

ment un objet, par exemple un alabastré ou même une pomme, en l'élevant bien haut, comme on en voit des exemples dans les scènes de ce genre.⁷

Le style permet de dater ce fragment de coupe des années 470. Les profils sont caractérisés par l'oeil représenté de face sans les cils, par la bouche entrouverte, aux lèvres qui se détachent nettement l'une de l'autre, par le court menton qui s'avance et par la lourde chevelure, séparée du fond par une ligne réservée, qui forme, tout en laissant la nuque entièrement dégagée, deux masses bien distinctes, l'une au-dessus du front et l'autre devant l'oreille. Sur les vêtements on remarquera la bordure sombre de l'himation, les petits traits horizontaux qui barrent les plis du chiton devant les jambes, et surtout les séries de trois ou quatre plis qui rayonnent depuis les boutons sur les manches et devant la poitrine, avec l'indication du sein vu de profil. Un traitement assez proche, sans être exactement le même, du profil, de la chevelure et du vêtement s'observe sur plusieurs coupes de Douris.⁸ Une coupe de Berlin (Pl. IX: 4)⁹ montre deux femmes dont les lèvres ouvertes, qui se détachent comme des gouttelettes sur le fond sombre, rappellent celles des deux femmes d'Amathonte; le plissé est caractérisé aussi par des séries de plis rayonnant, que l'on retrouve, entre autres, sur l'Apollon d'une coupe du Louvre (Pl. IX: 3)¹⁰ et sur le Dionysos et les ménades d'une coupe de Munich.¹¹ La lourde chevelure rendue en deux masses distinctes est celle de nombreux éphèbes de Douris.¹²

Le méandre qui entoure le médaillon, suite d'au moins cinq motifs interrompus par une croix en diagonale cantonnée de quatre points, n'est pas propre aux coupes de Douris, où le motif du méandre est interrompu à intervalles beaucoup plus fréquents par une croix, le plus souvent droite, rarement cantonnée de quatre points et dont le fond réservé se détache sur un arrière-fond noir.¹³ Cette remarque sur l'ornementation du vase, jointe aux observations précédentes, empêche d'attribuer à Douris lui-même le fragment d'Amathonte.¹⁴

Malgré l'intérêt qu'offre cette représentation, si mutilée soit-elle, c'est sa date qui justifie avant tout l'attention portée à ce fragment. Il est connu en effet qu'à Chypre, dans l'état actuel des fouilles, la prépondérance revient, dans les importations d'Athènes, à la figure noire, plutôt tardive, à la figure rouge et au vernis noir de la seconde moitié du Vème siècle et à la figure rouge du début du IVème siècle.¹⁵ Les témoins de la figure rouge du style sévère sont rares: on citera quelques vases de la nécropole de Marion, du palais de Vouni et de Salamine.¹⁶ Amathonte même se conforme à ce schéma: dans les trouvailles des tombes, la figure noire et la figure rouge tardives sont prépondérantes;¹⁷ sur l'acro-

pole, les fragments de figures noires, qui appartiennent surtout à des coupes, l'emportent en nombre,¹⁸ malgré quelques fragments à figures rouges du milieu du Vème siècle.¹⁹ Le fragment présenté ici est donc intéressant, non seulement par sa qualité, qui rompt avec la relative médiocrité des importations attiques à Chypre,²⁰ mais par sa datation à la fin du style sévère, qui importe à la fois pour le site d'Amathonte et pour Chypre: il atteste, avec quelques autres, la continuité des échanges avec Athènes dans les années 470, après la seconde guerre médique,²¹ et la permanence du goût des Chypriotes pour cette vaisselle de demi-luxe.

