

## **Antiquities from Cyprus. Photograph album by A.P. di Cesnola, 1881.**

### **Contributors**

Cesnola, Alessandro Palma di, 1839-1914.

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CYPRUS ANTIQUITIES

149

922i

*Lawrence = Cesnola Collection.*

# CYPRUS ANTIQUITIES

EXCAVATED BY

MAJOR ALEXANDER PALMA DI CESNOLA,

Member of the Biblical Archaeological Society, &c., &c.,

1876 TO 1879.



Printed and Bound by W. HOLMES & SON, 195, Oxford Street, W.  
1881.

922i





**CYPRVS,**  
*Insula leuæ choris, blandorum  
 et mater amorum.*

CILICIAE FRETVM Prof.  
 CILICINVS SINVS Orofio

Illicia Cilia  
 inus inula

PAMPHI  
 LIYM MA  
 RE

SYRIACVM  
 MARE

PAPHIA

AMATHVSIA

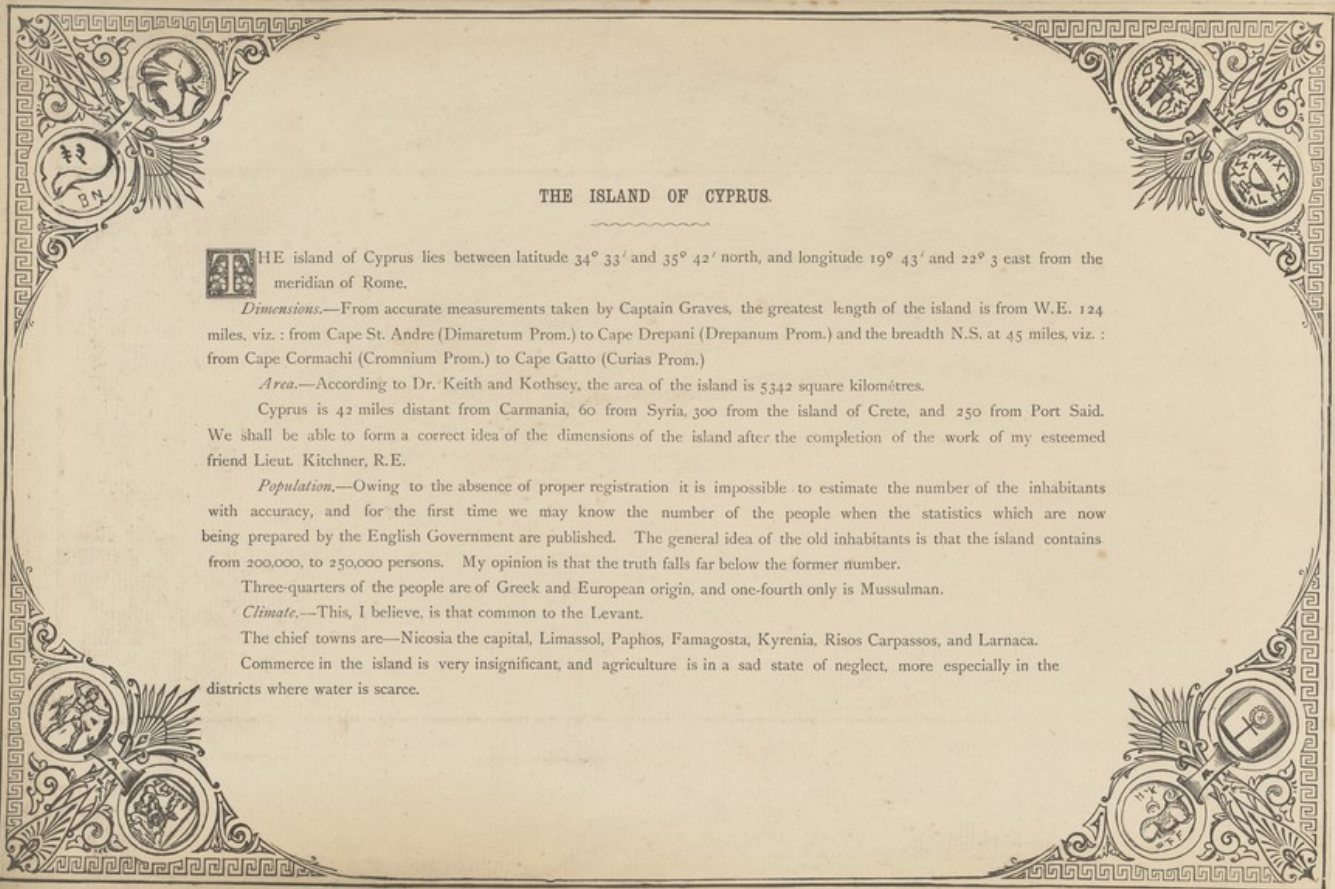
LEGYPTIA  
 ASTRY

CYPRVM MARE Ptolemao, quod et  
 CYPRVM Straboni

**Cypri insula incognita positionis**

<b>LOCA</b>	Acragras	Epidaurum
	Elanus	Erythra
	Alexandria	Geratium
	Syracusa	Laracium
<b>GENTES</b>	Cerina	Maion
	Cyprus	Typhus
	Oreus, nifi	Timbrus
<b>YBRES</b>	si Coronia	Yranus
	Dionis	
	Atra	

*Qua praecipua dicuntur.*



### THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS.

**T**HE island of Cyprus lies between latitude  $34^{\circ} 33'$  and  $35^{\circ} 42'$  north, and longitude  $19^{\circ} 43'$  and  $22^{\circ} 3'$  east from the meridian of Rome.

*Dimensions.*—From accurate measurements taken by Captain Graves, the greatest length of the island is from W.E. 124 miles, viz. : from Cape St. Andre (Dimaretum Prom.) to Cape Drepani (Drepanum Prom.) and the breadth N.S. at 45 miles, viz. : from Cape Cormachi (Cromnium Prom.) to Cape Gatto (Curias Prom.)

*Area.*—According to Dr. Keith and Kothsey, the area of the island is 5342 square kilométres.

Cyprus is 42 miles distant from Carmania, 60 from Syria, 300 from the island of Crete, and 250 from Port Said. We shall be able to form a correct idea of the dimensions of the island after the completion of the work of my esteemed friend Lieut. Kitchner, R.E.

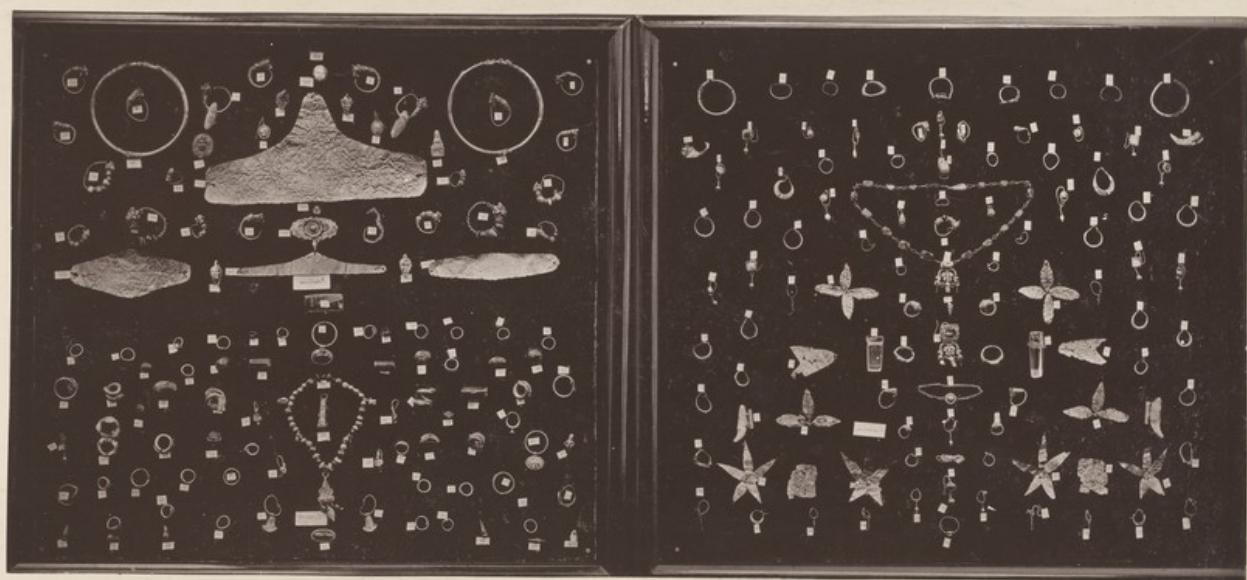
*Population.*—Owing to the absence of proper registration it is impossible to estimate the number of the inhabitants with accuracy, and for the first time we may know the number of the people when the statistics which are now being prepared by the English Government are published. The general idea of the old inhabitants is that the island contains from 200,000, to 250,000 persons. My opinion is that the truth falls far below the former number.

Three-quarters of the people are of Greek and European origin, and one-fourth only is Mussulman.

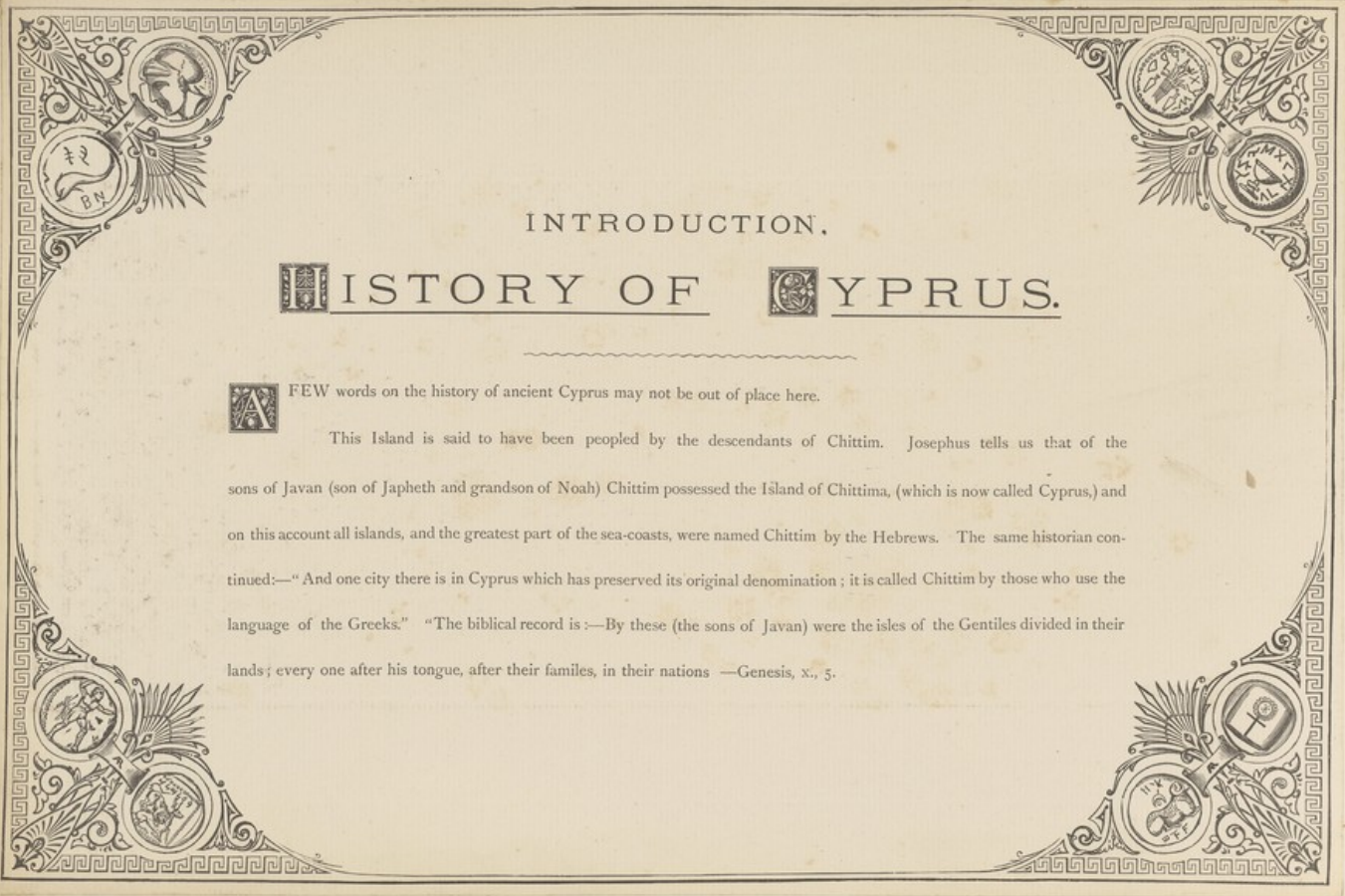
*Climate.*—This, I believe, is that common to the Levant.

The chief towns are—Nicosia the capital, Limassol, Paphos, Famagosta, Kyrenia, Risos Carpassos, and Larnaca.

Commerce in the island is very insignificant, and agriculture is in a sad state of neglect, more especially in the districts where water is scarce.





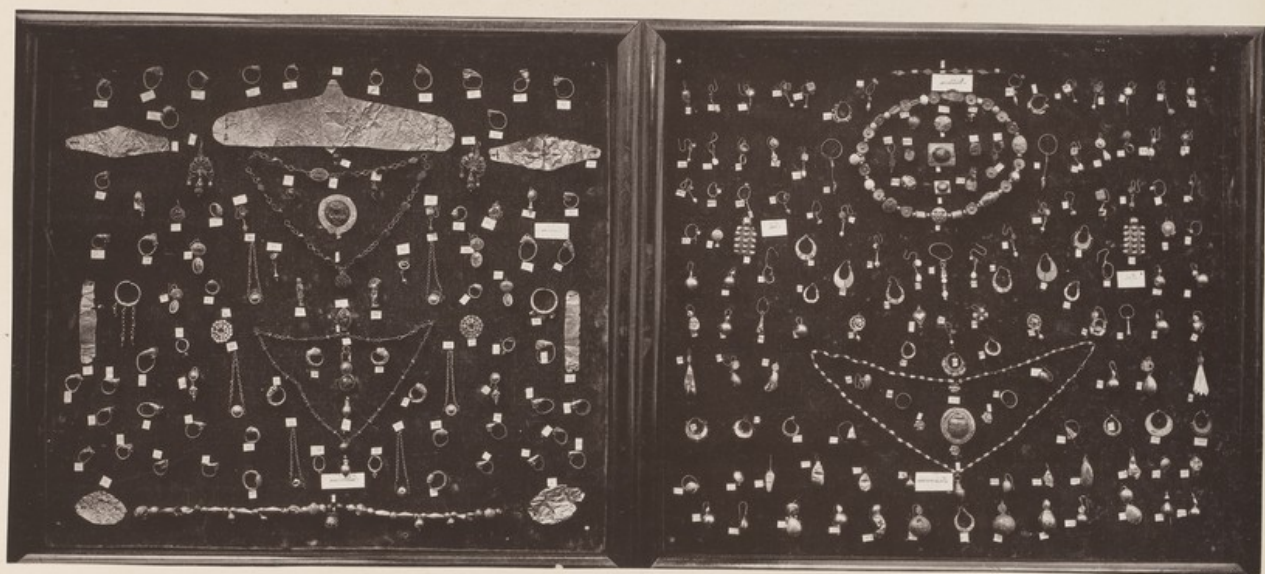


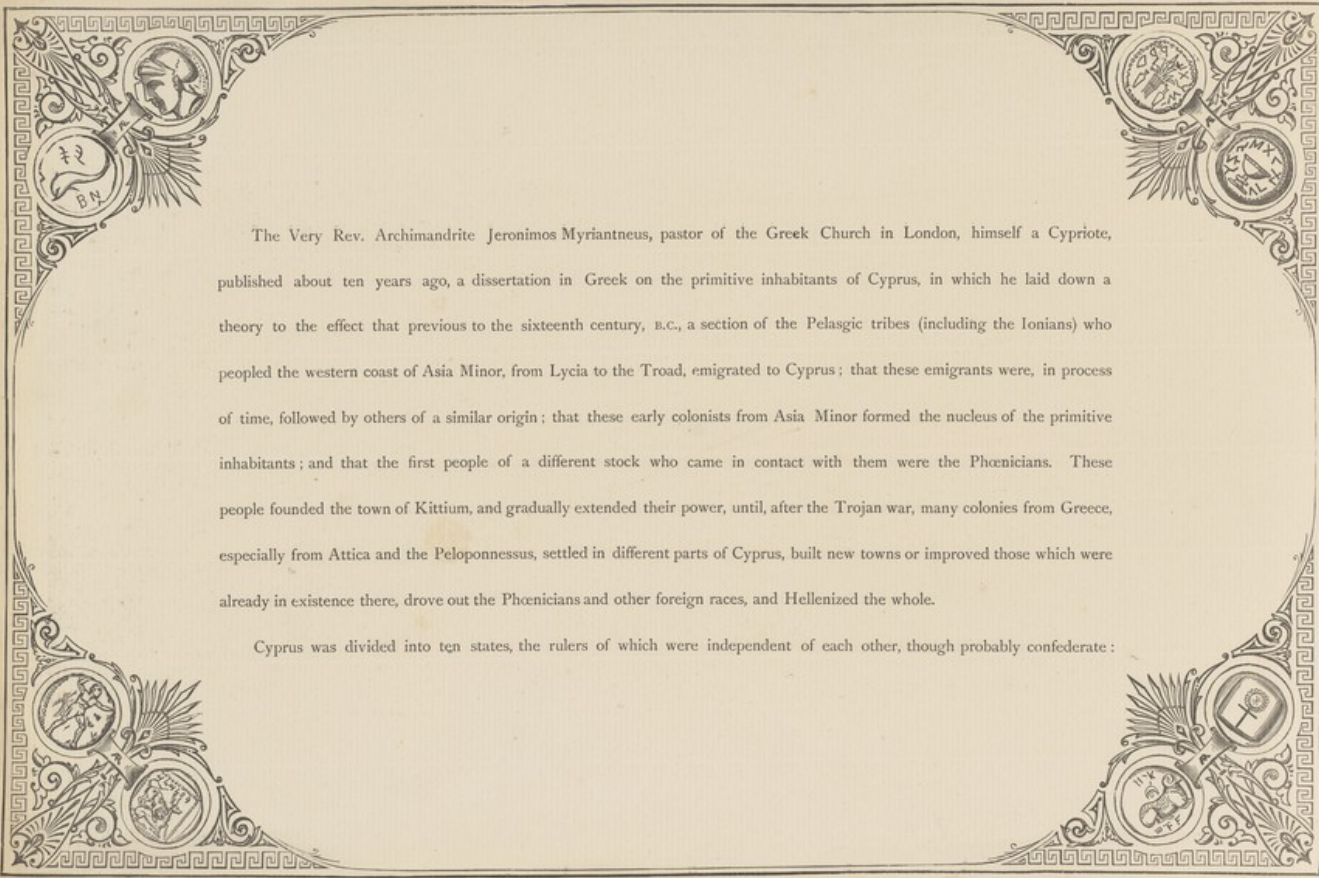
INTRODUCTION.

**H**ISTORY OF **C**YPRUS.

**A** FEW words on the history of ancient Cyprus may not be out of place here.

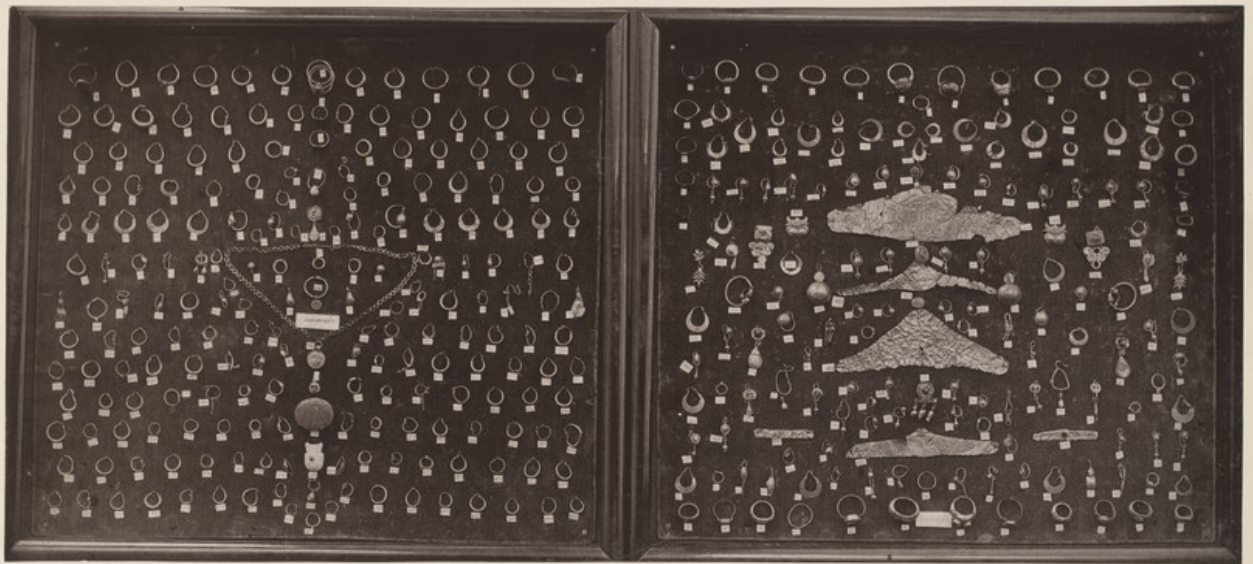
This Island is said to have been peopled by the descendants of Chittim. Josephus tells us that of the sons of Javan (son of Japheth and grandson of Noah) Chittim possessed the Island of Chittima, (which is now called Cyprus,) and on this account all islands, and the greatest part of the sea-coasts, were named Chittim by the Hebrews. The same historian continued:—" And one city there is in Cyprus which has preserved its original denomination ; it is called Chittim by those who use the language of the Greeks." "The biblical record is :—By these (the sons of Javan) were the isles of the Gentiles divided in their lands ; every one after his tongue, after their families, in their nations —Genesis, x., 5.

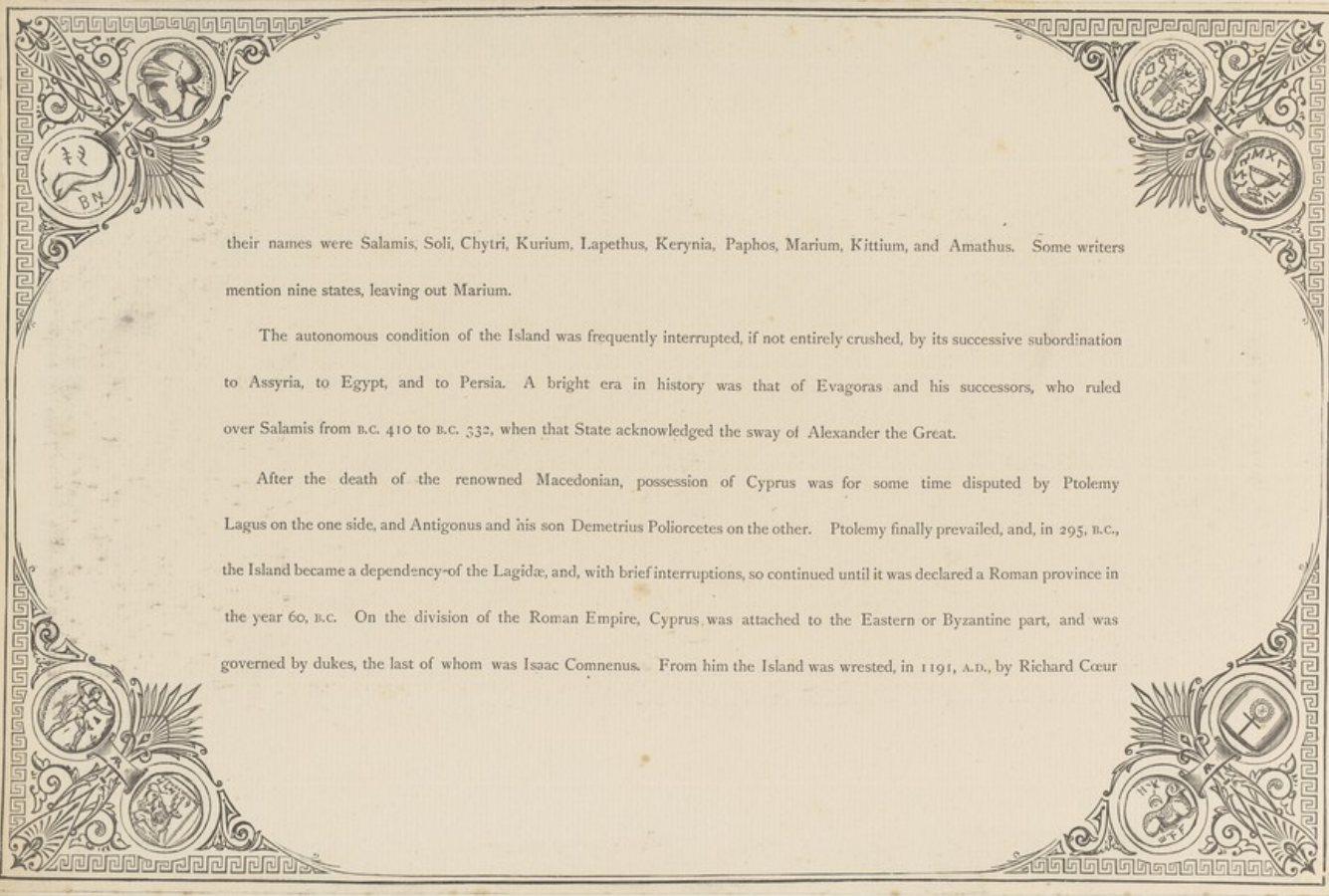




The Very Rev. Archimandrite Jeronimos Myriantneus, pastor of the Greek Church in London, himself a Cypriote, published about ten years ago, a dissertation in Greek on the primitive inhabitants of Cyprus, in which he laid down a theory to the effect that previous to the sixteenth century, B.C., a section of the Pelasgic tribes (including the Ionians) who peopled the western coast of Asia Minor, from Lycia to the Troad, emigrated to Cyprus; that these emigrants were, in process of time, followed by others of a similar origin; that these early colonists from Asia Minor formed the nucleus of the primitive inhabitants; and that the first people of a different stock who came in contact with them were the Phœnicians. These people founded the town of Kitium, and gradually extended their power, until, after the Trojan war, many colonies from Greece, especially from Attica and the Peloponnessus, settled in different parts of Cyprus, built new towns or improved those which were already in existence there, drove out the Phœnicians and other foreign races, and Hellenized the whole.

Cyprus was divided into ten states, the rulers of which were independent of each other, though probably confederate :



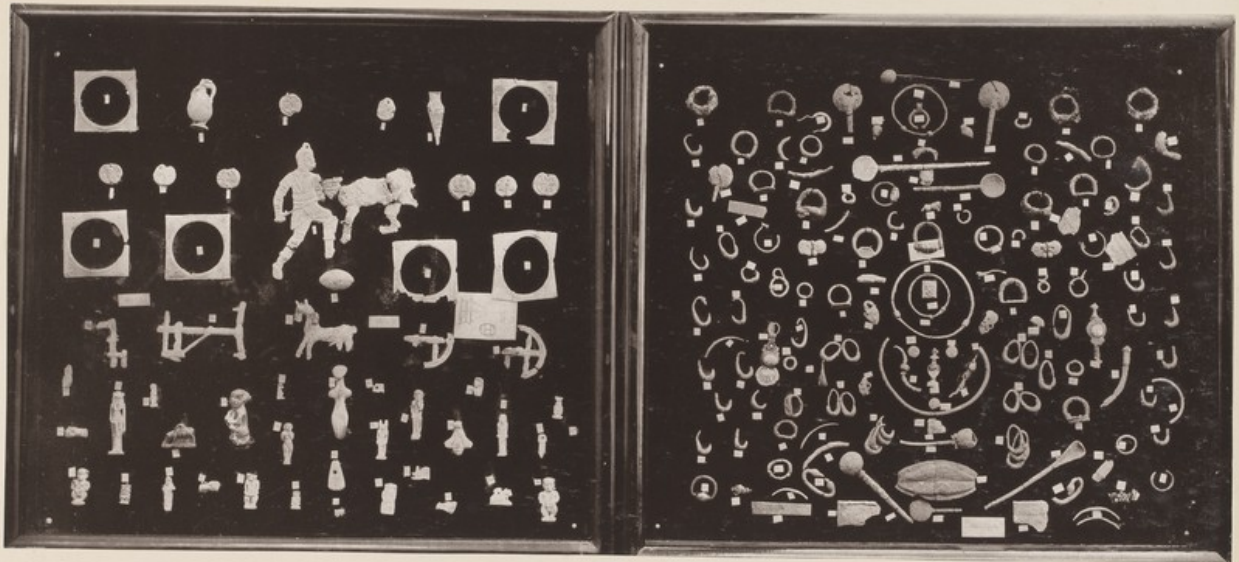


their names were Salamis, Soli, Chytri, Kurium, Lapethus, Kerynia, Paphos, Marium, Kittium, and Amathus. Some writers mention nine states, leaving out Marium.

The autonomous condition of the Island was frequently interrupted, if not entirely crushed, by its successive subordination to Assyria, to Egypt, and to Persia. A bright era in history was that of Evagoras and his successors, who ruled over Salamis from B.C. 410 to B.C. 332, when that State acknowledged the sway of Alexander the Great.

