# 5 Interaction Period 3: Contacts Between the Aegean and Cyprus from Ca 1450 to Ca 1300 BC

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## 5.1 Cypro-Aegean Synchronisms in Interaction Period 3

The synchronisms between the Aegean and Cyprus **[tab. 2.3]** during Interaction Periods 3 and 4, i.e. the long span from the fifteenth to the end of the thirteenth centuries BC corresponding to the Mycenaean Palatial Period in Mainland Greece (LH IIB-IIIB),[1] are here re-

1 Note however that some scholars, such as, for example, Papadimitriou (2012, 94; 2015, 424 and tab. 1: Stage 4, 431), restrict the time of the Mycenaean palaces to LH/LM IIIA2-IIIB, i.e. to the period from the second half of the fourteenth century through the thirteenth century BC. Here, J. Wright's interpretation that Mycenaean "proto-palaces" already existed before this period is instead accepted (Wright 2006; 2008, 249-51; also cf. Dickinson 1994, 13 fig. 1.1, Third Palace Period from the beginning of LH


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garded as contemporaneous with Urban Periods II and III on Cyprus (LC IIA-LC IIC). On the Greek mainland, there was cultural continuity through the entire Mycenaean Palatial Period, when the Mycenaean culture became prominent in the entire Aegean. On Cyprus, however, despite the lack of any significant break in terms of material culture (Papadimitriou, Kriga 2013, 17-18), a distinction between Urban Period II (LC IIA-C early) and III (LC IIC late-end of LC IIC) is here accepted as a consequence of the important changes in settlement patterns, urban development, and administrative centers that characterized the Urban Period III (LC IIC late-end of LC IIC). Therefore, in order to correlate the two areas without implying a break in continuity in Mycenaean Greece, a distinction between Earlier (LH IIB-IIIA1 and LH IIIA2) and Later (LH IIIB) Mycenaean Palatial Periods is necessary.[2] The discussion on trade and cultural connections between Cyprus and the Aegean therefore distinguishes Interaction Period 3, which corresponds to the Earlier Mycenaean Palatial Period and Urban Period II, from Interaction Period 4, which corresponds to the Later Mycenaean Palatial Period-beginning of Postpalatial period and Urban Period III (see § 6.1) **[tab. 2.3]**. Since this chapter focuses on Interaction Period 3, it addresses the Cypro-Aegean connections during the Earlier Mycenaean Palatial Period in Mainland Greece (LH IIB-IIIA2) and Urban Period II (LC IIA-IIC early) on Cyprus.

Regarding Crete, table 2.3 gives specific importance to the end of the Neopalatial period at the end of LM IB and to the beginning of the Monopalatial Period, since this transformation, which, despite a series of key transitions (Galaty, Rutter 2022), is commonly considered the beginning of the 'Mycenaean' period at Knossos. This transition is also important in terms of synchronization with Cyprus, since it marks the beginning of Interaction Period 3. By contrast, from this point of view, a lesser emphasis is given here to the significant break which, in the history of LM II to III on Crete marks the separation between the Minoan Monopalatial and Postpalatial Periods (Preston 2008, 310-11). This break is related to the final destruction of the palace at Knossos at the transition from LM IIIA1 to LM IIIA2 or, as suggested by an increasing number of scholars, in early LM IIIA2 (Rutter 2017, 2, tab. 1.1). An alternative chronology proposed by other scholars suggests that early LM IIIB may mark the end of Knossian

IIB to the end of LH IIIB2). The definition of "palatial era" is, of course, now in considerable flux due to the discovery of monumental architecture and frescoes as early as LH I at Pylos; cf. Nelson 2017; 2022; Egan 2021.

2 It should be emphasized that my usage of the term 'Mycenaean Palatial Period(s)' refers to the conventional periodization of Mycenaean 'palatial culture' standard in handbooks published up to the present and reflected in Vitale, Van de Moortel 2020, 46, tab. 1:a and Jung, Kardamaki 2022, 24-5, tab. 1.

administration.[3] However, apart from different chronological placements of the destruction of Knossos followed by the breakdown of its hegemony, if we compare the range and intensity of Minoan and Mycenaean contacts with Cyprus during Interaction Period 3, a far smaller role can be ascribed to Crete than to mainland Greece, although the harbor town of Kommos continued to be an important gateway community in Mediterranean trade networks of this period, showing valuable evidence of contacts with Cyprus.[4]

The span of time here named Interaction Period 3 corresponds to the last phase of Papadimitriou's Chronological Stage 3 and to the earlier phase of his Chronological Stage 4, since, in his opinion, Chronological Stage 3 overlaps the LM II/LH IIB-LM/LH IIIA1 period and Chronological Stage 4 overlaps the LH/LMIIIA2-IIIB period (Papadimitriou 2012, 94; 2015, 424, tab. 2): in his most recent article he has distinguished a Phase B corresponding to the period of the Mycenaean palaces, i.e. LH IIIA2-B, which he has equated to LC IIB-C (Papadimitriou 2022, 180, tab. 1). According to the synchronims proposed by G. Cadogan (2005, 314; also see chapter 2 fn. 4), from a Cypriot perspective, Interaction Period 3 may correspond to the period from the end of LC I through most of LC IIB.

## 5.2 The Historical Background of Cypro-Aegean Connections in Interaction Period 3

### 5.2.1 The Aegean

At the end of Interaction Period 2, Minoan sites all over Crete, including palaces, towns, and villas, except for the palace of Knossos and Kommos, were affected by devastating destruction that marks the end of the flourishing Neopalatial period. Different explanations (internal unrest, natural catastrophes, invasions, and a combination of all these factors) have been suggested from Evans' time onwards (Driessen, Macdonald 1997, 105-15; Wiener 2020, 304-6). After the decipherment of the Linear B texts from the final destruction deposits of the palace of Knossos, some Mycenaean involvement in these

3 For a review of different interpretations on the Knossian destructions and the end of the Minoan Final Palatial Period, clearly connected to the destruction date of the archives of Linear B tablets, cf. Rehak, Younger 2001, 391, tab. 1, 442; also cf. Preston 2008, 311 with refs; Whitelaw 2022; Wiener 2022.

4 Rehak, Younger 2001, 454-5, 462; Betancourt 2008, 220; Wright 2022. For Cretan pottery (including transport stirrup jars) exported to Cyprus from West and Central Crete, see sections 5.4.1.1, 6.4.1; also cf. Haskell 2005, 213-14; D'Agata, Moody 2005, 13; Haskell et al. 2011.

events which affected the Minoan civilization, at least after the LM IB horizons of destruction, must be admitted. Moreover, chamber tombs, shaft graves, and pit caves with mainland-type bronzes recall the Early Mycenaean burial customs and suggest that burials of warriors proliferated in the Knossos area, as well as at Phaistos and at Chania, in the beginning of the Monopalatial Period in LM II-IIIA1. Minoan pottery also begins to show some Mycenaean elements at this time. Many scholars have therefore even referred to the Helladic conquest of Crete in LM II, implicitly regarding the Monopalatial Period as the era of "Mycenaean Crete" (Wiener 2015, 131-5; 2020, 300-6). However, the identification of intrusive mainlanders and the Mycenaean character of the island's material culture have been questioned by other scholars who think that some of the "Warrior Graves" indeed contained burials of local elites changing their habits in order to make them suitable to the new general situation in the Aegean.[5]

The impact of the disintegration of the major Minoan sites is also apparent elsewhere in the Aegean, especially at formerly Minoan or Minoanized sites in the Cyclades, Dodecanese, and along the Anatolian coast. In this scenario it is important to note that in Interaction Period 3 the Mycenaean presence replaced the Minoan cultural hegemony, with many sites, such as Miletus, changing in character from Minoan to Mycenaean. However, after the destruction of the Neopalatial sites and up until its final destruction, Knossos, although reduced in size, not only remained the largest site in the Aegean, but maintained uninterrupted foreign trade contacts, and prospered as a center of cultural innovations, even continuing to sustain contacts with Egypt and the Eastern Mediterranean (Cline 1994, 9; 1999, 118; Wiener 2020, 306 with refs), despite the fact that Mycenaeans replaced Minoans as the main Aegean interlocutors in Egypt from the end of LM/LH IIIA1 onwards. Another dramatic change in the history of Crete occurred with the final destruction of Knossos in the early LM IIIA2 period. Yet, at this time, the sites of Archanes and Tylissos near Knossos continued, and were to some extent prosperous, and Ayia Triada remained an important regional center in south-central Crete. Chania reached the apex of its urban development in the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries BC and stood out from other LM III sites also for its widespread contacts abroad (Cline 1999, 119-21; Andreadaki-Vlazaki 2010, 523-4), while in the same period the harbor town of Kommos continued to play a primary role in the Mediterranean trade network also acting as a gateway community in the Aegean context (Wright 2022).

On the Greek Mainland, during the Early Mycenaean Period the evolution of settlements and the process of centralization are

5 Cf. for example, Preston 2004; 2008, 311-12; Molloy 2008; 2013; Galanakis 2022.

particularly evident in the Argolid and Messenia, but many important developments are also apparent elsewhere, in Elis, Laconia, central Greece, and in Thessaly. From LH II onwards some sites in the core area of the Mycenaean world developed monumental palace complexes that rapidly became the prominent centers of the Mycenaean system of administration and assumed great political importance in the Mediterranean context, replacing the previous Minoan hegemony. By LH IIB (LM II), Mycenaean material culture spread in the Cycladic islands and in LH IIIA1 a megaron of Helladic type was constructed at Phylakopi. Moreover, Mycenaean pottery, mostly produced in the Argolid, appeared in the Dodecanese, on Kos and on the island of Rhodes at Trianda, and in other areas where Mainlanders established new cemeteries. On the Anatolian coast, the Mycenaeans took control of the major center of Miletus, and LH IIIA pottery has been found at Iasos, Ephesos and many other sites in western Anatolia, while the chamber tombs of the cemetery at Müsgebi contained typically Mycenaean grave offerings. Such cultural expansion in the various Aegaean regions must, of course, have required major Helladic maritime capability, which is also confirmed by an extraordinary network of overseas trade contacts between the Mycenaean centers and Cyprus, the Levant, and Egypt. The most pronounced impacts of the developing Mycenaean power are however apparent on the island of Crete where, as pointed out above, the picture changed dramatically. The Linear B archives at Knossos show that the Mycenaean administration was centered there before the final destruction of the palace and its harbor towns of Amnisos and Poros-Katsambas with their shipyards and/or ship sheds (Rethemiotakis, Christakis 2022). Although there was no break in foreign connections, from LM IIIA2, just after the destruction, there was a significant drop in the quantity of Egyptian and Near Eastern imports in the Knossos area.

### 5.2.2 Cyprus

Information about the Cypriot towns of Interaction Period 3, which here corresponds to the Urban Period (LC IIA and B) on Cyprus **[tab. 2.3]**, is relatively scarce since few settlement deposits of this period have been excavated in comparison to those of the Urban Period III. However, after Urban Period I (Interaction Period 2), there is a continuous development in settlements, and the major urban polities increased in number and social complexity, especially along the southern and eastern coasts of the island. In the northwest during this period, the so-called Basin Building at Morphou *Toumba tou Skourou* was filled in with bricks and its original function changed, while the three rectangular buildings south of the ramp were refurbished with new floors, walls, and wells, and House B, the most

elaborate building, assumed the appearance of an elite dwelling. At Enkomi the major urban reorganization of LC IIC seriously damaged the LC IIA-B architectural structures, but in Area III, Level IIA, the construction of a new building comprising 21 rooms followed a new plan (Pickles, Peltenburg 1988; Crewe 2007b, 77-9), and many tombs testify to a substantial increase in the wealth of the local elite, who were clearly associated with notable residences all over the town area. The group of sites located around the bay of Larnaca became particularly prominent, because they were centered around the very important settlement of Hala Sultan Tekke. Here, the new Swedish excavations are revealing settlement layers (Strata 2-3) mainly belonging to Interaction Period 4, in addition to a cemetery in Area A with tombs of various types, including the rich Chamber Tomb X used from LC IB to LC IIC and other notable funerary structures of Interaction Period 3 (Fischer, Bürge 2017b; 2018b; Fischer 2019b with earlier refs; Fischer, Bürge 2021; for recent refs also cf. Knapp 2023). Moreover, many cemeteries found in this area (Dromolaxia, Arpera, Klavdhia, and Aradippou) were clearly associated with Hala Sultan Tekke and/or other smaller settlements in its orbit (Keswani 1996, 226-7; Leonard 2000).

In the south-central area of the island at Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, excavations below (i.e. to the south) and west of the LC IIC monumental Building X revealed an architectural sequence extending back to late LC IIB. A 25 m long straight wall on a different alignment from that of Building X clearly belonged to an earlier large building that probably dated back to Interaction Period 3 and was possibly contemporary with some of the rich tombs excavated in the same area (South 1996, 46 fn. 2; 1997, 152-6, 173 fn. 12). Recent excavations at this site suggest that the earliest phase of construction in Unit 3 (Phase 1) may date back to the late LC IIB/early LC IIC (Fisher, Manning, Urban 2019, 495). At Maroni *Vournes*, on a low hill located only 6 km southeast from Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, along with a large necropolis producing many Mycenaean imports of Interaction Period 3, an enigmatic small structure consisting of a sunken basin with a paved floor was constructed in this period. Evidence of copper working at the site is also attested by LC IIB (Cadogan 1996, 15-16). On the south coast, Episkopi *Bamboula* was occupied from LC I to LC IIIB. While the typical "rectangular-tripartite" houses were built throughout the entire period (Weinberg 1983), during LC IIB a fortification wall was constructed to protect the settlement (Benson 1970, 26; Kiely 2011).

The relative scarcity of Urban Period II settlement deposits is counterbalanced by the evidence of rich intramural tombs located in the major towns of the period. French Tomb 2 at Enkomi may be cited as one of the most significant examples of the period since it yielded some of the most famous *objets d'art* (Schaeffer 1952, 111-35,

pl. XII), but British Tomb 66, the only intact ashlar built tomb, was probably also constructed in LC IIB and intended for the burial of members of an elite social group with access to "higher-order valuables" (Crewe 2009b; also cf. Keswani 2004, 126). The Urban Period II also is the main period of use of British Tomb 93 (discussed in §§ 4.4.3.3, 7.2.2; also cf. Papasavvas 2022, 46-7 with refs) with its total of around 1430 g of gold and many precious items including, *inter alia*, a glass bottle, a faience scarab, cylinder seals, and ceramic figurines. Elite prestige complexes similar to those of Enkomi are also apparent in the major sites on the south coast. As noted above, the presence of very rich elite groups at Hala Sultan Tekke is revealed by the valuable finds from various tombs excavated in the past (Keswani 2004, 129, tab. 5.11 with refs) and during the current Swedish excavations in Area A, especially Chamber Tomb X and Shaft Tomb LL.[6] In the Kalavasos region, among the Urban Period II high status tombs concentrated in the northeast area of Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, the outstanding burial assemblage of Tomb 11 contained 432 g of gold jewelry (including 12 earrings, two finger rings and other personal jewels), ivory objects, glass vessels and several exotic luxury goods, and pottery of Mycenaean and local origin. Among the large array of local vessels, many Red Lustrous Wheelmade vases and Base Ring bull rhyta stood out (Goring 1989; South 1997, 159-61; 2000, 349-53). Other rich tombs located near Building X included Tomb 13, dating to LC IIB, which yielded an unusually high proportion of Mycenaean vessels including three craters with unique pictorial scenes, and Tomb 14, used from LC IIA-IIC, which contained bronze, ivory and faience objects, gold jewelry, and Mycenaean and Levantine pottery.

These tombs provide increasing evidence for wealth and prestige differentials between the social groups occupying these towns, including differential access to economic resources (copper), exotic goods, and social status. Priscilla Keswani also noted that at Enkomi "poor" to moderately endowed tombs are likely to be underrepresented because of the inadequate reports by the British Museum expedition. She also pointed out the presence of poorer LBA burial assemblages lacking Mycenaean pictorial craters at Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, which she attributes to social groups who "may have had considerable access to locally produced goods" (Keswani 1989b, 85-6). Keswani (2004, 125, 132-3, 134-6) also reviewed several burial contexts which came to light elsewhere on the island, revealing a relatively low level of mortuary expenditure. In comparison to many tombs located in coastal and inland areas that also date to Urban Phase II, a significant variety in number and quality of grave goods is apparent (Knapp 2018b), as is evidence for the degree of contact

6 Bürge, Fischer 2017; Fischer, Bürge 2017b; 2018a, 53-8; Bürge 2021.

with the Aegean based on the comparative analysis of imported Mycenaean pottery dating to the LH IIB-IIIA periods recovered from various Cypriot sites (see § 5.4).

LC I-II burial assemblages through showing status disparities by way of high-order valuables, lavish personal ornamentation and elaborate burial ceremonies attest to the development of a stratified society particularly in the major coastal towns (Knapp 2018b). According to Keswani (2004, 143), the tombs of the LC IIA-B period indicate that before Interaction Period 4 these coastal sites maintained independent exchange contacts with foreign countries. However, some scholars have challenged Keswani's view on the heterarchical sociopolitical organization of Cyprus, while others have expressed different opinions on the political structure of the island, also implying different interpretations on the long-distance trade strategies of LBA Cyprus.[7] For the purpose of this study, however, it is enough to stress the international dimension attained by *Alashiya*, i.e. the entire island of Cyprus or part of it, in Interaction Period 3, when the *Alashiya* king established friendly relations with Akhenaton (Knapp 1996b, with refs; Mantzourani, Kopanias, Voskos 2019). As demonstrated by the Cypriot merchandise conveyed by the Uluburun ship, Cyprus at this time played an increasingly important role in Eastern Mediterranean maritime trade connections (see Appendix), and Cypro-Aegean connections can be viewed within this framework.

## 5.3 Cypro-Aegean Connections During Interaction Period 3 from an Aegean Perspective

Compared to the previous phase, evidence for contacts between the Aegean and Cyprus increased in Interaction Period 3, but the importance of Crete in trade activities was superseded by that of Mycenaean Greece which became dominant in the Aegean after the destruction by fire of Knossos in LM IIIA2 early.

### 5.3.1 Cypriot Pottery Imported to the Aegean in Interaction Period 3

#### 5.3.1.1 Cypriot Imports to Crete

Similar in importance to the discussion of Cypriot pottery found on Crete in Interaction Period 2 (see § 4.3.1.1), Rutter's study on the Cypriot pottery from Neopalatial through Postpalatial contexts found

7 Keswani 1996; 2004, 154-5; Knapp 2008, 144-53; 2013, 432-8 with refs.

at Kommos[8] also contributes to our understanding of Cypro-Cretan trade in Interaction Period 3. Rutter's extensive study on the Cypriot imports is thorough and there is no need for additional comment other than a brief comparative analysis of the Cypriot pottery imports dating to Interaction Period 3, that are defined here. Rutter (2014a, 212; cf. 2006b, 654-5, tabs 3, 104-5) reported a total of 73-5 Cypriot entries in his 2014 catalog, but, while in Interaction Period 2 the vessels from MMIII, LM IA and LM IB contexts amounted to 16 pieces **[tab. 4.1 nos 1, 6-20]**, a large percentage of vessels were published as finds from contexts attributed to the LM III and LM IIIA2-B periods, making it difficult to establish the percentage of examples belonging to Interaction Period 3 precisely. However, a gradual increase is apparent in the number of Cypriot imports over the course of Interaction Period 3. Only one vessel (Rutter 2006a, 488-9, 45/11, pl. 3.49; 2014a, 230 no. 59) comes from a LM II context, and a few LM IIIA1 items were published by L. Vance Watrous in 1982.[9] The same scarcity of imports during this period is apparent in Rutter's subsequent publications (C 10669: Rutter 2006a, 498, 51/2, pl. 3: 54; 2014a, 219 no. 16; C 10732: Rutter 2006a, 498, 51/3, pl. 3: 54; Rutter 2014a, 219 no. 17). It should also be noted that in House X no recognizable Cypriot imports are present in the LM II and LM IIIA1 deposits although other imports, from Egypt, Anatolia, the Levant, and the Greek mainland, were more common in LM IIIA1 contexts than in preceding periods (Rutter 2017a, 192-3).

The majority of chronologically defined contexts producing Cypriot imports at the site may be assigned to LM IIIA2. From this period onwards, a series of Cypriot Plain White transport, storage, and serving vessels became common, and some new Base Ring, Bucchero, and maybe Monochrome tablewares appeared throughout the site (Rutter 2014a, 213-14); some Canaanite Jars from LM IIIA2 contexts were probably also imported from Cyprus (Day et al. 2011, 532-3, 551, 553). In LM IIIA2, Cypriot new tableware and a complete pithos were also deposited in House X (Rutter 2017a, 230), and in defined contexts from this period, Rutter (2006b, 654-5, tabs 3, 104-5) reports 27 Cypriot vessels out of the total 73-5 Cypriot imports. This list of Cypriot vessels imported to the site in LM IIIA2 may actually also be enriched by other examples coming from contexts of less definite chronology, i.e. LM IIIA and LM IIIA2-B (overall 23 items). Egyptian and Syro-Palestinian transport vessels also are common in LM IIIA2.

8 Rutter 1999; 2006a; 2006b; 2006c; 2014a; 2017a; 2017b.

9 C 4249: Watrous 1982, 157 fn. 1932, pl. 51; Rutter 2014a, 220 no. 20; C 4432: Watrous 1982, 157 fn. 1933, pl. 52; Rutter 2014a, 221 no. 23; C 4773: Watrous 1982, 157 fn. 1934, pl. 53; Rutter 2014a, 221 no. 24; C 340: Watrous 1992, 157 no. 570; Rutter 2014a, 220 no. 21; C 2046: Watrous 1992, 157 fn. 1935, pls 52-3; Rutter 2014a, 221 no. 22; C 4734: Watrous 1992, 157 fn. 803; Karageorghis et al. 2014, 235 no. 77.

Rutter distinguished Cypriot imported vessels under two broad headings, i.e.

> according to whether such imports served as table wares (including all painted pottery plus the Base Ring, Monochrome and White Shaved classes) or as transport, storage and large serving vessels (Plain White Class). (2006b, 653-8, tabs 3, 104-5; cf. also 2014a, 212)

Considering the overall imports from Neopalatial through Postpalatial contexts, Rutter (2006b, 653, 654-5, tabs 3.104-3.105; 2014a, 212) stated that at Kommos the tableware is more common than the latter functional group, with a ratio of roughly 3:1 among the overall Cypriot imports. This is also true of the Cypriot imports which can be safely related to Interaction Period 3, i.e. coming from LM II, LM IIIA, LM IIIA1, and LM IIIA2 contexts, but their ratio is 13:10 in LM IIIA2 contexts (654-5, tabs 3.104-3.105), suggesting an apparent increase also in Cypriot Plain White transport pithoi,[10] storage and large serving vessels imported in this period. It should also be noted that Base Ring II cups and jugs in LM IIIA2 "were regularly used in close conjunction" (Rutter 2014a, 214; 2017a, 205) forming some drinking sets of Cypriot inspiration.

An important contribution to the identification of the Cypriot regions that were engaged directly or indirectly in the trade network comes from the results of Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis of 40 samples assigned to the Cypriot group (Tomlinson, Rutter, Hoffman 2010). As far as the tableware is concerned, most of the White Slip II milk bowls were likely produced in the Limassol area and were made with clays derived from sources located several kilometres inland from the coast, possibly from the White Slip production center at Sanidha (217). The Base Ring II jugs and cups on the other hand were manufactured in the area of Episkopi (212). Interestingly, four of the pithoi analyzed were produced in several different centers (Kition, Limassol, Enkomi) located on the southern coast of the island (209-10, 217).

As far as other Cypriot imports to Crete in Interaction Period 3 are concerned, a White Slip II milk bowl (eight sherds total) came from a LM IIIA context at Chania (Cline 1994, 185 no. 445), while a few small sherds from open and closed shapes have been found in deposits "from LM IIIA-B" at Pseira (Betancourt 2014, 277 nos 7-8, 278 nos 9, 12), and some fragmentary White Slip II bowls attributed to LC II were found in various plots at Poros-Katsambas (Dimopoulou-Rethemiotaki 2014, 267-89 nos 1-7, with refs). However, it is worth noting

10 Note, however, that Plain White storage jars have not been considered ideal Maritime Transport Containers, although they were also used as such, as shown by the examples from the Uluburun shipwreck (Knapp, Demesticha 2017, 58).

that the first Syro-Palestinian amphora with a postfiring mark incised on its handle appeared in the LM IIIA2 period at Kommos and is indicative of Cypriot handling (Rutter 2006a, 527-8 no. 56e/9, pl. 3: 62; 2014b, 63).

#### 5.3.1.2 Cypriot Pottery Imported to the Dodecanese

Apart from Kommos, Ialysos on Rhodes contains the largest quantity of Cypriot imports found at an Aegean site in Interaction Period 3, confirming the continuity of the 'Dodecanesian connection'. Cypriot imports however are less common than in Interaction Period 2 and the specialized workshop in Cypriot imitations ceased its activity (Karantzali 2005, 146; 2009, 358). A Red Lustrous Wheelmade Ware spindle bottle found in Trianda House 1 in a context dating to Phase II B, corresponding to the LH IIB/IIIA1 period has been considered a Cypriot import (Portugali, Knapp 1985, 78 no. 148; Eriksson 1993, 135-7, 219 no. 520; Cline 1994, 214 no. 719, with earlier refs), but it can no longer be assumed that all the Red Lustrous Wheelmade vessels were made on Cyprus since scientific analysis shows that there was also a flourishing production in Anatolia (Kozal 2015; Kibaroğlu et al. 2019) which leads some scholars to consider it as an Anatolian production (Fischer, Bürge 2018b, 616; 2021, 119-20); moreover, rim sherds from 'White Slip II' bowls, fragments from bases, and body sherds from 'Base Ring I' small closed vases were found in the LH IIIA layers at the Markos plot during later excavations at Trianda (White Slip II: Karantzali 2005, 146, pl. XXIX: 89a, 1256c; Base Ring I: Karantzali 2005, 146, pl. XXIX: 1300, 19446, d; Karantzali in Marketou et al. 2006, 32, 38). However, this limited evidence is complemented by finds from the Ialysos cemeteries, where two Base Ring juglets have been found in Tombs 76 and 86 and a Base Ring bull vase and a Plain White Wheelmade jug were found in Tomb 86.[11] However, these Cypriot imports were the only finds in Tombs 76 and 86, and their typology suggests that they may be considered contemporary to LH IIIA1 and 2. Considering the peculiarity of these two tombs of unusual type which only yielded Cypriot vessels, C. Mee (1982, 22; also cf. Girella 2005, 133; Benzi 2009, 50) suggested that they belonged to Cypriots who died on Rhodes. Another Base Ring bull vase was found in Tomb 31 and was dated to LH IIIA1-2 (Benzi 1992, 11, 299-300 no. 21, pl. 55: e; Cline 1994, 133 no. 11; Nys 2001, 112 no. 123), although

**11** For Base Ring juglets, cf. Portugali, Knapp 1985, 78 nos 144-5; Benzi 1992, 11, 384-5, pl. 104, m, 395: 2, pl. 109: I; Cline 1994, 205 nos 638-9; Girella 2005, 133; for Base Ring bull vase and a Plain White Wheelmade jug, cf. Portugali, Knapp 1985, 78 no. 146; Benzi 1992, 11, 395: 3, pls 109: l, h, 165: g; Cline 1994, 133 no. 12, 203 no. 617; Nys 2001, 112 no. 124.

