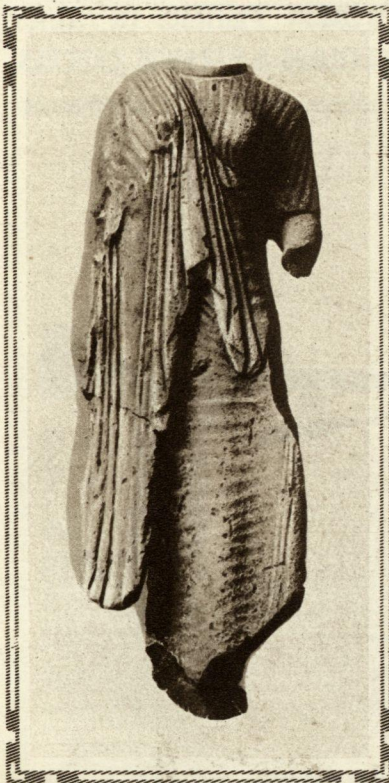
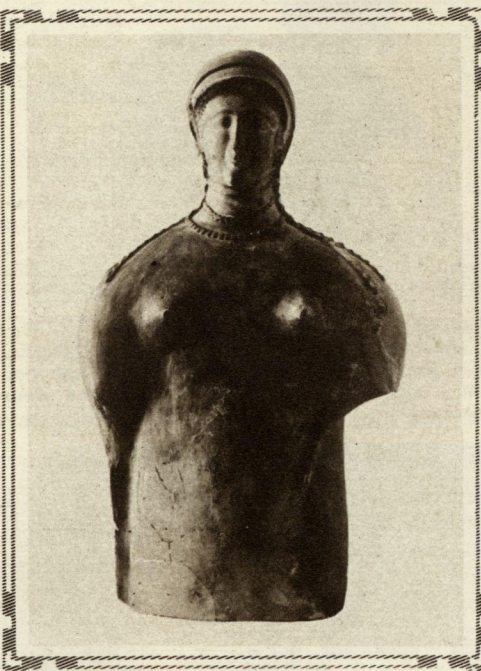


THE DISCOVERY OF A PALACE RICH IN SCULPTURE IN CYPRUS.

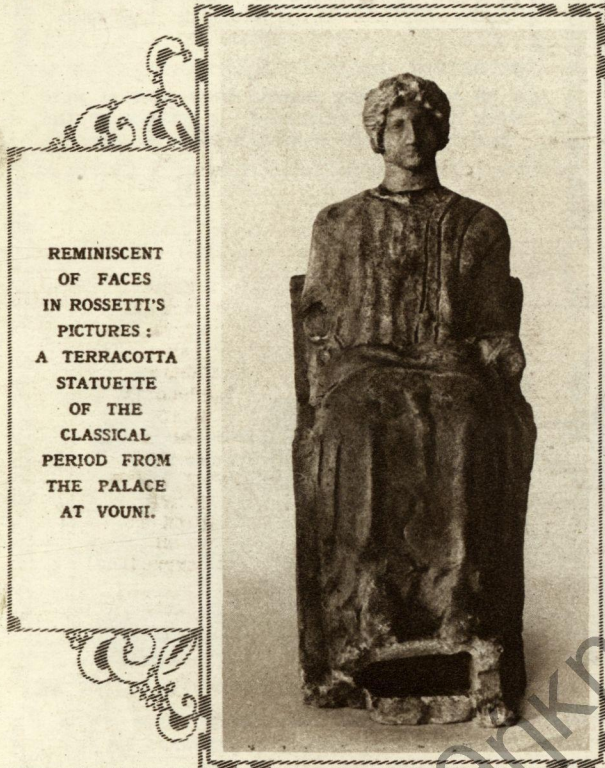
PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF DR. EINAR GJERSTAD, HEAD OF THE SWEDISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN CYPRUS.



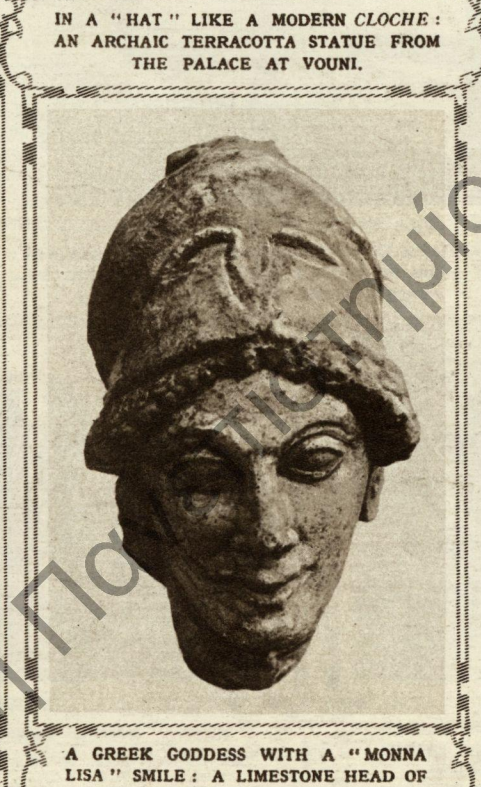
SIMILAR TO FIGURES ON THE ACROPOLIS AT ATHENS: A LIMESTONE STATUE OF KORÉ TYPE FROM THE PALACE AT VOUNI.