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7. Voir par exemple la coupe proche du peintre d'Euaichmé mentionnée à la n.4; la péliké 596 dans la manière du peintre des Niobides à Copenhague: *ARV*,² 610, 23; le stamnos T 66 du peintre de Ménélès à Leipzig: *ARV*,² 1077, 4.
8. Sur Douris, on consultera essentiellement E. Buschor, *Jdl* 31 (1916), 74-95, particulièrement p. 91; J. D. Beazley, *ARV*² (1968), 425-53; M. Wegner, *Douris, ein Künstlermonographischer Versuch* (1968), figs 15-19, 21, 23-29, 36-37. Les comparaisons se font avec les coupes G 115, G 116, G 118, G 126 et l'amphore S 3853 du Louvre, la coupe E 48 de Londres, la coupe 2647 de Munich, la coupe 2289 de Berlin, les coupes 00.499 et 97.369 de Boston, la coupe 23.160.54 de New York.
9. Coupe 2289: *ARV*,² 435, 95; M. Wegner, *op. cit.*, 172-3; J. Boardman, *Athenian Red Figure Vases, The Archaic Period* (1975), fig. 293.
10. Coupe G 115: *ARV*,² 434, 74; M. Wegner, *op. cit.*, fig. 21.
11. Coupe 2647: *ARV*,² 438, 132; M. Wegner, *op. cit.*, figs 36-37.
12. Cf. M. Wegner, *op. cit.*, figs 15-19, 23-26.
13. Sur les bordures de médaillon typiques de Douris, voir E. Buschor, *op. cit.*, 84-5; M. Wegner, *op. cit.*, 117-24.
14. Le Professeur Dietrich von Bothmer, que je remercie vivement ici, m'écrit récemment qu'il attribue le fragment d'Amathonte au peintre de Providence et fait le rapprochement avec le stamnos du Louvre G 370: *ARV*,² 639, 54.
15. Sur la céramique attique mise au jour à Chypre, on consultera les publications d'ensemble de E. Gjerstad, *SCE* II (1935), pls CXLI-CXLV, *SCE* III (1937), pls LXXXIV-LXXXVI, *SCE* IV: 2 (1948), 278-81; J. D. Beazley, "Some Attic Vases in the Cyprus Museum", *Proceedings of the British Academy* 33 (1948), 3-51, pls 1-8; J.-J. Maffre, *BCH* 95 (1971), 635-702; E. Gjerstad et alii, *Greek Geometric and Archaic Pottery found in Cyprus* (1977); L. Jehasse, *Salamine de Chypre VIII: la céramique à vernis noir du rempart méridional* (1978); ead., in *Salamine de Chypre, Histoire et archéologie, Etat des recherches*, Lyon, 13-17 mars 1978, *Colloques internationaux du CNRS* n° 578 (1980), 215-36; M. Robertson in *Excavations at Kition, IV. The non-cypriote Pottery* (1981), 51-74; J.-F. Salles, *Kition-Bamboula II, Les égoûts de la ville classique* (1983), 21-58; J. Y. Perreault, *BCH* 110 (1986), 165-9; A. Jacquemin et J.-J. Maffre, *BCH* 110 (1986), 177-204.
16. Cf. E. Gjerstad, *SCE* II, pl. CXLIV, 2-3 et *SCE* III, pl. LXXXIV et LXXXVI, 1-2; J. D. Beazley, "Some Attic Vases...", pls 4-5; E. Gjerstad, *Greek Geometric...*, pls LXXIII-LXXVI; L. Jehasse, in *Salamine de Chypre, Histoire et archéologie...*, 219, 1-3.
17. Voir M. Robertson, in *La Nécropole d'Amathonte, Tombes 113-367, II, Céramiques non chypriotes* (1987), 32-43. Un fragment de cratère à figures noires orné d'une course de chevaux, attribué au peintre de l'Acropole 606, a été trouvé en surface sur le site d'Amathonte: J. Maxmin, *RDAC* 1982, 183-6, pls XXXIX-XLI.
18. Cf. J.-P. Thalmann, *Greek Geometric...*, 81-4, pls XIX-XXII.
19. Cf. A. Hermay, *RDAC* 1984, pl. LX, 1 et P. Aupert, in *Archaeology in Cyprus 1960-1985* (1985), pl. XXI, 3.
20. Cf. J.-J. Maffre, *BCH* 95 (1971), 701 et *BCH* 110 (1986), 204.
21. Sur la très nette baisse des importations attiques à Chypre dans les années 480-440, voir en dernier lieu A. Jacquemin et J.-J. Maffre, *BCH* 110 (1986), 204 et tout particulièrement J. Y. Perreault, *BCH* 110 (1986), 168.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTING ON THE SITE OF AKROTIRI (KNIDOS) IN CYPRUS, 1972