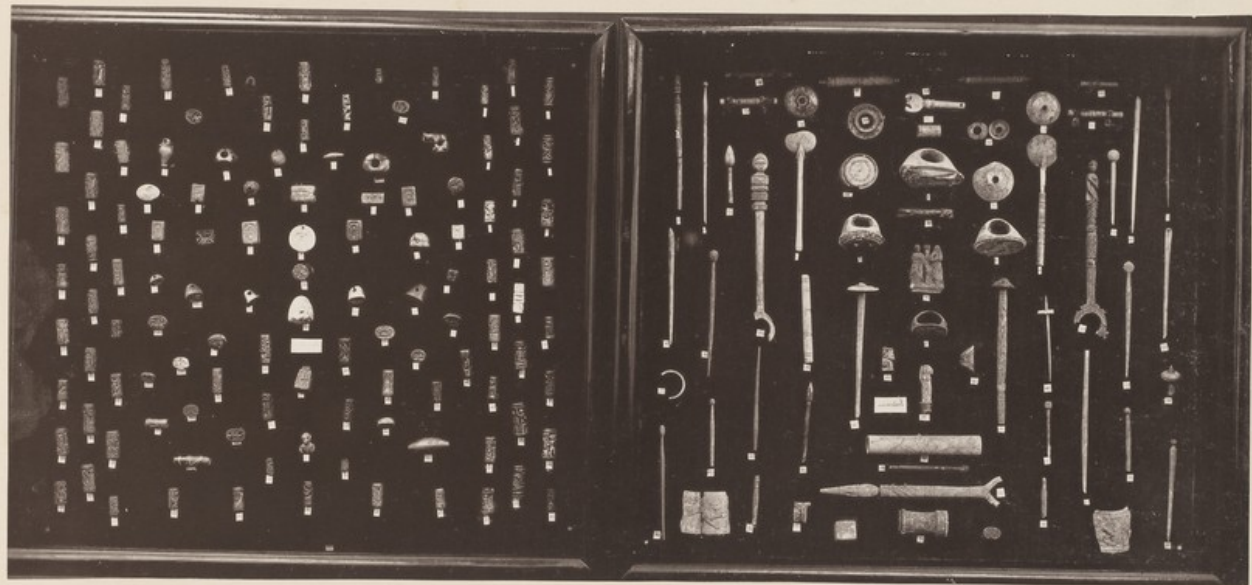
After the death of the renowned Macedonian, possession of Cyprus was for some time disputed by Ptolemy Lagus on the one side, and Antigonus and his son Demetrius Poliorcetes on the other. Ptolemy finally prevailed, and, in 295, B.C., the Island became a dependency of the Lagidæ, and, with brief interruptions, so continued until it was declared a Roman province in the year 60, B.C. On the division of the Roman Empire, Cyprus was attached to the Eastern or Byzantine part, and was governed by dukes, the last of whom was Isaac Comnenus. From him the Island was wrested, in 1191, A.D., by Richard Cœur

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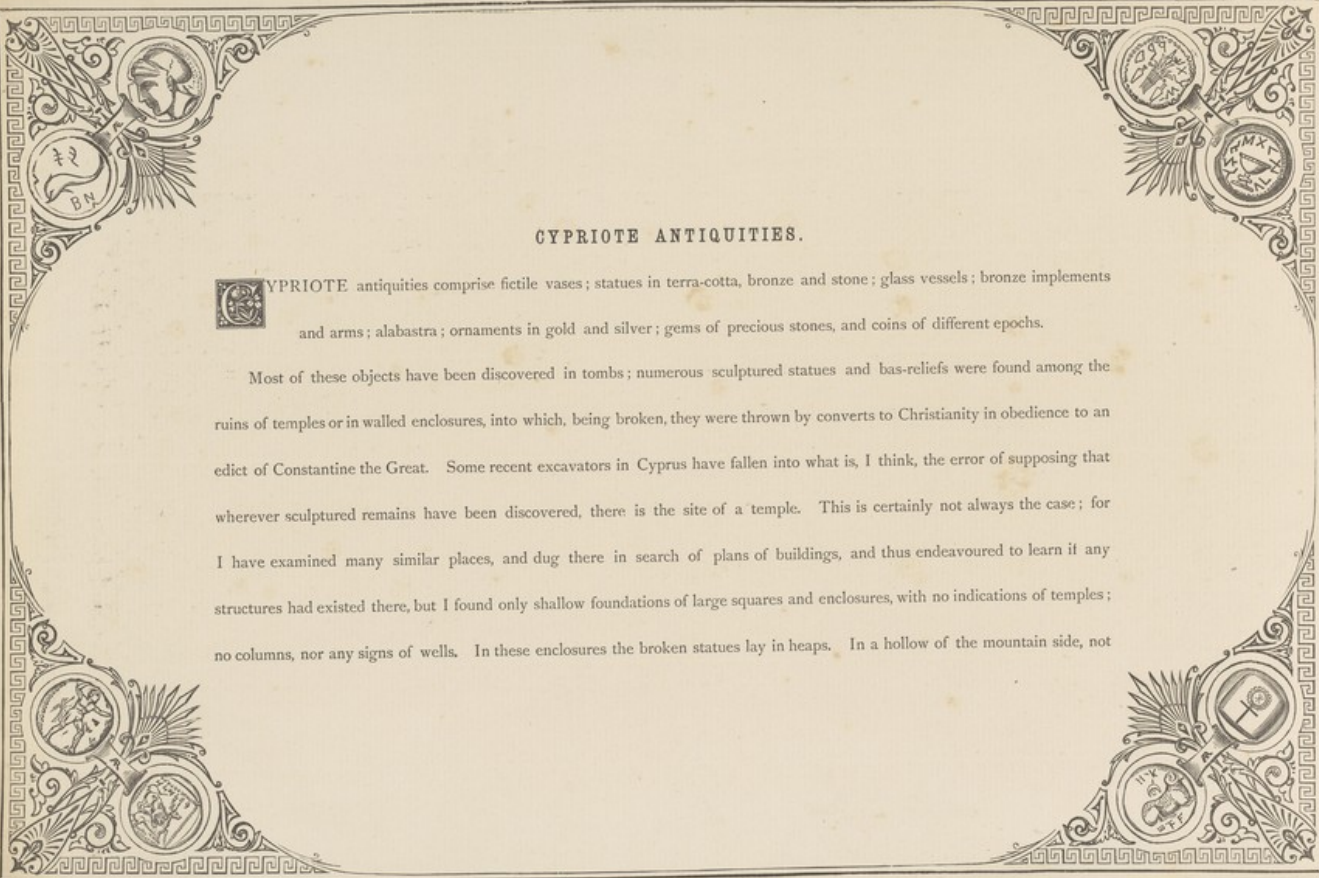


de Lion, King of England, who, shortly afterwards, made it over to Guy de Lusignan, on the latter abandoning his pretensions to the crown of Jerusalem. The Lusignan dynasty lasted nearly 350 years; and in 1489 Katherine Cornaro, wife of the penultimate and mother of the last Sovereign, ceded her rights to the Venetian Republic, under which power the place remained until it was conquered by the Turks during the reign of Sultan Selim II., A.D. 1571. The Ottomans were rulers until July, 1878, when the Island of Cyprus was occupied by Great Britain, with promises of a brighter era for the country.







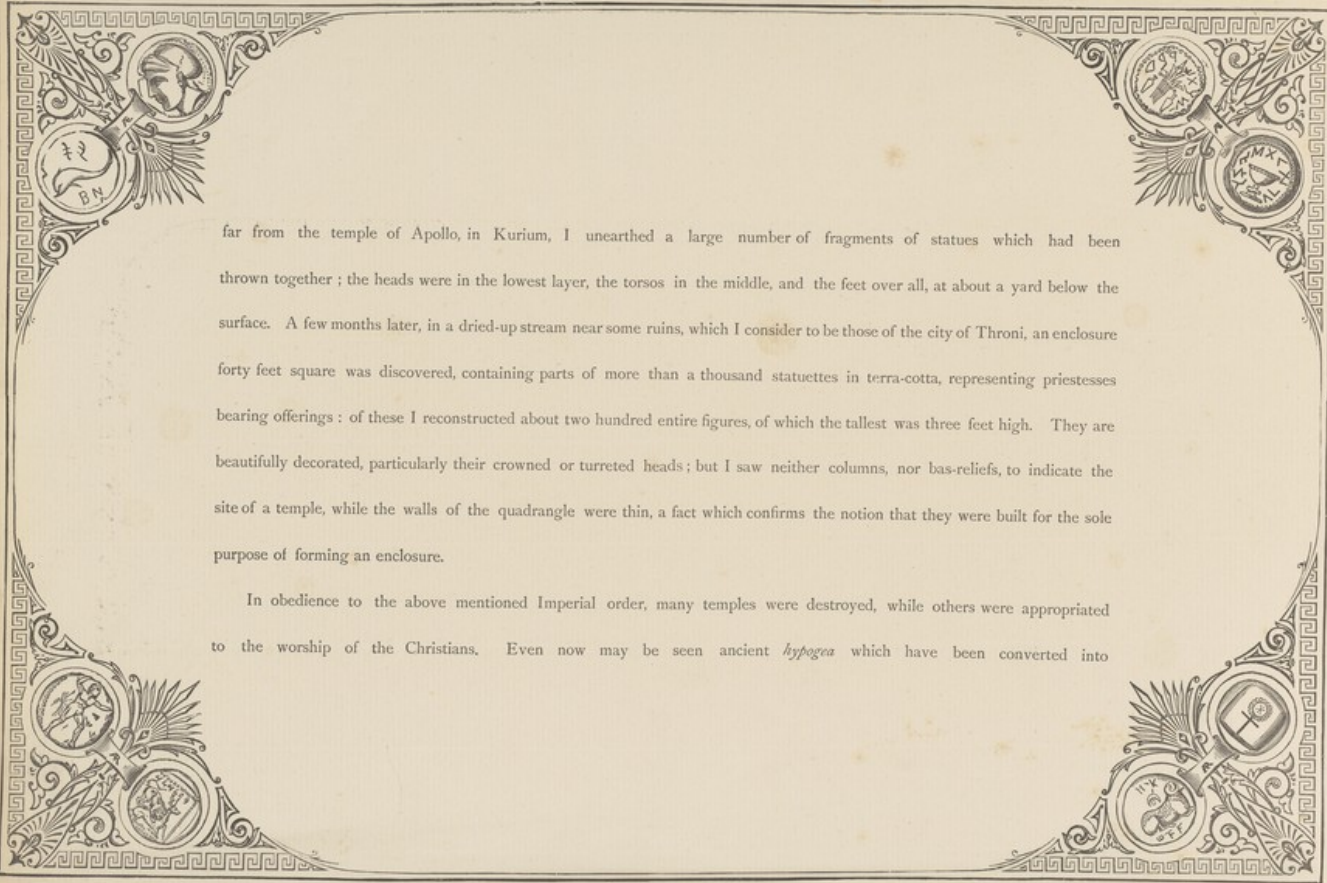


### CYPRIOTE ANTIQUITIES.

**C**YPRIOTE antiquities comprise fictile vases; statues in terra-cotta, bronze and stone; glass vessels; bronze implements and arms; alabastra; ornaments in gold and silver; gems of precious stones, and coins of different epochs.

Most of these objects have been discovered in tombs; numerous sculptured statues and bas-reliefs were found among the ruins of temples or in walled enclosures, into which, being broken, they were thrown by converts to Christianity in obedience to an edict of Constantine the Great. Some recent excavators in Cyprus have fallen into what is, I think, the error of supposing that wherever sculptured remains have been discovered, there is the site of a temple. This is certainly not always the case; for I have examined many similar places, and dug there in search of plans of buildings, and thus endeavoured to learn if any structures had existed there, but I found only shallow foundations of large squares and enclosures, with no indications of temples; no columns, nor any signs of wells. In these enclosures the broken statues lay in heaps. In a hollow of the mountain side, not

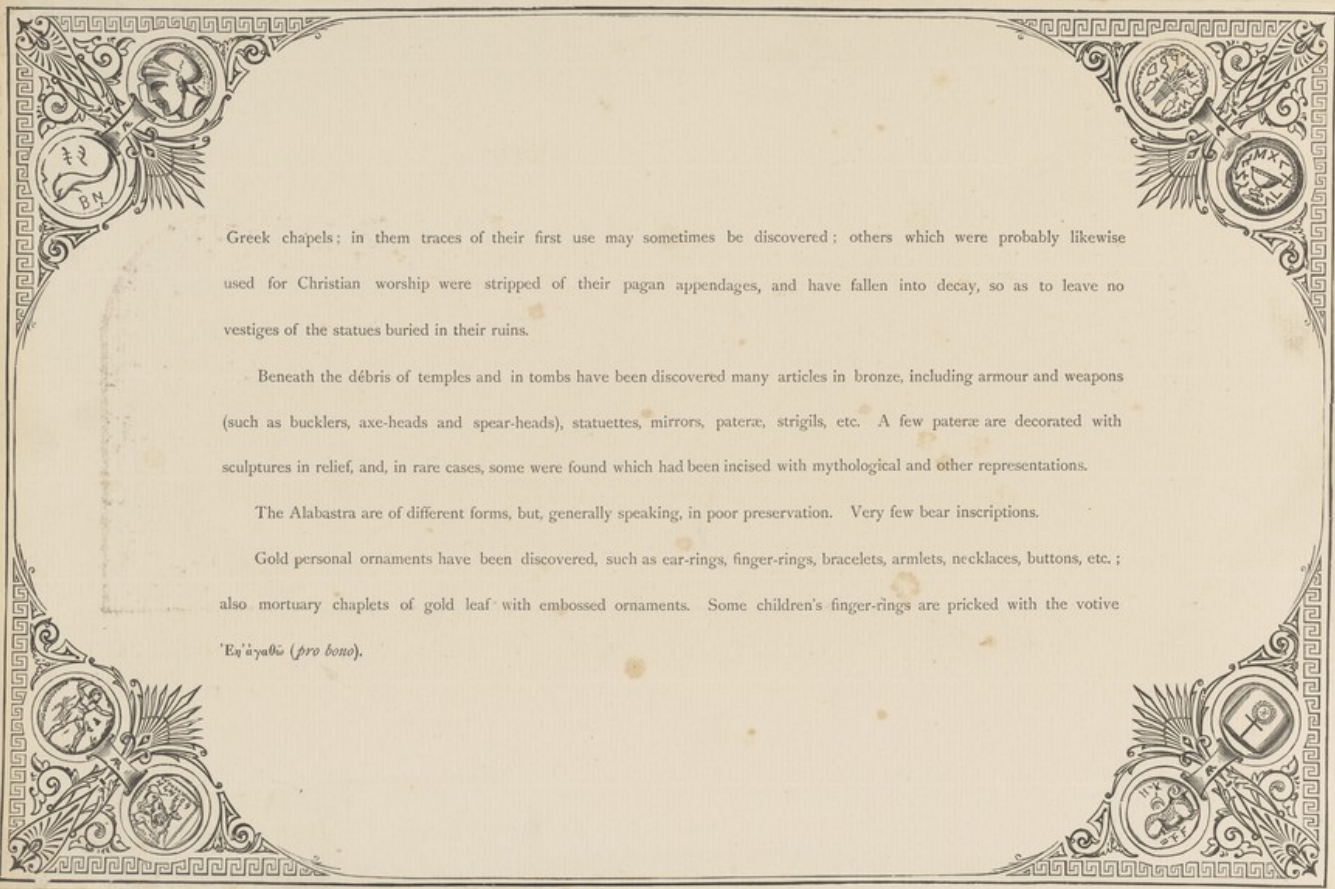




far from the temple of Apollo, in Kurium, I unearthed a large number of fragments of statues which had been thrown together ; the heads were in the lowest layer, the torsos in the middle, and the feet over all, at about a yard below the surface. A few months later, in a dried-up stream near some ruins, which I consider to be those of the city of Throni, an enclosure forty feet square was discovered, containing parts of more than a thousand statuette in terra-cotta, representing priestesses bearing offerings : of these I reconstructed about two hundred entire figures, of which the tallest was three feet high. They are beautifully decorated, particularly their crowned or turreted heads ; but I saw neither columns, nor bas-reliefs, to indicate the site of a temple, while the walls of the quadrangle were thin, a fact which confirms the notion that they were built for the sole purpose of forming an enclosure.

In obedience to the above mentioned Imperial order, many temples were destroyed, while others were appropriated to the worship of the Christians. Even now may be seen ancient *hypogea* which have been converted into





Greek chapels; in them traces of their first use may sometimes be discovered: others which were probably likewise used for Christian worship were stripped of their pagan appendages, and have fallen into decay, so as to leave no vestiges of the statues buried in their ruins.

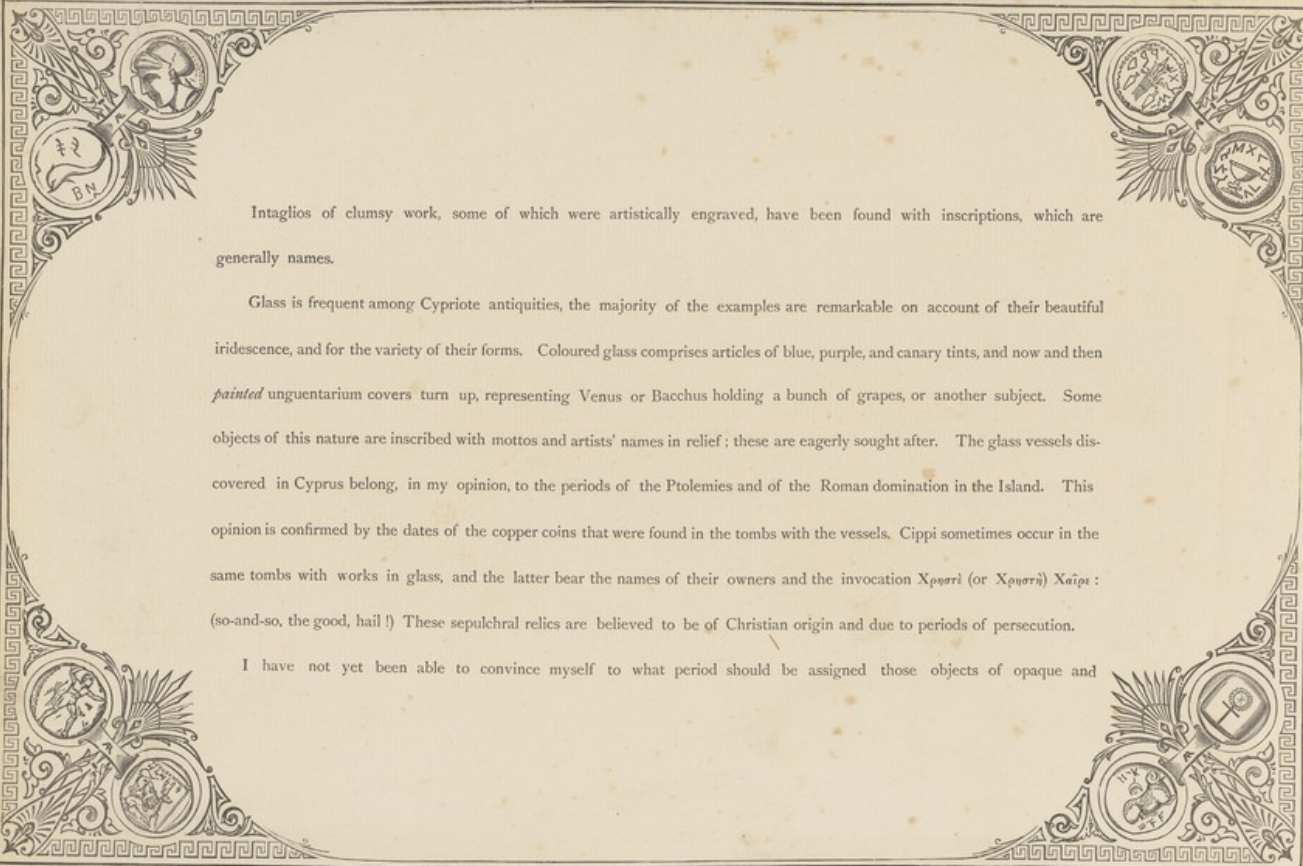
Beneath the débris of temples and in tombs have been discovered many articles in bronze, including armour and weapons (such as bucklers, axe-heads and spear-heads), statuettes, mirrors, pateræ, strigils, etc. A few pateræ are decorated with sculptures in relief, and, in rare cases, some were found which had been incised with mythological and other representations.

The Alabastra are of different forms, but, generally speaking, in poor preservation. Very few bear inscriptions.

Gold personal ornaments have been discovered, such as ear-rings, finger-rings, bracelets, armlets, necklaces, buttons, etc.; also mortuary chaplets of gold leaf with embossed ornaments. Some children's finger-rings are pricked with the votive

Ἐν ἀγαθῷ (*pro bono*).





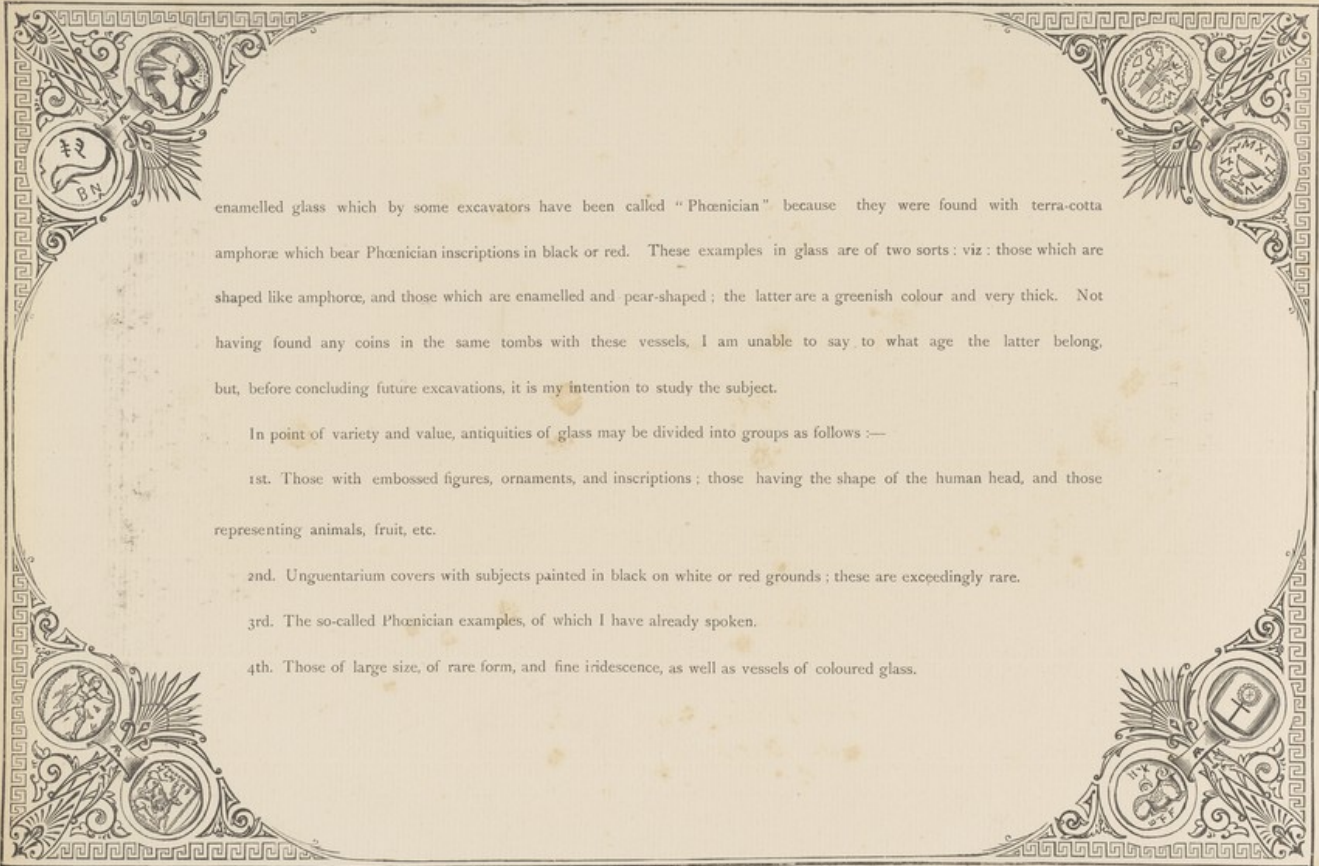
Intaglios of clumsy work, some of which were artistically engraved, have been found with inscriptions, which are generally names.

Glass is frequent among Cypriote antiquities, the majority of the examples are remarkable on account of their beautiful iridescence, and for the variety of their forms. Coloured glass comprises articles of blue, purple, and canary tints, and now and then *painted* unguentarium covers turn up, representing Venus or Bacchus holding a bunch of grapes, or another subject. Some objects of this nature are inscribed with mottos and artists' names in relief; these are eagerly sought after. The glass vessels discovered in Cyprus belong, in my opinion, to the periods of the Ptolemies and of the Roman domination in the Island. This opinion is confirmed by the dates of the copper coins that were found in the tombs with the vessels. Cippi sometimes occur in the same tombs with works in glass, and the latter bear the names of their owners and the invocation Χρηστί (or Χρηστῶ) Χαίρει : (so-and-so, the good, hail!) These sepulchral relics are believed to be of Christian origin and due to periods of persecution.

I have not yet been able to convince myself to what period should be assigned those objects of opaque and





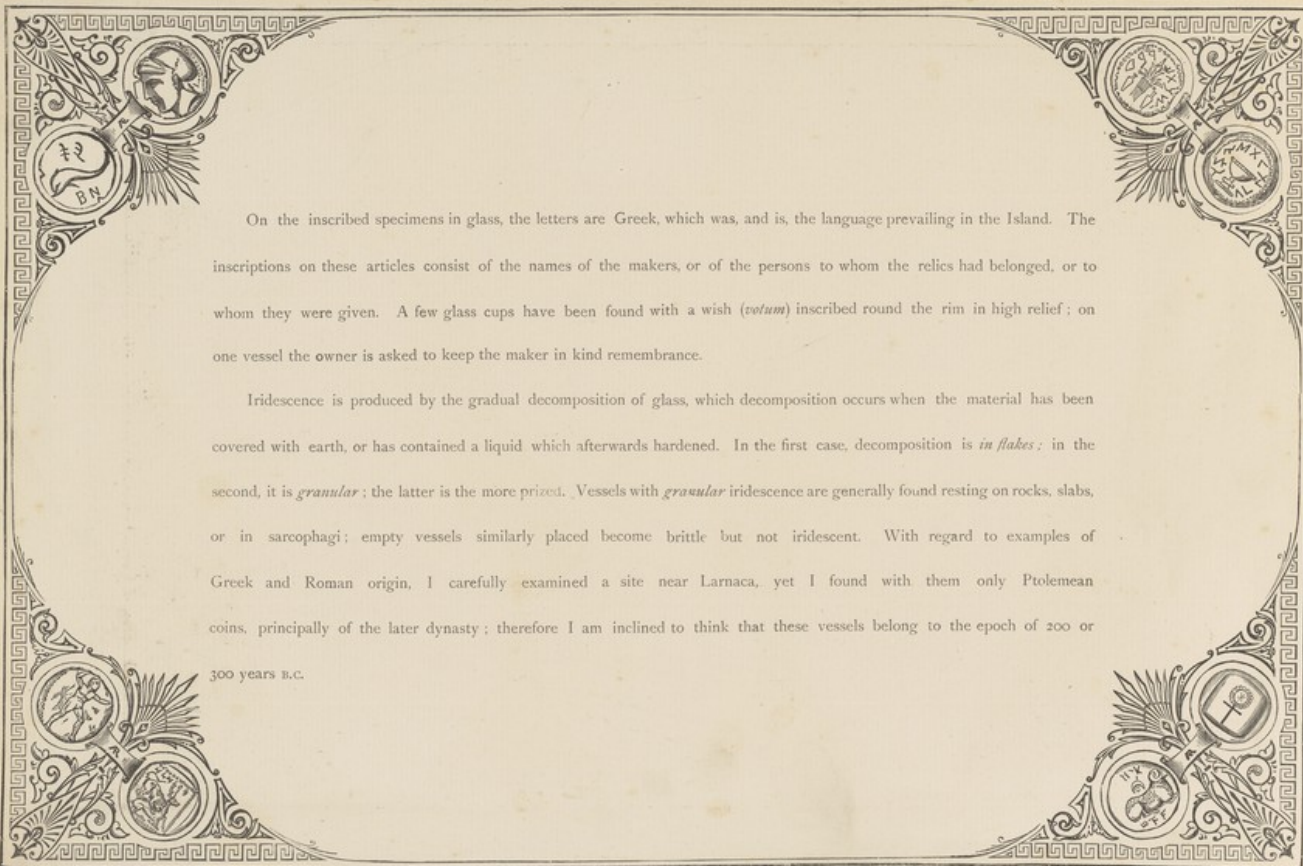


enamelled glass which by some excavators have been called "Phœnician" because they were found with terra-cotta amphoræ which bear Phœnician inscriptions in black or red. These examples in glass are of two sorts : viz : those which are shaped like amphoræ, and those which are enamelled and pear-shaped ; the latter are a greenish colour and very thick. Not having found any coins in the same tombs with these vessels, I am unable to say to what age the latter belong, but, before concluding future excavations, it is my intention to study the subject.

In point of variety and value, antiquities of glass may be divided into groups as follows :—

- 1st. Those with embossed figures, ornaments, and inscriptions ; those having the shape of the human head, and those representing animals, fruit, etc.
- 2nd. Unguentarium covers with subjects painted in black on white or red grounds ; these are exceedingly rare.
- 3rd. The so-called Phœnician examples, of which I have already spoken.
- 4th. Those of large size, of rare form, and fine iridescence, as well as vessels of coloured glass.

