there were good remains of color, but the things didn't clean up easily with water, he has used a little acid - contrary to instructions, but with excellent results .. On such he has experimented with a paint brush or cotton on a small area before proceeding with the whole.

"I cannot see that Mr. Penderleith has any use for an acid solution stronger than 5 percent, but this seems to relate not at all to our activities. I wonder though if his remarks about the salt content of the soil may have any bearing on your problems ? ?