(PLATES X-XIII)

I the autumn of 1972, I visited Cyprus in the company of the late Professor Jiri Neustupny, spending roughly three weeks there. Thanks to the kindness of Professor V. Karageorghis, Dr K. Nikolau, Dr A. Pieridou and other colleagues I benefited very much from the study of sites and monuments in the island, and especially from the study of the archaeological collections in the Cyprus Museum. The results of these studies, mainly concentrated on the Sea Peoples and other Northeastern elements in Cyprus in the Bronze and Early Iron Ages, were published in two articles in the island,¹ as parts of several small papers² (the last of which is still forthcoming)³ and especially in several chapters of my book published in the *Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology* series;⁴ the second part of the study of the European — Mediterranean relations, dealing with the Early Iron Age, is still in preparation.

The study of Cypriot archaeology in general also enabled me to prepare the relevant section of our *CVA Tchecoslovaquie* 2 and other projects. We hope now to arrange for 1988 an exhibition of Cypriot art in Czechoslovak collections (including the objects dispersed in the country) and, after that, to compile the Czechoslovak fascicule of the *Corpus of Cypriot Antiquities*. For all this, I must again stress now much I owe to the kindness of Professor Karageorghis even in later years, and I am also indebted to my former students Dr M. Hajicosti and Dr P. Flourentzos, who now work in the Cyprus Department of Antiquities, for their help in various ways.

But the most important purpose of our trip to Cyprus in 1972 was to choose a site for a planned Czechoslovak-Cypriot excavation project. We visited practically all the principal archaeological sites in the island and also briefly examined the site offered to us by Professor Karageorghis. This site, called Akrotiri, lies in the small peninsula on the Cape Elea, which protrudes southwards from the south-western part of Karpasia, south of the village of Ayios Theodoros, east of Boghaz and southwest of Vokolidha (cf. Fig. 1). The ancient name of the site, as Prof. Karageorghis informed me, was most probably Knidos, and since the place has not been inhabited in modern times, an excavation seemed to be promising. Various finds, mainly from looted tombs, were known from the area prior to our visit, and, in our one-day preliminary inspection of the site, we enlarged the knowledge by finding sherds covering practically the whole time-span from the Late

Bronze Age to the Byzantine period. Various problems delayed the preparation of the planned expedition and, since the war of 1974, the site is in the part of the island occupied by the Turkish army and thus inaccessible.

Under these conditions, even the modest results of our preliminary investigation seem to be important enough to be reported on, though the documentation is poor. My notes and sketches were not meant for publication: their purpose was only to serve as a first introduction to an actual surface survey of the area, which had been planned for 1973 or 1974. No exact measurements were taken for the plans and the prints illustrated here were made from colour slides, so the quality is rather poor. Despite all these setbacks, I hope that this note may encourage further investigation of the site when conditions allow it, and may serve later surveyers as introductory information as to what they may expect, and to what may have disappeared in the meantime, since the state of the ruins is certainly deteriorating.

The small sketch map Fig. 1 shows the site of Akrotiri (Knidos) and the two main necropoleis west of it, located in the small peninsula of Cape Elea, with the neighbouring villages, of which Ayios Theodoros was the second largest after Boghaz, prior to the 1974 war. On some maps, the area of Akrotiri is called Valia, but according to information from the Cyprus Department of Antiquities staff, the name was only used for the forest, and the site itself should be called Akrotiri.