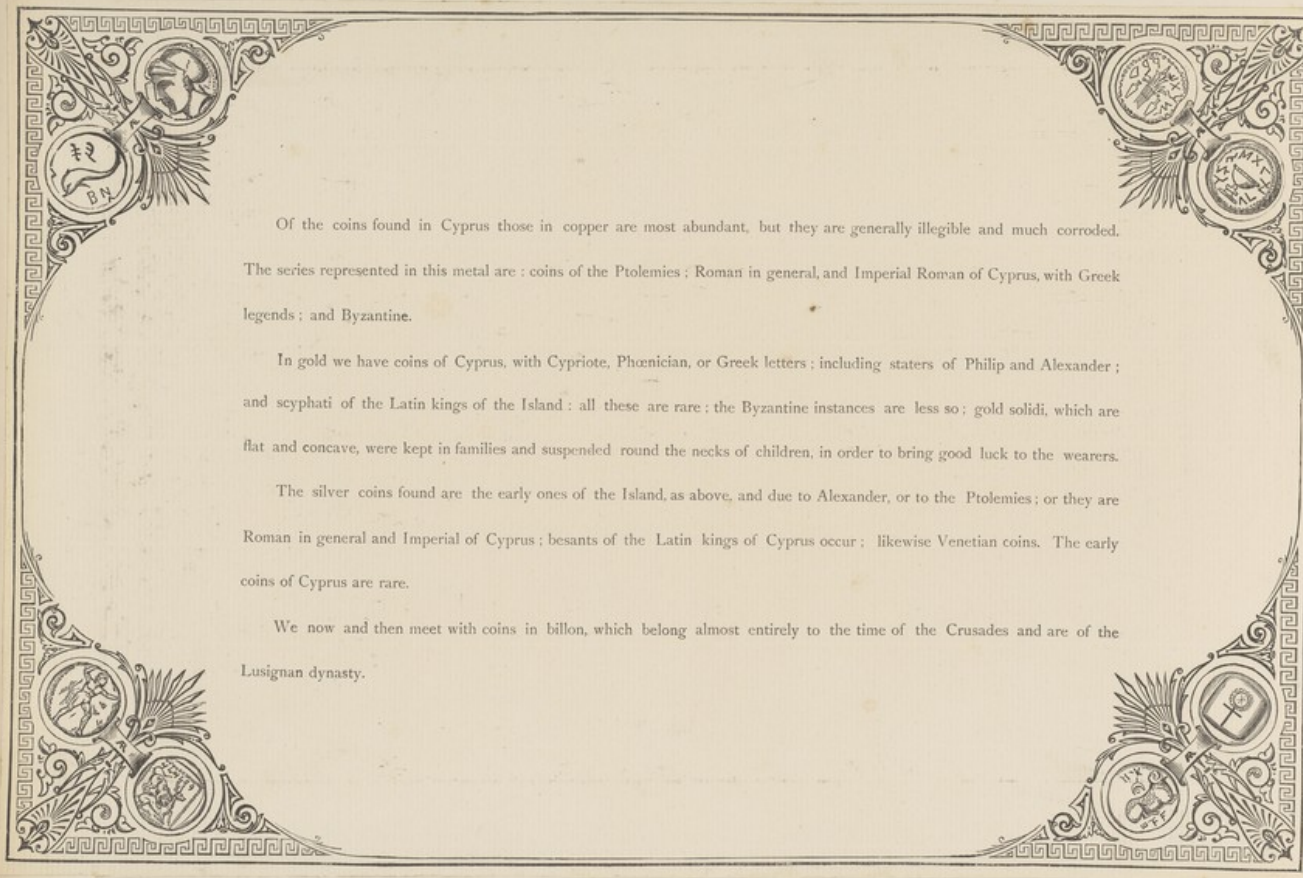




On the inscribed specimens in glass, the letters are Greek, which was, and is, the language prevailing in the Island. The inscriptions on these articles consist of the names of the makers, or of the persons to whom the relics had belonged, or to whom they were given. A few glass cups have been found with a wish (*votum*) inscribed round the rim in high relief; on one vessel the owner is asked to keep the maker in kind remembrance.

Iridescence is produced by the gradual decomposition of glass, which decomposition occurs when the material has been covered with earth, or has contained a liquid which afterwards hardened. In the first case, decomposition is *in flakes*; in the second, it is *granular*; the latter is the more prized. Vessels with *granular* iridescence are generally found resting on rocks, slabs, or in sarcophagi; empty vessels similarly placed become brittle but not iridescent. With regard to examples of Greek and Roman origin, I carefully examined a site near Larnaca, yet I found with them only Ptolemean coins, principally of the later dynasty; therefore I am inclined to think that these vessels belong to the epoch of 200 or 300 years B.C.





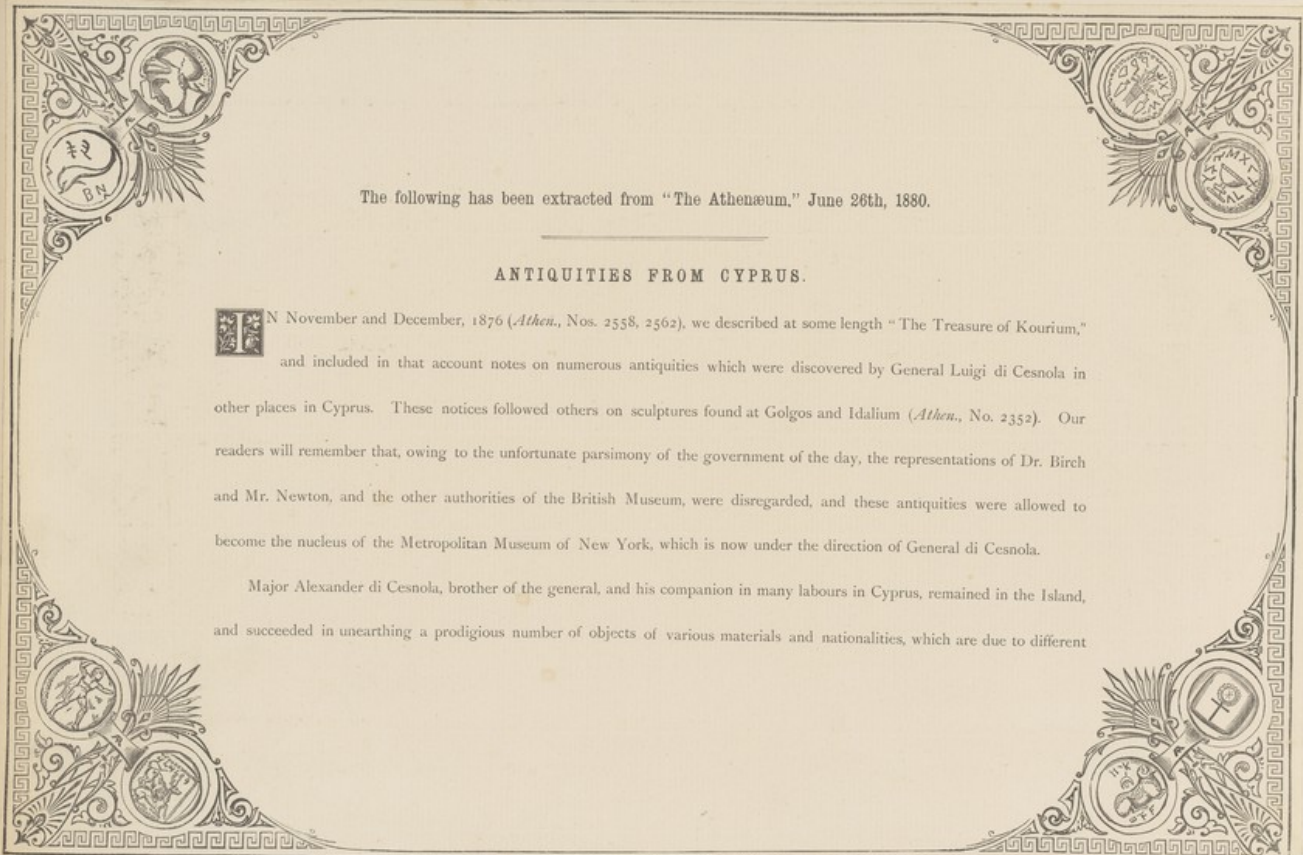
Of the coins found in Cyprus those in copper are most abundant, but they are generally illegible and much corroded. The series represented in this metal are : coins of the Ptolemies ; Roman in general, and Imperial Roman of Cyprus, with Greek legends ; and Byzantine.

In gold we have coins of Cyprus, with Cypriote, Phœnician, or Greek letters ; including staters of Philip and Alexander ; and scyphati of the Latin kings of the Island : all these are rare ; the Byzantine instances are less so ; gold solidi, which are flat and concave, were kept in families and suspended round the necks of children, in order to bring good luck to the wearers.

The silver coins found are the early ones of the Island, as above, and due to Alexander, or to the Ptolemies ; or they are Roman in general and Imperial of Cyprus ; besants of the Latin kings of Cyprus occur ; likewise Venetian coins. The early coins of Cyprus are rare.

We now and then meet with coins in billon, which belong almost entirely to the time of the Crusades and are of the Lusignan dynasty.





The following has been extracted from "The Athenæum." June 26th, 1880.

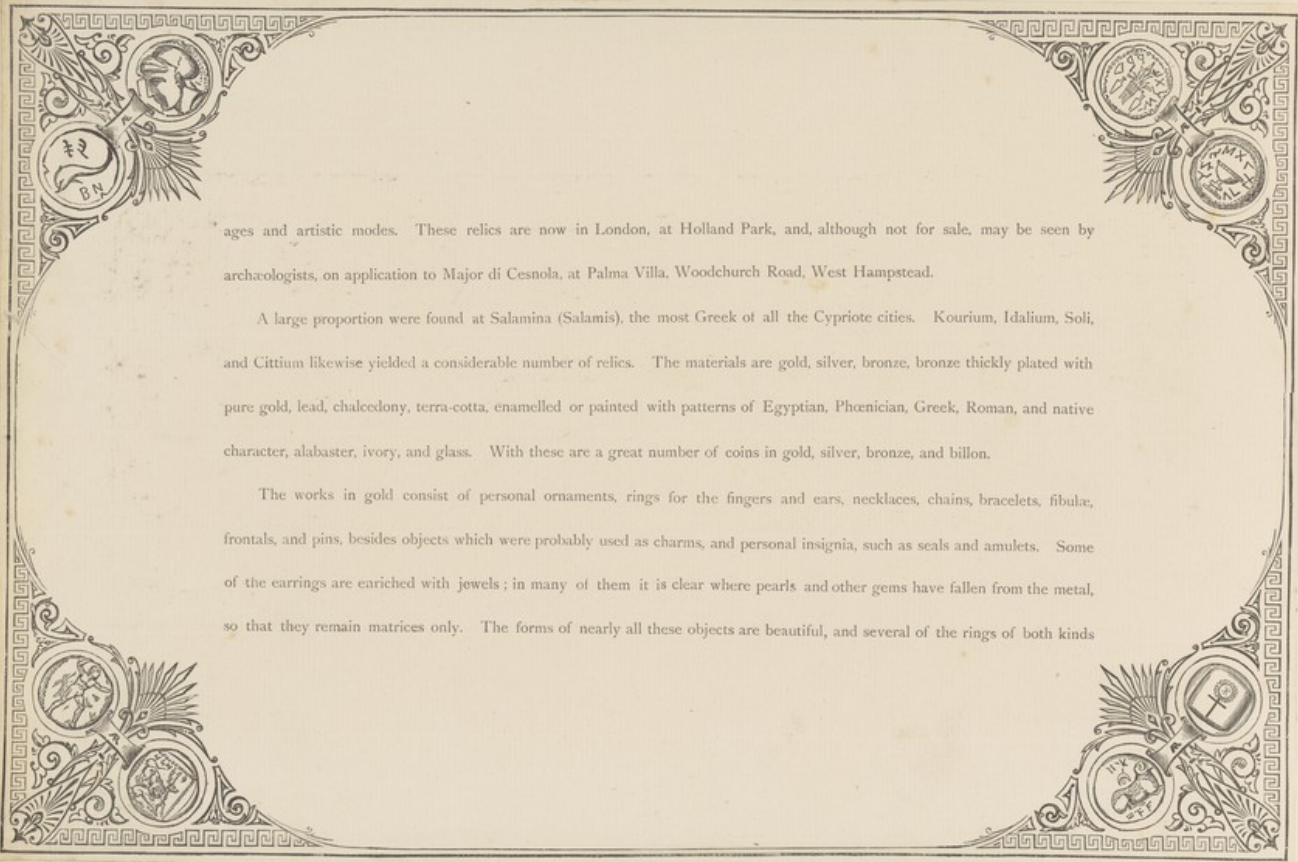
ANTIQUITIES FROM CYPRUS.

**I**N November and December, 1876 (*Athen.*, Nos. 2558, 2562), we described at some length "The Treasure of Kourium," and included in that account notes on numerous antiquities which were discovered by General Luigi di Cesnola in other places in Cyprus. These notices followed others on sculptures found at Golgos and Idalium (*Athen.*, No. 2352). Our readers will remember that, owing to the unfortunate parsimony of the government of the day, the representations of Dr. Birch and Mr. Newton, and the other authorities of the British Museum, were disregarded, and these antiquities were allowed to become the nucleus of the Metropolitan Museum of New York, which is now under the direction of General di Cesnola.

Major Alexander di Cesnola, brother of the general, and his companion in many labours in Cyprus, remained in the Island, and succeeded in unearthing a prodigious number of objects of various materials and nationalities, which are due to different





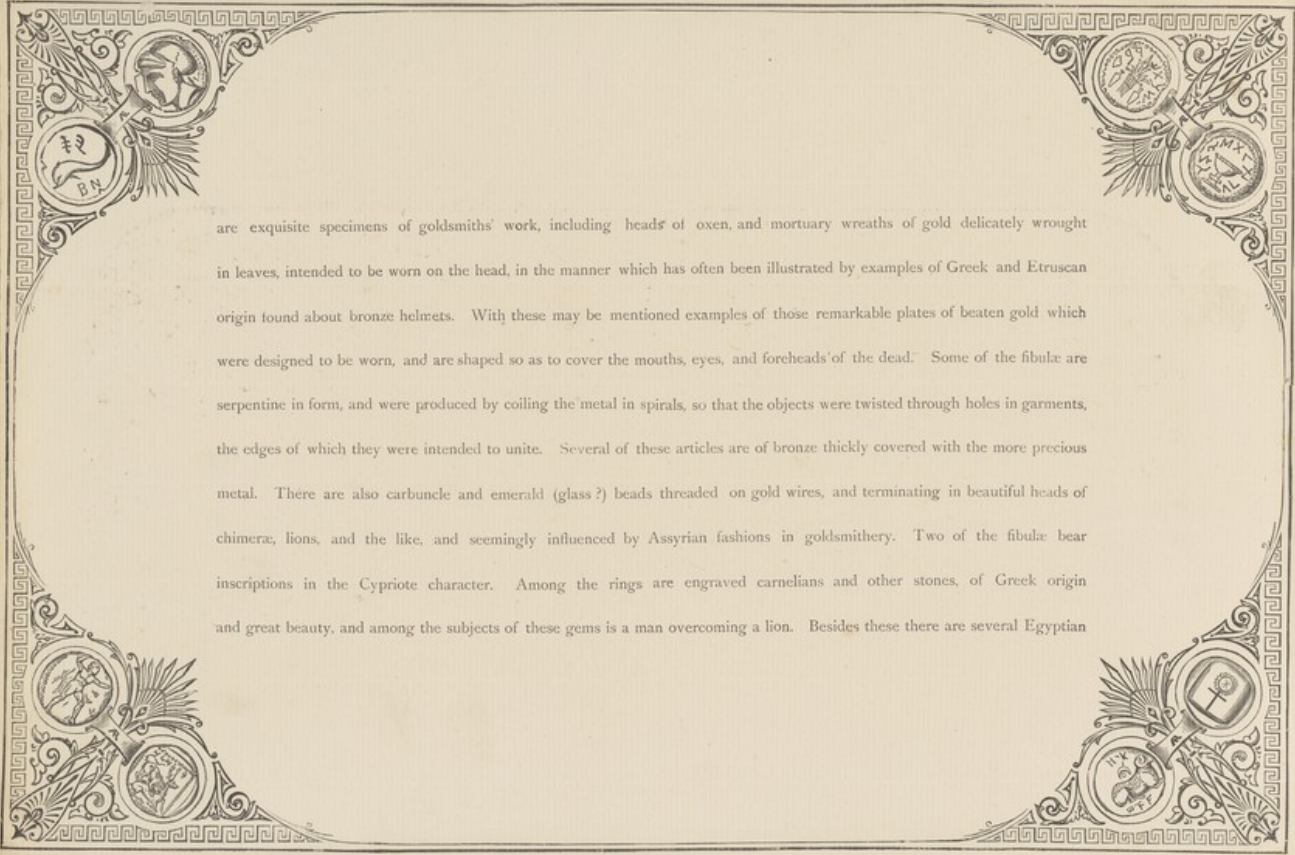


ages and artistic modes. These relics are now in London, at Holland Park, and, although not for sale, may be seen by archaeologists, on application to Major di Cesnola, at Palma Villa, Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead.

A large proportion were found at Salamina (Salamis), the most Greek of all the Cypriote cities. Kourium, Idalium, Soli, and Cittium likewise yielded a considerable number of relics. The materials are gold, silver, bronze, bronze thickly plated with pure gold, lead, chalcedony, terra-cotta, enamelled or painted with patterns of Egyptian, Phœnician, Greek, Roman, and native character, alabaster, ivory, and glass. With these are a great number of coins in gold, silver, bronze, and billon.

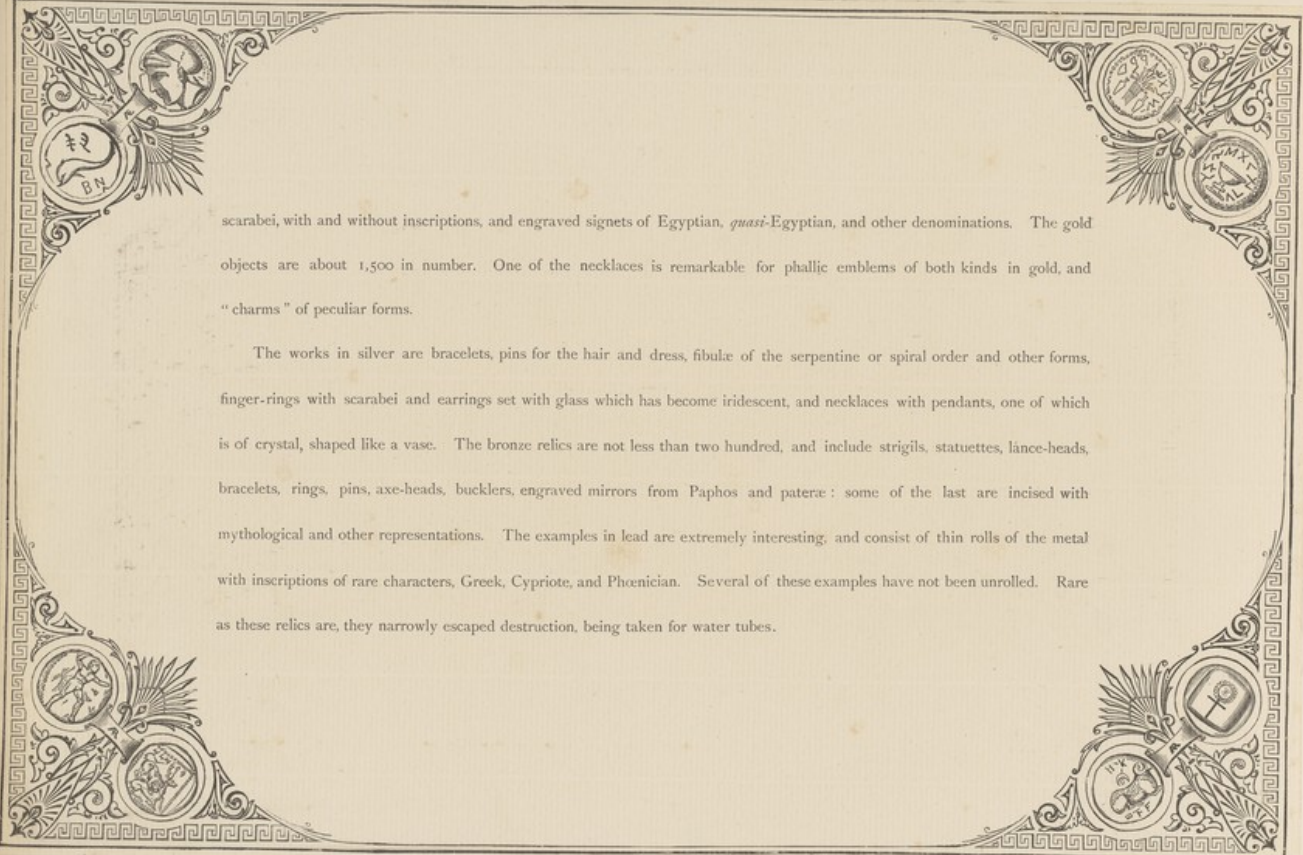
The works in gold consist of personal ornaments, rings for the fingers and ears, necklaces, chains, bracelets, fibulae, frontals, and pins, besides objects which were probably used as charms, and personal insignia, such as seals and amulets. Some of the earrings are enriched with jewels; in many of them it is clear where pearls and other gems have fallen from the metal, so that they remain matrices only. The forms of nearly all these objects are beautiful, and several of the rings of both kinds





are exquisite specimens of goldsmiths' work, including heads of oxen, and mortuary wreaths of gold delicately wrought in leaves, intended to be worn on the head, in the manner which has often been illustrated by examples of Greek and Etruscan origin found about bronze helmets. With these may be mentioned examples of those remarkable plates of beaten gold which were designed to be worn, and are shaped so as to cover the mouths, eyes, and foreheads of the dead. Some of the fibulae are serpentine in form, and were produced by coiling the metal in spirals, so that the objects were twisted through holes in garments, the edges of which they were intended to unite. Several of these articles are of bronze thickly covered with the more precious metal. There are also carbuncle and emerald (glass?) beads threaded on gold wires, and terminating in beautiful heads of chimerae, lions, and the like, and seemingly influenced by Assyrian fashions in goldsmithery. Two of the fibulae bear inscriptions in the Cypriote character. Among the rings are engraved carnelians and other stones, of Greek origin and great beauty, and among the subjects of these gems is a man overcoming a lion. Besides these there are several Egyptian

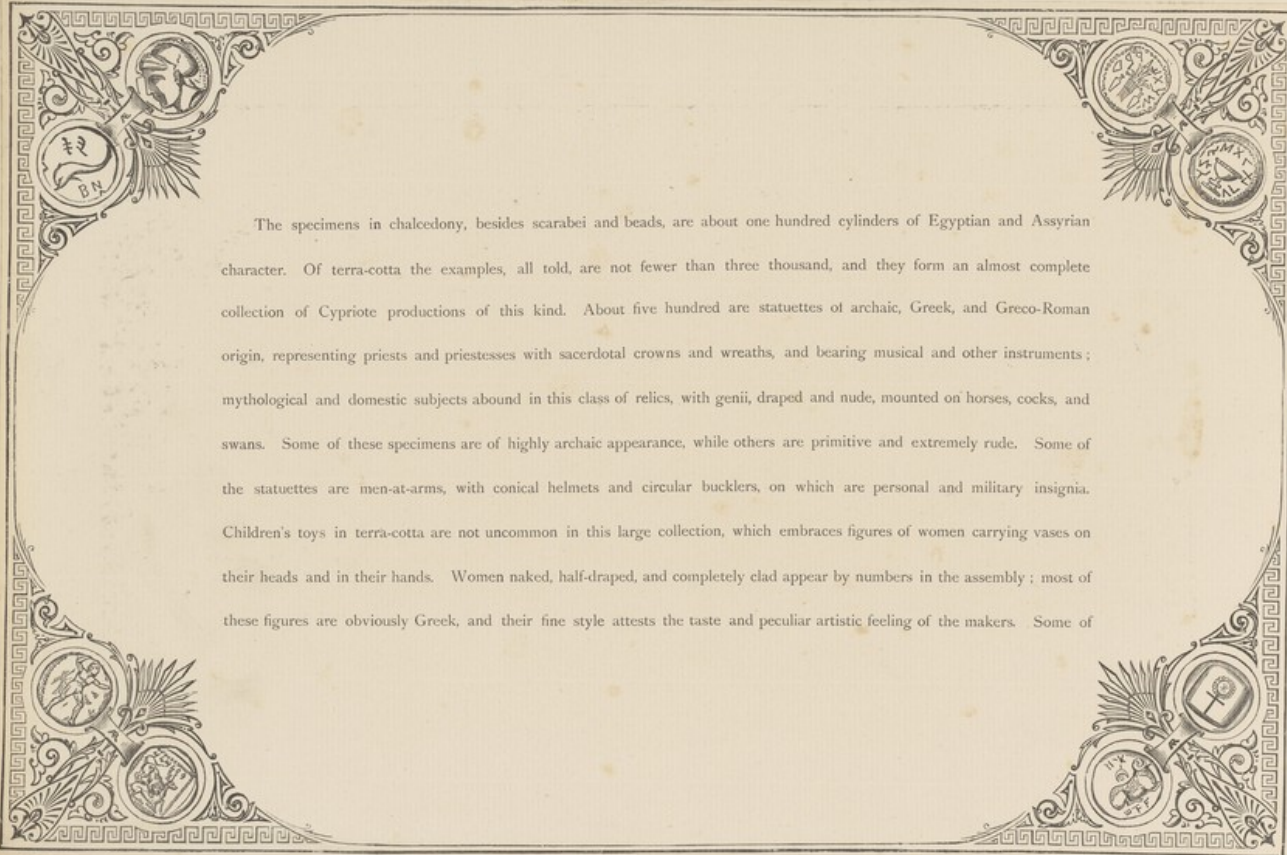




scarabei, with and without inscriptions, and engraved signets of Egyptian, *quasi*-Egyptian, and other denominations. The gold objects are about 1,500 in number. One of the necklaces is remarkable for phallic emblems of both kinds in gold, and "charms" of peculiar forms.

The works in silver are bracelets, pins for the hair and dress, fibulae of the serpentine or spiral order and other forms, finger-rings with scarabei and earrings set with glass which has become iridescent, and necklaces with pendants, one of which is of crystal, shaped like a vase. The bronze relics are not less than two hundred, and include strigils, statuettes, lance-heads, bracelets, rings, pins, axe-heads, bucklers, engraved mirrors from Paphos and patera: some of the last are incised with mythological and other representations. The examples in lead are extremely interesting, and consist of thin rolls of the metal with inscriptions of rare characters, Greek, Cypriote, and Phœnician. Several of these examples have not been unrolled. Rare as these relics are, they narrowly escaped destruction, being taken for water tubes.