K. Nys (2001, 98) does not exclude a later chronology (first part of LC IIC1). Apart from a large flask in Red Lustrous Wheelmade Ware from Tomb 49 that has been dated to LH IIIA2-B (Benzi 1992, 359 no. 18, pl. 90; 2009, 50; Cline 1994, 195 no. 538 with refs), whose Cypriot origin is not defined, as shown above, the list of Cypriot vessels from Rhodian tombs may include two examples without context, one a Base Ring bull vase housed in the Stuttgart Museum (Nys 2001, 112 no. 125, with earlier refs) and the other a Base Ring II jug housed in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford (Åström 1988, 77), as well as one example, the neck of a Base Ring I juglet from the Late Neolithic II/Final Neolithic cave of Koumelo at Arkhangelos in the eastern part of Rhodes, which clearly attests to a later occasional use of the cave (Marketou 2009a, 49). The absence of White Slip bowls in the Ialysos cemetery is also noteworthy (Karantzali 2005, 146), but the three bull vases from Ialysos, from Tombs 31 and 86 and the example in the Stuttgart Museum, may be indicative of the high rank of the deceased who possibly had close links with Cyprus (Nys 2001, 100-1).

As to other Cypriot vessels from Kos, apart from a White Slip II bowl from a LH IIIB context in Eleona T.19 (see § 6.3.1.2), a Red Lustrous Wheelmade Ware flask from Langada Tomb 12 allegedly considered of Cypriot production cannot be precisely dated on contextual ground (Cline 1994, 195 no. 537, LH III; Benzi 2009, 50 fn. 20, LH III) and the same may be true of a fragmentary White Slip bowl from the Serraglio (Morricone 1972-3, 387 fig. 172: b; Benzi 2009, 50 fn. 20).

#### 5.3.1.3 Cypriot Pottery Imported to the Cyclades

Only two sherds from a White Slip II milk bowl found in a LH IIIA1-2 context at Ayia Irini are evidence of contacts between Keos and Cyprus in the Interaction Period 3 (Lambrou-Phillipson 1990, 91, 94 fn. 42, 375 no. 535, pl. 38; Cline 1994, 185 no. 452). This may be due to the fact that during the Mycenaean Palatial Period the Cyclades were effectively excluded from participation in long distance exchange networks (Earle 2012).

#### 5.3.1.4 Cypriot Pottery Imported to the Greek Mainland

As noted by Van Wijngaarden (2012, 66), generally in the Late Bronze Age there is scarce evidence of Cypriot ceramic imports to the Greek mainland. However, some examples recently identified from the elite tombs excavated around the Mycenaean palace at Pylos are recorded in the previous review (see § 4.3.1.2) of Cypriot ceramic imports to the Peloponnese. Since it is impossible to establish their chronology more precisely than LH II, it is unclear if they were imported in

LH IIA, i.e. in Interaction Period 2, or in LH IIB, i.e. in Interaction Period 3. Unfortunately, despite their prominent find context, such uncertainty impacts their contribution to the discussion on Cypro-Aegean connections.

Turning to other regions, a Cypriot vessel was reported from an unspecified findspot on the Acropolis at Athens, but no further detail is known (Cline 1994, 256 no. 1110, with earlier refs; Lekka 2022, 162, with refs). More details are known on the context of a jug found in the Tomb of the Ivory Pyxides on the slope of the Areopagus, but the vessel was regarded as "enigmatic" by P. Åström (1998, 260-1, 261 no. 4) on account of the dual fabric, i.e. Mycenaean in the lower part and Base Ring in the upper part. The optical emission spectrometry analysis of the vessel, made by Richard Jones, showed that the composition of the clay in both parts was the same, with the best parallels to Base Ring wares from Arpera, supporting a Cypriot origin. Moreover, Rutter (2014b, 61 with refs, 65) has suggested that in LH IIIA two Syro-Palestinian amphorae from Athens, one from the Agora Chamber Tomb 1 and the other from Koukaki, may have been transported to Attica by Cypriot middlemen, since they respectively bear a post-firing incised mark and a painted red mark, consistent with the Cypriot practice. He also considers the possibility that these amphorae were imported to the Athens area either directly from Cyprus or from a Cretan harbor on ships manned by a Cypriot crew.

Mycenaean stirrup jars with undecorated shoulders were also suggested as exports from Cyprus to various Achaean sites, but they cannot be considered here because their origin and chronology are debated. Specifically, while Papadopoulos (1985, 141) included some of these vases in the group of "Cypriot objects in Achaea", asserting a degree of certainty on their "Cypriot origin (or influence)" during LH IIIA2 (cf. Graziadio 2019, 24 fn. 1), Cline (1994, 245-6) included all of them among the "Dubious or Problematic Imports" and regarded them as "possibly local Mycenaean".

### 5.3.2 Oxhide Ingots and Copper-Based Artifacts Imported to the Aegean in Interaction Period 3

#### 5.3.2.1 Oxhide Ingots

While oxhide ingots were widely dispersed on Crete in Interaction Period 2, no oxhide ingots have been found in the span of time following the end of the Neopalatial period up until the appearance of some ingot fragments in LM IIIB contexts at Kommos (see § 6.3.2). The dearth of ingots in Interaction Period 3 is striking considering the noticeable quantity of Cypriot pottery found especially in LM IIIA2 contexts in the harbor town of Kommos. This is even more

noteworthy if we consider the importance of copper oxhide ingots in Mediterranean trade during this period, especially represented by the oxhide ingots in Theban tombs, the large quantity of Cypriot ingots mentioned in the Amarna tablets, and the exceptional number of oxhide ingots consistent with production from Cypriot copper found with the Uluburun shipwreck. In this regard, it should also be recognized that there is plenty of evidence for the development of metallurgical production on Cyprus (Kassianidou 2012, 129-34; Knapp 2013, 408-16) and the continued dominant role of Cyprus in copper trade with Mediterranean regions other than Crete; Stos-Gale even argues, controversially, that

> all analyzed oxhide ingots between the fourteenth and eleventh centuries [are] fully consistent with their origin from Cypriot ores. (2011, 222)

The Lead Isotope Analysis of copper-based artifacts from "Mycenaean" Knossos and Postpalatial Cretan sites does not provide an explanation for the lack of oxhide ingots in this period on Crete. In fact, according to Gale and Stos-Gale (2007, 108 fig. 8), the presence of samples with copper consistent with Cypriot ores (19% of 161 analyzed artifacts), indicates the continued value placed on Cypriot ores, even occurring in LM II in the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos (Stos-Gale, Gale 1990, 80; Knapp 1990a, 131, tab. 2): however, a higher proportion of analyzed objects, 44% of samples, were made with copper from Lavrion (Gale, Stos-Gale 2007, 108 fig. 8). In other words, despite the absence of oxhide ingots, on Crete, there was only a slight increase in the percentage of Cypriot copper in the bronze artifacts of this period (19%) compared to the samples consistent with the Cypriot field dating to Interaction Period 2 (16%, see § 4.3.2.2). Moreover, three artifacts consistent with production from Cypriot copper from a LM IIIA context have been analytically identified at Karpathos (Stos-Gale 1988, 276, 282 fig. 14; Knapp 1990a, 131, tab. 2) and contacts between Rhodes and Cyprus are also apparent from some bronzes imported to this Dodecanesian island, including a rapier of the 'four-wing bayonet type' from a LH IIIA1 context at Ialysos (Cline 1994, 229 no. 864; Marketou 2009a, 49 with refs; Benzi 2009, 51), a dagger with tongued haft from a single LH IIIA1 burial excavated at Theologos, Tholos (Marketou 2009a, 49 with refs), and several well paralleled Eastern Mediterranean arrowheads from mainly LH IIIA2 contexts on the island (Benzi 1992, 173, 175, 176; 2009, 51 with refs).

A LH II carinated bronze bowl from Tholos B at Katarraktis in Achaea was connected to Cyprus by T. Papadopoulos either as an imitation or directly imported, since this metal vessel has a flat handle which he considered characteristic of the wishbone handle of

Cypriot prototypes. However, many doubts have been expressed regarding the connection due to the lack of precise parallels in Cypriot metal and ceramic production (Graziadio 2019, 3 with updated refs). In the same region, at Mygdalia (Patras) a leaf-shaped LH IIIA arrowhead was found which is of a rare type in Greece, while it is more common on Cyprus (Papazoglou-Manioudaki, Paschalidis 2021, 394 fig. 17). According to Stos-Gale's Lead Isotope Analysis, local sources (Lavrion) were the principal sources of copper within the Aegean during the Late Bronze Age (Stos-Gale 2000, 63-6, fig. 3.5), and the significance of the analyses conducted on LH IIIA-C samples from the Peloponnese has shown that 43% of copper-based artifacts were made with Lavrion copper, while only 18% were consistent with Cypriot sources (Kayafa 1999, 373, 403-6, especially diagram on page 405). Since this ratio is similar to the above-mentioned data from Crete, we can consider the supply of Cypriot copper in the Aegean during Interaction Period 3 to be consistent throughout the entire area, without regionally specific peaks. The increasing Cretan interest in Lavrion ores may be explained by the strong connections between Crete and the mainland after the end of the Neopalatial period, while the predominance of Lavrion copper in the Mycenaean world was likely due to its local availability despite the increasing Mycenaean trade activity with Cyprus in this period. Nevertheless, the possibility cannot be ruled out that Cyprus played a significant role in the spread of tin, as well as copper, in the Mediterranean (Kassianidou 2003; 2022, 80). This suggestion is reinforced by tin ingots with incised Cypro-Minoan signs discovered along with two copper oxhide ingots consistent with production from Cypriot copper in the 'wreck deposit' of Hishuley Carmel, Israel (Galili, Gale, Rosen 2013). The metal cargoes of the ships that wrecked off the Israeli coast near Haifa at the end of the fourteenth century BC (Berger et al. 2019, 3, tab. 1 with refs, 6-7, fig. 4) also included tin ingots with incised marks. If the location of these wreck deposits testifies to a Cypriot involvement in the tin trade along the Southern Levantine coast far from the Aegean,[12] then the unique tin cargo of the Uluburun shipwreck, comprising ca 160 ingots of different shapes, might be extraordinarily relevant to this discussion of the tin trade, given that the sunken ship there also carried 10 tons of copper ingots consistent with Cypriot origin and bound for an unknown but likely Aegean destination.

**12** Yahalom-Mack et al. 2022 even argue that Cyprus was the main mover behind all the trade in East Mediterranean at this time, but this point appears rather contentious.

## 5.3.3 Prestige Objects Imported to the Aegean in Interaction Period 3

### 5.3.3.1 Cylinder Seals

In Interaction Period 3 the earliest evidence for Cypriot glyptic from Crete are two sealings attributed to the LM II period from the palace of Knossos, one from the doorway south of the Hall of the Colonnades[13] and the other from the Area of the Demons Seals/Archive Deposit (Pini 1980, 107 fn. 111; Cline 1994, 162 no. 233, with refs). A cuprous sulphide (?) seal acquired at Ziros (Siteia) in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, has also been attributed to a "middle phase of LC II" by I. Pini (Pini 2014, 325 no. 1), but in the context of the relations between Cyprus and the Aegean in Interaction Periods 3 and 4, particular importance should be assigned to the "Cypro-Aegean" seals that effectively express the complexity of interaction between the two areas. In fact, Pini (1979, 122; 1980, 79; also cf. Aruz 2008, 201-22) coined the term 'Cypro-Aegean' to describe a group of twenty hematite cylinder seals from Cyprus and the Aegean displaying Cypriot influence in their composition, while sharing some characteristics with Aegean styles or iconography. He also distinguished three distinct levels of Aegean involvement, but it is important to stress that he suggested that all of them were carved on Cyprus, despite the fact that Younger placed twelve of these twenty cylinder seals into native Aegean stylistic groups (cf. discussion in Weingarten 1996, 80-1). While the iconographic analysis of seals can be left to specialists, Pini's assessment of the seals as 'Cypro-Aegean' is accepted here.

The appearance of the Cypro-Aegean style probably dates to the fourteenth century BC after the destruction of Knossos (Weingarten 1996, 83), and it is worth reviewing briefly the Cypriot cylinder seals of this group that are regarded as imports to various regions of the Aegean, especially Crete (Pini 2014), during Interaction Period 3. Unfortunately, in some cases the chronology is not based on definite find contexts, but on iconographic and stylistic considerations. For instance, emblematic is the case of a hematite cylinder seal said to be from Crete, now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, which was dubiously attributed to LC II (CMS VI no. 290; Davaras, Soles 1995, 51-2 no. 5; Pini 2014, 327-8 no. 5, with relevant refs). On the other hand, a hematite cylinder seal dated to LM II-IIIA/LC II from House σ5 at Palaikastro is possibly one of the earliest Cypriot seals imported to

13 CMS II, 8 no. 719; Cline 1994, 162 no. 232; Davaras, Soles 1995, 55 no. 39; Karageorghis in Karageorghis et al. 2014, 209 no. 4; Pini 2014, 326 no. 2, with refs.

Crete (CMS II, 3 no. 279; Davaras, Soles 1995, 57 no. 56; Pini 2014, 329 no. 8), and the same may be true of a limestone cylinder seal found in Chamber Tomb VIIA at Mavrospilio that was ascribed to the same chronological range (LM II-IIIA).[14] Based on the iconography and style of the incised scene, a hematite cylinder from the "harbor town of Knossos", i.e. Poros-Katsambas or Amnisos, that is housed in the Metropolitan Museum in New York, has been assigned to the LM IIIA period in Minoan terms (CMS XII no. 242; Davaras, Soles 1995, 56 no. 50; Pini 2014, 326 no. 3 with refs), and the same chronology has been suggested for a hematite cylinder seal from Astrakoi Pediados (CMS II, 3 no. 199; Davaras, Soles 1995, 56 no. 47; Pini 2014, 327 no. 4). Two fragments of a single sealing from a final destruction deposit of the palace at Knossos (LM IIIA2 Early) have also been discussed in detail by J. Weingarten (1996, 79-80, fig. 1, with relevant references). The find context of a cornelian seal from Building Group Gamma, Room XXV gamma, at Gouves, has been dated to the LM III (A-)B period (Chatzi-Vallianou 2014, 68 no. 1; Pini 2014, 328 no. 6). As far as the other Cypriot seals of the 'Cypro-Aegean' group imported to Crete are concerned, the provenance of some examples is known, but their chronology in Minoan terms is generally wide. Such is the case of a schist cylinder from Gouves, a surface find attributed to the LM II-III period (Chatzi-Vallianou 2014, 68 no. 2; Pini 2014, 330 no. 10). The list of cylinder seals from Crete dating to the Interaction Period 3 also includes two examples of uncertain interpretation or chronology: one is a sealing from an unrecorded context in the Area of the Demon Seals at Knossos, which may be considered of possible Minoan production (Cline 1994, 253 no. 1086 with refs), while the other is a steatite seal from a larnax burial at Palaikastro that was dubiously dated to LM III (CMS II, 3 no. 282; Davaras, Soles 1995, 57 no. 77; Pini 2014, 329 no. 9).

Despite the lack of information concerning find contexts, worth emphasizing is the presence of Cypriot seals on Crete throughout Interaction Period 3. They appeared as early as the period immediately following the end of the Neopalatial period and continued until LM IIIA2. Moreover, a prominent place in glyptic imports may be assigned to the Knossos palace and surrounding regions. The above-mentioned LM II Cypriot seals from the Palace, like all the other sealings, can be regarded as indicators of a regime change at Knossos (Weingarten in Webb, Weingarten 2012, 98), while of the other sealings connected to the Cypriot glyptic, one example comes from a final destruction deposit of the palace (LM IIIA2 Early) and another is of uncertain Cypriot connection. As mentioned above,

14 CMS II, 3 no. 33; Davaras, Soles 1995, 55-6 no. 45; Kanta 2014, 203 no. 1; Pini 2014, 328 no. 7 with refs.

Cypriot cylinder seals from the Knossos region included one LM IIIA seal that was labeled as a find from a harbor town (Poros-Katsambas or Amnisos) and another from a LM II-IIIA context in Tomb VIIA at Mavrospilio. At the site of Gouves, located on the coast a few kilometres east of Knossos, two Cypriot seals were found; while in the Pediada district, at Astrakoi Pediados, southeast of Knossos, came another LM IIIA example. It is worth noting that the Knossian connections with Cyprus in the field of glyptic are apparent in the Monopalatial period of Knossos, before the final destruction of the palace. Weingarten, in her discussion on the above-mentioned sealing from the Knossian destruction deposit in LH IIIA2 Early, suggested that

> it was the destruction of the Palace of Knossos that caused the transfer of Minoan styles to Cyprus, leading indirectly to the appearance of the Cypro-Aegean style probably in the fourteenth century. (1996, 83; also cf. Weingarten in Webb, Weingarten 2012, 99)

If so, the role of Knossos would also be reflected in the development of LC II Cypriot glyptic.

In East Crete at the sites of Ziros (Siteia) and Palaikastro, other Cypriot seals of Interaction Period 3 were found. Interestingly, despite the appreciable amount of Cypriot pottery from Kommos, there is an absence of similar finds in south-central Crete. Weingarten (1996, 83) suggested that Rhodes played a possible role as a midway stop-over in the transmission of influence from Knossos to Cyprus in LH IIIA2 after the destruction of the palace. A Cypriot hematite cylinder seal from Ialysos Tomb 67 bolsters this possibility.[15] Although found in a LH IIIC Middle context, this find may be considered an heirloom as it was assigned to Porada's Third Group of Cypriot Cylinder seals dating to the earlier half of the fourteen century BC (Benzi 2009, 53). A steatite cylinder seal regarded as a Cypriot or Syrian import was also found on Kos in Eleona Tomb 22, which, according to some scholars also contained LH IIIA1-2 pottery,[16] but recent research also suggests that it was used in LH IIIC Early (Vitale 2021, 538, tabs 2-3). In any case, in Interaction Period 3 the intermediate role of the Dodecanese in bi-directional exchange between the Aegean and Cyprus seems to be apparent in the glyptic arts.

Turning to the Greek mainland, a hematite cylinder seal was found at Mycenae Chamber Tomb 47, in a LH IIB-IIIA1 context, but

**15** CMS V.2 no. 657; Benzi 1992, 206, 371, pl. 122: m; Cline 1994, 161 no. 227 with refs; Davaras, Soles 1995, 59 no. 66.

**16** Lambrou-Phillipson 1990, 378 no. 545; Cline 1994, 161 no. 226 with refs; Davaras, Soles 1995, 64 no. 160; also cf. Benzi 2009, 53).

it is uncertain whether it was an import from Cyprus or was engraved on Crete.[17]

#### 5.3.3.2 Faience Vessels

A faience goblet with stylized lotus petals in relief from Chamber Tomb 49 at Mycenae[18] was identified as a Cypriot import by Peltenburg (1972, 136). Cline (1995, 91) stated that faience objects were by far the most common imports in the LH I-III contexts at Mycenae, but these included a large number of Syro-Palestinian faience vessels from a single LH IIIB context. According to Cline, faience bowls

> may have contained 'real' trade items such as fragrant oils or perfume but seem just as likely to have been imported for their own intrinsic value. (91)

In addition to these considerations, the importance of the Cypriot faience goblet vessel also derives from its chronological context (LH IIIA1), indicating that the 'capital' city of the Mycenaean world was attractive for Cypriot precious objects already by a relatively early phase within the Interaction Period 3, although the majority of Orientalia at Mycenae were found in LH IIIB contexts (94, fig. 1).

Another faience bowl with 'duck's head' spout was found on Crete in a tomb at Nea Halikarnassos (Iraklion) not far from Knossos, but it is uncertain whether it was a Cypriot or a North Syrian import and, although attributed to LM IIIA, its chronology is indeed doubtful since the tomb also contained LM II-LM IIIC objects (Cline 1994, 189 no. 487; Cline 1999, 142, Appendix 1).

#### 5.3.3.3 Jewelry

Turning to jewelry, in some cases it is impossible to recognize differences between items of local production and imports, and in the case of examples of local production, it is not easy to distinguish possible Cypriot imitation from their Near Eastern prototypes. Bearing this caution in mind, in the Aegean, the Dodecanese, favored by its relative proximity to Cyprus, includes more precious personal ornaments (especially from the Ialysos cemetery) whether genuine

17 Pini 1980, 80-1, 101-2: C6, fig. 18; Xenaki-Sakellariou 1985, 334-6; Cline 1994, 153 no. 179; 1995, 99 no. 22 with relevant refs.

18 Xenaki-Sakellariou 1985, 128, pl. 35; Portugali, Knapp 1985, 77 no. 134; Cline 1994, 197 no. 560 with refs; 1995, 102 fn. 50.

Cypriot imports or imitations exhibiting Cypriot influence, than found on either Crete or the Greek mainland.[19] Among the examples dating to Interaction Period 3, a stripe of silver foil with perforations at either end was found, but unfortunately is now missing, in a LH IIIA2 context in Tomb 51 at Ialysos, apparently near a skull (Benzi 1992, 189, 192, 341, 14B; 2009, 52). Mario Benzi also mentioned two similar gold stripes, also missing, from LH IIIC contexts in Tombs 15 and 32, and, emphasizing the similarities to Cypriot diadems, he concluded that "if not actual imports, they are a further example of Cypriot influence" (2009, 52). Forty-seven fluted spherical beads of faience which were found in a LH IIIA2 context in Ialysos Tomb 28 have been attributed to a type more common to Cyprus and the Levant than to the Aegean, and, although considered of local manufacture, Eastern Mediterranean prototypes are likely (Benzi 1992, 186, 197; 2009, 52, with refs). In any case, Benzi (2009, 52, with refs) also pointed out that other examples of this type have been found elsewhere in LH IIIA2-B contexts on Rhodes (Aspropilia Tomb 1) and on Kos (Langada Tomb 38). According to Goring (1983, 235 with refs), the only parallel outside Cyprus for the barrel beads of Cypriot origin dating to LC IIA and LC IIB-C comes from Ialysos Tomb 26 where LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2-B pottery was found. Glass beads described as "poppy-head" or "lotus-seed" come from LH IIIA2 contexts on Rhodes (Ialysos T. 25) and Kos (Langada T. 57), but they cannot be identified safely as Cypriot imports (Benzi 2009, 52 and fn. 41).

While no Cypriot goldwork or jewels of Cypriot type have been found on Crete or in the Cyclades dating to Interaction Period 3,[20] some notable funerary contexts in mainland Greece provide relevant evidence and confirm the connections between the Peloponnese and Cyprus in the early phases of the period. In fact, according to L. Åström (1972, 573 with refs), two gold rings, one from the extraordinarily rich Tholos Tomb of Vapheio in Laconia (early LH IIB) and the other from a chamber tomb dated to an "early phase of LH III" in the necropolis of Prosymna in the Argolis, featured types very popular on Cyprus.

**19** A silver crescent-shaped earring, found in the necropolis of Mavro Spelio, near Knossos, seems unconnected to similar Cypriot examples (L. Åström 1972, 569 fn. 8).

**20** A possible exception may be represented by the granulated conical pendants from Cretan contexts dating from the fourteenth to thirteenth centuries BC, but probably they share a common scheme with Cypriot examples (Goring 1983, 211; also cf. L. Åström 1972, 570-1).

### 5.3.3.4 Miscellaneous Finds

A conspicuous group of six glass vessels, probably originating from Cyprus or North Syria, is reported from Rhodes. Three examples come from the Italian excavations of Tombs 56 and 62 at Ialysos, respectively dating to LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA, but they are missing (Benzi 2009, 53).

A stone mortar from the acropolis of Midea in the Argolid (LH IIIA? context) is part of a category of artifacts of very uncertain origin. Although possibly originating on Cyprus (Cline 1994, 242 no. 985: "Syro-Palestine, Cyprus? Possibly Cretan or Theran"), this find provides little information. Generally speaking, the evidence provided by stone anchors is very important as a major indicator of maritime trade contacts also involving Cyprus (Knapp 2018a, 148-51 with updated refs). Over 30 stone anchors found in 1995-6 in the water at the harbor site of Maroni *Tsaroukkas* are attributed to the LC IA period (Manning, Sewell, Herscher 2002, 111-18; Sewell 2015, 188 fig. 1) and 41 additional stone anchors have recently been found in a re-survey of the anchorage in addition to eleven stone blocks and Canaanite jars, Plain White Handmade storage jars, as well as Proto White Slip, White Painted, Black slip (Reserved Slip), Red-on-Black wares, and a base of a Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglet (Atkins 2022; Atkins, Manning 2022), while there are many other similar examples among the 120 (undated) stone anchors discovered in the anchorage site at Kouklia *Achni*, although Kouklia itself was in use from the beginning of the LBA to the fourth century BC, the anchors in question might therefore be later in date (Howitt-Marshall 2012). In LM IIIA2, two examples of three-holed stone anchors were used as bases for temporary supports of the roof structure of Galley 3 of Building P, which was probably used for the storage of ships at Kommos (Shaw 2014b, 237 nos 82-3 with updated refs). Microfossils in the stone can be matched only to Ugarit and Cyprus. J. Shaw (1995; 1998, 15-16; 2014, 237) was inclined to suggest an Ugaritic origin, pointing out that in Cyprus composite anchors are commonly found in later contexts, but Votruba (2019, 232-4) has recently stated that stone-framed anchors likely first appeared on Cyprus around the fifteenth century BC and in the second half of the second millennium BC Cyprus is connected to the planar stone-frame with the three-piercings staked anchor (Votruba 2019, 218 fig. 2: PSF3SA). In this case, stone anchors from Kommos provide evidence for additional connections with Cyprus at least in terms of influences on their local production, since the geologic analysis seems to suggest their East Cretan provenance (Votruba 2019, 233 fn. 18). As far as other possible LBA examples are concerned, a perforated stone, possibly a reused stone anchor, was found above the door of Ialysos Tomb 67, which contained LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2/LH IIIB pottery, but it can alternatively be interpreted as a tomb

marker (Benzi 1992, 229, 287). A final possible example is a three-holed stone anchor of unknown provenance and chronology which is stored in the Aegean Maritime Museum at Mykonos (Wachsmann 2000, 818; Sherratt 2001, 221 fn. 13).

## 5.4 Cypro-Aegean Connections in Interaction Period 3 from a Cypriot Perspective

In the discussion on Aegean imports to Cyprus during Interaction Period 3 and their impact on local culture, it is always necessary to take into account the location, size, and economy of the sites involved. The settlement hierarchy, which Knapp (2013, 354-9, 355 fig. 95) suggested was organized into four tiers, also is of the utmost importance, although "the proposed settlement patterns and politico-economic systems are much better substantiated for the thirteenth century BC" (Knapp 2013, 355). As explained by Knapp, this hierarchy was

> based on the differing types and arrays of material culture found at the various sites in each tier, and thus on their presumed functions, which in turn seem to reflect hierarchical social and political processes and structures. (355)

According to this settlement hierarchy, the sites of the first tiers were the coastal (or near-coastal) centers where evidence for commercial, ceremonial, administrative and productive activities has been found; the settlements of the second tier were inland sites where evidence for administrative, production, transport, and some storage activities has been found; the settlements of the third tier are smaller inland sites where evidence for ceremonial, production, transport, and some storage activities has been found; the settlements of the fourth tier are mining sites and agricultural and pottery-producing villages where evidence for production, storage, and transport activities has been found. From the point of view of Cypro-Aegean interaction, it should be stressed that imported goods have been recovered from all four tiers, but their numbers vary by site (Knapp 2013, 358).