Fig. 2 shows a redrawing of the original sketch made when I visited the site, and Figs 3-4 the situation as marked later, after the original sketch and from memory, on Cyprus Survey maps XV 23 W, E and XV 24 W, E, which were most kindly furnished to us by Prof. Karageorghis. For better reproduction of the results, the original contents of the map were simplified and the sheet cut into two parts.

The left part of the map (Fig. 3) only shows what we observed briefly when driving over this area in a land-rover, combined with the entries on the maps

1. *RDAC* 1975, 53-7; *Studies in Memory of P. Dikaios* (1979), 49-52.
2. Esp. "The Attic Dark Age Incised Ware, Sbornik Nat. Mus.", Prague A 28 (1974), no. 1.
3. *Die Ägäis und Mitteleuropa im 3. Jt. v.u. Z., Akten der Tagung zu den Problemen des 3. Jt. v.u. Z. in Europa*, Prague, printing.
4. *The Aegean, Anatolia and Europe in the Second Millennium B.C.*, (*Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology* XXIX), 1985.

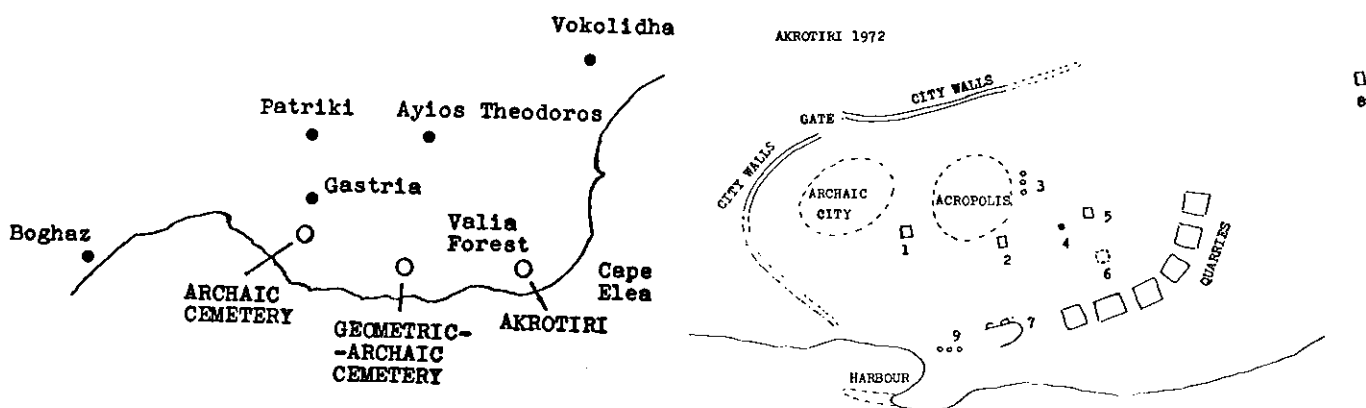


Fig. 1. Main Archaic sites in the vicinity of Akrotiri.

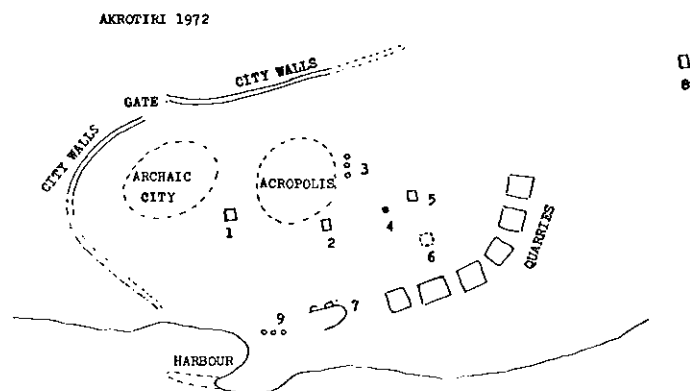


Fig. 2. Sketch of the situation of Akrotiri. 1. Archaic tombs, 2. Geometric tombs, 3. Columns standing, 4. Cistern, 5. Mycenaean tombs, 6. Mycenaean sherds, 7. Cave with Late Roman and Byzantine sherds, 8. Rectangular building (Hellenistic?), 9. Little blocks in sand (remains of a terrace?).