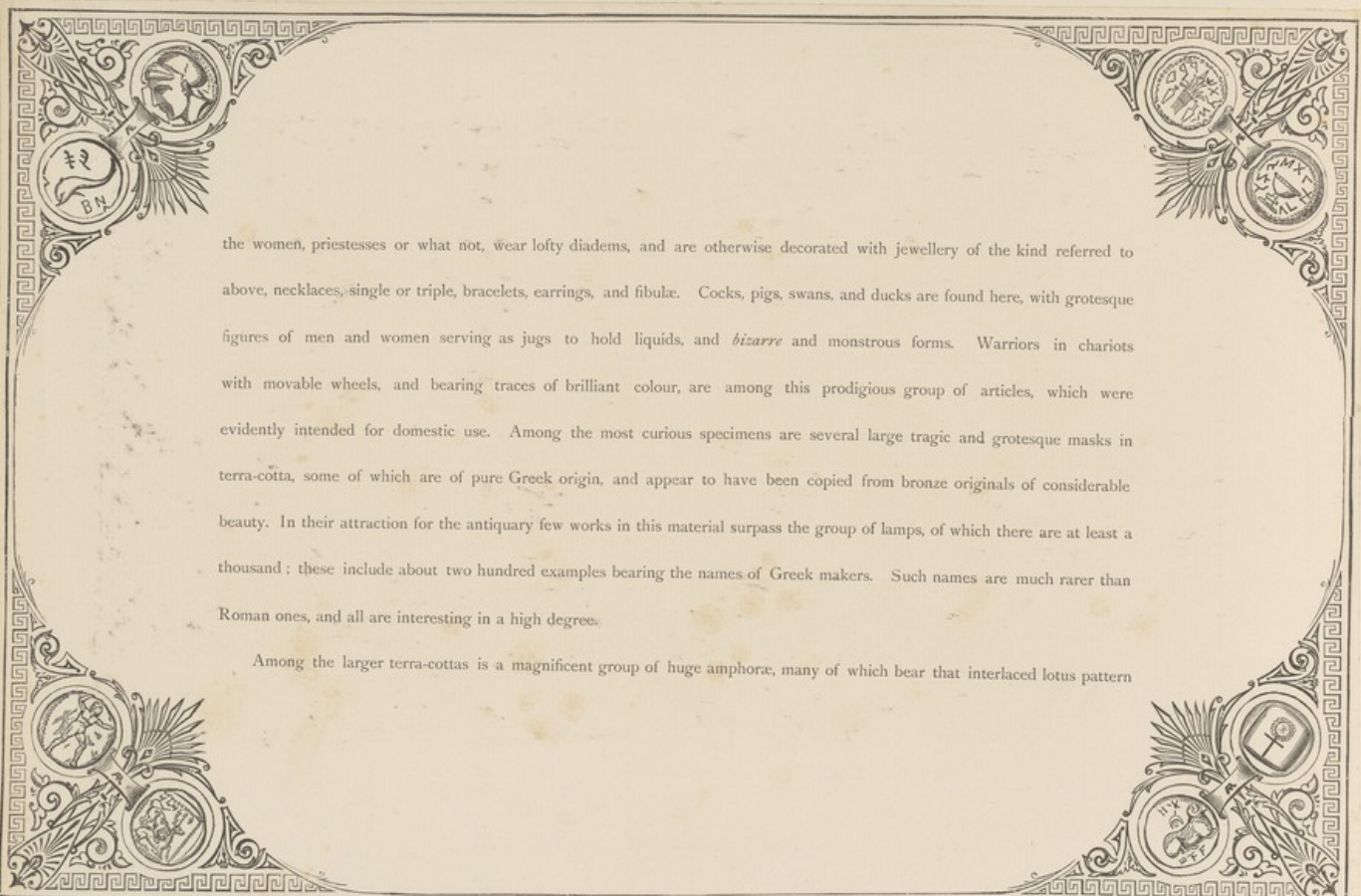




The specimens in chalcedony, besides scarabei and beads, are about one hundred cylinders of Egyptian and Assyrian character. Of terra-cotta the examples, all told, are not fewer than three thousand, and they form an almost complete collection of Cypriote productions of this kind. About five hundred are statuettes of archaic, Greek, and Greco-Roman origin, representing priests and priestesses with sacerdotal crowns and wreaths, and bearing musical and other instruments; mythological and domestic subjects abound in this class of relics, with genii, draped and nude, mounted on horses, cocks, and swans. Some of these specimens are of highly archaic appearance, while others are primitive and extremely rude. Some of the statuettes are men-at-arms, with conical helmets and circular bucklers, on which are personal and military insignia. Children's toys in terra-cotta are not uncommon in this large collection, which embraces figures of women carrying vases on their heads and in their hands. Women naked, half-draped, and completely clad appear by numbers in the assembly; most of these figures are obviously Greek, and their fine style attests the taste and peculiar artistic feeling of the makers. Some of



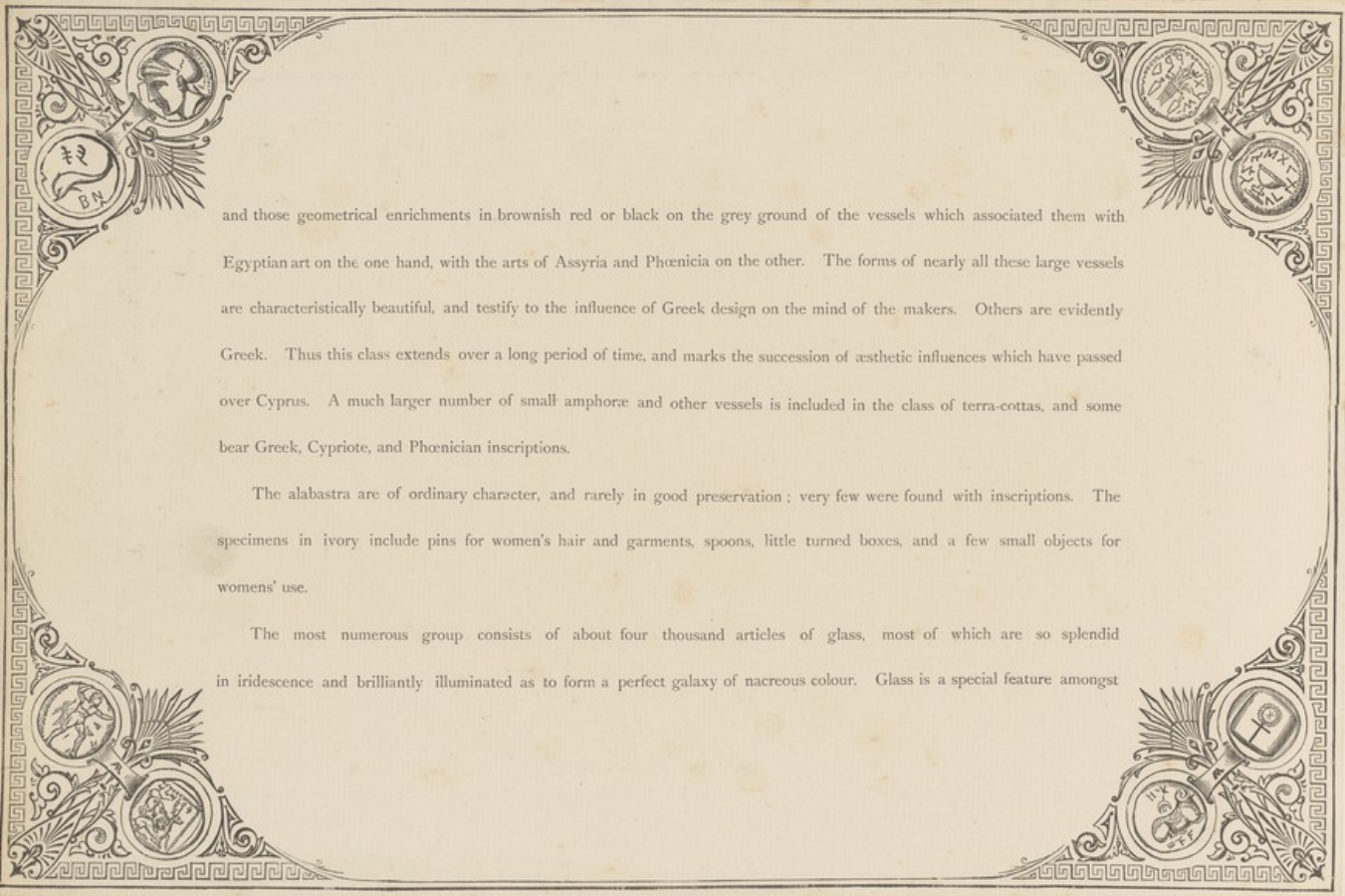




the women, priestesses or what not, wear lofty diadems, and are otherwise decorated with jewellery of the kind referred to above, necklaces, single or triple, bracelets, earrings, and fibulae. Cocks, pigs, swans, and ducks are found here, with grotesque figures of men and women serving as jugs to hold liquids, and *bizarre* and monstrous forms. Warriors in chariots with movable wheels, and bearing traces of brilliant colour, are among this prodigious group of articles, which were evidently intended for domestic use. Among the most curious specimens are several large tragic and grotesque masks in terra-cotta, some of which are of pure Greek origin, and appear to have been copied from bronze originals of considerable beauty. In their attraction for the antiquary few works in this material surpass the group of lamps, of which there are at least a thousand; these include about two hundred examples bearing the names of Greek makers. Such names are much rarer than Roman ones, and all are interesting in a high degree.

Among the larger terra-cottas is a magnificent group of huge amphoræ, many of which bear that interlaced lotus pattern



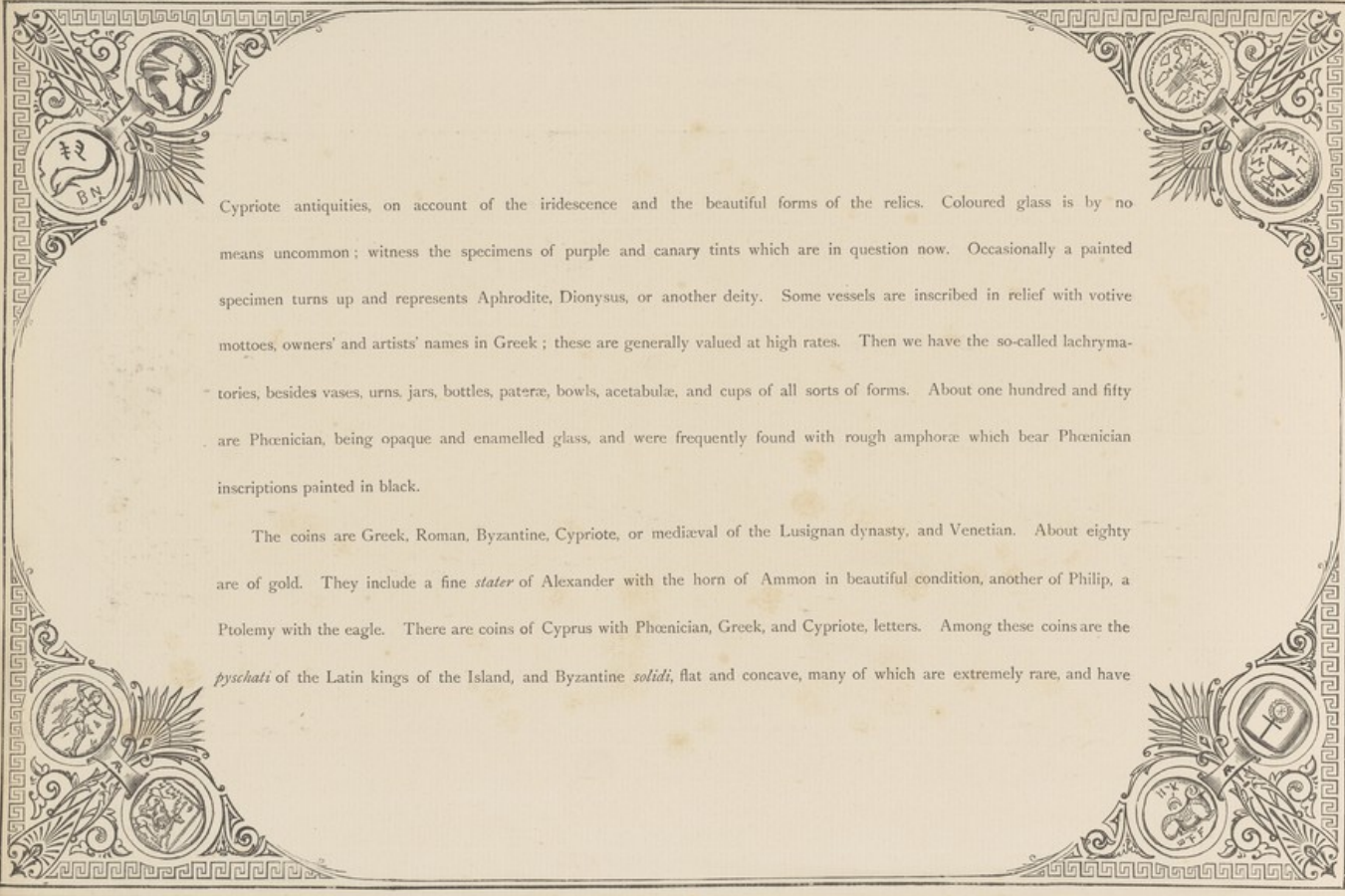


and those geometrical enrichments in brownish red or black on the grey ground of the vessels which associated them with Egyptian art on the one hand, with the arts of Assyria and Phœnicia on the other. The forms of nearly all these large vessels are characteristically beautiful, and testify to the influence of Greek design on the mind of the makers. Others are evidently Greek. Thus this class extends over a long period of time, and marks the succession of æsthetic influences which have passed over Cyprus. A much larger number of small amphore and other vessels is included in the class of terra-cottas, and some bear Greek, Cypriote, and Phœnician inscriptions.

The alabastra are of ordinary character, and rarely in good preservation; very few were found with inscriptions. The specimens in ivory include pins for women's hair and garments, spoons, little turned boxes, and a few small objects for women's use.

The most numerous group consists of about four thousand articles of glass, most of which are so splendid in iridescence and brilliantly illuminated as to form a perfect galaxy of nacreous colour. Glass is a special feature amongst

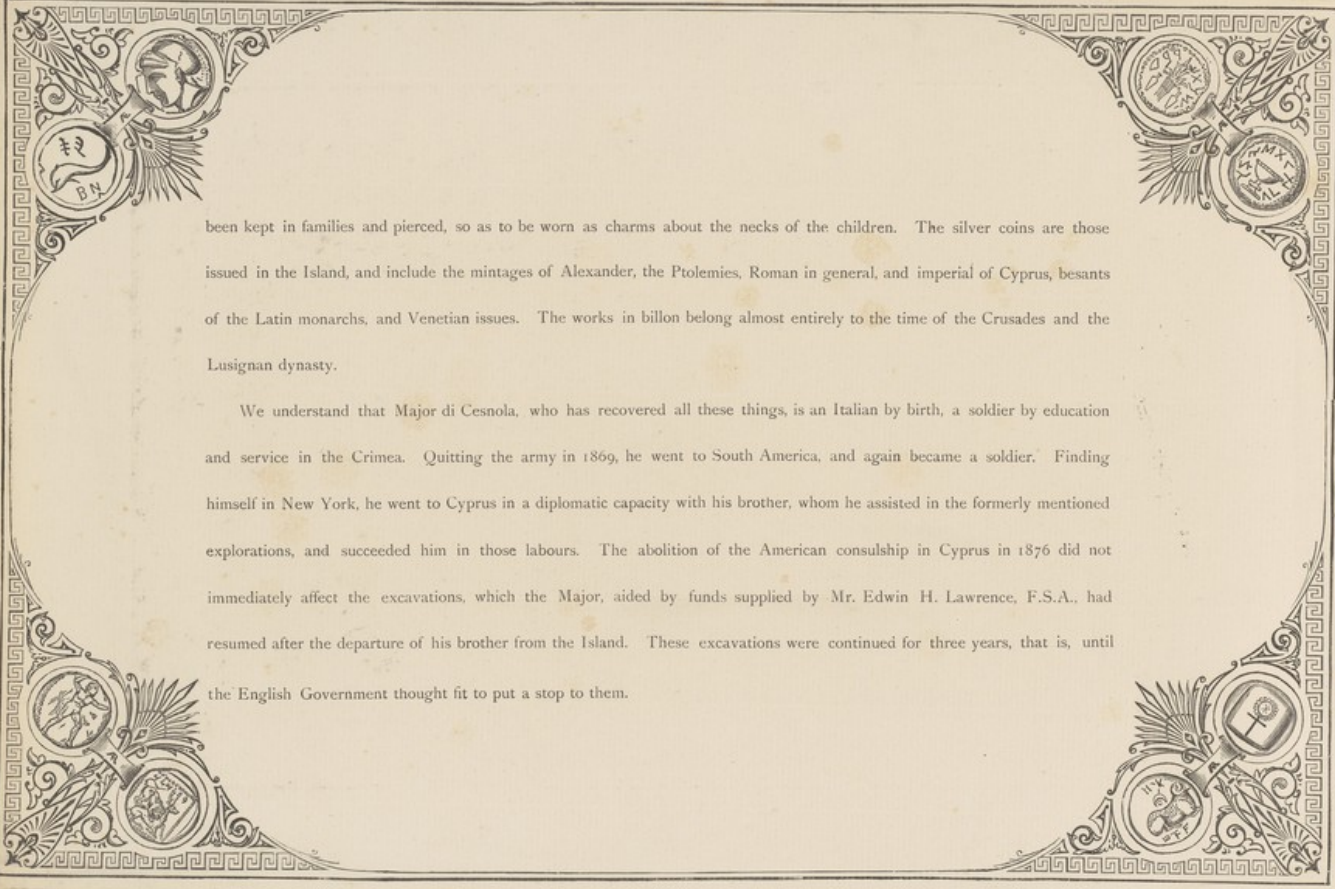


A decorative border surrounds the text, featuring intricate designs of Greek and Roman coins and symbols. The border is composed of repeating geometric patterns (meanders) and larger, more complex motifs including profiles of heads, wings, and other classical elements.

Cypriote antiquities, on account of the iridescence and the beautiful forms of the relics. Coloured glass is by no means uncommon; witness the specimens of purple and canary tints which are in question now. Occasionally a painted specimen turns up and represents Aphrodite, Dionysus, or another deity. Some vessels are inscribed in relief with votive mottoes, owners' and artists' names in Greek; these are generally valued at high rates. Then we have the so-called lachrymatories, besides vases, urns, jars, bottles, pateræ, bowls, acetabulæ, and cups of all sorts of forms. About one hundred and fifty are Phœnician, being opaque and enamelled glass, and were frequently found with rough amphoræ which bear Phœnician inscriptions painted in black.

The coins are Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Cypriote, or mediæval of the Lusignan dynasty, and Venetian. About eighty are of gold. They include a fine *stater* of Alexander with the horn of Ammon in beautiful condition, another of Philip, a Ptolemy with the eagle. There are coins of Cyprus with Phœnician, Greek, and Cypriote, letters. Among these coins are the *pyschati* of the Latin kings of the Island, and Byzantine *solidi*, flat and concave, many of which are extremely rare, and have



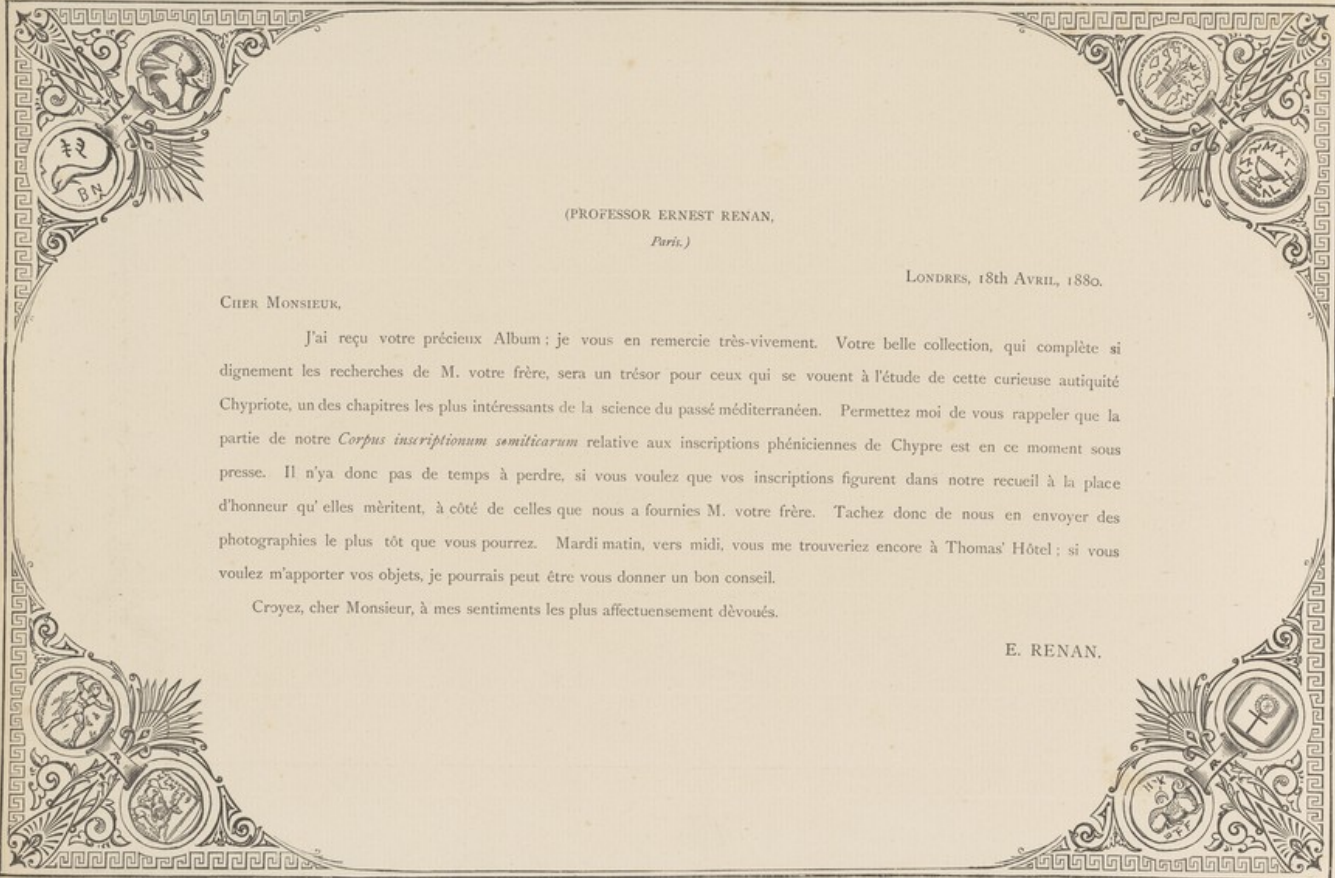


been kept in families and pierced, so as to be worn as charms about the necks of the children. The silver coins are those issued in the Island, and include the mintages of Alexander, the Ptolemies, Roman in general, and imperial of Cyprus, besants of the Latin monarchs, and Venetian issues. The works in billon belong almost entirely to the time of the Crusades and the Lusignan dynasty.

We understand that Major di Cesnola, who has recovered all these things, is an Italian by birth, a soldier by education and service in the Crimea. Quitting the army in 1869, he went to South America, and again became a soldier. Finding himself in New York, he went to Cyprus in a diplomatic capacity with his brother, whom he assisted in the formerly mentioned explorations, and succeeded him in those labours. The abolition of the American consulship in Cyprus in 1876 did not immediately affect the excavations, which the Major, aided by funds supplied by Mr. Edwin H. Lawrence, F.S.A., had resumed after the departure of his brother from the Island. These excavations were continued for three years, that is, until the English Government thought fit to put a stop to them.







(PROFESSOR ERNEST RENAN,  
*Paris.*)

LONDRES, 18th AVRIL, 1880.

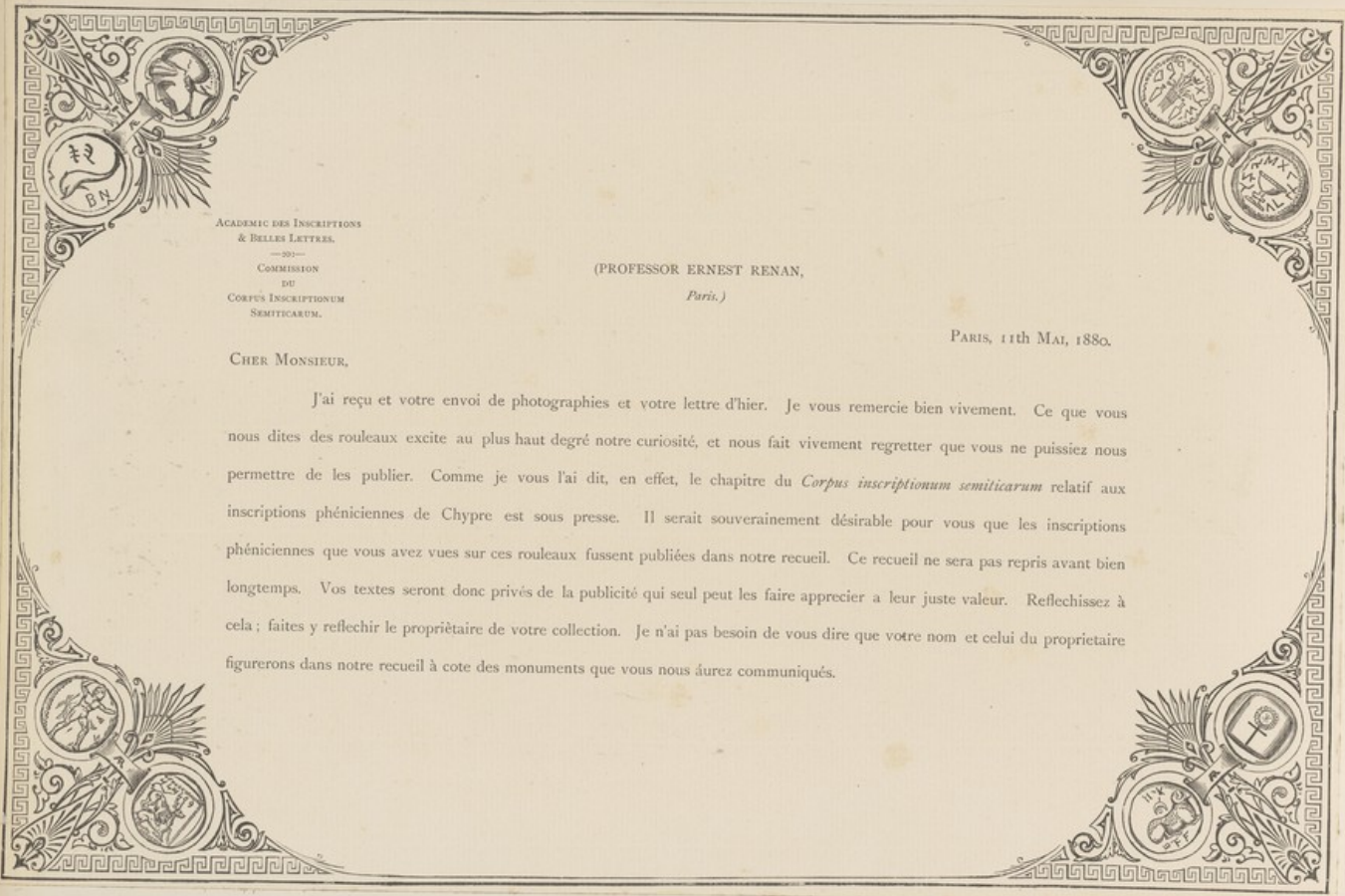
CHER MONSIEUR,

J'ai reçu votre précieux Album : je vous en remercie très-vivement. Votre belle collection, qui complète si dignement les recherches de M. votre frère, sera un trésor pour ceux qui se vouent à l'étude de cette curieuse antiquité Chyprôte, un des chapitres les plus intéressants de la science du passé méditerranéen. Permettez moi de vous rappeler que la partie de notre *Corpus inscriptionum semiticarum* relative aux inscriptions phéniciennes de Chypre est en ce moment sous presse. Il n'ya donc pas de temps à perdre, si vous voulez que vos inscriptions figurent dans notre recueil à la place d'honneur qu'elles méritent, à côté de celles que nous a fournies M. votre frère. Tachez donc de nous en envoyer des photographies le plus tôt que vous pourrez. Mardi matin, vers midi, vous me trouveriez encore à Thomas' Hôtel ; si vous voulez m'apporter vos objets, je pourrais peut être vous donner un bon conseil.

Croyez, cher Monsieur, à mes sentiments les plus affectueusement dévoués.

E. RENAN.





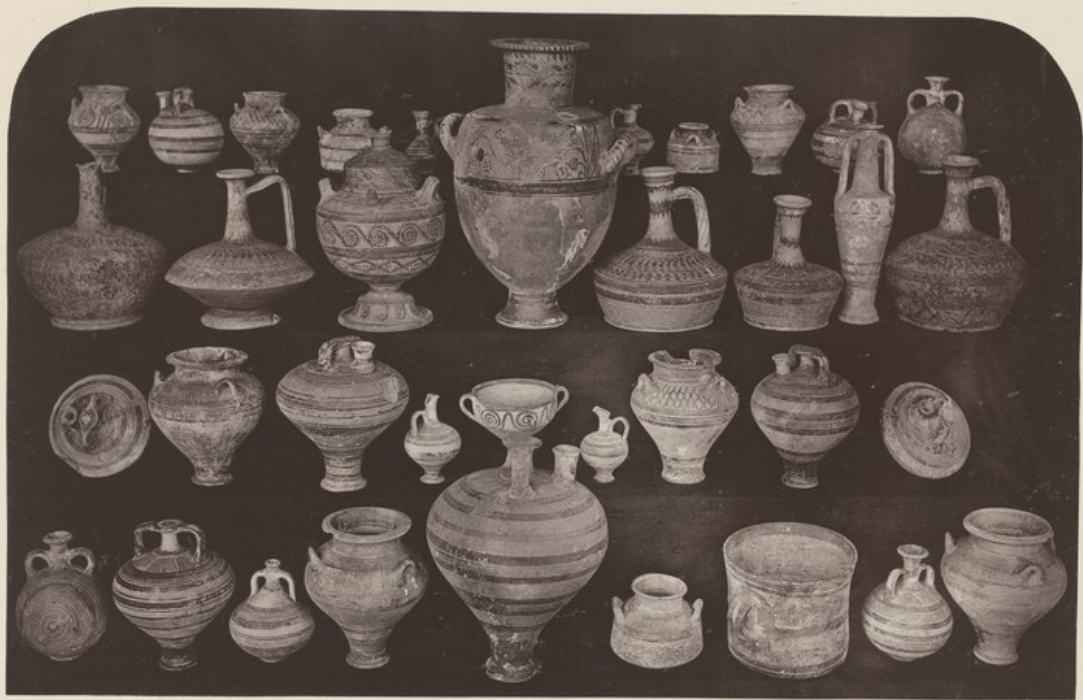
ACADEMIE DES INSCRIPTIONS  
& BELLES LETTRES.  
— 001 —  
COMMISSION  
DU  
CORPUS INSCRIPTIONUM  
SEMITICARUM.

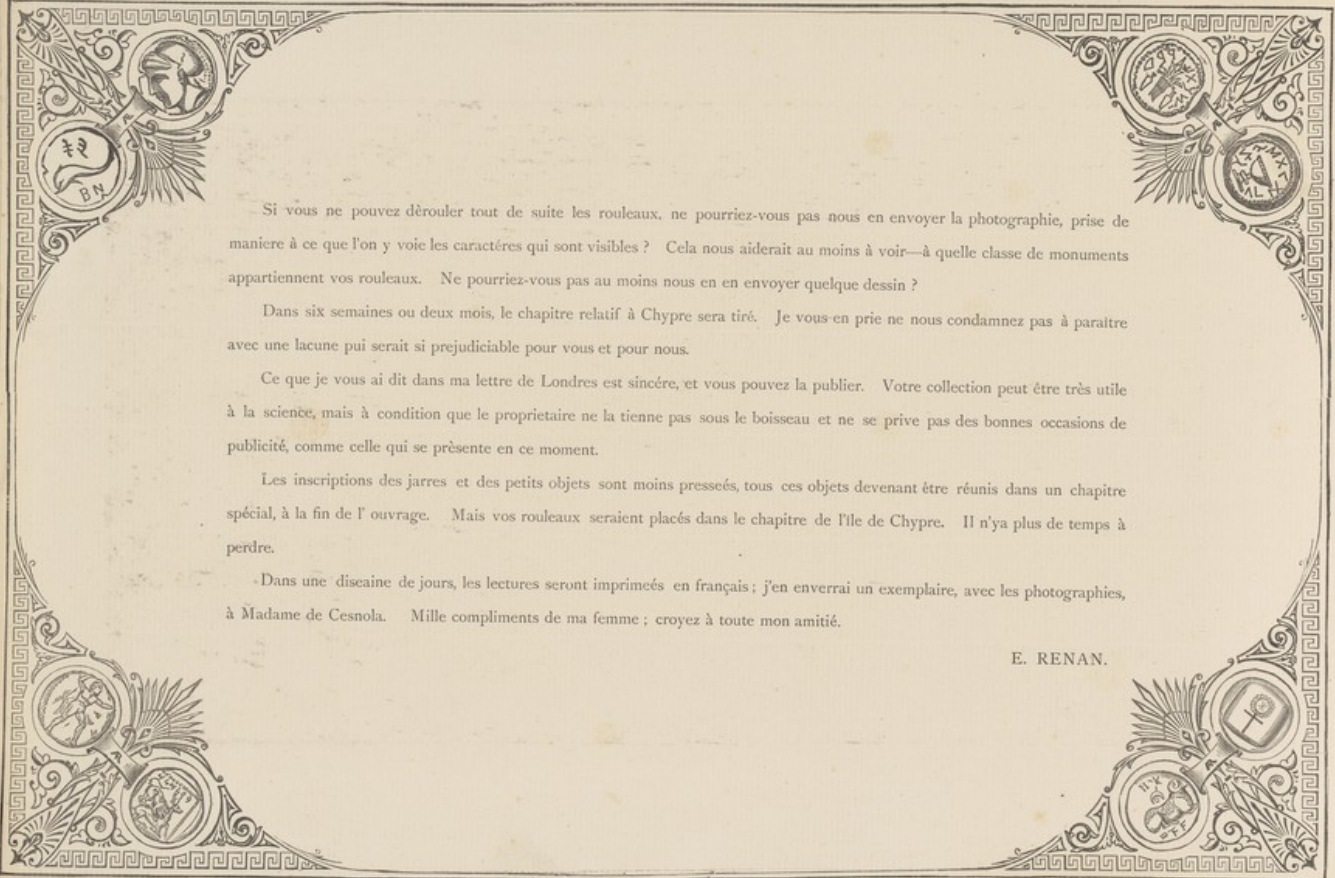
(PROFESSOR ERNEST RENAN,  
*Paris.*)

PARIS, 11th MAI, 1880.