### 5.4.1 Pottery

Before examining the Cypro-Aegean pottery connections, it is important to consider the approaches used to classify the ceramic functional categories. Although the functional categories have largely been developed and utilized within the framework of Mycenaean ceramic analysis, the background is presented here to facilitate the

comparison of these categories in terms of both Minoan and Mycenaean imports to Cyprus.

#### 5.4.1.1 The Functional Classification of Aegean Imports

Although a few scholars have considered the functions of Mycenaean shapes, different systems of functional classification have been proposed since 1987, when a general ceramic functional classification was adopted by Prudence M. Rice (cf. Graziadio, Pezzi 2013, 68-9, for a review of various functional classification systems concerning Mycenaean pottery). Among the functional classification systems adopted for the Mycenaean pottery found on Cyprus (Steel 2004b, 72; Papadimitriou 2012, 96-7), the functional distinctions discussed by Mazzotta and Trecarichi (2014, 89-90) and by Mazzotta and Recht (2015, 60-1) are adopted in this chapter as well as in § 5.4.1.7 where the functional classification of the Mycenaean vessels from Enkomi are considered by Mazzotta and Recht. This classification system improved an earlier functional classification used by Graziadio and Pezzi (2013) in their analysis of the Mycenaean pottery found in Enkomi tombs which, in turn, was an elaboration of Mountjoy's classification with particular reference to her funerary functional category (Mountjoy 1993, 121-8, tabs III-V).

Some further explanations are therefore necessary. Graziadio and Pezzi (2013, 69-71) first distinguished four main functional categories of vessels ("Fine Tableware", "Small Closed Shapes for Precious Commodities", "Storage Vessels (for liquids)" and "Ritual Vessels"). Further subdivisions were also suggested according to the possible functions of single shapes. In this earlier classification, within the general "Fine Tableware" category, in fact, Graziadio and Pezzi distinguished two sub-categories: the first one was represented by "Drinking Sets", including mixing vessels (kraters), pouring vessels (jugs), and drinking vessels (small bowls, cups, goblets, and kylikes); the second was represented by "Eating and Drinking Vessels" including bowls, stemmed bowls, shallow bowls and deep bowls. They also pointed out that the vessels of the second sub-category are difficult to distinguish since chemical analyses of organic residues show that some open vases found in LBA Aegean tombs have been occasionally used as containers for pulses or cereals and meat, although they usually contained fermented beverages such as wine, barley beer and honey mead (Graziadio, Pezzi 2010, 25-6, with refs). This difficulty was already emphasized by Mountjoy (1993, 121, 123-4, 128) who pointed out that the same shape may appear in both sub-categories and did not rule out the possibility that some open shapes were also used for solid food such as meat. For this reason, the heading 'Drinking/Eating Vessels' here has been only used for a few Mycenaean

shapes such as bowls 206 and 283, stemmed bowls FS 304, FS 305, deep bowls FS 284, deep conical bowls FS 290, basins FS 294, shallow bowls FS 296 and other shapes coded F1.2 in table 5.1, which are particularly common in LC IIC and LC III contexts. While this classification was conceived for the Mycenaean pottery found in Late Cypriot funerary contexts, Mazzotta and Trecarichi (2014, 89-90), as well as Mazzotta and Recht (2015, 60-1; Mazzotta, Recht, forthcoming) further refined the classification in order to discuss the Mycenaean ceramic imports found in settlement deposits during the recent excavations carried out by the New Swedish Cyprus Expedition at Hala Sultan Tekke. Within the general "Tableware" category (which was coded as F1), therefore, they are distinguishing three sub-categories: "Mixing Vessels" (F1.1a), "Pouring Vessels" (F1.1b), and "Drinking Vessels" (F1.1.c).

Turning to the second main functional category ('Small Closed Shapes for Precious Commodities'), Graziadio and Pezzi set small liquid containers apart from wide mouthed small vessels, which were regarded as viscous substance containers (Leonard 1981, 91-4). All these shapes were generally linked to the funerary sphere since they were commonly found in Mycenaean and Late Minoan tombs. In table 5.1, small containers for precious commodities are coded as F2 and two further sub-categories are distinguished: 'Containers for viscous substances' (F2.1) and 'Containers for liquid substances' (F2.2).

A significant improvement of the Mazzotta-Trecarichi-Recht functional classifications is the attention paid to the medium-sized to moderately large stirrup jars, flasks, and piriform jars which were arranged in a separate functional category of 'Storage Vessels' (F3). According to Mountjoy (1993, 122, tab. III, 123) this category of vessels was used for the conservation of liquid, but it is likely that wide-necked piriform jars were also conceived as containers of the same viscous substances which probably were appreciated for funerary use and put in smaller vessels such as alabastra, small piriform jars, small stirrup-jars, feeding-bottles and small jugs with narrow neck. In any case, it should be made clear that in this book the large Minoan 'Transport/Storage Vessels', i.e. the large Minoan stirrup jars FS 164, are also classified within this functional category.

The last category ('Ritual Vessels') was not subdivided into sub-categories.

Since the general outline of the functional categories proposed by Mazzotta, Trecarichi and Recht is followed in this book, it may be now useful to summarize all functional distinctions also referring to the main relevant Mycenaean shapes **[tab. 5.1]**.

**Table 5.1** The functional distinctions within the Mycenaean pottery from Cyprus followed in this book. Modified from Graziadio, Pezzi 2013, 69-71; Mazzotta, Trecarichi 2014, 89-90; Mazzotta, Recht 2015, 60-1; Mazzotta, Recht, forthcoming

| Functional categories and relevant sub-categories | Code | Shapes |
|---|---|---|
| **FINE TABLEWARE** | **F1** | |
| **Drinking sets** | **F1.1** | |
| *Mixing vessels* | **F1.1a** | Kraters: FS 7, FS 8, FS 9, FS 53, FS 54, FS 56, FS 281, FS 282. |
| *Pouring vessels* | **F1.1b** | Jugs, Juglets: FS 102, FS 105, FS 109, FS 110, FS 112-FS 116, FS 118, FS 120, FS 121, FS 132, FS 133, FS 134, FS 136, FS 139, FS 142, FS 144, FS 145, FS 149, FS 150, FS 151, FS 154, FS 155; Spouted Cups: FS 249; Spouted Bowls: FS 300, FS 301. |
| *Drinking vessels* | **F1.1c** | Cups: FS 208, FS 209, FS 213, FS 214, FS 219, FS 220, FS 225, FS 230, FS 231, FS 242, FS 245, FS 246, FS 250; Goblets: FS 254, FS 255; Kylikes: FS 256, FS 257, FS 258-FS 260, FS 264, FS 267, FS 269, FS 272, FS 274, FS 278; Feeding Bottle: FS 161; Stemmed Cups: FS 278; Mugs: FS 225, FS 226, FS 228. |
| **Drinking/eating vessels** | **F1.2** | Bowls: FS 206, FS 207, FS 210, FS 243, FS 283; Stemmed krater FS 303; Stemmed bowls: FS 304, FS 305; Pedestal bowls; FS 309, FS 310; Deep bowls: FS 284; Deep Conical Bowls: FS 290; Basins: FS 294; Shallow Angular Bowls: FS 295, Shallow bowls: FS 296. |
| **SMALL CLOSED VESSELS FOR PRECIOUS COMMODITIES** | **F2** | |
| **Containers for viscous substances** | **F2.1** | Handleless Jars: FS 77; Alabastra: FS 82, FS 84, FS 85, FS 94, FS 95; Piriform Jars: FS 28, FS 44-FS 48; Amphoriskoi: FS 59; Collar-necked Jars FS 64. |
| **Containers for liquid substances** | **F2.2** | Stirrup Jars: FS 166-7, FS 171-FS 173, FS 178-FS 180, FS 182-4; Flasks: FS 186, FS 188, FS 189, FS 190, FS 192. |
| **STORAGE VESSELS**<br><br>*Minoan transport/Storage vessels* | **F3** | Piriform Jars: FS 19, FS 22, FS 23, FS 31, FS 34-FS 36, FS 39-40; Stirrup Jars: FS 170; Amphorae: FS 68, FS 69; Hydriai: FS 128. Stirrup Jars FS 164. |
| **RITUAL VESSELS AND FIGURINES** | **F4** | Ring Vases: FS 197; Rhyta: FS 199; Figurines of Various Shapes. |

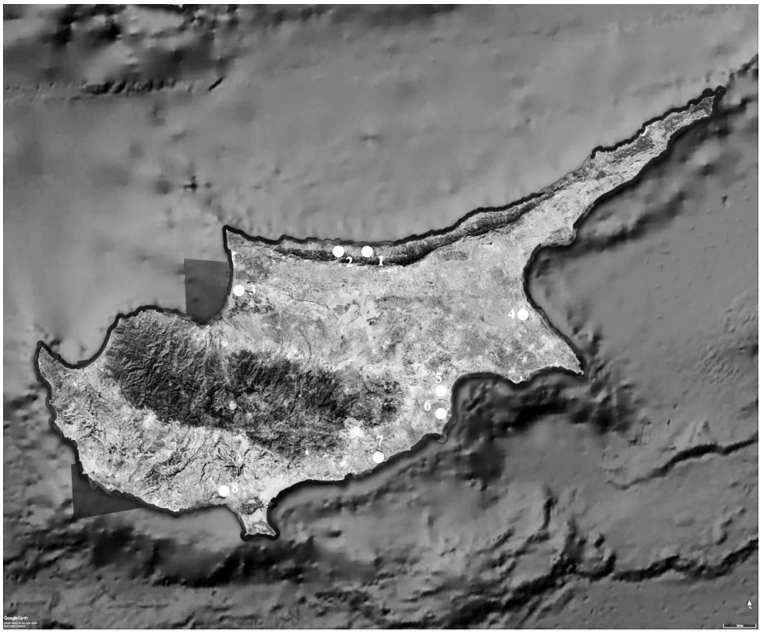


**Figure 5.1** The diffusion of LM II-IIIA pottery on Cyprus. 1: Kyrenia; 2: Lapithos Ayia Anastasia; 3: Morphou Toumba tou Skourou; 4: Enkomi; 5: Kition; 6: Hala Sultan Tekke; 7: Maroni Tsaroukkas; 8: Kourion Bamboula

### 5.4.1.2 Minoan Pottery

Despite the destruction horizons marking the end of the Neopalatial Period, LM II to LM IIIA2 early pottery continued to be exported to Cyprus and, to a lesser extent, to the southeastern Mediterranean (Hankey 1979, 153, 155), but most of the LM III pottery from Cyprus belongs to the LC IIC and LC III periods (Antoniadou 2011, 241-2). Leaving aside some LM IIIA stirrup jars and a flask without context **[tab. 5.2]**, nearly all the Minoan pottery, as expected, was found in primary settlements on (or near) the southern and eastern coasts where some of the most important towns had already been established in the previous periods **[fig. 5.1]**.

The only exception is Morphou *Toumba tou Skourou* **[fig. 5.1 no. 3]** **[tab. 5.2]**, located near the north coast, where some LM II to LM IIIA1 vessels were found. Although this site is not, of course, represented in the thirteenth century settlement hierarchy suggested by Knapp, because it flourished in earlier periods, *Toumba tou Skourou* clearly was a first tier settlement in Interaction Period 2, with significant links to the Minoan world (see § 4.4.1). Therefore, the evidence for Minoan pottery imports at *Toumba tou Skourou* in Interaction Period 3 is

not surprising and confirms that the sea route along the south Anatolian coast crossing to the northern coast of Cyprus was still used in this period. The occurrence of LM IIIA and LM IIIA2-B vessels at lower tier sites located on the northern coast **[tab. 5.2]**, such as Lapithos *Ayia Anastasia* (Keswani 2004, 109, 190, tab. 3.2 with refs) and Kyrenia (McCaslin 1980, 17, tab. 1 no. 16: LM IIIA/B stirrup jar), may be explained by the Cypro-Aegean contacts through this sea route, although a Mycenaean contribution to this trade is also likely from this period onwards (see below).

Although the main concentration of Minoan pottery throughout the LBA period was at Enkomi (Antoniadou 2011, 242 fig. 2) **[fig. 5.1 no. 4]**, a review of Minoan pottery found on the island in Interaction Period 3 is also worth discussing **[tab. 5.2]**.

**Table 5.2** Select Minoan vessels of Interaction Period 3 from Cypriot contexts

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F1.1a** | |
| Akanthou *Moulos* | LM IIIA krater FS 56-7 | Åström 1972, 404, Type 56-7 (Variant and additions): b*, with refs. Kanta 1980, 312. |
| Aradippou | LM IIIA amphoroid krater FS 56-7 | Åström 1972, 405, Type 56-7 (Variant and additions): l*, with refs; Kanta 1980, 312. |
| Enkomi, British Tombs 48, 83 | LM IIIA2 krater | Catling, Karageorghis 1960, 113-14 nos 12-13; Courtois 1979, 159-60 no. 2; Kanta 1980, 310; Åström 1972, 404, Type 56: a, with refs. |
| Enkomi, Swedish Tomb 3 | LM IIIA2 krater | Catling, Karageorghis 1960, 114 no. 14; Courtois 1979, 160 no. 3; Kanta 1980, 310; Åström 1972, 404, Type 56: b, with refs. |
| Hala Sultan Tekke, Tomb IX | LM II krater | Portugali, Knapp 1985, 72 no. 32, with refs. |
| | **F1.1b** | |
| Hala Sultan Tekke | LM II jug | Portugali, Knapp 1985, 72 no. 31 (BM C685), with refs. |
| Hala Sultan Tekke Chamber Tomb UU | LM IIIA beaked jug | Fischer, Bürge 2023, 30 fig. 34: N709, lowest row, right. |
| Kition *Bamboula* | LM IIIA jugs | Yon, Caubet 1985, 69, 133 nos 297, 308 figs 64, 67-8. |
| Toumba tou Skourou | LM II and LM IIIA1 jugs | Portugali, Knapp 1985, 72 nos 34, 35 (P605), 73 nos 37 (P619), 38 (P638), 39 (P844), with refs; Vermeule, Wolsky 1990, 255 (P572), pl. 175, T. II. 53 = 255 (P605); 257, 383 (P598), pl. 175, Tomb II.80; 257 (P598), pl. 175, Tomb II: 80. |
| | **F1.1c** | |
| Enkomi, British Tombs 70 | LM IIIA2 cups | Åström 1972, 407, Type 220: a, with refs, C 638; Smith 1925, 6 no. 7, Pl: 5: 7, C 646 (see Popham 1979, 181). |

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| Kition Tomb 4+5, Tomb 9 | Kylikes | Karageorghis 1974, 49 no. 61, pls LIII, CXLI, attributed to LH IIIA2-B; Popham 1979, 181 fig. 2.1. |
| Kourion *Bamboula*, Area E | LM IIIA2 cup sherd? | Benson 1972, 106: B 1006, pls 31, 49. |
| Hala Sultan Tekke, Tomb SS | LM IIIA2 kylikes<br>Lipless bowl FS 206 | Fischer, Bürge 2021, 120: L121-1, fig. 17: 4; Bürge, Fischer 2022, 41: L121-1, fig. 23; 41: N 355.<br>Fischer, Bürge 2021, 120: N 252, fig. 17: 3; Bürge, Fischer 2022, 41: N252, fig. 23. |
| Hala Sultan Tekke Chamber Tomb UU | One-handled goblet | Fischer, Bürge 2023, 30 fig. 34: N631, lowest row, left. |
| Toumba tou Skourou | LM II cup | Portugali, Knapp 1985, 73 no. 36 (P630), with refs. |
| | **F2.1** | |
| Hala Sultan Tekke | LM II piriform jar | Portugali, Knapp 1985, 72 no. 30 (BM A705.1,2), with refs. |
| Hala Sultan Tekke, Shaft Grave LL | LM II/IIIA piriform jar | Fischer, Bürge 2018a, 54: N114, fig. 20; Fischer 2019b, 213, fig. 24. |
| Toumba tou Skourou, House C, Well 6 | LM II or LM IIIA1 piriform jars? | Portugali, Knapp 1985, 72 nos 40 (P797), 42 (P936), with refs; Vermeule, Wolsky 1990, 384: P 636, pl. 176. |
| | **F2.2** | |
| Enkomi, British Tomb 66 | LM IIIA2-IIIB stirrup jar | Crewe 2009b, 29, 36 no. 38, pl. 13 (C529), with refs. |
| Hala Sultan Tekke, Pit | LM IIIA2 narrow-necked jug FS 120 | Bürge, Fischer 2017, 154 fig. 24: 7; Fischer, Bürge 2017, 202, L46-0, fig. 35: 3. |
| Hala Sultan Tekke, Tomb SS | LM IIIA2-IIIB Flask<br>Feeding bottle | Fischer, Bürge 2021, 120: N 247; Bürge, Fischer 2022, 41: N247.<br>Bürge, Fischer 2022, 41: N254. |
| Kition Tomb 4+5 | Stirrup jar | Karageorghis 1974, 27 no. 161, pls XIX, CXXIV. |
| Kition Tomb 9 | Stirrup jar | Karageorghis 1974, 52 no. 93, pls XLIV, CXXXIX. |
| Kition Tomb 9 | Flask | Karageorghis 1974, 51-2 no. 86, pls XLIX, CXXXVIII. |
| Lapithos *Ayia Anastasia* | LM IIIA2 stirrup jar | Åström 1972, 405, Type 166: a; Kanta 1980, 310. |
| Maroni-Tsaroukas T. 18 | LM III Flask | Portugali, Knapp 1985, 72 no. 33 with refs (LM II) Åström 1972, 406, Type 187: a; Kanta 1980, 310. |
| Toumba tou Skourou, House C, Well 6 and | LM II or LM IIIA1 flask and LM IIIA1 stirrup jar | Portugali, Knapp 1985, 72 no. 43 (P937) with refs; Vermeule, Wolsky 1990, 137, 384 (P937), pl. 176, globular flask; Vermeule, Wolsky 1990, 137, 384 (P936) pl. 176, stirrup jar? |
| Cyprus, no provenance | LM IIIA flask<br>LM IIIA stirrup jars | Kanta 1980, 310, with refs.<br>Kanta 1980, 310, with refs. |

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F3** | |
| Kourion | Stirrup jars<br>FS 164 | Haskell et al. 2011, 116-17, KOU01, possibly LC IIB. |
| Toumba tou Skourou | Sherd of LM II and LM IIIA2-IIIB large jar | Portugali, Knapp 1985, 73 no. 39 (P844), with refs; Vermeule, Karageorghis, 120 (P638)?; 120 (P619), LH IIIA2-B, House B, Well 2; 122 (P797)?, House B, L16. |
| | **F4** | |
| Hala Sultan Tekke, Tomb RR | LM IIIA figurine | Fischer, Bürge 2020, 94, 98 N204, fig. 25: 5; 2021, 101: N 204. |
| Myrtou *Pigadhes* well near sanctuary | LM IIIA2 rhyton | Koehl 2006, 171 no. 697 with refs. |

At Enkomi some funerary assemblages produced LM IIIA2 and LM IIIA2-IIIB pottery imported in Interaction Period 3 (cf. in general, Popham 1979, 181, 185 fig. 5, for additional LM III imports; also cf. Courtois 1979), but, on the whole, Minoan vessels occurring at Enkomi and at other primary towns represent a small minority of the imported Aegean pottery in comparison to the overwhelming contemporary Mycenaean imports. Several LM IIIA2 vessels were also found in Kition tombs (in general, cf. also Karageorghis 1974, 39, 59-60; Popham 1979, 179-81) as well as in the nearby site of Hala Sultan Tekke where vessels may be attributed to a period lasting from LM II and LM II-IIIA to LM IIIA2-B.[21] An interesting find from this site is an incomplete large Minoan hollow figurine with painted decoration found in Tomb RR, the first of this type found on Cyprus, possibly dating to LM IIIA. Maroni *Tsaroukkas* possibly carried out commercial functions for other first tier towns such as Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* and Maroni *Vournes* (Knapp 2013, 357). At Morphou *Toumba tou Skourou* two fragmentary LM IIIA1 jugs were found in Tomb II and in Well 2. At Kourion *Bamboula*, in addition to a krater sherd, two small sherds from closed shapes found in a LC IIA context in the necropolis area were regarded as Minoan imports by J.L. Benson (1972, 106-7: B 1005, 1007, pls 28, 34, 54). It is worth noting that at Enkomi the number of Aegean imports (including Mycenaean pottery) also is low in the settlement deposits of Level IIA (LC IIA-B) (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 100 no. 28; Crewe 2007b, 125, also cf. 5, tab. 1.2, 73, tab. 11.1 for synchronisations with the Aegean). In other settlement contexts,

**21** In addition to the LM examples cataloged in table 5.2, a large Minoan sherd (L103-4) was also found in the topsoil above Tomb RR and a "Mycenaean/Minoan jug" is reported from the eastern chamber of Tomb RR (Fischer, Bürge 2019, 307: L103-4; 309, tab. 1: N 171, respectively). Another large vessel possibly dating to LM III is reported from Tomb 24 at Dromolaxia *Vyzakia* (Åström, Nys 2007, 11 fig. 9).

only the layers at Morphou *Toumba tou Skourou*, Hala Sultan Tekke, and Kourion contained small quantities of Minoan imports during this period. This evidence therefore implies that LM II-IIIA2 vessels were primarily selected for funerary use, which is also confirmed by the above-mentioned complete LM IIIA examples of unknown provenance likely coming from Cypriot tombs.

Despite the limited number of Minoan vessels imported to Cyprus in Interaction Period 3, they range throughout the entire period. Along with the LM II and LM II-IIIA above-mentioned piriform jars from Hala Sultan Tekke, the earliest Minoan vessels (LM II-IIIA1) from Morphou *Toumba tou Skourou* attest to a continuity of contacts with the Minoan world from Interaction Period 2, although apparently there was a reduction in the amount of imported pottery.[22] As noted above, Minoan pottery from Hala Sultan Tekke covers all the phases of Interaction Period 3, while a relatively early vessel, a LM IIIA1 flask, was found at Maroni *Tsaroukkas* Tomb 18, and other occasional sherds regarded as Late Minoan coming from this site (Manning, Monks 1998, 133) also included a sherd from a closed shape from tomb MT 2 (310: MT.53I, fig. 22, LM IIIA). It should however be emphasized that most of the Minoan vessels found in Enkomi tombs (British Tombs 48, 66, 83; Swedish T. 3) and in Kition Tombs (4+5 and 9) belonged to LM IIIA2, apparently suggesting that there was an increase in Minoan imports in the latest phase of Interaction Period 3. With regard to this, it is worth recalling a Base Ring imitation of a three-handled jar with a floral motif covering the whole body like in LM II 'palace style' jars which was found in British Tomb 84 (Murray et al. 1900, 38 fig. 66 no. 1189; Van Wijngaarden 2002, 158; Crewe 2009 a, 84.34).

As discussed in § 4.4.1, the Minoan vessels imported to Cyprus in Interaction Period 2 reveal a clear preference for small drinking vessels (F1.1c), especially for the finely decorated semiglobular cups, since they amount to more than 65% of the Aegean ceramic imports of the period. In Interaction Period 3, there was a marked change in the range of Minoan imports. Considering the selected recognizable shapes,[23] not only do open shapes decrease in frequency, but a change in preference for specific fine Minoan tableware (F1) is apparent. As

22 The sherds of a cup and a jug, which were dubiously attributed to LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA-B by Vermeule and Wolsky (1978, 309-10, figs 26-7; 1990, 120: P638), were included among LM II imports by Portugali and Knapp (1985, 73 nos 36-7). The same is true of other fragmentary vessels **[tab. 5.2]** which were dated to LM II by Portugali and Knapp and LM IIIA1 by Vermeule and Wolsky (1990, 383) who clearly stated that "there is no LM II at Toumba tou Skourou, whatever that means about trade relations".

23 For sherds from Minoan vessels of undetermined shape, cf. McCaslin 1980, 17, tab. 1 no. 13 (alleged LM IIIA sherds from Analiondas); Cadogan 1984, 2; Lambrou-Phillipson 1990, 89 fn. 54 (LM IIIA2 sherds from Maroni); Vermeule, Wolsky 1978, 310 fig. 29 (LM II sherd from Morphou *Toumba tou Skourou*); Fischer, Bürge 2019, 298, 307-8 (Minoan sherds from Hala Sultan Tekke).

appears from table 5.2, in this period this functional category included several amphoroid kraters (F1.1a; also cf. Courtois 1979, 159-61), as well as other components of drinking sets, represented by a few kylikes and some bowls and cups (F1.1c; also cf. Popham 1979, 181 with refs for other open shapes) as well as a few jugs (F1.1b). However, it is not possible to know whether single Minoan vessels came to Cyprus or if they were imported together with the Mycenean pottery to be included in local drinking sets (cf. Steel 2002, 109-11 for ritualized drinking on LBA Cyprus).

As stressed above, the repertoire of Minoan imports also includes a variety of closed shapes. Some examples could be assigned to the functional category F3, i.e. 'Storage Vessels', also a including stirrup jar FS 164. In Interaction Period 3, while the category of 'Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities' (F2) is mainly represented by Mycenaean small oil/ointments containers (see § 5.4.1.3), the most common Minoan imports for precious commodities are represented by a few medium-sized to moderately large stirrup jars, as well as flasks and piriform jars of the same size.[24] Two vessels of this functional category from the New Swedish excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke deserve particular attention **[tab. 5.2: sub-categories F2.1 and F2.2]**: a complete medium-sized Late Minoan II/IIIA1 piriform jar from Shaft Grave LL, decorated with excellently executed black/reddish-brown motifs of birds and floral representations, and a narrow-necked jug FS 120 from Pit V decorated with semicircles (FM 43) and parallel arcs. As far as examples of 'Minoan Transport/Storage Vessels' are concerned, in the absence of clay analysis, Åström in his review of the Aegean pottery from Cyprus included the large stirrup jars FS 164 among the imported Mycenaean pottery, although he also mentioned some LM IIIB vessels from Enkomi suspected to be of Minoan production (P. Åström 1972, 335-6, 405). However, more recent clay analysis shows that nearly all transport stirrup jars of this type exported to Cyprus were manufactured in south central Crete; moreover, many of them bear the distinctive octopus motif that suggests a relationship between Central Crete and Cyprus.[25] Although the export of transport stirrup jars begins in LM IIIA2 (Haskell 2005, 207), a general discussion on these stirrup jars will be made in § 6.4.1 since there is only one Minoan stirrup jar from Kourion that may tentatively date to Interaction Period 3.[26]

**24** In addition to the examples listed in table 5.2, cf. a Minoan pithoid jar rim fragment MT 94.23 from Maroni *Tsaroukkas*, cf. Manning, De Mita 1997, 133.

**25** Haskell 2005, 211-13; 2016; Haskell et al. 2011, 116-17; Day et al. 2011; Kardamaki et al. 2016; Pratt 2016.

**26** A. Kanta (response to Haskell's paper in D'Agata, Moody 2005, 230) mentioned some Minoan storage stirrup jars from Enkomi, attributing them to the "early part of Level IIB, near the middle of the fourteenth century BC" (Dikaios 1969-71, 2, 844), but

#### 5.4.1.3 Mycenaean Pottery: An Introduction

When we compare the low occurrence of Minoan pottery on Cyprus in Interaction Period 3 with the extraordinarily high frequency of Mycenaean pottery at the contemporaneous sites, we must consider the substantial changes in the historical background of the Aegean after the end of the Cretan Neopalatial period. This time marks the rapid development of Mycenaean political and cultural power that superseded the long-lasting Minoan cultural hegemony. Given the multi-faceted aspects of the Cypro-Mycenaean connections, some background on the history of Mycenaean ceramic studies on Cyprus is provided below.