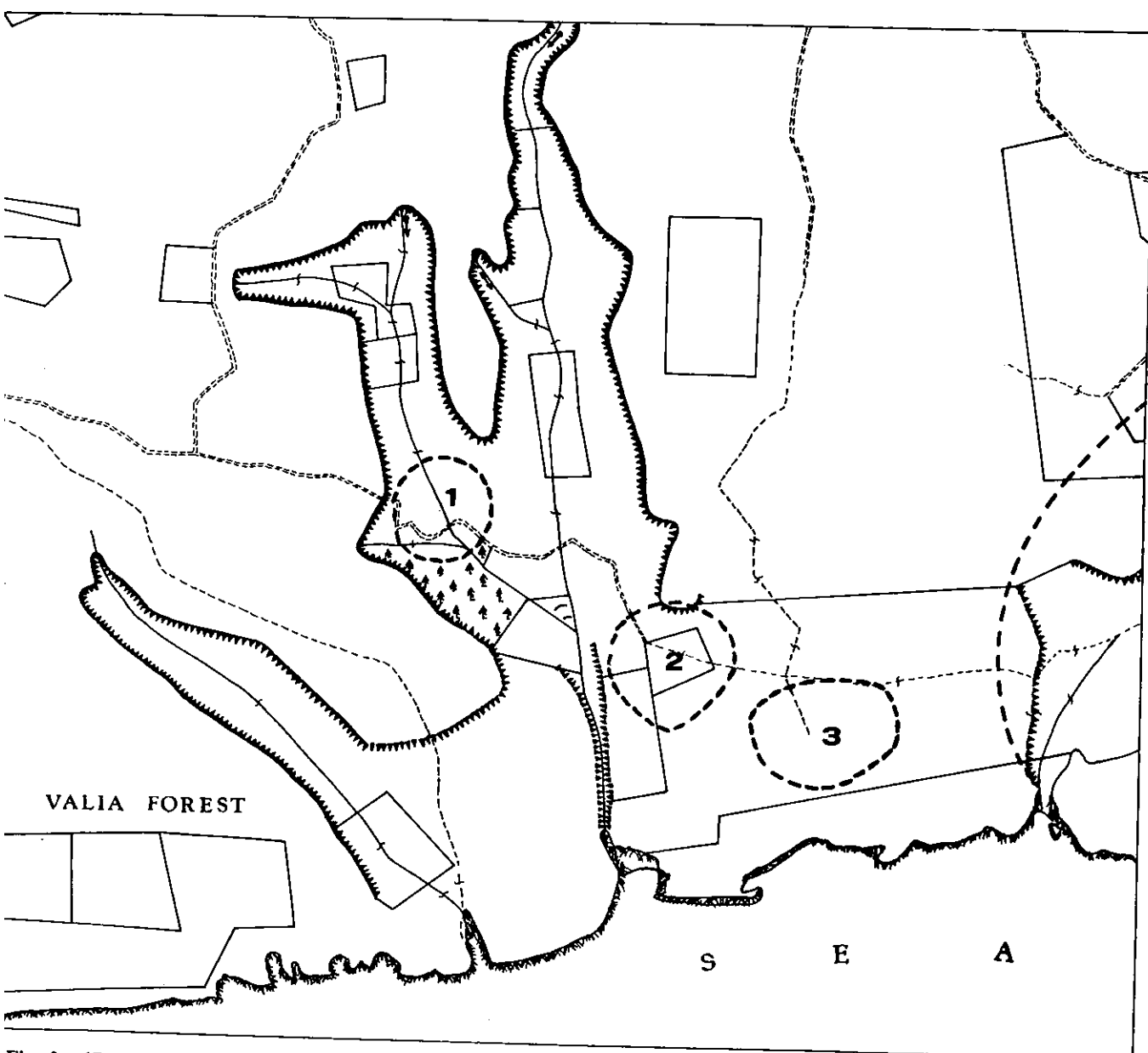


Fig. 3. (Cyprus map survey XV 23 E). 1. Alaas, looted Geometric-Archaic tombs (CS 1575), 2. Troullin tou Kamillou, Classical-Hellenistic settlement (CS 1577), 3. Looted tombs of a Classical-Hellenistic cemetery (CS 1576).