CHER MONSIEUR,

J'ai reçu et votre envoi de photographies et votre lettre d'hier. Je vous remercie bien vivement. Ce que vous nous dites des rouleaux excite au plus haut degré notre curiosité, et nous fait vivement regretter que vous ne puissiez nous permettre de les publier. Comme je vous l'ai dit, en effet, le chapitre du *Corpus inscriptionum semiticarum* relatif aux inscriptions phéniciennes de Chypre est sous presse. Il serait souverainement désirable pour vous que les inscriptions phéniciennes que vous avez vues sur ces rouleaux fussent publiées dans notre recueil. Ce recueil ne sera pas repris avant bien longtemps. Vos textes seront donc privés de la publicité qui seul peut les faire apprécier à leur juste valeur. Réfléchissez à cela; faites y réfléchir le propriétaire de votre collection. Je n'ai pas besoin de vous dire que votre nom et celui du propriétaire figureront dans notre recueil à côté des monuments que vous nous aurez communiqués.





Si vous ne pouvez dérouler tout de suite les rouleaux, ne pourriez-vous pas nous en envoyer la photographie, prise de manière à ce que l'on y voie les caractères qui sont visibles ? Cela nous aiderait au moins à voir—à quelle classe de monuments appartiennent vos rouleaux. Ne pourriez-vous pas au moins nous en envoyer quelque dessin ?

Dans six semaines ou deux mois, le chapitre relatif à Chypre sera tiré. Je vous en prie ne nous condamnez pas à paraître avec une lacune qui serait si préjudiciable pour vous et pour nous.

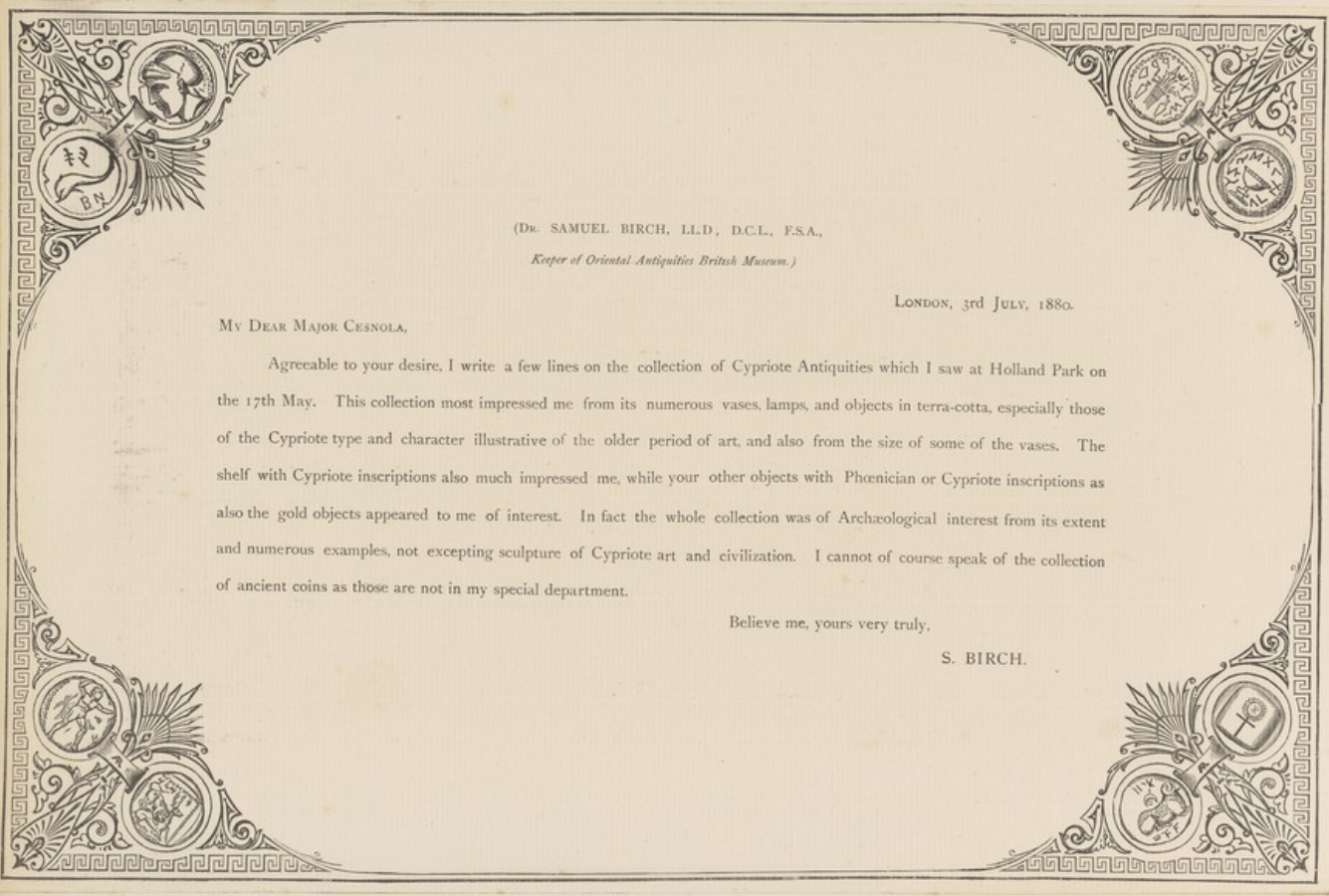
Ce que je vous ai dit dans ma lettre de Londres est sincère, et vous pouvez la publier. Votre collection peut être très utile à la science, mais à condition que le propriétaire ne la tienne pas sous le boisseau et ne se prive pas des bonnes occasions de publicité, comme celle qui se présente en ce moment.

Les inscriptions des jarres et des petits objets sont moins pressées, tous ces objets devenant être réunis dans un chapitre spécial, à la fin de l'ouvrage. Mais vos rouleaux seraient placés dans le chapitre de l'île de Chypre. Il n'y a plus de temps à perdre.

Dans une dizaine de jours, les lectures seront imprimées en français ; j'en enverrai un exemplaire, avec les photographies, à Madame de Cesnola. Mille compliments de ma femme ; croyez à toute mon amitié.

E. RENAN.





(Dr. SAMUEL BIRCH, LL.D., D.C.L., F.S.A.,  
*Keeper of Oriental Antiquities British Museum.*)

LONDON, 3rd JULY, 1880.

MY DEAR MAJOR CESNOLA,

Agreeable to your desire, I write a few lines on the collection of Cypriote Antiquities which I saw at Holland Park on the 17th May. This collection most impressed me from its numerous vases, lamps, and objects in terra-cotta, especially those of the Cypriote type and character illustrative of the older period of art, and also from the size of some of the vases. The shelf with Cypriote inscriptions also much impressed me, while your other objects with Phœnician or Cypriote inscriptions as also the gold objects appeared to me of interest. In fact the whole collection was of Archaeological interest from its extent and numerous examples, not excepting sculpture of Cypriote art and civilization. I cannot of course speak of the collection of ancient coins as those are not in my special department.

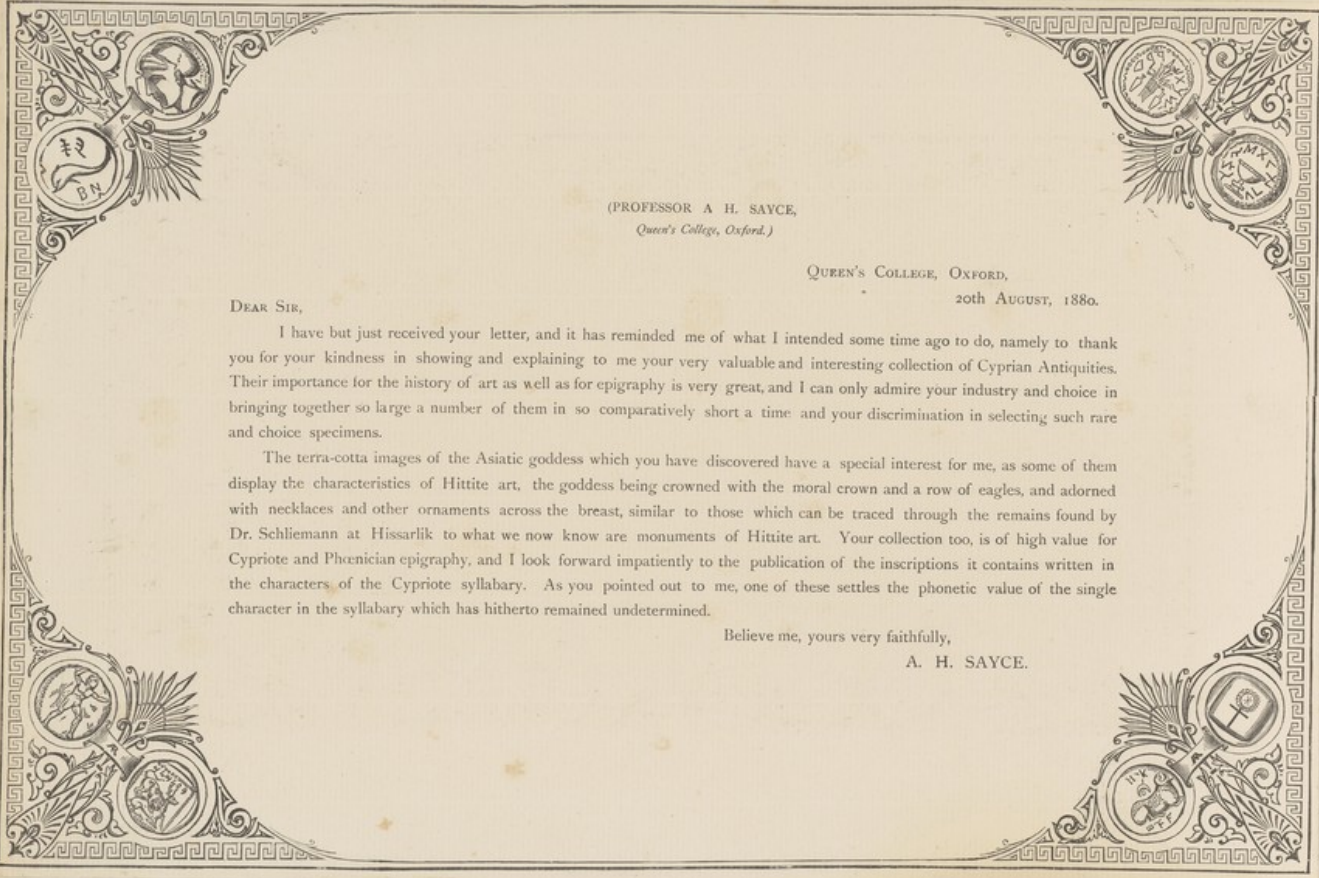
Believe me, yours very truly,

S. BIRCH.

26







(PROFESSOR A. H. SAYCE,  
*Queen's College, Oxford.*)

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD,  
20th AUGUST, 1880.

DEAR SIR,

I have but just received your letter, and it has reminded me of what I intended some time ago to do, namely to thank you for your kindness in showing and explaining to me your very valuable and interesting collection of Cyprian Antiquities. Their importance for the history of art as well as for epigraphy is very great, and I can only admire your industry and choice in bringing together so large a number of them in so comparatively short a time and your discrimination in selecting such rare and choice specimens.

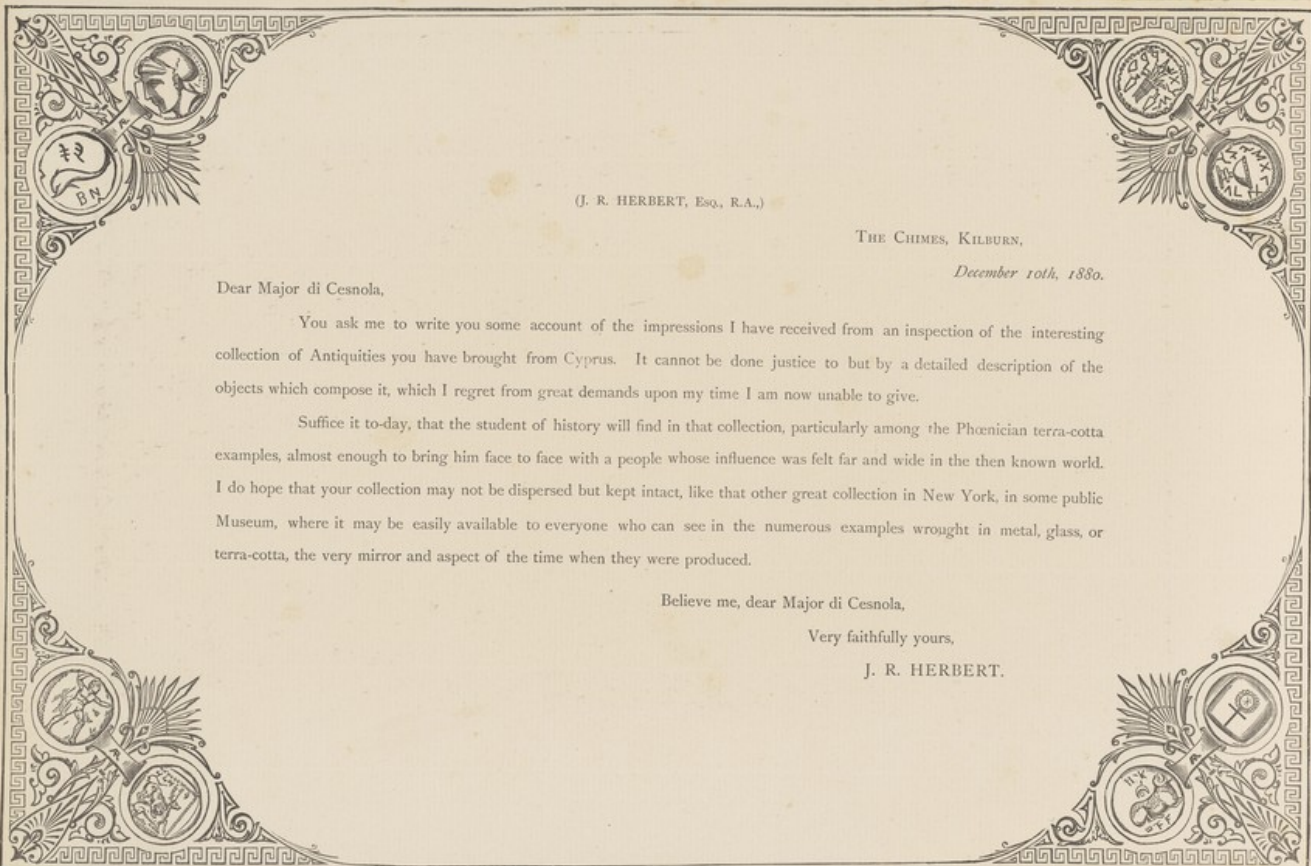
The terra-cotta images of the Asiatic goddess which you have discovered have a special interest for me, as some of them display the characteristics of Hittite art, the goddess being crowned with the moral crown and a row of eagles, and adorned with necklaces and other ornaments across the breast, similar to those which can be traced through the remains found by Dr. Schliemann at Hissarlik to what we now know are monuments of Hittite art. Your collection too, is of high value for Cypriote and Phœnician epigraphy, and I look forward impatiently to the publication of the inscriptions it contains written in the characters of the Cypriote syllabary. As you pointed out to me, one of these settles the phonetic value of the single character in the syllabary which has hitherto remained undetermined.

Believe me, yours very faithfully,

A. H. SAYCE.

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(J. R. HERBERT, Esq., R.A.,)

THE CHIMES, KILBURN.

*December 10th, 1880.*

Dear Major di Cesnola,

You ask me to write you some account of the impressions I have received from an inspection of the interesting collection of Antiquities you have brought from Cyprus. It cannot be done justice to but by a detailed description of the objects which compose it, which I regret from great demands upon my time I am now unable to give.

Suffice it to-day, that the student of history will find in that collection, particularly among the Phoenician terra-cotta examples, almost enough to bring him face to face with a people whose influence was felt far and wide in the then known world. I do hope that your collection may not be dispersed but kept intact, like that other great collection in New York, in some public Museum, where it may be easily available to everyone who can see in the numerous examples wrought in metal, glass, or terra-cotta, the very mirror and aspect of the time when they were produced.

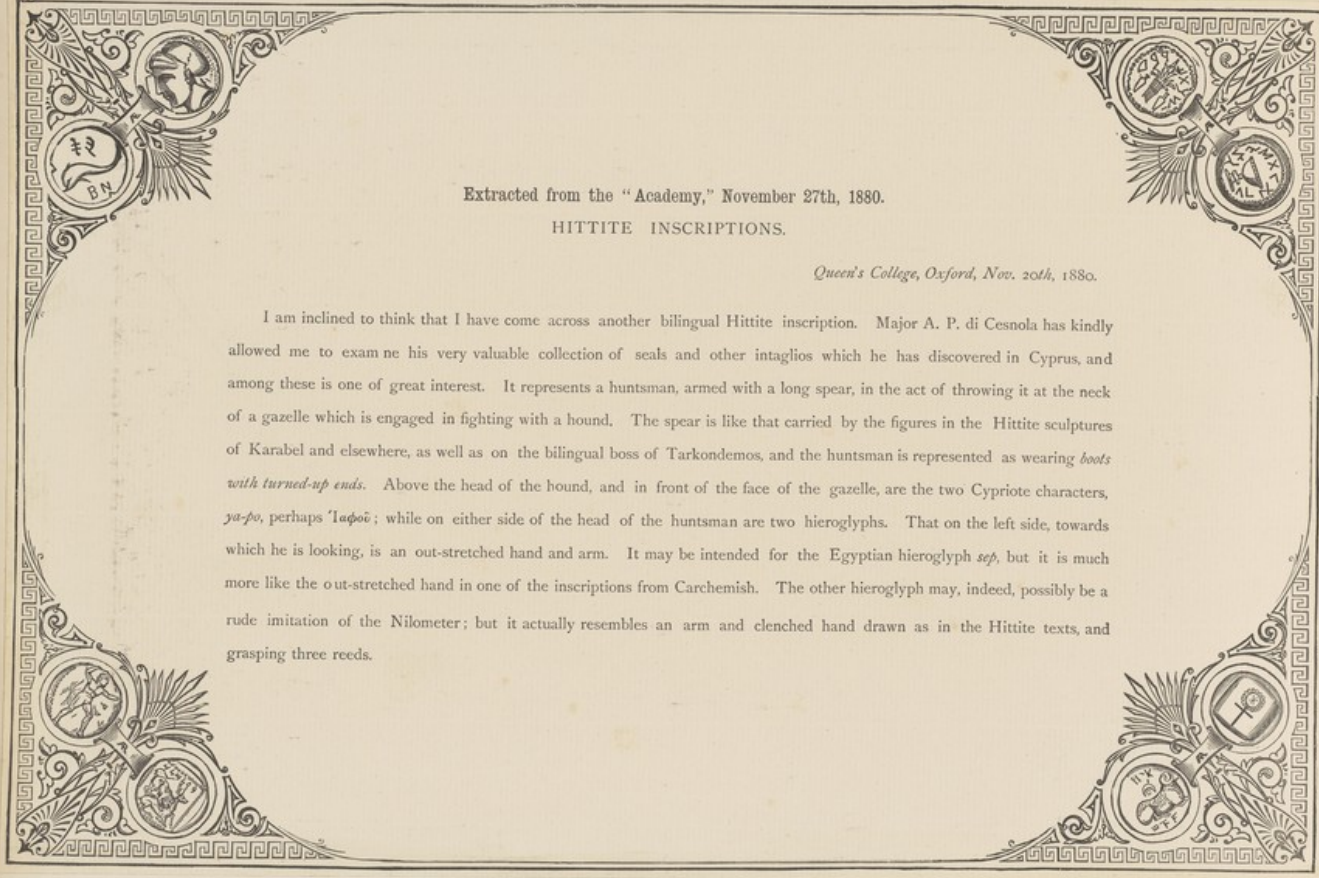
Believe me, dear Major di Cesnola,

Very faithfully yours,

J. R. HERBERT.

28



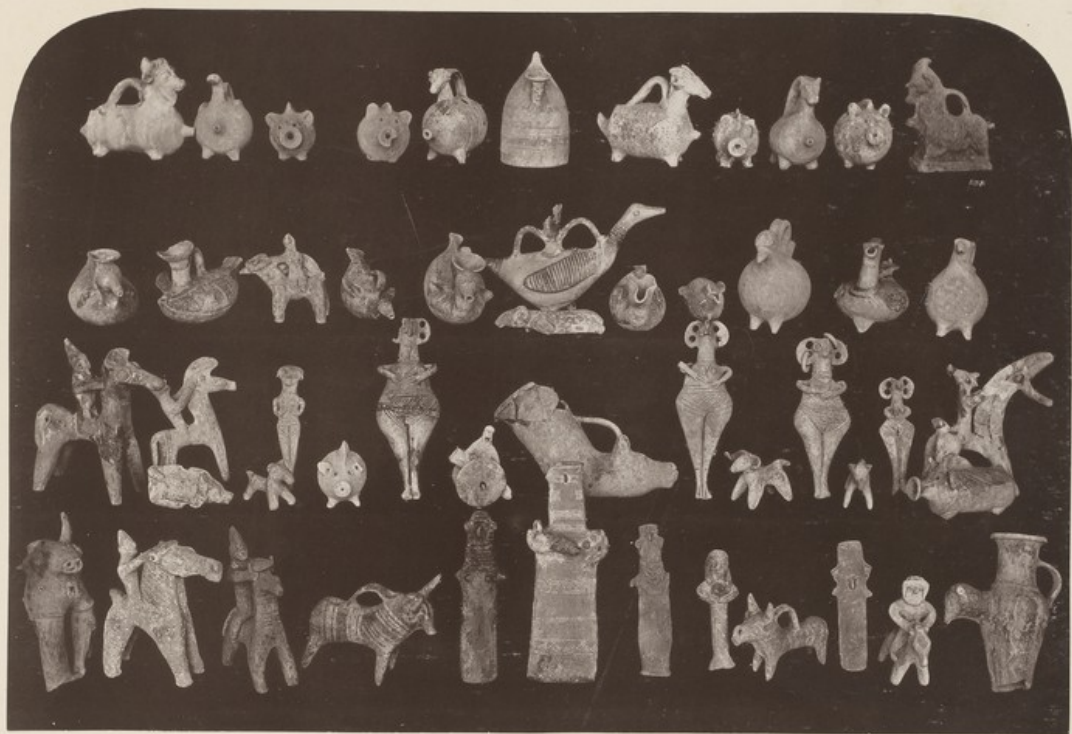


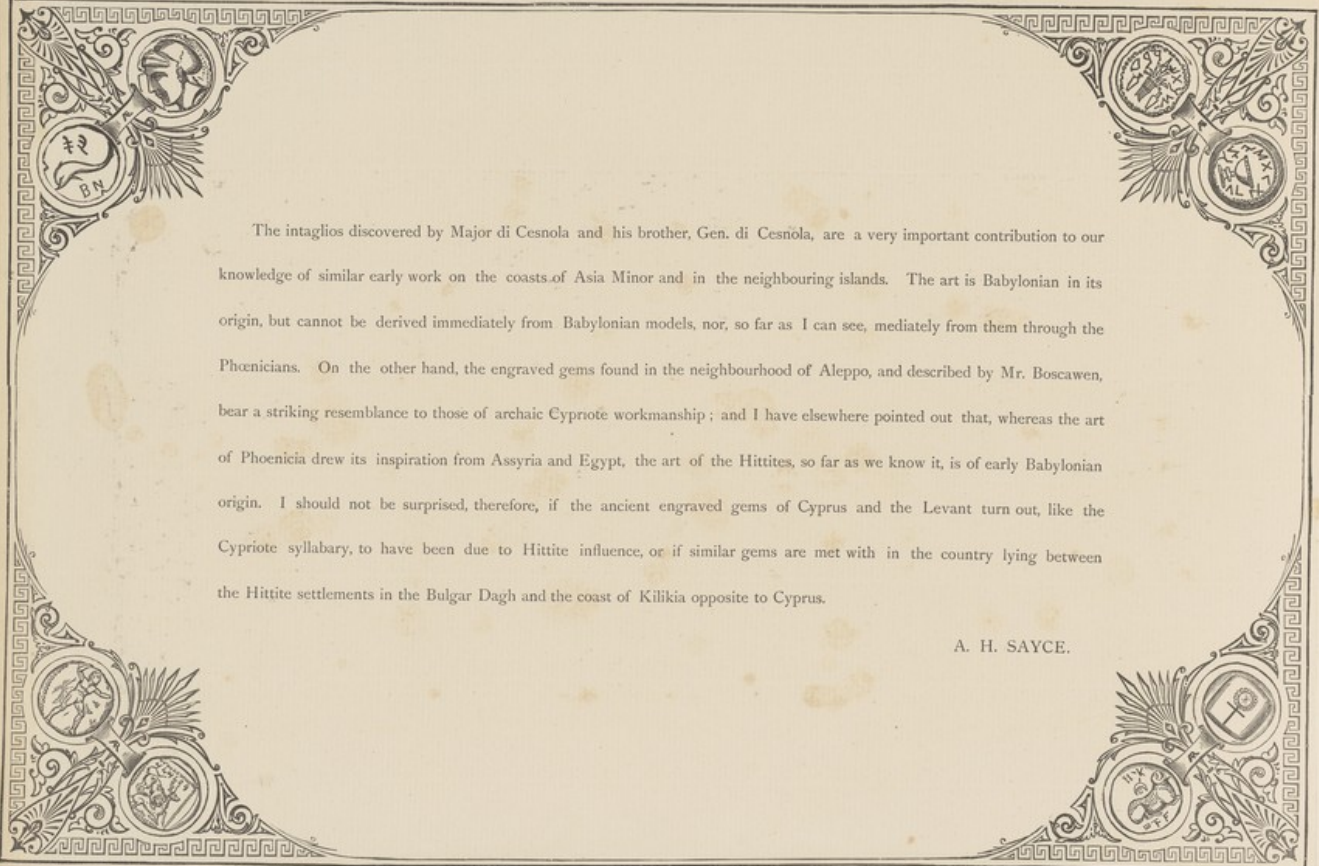
Extracted from the "Academy," November 27th, 1880.

HITTITE INSCRIPTIONS.

*Queen's College, Oxford, Nov. 20th, 1880.*

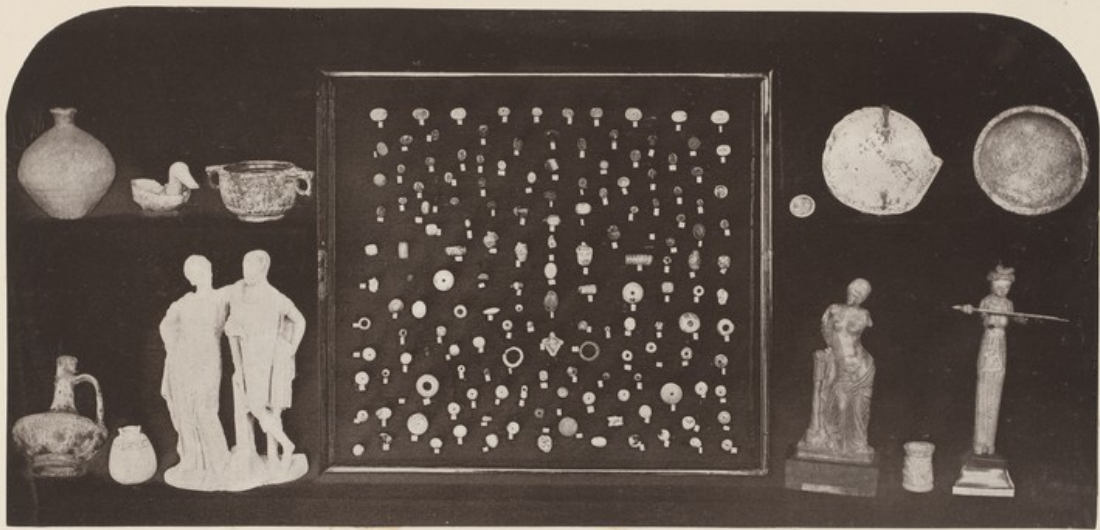
I am inclined to think that I have come across another bilingual Hittite inscription. Major A. P. di Cesnola has kindly allowed me to examine his very valuable collection of seals and other intaglios which he has discovered in Cyprus, and among these is one of great interest. It represents a huntsman, armed with a long spear, in the act of throwing it at the neck of a gazelle which is engaged in fighting with a hound. The spear is like that carried by the figures in the Hittite sculptures of Karabel and elsewhere, as well as on the bilingual boss of Tarkondemos, and the huntsman is represented as wearing *boots with turned-up ends*. Above the head of the hound, and in front of the face of the gazelle, are the two Cypriote characters, *ya-po*, perhaps *Ἰαφοῦ*; while on either side of the head of the huntsman are two hieroglyphs. That on the left side, towards which he is looking, is an out-stretched hand and arm. It may be intended for the Egyptian hieroglyph *sep*, but it is much more like the out-stretched hand in one of the inscriptions from Carchemish. The other hieroglyph may, indeed, possibly be a rude imitation of the Nilometer; but it actually resembles an arm and clenched hand drawn as in the Hittite texts, and grasping three reeds.