##### 5.4.1.3.1 An Overview of Previous Studies on the Mycenaean Pottery Found on Cyprus

The considerable quantity of Mycenaean pottery on Cyprus was fully realized in the final decades of the nineteenth century and acted as an important spur for continued research in this field (Van Wijngaarden 2002, 125-6). As a consequence of the long history of scholarship, the past literature on this topic is wide and only a rough outline of previous studies is given here. In his basic study on Mycenaean pottery, Arne Furumark (1941) gave great importance to the finds from Cyprus, but, as pointed out by Van Wijngaarden (2002, 125), the merits of the study of Stubbings (1941) also should not be neglected. A contribution of the utmost importance was also given by P. Åström (1972, 289-403) who published a detailed *corpus* of the Mycenaean pottery found on Cyprus from the earliest archaeological explorations up to 1972. More recently, Van Wijngaarden (2002, 125-02, 346-78) devoted Part III of his book concerning the use and appreciation of Mycenaean pottery in the Mediterranean to a discussion (with three catalogs attached) on many aspects of the Mycenaean pottery from Cyprus. In 1998, Steel published a thorough study on the social impact of this pottery on Late Cypriot society, and later she discussed the distribution, context, and function of these ceramic imports on the island (2004b), while Papadimitriou (2012; 2015) recently analyzed the overseas trade in the Eastern Mediterranean from the MBA to ca 1200 BC also discussing the Mycenaean ceramic exports to Cyprus. This short review cannot be concluded without reference to the monumental recent work of Mountjoy (2018) on the decorated pottery found in twelfth century BC contexts on Cyprus and in Philistia, since this pottery is strictly connected to contemporary Aegean productions.

L. Crewe (2007, 73) states that Level IIB may be dated to early LC IIC, i.e. the thirteenth century BC (Interaction Period 4).

A real watershed to the interpretation of Mycenaean pottery found on Cyprus is the scientific analyses of the composition of Mycenaean pottery from the island. Although research on this topic was already carried out in the 1940s (Van Wijngaarden 2002, 125 with refs), the origin of this pottery remained a *vexata quaestio* lasting forty more years. F. Stubbings (1951, 43) stated that Mycenaean colonies were established on Cyprus from LH IIIA2, including some potters working on Cyprus in the Mycenaean style and technique, although he also admitted that such an interpretation needed to be confirmed by scientific analyses of the relevant clays. Contrary to Stubbing's suggestion, scientific studies conducted sometime later suggested that the majority of the Mycenaean pottery from LC II Cyprus was produced in the northeastern Peloponnese (Catling, Millett 1965; Catling, Jones, Millett 1978; Steel 1998, 287 fn. 21 with refs), and the question of colonization cropped up dramatically when subsequent scientific analysis proved, beyond any doubt, that a large proportion of LH IIIA and LH IIIB pottery found on Cyprus was made in the Argolid (Jones, Catling in Jones 1986, 542-73, 589-609, especially 599-601). The same provenance has been proven for the Mycenaean pottery found in Egypt and the Levant, most of which was assigned to the Mycenae/Berbati workshop in the Argolid.[27]

A particular category of Mycenaeanizing pottery found on Cyprus, whose origin is worth considering, is represented by the so-called "Levanto-Mycenaean" or "Levanto-Helladic" pottery. In 1940, Sjöqvist adopted the term "Levanto-Helladic" to designate a pottery class intended as a "branch of the Mycenaean pottery" widespread in the Eastern Mediterranean, especially on Cyprus (Sjöqvist 1940, 65-73, fig. 18). The term "Levanto-Mycenaean" coined by Furumark (1941, 9-10) had a rather similar meaning because it was used by the famous Swedish scholar with the view of designating a "regional variant" of LH IIIA and LH IIIB pottery found on Cyprus and on the Eastern Mediterranean coasts, including Rhodes. The range of his twenty 'Levanto-Mycenaean' shapes included cups, bowls, chalices, shallow bowls, alabastra, piriform jars and amphoriskoi. Both appellations went some way towards suggesting that such pottery with an Eastern connotation was produced on Cyprus and in the Levant by Mycenaean potters. The suggestion of their Cypriot origin became even more definite when the appellation "Chypro-mycénienne" and "Cypro-Mycenaean" was preferred by other scholars as a substitute for "Levanto-Mycenaean/Helladic" (Graziadio 2017, 9-10, and esp. 10 fn. 10 with refs). However, contrary to some expectations, scientific clay analyses raised the strong suspicion that many, if not nearly all, the vases of the "Levanto-Helladic" class were specifically produced in Greece for Eastern

**27** Mountjoy, Mommsen 2001; Zuckerman et al. 2010; Badre et al. 2005; Jung 2015, 244.

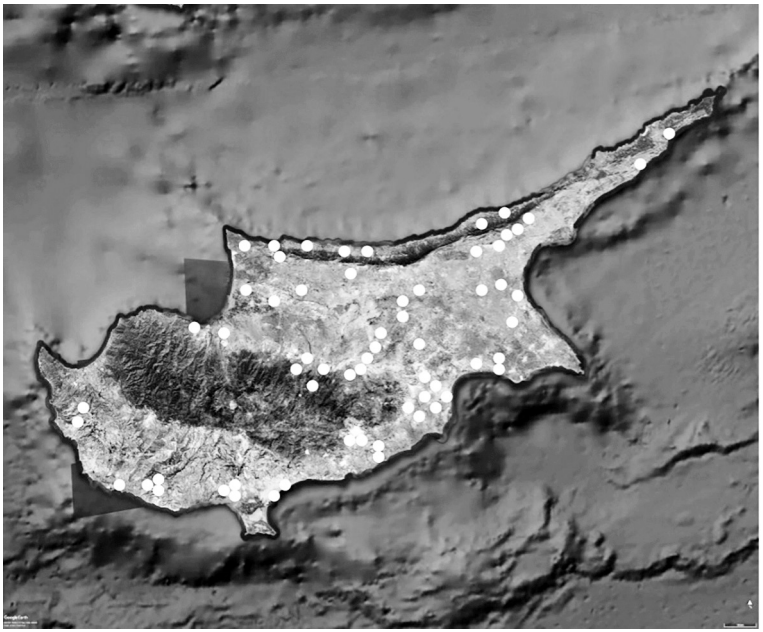


**Figure 5.2** The diffusion of LH IIB-IIIA2 pottery on Cyprus. Adapted and updated from van Wijngaarden 2002, 314, Map 8, 323-5

Mediterranean markets and most of the scientific community shared the opinion that the "Levanto-Mycenaean" pottery might only be interpreted as a specific market-oriented Peloponnesian production (Graziadio 2017, 10-11 with refs). This, of course, may clearly be considered a strong argument against the presence of Mycenaean colonies in Cyprus in the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries, as suggested by some scholars (cf. for example, Stubbings 1951, 31-2, 37, 42-4). The whole problem of the "Levanto-Mycenaean" pottery was largely resolved by Neutron Activation Analysis and consequent studies by Mountjoy and Mommsen (2015; Mountjoy 2018, 31-62). The two scholars have been able to separate analytically the "imported Aegean Levanto-Helladic shapes" from the "local Cypriot Levanto-Helladic shapes" (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 470 figs 32-3). They also stated that the "imported Aegean Levanto-Helladic shapes" have been rarely found in the Aegean and seem to have been produced especially for export (Mountjoy 2018, 33). These shapes included

> the large piriform jar FS 36, the trefoil mouthed jug FS 139, the linear cup FS 220, the mug FS 228, the chalice FS 278, the shallow bowl FS 296 and the pedestalled bowls FS 309, 310 (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 470)

but some of them (FS 36, FS 116, FS 220 linear, FS 296 linear and FS 309, 310) were produced in Cyprus in the thirteenth century BC (470). On the other hand, the "local Cypriot Levanto-Helladic shapes" (related to FS 210, 223, 229, 232, 235, 244 and 247) have not been found in Greece and have been interpreted as possible "adaptations of Plain White Wheelmade shapes". Since all these local vessels can be dated to the thirteenth century BC, they are of no relevance to Interaction Period 3 (Mountjoy 2018, 31-3), so only a few "Levanto-Helladic" examples are considered in this chapter. In her basic study on the Mycenaean pottery imported to Cyprus, Steel (1998, 286; 2004b, 70) distinguished three main phases of contacts: the period when LH I-IIA pottery was imported corresponds to her "Early Phase", the period when LH IIB-IIIA1 pottery was imported corresponds to her "Middle Phase", and the period when LH IIIA2-IIIB pottery was imported corresponds to her "Main Phase". However, following the chronological structure of this study, the LH IIB-IIIA1 and LH IIIA2 pottery is discussed here in the context of Interaction Period 3, while the LH IIIB pottery is considered in the context of Interaction Period 4.

#### 5.4.1.3.2 An Overview on the Diffusion of LH IIB-IIIA2 Pottery on Cyprus

The distribution map of pottery imports to Cyprus in Interaction Period 3 shows that the sites with LH IIIA pottery occur throughout the island, with the only exception in the northwestern slopes of Troodos mountains **[fig. 5.2]**. As with Minoan imports, Enkomi is the most important site in terms of Mycenaean imports, although it is also the most extensively excavated LBA site. Concentrations of coastal sites with LH IIIA pottery are found as well around the Bay of Larnaca and in the south-central coast in the Kalavasos region. In addition, the amount of Mycenaean pottery found in single sites should also be considered, since, as noted by Van Wijngaarden (2002, 186), "the differences in the Mycenaean repertoire between smaller towns and urban centers primarily concern amounts". He stressed that even in the coastal sites large quantities of Mycenaean pottery have been found in a few urban centers (Enkomi, Hala Sultan Tekke, and Kition), while smaller (although significant) numbers have been found at Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, Maroni *Vournes*, Kourion *Bamboula*, and Kouklia *Palaepaphos* (183-4). On the other hand, it has also been repeatedly noted that Mycenaean finds are scattered and decrease in hinterland areas, and Steel (2004b, 71-2, 75-7) even stated that "the penetration of Mycenaean imports to the hinterland was largely limited to the sanctuaries" (72) (i.e. to the settlements of the third tier in Knapp's settlement hierarchy), although

> the range of Mycenaean vases found at the inland sanctuaries is very limited in comparison to the overall variety of Mycenaean vessels found in other contexts on the island. (77)

More specifically, Van Wijngaarden (2002, 186; also cf. 315, map 9) pointed out that no inland site had yielded more than 100 vessels or fragments.

To summarize, the large urban centers located along the eastern and southern coasts played a prominent role in pottery trade with the Mycenaean world, as demonstrated by the variability in Mycenaean pottery imports and confirmed by the nearly exclusive occurrence of Pictorial Style kraters, the most valued Mycenaean vessels in funerary contexts at the same primary towns (Van Wijngaarden 2002, 183-4; Papadopoulos 2011). Nevertheless, recent research at Arediou *Vouppes* suggests that some further refinement is probably needed regarding the traditional view on the exchange of Aegean pottery between the coastal sites and the smaller hinterland sites (Steel 2008, 19-21; 2010a, 141, fig. 8; 2016a, 532). To a certain extent, this may also be applied to some pieces of funerary evidence. In fact, the amount of Mycenaean pottery in tombs excavated at inland sites is usually far lower than in contemporary funerary assemblages at coastal towns, although some interesting exceptions seem to be represented by the sites located in the hinterland of Larnaca, such as Aradhippou, Klavdhia and Dromolaxia, where a variety of Mycenaean pottery, including kraters with pictorial decoration, has been found (Van Wijngaarden 2002, 201).

#### 5.4.1.4 Mycenaean Pottery of Interaction Period 3: A Concise Review of Finds up to Åström's Publication (1972)

The contribution of Paul Åström to Cypriot Bronze Age archaeology is of the utmost importance, and although it dates back more than fifty years, his studies of the Aegean ceramic imports to Cyprus, as well as his analytical catalog of Mycenaean pottery on Cyprus, merit detailed consideration (P. Åström 1972; also cf. Papadimitriou 2012, 108). Even after half a century, this work is still relevant as Åström not only listed nearly all the Mycenaean imports known at his time referring to Furumark's still fundamental classification (Furumark 1941), but also directly scrutinized the great majority of the cataloged vessels. In so doing, he included in his shape and motif catalogs nearly all the Mycenaean vessels found in the earlier excavations at Enkomi by the British, Swedish, French, and Cypriot missions, in addition to the examples coming from the funerary contexts discovered in other first tier towns, such as Hala Sultan Tekke, Maroni, Kourion and in other known sites (e.g. Lapithos Ayia Anastasia, Akaki, Akhera, Dhekelia, Katydhata, Ay. Paraskevi, Laxia tou Riou etc.) of his time. Given

the great dispersion of Cypriot pottery in the world, Åström's catalog also had the merit of including many examples, generally without exact provenance, stored in museum and private collections all over the world, even promoting reconsideration of the 'hidden' Cypriot material by means of the publication of the volumes of the *Corpus of Cypriote Antiquities* (Jung 2012a). Since the earliest archaeological research on Cyprus favored the funerary evidence, a marked discrepancy is however apparent in Åström's catalog between the few Mycenaean vessels coming from settlement deposits and the pottery found inside LBA tombs. As appears, for example, from the Mycenaean examples dating to Interaction Period 3 discussed in § 5.4.1.4, the finds from funerary contexts clearly represent the main body of the catalog and the vast majority of complete cataloged Mycenaean vessels. Nevertheless, despite a few gaps and some precise statements which are necessary in light of more recent studies,[28] the Mycenaean pottery cataloged by Åström is a sound sample of the Mycenaean imports to Cyprus in LBA funerary context and can be used for statistical analysis, while analysis of settlement contexts is more problematic since the excavations of the important LBA settlement deposits at Kition, Hala Sultan Tekke, Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, Maroni, Pyla *Kokkinokremos*, and Maa *Paleokastro* were carried out after Åström's publication.

#### 5.4.1.4.1 Some Specifications on the Methodology of Analysis Employed Here

Given that an overwhelming number of Mycenaean vessels dating to LH IIIA and LH IIIB were imported during the LC IIA-LC IIC periods, it is impossible to review each Mycenaean vase, yet it seems useful to make a comparative analysis of the functions of the LH IIB-IIIA1

**28** Although Åström's catalog of Mycenaean shapes undoubtedly is of the utmost importance, it should be noted that he did not review some Mycenaean vessels, especially of fragmentary shape, in detail (Åström 1972, 382-4). Moreover, some lists of vessels of indistinct shapes, such as those labelled "Other Pithoid Jars, MP [i.e. Furumark 1941] Form 7" (Åström 1972, 305-6), "Other Stirrup Jars" (Åström 1972, 349), and "Other Stemmed Cups" (Åström 1972, 267), "Other Unpublished Flasks" (Åström 1972, 353), and some fragmentary jugs (Åström 1972, 334) were not included into the analytical catalog. It should also be noted that Åström's catalogs of Mycenaean vessels did not include all the examples found inside the Enkomi tombs: for example, eight fragmentary kraters were found in British Tomb 12, while Åström listed only two of them (Murray, Smith, Walters 1900, 39 fig. 67; cf. Mountjoy 2018, 151); a Mycenaean shallow bowl FS 296 from Swedish Tomb 6 has been only reviewed by P. Mountjoy (2018, 155 no. 25 with refs). Furthermore, some kraters regarded as Mycenaean kraters FS 281 by Åström have recently been identified as Rude/Pastoral examples of local production (Åström 1972, 370: l2, cf. Mountjoy 2018, 151 no. 7; Åström 1972, 370: m2, cf. Mountjoy 2018, 151 no. 8, fig. 80 no. 8; Åström 1972, 370: n2, cf. Mountjoy 2018, 151 no. 11, fig. 80: 11).

and LH IIIA2 ceramic imports to Cyprus according to the functional categories discussed in § 5.4.1, since the range of the Mycenaean pottery on Cyprus is restricted in comparison to the well-known Mycenaean repertoire found in the Aegean (Steel 1998, 286; 2004b, 72).

Before discussing the Mycenaean pottery from Cyprus in detail, it is also important to recall that in Mycenaean terms, Interaction Period 3 corresponds to LH IIB-LH IIIA2/LH IIIB, while in Cypriot terms, it corresponds to LC IIA-LC IIC early **[tab. 2.3]**. Bearing in mind these synchronisms, in archaeological literature the LH IIIA2-LH IIIB heading refers both to the vessels of the transitional phase between LH IIIA2 and LH IIIB and to those whose shapes occur both in the LH IIIA2 and LH IIIB periods and cannot be assigned to either period because their shapes are coupled with simply a linear or otherwise non-diagnostic decoration. All the Mycenaean vessels belonging to the transitional period LH IIIA2-LH IIIB can be assigned to Interaction Period 3 for the sake of convenience, although in the following discussions the LH IIIA2/IIIB vessels will be attributed to a 'LH IIIA2/IIIB indistinct phase'.

In this book, the functional analysis of Mycenaean pottery begins with the Mycenaean vessels dating to LH IIB-LHIIIA1 to LH IIIB period (i.e. Interaction Periods 3 and 4) that Åström cataloged by shape in 1972. The functional analysis of the pottery discovered after 1972 is then reviewed. In my count, Åström cataloged 2051 vessels in detail.[29] It is however worth pointing out that the amount of Mycenaean pottery found on Cyprus before 1972 undoubtedly was greater since this number does not include several fragmentary or unpublished vessels not cataloged in detail by Åström, but instead grouped into the categories: "Fragmentary or Unpublished jugs" (P. Åström 1972, 334), "Other Stirrup jars" (348-9), and "Unpublished Flasks" (353). Also, no details were provided for the pieces classified as "Other pithoid jars" (305-6), although Åström remarked that "most of these appear to belong to Type 45", a characteristic that should be taken into account when considering the total amount of LH imported IIIA2 pottery. Moreover, some alabastra of unspecified shape probably belonged to either FS 94 or 95 (325), but considering the chronology

**29** The total number of Mycenaean vessels reported by Papadimitriou (2012, 108) is 2175/2177, which corresponds to the number of Mycenaean vessels that Åström (1973, 123) himself attributed by phase to the LH IIIA1-LH IIIB periods. This difference in counts is mainly due to the fact that Åström's catalog included the piriform jars FS 46 and FS 47 of the LH IIIA1 and LH IIIA2 periods, excluded here because they are considered to be Cypriot, Mycenaeanizing, products rather than Mycenaean imports (see below, § 5.4.4.1). The list of additional vessels cataloged by Åström that have not been counted here includes the Rude/Pastoral Style kraters FS 281, as well as the Aegean-type (White Painted Wheelmade III) vessels of different shapes, particularly deep bowls FS 284, shallow bowls FS 296, and a variety of matt painted small cups and bowls (FS 210, 223, 228, 231, 232, 235; 244, 247), which are not relevant to this study for the same reasons (cf. Mountjoy 2018, 54-62, 71-83; also see Georgiou in § 6.4.3).

of the two shapes and the general absence of diagnostic decoration, they have been included here in the count of LH IIIA2/IIIB vessels. The vessels collected under the general heading "Types 53-5 (Other Amphoroid Kraters, mainly Fragments)" (316-18) are also considered LH IIIA1/IIIB, although it is possible that most of them were amphoroid kraters of types FS 54 and 55 belonging to LH IIIA2. However, it should be considered that some of the vessels from British excavations not published in detail by Åström and included in the groups of the Mycenaean vessels recorded under the above mentioned general headings were indeed published by Crewe (2009) and D. Pilides (2010) in their online publications of finds from Enkomi tombs stored in the British Museum and Cyprus Museum respectively and have been therefore cataloged in table 5.3.

Turning to Åström's chronology of specific shapes, a partial reassessment is necessary due to subsequent studies. A significant difference concerns kraters FS 7 and FS 8. Although some conical to conical-piriform kraters of type FS 7 decorated with LH IIIA1 motifs can be attributed to the LH IIIA1 period and may be considered "as the characteristic LH IIIA1 krater, rather than the rare FS 6" (Mountjoy 1986, 61), Åström (1972, 290-1) followed Furumark's classification classing the LH IIIA2 early version of FS 8 as F7, although dating FS 7 to "Myc. III A2a" (cf. Furumark 1941, 586; cf. Mountjoy 1986, 84 sub FS 8). Therefore, kraters classed as FS 7 by Åström are here regarded as FS 8 belonging to LH IIIA2 early, while in this study the examples FS 8, featuring an "advanced conical-piriform shape with sharply everted rim, which is, however, less tall than that of the LH IIIA1 examples" (Mountjoy 1986, 84) are distinguished and considered FS 8 of LH IIIA2 late. Other major differences concern the piriform jars FS 44 and FS 45 which, contrary to Åström's chronology (1972, 296: LH IIIA1-IIIA2 for FS 44; 297-301: LH IIIA2/IIIB for FS 45), are here considered typical of LH IIIA1 and LH IIIA2 respectively (Mountjoy 1986, 56, 70-2; Leonard 1994, 17-19). In addition, some vessels included in Åström's lists of kraters FS 53 and FS 54 (P. Åström 1972, 306-14, LH IIIA1/2 and LH IIIA2/IIIB) are attributed to LH IIIA2 (cf. Leonard 1994, 22-3), although a few examples are reported from Enkomi Level IIB, dating to LC IIC Early (Crewe 2007b, 73) or LH IIIB Developed-Early LH IIIC Early 1 (Jung 2015, 247 fig. 4 fn. 15, 248-9). On the other hand, in the case of many vessels of different shapes without any diagnostic decoration or contextual reference in Åström's catalog it is not possible to suggest a more precise chronological attribution than LH IIIA2/IIIB. Stirrup jars FS 171, for example, have been here included in the count of the LH IIIA2/IIIB vessels, since they mainly occur in the LH IIIA2 period (Furumark 1941, 611-12; Mountjoy 1986, 77-8) but some LH IIIB and later examples are also known (Benzi 1992, 76; Mountjoy 1986, 106). The stirrup jars FS 178 have also been considered of LH IIIA2/IIIB date,

although they are by far more common in LH IIIA2 than in LH IIIB,[30] and according to Åström's chronology, the same may also be true of the shallow cups FS 220 (cf. Mountjoy 1986, 84, 110; Benzi 1992, 121-3; Leonard 1994, 97) but examples with linear decoration are part of the Levanto-Helladic class and can be dated to LH IIIB (Mountjoy 2018, 40 fig. 10). The lentoid flasks FS 186 are more common in the LH IIIB period (cf. Mountjoy 1999, 1224; Benzi 1992, 105) than in LH IIIA2 (Åström 1972, 349-50), but they have likewise been counted among the LH IIIA2/IIIB pottery. Differing from Åström's chronology (381), all the pedestal bowls FS 309 have been counted among the LH IIIB vessels of the LC IIC period (cf. Mountjoy 2018, 49-50).[31] As noted above (chapter 5 fn. 29), the piriform jars FS 46 and FS 47 as well as some vessels of different shapes included in Åström's catalog have not been included because of their local origin (Graziadio 2017). The same is true of the Simple Style vessels, which were "extremely few" on the island but well represented in the Levant and Egypt. After Åström's publication, these were assigned to a separate class of Cypriot production, being manufactured at Kition and probably also at Hala Sultan Tekke in LC IIC (Mountjoy 2018, 63-70; also see § 6.4.3.5.2).

#### 5.4.1.4.2 The Percentages of Mycenaean Vessels Imported during Interaction Period 3 according to Åström's Catalog

Figure 5.3 illustrates the changing percentages of the Functional Categories between LH IIB-IIIA1 and LH IIIB/IIIC based on the 2051 Mycenaean vessels individually cataloged by Åström and reconsidered here in the light of the above chronological specifications. Variations are seen in the percentages of F1 ('Fine Tableware'), F2 ('Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities'), and F3 ('Storage Vessels'), while the 'Minoan Transport/Storage Vessels' have a perceptible value (ca 1%) within F3 only in LH IIIB, and the F4 ('Ritual Vessels') are not visible in the graph because their contribution is less than 1% throughout all the periods. The quantity of Mycenaean pottery varies by phase, with the lowest total percentages of Mycenaean pottery in the LH IIB-IIIA1 period (ca 6% ceramic imports), contrary to the Mycenaean pottery assigned to the LH IIIA2 (ca 34%), LH IIIA2/IIIB (ca 30%), and LH IIIB (ca 27%) periods. Therefore, the increase in Mycenaean pottery from the earlier (LH IIB-IIIA1) to the

30 Furumark 1941, 614; Mountjoy 1986, 79-81; Benzi 1992, 23-4; Leonard 1994, 59.

31 Note however that there are some exceptions because NAA also shows that some matt painted vessels of the Levanto-Helladic group can be Argive imports, while lustrous painted pieces can be locally made (Mountjoy 2018, 31).

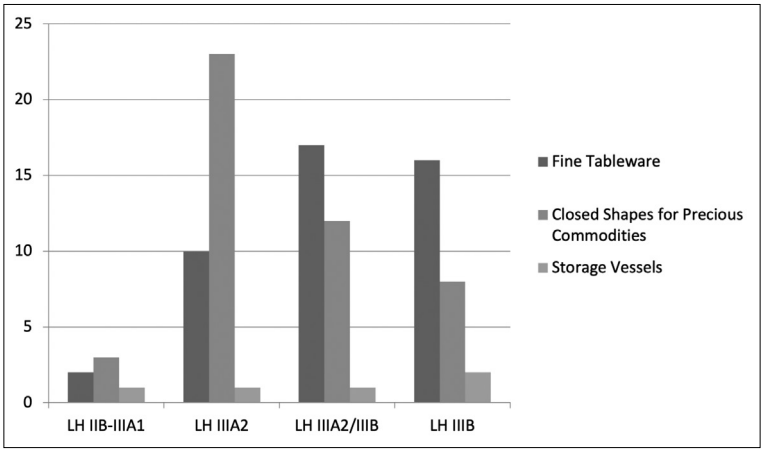



**Figure 5.3** The percentage distribution of the Functional Categories for LH IIB-IIIA1 to LH IIIB pottery based on the Mycenaean vessels catalogued individually by P. Åström (1972, 289-382)

later (LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2/IIIB) phases of Interaction Period 3 is very marked. LH IIIB imported pottery will be discussed in the context of Interaction Period 4 (chapter 6).

## LH IIB-IIIA1 Pottery

If we consider the LH IIB-IIIA1 pottery in detail, the most common vessels are F2, 'Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities' (ca 3% of the overall Mycenaean imports or about 60 examples). It should be noted that the examples of this period cataloged by Åström almost exclusively included wide mouthed small vessels used as viscous substance/ointment containers of the sub-category F2.1, such as alabastra FS 84 and 93 and piriform jars FS 28 and 44. In this period the F1, 'Fine Tableware' (ca 2%) is represented by the Mycenaean components of drinking sets: mixing vessels (F1.1a) such as kraters (nearly all FS 7) amount to half of the imported vessels assigned to this functional category, while the remaining half include a few pouring vessels (F1.1b), such as jugs FS 112, 132, and 149, as well as drinking vessels (F1.1c), such as stemmed cups FS 260, 255 and 264 and semiglobular cups FS 213 and FS 219. While single examples are documented of a bowl FS 243, a handleless cup FS 207, and a conical cup FS 230, the repertoire of Mycenaean shapes dating to this phase is completed by a limited number (ca 1% of overall Mycenaean imports) of F3 ('Storage Vessels') such as small to medium piriform jars FS 31, probably also used as containers for liquid or viscous substances. To summarize, Åström's evidence seems to

indicate that in the earlier phase of Interaction Period 3 the trade in Mycenaean pottery was relatively limited, almost in an embryo stage.