furnished to us by the Department of Antiquities. A view of this area, taken from the city walls, is reproduced here as Pl. X: 1.

The westernmost of the sites marked on Fig. 3, near the village of Gastria (1 on the map), is the Geometric and Archaic cemetery Cyprus Survey no. 1575 in the place called Alaas, situated in an area with more trees (forest), in the western part of a small creek valley which apparently has water only during and just after the rainy seasons; in the autumn, when we visited the site, there was no trace of any water in the creek bed.

South-east of the above, in the place called *Troullin ypo tou Kamnilara*, there are some modest settlement traces (no. 2 on Fig. 3); this is the Cyprus Survey site no. 1577. Slightly further southwest, in the vicinity of 1577 and close to the sea, there is another cemetery with looted tombs (no. 3). The sherds left by the looters date it to Classical and Hellenistic periods. Only few traces could be seen in 1972; the Cyprus Survey no. of this cemetery is 1576. It lies so close to the city of Akrotiri/Knidos that it must have served its inhabitants. In fact, even the modest settlement CS 1577 and the cemetery situated further west (CS 1575) must have been connected with the city; the former perhaps as a satellite extramural suburb or a kind of country villa.

The most conspicuous feature of the ruins of Akrotiri are the city walls, the course of which (and of their probable extension or another building phase) is marked on both sketches (Fig. 2 and Fig. 4, where marked 6). Pl. X: 3 shows its western part in section, viewed from the area near the gate southwards; Pl. XI: 1 is a side view. The walls are collapsed now, the stones very much weathered. The original construction cannot be seen on the surface, but the walls must have been of impressive appearance in antiquity. Between the two best preserved sections of the city walls, there are the remains of a gate on the Cyprus Survey map under two names: *Porta tou Rodourkou* and *Porta tou Akrotiri* (Fig. 4: 16). Even nowadays it is still the best access to the city area of Knidos from the north and west, and it is used by a track coming from the north, from the Ayios Theodoros village.

South-east of the gate there is the area marked as the place of the Classical city by the Cyprus Survey (CS 1578), but we also found there samples of Archaic, Hellenistic and Roman pottery. A fragmentary quern and several small architectonic fragments (including one of an Archaic floral acroter) from this part of the site are reproduced here on Pl. XI: 2. This part of the city is less denuded than the acropolis, and an excavation here might be rewarding.

More architectonic features, however, can be traced on Akrotiri proper, east of the area mentioned

above; this was probably the city's acropolis or monumental centre. The ruins existing there were already noticed on the old Cyprus Survey map, but little seems to remain, due to strong erosion of the hill soil; many of them may soon disappear completely. Pl. XII: 3 shows an example of an incut in rock for the foundation of a rectangular building there, Pl. XIII: 1 a corner block of a larger building and Pl. XIII: 4 poor remains of ancient walls in this area.

The block illustrated in Pl. XIII: 2 is probably the remains of the lower part of a rotary mill, the upper part of a similar one is reproduced in Pl. XIII: 3. Both were observed slightly south of the acropolis, in the direction towards the harbour, while several column drums were visible on the eastern fringes of the acropolis area (sketch Fig. 2 no. 3). Another feature situated SE of the acropolis and well traceable until 1972 is a cistern (Fig. 2 no. 4, Fig. 4 no. 9). North of the harbour, several small stone blocks in the sand (Fig. 4, no. 9) may represent remains of a terrace or of a harbour stoa; they reminded me of similar features I investigated in Aeolian Kyme.⁵

The quarries south-east of the city were already noticed in the old Cyprus Survey map; they cannot be overlooked by any visitor. Starting near to the harbour area they proceed eastwards and later turn towards north-east. The soft limestone quarried here apparently served building activities throughout the city's existence. Pl. X: 2 shows a view of some of the best preserved quarries in this area.