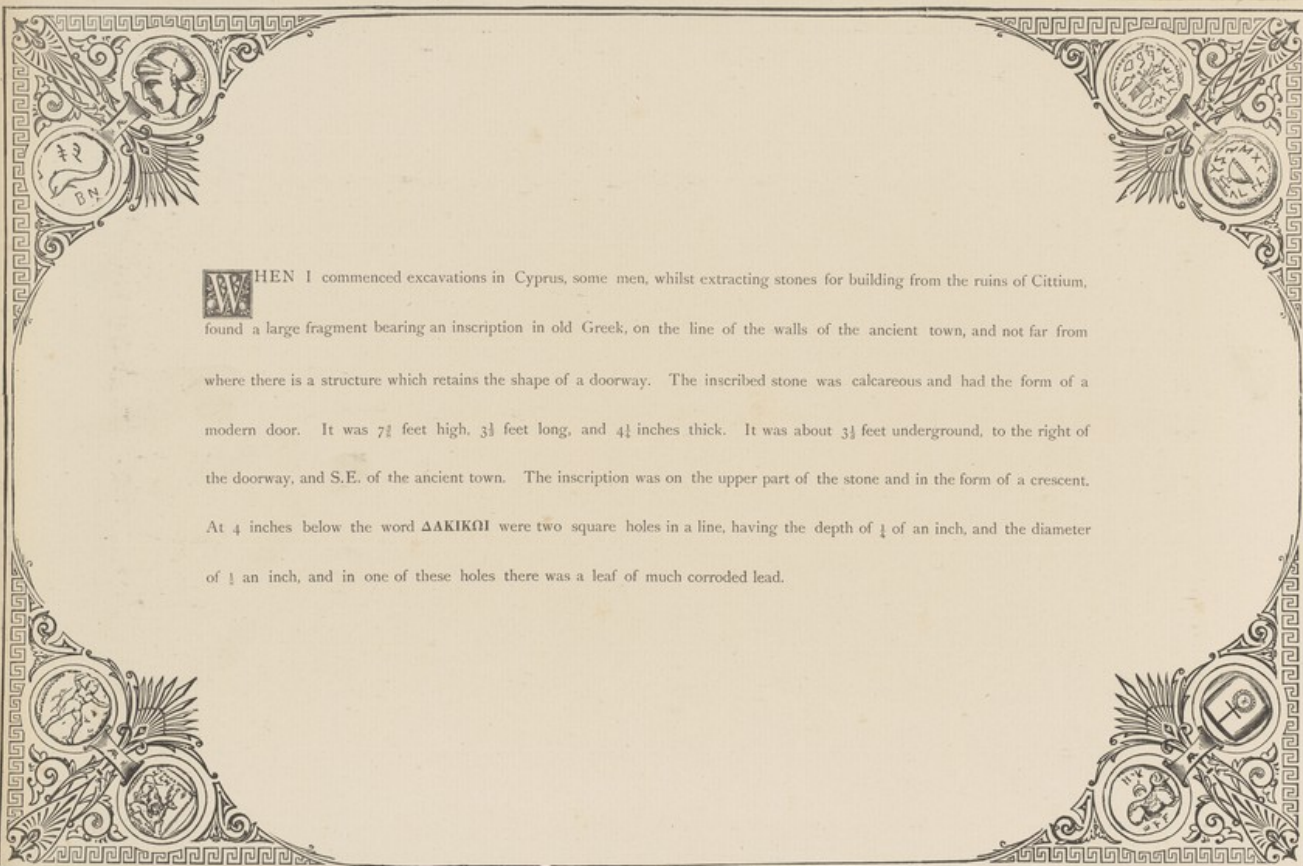


The intaglios discovered by Major di Cesnola and his brother, Gen. di Cesnola, are a very important contribution to our knowledge of similar early work on the coasts of Asia Minor and in the neighbouring islands. The art is Babylonian in its origin, but cannot be derived immediately from Babylonian models, nor, so far as I can see, mediately from them through the Phœnicians. On the other hand, the engraved gems found in the neighbourhood of Aleppo, and described by Mr. Boscawen, bear a striking resemblance to those of archaic Cypriote workmanship; and I have elsewhere pointed out that, whereas the art of Phœnicia drew its inspiration from Assyria and Egypt, the art of the Hittites, so far as we know it, is of early Babylonian origin. I should not be surprised, therefore, if the ancient engraved gems of Cyprus and the Levant turn out, like the Cypriote syllabary, to have been due to Hittite influence, or if similar gems are met with in the country lying between the Hittite settlements in the Bulgar Dagħ and the coast of Kilikia opposite to Cyprus.

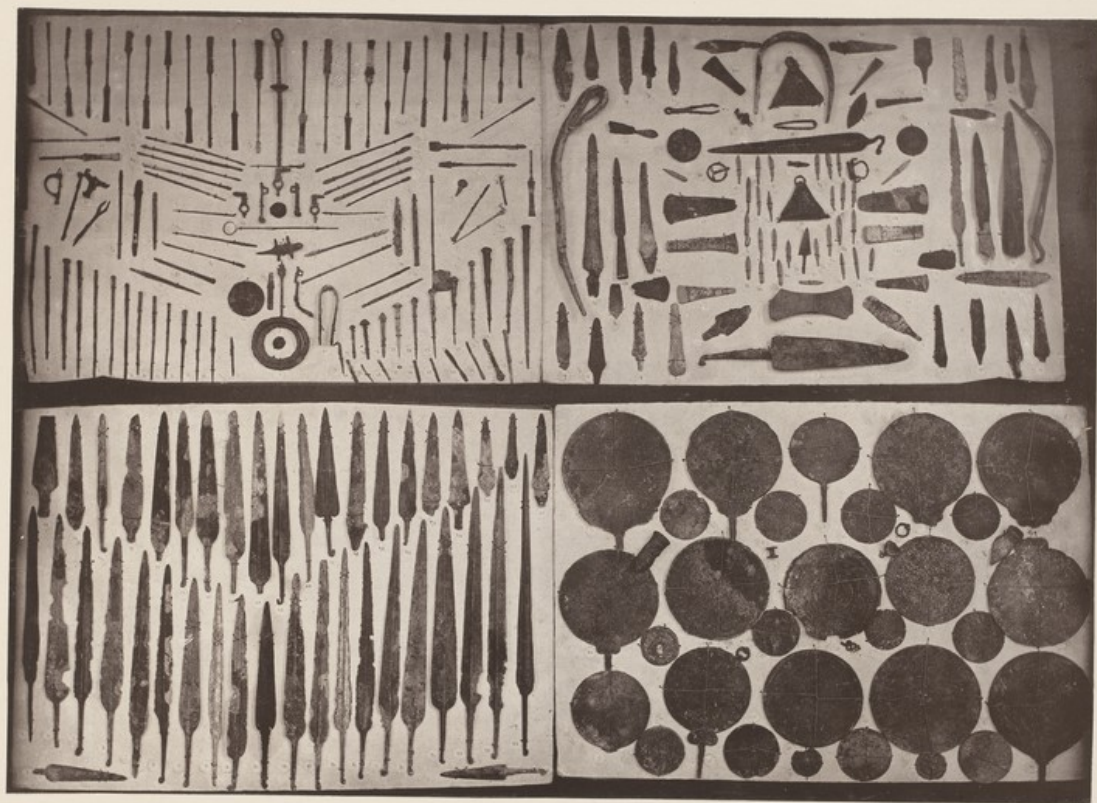
A. H. SAYCE.







**W**HEN I commenced excavations in Cyprus, some men, whilst extracting stones for building from the ruins of Cittium, found a large fragment bearing an inscription in old Greek, on the line of the walls of the ancient town, and not far from where there is a structure which retains the shape of a doorway. The inscribed stone was calcareous and had the form of a modern door. It was 7½ feet high, 3½ feet long, and 4¼ inches thick. It was about 3½ feet underground, to the right of the doorway, and S.E. of the ancient town. The inscription was on the upper part of the stone and in the form of a crescent. At 4 inches below the word ΔΑΚΙΚΩΙ were two square holes in a line, having the depth of ¼ of an inch, and the diameter of ½ an inch, and in one of these holes there was a leaf of much corroded lead.



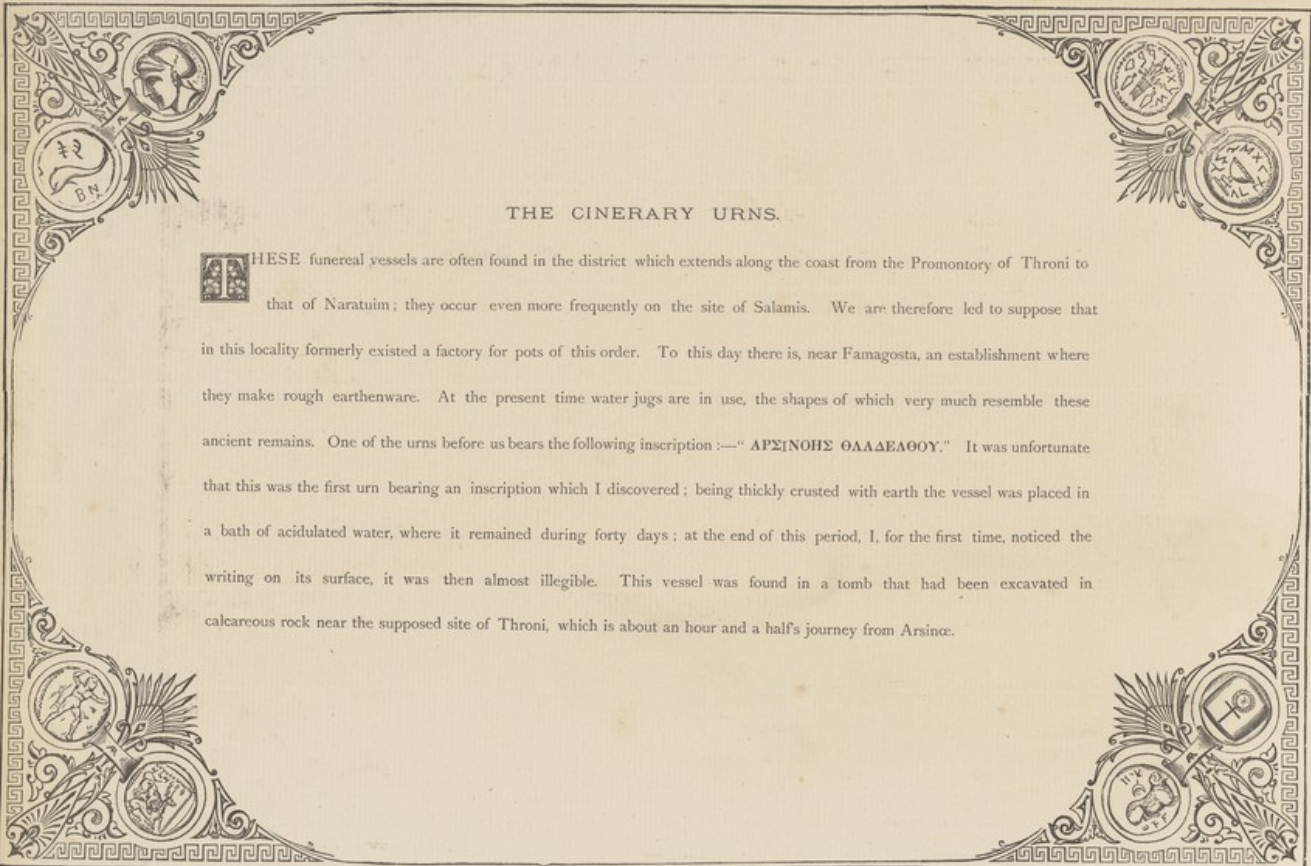
**A**FTER taking all the dimensions of the stone, I had the upper part sawed off. I believe on account of the position of the inscription and the nature of the writing, that the stone was anciently used for posting up edicts from Rome or from the Consul residing in the town. The two holes confirm this belief.

The following is the inscription, with translation by Mr. D. Pierides :—

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΙ	Imperatori
ΝΕΡΩ ΤΑΤΡΑΙΑΝΩ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ	Nervæ Trajano Cæsari
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΩΙ	Augusto Germanico
ΔΑΚΙΚΩΙ.	Dacico.

Nerva was made Roman Emperor on the 18th September, A.D. 96, and died at Rome on the 27th January, A.D. 98, consequently the stone must have been placed between the years 96 and 98 of the Christian era.





### THE CINERARY URNS.

**T**HESSE funereal vessels are often found in the district which extends along the coast from the Promontory of Throni to that of Naratum; they occur even more frequently on the site of Salamis. We are therefore led to suppose that in this locality formerly existed a factory for pots of this order. To this day there is, near Famagosta, an establishment where they make rough earthenware. At the present time water jugs are in use, the shapes of which very much resemble these ancient remains. One of the urns before us bears the following inscription :—“ ΔΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΘΑΛΑΔΕΛΘΟΥ.” It was unfortunate that this was the first urn bearing an inscription which I discovered; being thickly crusted with earth the vessel was placed in a bath of acidulated water, where it remained during forty days; at the end of this period, I, for the first time, noticed the writing on its surface, it was then almost illegible. This vessel was found in a tomb that had been excavated in calcareous rock near the supposed site of Throni, which is about an hour and a half's journey from Arsinoe.

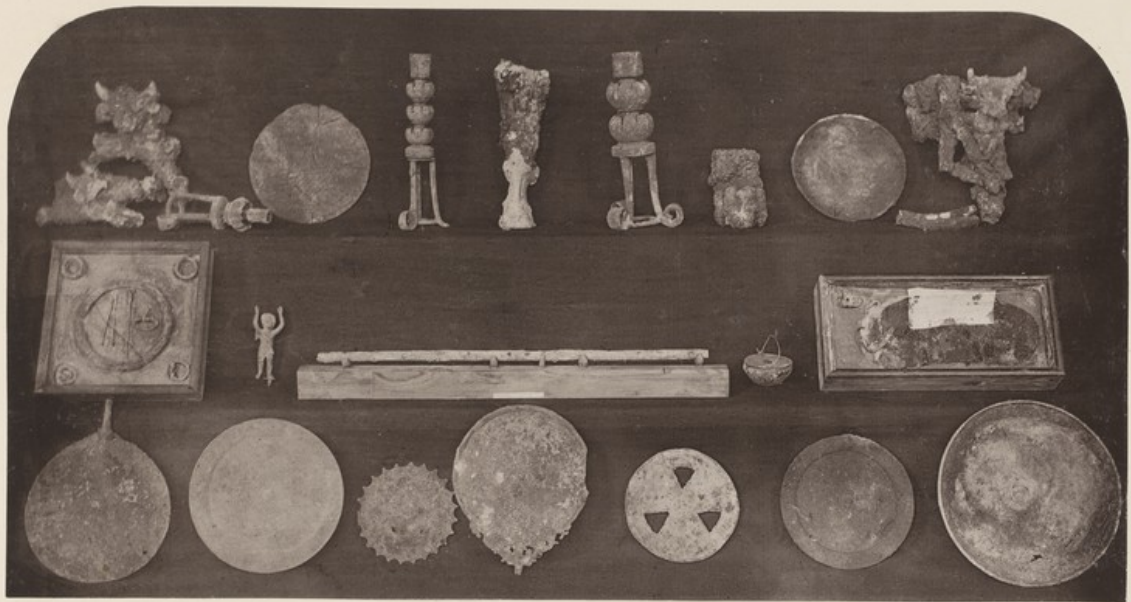


**A** DIGGER of mine found a conical vase in a tomb S.W. of Larnaca, and outside the walls of the ancient Citium. The vase was of ordinary earth and bore the Cypriote inscription as annexed.

I went to the spot and found that the tomb was about 19½ feet below the surface, and constructed with large stones cemented laid on the bear earth, I could discover no other vestige of humanity than a small piece which might have belonged to the head of a child. No sooner did this relic come in contact with the air and under pressure of the fingers, than it was reduced to dust.



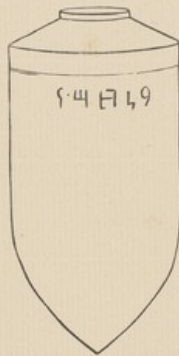
with lime. It had an oval shape except at the bottom, and was 6½ feet deep and 6½ feet broad. The doorway was closed with a roughly cut square stone. The earth, wet from the rain which percolated through badly cemented stones, covered the ground to the extent of about 8½ inches; but as there was no sarcophagus in the tomb, and the dead had been





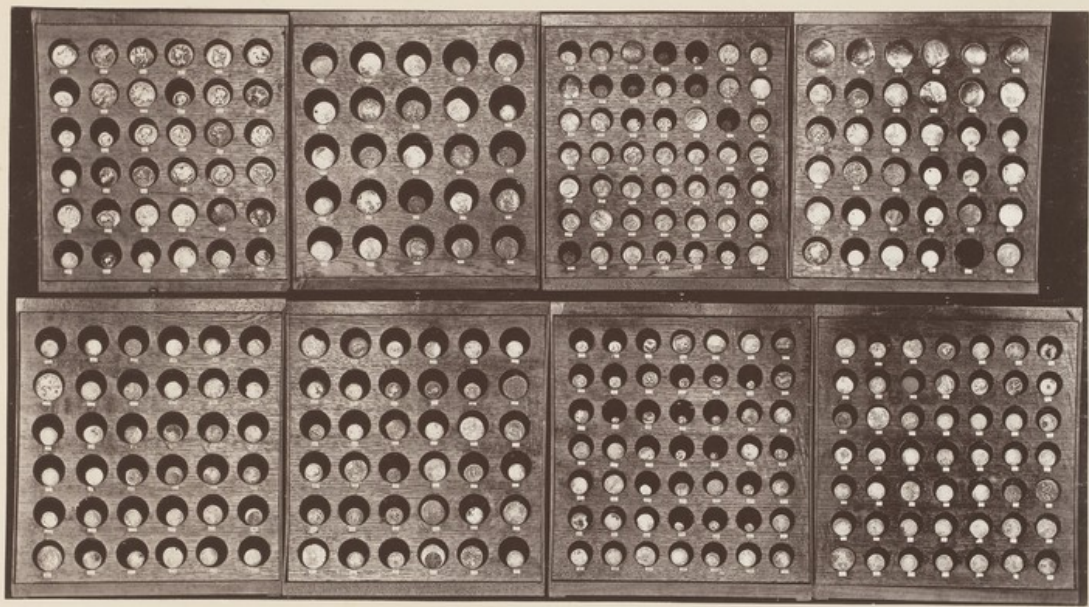


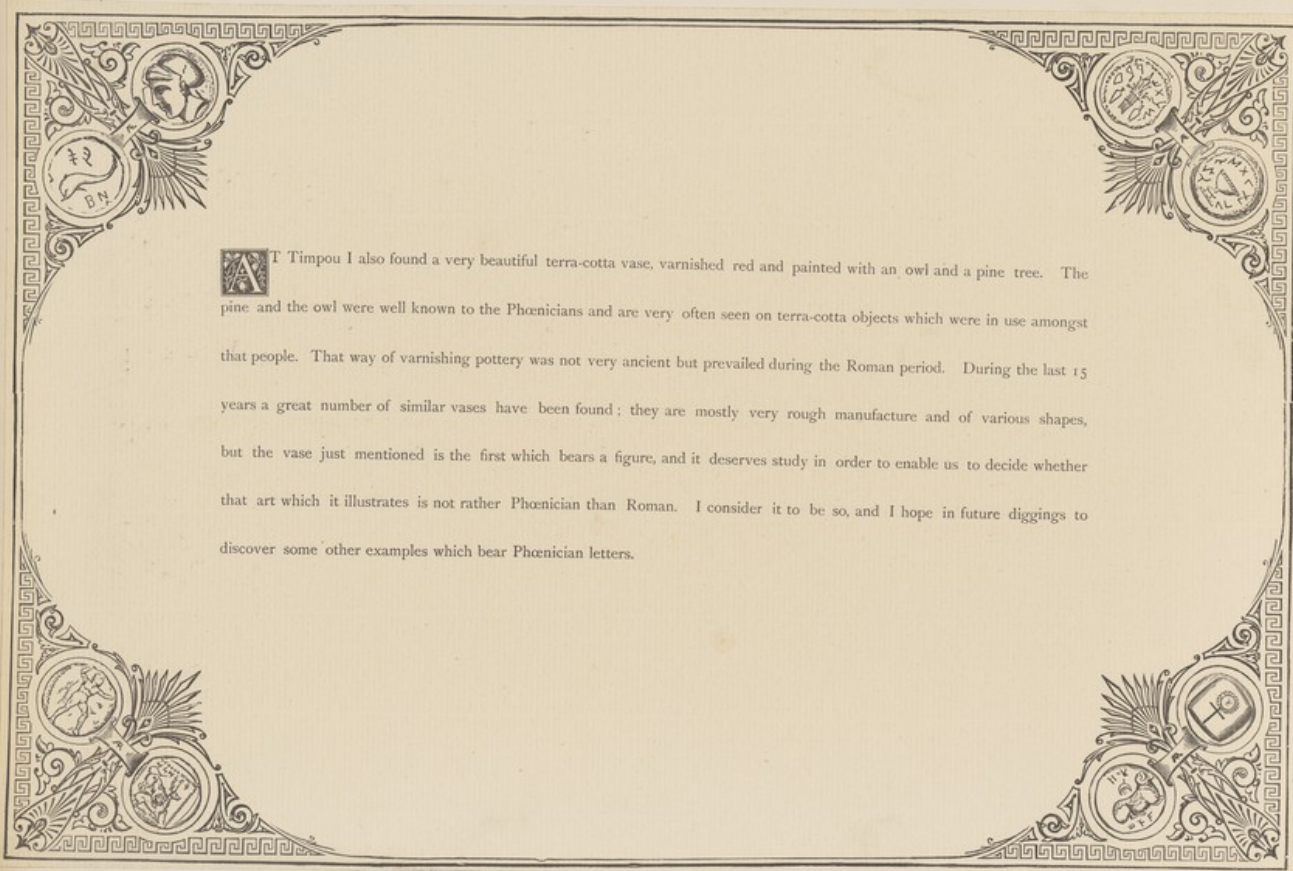
ON the sea-shore close to the road to Famagosta near a ruined church, I found some tombs, not far from one of which were several broken vases both in front of the tomb and in its interior; they are all of ordinary earthenware. At about 3½ feet above the bottom of the tomb was a niche roughly scooped out of the wall, and, below it, a little cavity in the stone shaped so that when placed there the vase a small corpse. Later, and not far from the first tomb, but in a different direction, more eastwards of where the first vase with the Cypriote inscription was found, another vase was unearthened having precisely the same shape as that of the previously mentioned one, and bearing the Phœnician inscription as above.



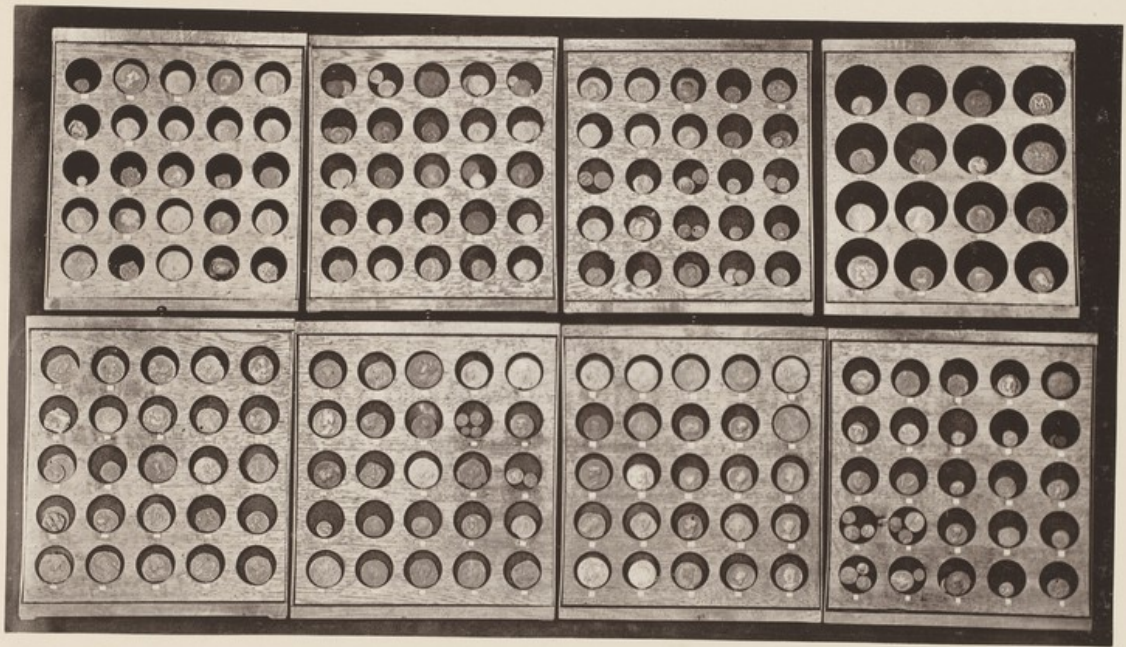
should remain upright. The vase had no lid and was almost filled with very fine earth like that of the ground above. In passing this earth through my fingers, I found a few teeth of an infant of from 15 to 20 months old. These teeth appear to have been exposed to the action of fire. At the bottom, the earth changed colour, and its softness would lead one to think that it might comprise the cinders of

the previously mentioned one, and bearing the Phœnician inscription as above.





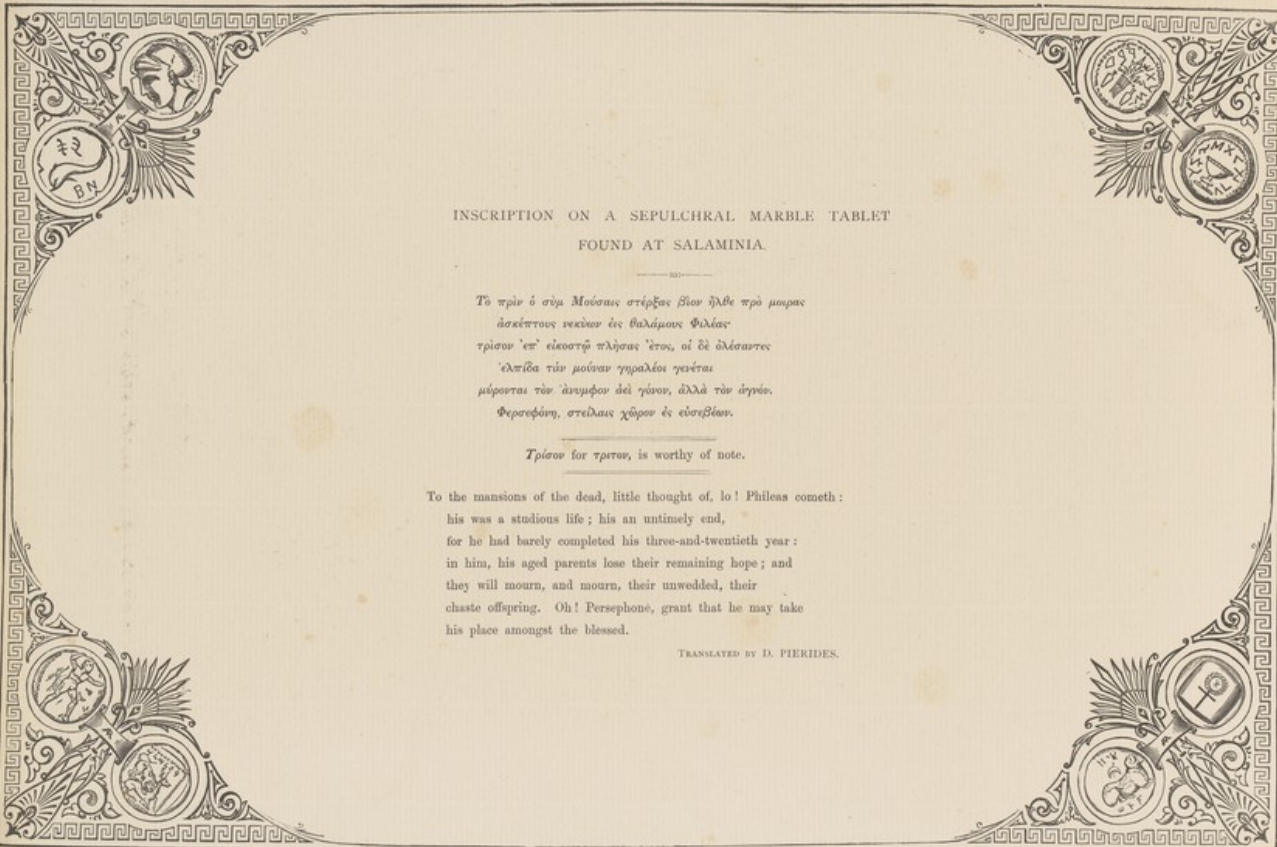
**A**T Timpou I also found a very beautiful terra-cotta vase, varnished red and painted with an owl and a pine tree. The pine and the owl were well known to the Phœnicians and are very often seen on terra-cotta objects which were in use amongst that people. That way of varnishing pottery was not very ancient but prevailed during the Roman period. During the last 15 years a great number of similar vases have been found; they are mostly very rough manufacture and of various shapes, but the vase just mentioned is the first which bears a figure, and it deserves study in order to enable us to decide whether that art which it illustrates is not rather Phœnician than Roman. I consider it to be so, and I hope in future diggings to discover some other examples which bear Phœnician letters.





**A**T the excavations which I made at Timpou, an hour's distance from my country house at Ormidia, and two hours from Larnaca, I found in a tomb about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles outside the village (Timpou), and in the direction of the ancient town of Idalium, a small lion in terra-cotta painted with very brilliant colours. The lion was placed in a cup with some copper coins, and these were so corroded that one cannot fix their epoch. Amongst these coins were some so firmly united that they formed a mass. One of these was so strongly cemented on the posterior part of the little lion that I could only pull it off after considerable difficulty. This relic was the size of a Ptolemaic coin, and, on the obverse, bore the following inscription  $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$  written with a sharply pointed instrument. The coin when separated from the mass shewed lines of writing of a beautiful verdigris colour.





INSCRIPTION ON A SEPULCHRAL MARBLE TABLET  
FOUND AT SALAMINIA.