### LH IIIA2 Pottery

Among the periods illustrated in figure 5.3, Mycenaean ceramic imports are the most common in LH IIIA2. Their prominence is marked especially considering that numerous vessels, although numerically undefined, were classified by Åström under the heading "Other pithoid jars" and 'Types 53-5 (Other Amphoroid Kraters, mainly Fragments)'. These types were counted here among the examples of the indistinct LH IIIA2/IIIB phase, but actually could be added to the LH IIIA2 examples. It should also be taken into account that the shallow cups FS 220, amounting to 157 items in Åström's catalog, have been counted among the vessels of the same indistinct LH IIIA2/IIIB phase due to difficulties precisely dating their Cypriot find contexts. In fact, in Greece the shallow cups FS 220 were produced in the LH IIIA2 and LH IIIB periods (cf. Mountjoy 1986, 84, 110; Benzi 1992, 121-3; Leonard 1994, 97), but the FS 220 shallow cup, linear, from Cyprus has been attributed to LH IIIB (Mountjoy 2018, 40). In Greece, small stirrup jars FS 171 and FS 178 occur particularly frequently in the LH IIIA2 period and the many examples on Cyprus might also increase the number of F2 ('Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities'), which already is the most represented functional category of the LH IIIA2 period. In summary, if we accept the data inferred from Åström's catalog, the later period of Interaction Period 3, corresponding to LH IIIA2 in Aegean terms, witnessed the peak of trade in Mycenaean pottery to Cyprus.

The most appreciated LH IIIA2 vessels belong to F2 ('Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities') functional category (23% of overall Mycenaean imports) suggesting that there was a large and very significant change in the nature of Aegean trade to Cyprus in the LH IIIA2 period, possibly to be connected with a change in intra-Aegean trade subsequent to the destruction of Knossos. Slightly more than half of this functional category (ca 13% of overall Mycenaean imports) consists of containers for precious liquids of the sub-category F2.2. (stirrup jars and flasks), while the remainder (ca 10% of overall Mycenaean imports) are containers for viscous substances/ointments (sub-category F2.1), solely represented by the small piriform jars FS 45.

The contribution of F1 ('Fine Tableware') during this period is less than half that of F2, 'Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities' (i.e. constituting 10% of overall Mycenaean imports versus 20%, respectively). Of category F1, mixing vessels such as kraters FS 53 and FS 54 with pictorial decoration (F1.1a) occur in markedly higher quantities than other shapes, and amount to ca 7% of overall

Mycenaean imports. However, because of their decorative value, this very high relative proportion may be misleading, reflecting an overemphasis of unprovenanced examples from Museum collections in Åström's catalog. While pouring vessels (F1.1b) are represented by various types of jugs (FS 113, 134, 139, 142, 151, and 154), only the small piriform jugs with cut-away neck FS 134 amount to more than 10 items overall. The drinking vessels (F1.1c) are also limited to very few kylikes FS 256, 257 and 272, as well as cups FS 225, 230, 246, drinking/eating vessels of category F1.2 are limited to bowls FS 243 and FS 283.

The functional category F3 ('Storage Vessels') amounts to only 1% of overall Mycenaean imports since the medium and large piriform jars (FS 34, 35 and 39) are few.

### LH IIIA2/LH IIIB Pottery

It has already been noted above that many vessels counted in the indistinct LH IIIA2/IIIB phase were imported in the LH IIIA2 period. This may be the case for some shallow cups FS 220 (ca 8% of overall Mycenaean pottery) and to a certain extent may explain the high proportion (ca 17% in general terms) of F1 ('Fine Tableware') in this indistinct LH IIIA2/IIIB phase, although examples with linear decoration seem to belong to LH IIIB (Mountjoy 2018, 40). The predominance of this functional category may also be due to the occurrence of mixing vessels of F1.1a (ca 4% of all the vessels), specifically the kraters cataloged by Åström under the generic heading 'Types 53-5 (Other Amphoroid Kraters, mainly Fragments)', most of which probably belonged to LH IIIA2. Apart from small globular jugs FS 114 and the low beaked jugs FS 149, with a combined contribution to overall Mycenaean pottery of more than 4%, all the other jugs (FS 102, 120, and 136), as well as the cups (FS 209, 214, and 249) of the LH IIIA2/IIIB phase, are either single examples or few in number.

The functional category F2 ('Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities') also is well represented in the indistinct LH IIIA2/IIIB phase (ca 12% of overall Mycenaean pottery): most of these vessels are viscous substance/ointment containers F2.1, i.e. the alabastra FS 84, 85 and 95, while liquid containers F2.2 are represented by stirrup jars FS 171 and 178 and globular flasks FS 191, but, as noted above, many of these stirrup jars likely belonged to LH IIIA2.

Only a small percentage (ca 1% of overall Mycenaean pottery) of the indistinct LH IIIA2/IIIB phase pottery has been attributed to F3 ('Storage Vessels'), represented by globular stirrup jars FS 170.

### 5.4.1.5 A Review of Mycenaean Pottery of Interaction Period 3 from Funerary Contexts (also Including Examples published After 1972)

In this chapter the pattern of diffusion and the regional differences in the Mycenaean pottery imported to Cyprus in Interaction Period 3 are investigated through the integration of Åström's data, presented above, with selected pottery assemblages from other sites excavated after 1972 in various places on the island.

Van Wijngaarden (2002, 198-202) published a review of LC funerary contexts with Mycenaean pottery. In order to discuss the functions of Mycenaean pottery from Cypriot funerary contexts dating to Interaction Period 3, a selection of the main funerary assemblages is presented below. For the single functional categories and sub-categories, reference must be made to the codes above shown in table 5.1.

#### 5.4.1.5.1 Enkomi

Enkomi, the most prominent LC town, has been the focus of extensive research from the end of nineteenth century onward. A detailed discussion on the funerary evidence from this important site is included in this book as a separate case study (Mazzotta, Recht in § 5.4.1.8) which included a discussion on the functional categories of ceramic finds.

However, first of all it is necessary to discuss some preliminary chronological problems concerning some tombs yielding Mycenaean pottery. The list of Mycenaean vessels from some tombs selected by Mazzotta and Recht such as Cypriot Tomb 19, Swedish Tomb 2, French Tomb 2/49, French Tomb 11/49 included shallow cups FS 220, piriform jars FS 45, alabastra FS 94, kraters FS 53 which are of particular importance for the chronology of the relevant ceramic assemblages and, ultimately, the period of use of these tombs **[tabs 5.14-15]**. Since all these vessels can be dated to LH IIIA2 or LH IIIA2/IIIB, in fact, it can be suggested that the above-mentioned tombs were also used in LC IIB and/or in LC IIB/IIC, although their period of use was attributed to LC IIA by Keswani (2004, 232, tab. 5.9b). Many LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2/IIIB vessels were also found in other select tombs such as Cypriot Tomb 10 (used from MC III/LC I to LC IIC), Swedish Tomb 19 (used from LC IA to LC IIC), Swedish Tomb 3 (used from LC I to LC IIC), Swedish Tomb 11 (used from LC IIA to LC IIC), Swedish Tomb 22 (used from LC IIB to LC IIC), French Tomb 5/49 (used from LC IB to LC IIIB), Swedish Tomb 10 and Swedish Tomb 10A (used from LC IIB to LC IIIA) **[tab. 5.14]**. This suggests that at Enkomi Mycenaean vessels were regarded as significant components of many burial assemblages dating to the period corresponding to the settlement

Level IIA, i.e. LC IIA2-IIB in terms of relative chronological phasing (Crewe 2007, 73, tab. 11.1), while in the earlier phases Mycenaean ceramic imports were incorporated in funerary assemblages more occasionally. This clearly appears also from tables 5.3 and 5.15, where all the Mycenaean pottery from Enkomi tombs, including examples from funerary contexts selected by Mazzotta and Recht, is listed. In fact, among the contexts selected in Mazzotta and Recht's study, only a tomb (French Tomb 126/57), dating to LC IA-IIA, produced a LH IIIA1 vessel, an alabastron FS 84 of category F2.1 (Courtois 1981, 85 no. 38, figs 56-7) **[tab. 5.14]**. Moreover, the earliest Mycenaean ceramic imports dating to LH IIB and LH IIIA1 are few in all the other Enkomi not selected tombs **[tab. 5.3]**. It is also worth noting that many of these vessels may also be assigned to the functional category F2.1 since they included a LH IIB alabastron FS 82, a LH IIIA1 piriform jar FS 28, a LH IIIA1 handless jar FS 77, three LH IIIA1 alabastra FS 84, and six LH IIIA1 piriform jars FS 44. Other LH II-IIIA1 vessels may be assigned to other functional categories: a possible LH IIA handleless bowl FS 207 to category F1.2, a LH IIIA1 small jug FS 112 to category F1.1b, a LH IIIA1 goblet FS 255 to category F1.1c, and three LH IIIA1 piriform jars FS 31 to category F3.

Concerning the Mycenaean vessels later than LH IIIA1, both table 5.3 and table 5.15 show a marked prevalence of LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2-IIIB vessels in all the functional categories excepting category F1.1a where the predominance of LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2-IIIB vessels is less marked thanks to a high number (overall 40 items) of LH IIIB kraters FS 281. If we consider the overall Mycenaean pottery attributed to Interaction Period 3 from Enkomi tombs, a prevalence of the examples of functional category F1 ('Fine Tableware') can be noted due to the large number of the LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2-IIIB vessels of this functional category. However, it should also be admitted that the large numbers of the vessels attributed to the indistinct LH IIIA2-IIIB style such as shallow cups FS 220 as well as the many kraters cataloged by Åström under the generic heading "Types 53-5 (Other Amphoroid Kraters, mainly Fragments)" no doubt affect the computation of the vessels of category F1 of Interaction Period 3 at the expense of the other functional categories, especially F2, since their attribution to the generic LH IIIA2-IIIB style does not allow an actual distinction in the percentage of this pottery deposited into the tombs in the LH IIIA2, LH IIIA2/IIIB transition, or LH IIIB periods (see § 5.4.1.3.1). It is also worth noting that amphoroid kraters (F1.1a), mostly with pictorial decoration, are ca half of overall vessels of this category, confirming the importance of these mixing vessels as status indicators in Enkomi tombs in Interaction Period 3. Among all the other vessels of the functional category F1, drinking vessels of sub-category F1.1c are by far more numerous than the pouring vessels of sub-category F1.1b and the drinking/eating vessels of

sub-category F1.2. As appear from Mazzotta and Recht's statistics of overall ceramic finds from Enkomi select tombs **[figs 5.4-5.18]**, a noticeable number of cups, bowls and jugs of local production were associated with Aegean imports and continued to be greatly appreciated.

Concerning the vessels of category F2, it should be pointed out that overall 'Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities' from Enkomi tombs correspond to about 80% of the total number of vessels of the category F1 ('Fine Tableware'), with a small prevalence of containers for precious commodities of sub-category F2.1 over containers for liquid substances of sub-category F2.2. On the contrary, storage vessels of functional category F3 as well as ritual vessels and figurines of category F4 are comparatively few.

**Table 5.3** The LH IIIA pottery from not selected tombs at Enkomi. Br. T. = British Tomb; Cyp. T. = Cypriot Tomb; Fr. T. = French Tomb; Sw. T. = Swedish Tomb

| Enkomi: Tomb number | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F1.1a** | |
| 1-2: Br. T. 12. | **LH IIIA1 kraters FS 7** | 1, 2: Crewe 2009a, 12.25, 12.26 (C 348, C 344). |
| 1-2: Br. T. 12; 2: Br. T. 67; 3: Br. T. 69; 4: Br. T. 69; 5: Br. T. 78; 6: Br. T. 83; 7: Fr. T. 5; 8: Fr. T. 7. | **LH IIIA2 early kraters FS 8 (= Åström 1972, FS 7)** | 1: Åström 1972, 291, Type 7: i* (C396); Crewe 2009a, 12.44; 2: Crewe 2009a, 12.48 (C406); 3: Åström 1972, 290, Type 7: a (C392); Crewe 2009a, 67.77; Hirschfeld 2019, 137; 4: Åström 1972, 290, Type 7: b (C415); 5: Åström 1972, 290, Type 7: d (A 1548); Pilides 2010, A 1548; 6: Åström 1972, 290, Type 7: c (C414); 7: Åström 1972, 291, Type l; 8: Åström 1972, 291, Type 7: m. |
| 1: Br. T. 12; 2: Br. T. 54; 3: Br. T. 79; 4: Br. T. 81 | **LH IIIA2 late kraters FS 8** | 1: Åström 1972, 292, Type 8: d*bis* (C401); Crewe 2009a, 12.37; 2: Åström 1972, 292, Type 8: e (A 2023c?); 3: Åström 1972, 291, Type 8: a (C385); 4: Åström 1972, 292, Type 8: f (A2031). |
| 1-5: Br.T. 12; 6: Br. T. 48; 7: Br. T. 67; 8: Br. T. 70; 9: Br. T. 83; 10: Br. T. 93; 11: Fr. T. 2, 1946 or 1947. | **LH IIIA2 amphoroid kraters FS 53** | 1-5: Åström 1972, 308, Type 53: j (C 344), k (C346), l (C348), m (C 349), n (C374, C 681; Crewe 2009a, 12.26, 12.31, 12.41. 12.45.46; 6: Åström 1972, 306, Type 53: a (C372); 7: Åström 1972, 308-9, Type 53: o (C339); 8: Åström 1972, 306, Type 53: b (C340); 9: Åström 1972, 306, Type 53: c (C387); 10: Åström 1972, 309, Type 53: p (C366); 11: Åström 1972, 309, Type 53: r. |
| 1-2: Br. T. 12; 3: Br. T. 43; 4: Br. T. 45; 5: Br. T. 45; 6: Br. T. 67; 7: Br. T. 83; 8: Br. T. 93; 9, 10: Fr. T. 2, 1946 or 1947. | **LH IIIA2 amphoroid kraters FS 54** | 1, 2: Åström 1972, 312, Type 54: j2, k2; Crewe 2009a, 12.36, 12.33 (C347); 3: Åström 1972, 312, Type 54: l2; Pilides 2010, A 1649; Hirschfeld 2019, 136; 4: Åström 1972, 311, Type 54: n (C333); Hirschfeld 2019, 136; 5: Åström 1972, 310, Type 54: a (C341); 6: Åström 1972, 310, Type 54: b (C380); Crewe 2009a, 67.76; Hirschfeld 2019, 137; 7: Åström 1972, 310, Type 54: c (C377); Hischfeld 2019, 138 (dated to LH IIIA1); 8: Åström 1972, 312, Type 54: m2 (C334); 9, 10: Åström 1972, 313, Type 54: o2, p2. |

| Enkomi: Tomb number | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| 1-2: Br. T. 10 or 12; 3-21: Br. T. 12; 22-3: Br. T. 20; 24-6: Br. T. 25; 27: Br. T. 31 o T. 18; 28: Br. T. 43; 29: Br. T. 48; 30-6: Br. T. 54; 37: Br. T. 82; 38-47: Br. T. 94; 48: Cyp. T. 6.4 b-i; 49: British Excavations 1896, no tomb number; 50-62: British Excavations 1896, no tomb number. | **LH IIIA2-IIIB amphoroid kraters (mainly fragments)** | 1, 2: Åström 1972, 316, Type 53-5: f, g; 3-21: Åström 1972, 316, Type 53-5: d (C367), e (C369), j, k; Crewe 2009a, 12, 19, 20, 30, 32, 34-6, 38-47, 49 (C 345, C 347, C349, C 369, C 407, C 396, C 681, C 374, C 367, C 682); 22-3: Åström 1972, 316, Type 53-5: j (A 1512), k (A 1527); 24-6: Åström 1972, 318, Type 53-5: Cyprus Museum A 2029 a-e; Pilides 2010, A 2029a; Pilides 2010, A 2023h, A 2029c; 27: Pilides 2010, A 2031; 28: Åström 1972, 318, Type 53-5: Cyprus Museum A 2026 c; 29: Åström 1972, 316, Type 53-5: h (A 2019); 30-6: Pilides A 2022a, A 2023g, 2025c; Pilides 2010, A 3023a; Pilides 2010, A 2023d; Pilides 2010, A 2023g; Pilides 2010, A 2023i?; Pilides 2010, A 2024A; Pilides 2010, A 2033c; 37: Åström 1972, 316, Type 53-5: I (A 2030); 38-47: Åström 1972, 318, Type 53-5: Cyprus Museum A 2022 a, d, e; Pilides 2010, A 2022b, A 2022d, A 2022e, A 2027a, A 2027f, A2030; Pilides 2010, A 2022c; Pilides 2010, A 2022f; Pilides 2010, A 2022g; Pilides 2010, A 2027b; Pilides 2010, A 2027d; Pilides 2010, A 2027 d, e; Pilides 2010, A 2027g; 48: Åström 1972, 318, Type 53-5: Dikaios 1969-71, 354. pl. 5-12; 49: Pilides 2010, A 2041; 50-62; Gubel, Massar 2019, 195-6, A1247-1 fig. 19, A1247-2 fig. 20, A1248 fig. 21a-b, A 1248-2 fig. 22a-b, A1248-3 fig. 23a-c, A1249 fig. 24, A1250a fig. 25, A 1250b fig. 26, A1252 fig. 28, A 1253 fig. 29a-b, A1255 fig. 31, A1256 fig. 32, A1257 fig. 33, with refs. |
| | **F1.1b** | |
| 1: Br. T. 69 | **LH IIIA1 small jug FS 112** | 1: Åström 1972, 327, Type 112: a (C599). |
| 1: Br. T. 45 | **LH IIIA2 small jug FS 113** | 1: Åström 1972, 327, Type 113: a. |
| 1: Br. T. 66 | **LH IIIA2 jug FS 134** | 1: Åström 1972, 331, Type 134: b, fig. 46d; Crewe 2009b, 35 no. 33 (C592). |
| 1: Br. T. 66 | **LH IIIA2 narrow necked jug FS 118** | 1: Åström 1972, 329, Type 118: a (C581). |
| 1: Br. T. 4; 2: Br. T. 98. | **LH IIIA2 beaked jug FS 142** | 1: Åström 1972, 332, Type 142: a, b (A 1557, A 1561); 2: Åström 1972, 332, Type 142: c; Pilides 2010, A 1568. |
| 1: Sw. T. 3 | **LH IIIA2 jug FS 151** | 1: Åström 1972, 333, Type 151: b. |
| 1: Br. T. 55 | **LH IIIA2 beaked jug FS 154** | 1: Åström 1972, 333, Type 154: a (A 1579); Pilides 2010, A 1579. |

| Enkomi: Tomb number | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| 1: Br. T. 4; 2: Br. T. 48; 3: Br.T. 52; 4: Br. T. 60; 5: Br. T. 69; 6: Br. T. 83?; 7: Br. T. 83; 8: Br. T. 91; 9: Br. T. 98; 10: Sw. T. 13; 11: Fr. T. 12; 12: Fr. T. 5; 13: Cyp. T. 2. | **LH IIIA2-IIIB small jugs FS 114** | 1: Åström 1972, 328, Type 114: m *bis* (A 1561); 2: Åström 1972, 327, Type 114: a (C584); 3: Åström 1972, 328, Type 114: m *ter* (A 1563); 4: Åström 1972, 328, Type 114: n (C588); 5: Åström 1972, 327, Type 114: b (C585); 6: Åström 1972, 327, Type 114: h (C590); 7: Åström 1972, 328, Type 114: o (C589); 8: Åström 1972, 328, Type 114: p*, fig. 46: d (C587); 9: Åström 1972, 328, Type 114: r (A 1568); 10: Åström 1972, 328, Type 114: m; 11: Åström 1972, 328, Type 114: s, t*; 12: Åström 1972, 328, Type 114: u; 13: Åström 1972, 328 Type 114: u *bis-quater.* |
| | **F1.1c** | |
| 1: Br. T. 94 | **LH IIIA1 cup FS 219** | Pilides 2010, A 1518. |
| 1: Br. T. 69; 2: Br. T. 84 | **LH IIIA1 goblets FS 255** | 1: Åström 1972, 365, Type 255: a (C 616). |
| 1: British T. 84; 2: British Excavations 1896 no tomb number | **LH IIIA2 mug FS 225** | 1: Åström 1972, 359, Type 225: a (C618).2: Gubel, Massar 2019, 195: A. 1246, fig. 18: a-c. |
| 1: Br. T. 14 | **LH IIIA2 kylix FS 256** | 1: Pilides 2010, A 1643a. |
| 1: Br. T. 79 | **LH IIIA2 cup FS 230** | 1: Åström 1972, 362, Type 230: a (C627). |
| 1, 2: Fr. T. 5 | **LH IIIA2/IIIB semiglobular cups FS 214** | 1, 2: Åström 1972, 356, Type 214: b, c. |
| 1-5: Br. T. 4; 6: Br. T. 43; 7: Br. T. 45; 8-12: Br. T. 66; 13: Br. T. 67; 14: Br. T. 69; 15, 16: Br. T. 78; 17: Br. T. 79; 18-21: Br. T. 83; 22-7: Br. T. 84; 28: Br. T. 86; 29-30: Br. T. 88; 31: Br. T. 94; 32-3: Br. T. 98; 34-5: Fr. T. 5; 36-8: Fr. T. 12; 39-43: British Excavations 1896, no tomb number | **LH IIIA2/IIIB semiglobular cups FS 220** | 1-5: Åström 1972, 358, Type 220: e2-i2; Pilides 2010, A 1532, A 1533, A 1512, A 1515; 6: Pilides 2010, A 1531; 7: Åström 1972, 359, Type 220: j2 (C631); 8-12: Åström 1972, 359, Type 220: k2, l2, m2, n2, o2, p2 (C628, C632, C633, C634, C635, C637); Hirschfeld 2019, 136-7; Crewe 2009b, 35 nos 21 (C632), 22 (C633), 23, pl. 7 (C628), 24 (C629), 25 (C634), 26 (C635); 13: Åström 1972, 359, Type 220: q2 (C651); 14: Åström 1972, 359, Type 220: r2 (C636); 15, 16: Åström 1972, 359, Type 220: t2-v2; Pilides 2010, A 1513, 1526; 17: Åström 1972, Type 220: w2 (C640); 18-21: Åström 1972, 359, Type 220: x2-a3 (C642, C643, C644, C645); 22-7: Åström 1972, 359, Type 220: b3-f3 (C630, C646, C647, C648; A 1517); 28: Åström 1972, 359, Type 220: g3 (C650); 29, 30: Åström 1972, 359, Type 220: i3, j3 (C652, C653); 31: Åström 1972, Type 220: l3; 32, 33: Åström 1972, 359, Type 220: m3, n3; Pilides 2010, A 1523, 1534; 34-5: Åström 1972, 359, Type 220: x3, y3; 36-8: Åström 1972, 360, Type 220: t3-v3; 39-43: Pilides 2010, A 1510, A 1516, A 1519, A 1521, A 1525. |

| Enkomi: Tomb number | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F1.2** | |
| 1: Br. T. 40 | **LH IIA handleless bowl FS 207 or FS 237?** | 1: Åström 1972, 355, Type 207: a (C678). |
| 1: Br. T. 69 | **LH IIIA2 bowl FS 283** | 1: Åström 1972, 375, Type 283: a (C620). |
| | **F2.1** | |
| 1: Br. T. 88. | **LH IIB alabastron FS 82** | 1: Åström 1972, 320, Type 82: a (C497). |
| 1: Br. T. 17; 2: Br. T. 67; 3: Br. T. 79; 4: Br. T. 83; 5: Fr. T. 12; 6: Cyp. T. 2. | **LH IIIA1 piriform Jars FS 44** | 1: Åström 1972, 296, Type 44: h (C442); Crewe 2009a, 17.3 2: Åström 1972, 296, Type 44: j (C468); 3: Åström 1972, 296, Type 44: i (C453); 4: Åström 1972, 296, Type 44: a (C454); 5: Åström 1972, 296, Type 44: k; 6: Åström 1972, 297, Type 44: g2. |
| 1: Br. T. 50. | **LH IIIA1 handleless jar FS 77** | 1: Åström 1972, 319, Type 77:a (C499). |
| 1: Br. T. 12; 2: Br. T. 69. | **LH IIIA1 alabastra FS 84** | 1: Åström 1972, 320, Type 84: h (Cyprus Museum Inv. 1958/1-10/3); 2: Åström 1972, 320, Type 84: a (C494). |
| 1: Br. T. 34; 2: Br. T. 43; 3: Br. T. 45; 4: Br. T. 58; 5: Br. T. 65; 6, 7: Br. T. 67; 8, 9: Br. T. 68; 10: Br. T. 69; 11-16: Br. T. 77; 17: Br. T. 78; 18: Br. T. 80; 19: Br T. 81; 20-1: Br. T. 83; 22: Br. T. 91; 23: Sw. T. 13; 24: Fr. T. 12; 25: Cyp. T. 2. | **LH IIIA2 piriform Jars FS 45** | 1: Åström 1972, 298, Type 45: k2 (C441); 2: Åström 1972, 298, Type 45: b2; 3: Åström 1972, 298, Type 45: j2 (C443); 4: Åström 1972, 305: Cyprus Museum A 1694; Pilides 2010, A 1694; 5: Åström 1972, 298, Type 45: h2 (C444); 6, 7: Åström 1972, 298, Type 45: l2, p2 (C446, C445); 8-9: Åström 1972, 298, Type 45: c2, d2 (Cyprus Museum A 1665, Pilides 2010, A 1697); 10: Åström 1972, 298, Type 45: i2 (C 447); 11-16: Åström 1972, 297, Type 45: a, b, c, d, e (C448, C450, C451, C 452, C449); 17: Åström 1972, 298, Type 45: e2; Pilides 2010, A 1699; 18: Åström 1972, 305: Cyprus Museum A 1670; Pilides 2010, A 1670; 19: Åström 1972, 298, Type 45: q2 (C461); 20, 21: Åström 1972, 298, Type 45: g2, m2 (C456, C455); 22: Åström 1972, 298, Type 45: n2 (C457); 23: Åström 1972, 298, Type 45: a2; 24: Åström 1972, 301, Type 45: e6; 25: Åström 1972, 301, Type 45: p6. |
| 1: Br. T. 76; 2: Sw. T. 21. | **LH IIIA2 (?) 'Other Pithoid Jars (MP Form 7)'** | 1: Åström 1972, 305: Cyprus Museum A 1680; 2: Åström 1972, 305: Mus. Med. Ant. Stockholm (unpublished sherd). |
| 1: Br. T. 79; 2: Br. T. 83; 3: British excavations 1896, no tomb number | **LH IIIA2-IIIB alabastra FS 85** | 1: Åström 1972, 321, Type 85: c (C495); Åström 1972, 321, Type 85: d; 3: Pilides 2010, A 1709. |