Closer to the harbour area, there is a small cave where Late Roman and Early Byzantine pottery fragments were collected, partly due to a landslide from higher terrain north of the cave (in front of it), but partly perhaps coming from the cave itself. The cave is marked no. 7 on Fig. 2 and no. 14 on Fig. 4. The small harbour of the city is now nearly silted up with sand, and less than one m. deep, but the remains of a pier sheltering it from the south, starting from the small promontory and running westward under the sea level, can still be seen in the sand (Fig. 4 no. 15). South of the pier, the sea bottom falls rapidly.

In the city area, several looted tombs could also be seen during our visit; they revealed the most characteristic pottery fragments collected during our inspection of the site and deposited in the Cyprus Museum. Some of the tombs must have been constructed when the city was in existence, but the earlier ones, of the Geometric period and of the Late Bronze Age, probably represent a stage of more modest settlement at Akrotiri. The most conspicuous

5. Cf. *Kyme* 2 (1980), 143-5.

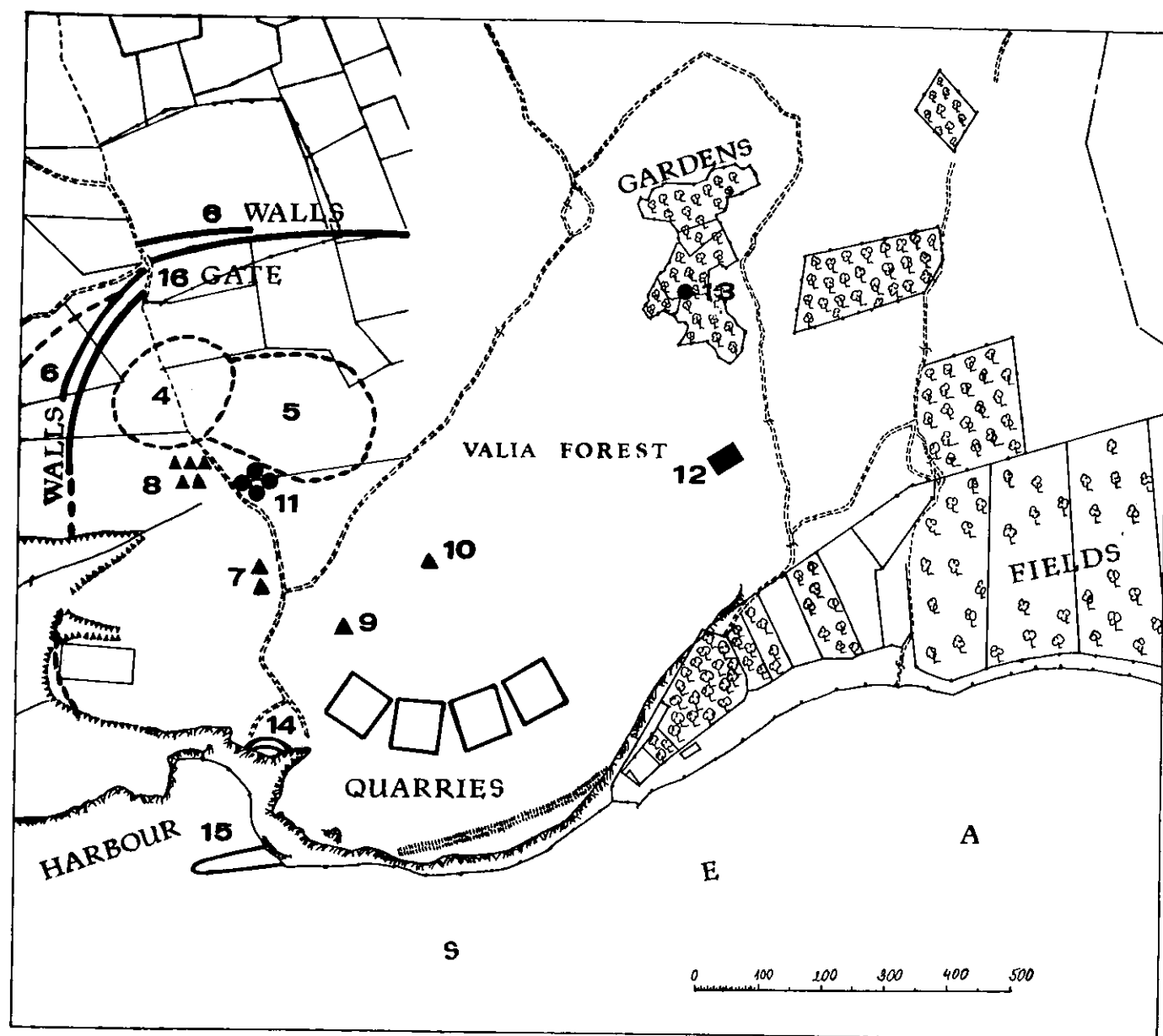


Fig. 4. (Cyprus map survey XV 24 E). 4. Archaic-Classical settlement (CS 1578), 5. Akrotiri-ruins, 6. City walls, 7. Geometric tombs, 8. Fine (Archaic) tombs, 9. Cistern, 10. Mycenaean tombs, 11. Roman rotary mills, 12. Classical or Hellenistic enclosure, *Petra i Stiti* (CS 1579), 13. Medieval well, 14. Cave with Late Roman and Byzantine sherds, 15. Pier of the harbour (under sea level), 16. Main city gate (*Porta tou Rourkou*, *Porta tou Akrotiri*).

of the rock tombs were observed in the area marked as no. 1 on Fig. 2. (cf. Fig. 4 no. 8). Some of them showed rectangular framing of the entrance from the shaft, and the modest sherd fragments left there by the looters date them to the Archaic and, perhaps, Classical periods. Pl. XI:3 shows a rather misfortunate attempt to photograph one of the entrances low in the shaft