Τὸ πρὶν ὃ σὺν Μούσῳις στήρῃς βίωσιν ἦλθε πρό μοιρας  
ἀσέπτουσι νεκρῶν ἐς θαλάμῳσι Φιδίας  
τρίσων ἑπ' εἰκοστῇ πλήρῳσι ἔτος, οἱ δὲ ἀλλόωσῳσι  
ἄλπιθα τῶν μόνων γυρῳαλοῖσι γυνέται  
μέρωσῳσι τῶν ἀνωμῳσι ἀεὶ γίνουσι, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἀργῳσι.  
Φερσεφῳσι, στεῖλαισι χῳσι ἐς εἰσεβῳσι.

*Τρίσων for τρίτων, is worthy of note.*

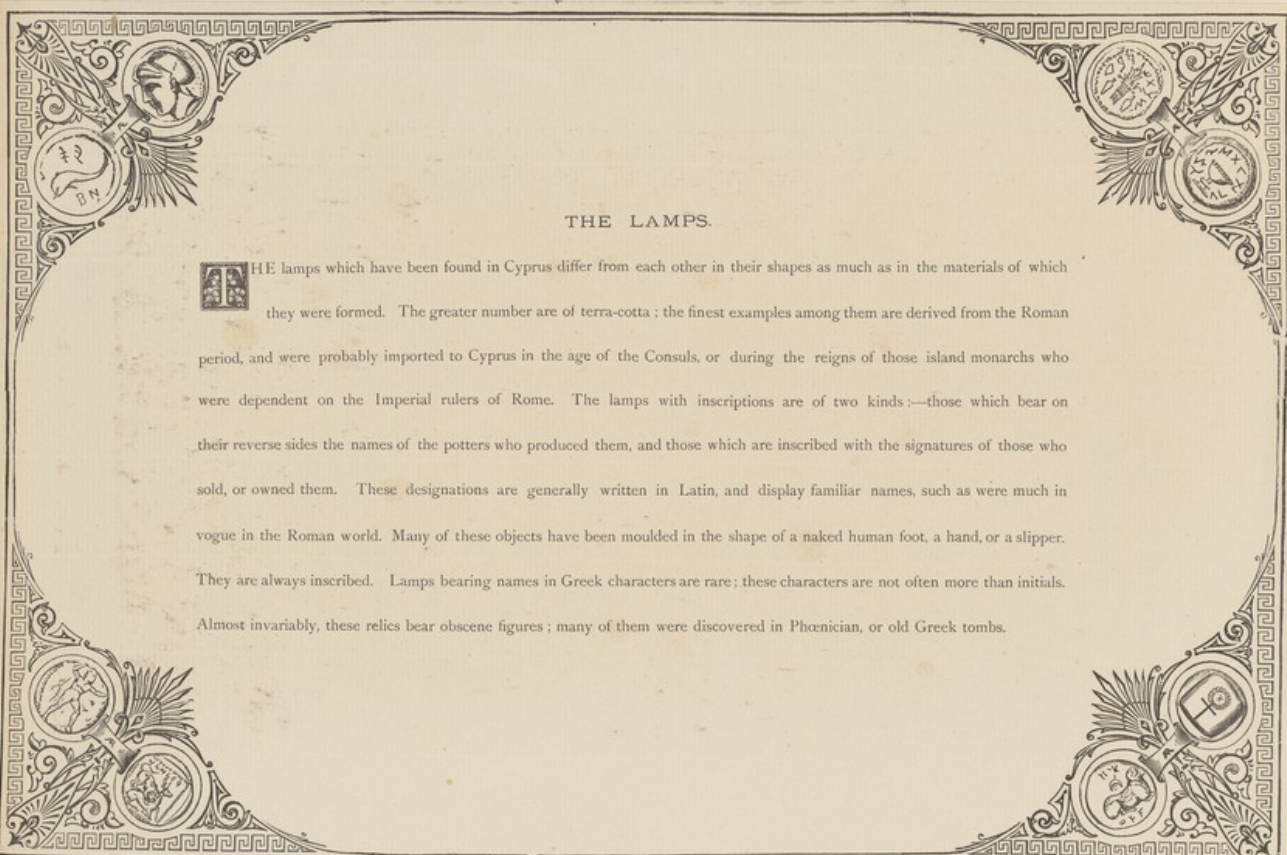
To the mansions of the dead, little thought of, lo! Phileas cometh:  
his was a studious life; his an untimely end,  
for he had barely completed his three-and-twentieth year:  
in him, his aged parents lose their remaining hope; and  
they will mourn, and mourn, their unwedded, their  
chaste offspring. Oh! Persephone, grant that he may take  
his place amongst the blessed.

TRANSLATED BY D. PIERIDES.

38

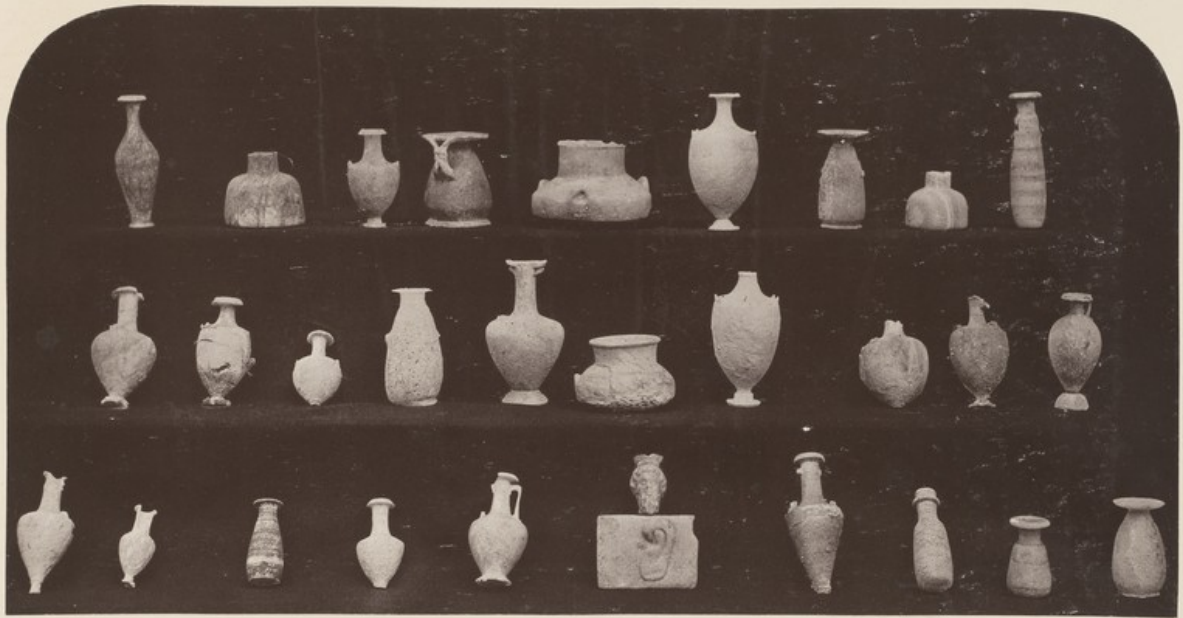






### THE LAMPS.

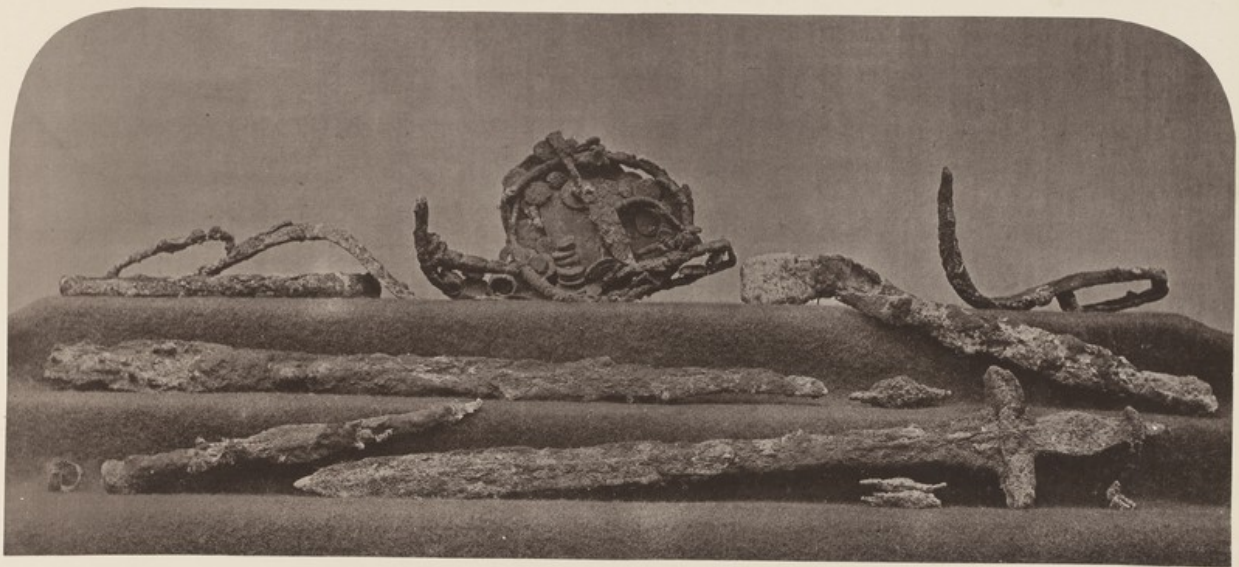
**T**HE lamps which have been found in Cyprus differ from each other in their shapes as much as in the materials of which they were formed. The greater number are of terra-cotta; the finest examples among them are derived from the Roman period, and were probably imported to Cyprus in the age of the Consuls, or during the reigns of those island monarchs who were dependent on the Imperial rulers of Rome. The lamps with inscriptions are of two kinds:—those which bear on their reverse sides the names of the potters who produced them, and those which are inscribed with the signatures of those who sold, or owned them. These designations are generally written in Latin, and display familiar names, such as were much in vogue in the Roman world. Many of these objects have been moulded in the shape of a naked human foot, a hand, or a slipper. They are always inscribed. Lamps bearing names in Greek characters are rare; these characters are not often more than initials. Almost invariably, these relics bear obscene figures; many of them were discovered in Phoenician, or old Greek tombs.



### The Cypriote Syllabary.

<p>A ..... * * * * * or * * (laden plate)</p> <p>E ..... * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">* (P.) * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">* (Dali)</p> <p>I ..... * *</p> <p>O ..... * * * * * (vo at Paphos) * * * * * (L. P.)</p> <p>U ..... * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</p> <p>Ka ..... * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</p> <p>Ke ..... * *</p> <p>Ki ..... * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</p> <p>Ko ..... * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</p> <p>Ku ..... * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</p> <p>Ta ..... * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</p> <p>Te ..... * * * * * (G.) * * * * * * * * * * * *</p> <p>Ti ..... * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</p> <p>To ..... * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</p>	<p>Tu ..... * * * * *</p> <p>Pa ..... * * *</p> <p>Pe ..... * * *</p> <p>Pi ..... *</p> <p>Po ..... * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</p> <p>Pu ..... * * *</p> <p>La ..... * * * * *</p> <p>Le ..... * (G.) * * * * * (P.) * * * * * (P.) * * * * * (K.) * * *</p> <p>Li ..... * * * *</p> <p>Lo ..... *</p> <p>Lu ..... * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</p> <p>Ra ..... * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</p> <p>Re ..... * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</p> <p>Ri ..... * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</p> <p>Ro ..... * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</p> <p>Ru ..... * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</p>
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[A. H. S.]



The Cypriote Syllabary (Continued).

Na..... 𐤎 𐤏 𐤐  
 Ne..... 𐤑 𐤒 𐤓 𐤔 𐤕 𐤖 (G)  
 Ni..... 𐤗 𐤘 𐤙 𐤚 𐤛  
 No..... 𐤜 𐤝 𐤞 𐤟 (L.P.)  
 Nu..... ?  
 Ma..... 𐤠 𐤡  
 Me..... 𐤢 𐤣 𐤤 𐤥 𐤦 𐤧 𐤨 𐤩 𐤪  
 Mi..... 𐤫 𐤬 𐤭  
 Mo..... 𐤮 𐤯 𐤰 𐤱 𐤲 𐤳  
 Mu..... 𐤴  
 Ya..... 𐤵 𐤶 𐤷 𐤸  
 Ye..... 𐤹 𐤺 𐤻 𐤼  
 Yi..... 𐤽 𐤾  
 Yo..... ?  
 Yu..... ?  
 Va..... 𐤿 𐖀 𐖁 𐖂 𐖃 𐖄 𐖅 𐖆

Ve..... 𐖇 𐖈 𐖉 𐖊 (G) 𐖋 (P)  
 Vi..... ?  
 Vo..... 𐖌 𐖍 𐖎 𐖏 𐖐 (K) 𐖑 (P)  
 Vu..... ?  
 Sa..... 𐖒 𐖓 𐖔 𐖕  
 Se..... 𐖖 𐖗 𐖘 𐖙 𐖚 𐖛  
 Si..... 𐖜 𐖝 𐖞 𐖟 𐖠 𐖡 𐖢 𐖣  
 𐖤 𐖥 𐖦 𐖧 𐖨 𐖩 𐖪 𐖫  
 𐖬 𐖭 𐖮 𐖯 (P)  
 So..... 𐖰  
 Su..... 𐖱  
 Xe..... 𐖲 𐖳 𐖴 𐖵  
 Za..... 𐖶 𐖷  
 ?..... 𐖸 𐖹  
 ?..... 𐖺

[A. H. S.]

NOTE.—G. = Golgi. L. P. = Leiden Plate. P. = Paphos. K. = Kurium.





'Αρτεμιῶ Παράλια  
'Απελλῆς ἀνέθηκε

To Diana of the Shore, or Sailors, or Paralia,  
Apelles has offered (it.)

S. B.

This is a dedication to Diana "of the Beach" by one Apelles. The letters which are well formed, and very nicely cut, seemingly belong to the second century after Christ.

D. F.

Other dedications to this same Diana has been found before. All these come from the Salines of Lamocca, where probably stood a temple to their Goddess, and where I and my predecessors have found many terra-cotta heads as well as a large number of gold staters of Alexander and Philips.

A. P. C.



Small Calcedony Vase found in a tomb Salomina, 1867. The vase is of the shape of the Egyptian *shila*, or bucket; the inscription is illegible.

S. B.

This small Calcedony vases with an ornament like Phoenician inscription but which represents nothing. Inside, suspended by a gold wire from two small handles and the top of the vase, is a little amulet, (Phallus?)

A. P. C.











Νι (κᾶ) κῶζας ἰησοῦς χριστός

The Lord Jesus Christ conquers.

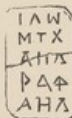
S. B.

A Stamp for impressing Show-bread in the Greek Church. Like other Seals the letters are turned backwards.

In the upper line IC-XC are abbreviation of Ἰησοῦς Χριστός.

Νικᾶ, of the under line means conquereth—some read Νικᾶ(ρα), the conqueror.

D. P.



A Gnostic Amulet found in a Tomb in Salamina.

Was probably part of a Necklace for a baby as amulet, the custom of the time.

This reads—

“Ιαώ . Michael . Raphael.”

A. H. S.

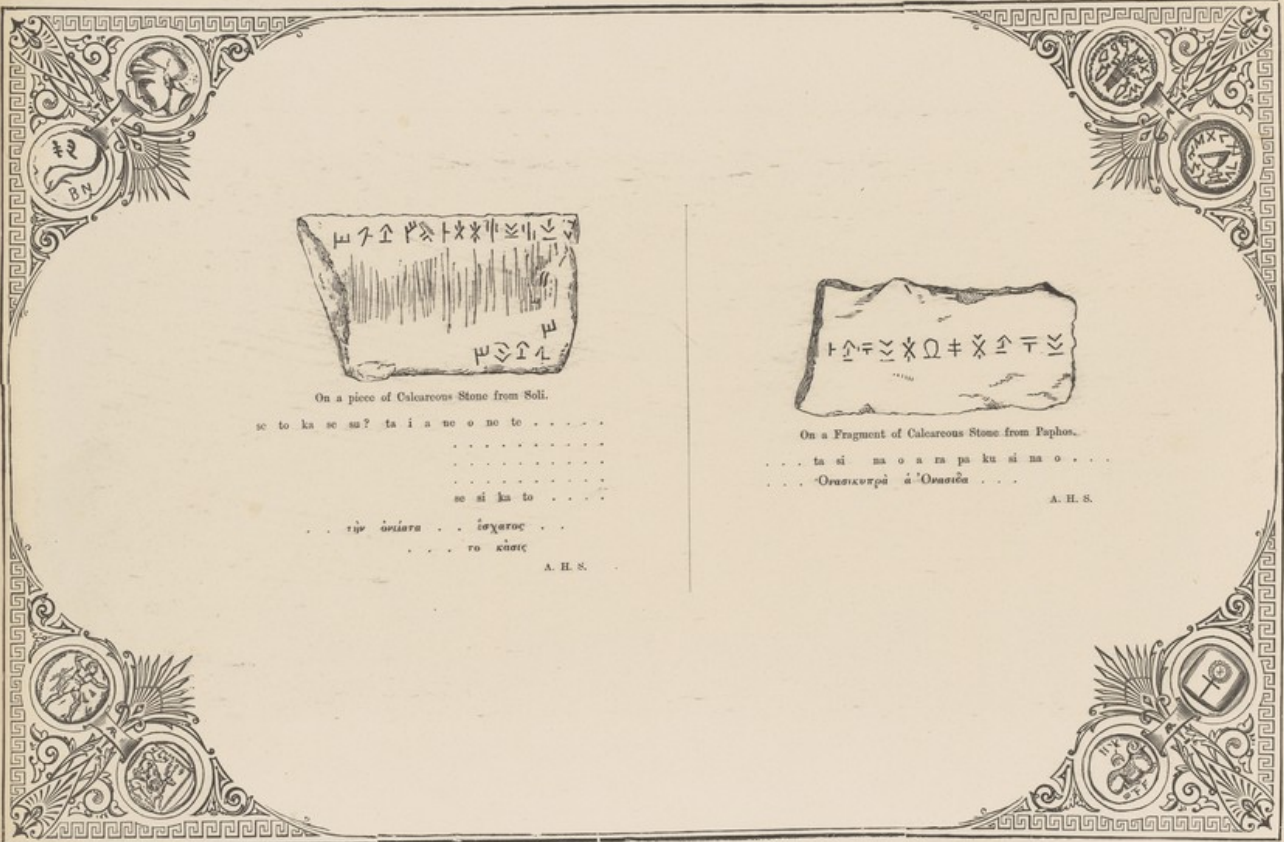
Ιαώ : Μιχαήλ

A Gnostic Amulet in Greek letters. The first name is that of Jehovah; the others, of the Archangels, Michael and Raphael.

That second letter in the first line should be Α; and the second letter in the second line, Ι.

D. P.





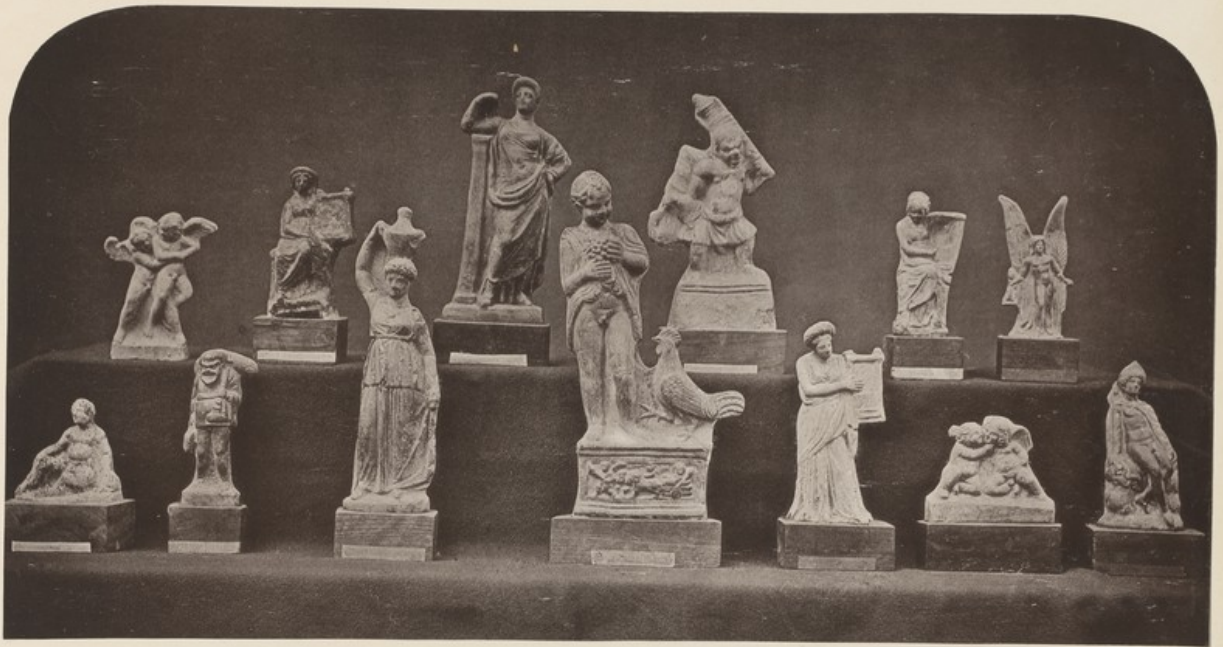
On a piece of Calcareous Stone from Soli.

se to ka se su? ta i a no o no te . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 se si ka to . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 την ὀπίσταν . . . ἱερατοῦ . . .  
 . . . . . το κτήσε  
 A. H. S.



On a Fragment of Calcareous Stone from Paphos.

. . . ta si na o a ra pa ku si na o . . . .  
 . . . Ὀρασικυρῶ ἀ' Ὀρασίδα . . . . .  
 A. H. S.



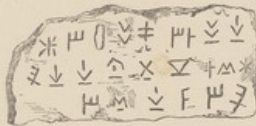


On a Fragment of Calcarous Stone from Kyrenia.

- (1.) a pi pa se ta mi e o to se ta (?)  
 ruc theou hui ruc Paphia(c)  
 "I belong to the Paphian goddess."

A. H. S.

- (1.) The alphabetical letters correspond with each individual character in the inscription. The same rule has been observed throughout.



On a Fragment of Calcarous Stone from Kyrenia.

- e se ya pi pa se ta o te  
 ke te te ka me ru ta mi a (?)  
 se mi te to se ke

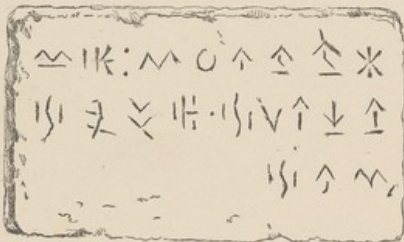
.. theou ruc Paphias h(mu) . . . a(?)mthra me karithax . . .  
 Kestothemis

"Of the Paphian goddess am I . . . Amithra set me up . . .  
 Kestothemis."

A. H. S.





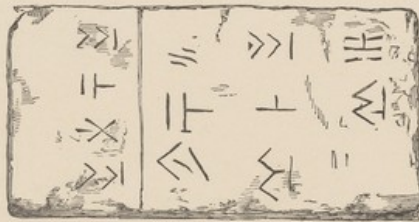


On a fragment of Calcareous Stone from Paphos.

mi e : u ya ti ka si a  
 no ke pi e no sa ti te ka  
 ne vo u

'Ασικαθίγαν ἴμυ . κριθῶσαν ἐπὶ κτεῖν ὄρ  
 (or γίγνυ or?)

"I am of Asikathiyas: They set (me) up over (his) Cenotaph (?)"  
 A. H. S.



Fragment of Calcareous Stone from Paphos.

o i na o  
 si na pa (?) [or to] no . . .  
 mi ta o  
 mi e

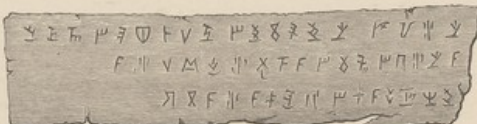
a. The fragmentary condition of this inscription makes a translation impossible.

In line 3 perhaps we have—

ὁ ραπίς  
 "The Steward."

A. H. S.





LEAD ROLL, FOUND IN A TOMB IN SALAMINIA.

ye si lu se ri mo ta sa ka se o le ke o te ro no a te  
to a sa mi te a me to to se le su se go a te to  
po ro to a to pa ni yi se lo to pi si pu o

Θεάνωρ Θεοκλῆος Καστάμορος (ὁ καὶ Δάμορος) λίσσις  
τούδε ἄγος σάλης τῷ δάμωρ(ι) ἀδη(ρ) (ἡ)μία ἀπὸ τῷ ἔ(ρ)  
ὁ Πυσιπτολος γυναικῶ τῷ ἀ(ρ)θρώπῳ

"Theonor the son of Theokles Kastamoris (or and Damoris) shall atone for this pollution of sacrilege by giving in full one half of what (*i.e.* in return for what) Pusiptolos charges against the man."

The forms of many of the characters in this inscription are very remarkable. Thus we have the new forms:— or, a, yi, o, lu, & ye. The use of σάλη for "sacrilege," of the future λίσσις & of γυναικῶ (from γυναικῶς) in the sense of "bringing a charge against" is also to be noticed. The purport of the inscription is further curious.

A. H. S.

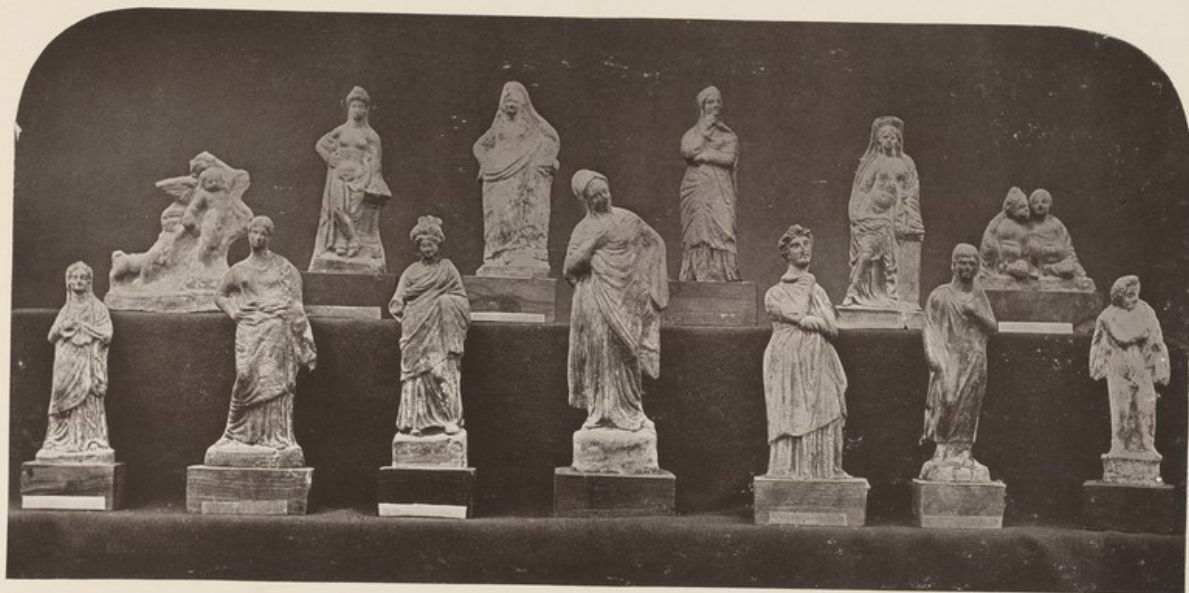


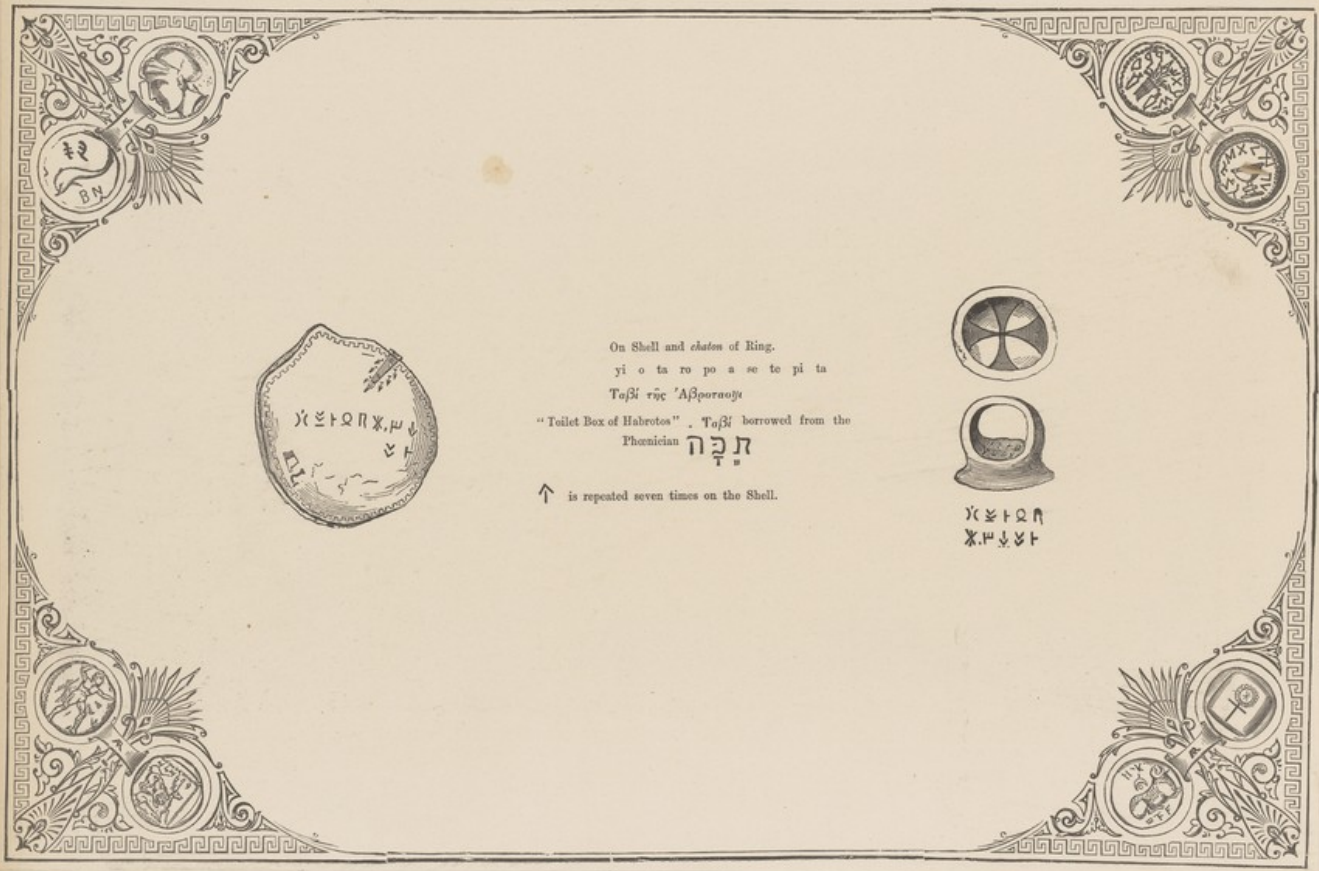


mo (i?) so i . . . te mo so ka ta se te se mo  
Μοῦσα . . . ἔγωγος κατέσραξι μί  
"Moisi . . . demos sé me up." A. H. S.  
Moidemnos must be for Moidemnos or Mousidemnos.  
. S. B.