| Enkomi: Tomb number | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| 1: Br. T. 10; 2-4: Br. T. 43; 5: Br. T. 45; 6: Br. T. 67; 7, 8: Br. T. 68; 9: Br. T. 69; 10: Br. T. 70; 11-12: Br. T. 78; 13: Br. T. 91; 14: Br. T. 98; 15: Fr. T. 12; 16: Sw T. 13; 17: British Excavations 1896, no tomb number. | **LH IIIA2-B alabastra FS 94** | 1: Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: j; Crewe 2009a, 10.1 (C488); 2- 4: Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: k, l, m (A 1722, 1727); Pilides 2010, 1722; 5: Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: n (C481); 6: Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: o (C487); 7, 8: Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: p*, q*; 9: Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: r (C489); 10: Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: s (C490); 11-12: Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: t, u; Pilides 2010, A 1713, A 1716; 13: Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: v (C491); 14: Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: w; Pilides 2010, A 1715; 15: Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: x; 16: Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: h; 17: Gubel, Massar 2019, 195 A1243, fig. 15, with refs. |
| 1: Br. T. 43; 2: Br. T. 45; 3-6: Br. T. 66; 7: Br. T. 98. | **LH IIIA-IIIB alabastra FS 95** | 1: Åström 1972, 324, Type 95: h *ter*; Pilides 2010, A 1726; 2: Åström 1972, 324, Type 95: a; 3-6: Åström 1972, 324, Type 95: b-e, Crewe 2009b, 35 nos 17 (C486), 18 (C484), 19 (C483), 20 (C485); 7: Åström 1972, 324, Type 95: h *bis*; Pilides 2010, A 1724. |
| | **F2.2** | |
| 1: Br. T. 68. | **LH IIIA2 flask FS 186** | 1: Pilides 2010, A 1732. |
| 1: Br. T. 37. | **LH IIIA2 flask FS 188** | 1: Åström 1972, 350, Type 188: a (C564). |
| 1: Br. T. 27; 2-3: Br. T. 45; 4-5: Br. T. 68; 6: Br T. 69; 7: Br. T. 83. | **LH IIIA2 flask FS 189** | 1: Åström 1972, 351, Type 189: o*; Pilides 2010, 1573; 2-3: Åström 1972, 351, Type 189: d, e (C566, C565); 4-5: Åström 1972, 351, Type 189: f, g; Pilides 2010, A 1572, A 1571; 6: Åström 1972, 351, Type 189: h (C568); 7: Åström 1972, 351, Type 189: i (C569). |
| 1: Br. T. 10; 2: Br. T. 45; 3: Br. T. 67; 4: Br. T. 91; 5: Fr. T.12; 6: British excavations 1896, no tomb number. | **LH IIIA2 stirrup jars FS 166** | 1: Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: i (C507); Crewe 2009a, 10.7; 2: Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: j (C506); 3: Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: k (C508); 4: Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: l (C509); 5: Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: m; 6: Pilides 2010, A 1927. |
| 1: Br. T. 66. | **LH IIIA2-IIIB stirrup jar 170** | 1: Åström 1972, 339 Type 170: a; Crewe 2009b, 34-5 no. 14 (C528). |
| 1: Br. T. 4; 2: Br. T. 14; 3- 6: Br. T. 42; 7- 9: Br. T. 43; 10-13: Br. T. 45; 14: Br. T. 59; 15: Br. T. 66; 16: Br. T. 67; 17: Br. T. 68; 18: Br. T. 70; 19: British Tomb 76; 20-2: Br. T. 83; 23-5: Br. T. 88; 26-7: Br. T. 91; 28: Br. T. 93; 29: Br. T. 94; 30: Sw. T. 13; 31: British Excavations 1896, no tomb number. | **LH IIIA2-B stirrup jars FS 171** | 1: Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: r *bis* (A 1603); Pilides 2010, A 1603; 2: Pilides 2010, A 1617; 3-6: Pilides 2010, A 1600, A 1604, A 1607, A 1614; 7- 9: Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: r *ter*; Pilides 2010, A 1595, A 1619, A 1620; 10-13: Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: s, t, u, v; 14: Pilides 2010, A 1592; 15: Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: w; 16: Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: x; 17: Pilides 2010, A 1593; 18: Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: y; 19: Åström 1972, 348; Pilides 2010, A 1615; 20-2: Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: z, a2, b2; 23-5: Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: c2, d2, e2; 26, 27: Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: f2, g2; 28: Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: h2; 29: Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: h2 *bis*; Pilides 2010, A 1583; 30: 339 Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: p; 31: Pilides 2010, A 1588. |

| Enkomi: Tomb number | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| 1: Br. T. 12; 2: Br. T. 20; 3: Br. T. 43; 4: Br. T. 53; 5: Br. T. 66; 6: Br. T. 79; 7: Br. T. 83; 8: Br. T. 91. | **LH IIIA2-B stirrup jars FS 178** | 1: Åström 1972, 344, Type 178: c; Crewe 2009a, 12.54 (C547); 2: Åström 1972, 344, Type 178: c *bis* (A 1527); 3: Pilides 2010, A 1621; 4: Åström 1972, 344, Type 178: d (C551); 5: Åström 1972, 344, Type 178: e (C553); 6: Åström 1972, 344 Type 178: a (C554); 7: Åström 1972, 344, Type 178: b (C555); Hirschfeld 2019, 138; 8: Åström 1972, 344, Type 178: f (C558). |
| 1: Br. T. 17; 2: Br. T. 88; 3: Fr T. 12. | **LH IIIA2-IIIB flask FS 191** | Åström 1972, 1: 352 Type 191: i; 2: Åström 1972, 352 Type 191: a; 3: Åström 1972, 353 Type 191: n. |
| | **F3** | |
| 1: Br. T. 50; 2: Br. T. 55; 3: Br. T. 59; 4: British Excavation 1896, no tomb number. | **LH IIIA1 piriform jars FS 31** | 1: Åström 1972, 292 Type 31: a (C476); 2: Åström 1972, 293 Type 31: t*; Pilides 2010, A 1686; 3: Åström 1972, 292 Type 31: u (A 1928); 4: Åström 1972, 292 Type 31: b (C 475). |
| 1: Br. T. 41; 2: Br. T. 59; 3: British Excavation 1896, no tomb number. | **LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 39** | 1: Åström 1972, 295, Type 39: c; Pilides 2010, A 1652, Hirschfeld 2019, 135-6; 2: Åström 1972, 305; Pilides 2010, A 1666; 3: Pilides 2010, A 1692. |
| | **F4** | |
| 1, 2: Br. T. 54? | **LH IIIA1 o LH IIIA2 figurines** | 1: Pilides 2010, A 2023, A 2023k; Papadopoulos 2019, 123-6, fig. 4a-c; 2: Pilides 2010, A 2023o, Papadopoulos 2019, fig. 5a-c. |
| 1: Br. T. 12; 2: Br. T. 34; 3: Br. T. 53; 4: Br. T. 69; 5: Br. T. 70. | **Conical rhyta FS 199** | 1: Åström 1972, 354, Type 199: e, fig. 46: d (C606), LH IIIA2-III B; 2: Åström 1972, 354, Type 199: f, (C605), LH IIIA2; 3: Åström 1972, 354, Type 199: a, (C602), LH IIIB; 4: Åström 1972, 354, Type 199: b, (C603), LH IIIA2; 5: Åström 1972, 354, Type 199: c, (C604), LH IIIA2. |
| 1: Br. T. 67 | **LH IIIA2 bull's head rhyton FS 203A** | 1: Åström 1972, 354-5 Type FS 203A: a (C607). |
| 1: Br. T. 88 | **LH IIIA2-IIIB composite vessel FS 324** | 1: Åström 1972, 382 Type 324: a (C428). |

#### 5.4.1.5.2 Morphou *Toumba tou Skourou*

Although Morphou *Toumba tou Skourou* has been considered a First Tier site in the site hierarchy (Knapp 2013, 355 fig. 95), based on the archaeological record at the site, during Interaction Period 3 it appears to be greatly reduced in importance in comparison with the earlier periods. However, Tomb II Chamber 4 (Vermeule, Wolsky 1990, 247-9, 244 fig. 36) provides some interesting elements concerning the Mycenaean pottery imported to this site in the fourteenth century BC. The latest burial in this tomb belonged to a young woman and contained a rich array of offerings, including glass, gold, and ivory objects, as well as a lapis lazuli seal with gold caps, indicating an elite burial. All the Mycenaean pottery of Interaction Period

3 associated with this burial, two flasks, a stirrup jar, and an alabastron may be assigned to the functional category F2 and can be dated to LH IIIA2 (Vermeule, Wolsky 1990, 260, T. II.93, 94, II.103, P. 602, 603, P. 612, 261 T. II.100, P. 609, pl. 178).

#### 5.4.1.5.3 Kouklia Palaepaphos

Palaepaphos was founded at the beginning of the Late Cypriot period (Crewe, Georgiou 2018), corresponding to the earliest Aegean contacts, and continued until the end of the LBA (for recent discussions, cf. Georgiou 2015; Sherratt 2018). Evidence for Mycenaean imports is mainly provided by the tombs dispersed in several clusters of distinct *nuclei* that confirm the Cypriot custom of establishing tombs within residential areas (Georgiou 2015, 50-1 with refs). In the 1950's, the Liverpool City Museum and St Andrews University Expedition excavated forty-four tombs in the vast Late Bronze Age cemeteries spread over the localities of *Evreti, Asproyi* and *Kaminia* (Maier, Karageorghis 1984, 51-2; Georgiou 2015, 45-6 with refs), and their finds have been recently published (Catling 2020). Subsequent research at Palaepaphos was carried out beginning in 1966 by a Swiss-German mission under the direction of Franz G. Maier, as well as by the Department of Antiquities in Cyprus. In 2006, field work and research by the Palaepaphos Urban Landscape Project under the direction of Maria Iacovou began and increased considerably the archaeological knowledge of the Palaepaphos area (Georgiou 2015, 46-7 with refs). In 2021, Karageorghis and Raptou published Tomb 288 excavated at Palaepaphos *Teratsoudhia* which yielded funerary gifts ranging from 1650 to 1200 BC. The Mycenaean ceramics from the tombs in the area range from LC I to LC IIIB, but most belong to LC IIC-IIIA.

Regarding the Mycenaean pottery from the tombs excavated at Kouklia by the British Mission, Catling (2020, 169) noted that some cemeteries with LC II burials in central and eastern Cyprus such as those at Enkomi, Maroni, Kalavasos, Pyla and Klavdhia have produced much more pottery of this type than Kouklia. Most of these ceramic finds can be dated to the thirteenth century BC and later periods, while the Mycenaean imports of Interaction Period 3 were very few **[tab. 5.4]**.

**Table 5.4** Select vessels of Interaction Period 3 from Kouklia

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F1.1a** | |
| Kouklia | LH IIIA2 early krater FS 8? | Åström 1972, 290 fn. 8; Portugali, Knapp 1985, 76 no. 103. |
| Kouklia *Evreti* TE VIII 30 | LH IIIA2/IIIB amphoroid krater FS 53-5? | Georgiou 2016c, 193, cat. no. 8, figs 8 a-b. |
| | **F1.1c** | |
| Kouklia | LH IIIA/IIIB fragmentary kylix FS 257-8<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB kylix FS 256<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB cup FS 220 | Georgiou 2016, 191-2, cat. no. 2, figs 3 a-b.<br>Catling 2020, 34, AV: 46, pl. 81, fig. 34.<br>Catling 2020, 176, EVII (uncatalogued sherd). |
| | **F2.1** | |
| Kouklia | LH IIIA2 piriform jar<br>LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 45 | Catling 2020, 176, EBIII (uncatalogued sherd).<br>Karageorghis, Raptou 2021, 242 no. 175, 247 fig. 19 (Palaepaphos *Teratsoudhia* Tomb 288). |
| | **F2.2** | |
| Kouklia | LH IIIA2 flasks FS 188<br>LH IIIA2 flask FS 190<br>Sherds from LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars or flasks | Catling 2020, 12, AI: 9, pl. 46; 127, SI: 2, pl. 197;<br>Åström 1972, Type 190, 352: d, with refs.<br>Catling 2020, 68, 175, EVII: 9, EBIII: 11, 15, pl. 135, fig. 75. |
| Kouklia KC 821 | ? fragment depicted with a female figure | Maier, Karageorghis 1984, 55, 59 fig. 37. |
| | **F3** | |
| Kouklia | LH IIIA piriform jar FS 35 | Maier 1983, pl. 22: h. |

Moreover, it is worth noting that, apart from an uncataloged sherd of a LH IIIA 1 or LH IIIA2 piriform jar (Catling 2020, 176: EIIIB), all the vessels of Interaction Period 3 may be assigned to LH IIIA2 or LH IIIA2-LH IIIB. On the other hand, the earliest Mycenaean pottery from the wells and tombs excavated by Maier dated from LH IIB-LH IIIA1 (Maier 1983, 230-1; 1997, 95, tab. 1) including stirrup jars and fragments of other closed shapes, a deep conical bowl, low kylikes, and the fragments of a krater (Maier 1983, 230-3, pl. 22: f; pl. 23: a-c fn. 11). The number of imported vessels begins to rise perceptibly in LH IIIA2 (230 fn. 14), with numerous Mycenaean sherds recovered that date to this period. However, many are small sherds from Maier's excavations "whose shape cannot be determined with certainty or which cannot be definitely attributed to one stylistic phase" being therefore attributed to the transitional LH IIIA2/IIIB phase (Maier 1997, 93, 95, tab. 1). Their repertoire included closed vessels, such

as stirrup jars, jugs, piriform jars in addition to a well preserved LH IIIA2 flask from Kouklia-Asproyi Tomb KTA 1 9 (P. Åström 1972, 350, Type 188: d; Maier, Karageorghis 1984, 55, 56 fig. 30; Maier 1983, 230 fn. 14, pl. 22: e, h), while open shapes were composed of fragments of a ritual vessel (i.e. a fine animal rhyton), bowls, kraters, and two kylikes with whorl-shell decoration (Maier 1983, 230 fn. 14, pl. 22: I; 1997, 96-7, figs 2-3; Maier, Karageorghis 1984, 114 fns 11, 13). Maier (1997, 98; Maier, von Wartburg 1985, 105, pl. XI: 1, 2) noted that in Interaction Period 3 closed shapes ranging from LH IIB/IIIA1 to LH IIIA2/IIIB were more numerous than open shapes. This seems to indicate that vessels of sub-categories F2 and F3 were particularly common at Kouklia Palaepaphos in Interaction Period 3, although this is not equally apparent from the examples published in more detail.

#### 5.4.1.5.4 Kourion *Bamboula*

Kourion *Bamboula* has been defined as "a poorly known and inadequately recorded site" (Iacovou 2007, 14). Although relatively few funerary contexts have been found intact, the main evidence for Interaction Period 3 at the site is provided by the pottery from the tombs excavated by the British Museum expedition[32] and from forty tombs unearthen at Bamboula by the University Museum of Philadelphia (Benson 1972). The best preserved finds of Interaction Period 3 from the site are reviewed in table 5.5.

**Table 5.5** Select Mycenaean vessels of Interaction Period 3 from Kourion *Bamboula* tombs

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F1.1a** | |
| Kourion *Bamboula* | LH IIIA2 early krater FS 8 | Åström 1972, 291, Type 7: h ("Window Krater"), Tomb 17. |
| | LH IIIA2 kraters FS 54 | Åström 1972, 312, Type 54: u (Tomb 34.2). |
| | LH IIIA/IIIB kraters FS 53-5 | Åström 1972, 317, Type 53-5: t (Tomb?), 317, Type 53-5: t *bis** (Tomb 17). Benson 1972, 20-1: 15, 26 (Tomb 17). Åström 1972, 317, Type 53-5: u*, v*, w* with refs; Benson 1972, 34 nos 1-3, 5 (*Voupha* Tomb B). |

32 Murray, Smith, Walters 1900, 57-86, 72-4, figs 124-7; Kiely 2009a; 2009b; Papadopoulos 2013.

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F1.1b** | |
| Kourion *Bamboula* | LH IIIA2 jugs FS 134 | Åström 1972, 331, Type 134: a (Old Tomb 57.4b); e (Old Tomb 57.a). Benson 1972, 29: 35-7, 119-20, pls 33, 50, 60 (Tomb 33). |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB jugs FS 114 | Åström 1972, 327, Type 114: k (Old Tomb 89); 328, Type 114: b2 (Old Tomb 48), Type 114: b2 *bis*, with refs (Old Tomb 91): 328, Type 114: b2 *ter* (New Tomb 21). Benson 1972, 29: 35, 119 (B 1179), pls 33, 50 (Tomb 33). |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB jugs FS 149 | Åström 1972, 333, Type 149: a (Old Tomb 109), e (Old Tomb 38). |
| | **F1.1c** | |
| Kourion *Bamboula* | LH IIIA2/IIIB cups FS 220 | Åström 1972, 361, Type FS 220: a9, fig. 46: f (Tomb?). |
| | Cup | Karageorghis 1963, 31, pl. 26: 1; Portugali, Knapp 1985, 76 no. 100, with refs. |
| | **F2.1** | |
| Kourion *Bamboula* | LH IIIA1 piriform jars FS 44 | Åström 1972, 296, Type 44: d, e (Tombs 30. 2, 30. 3); Benson 1972, 18: 5, B 1106, 116, pl. 50 (Tomb 13). |
| | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 45 | Åström 1972, 301, Type 45: x5 (Tomb 19) (= Benson 1972, 23: 41, B 1107, 116, pl. 32), 299: v.3 *ter* (Old Tomb 29); Benson 1972, 23: 41, 24: 1, T. 22: 1, 116 (B 1108), pls 32, 50; 19-20: 46-8, B 1103, 1104, 1105, pl. 50 (Tomb 16); 29: 24, B 1102, 116, pls 50, 61 (Tomb 33); Benson 1972, 34: 7-8, 116 nos B 1100, 1101, pl. 32 (Voupha Tomb). |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastra FS 85 | Benson 1972, 30, 115: 33, 47, B 1093, B 1094, pl. 50 (Tomb 36). |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastra FS 94 | Åström 1972, 324, Type 94: a4, with refs (Tomb 5). |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastra FS 95 | Åström 1972, 324, Type 95: 1 *bis* (New Tomb 34); Type 95: 1 *ter*. Benson 1972, 14: 1, B 1092, 115, pl. 50 (Tomb 7). |
| | **F2.2** | |
| Kourion *Bamboula* | LH IIIA2 flasks FS 189 | Åström 1972, 352, Type 190: e *bis* (Tomb 21). |
| | LH IIIA2 flasks FS 190 | Benson 1972, 14: 10, 119, Tomb 6 no. 10, B 1169 (Tomb 6). |
| | LH IIIA2 stirrup jar FS 166 | Åström 1972, 336-7, Type 166; g (Old Tomb 30.1), c2 (Tomb 37), c2 *bis*. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Åström 1972, 339, Type 171: l (Old Tomb 55), m (Old Tomb 57.2), e3 (Tomb Old Tomb 102), e3 *bis*, *ter*, *quater* (Bamboula Tomb 12); Benson 1972, 16: 16, 18, 118, B 1154-5, pl. 33 (Tomb 12); 21: 12, 118, B 1158, pl. 33 (Tomb 18); 24: 2, 118, B 1159 , pl. 33 (Tomb 21); 30: 32, 48, 118, B 1156-7, pl. 50 (Tomb 36). |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jar FS 178 | Åström 1972, 344, Type 178: k* (Tomb?). |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS? | Åström 1972, 349 (“other stirrup jars”) (Old Tombs 29, 40-1); Åström 1972, 349, Tombs 12, 18, 21, 36). |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB flasks FS 191 | Åström 1972, 352, Type 191: l (Old Tomb 31). |

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F3** | |
| Kourion *Bamboula* | LH IIIA1 piriform jar FS 31 | Åström 1972, 293, Type 31: r (Tomb 22) (= Benson 1972, 24, 116, T. 22: 1, B 1108, pls 32, 50). |

If we consider the vessels cataloged by Åström specifically from funerary contexts, several kraters, including some LH IIIA2 amphoroid kraters FS 7 and FS 54, LH IIIA2/IIIB kraters FS 53-5, and the well-known 'Window Krater' from Old Tomb 102 (Kourion Tomb 17) appear to stand out among the vessels of the functional category F1.1a. In addition to the relatively high frequency of kraters, among the other vessels of this functional category published by Åström, two small piriform jugs FS 134 from Tomb 57.4 and a few cups FS 220 are included. However, other LH IIIA2/IIIB jugs of category F1.1b were published by Benson, while many sherds of open shapes, such as, for example, some kylikes from Tomb 25, are too small to be dated precisely (Benson 1972, 25: 12-14, B 1055, B 1056 and B 1057, 113, pls 29-30). The limited range of the functional category F1 of Interaction Period 3 at Kourion is confirmed by the finds from the *Bamboula* settlement, since in this context most of the vessels showing defined shapes seem to belong to Interaction Period 4 (see § 6.4.2.1.3).

By contrast, the functional category F2 prevails among the Mycenaean pottery of Interaction Period 3 both in funerary and settlement deposits, despite the limits of the archaeological record. In fact, Åström's catalog included LH IIIA1 and LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 44 and 45, LH IIIA2 stirrup jars FS 166, LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171, and LH IIIA2 flasks FS 189 and FS 190, and other LH III A2 piriform jars FS 45 as well as other LH IIIA2/IIIB vessels of sub-categories F2.1 and F2.2 were published by Benson along with other LH IIIA1 and LH IIIA2 examples from Tombs 13, 16, and 33 **[tab. 5.5]**. In the repertoire of other shapes from the tombs are a variety of LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA/IIIB vessels, including some alabastra FS 85, FS 94 and FS 96 and some stirrup jars FS 171 and flasks FS 190. A LH IIIA1 piriform jar FS 31 may also be included in the category F3.

To summarize, apart from a few exceptions, such as the significant number of kraters, Keswani accurately notes that the finds from the Kourion tombs suggest a "low level of mortuary expenditure in this region of Cyprus" (2004, 133) and that elite groups here

> apparently made use of a complement of prestige symbolism similar to, but perhaps less rich than that observed at other coastal centres. (133)

This seems also to fit Interaction Period 3 evidence, although the high number of looted tombs should be taken into account and the presence of prestige objects has been recently pointed out since at least the LC IIA period (Kopanias et al. 2022, 327). From this point of view, it is therefore significant that the maximum concentration of Mycenaean vessels in a single funerary context was in Tomb 36, which was used from LC IIA to LC IIC and contained gold, ivory, glass, and bronze prestige objects (Benson 1972, 30-1), while yielding only four LH IIIA2/IIIB Mycenaean vessels, i.e. two alabastra FS 85 and two stirrup jars FS 171.

#### 5.4.1.5.5 Limassol Area

Utilizing old rescue excavations, V. Karageorghis and Y. Violaris (2012) provide a detailed publication of tombs and other mortuary features dating between the seventeenth-thirteenth centuries BC in the Limassol area. In this work, they defined several important LC sites in the area, although synthetic and analytical work is still needed for a full comprehension of the settlement development (Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 15, 23). According to Karageorghis (242), unlike the Kouklia area, the homogenity of the LC I and II materials from the Limassol area points to a "cultural" unity that cannot be associated with any specific settlement. Having observed that the pottery is not inferior to the finds from other LC I and II tombs, he tentatively suggested that there were several prosperous communities in the Limassol area

> which may have developed sufficient independence to allow them to establish long distance trade with the rest of Cyprus and other parts of the Mediterranean. (244-5)

In this perspective, the concentration of so many sites in a relatively small zone may also suggest that a First Tier center was located in the area of the modern town.

**Table 5.6** Select Mycenaean vessels of Interaction Period 3 from Limassol Area

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F1.1a** | |
| Limassol Area | LH IIIA2 krater FS 8 | Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 98 no. 3, pls XXXIII: 5, LXXII (Limassol Tomb 322). |
| | **F1.1b** | |
| Limassol Area | LH IIIA2 juglets FS 114 | Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 119 no. 6, pls XLVIII, upper 6, LXXX (LM 1328/6 (Limassol Tomb LM 1328, Enaerios); Karageorghis, 96-7 no. 2, pl. XXXI upper, 2 (Limassol Tomb 278); 119 no. 6, pl. XLVIII, upper: 6; LXXX: LM 1328/6 (Limassol Tomb LM 1328, Enaerios). |
| | **F2.1** | |
| Limassol Area | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 44<br>LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45<br><br>Fragment from a LH IIIA2 three-handled jar? | Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 97-8 no. 2, pl. XXXIV: 2 (Limassol Tomb 322); 110 no. 12, Pl XL: 12, LXXVI, 621-V/12 (Tomb 621-V Enaerios).<br>Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 98-9 no. 10, pl. XXXIII: 10 (Limassol Tomb 322); 99 no. 18, pl. XXXIV: 18 (Limassol Tomb 322); 110 no. 14, pl. XL: 14 (Tomb 621-V Enaerios); 116 no. 2, pl. XLVI: 2 (621-VII (Enaerios).<br>Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 66 no. 31-28 (Tomb 8 (Ay. Athanasios). |
| | **F2.2** | |
| Limassol Area | LH IIIA2 stirrup jar FS 166<br>LH IIIA2 flask FS 189 | Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 110 no. 13, pl. XL: 13 (Tomb 621-V Enaerios).<br>Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 118 no. 8, pl. XLVII (621-VIII, Enaerios). |
| | **F3** | |
| Limassol Area | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 39 | Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 99 no. 11, pl. XXXIV: 11 (Limassol Tomb 322). |

With respect to the Mycenaean pottery of Interaction Period 3 **[tab. 5.6]**, it seems that the finds from the tombs in the Limassol area shared similar features to the ceramics recovered from Kourion *Bamboula*. Most tombs used in the LC II period, such as Ay. Athanasios Tomb 9, Germasogeia Tombs 10, 11, 19, Limassol Tombs 100, 130, 324, 621-II (Enaerios), 621-IV (Enaerios), Erimi Tombs T2 CS1823, T4 CS1824, and Kandou Tomb 6, LM 1005, contained only Cypriot pottery, and when present LH IIIA2 imports generally are not more than one per tomb. The most remarkable exception is in Limassol Tomb 322 (Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 97-101), where among the 27 total finds are items such as three LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 44 and FS 45 of functional category F2.1, a LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 39 of category F3, a locally made krater imitating a Mycenaean shape (FS 7), and four daggers (including a dagger with gold-studded rivets), which

suggest that this was an elite tomb.[33] The 27 finds from Tomb 621-V (Enaerios) also included three LH IIIA vessels (two piriform jars FS 44 and FS 45, and a stirrup jar FS 166) from functional category F2.1. F2 is in fact the predominant functional category since, in addition to the above mentioned, a flask FS 189 was found in Tomb 621-VIII, Enaerios, and a three-handled jar FS 47 of Cypriot production that also comes from 621-VI, Enaerios (Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 112-13 no. 11, 231, pl. XLIV: 11). On the other hand, the LH IIIA2 'Fine Tableware' is less represented, and unlike at Kourion, no Mycenaean Pictorial Style kraters have been found. In fact, the only krater coming from the above-mentioned elite tombs was found at Limassol Tomb 322 where the above-mentioned krater of local production was also discovered (98, 232 no. 5, pls XXXIII: 5, LXXII). Among other shapes belonging to F1.1b, only three juglets FS 134 have been documented.

To conclude, Karageorghis stated that

> the relatively large amount of Mycenaean pottery found in the Limassol area is no doubt indicative of the importance of this area and the trade relations (231)

but he did not rule out the possibility that there were indirect contacts with the Aegean, admitting that Mycenaean pottery reached the Limassol area via Enkomi.