A second group of looted tombs was observed in the area marked 2 in Fig. 2. At least two of them could be traced more clearly (cf. Fig. 4 no. 7). Their construction was more modest than that of the tombs mentioned above, and one of them yielded Geometric pottery fragments. Pls XII:1,2 show the entrance and the Late Bronze Age fragments coming

from a looted Late Bronze Age tomb, containing Mycenaean (mainly LH IIIB) sherds and situated east of the acropolis (sketch Fig. 2 no. 5, Fig. 4 no. 10). Some LBA White Painted bowls are visible on the photograph Pl. XII:2, other fragments stored in the Cyprus Museum must be added to this report by some of our Cypriot colleagues. South of this Mycenaean tomb, other fragments of LBA pottery including Mycenaean sherds have been found (sketch Fig. 2, no. 6). They seemed to have come from another looted tomb, but we did not find the entrance of it.

Finally, in pasture land east of the site, foundations of a larger rectangular building were observed. The place is called *Patra i Stiti*, and this feature had

already been noted as Classical Building CS 1579 (Fig. 2 no. 8, Fig. 4 no. 12). North of it, in the area of the gardens, there is a well, probably of a mediaeval date (Fig. 4 no. 13), and further north another Archaic to Classical cemetery noted under no. 1813 of the Cyprus Survey, again with looted tombs; these also apparently belonged to the city's inhabitants.

The fate of our project was not unusual in a

country where there is usually much less support for excavations abroad than e.g. in Poland, but the Cypriot war gave it the final blow. Nevertheless, we may express the hope that this modest note may draw attention to a promising site in a beautiful corner of Cyprus at some future time, when the situation becomes more favourable for research and excavation there. Good luck to those who will follow us there one day!

J. BOUZEK