Serpentine Stone Vase from Salamina.  
ko la pa  
Παλαχῶν  
"Of Palakhos" A. H. S.





On Shell and *elaten* of Ring.  
 yi o ta ro po a se te pi ta  
 Τοβί της Ἀβρααμ

"Toilet Box of Habrotos" . Τοβί borrowed from the  
 Phoenician **תִּבְי**

↑ is repeated seven times on the Shell.



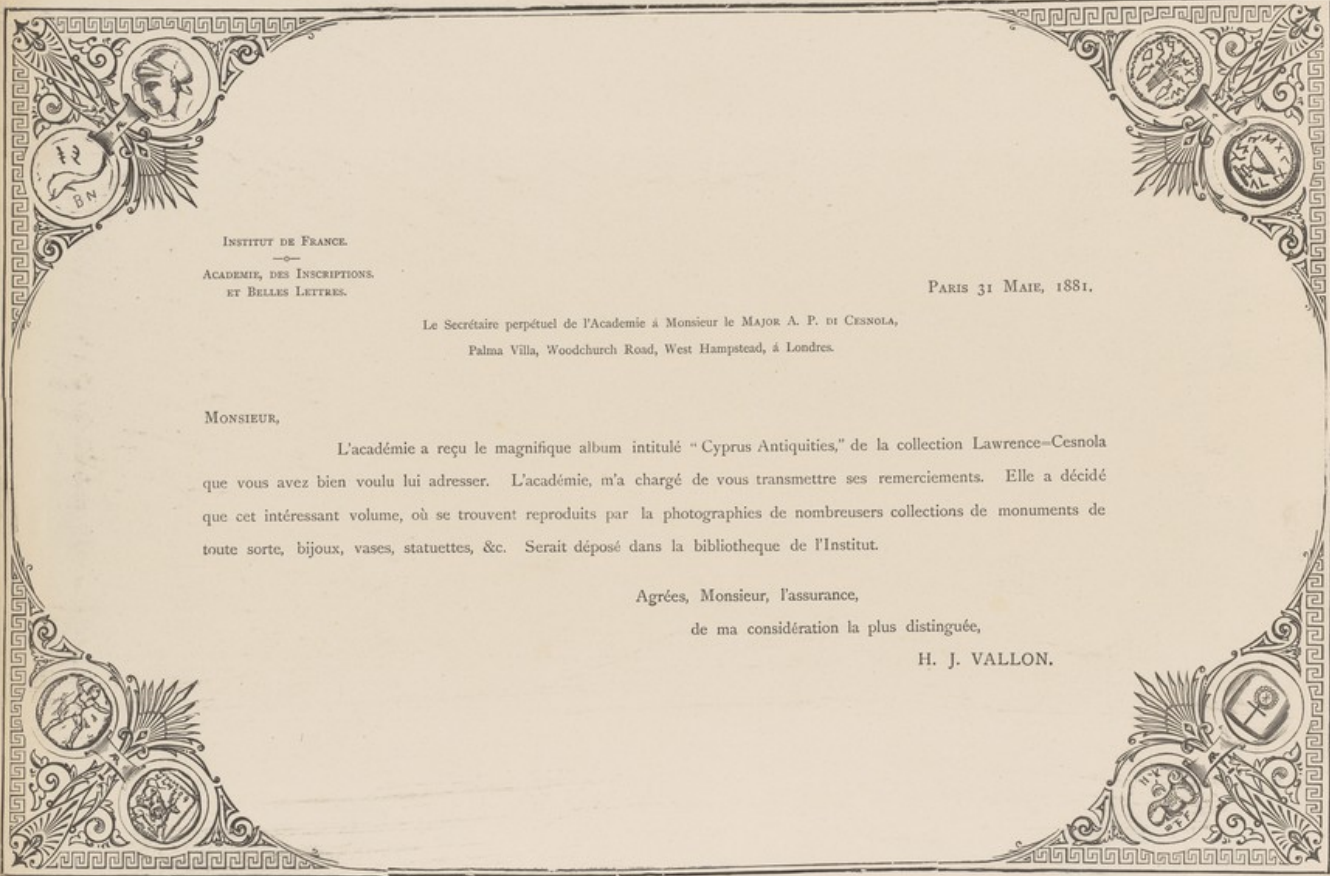
יֵטִי  
 יֵטִי











INSTITUT DE FRANCE  
—  
ACADEMIE, DES INSCRIPTIONS  
ET BELLES LETTRES.

PARIS 31 MAIE, 1881.

Le Secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie à Monsieur le MAJOR A. P. DI CESNOLA,  
Palma Villa, Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead, à Londres.

MONSIEUR,

L'académie a reçu le magnifique album intitulé "Cyprus Antiquities," de la collection Lawrence-Cesnola que vous avez bien voulu lui adresser. L'académie, m'a chargé de vous transmettre ses remerciements. Elle a décidé que cet intéressant volume, où se trouvent reproduits par la photographies de nombreux collections de monuments de toute sorte, bijoux, vases, statuettes, &c. Serait déposé dans la bibliothèque de l'Institut.

Agrées, Monsieur, l'assurance,  
de ma considération la plus distinguée,

H. J. VALLON.



10, DOWNING STREET,  
WHITEHALL,

JULY 9th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,

I beg you to accept my best thanks for the very handsome Album containing photographs of the antiquities discovered by you in Cyprus, which you were so kind as to bring here for me. I have examined it with much interest, and congratulate you on the success with which you have continued General di Cesnola's valuable work, and upon the arrangement and execution of the photographs.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your very faithful Servant

W. E. GLADSTONE.

76, SLOANE STREET, S.W.

JUNE 12th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,

Let me hasten to thank you for the extremely interesting present you have been kind enough to send me. It has only just been placed in my hands, and therefore I will not venture to say another word about the handsome volume. Your letter accompanying it is very gracefully expressed in such a way that apart, from the value of your present, I shall prize it as an extremely pleasant memorial.

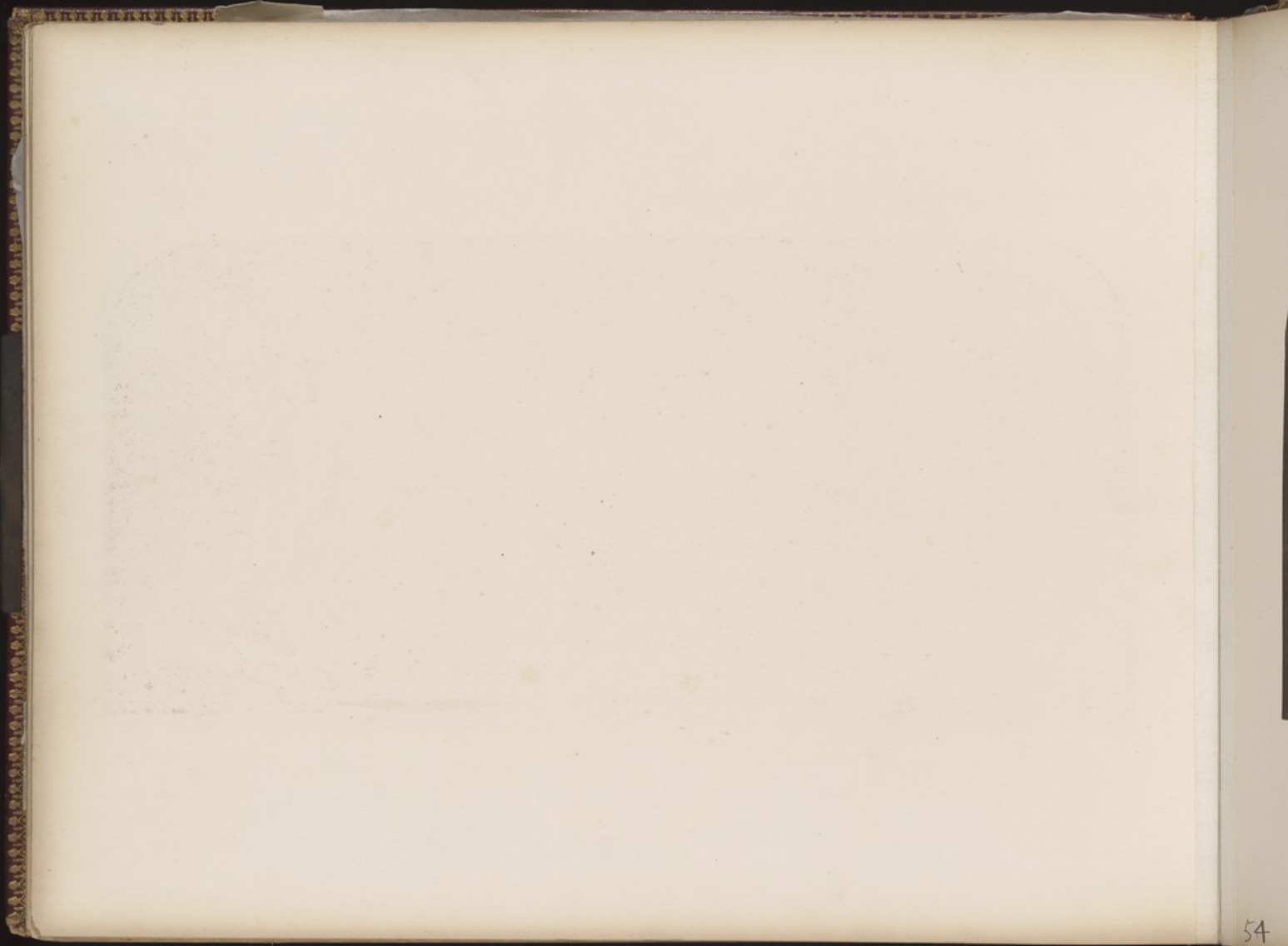
I am, dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

CHARLES W. DILKE.

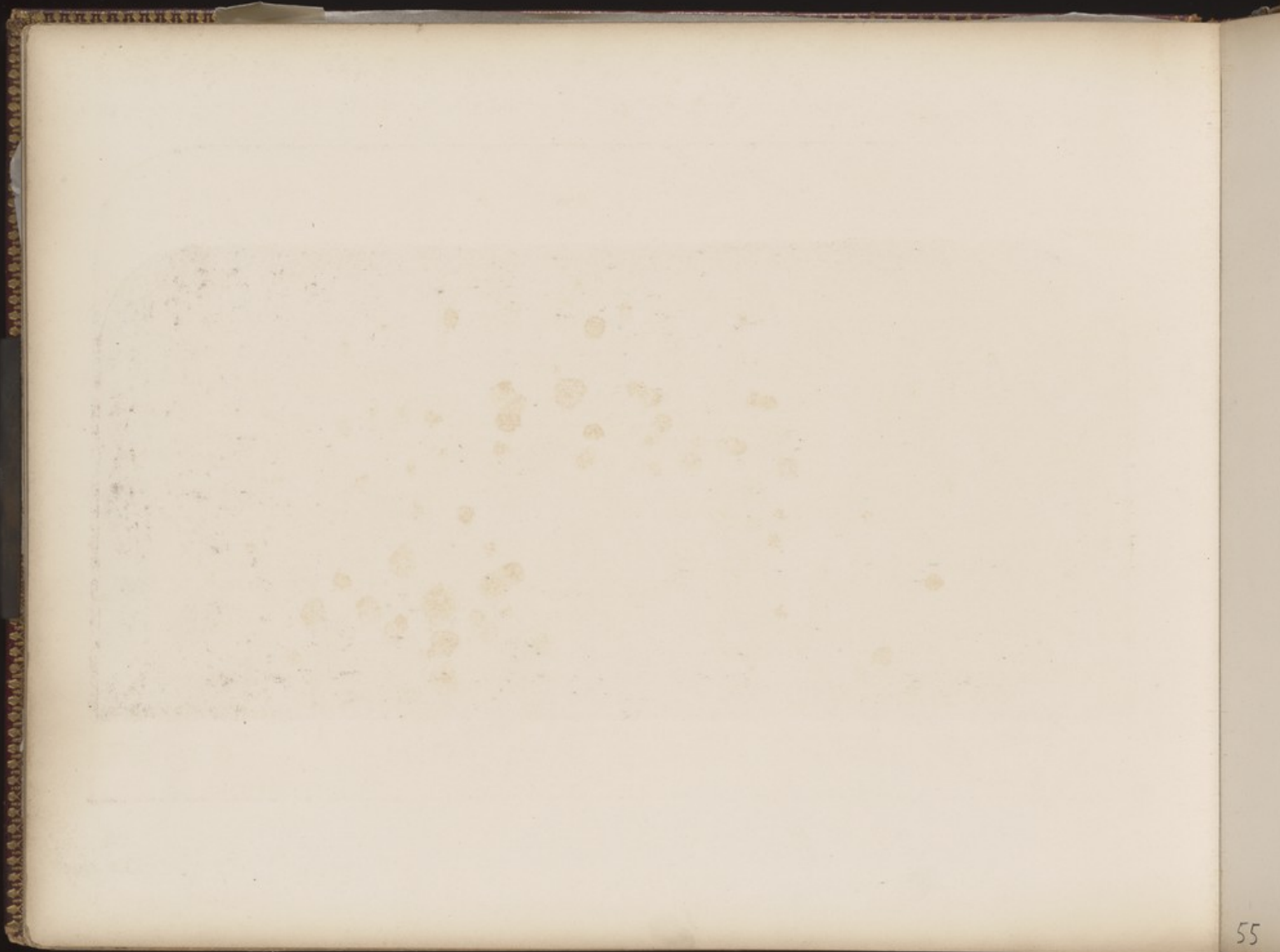
A. P. DI CESNOLA, ESQ.

















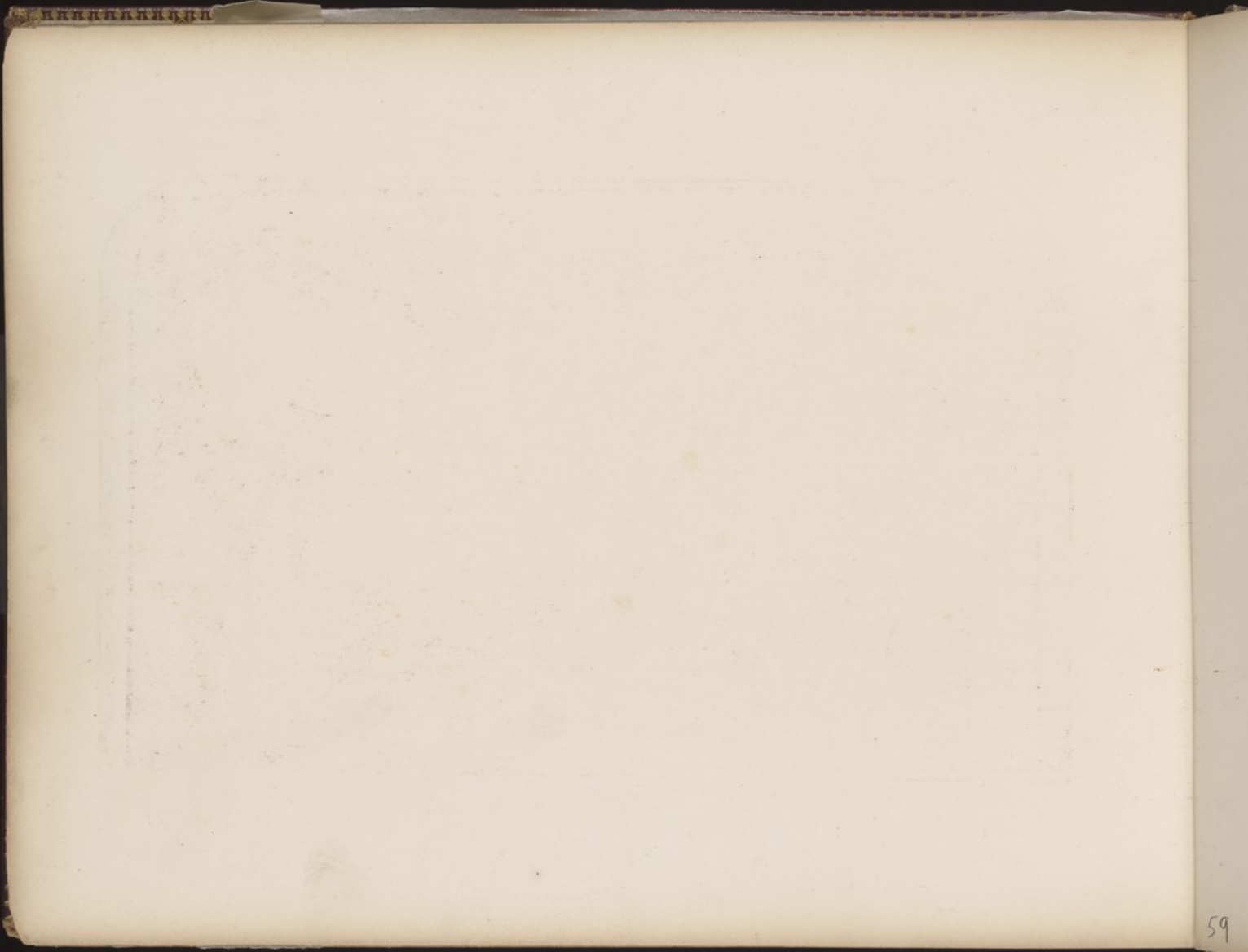






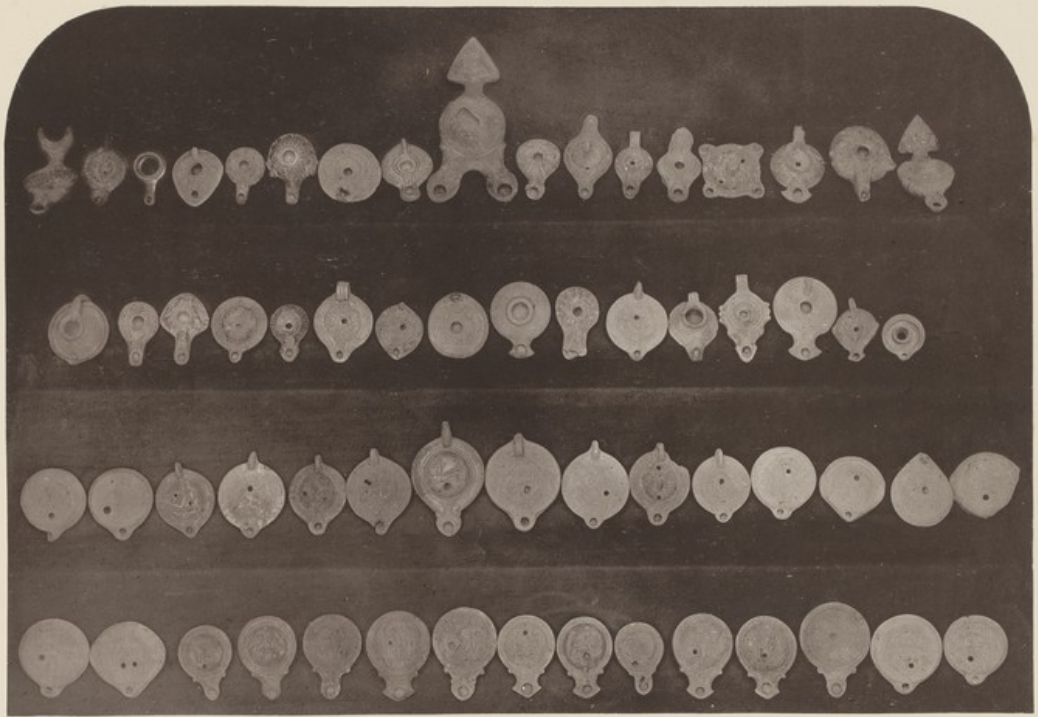




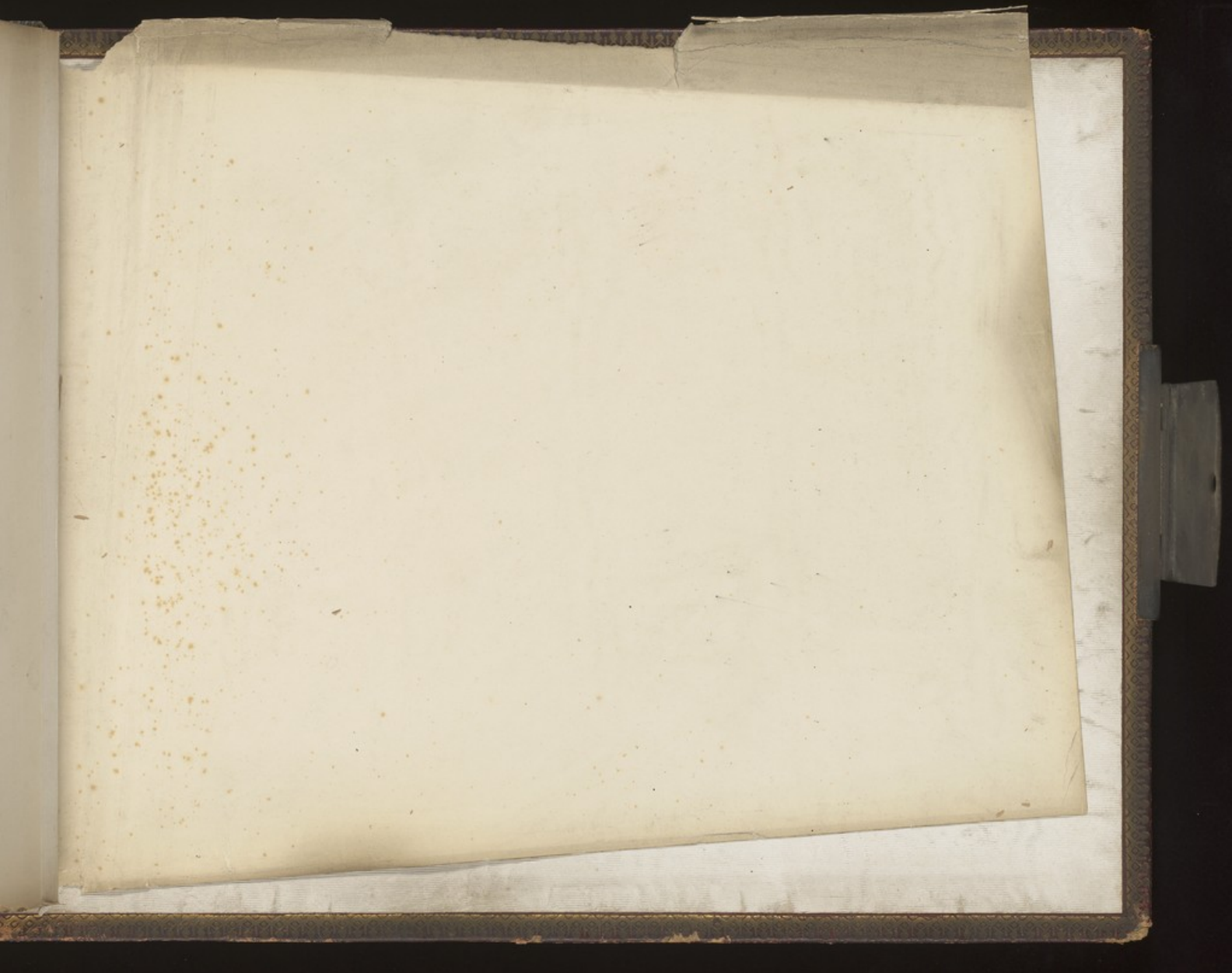


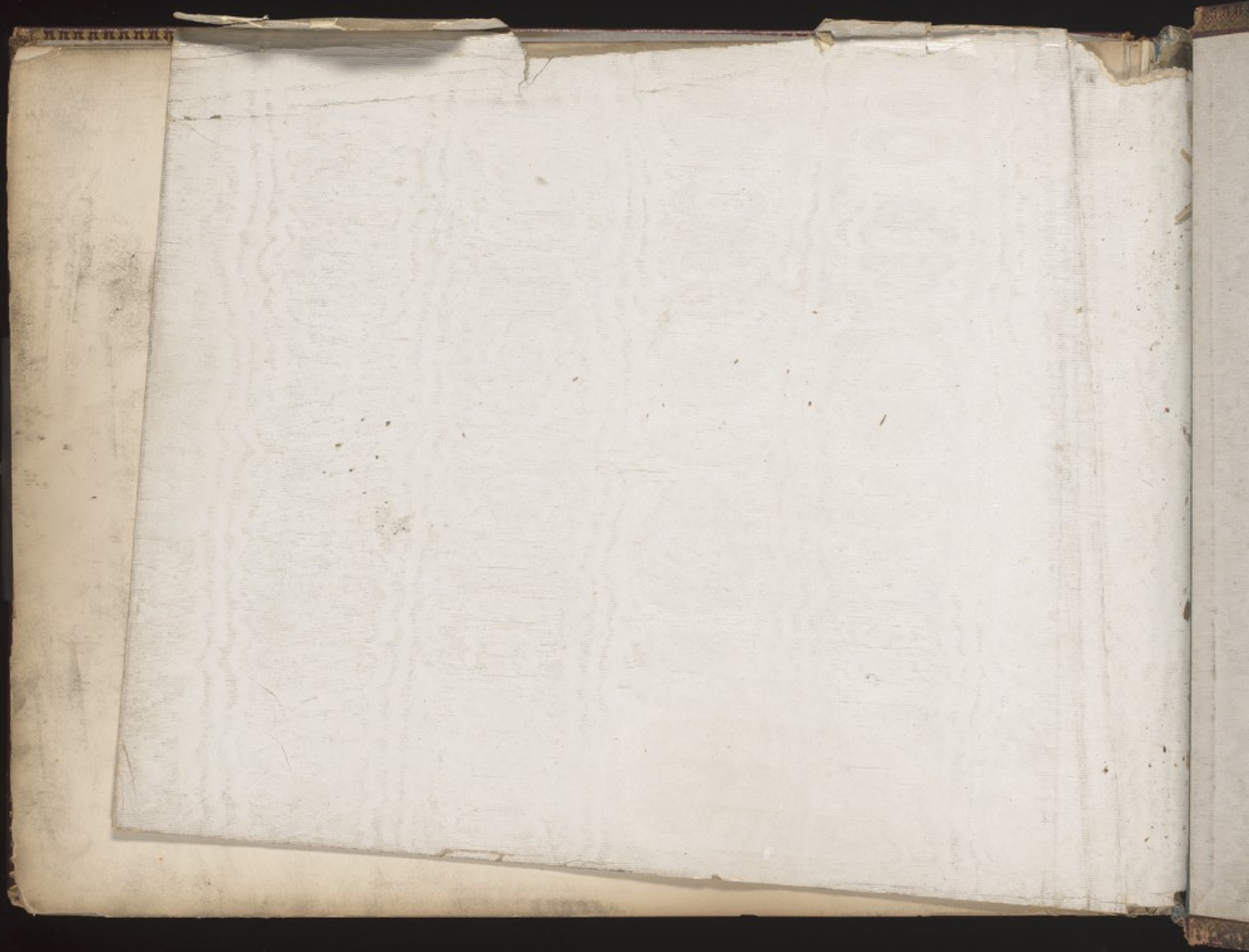








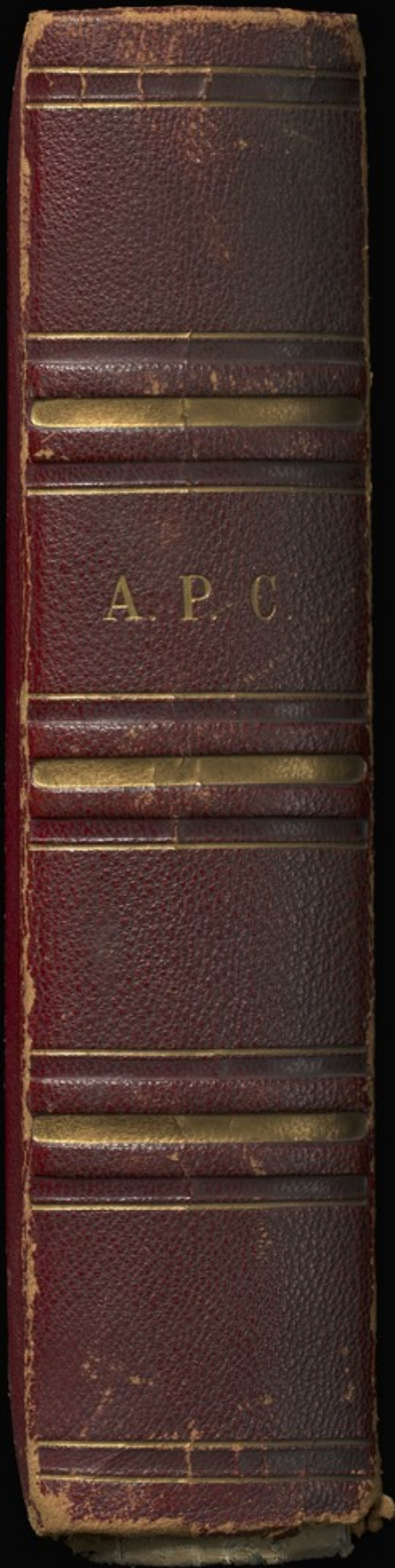












A. P. C.