#### 5.4.1.5.6 Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*

Although one of the better-known periods at Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* is LC IIC, when the plan of the town was organized on a grid system connected to a monumental ashlar building with administrative functions, funerary evidence, mostly from preliminary reports, shows that the site actually became part of the network of Cypro-Aegean contacts as early as the initial phases of Interaction Period 3. The earliest contacts are clearly attested in the identification at the site of one of the earliest Mycenaean vessels from Cyprus, a LH IIB squat alabastron FS 82, which was found in an early level below the street west of Building X. The alabastron was recovered along with a LH IIIA1 kylix and other fine wares, probably from the remains of a looted tomb (South 1997, 157 fig. 3; 1999, 798-9; Steel 2004b, 77). In addition to a LH IIIA1 piriform jar from tomb 22 in Kalavasos village (excavations 1950-1) (South 1989, 317; South, Steel 2001, 66

33 For Mycenaean pottery, see table 5.6. For the daggers, cf. Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 100 nos 21-3, pls XXXIII: 21-3, LXXXIII (T. 322/21-3). For the local imitation of a Mycenaean krater FS 7, cf. Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 98 no. 5, pls XXXIII: 5, LXXII (T. 322/5).

with refs), other evidence of LH IIIA1 pottery of Interaction Period 3 comes from several funerary contexts in the area of Building X. Fitting within this chronology are the so called "lily krater" from Tomb 11 (South 1999, 795, 799), and probably another LH IIIA1 or LH IIIA2 early krater (from K-AD 1807B) belonging to the earliest use of Tomb 13 that has stippling within its pictorial decoration (795, pl. CLXXVII, CLXXVIII B). Several other Mycenaean vessels may be assigned to later phases of Interaction Period 3. In her review of overall Mycenaean pottery from the tombs at Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, South (798-9) assigned eight vessels to LH IIIA2 Late and thirty-seven to LH IIIA2, within which she includes four LH IIIA2 vessels, i.e. a krater decorated with dolphins (K-AD 690) from Tomb 11, a krater (K-AD 1978) decorated with birds from Tomb 14 (1997, 164 fig. 7), and a flask and a stirrup jar. A LH IIIA2 cup is also reported from Tomb 18 and other Mycenaean vessels of this period have been found in Tomb 19 (169-70).[34] Eight finds from settlement layers belonging to LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2 Late probably derived from tomb looting,[35] while the great majority of Mycenaean vessels from the settlement (about 80 examples), may be dated to LH IIIB (also cf. South 1999, 799).

Of the ceramic contexts, the intact and unplundered Tomb 11, where the LH IIIA1 "lily krater" and the LH IIIA2 "dolphin krater" were found, is one of richest Interaction Period 3 tombs found on Cyprus. It produced about 432 g of gold objects, as well as ivory, glass, faience, alabaster, amber and other luxury imports (Goring 1989; South, Russell 1993, 306). In addition to the two above mentioned kraters, the Aegean pottery was represented by five LH IIIA2 vessels, which can be attributed both to functional categories F1 and F2.[36] These comprise in total about 20% of the tomb's ceramic offerings. Other exceptional features of the tomb include the presence of two substantial benches cut into the rock, on which the skeletal remains of three young female adults were found, and the interments of infants on the floor.

Tomb 13, which was used throughout LC IIB and LC IIC and possibly earlier, is also particularly interesting. It contained 41 Mycenaean vessels, amounting to 45% of the total ceramics, among which South

**34** A LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron FS 85 stored in Cyprus Museum from Kalavasos should also be recorded (P. Åström 1972, 321, Type 85: l with refs).

**35** Cf. LH IIIA2 stirrup jars: South, Russel, Keswani 1989, 142-3, fig. 11, K-AD 1021, K-AD 1022, K-AD 1023, 143, pl. IV, cut away spout of small juglet K-AD 1029, 143, pl. IV, closed vessel K-AD 1025, probably stirrup jar, 95, fig. 12; South, Russel 1993, 304 fig. 2, flask FS 191 K-AD 6; South, Russel, Keswani 1989, 97 fig. 12, LH IIIA2-IIIB juglet K-AD 39.

**36** South 1997, 161; South, Russell 1993, 306, 308 fig. 3: a kylix FS 256 with wavy line FM 53 (K-AD 737), three piriform jars FS 45 with net pattern FM 57 (K-AD 779, 793, 814), and a pilgrim flask FS 189 (K-AD 790).

(1999, 794) reported one vessel which can possibly be dated to LH IIIA1, one dating to LH IIIA2 early, seven to LH IIIA2 late, twenty-five to LH IIIA2, and six to LH IIIB (also cf. 1997, 163-5; South, Steel 2001, 73). The presence of three Mycenaean kraters, one of which is a LH IIIA2 amphoroid krater with a chariot and a shrine topped with horns of consecration is particularly notable (Steel 1994). In Tomb 12, a stirrup jar with fish decoration (K-AD 1807A) dating to LH IIIB was found (South 1999, 793-4, pls CLXXVII, CLXXVIIIA). In addition to the amphoroid krater with an antithetical design of two large birds facing a vegetal motif (795), the rich Tomb 14 also contained several other Mycenaean vessels (Keswani 2004, 132, with refs).

Summarizing, apart from other Mycenaean shapes, South (796) mentioned about 14 Mycenaean kraters with pictorial decoration, confined to the richer tombs, at the site (also cf. South 2000, 362; South, Steel 2001, 72, for pictorial kraters from Tomb 21), and the remarkable number of kraters was also emphasized by Van Wijngaarden who wrote:

> the evidence for restricted access by the elite to Mycenaean pictorial pottery is much stronger than for Enkomi, or any of the other coastal sites. (2002, 195)

This observation seems to be also confirmed by the limited number of graves containing substantial quantities and diverse assemblages of Mycenaean drinking vessels which would have been included in burials for the highest-ranking individuals, in contrast to Enkomi where Mycenaean drinking vessels occurred more widely in funerary contexts (Van Wijngaarden 2002, 200).

#### 5.4.1.5.7 Maroni

The site of Maroni *Vournes*, with its massive LC IIC building that served a ruling function, was not physically connected to the coastal location of Maroni *Tsaroukkas*, which lies about 400 m away. However, according to some scholars, Maroni *Vournes* and three other locations in the vicinity belonged to one large, albeit dispersed, LBA site (Manning, De Mita 1997, 126, 128). In 1897, a British Museum team excavated a large necropolis at Maroni *Tsaroukkas*, where at least 26 important LBA tombs with a large quantity of Mycenaean vessels were found.[37] In the necropolis there were also many tombs that were considered "not productive" because they only contained

37 Cadogan 1992; Johnson 1980; Manning, Monks 1998, 298, with refs; Papadopoulos 2013; for Aegean pottery, also cf. P. Åström 1972; Portugali, Knapp 1985, 73, 75.

"local wares or fragmentary pieces of pottery" (Van Wijngaarden 2002, 199), and some of the tombs with imported objects appeared to have been looted in antiquity. In addition, unfortunately only a selection of pottery from the excavated tombs was kept by the British Museum team. A more recent survey was carried out by the "Tsaroukkas, Mycenaeans and Trade Project", directed by S. Manning, aiming to provide a complete regional perspective and, *inter alia*, to rediscover this cemetery as part of the overall project (Manning, De Mita 1997; Manning, Monks 1998).

Despite the limits of the available information, the evidence for Mycenaean pottery of Interaction Period 3 from this site is remarkable and comparable with the archaeological record of other primary centers **[tab. 5.7]**.

**Table 5.7** Select Mycenaean vessels of Interaction Period 3 from tombs at Maroni

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F1.1a** | |
| Maroni, British Museum excavations | LH IIIA1 kraters FS 6 | Åström 1972 c, 290, Type 6: a, with refs; Johnson 1980, 18 no. 51 (C393); Portugali, Knapp 1985, 75 no. 91 (Tomb 5). |
| | LH IIIA2 kraters FS 53 | Åström 1972, 308, Type 53: e, with refs (Tomb 1), f (Tomb 17); Examples from undefined tombs: Åström 1972, 308-9, Type 53: g, h, x, y, with refs; Johnson 1980, 15 no. 13, 23 no. 131, 33 nos 230-3. |
| | LH IIIA2/-IIIB FS 54 and FS 53-5 | Åström 1972, 312-13, Type 54: t (Maroni), i3 (Tomb 2), j3 (Tomb 15), k3 (Maroni), l3 (Maroni); Åström 1972, 317, Types 53-5: a2, b2, c2 (Tomb 2), d2 (Tomb 2 or Tomb 16), e2, f2, g2, h2, k2, i2, j2, l2, n2, fig. 46, d, with refs; Johnson 1980, 33 nos 232-40. |
| Maroni, *Tsaroukkas*, Mycenaeans and trade project | LH IIIA2/IIIB krater FS 53-5 | Manning, Monks 1998, 336: MT.479, pl. 64: d, fig. 18, (MT Tomb 10). |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB krater FS 54-5 | Manning, Monks 1998, 325: MT.081, fig. 15 (MT Tomb 4). |
| | Other kraters | Manning, Monks 1998, 333: MT.367, fig. 17 (MT Tomb 7); Manning, Monks 1998, 333: MT.547, fig. 22 (MT Tomb 7). |
| Maroni, *Tsaroukkas*, other deposits | Fragments of LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2/IIIB kraters | Manning, Monks 1998, 343: MT.048, pl. 65, c bottom, fig. 21 (A/12); 343: MT.050 (A 12); 343: MT.070; 345: MT.070, fig. 21 (P/25); 345: MT.005, pl. 60, b centre left. P/25 (AM/21); 345: MT.080, pl. 65: c, upper, fig. 21 (P/25); 345: MT.087 (P/25); 345: MT.528, fig. 22 (P/25). |
| | Stemmed krater fragment FS 8 | Manning, Monks 1998, 345: MT.011, pl. 60b, bottom left (Q/21). |
| | **F1.1b** | |
| Maroni, British Museum excavations | LH IIIA2/IIIB jug FS 114 | Åström 1972, 327, Type 114: j, with refs (Tomb 15). |
| | LH IIIA2 jugs FS 132 | Åström 1972, 330, Type 132: a; Johnson 1980, 18 no. 52 (C617); Portugali, Knapp 1985, 75 no. 94 (Tomb 5). |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB jug FS 149 | Åström 1972, 333, Type 149: j (Tomb 14), k (Tomb 23). |

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F1.1c** | |
| Maroni, British Museum excavations | LH IIIA1 one-handled cup | Portugali, Knapp 1985, 75 no. 90 with refs (C624). |
| | LH IIIA1 kylikes FS 255 | Åström 1972, 365, Type 255: b; Johnson 1980, 18 no. 53 (C 617); Portugali, Knapp 1985, 75 no. 95 (Tomb 5). |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB cups FS 220 | Åström 1972, 360, Type FS 220: c8, d8, with refs (Tombs 13 and 23). |
| Maroni, *Tsaroukkas*, Mycenaeans and trade project | LH IIB goblet | Manning, Monks 1998, 328: MT.230 (MT Tomb 6). |
| | LH IIIA1 goblet FS 255 | Manning, Monks 1998, 319: MT 233, pl. 60: d, fig. II (MT Tomb 3). |
| Maroni, *Tsaroukkas*, other deposits | LH IIIA1 goblet fragments | Manning, Monks 1998, 343: MT.047, pl. 60: d (A 12); AB/25: goblet fragment. Manning, Monks 1998, 343: MT.015, pl. 60: d. |
| | **F2.1** | |
| Maroni, British Museum excavations | LH IIB globular jar FS 77 | Åström 1972, 319, Type 77: b (Maroni): A635; Johnson 1980, 15 no. 11 (A635); Portugali, Knapp 1985, 75 no. 97; Sørensen 2008, 184 no. 39 (Tomb 1). |
| | LH IIIA1 piriform jar FS 28 | Åström 1972, 292, Type 28: d, A 1651a; Johnson 1980, 27 no. 171; Portugali, Knapp 1985, 73 no. 52 (Tomb 23). |
| | LH IIIA1 alabastra FS 84 | Åström 1972, 320, Type 84: d, g; Johnson 1980, 27 nos 174-5 (CM A 1707, 1706); Portugali, Knapp 1985, 75 nos 89, 96; (Tomb 23). |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron FS 94 | Åström 1972, 323, Type 94: u2, with refs (Tomb 41). |
| | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45 | Åström 1972, 300, Type 45: a4 (Tomb 41), y3 *bis* (Tomb 22), z3 (Tomb 22). |
| | LH IIIA1/IIIA2 pirifom jars FS 44/45 | Åström 1972, 296, Type 44: t, u, with refs (Tomb 41). |
| Maroni, *Tsaroukkas*, other deposits | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 45 | P/25: MT. 098. Sherd of shoulder of piriform jar FS 45. Manning, Monks 1998, 345: MT. 098, pl. 60: d (P/25). |
| Maroni, *Tsaroukkas*, Mycenaeans and trade project | LH IIIA1 Piriform jar FS 44 | Manning, Monks 1998, 309: MT 099, fig. 6 b top right, fig. 6 (MT Tomb 1). |
| | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 45? | Manning, Monks 1998, 310: MT 063, pl. 60 b, lower right, pl. 60: d, lower left (MT Tomb 2). |
| | Sherds possibly of LH IIIA2/IIIB piriform jars | Manning, Monks 1998, 332: MT.306 (MT Tomb 7); 342: MT.495, LH IIIA2/IIIB (MT Tomb 14). |
| | LH IIIA2 alabastra FS 94 | Manning, Monks 1998, 325: MT.215, pl. 63: b, fig. 15, FS 94 (MT Tomb 4); 342: MT.292, pl. 60: d (MT Tomb 13). |

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F2.2** | |
| Maroni, British Museum excavations | LH IIIA2 stirrup jars FS 166 | Åström 1972, 336-7, Type 166: e (Tomb 1), h2 *bis* (Tomb 22); Johnson 1980, 15, 26 nos 12, 159. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Åström 1972, 339-40, Type 171: k (Tomb 15), j3 *bis*; Johnson 1980, 23, 26 nos 124 (C 545), 214. |
| | LH IIIA2 flasks FS 188 and FS 190 | Åström 1972, 350, Type 188: g, Type 190: f *bis* (Tomb 22); Johnson 1980, 26 nos 158 (CM 1569), 160 (CM 1575) (Tomb 22). |
| Maroni, *Tsaroukkas*, Mycenaeans and trade project | Sherds possibly from LH IIIA2 stirrup jars | Manning, Monks 1998, 310: MT 182, pl. 60 d, middle top, pl. 60: e, lower left, fig. 6 (MT Tomb 2); 333: MT 379, pl. 60 d, fig. 17 (MT Tomb 7). |
| | LH IIIA2? fragments of stirrup jars/piriform jars | Fragment of stirrup jar? Manning, Monks 1998, 345: MT.020, pl. 60: b centre right, pl. 60d (Q/20). Base of stirrup jar/piriform jar. Manning, Monks 1998, 345: MT.001, pl. 60: b top left, fig. 21 (Q/21). |
| | **F3** | |
| Maroni, British Museum excavations | LH IIIA1 piriform jar FS 31 | Åström 1972, 293, Type 31: e (Tomb 5), f (Tomb 5), j (Tomb 23); Johnson 1980, 18 nos 54 (C 478), 55 (C 477); 27 nos 172 (CM A1674); Portugali, Knapp 1985, 75 nos 87-8, 92. |
| Maroni, *Tsaroukkas*, Mycenaeans and trade project | Sherds of large closed shapes, probably LH IIIA2 | Manning, Monks 1998, 333: MT.501, large closed vessel (MT Tomb 7); 325: MT.267, pl. 60: d, fig. 15 (MT Tomb 4); 340: MT.348, LH IIIA2 sherd (MT Tomb 12). |
| | **F4** | |
| Maroni, British Museum excavations | LH IIIA2/IIIB rhyton FS 199 | Åström 1972, 354, Type 199: g (Tomb 18); Koehl 2006, 172 no. 704. |
| | LH IIIA1 ring vase FS 197 | Stubbings 1951, 29 no. 1; Åström 1972, 353, Type 197: a (Tomb 23). |
| | Vase in form of a ship FS 337 | Åström 1972, 382, Type 337: a (Tomb 17). |

If we consider primarily the vessels published by the British Museum expedition, some items, especially from Tomb 23, can be dated to an early period (LH IIB and LH IIIA1). A globular jar FS 77, dated to LH IIB, was the earliest Mycenaean vessel of the category F2.1. This functional category was also represented by other LH IIIA1 vessels including two alabastra FS 84 and a small piriform jar FS 28. In addition, piriform jars FS 31 from Tombs 5 and 23 were probably also used as containers of valuable commodities (F3). A ring kernos FS 197 from Tomb 23 that dates to LH IIIA1 deserves mention since it is a rare example of the uncommon category F4. The category F1.1c dating to LH IIIA1 is represented by LH IIIA1 krater F6, a single one-handled cup and some early vessels (a LH IIB goblet rim fragment, a LH IIIA1 goblet FS 255) recovered during the *Tsaroukkas,* Mycenaeans and Trade Project. Along with

a LH IIIA1 piriform jar FS 44 from the MT Tomb 1 and some goblet fragments among the other registered Mycenaean pottery, all these LH IIB-IIIA1 vessels clearly confirm the continuity of contacts with the Aegean world from Interaction Period 2 (Manning, De Mita, 132; Manning, Monks 1998, 320, 346, LH IIA alabastra MT.467 and MT.616; see § 4.4.1).

Turning to later Mycenaean pottery, the LH IIIA2 pottery published from 1897 excavations is not only far more common than the LH IIB-IIIA1 pottery, but the ratio between the functional categories is completely different. Vessels of category F1 markedly prevail over vessels of category F2.[38] In Åström's and Johnson's catalogs, kraters FS 53, FS 54 and FS 53-5 are markedly predominant suggesting their particular importance at this site; along with two LH IIIA2/IIIB shallow cups FS 220 (F1.1c), the only other vessel of category F1 is a LH IIIA2 jug FS 132. The same pattern is apparent from the results of the *Tsaroukkas*, Mycenaeans and Trade Project: the majority of diagnostic vessels have been dated to LH IIIA2 and kraters are the most common, nearly exclusive, Mycenaean shape among the vessels of category F1 (Manning, Monks 1998, 346).[39] Category F2.1 is represented by a variety of shapes, including piriform jars FS 45, piriform jars of more undefined shape, and alabastra, possibly used as containers for honey, herbs and viscous substances, in addition to stirrup jars apparently used for oils/perfumes and probably fine wines (Manning, De Mita 1997, 132; Manning, Monks 1998, 326-7, 349). Regarding these small containers, attention has also been paid to the examples found in Maroni *Tsaroukkas* Tombs 1, 2, 4 and 5, but the overall registered vessels of this functional category confirm that at Maroni they were a minority compared to the vessels of category F1.

Therefore, from the archaeological record it can clearly be inferred that pictorial large kraters, occurring in wealthier tomb groups, had marked connotations as status symbols for local elite group. It is indeed well known that these mixing vessels of funerary use were associated with elite drinking, but at this site the drinking ritual is also confirmed by the range of local vessels found in the tombs (Manning, De Mita 1997, 132-3, 136). According to Manning and Monks (1998, 321-2), this is particularly evident in MT Tomb 3 where the vessels associated with elite drinking and feasting formed upwards of "90% of cataloged vessels, of which three-quarters were drinking vases and a quarter for serving liquids", while the other 10% were small pouring vessels and unguent containers, made of

**38** Category F2 is represented by two LH IIIA1/IIIA2 piriform jars FS 44/45: P. Åström 1972, 296, Type 44: t, u with refs. Note however that J. Johnson (1980, 30-1) only reported a Base Ring jug and a LH IIIA2-B alabastron.

**39** Only a cup is reported from Tomb 3 and a kylix (MT 94.136) is mentioned by Manning and De Mita from 1994 excavations (1997, 135).

Base Ring, Mycenaean, and Red Lustrous Wheelmade wares. However, the two scholars also noted that elite burials at Maroni are furnished with Mycenaean fine tablewares especially in LC IIB-C periods, while the ceramic types associated with drinking rituals in LC IIA were of local production, especially White Slip vases (349). This explains the clear difference in the amount of LH IIIA1 and LH IIIA2 vessels of category F1 placed inside tombs. Finally, the presence of a LH IIIA2 vase in the form of a ship in Tomb 17 was probably not accidental given the importance of the harbor at Maroni *Tsaroukkas*, as also appears from other clay boat models from the site (Westerberg 1983, 15 no. 9, fig. 9; Knapp 2018a, 142-3 nos 2-3, 6, fig. 37a-b).

To summarize, the comparative review of Mycenaean pottery from funerary assemblages at Maroni shows that Mycenaean pottery, especially the Pictorial Style kraters reserved for elite groups,[40] was one of the most effective indicators of status competition at this site (Manning, De Mita 1997, 121). Some tombs stand out for their unusually high number of Mycenaean vessels. This is the case for Tomb 5 (British Museum excavations), which yielded 4 Mycenaean vessels. The case of MT Tomb 7 is even more striking since it contained 35 Mycenaean fragments, which compose at least 18 vessels of the two main functional categories, i.e. piriform jars, stirrup jars, kraters, and cups, although no items were restorable and the only chronologically, diagnostic sherds are all LH IIIA2 (Manning, Monks 1998, 335).

#### 5.4.1.5.8 Hala Sultan Tekke

The earliest excavation campaigns in the LC town of Hala Sultan Tekke were carried out by the British Museum expedition in the last decade of the nineteenth century. Many tombs were looted, and a low scientific standard as well as the inadequate original documentation constitute the principal limitations of these early excavations. The knowledge of funerary evidence at the site increased substantially in 1976 with the publication of the contents of two, partly looted, rich LBA tombs (Tombs 1 and 2) located just to the west of the mosque (Karageorghis 1976a). Valuable information on other tombs containing materials related to Interaction Period 3 was provided by later Swedish excavations (see below). Under Åström's direction between the 1970's and 2005, excavations were also carried out in the settlement area, mainly in Area 8, where many buildings, mostly dating from the LC IIC to LC IIIA periods, were identified (Fischer 2019b, 193 with earlier refs). Several sherds found in an additional

**40** In addition to the examples mentioned above, there are eight kraters FS 53-5 from Maroni *Tsaroukkas* of LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2-IIIB chronology that were included in *Tsaroukas Collection du Cyprus Survey CS 949* (Johnson 1980, 37 nos 280-7).

trial trench northwest of Area 8 brought to light the presence of a dwelling area, now corresponding to the northern part of the so-called City Quarter 1, dating from the MC III-LCIA period onwards (Åström, Nys 2001). More recently, as a result of the ongoing excavations of the Swedish project, which resumed in 2010, many new LBA chamber tombs, shaft tombs, recycled wells, offering pits, and more than one hundred circular geophysical anomalies ('pits') have been discovered and in large part excavated, especially in the so-called Area A. In addition, four city quarters have also been investigated.[41]

Since the evidence concerning Interaction Period 3 at Hala Sultan Tekke is particularly wide, a synthesis of the Mycenaean pottery found in the most important funerary contexts is presented here and is structured around the archaeological research projects conducted at the site. Relevant references are included in table 5.8.

**Table 5.8** Select Mycenaean pottery of Interaction Period 3 from tombs, wells, and pits at Hala Sultan Tekke

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F1.1a** | |
| British Museum excavations | LH IIIA2 late krater FS 8 | Åström 1972, 291, Type 8: b. |
| Chamber tombs 1 and 2 | LH IIIA2 kraters FS 54 | Åström 1972, 311, Type 54: o (= Bailey 1976, 26-7, pl. XXXII: c, C 388). |
| | LH IIIA2-IIIB kraters FS 7-8 or FS 53-5 | Åström 1972, 317-18, Type 53-5: h3, i3, j3, k3; Karageorghis 1976a, 72 no. 8, pls L, LXV (Tomb 1); |
| | LH IIIA2 kraters FS 7-8 | Karageorghis 1976a, 84 nos 213-15, pls LVII, LXXIV (Tomb 2). |
| | LH IIIA2? Amphoroid krater | Karageorghis 1976a, 82 no. 170. |
| Well in trench 1/4 | LH IIIA-1/2 krater FS 6-7 | Öbrink 1983, 21 no. 56, figs 58, 138. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB krater FS 53-4 | Öbrink 1983, 21 no. 60, fig. 142. |
| Chamber tomb south-east of Tombs 1 and 2 | LH IIIA2 krater FS 53 | Samaes, Nys 2010, 203. |
| | Two LH IIIA2/IIIB fragmentary kraters FS 53/54 | Samaes, Nys 2010, 203-4 with refs. |
| | LH IIIA2 fragmentary kraters FS 54 | Samaes, Nys 2010, 204 fig. 4: 5. |
| | LH IIIA/IIIB krater | Samaes, Nys 2010, 204. |
| Tomb RR, eastern chamber | LH IIIA2/IIIB krater FS 54-5 | Fischer, Bürge 2019, 308-9, table 1: N157, fig. 27; 2022, 19 fn. 53. |

41 Fischer, Bürge 2017b; 2018b; Fischer 2019a, 237-40; Bürge 2021.

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| Offering Pit V | LH IIIA2 krater FS 8/9<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB kraters FS 54/55 | Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 198: L46-38.<br>Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 198: L46-36, 206, fig. 37; 198, L46-37, 205, fig. 36: 3; 198, L46-34, 207, fig. 38: 1; 198, L46-35, 207 fig. 38: 2. |
| Chamber Tomb SS | LH IIIA2 krater FS 7<br>Kraters | Bürge 2022, 41: L121-13.<br>Bürge 2022, 41: L133-0, L133-1, N329, L133-15. |
| | **F1.1b** | |
| British Museum excavations | LH IIIA1 jug FS 144 | Bailey 1976, 27, pl. XXXV: a-b (C 578); Portugali, Knapp 1985, 73 no. 55; Åström 1972, 332, Type 144: a. |
| Chamber Tomb 2 | LH IIIA2/IIIB jugs FS 114 | Karageorghis 1976a, 83 nos 189-90, 192, 195, pls LVIII, LXXVI, LXXVII. |
| Well in trench 1/4 | LH IIIA2 jug FS 109<br>LH IIIA1/2 FS 132/33 | Öbrink 1983, 21 no. 55, fig. 57: a, b, 137.<br>Öbrink 1983, 20 no. 37, fig. 53, 119. |
| Chamber Tomb south-east of Tombs 1 and 2 | Three LH IIIA2/IIIB jugs FS 114<br>LH IIIA2/III B jug FS 145 | Samaes, Nys 2010, 205 fig. 4: 9.<br>Samaes, Nys 2010, 205 fig. 5: 1. |
| Tomb X (Period 2) | LH IIIA2/IIIB jugs FS 139 | Fischer, Bürge 2017a, 68: L48-4, fig. 22: 2; 2017b, 170, (L48-4), fig. 23: 1. |
| Tomb RR, western chamber<br>Tomb RR, eastern chamber | LH IIIA2/IIIB juglet FS 114<br>'Mycenaean/Minoan jug' | Fischer, Bürge 2019, 309, table 2: N159, fig. 23: 1 (cf. Mountjoy 1986, 74 fig. 85).<br>Fischer, Bürge 2019, 309, table 1: N171. |
| Tomb RR, western chamber | LH IIIA2/IIIB juglet FS 114 | Fischer, Bürge 2019, 309, table 2: N159, 311, fig. 26: 5. |
| Tomb RR, 2019, 2020-1 exc. | LH IIIA1 miniature stirrup jug FS 150/151<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB beaked jug FS 145 | Fischer, Bürge 2021, 106, 107: N296, fig. 5.5; 2022, 18 fig. 6.<br>Fischer, Bürge 2020, 94, 96: N 201, fig. 25: 4. |
| Offering Pit V | LH IIIA1 jug FS 144/145<br>LM/LH IIIA2 jug FS 120<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB jug FS 133<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB jug FS 114 | Fischer, Bürge, 2017a, 63: L 46-33, figs. 12: 5, 15: 8; Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 198: L 46-33, 204, fig. 35: 1.<br>Fischer, Bürge 2017a, 63-4 (L46-0), fig. 13: 1; 2017b, 198, L46-0, 204, fig. 35: 3.<br>Fischer, Bürge 2017a, 63, L46-20, fig. 12: 6; 2017b, 198: L46-20, 204, fig. 35: 4.<br>Fischer, Bürge, 2017b, 198: L 46-39. |
| Chamber Tomb SS | LH IIIA2 spouted cup FS 249 | Bürge 2022, 43: N423, fig. 25. |
| Offering Pit B | LH IIIA2/IIIB juglets FS 114 | Fischer, Bürge 2015, 45, N2 in L2, 46 N6; 45-6: N6 figs 25a: 9; 25b: 7 (Pit B); Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 167, fig. 6. |
| Chamber Tomb TT | LH IIIA2 jug FS 113 | Fischer, Bürge 2023, 19 fig. 13: N604. |
| | **F1.1c** | |
| Hala Sultan Tekke | LH IIIA1 cup FS 219 (?) | Åström 1972, 357, Type FS 219: b. |