ALMOST "MEDIEVAL" IN CHARACTER: A MALE FIGURE IN LIMESTONE FROM THE PALACE AT VOUNI, WITH A PAINTED ROBE.

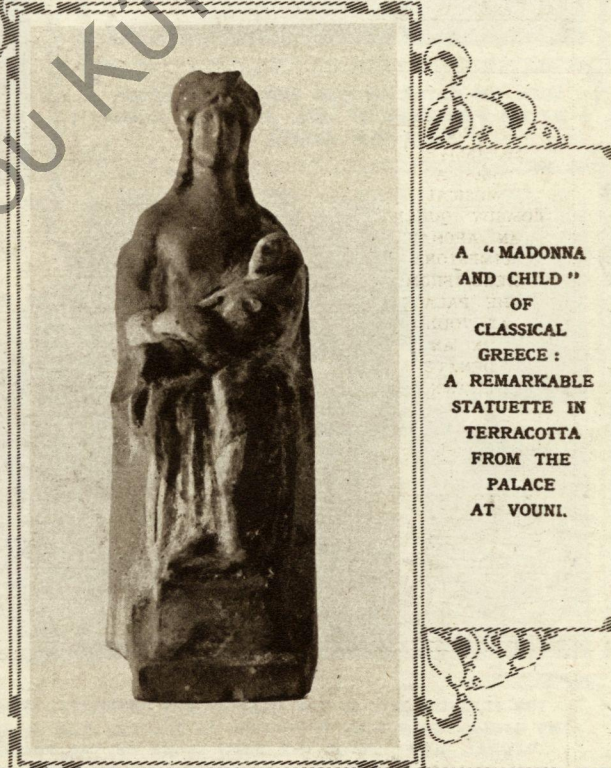


REMINISCENT OF FACES IN ROSSETTI'S PICTURES: A TERRACOTTA STATUETTE OF THE CLASSICAL PERIOD FROM THE PALACE AT VOUNI.



IN A "HAT" LIKE A MODERN CLOCHE: AN ARCHAIC TERRACOTTA STATUE FROM THE PALACE AT VOUNI.

A GREEK GODDESS WITH A "MONNA LISA" SMILE: A LIMESTONE HEAD OF ATHENA FROM THE TEMPLE AT VOUNI.



A "MADONNA AND CHILD" OF CLASSICAL GREECE: A REMARKABLE STATUETTE IN TERRACOTTA FROM THE PALACE AT VOUNI.



FROM A PREHISTORIC SITE AT DALI, IN CENTRAL CYPRUS: A CULT BULL IN TERRACOTTA, OF THE LATE BRONZE AGE, WITH A CURIOUS "PLAID" PATTERN ON THE BODY.



DATING FROM ABOUT 1200-1000 B.C.: ANOTHER TERRACOTTA CULT BULL FROM THE PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT AT DALI, SIX CENTURIES OLDER THAN THE VOUNI SITE.

The great discovery of a palace, rich in sculpture, at Vouni, in Cyprus, is described by Dr. Einar Gjerstad in his article on page 500. "Soon," he writes, "we reached a stratum quite filled with specimens of sculpture—statues, heads, and statuettes of stone and terracotta, which were found fallen down the steps of a staircase leading to a monumental gateway. . . . Most of the sculptures showed Greek influence, and some are of the same type as the famous *koré* statues found on the Acropolis at Athens and elsewhere in Greece. The sculptors who worked out these Greek thoughts in stone and terracotta lived at the end of the archaic and the beginning of the classical period, that is, about 550-450 B.C." The figures of bulls (shown in the two bottom photographs) from Dali belong to a much earlier

period. "Dali," writes Dr. Gjerstad, "is the ancient Idalion, situated in the middle of Cyprus. The result of our diggings there is of considerable importance to the history of religion. We found a settlement from the latest stage of the Copper Age (late Cypriote III., 1200-1000 B.C.). The central part is occupied by a cult place—the first, prehistoric cult place found in Cyprus. There we found a deposit of five cult bulls, of terracotta. . . . This cult place is typically Cypriote, in contrast to the Greek temple site at Vouni."