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| Chamber Tomb 2 | LH IIIA2 cup FS 230<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB cup FS 220<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB kylix | Karageorghis 1976a, 83 no. 201, pls LVII, LXXVII.<br>Karageorghis 1976a, 85 no. 257, pl. LVII.<br>Karageorghis 1976a, 84-5 no. 258, pl. LVII. |
| Chamber Tomb 1 | LH IIIA2? kylix FS? | Karageorghis 1976a, 75 no. 81, pls. LI, LXVII. |
| Tomb XX | LH IIIA 2/IIIB mug FS 225 | Feldbacher et al. 2024, 159-60: N 1015, 160, fig. 7 (N 1015). |
| Chamber Tomb south east of Tombs 1 and 2 | LH IIIA1 cup FS 219<br>Nine LH IIIA2/IIIB cups FS 220<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB cup FS 245 | Samaes, Nys 2010, 206 fig. 35: 3.<br>Samaes, Nys 2010, 206.<br>Samaes, Nys 2010, 206 fig. 5: 5. |
| Well in Trench 1/4 | LH IIIA2 kylix FS 257? | Öbrink 1983, 20: no. 26, fig. 50: e, f, 108. |
| Tomb X (Period 2) | LH IIIA2-B cup FS 220 | Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 170: L48-1, fig. 23: 2. |
| Tomb RR, western chamber | LH IIIA2? Two-handled cup | Fischer, Bürge 2019, 309, table 2: N162. |
| Tomb SS | LH IIIA cup<br>LH IIIA2 kylix FS 256 | Fischer, Bürge 2021, 110: L113.<br>Fischer, Bürge 2021, 120: L121-1, fig. 17: 4. |
| Offering Pit B | LH IIIA2/III B FS 220 | Fischer, Bürge 2015, 46, N7; fig. 25a: 11; 2017b, 167, fig. 6. |
| Tomb SS | LH IIIA2 bowl FS 206<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB shallow cups FS 220 | Fischer Bürge 2021, 120: N252, fig. 17: 3.<br>Bürge 2022, 41: L133-2,-5. |
| Chamber Tomb UU | LH IIIA2/IIIB shallow cups FS 220 | Fischer, Bürge 2023, 34 fig. 30: N721. |
| | **F1.2** | |
| Tomb RR | Shallow bowl FS 295 | Fischer, Bürge 2022, 18: N 504. |
| Tomb SS | LH IIIA2 bowls FS 295<br>LH IIIA1 or LH IIIA2 one-handled bowl FS 283<br>LH IIIA2 (?) cups and shallow bowls | Fischer, Bürge 2021, 120: L133-4, L133-11; Bürge 2022, 41-2: L133-1, fig. 24, L133-4, L133-11.<br>Fischer, Bürge 2021, 120-2: L133-1, fig. 19: 5; Bürge 2022, 41: L133-1, fig. 24.<br>Bürge, Fischer 2022, 41. |
| | **F2.1** | |
| British Museum excavations | LH IIIA1 alabastron FS 84<br>LH IIIA1 piriform jars FS 44<br>LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 4 | Bailey 1976, 25-6, pl. XXX: a-c (C 493); Portugali, Knapp 1985, 73 fn. 54; Åström 1972, 320, Type 84: c (Tomb 9).<br>Bailey 1976, 26, pl. XXXIIb (C 459).<br>Åström 1972, 296, Type 44: c; 297, Type 44: r (Tomb V).<br>Åström 1972, 305-6 (“Other Pithoid Jars”).<br>Bailey 1976, pl. XXIX: a; Åström 1972, 299 Type 45: o3, fig. 46: a; (C 460); Åström 1976, 24, 55, 59 fig. 62. |
| Pottery in Cyprus Museum | LH IIIA1 /IIIA2 piriform jars FS 44<br>LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastra FS 94 | Åström 1976, 55 fig. 62 (A 1657).<br>Åström 1976, 55 fig. 63; 57 (A 1669) fig. 66; 57 fig. 67 (A 1693); 57 fig. 68 (A 1700).<br>Åström 1972, 323, Type 94: l2; 325; Åström 1976, 57 figs 69-70 (A 1714). |

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| Chamber Tomb 1 | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 44/45 | Karageorghis 1976a, 74 no. 50, pls LI, LXVIII. |
| | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 45 | Karageorghis 1976a, 73 no. 18, pl. LXVIII. |
| | LH IIIA2? piriform jars | Karageorghis 1976a, 74 nos 51, 54, pls LI, LIV, LXIX. |
| Chamber Tomb 2 | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45 | Karageorghis 1976a, 82 nos 166-7, 169, pls LVIII, LXXV; 83 nos 180, 186-7, pl. LXXV. |
| | LH IIIA2 piriform jars | Karageorghis 1976a, 84 nos 212, 218-19a, pl. LVII; 85 no. 185 + 219, pls LVIII, LXXVI. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron FS 85 | Karageorghis 1976a, 83 no. 184, pl. LXXVI. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastra FS 94 | Karageorghis 1976a, 82 no. 175, 83 no. 183, pl. LXXVI. |
| Well in trench 1/4 | LH IIIA1 jar FS 77 | Öbrink 1983, 21: no. 54, figs 59, 136. |
| | LH IIIA1 Piriform jars FS 44 | Öbrink 1983, 18, 19: 1, fig. 19: 3, fig. 87; 19 no. 4, figs 44, 85; 19 no. 5a, figs 46: b, 87; 19 no. 6, fig. 89; 19 no. 8, fig. 46, 90; 20 no. 23, fig. 49: b, 105; 20 no. 24, figs 49: c, 106; 21 no. 47 (LH IIIA2). |
| | LH IIIA1-2 piriform jars FS 44-5 | Öbrink 1983, 19 no. 10, figs 47: a, 92-3; 21 no. 38, figs 54, 120. |
| | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 45 | Öbrink 1983, 19 no. 2, figs 42, 83. |
| Dromolaxia-*Vizakia*, Tomb 24 | LH IIIA1 piriform jar FS 44 | Åström, Nys 2007, 11 fig. 11. |
| | LH IIIA1 pirifom jar | Åström, Nys 2007, 12 fig. 13. |
| | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45? | Åström, Nys 2007, 12 fig. 14, 13-14 figs 18-20. |
| | LH IIIA1 alabastron FS 84 | Åström, Nys 2007, 12 fig. 12. |
| Chamber Tomb south-east of Tomb 1 and 2 | At least three LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45 | Samaes, Nys 2010, 202-3. |
| | Sherds from LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 44/45 or LH IIIA1 FS 94 alabastron | Samaes, Nys 2010, 205. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastra FS 94 | Samaes, Nys 2010, 205 fig. 4: 6. |
| Chamber Tomb X (Period 2) | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron FS 94 | Fischer, Bürge 2017a, 68: N68, fig. 22: 5; 2017b, 170, (N68), fig. 24: 4. |
| Tomb RR, eastern chamber | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron FS 85 | Fischer, Bürge 2019, 309, table 1: N172, 311, fig. 26. |
| Tomb RR, western chamber | LH IIIA2? Piriform jar | Fischer, Bürge 2019, 309, table 2: N153. |

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| Tomb RR | LH IIIA1 piriform jar FS 23 | Fischer, Bürge 2020, 94, 96: N 223, fig. 25: 1. |
| | LH IIIA1 piriform jar FS 44 | Fischer, Bürge 2021, 106: N 236, fig. 5: 2. |
| | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 45 | Fischer, Bürge 2021, 107: N227, fig. 5: 3. |
| | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 44/45 | Bürge 2022, 18: N 505, N 227, fig. 6. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastra FS 94 | Fischer, Bürge 2020, 94, 96: N 220, fig. 25: 3; 2021, 106-7, N 261, fig. 5: 6; Bürge 2022, 18: N 261, fig. 6. |
| Offering Pit V | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45 | Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 198, L46-6, 205 fig. 36: 1; 198, L46-3. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastra FS 94 | Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 198, L46-3, L 46-22. |
| Offering Pit B | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron FS 94 | Fischer, Bürge 2015, 45, N1 in L2, fig. 25 a: 8, 25b: 6; Fischer, Bürge 2017b 167, fig. 6. |
| Tomb SS | LH IIIA1 alabastron FS 84 | Fischer, Bürge 2021, 120: L121-10, e.g. Fischer, Bürge 2021, 120: L121-18, fig. 17: 5; 2022, 41 fig. 13; 41: N345, N357, N266, fig. 24; Bürge 2022, 43: N407, N496, N433, N 430/431, N460, fig. 25. |
| | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45 | |
| | LH IIIA1 piriform jar FS 44 | Fischer, Bürge 2022, 43: L151-1, fig. 25. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastra FS 94 | Fischer, Bürge 2021, 120: N274, fig. 19: 6; 120: N311, fig. 19: 7 (L133-9). |
| Chamber Tomb TT | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45 | Fischer, Bürge 2023, 19 fig. 13: N579, N 734. |
| | LH IIIA2 alabastron FS 94 | Fischer, Bürge 2023, 19 fig. 13: N611. |
| Chamber Tomb UU | LH IIIA1 piriform jar FS 31 | Fischer, Bürge 2023, 34 fig. 30: N660. |
| | LH IIIA1 piriform jar FS 44 | Fischer, Bürge 2023, 34 fig. 30: N742. |
| | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45 | Fischer, Bürge 2023, 34 fig. 30: N650, N 651, N653. |
| | **F2.2** | |
| British Museum excavations | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jar FS 171 | Åström 1972, 341, Type 171: z2 (= Bailey 1976, 25, pl. XXIX: c, d (C 513). |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB flask FS 191 | Bailey 1976, 25, pl. XXIX: b (C 574). |
| Tomb 1 | LH IIIA2 stirrup jar FS 166 | Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: y. |
| | LH IIIA2 flask FS 186 | Åström 1972, 349, Type 186: c *bis* (Tomb 1). |
| Pottery in Cyprus Museum | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Åström 1976, 55 figs 59-60 (A 1605); 55 fig. 61 (A 1606). Åström 1972, 352, Type 191: k. |
| Chamber Tomb X (Period 2) | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 170, L48-59, fig. 24: 3; 68, L48-30; 171, L48-30, fig. 24: 2. |

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| Chamber Tomb 2 | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Karageorghis 1976a, 82 no. 171, 173-4, pl. LXXVI. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jar FS 178 or FS 180 | Karageorghis 1976a, 82 no. 172, pl. LXXVI. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB flask FS 189 | Karageorghis 1976a, 83 no. 193, pls LVIII, LXXVI. |
| Dromolaxia-*Vizakia*, Tomb 24 | LH IIIA2 Flask FS 188 | Åström, Nys 2007, 12 fig. 15A-b. |
| Chamber Tomb south-east of Tomb 1 and 2 | LH IIIA2/IIIB miniature feeding bottle FS 160 | Samaes, Nys 2010, 205 fig. 5: 2. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Samaes, Nys 2010, 205. |
| | LH IIIA2 flask 189 | Samaes, Nys 2010, 205-6. |
| | LH IIIA2 flask 190 | Samaes, Nys 2010, 205. |
| Tomb LL, western chamber | LH IIIA2 flask FS 190. | Fischer, Bürge 2019, 309, table 2: N181, 311, fig. 26: 3. |
| | LH IIIA2 feeding bottle FS 160 | Fischer, Bürge 2019, 309, table 2: N161, 311, fig. 26: 4. |
| Tomb RR, 2019, 2020 exc. | LH IIIA2 stirrup jar FS 171 (cf. Mountjoy 1986, 79 fig. 93: 3, for chronology). | Fischer, Bürge 2020, 94, 96: N 189, fig. 25: 2. |
| Offering Pit V | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jar FS 171 | Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 198: L46-1. |
| | flask FS 190/192 | Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 198: L 46-24, 205, fig. 36: 2. |
| Offering Pit B | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171. | Fischer, Bürge 2015, 46, N9; fig. 25a: 7, 25b: 5; N10, fig. 25 a: 10; Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 167, fig. 6. |
| Tomb SS | LH IIIA2 FS 188/189 | Fischer, Bürge 2021, 120: N334. |
| | **F3** | |
| Chamber Tomb I | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 39 | Karageorghis 1976a, 74 no. 49, pls LI, LXVIII; 75 nos 82-3, pls LI, LXVIII. |
| Well in trench 1/4 | LH IIIA1 piriform jar FS 31 | Öbrink 1983, 19 no. 9, figs 45, 91. |
| | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 34-5 | Öbrink 1983, 20 no. 27, figs 52, 109. |
| Dromolaxia-*Vizakia*, Tomb 24 | LH IIB/ IIIA1 piriform jar FS 19 or FS 22 | Åström, Nys 2007, 11 fig. 10: 7. |
| Dromolaxia-*Vizakia*, Tomb 24 | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 35 | Åström, Nys 2007, 13 fig. 16a-b; 14, figs 21-2. |
| Chamber Tomb south-east of Tomb 1 and 2 | LH IIIA1 piriform jar FS 31 | Samaes, Nys 2010, 202. |
| | Several fragmentary LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2/ IIIB piriform jars FS 39 | Samaes, Nys 2010, 202 fig. 4: 7, 203. |

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| Chamber Tomb X (Period 2) | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 39, most likely Cypriot | Fischer, Bürge 2017 a, 68, L48-23, fig. 22: 6. |
| | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 39 | Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 170: L48-23, fig. 23: 5. |
| Offering Pit V | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 39 | Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 198: L46-5, 205, fig. 35: 5; 198, L46-53. |
| | **F4** | |
| Offering Pit V | LH IIIA2 clay figurines | Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 208-9: N57 (Psi-figurine); N 58 (Mycenaean part of a horse, which belonged to a chariot); L46-59: L 46-60 (two fragments of horse-and-chariot figurines). |
| Wells D and E | LH IIIA2 (?) Mycenaean bull figurines | Fischer, Bürge 2015, 47: N21; fig. 30: 5 (Well D); 48: N19. |
| Chamber Tomb SS | LH IIIA2 rhyton | Bürge 2022, 41, N330. |

## Mycenaean Pottery of Interaction Period 3 from Other Tombs Excavated at Hala Sultan Tekke before the New Swedish Cyprus Expedition

Despite the inadequate standard of British Museum excavations and original publications, pottery of Interaction Period 3 from earlier excavations that was allocated to various museums was published by D.M. Bailey, P. Åström and other scholars in 1976 (Åström, Bailey, Karageorghis 1976; also cf. Fischer 2019b, 189-93). The authors recorded a few LH IIIA1 vessels stored in the British Museum, providing the first evidence for early contacts. They also documented a slight increase in the LH IIIA2 pottery especially in the functional category F2.

Among the stray finds and materials from the various excavation campaigns and surveys in the Hala Sultan Tekke area, several LH IIIA vessels stored in the Cyprus Museum have been published in the *Hala Sultan Tekke I* volume (Åström 1976). Category F2.1 is predominant, and the piriform jars are the most common vessels in this collection, including a three-handled jar FS 46 of local production (55-7, figs 64-5). Piriform jars also are by far the most common shapes among the Interaction Period 3 material, mostly body sherds, in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, while other identifiable shapes are represented by some stirrups jars and very few opens shapes (Frankel, Catling 1976, 65-8 nos 91-153, LH IIIA2; 67-8, LH IIIA2-IIIB).

Turning to other important funerary contexts that came to light before the beginning of the New Swedish Expedition excavations, finds from Chamber Tombs 1 and 2 are relevant to Interaction Period 3, although these tombs were looted and only partially preserved (Karageorghis 1976a). A sherd deposit, F 6031, discussed in detail by U. Öbrink (1979; cf. in particular discussion on pages 14-16, table on

pages 21-3), was excavated in Area 22 and produced more than 900 Mycenaean sherds, or 23% of the total pottery. This pottery spans from LH IIIA2 to the end of LH IIIB1 or the beginning of LH IIIB2, but it was suggested that the LH IIIA2 vessels

> may have been heirlooms. If the material consists of tomb gifts, it may originate from successive burials in one tomb or from two or more tombs. (16-17, 37; also cf. Steel 2004b, 75)

The identification of only two LH IIIA2 sherds among the more than 32-40 LH IIIA2/IIIB vessels (25, tab. D) supports this possibility confirming that deposit F 6031 mainly dated to LC IIC (29).

In addition to several local vessels of different wares, 1,502 sherds of Mycenaean vessels amounting to 15% of the total vessels were found in a well opened in Trench 1/4 (1983, 28-9; also cf. Bürge 2021, 11). This material is of great importance for Interaction Period 3 since most of the vessels can be dated to early phases of the LH IIIA2 period, corresponding to LC IIA2.

In 2007, Åström and Nys published the preserved funerary goods from the looted chamber Tomb 24, located in a field of Dromolaxia-*Vyzakia* west of the mosque and southwest of Area 8 of the earlier Swedish Excavations (Åström, Nys 2007). This tomb was used from LC IB to the beginning of LC IIIA. Fragments of gold earrings, faience artifacts, and ostrich eggs confirm that the individuals buried in this tomb, as well as in some neighboring tombs, belonged to the upper strata of society (26 fig. 64, 27). A few LH IIIA2 vessels (two stirrup jars and two piriform jars) were also published by S. Lubsen-Admiraal (1982, 58) from Dromolaxia Tomb 1, which, however, mostly contained LH IIIB imports.

The contents of a chamber tomb found accidentally near the mosque of Hala Sultan Tekke, ca 50 m east of Tombs 1 and 2, have been published by M. Samaes and Nys (2010). Although this tomb was destroyed, preserved finds indicate that it was a very rich funerary context originally containing bone, faience, ivory, and metal artifacts, ostrich shells, gold jewelry, and a cylinder seal, along with a significant amount of pottery, albeit fragmentary for the most part. The ceramic finds span from LC IIA through the beginning of LC IIIA, but most of the contents should be dated to LC IIB-C.

If we compare the Interaction Period 3 Mycenaean pottery from these tombs **[tab. 5.8]**, some chronological differences are apparent. Most of the vessels from Tomb 24 at Dromolaxia-*Vyzakia* have been attributed to LH IIIA2, but, interestingly, the tomb also contained earlier Mycenaean pottery, including a LH IIB/IIIA1 piriform jar FS 19 or FS 22, a LH IIIA1 piriform jar FS 44, a LH IIIA1 alabastron FS 84, and the shoulder of a LH IIIA1/2 piriform jar. The earliest phase of use of the chamber tomb found ca 50 m east of Tombs 1 and 2 is

also represented by some LH IIIA1 pottery, including a LH IIIA1 cup FS 219, but the bulk of ceramic finds (41%) belong to LH IIIA2, i.e. LC IIB. Twenty-two LH IIIA2/IIIB (20%) vessels from this tomb are also of interest, specifically several cups FS 220, a shape characteristic for LC IIB-C contexts. The assemblage found in the well opened in Trench 1/4 can be dated to the early phases of the LH IIIA2 period, corresponding to LC IIA2, while some vessels dating to LH IIIA1 and LH IIIA1-2 were probably remnants from early times, as occurs in other Cypriot contexts of this period. On the other hand, nearly all the Mycenaean pottery related to Interaction Period 3 from Tombs 1 and 2 belongs to LH IIIA2 and the range of shapes appears fairly homogeneous in the two funerary contexts. On the contrary, the Mycenaean imports of Interaction Period 3 from the sherd deposit F 6031 in Area 22, contained almost exclusively LH IIIA2/IIIB vessels.

Although some caution is necessary due to the disturbance from tomb lootings, it is worth discussing the functions of the published Mycenaean vessels of Interaction Period 3. Only in one chamber tomb, located ca 50 m east of Tombs 1 and 2, the proportion between F1 and F2 is comparable, with a similar prevalence of kraters and piriform jars in the respective categories. However, according to Samaes and Nys (2010, 217), the abundant number of kraters FS 53 and FS 53/53 may be due to the accumulation of grave goods over a long timespan. In the same tomb, it is also worth mentioning the occurrence of some LH IIIA2 large piriform jars, especially FS 35 and FS 39, of functional category F3. On the contrary, in Tomb 24 at Dromolaxia-*Vyzakia*, the preserved Mycenaean pottery of this period only included F2.1 and F2.2 (some piriform jars FS 44 and FS 45?, an alabastron FS 94 and a flask FS 188), as well as two piriform jars FS 19 (or FS 22) and FS 35 of category F3. No vessel from this tomb can be attributed to F1. If we consider some other contexts, such absence may not be at all fortuitous. The pottery of category F1 from Tombs 1 and 2 is far less common than that of category F2. Piriform jars were markedly predominant in the latter functional category, with a clear prevalence of small examples FS 45, but there were also alabastra FS 85 and 94, small stirrup jars FS 171 and FS 178, and a LH IIIA2/B flask FS 189. If we consider in particular the identifiable shapes from the well Trench 1/4 (Öbrink 1983, 18-24 and particularly 31, tab. 2), their range is not much different from the types found in Tombs 1 and 2: vessels of category F2 are predominant, and the most common vessels are piriform jars FS 31 (LH IIIA1) and piriform jars FS 44 and 45 (LH IIIA1 and LH IIIA 2). A LH IIIA1 small handleless jar FS 77 from this context is a very rare shape on Cyprus (cf. other examples from Enkomi and Maroni: P. Åström 1972, 319, Type 77). In this assemblage F1 is represented by a LH IIIA2 krater FS 6-7 (along with other fragmentary examples), two jugs FS 109 and FS 132/133, and a kylix FS 257. If the sherd deposit F 6031

in Area 22 originated from funerary assemblages, as suggested by Öbrink (1979, 58), the range of Interaction Period 3 shapes recovered matches the evidence from other tombs, since only a few vessels (jugs and cups) of the category F1 have been found, while there was by far a greater number of piriform jars, alabastra, and stirrup jars of the category F2 (16-17, 20-3, 25 tab. D).

### Tombs, Wells and Pits Excavated by the New Swedish Cyprus Expedition

Area A at the site is located on the plateau approximately 600 m east of City Quarter 1, just southeast of a structure identified as a possible city wall or a small rampart (Fischer, Bürge 2020, 90-1). In this area the funerary deposits can be dated from LC IB to LC IIC, corresponding to the main period of cemetery use (Bürge 2021, 14). Before considering the Mycenaean pottery of Interaction Period 3 published from the funerary features found in this area, a concise overview of the find contexts may be useful. Chamber Tomb X was characterized by two chambers in the shape of a recumbent '8' joined by a single shaft and containing seventeen individuals as well as many burial goods ranging from LC IB to LC IIC. The finds included a significant array of precious imports (jewelry, scarabs, precious stones and seals) from the Aegean, Egypt, the Levant, and likely Anatolia, testifying to the high rank of the burials. Based on the position and quality of the finds, three periods of tomb use (early, middle, and late) were suggested.[42]

Another important tomb is Tomb RR.[43] Its shape resembles that of Chamber Tomb X and Offering Pit V, a feature with two connected pits located approximately 10 m to the north of Tomb X (Fischer, Bürge 2017a, 60-5; 2017b, 195-209; Bürge, Fischer 2017, 151-8). The 2019 excavations confirmed (Fischer, Bürge 2020, 91-2; 2021, 100) that precisely above the center of this tomb there was a possible tomb marker composed of many sherds of a large Minoan closed vessel (L103-4) and a Mycenaean octopus krater (L103-3). It was also ascertained that the tomb contained a total of 37 individuals and was used in the later part of LC IIA-B, possibly as late as the beginning of LC IIC, and remained undisturbed after the last burial. South of Tomb RR, Tomb SS has recently been found (Bürge 2021, 5 fig. 2; Fischer, Bürge 2021, 110-23). This is a roughly pentagonal pit of 4.5 m in diameter containing (at least) two deposits of broken pottery covering the burials. A high level of fragmentation characterized the

**42** Fischer, Bürge 2017a, 67-74; 2017b, 165-92; Bürge, Fischer 2017, 124-42; Fischer 2019b, 206-8.

**43** Fischer, Bürge 2019, 307-9, fig. 22; Fischer 2019a, 242-3; 2019b, 209-10; Fischer, Bürge 2020, 91-6; 2021, 100-10; 2022, 9-28.

vessels of the upper deposit (L121), while a lower deposit containing vases which were intact in most cases or broken in large fragments was preliminarily interpreted as the most recent burial level (L133) in the tomb. Skeletal remains and burial gifts have been found in a layer (L139) below. No example from L121 can be dated later than LH IIIA2 and the most chronologically relevant vessels are the piriform jars **[fig. 5.4.7]** such as L121-18 (120, fig. 17: 5), and Bürge (Fischer, Bürge 2022, 41) underlines "the high number of small piriform jars" in L121 (17 of the 32 Aegean imported vessels found in 2020-1), and in L133/139 (21 out of 53); some Minoan vessels from this deposit are listed in table 5.2. Fischer and Bürge (2021, 120: L121-10; Bürge in Fischer, Bürge 2023, 41) also emphasize some LH IIIA1 examples such as an alabastron FS 84 with a rock pattern and ogival canopy and suggest that this pottery dated from LC IIA to at least the start of LC IIC. As in L121, in L133/139 the Aegean imports are well represented by a few open shapes and mainly by small piriform jars, in addition to juglets, stirrup jars, alabastra, and a flask (Fischer, Bürge 2021, 120). However, the repertoire of finds also included

> numerous kraters, of which two are decorated with fishes (L133-0, L133-1) and two are chariot kraters of the amphoroid type (N329, L133-15), as well as a large rhyton (N330). (120)

No Mycenaean vessel has been dated later than LH IIIA2.

Another tomb, Shaft Tomb LL, contained partly burnt remains of several disarticulated human skeletons as well as a rich array of burial offerings (Bürge, Fischer 2017, 142-6; Fischer 2019a, 243-4; 2019b, 210). It is important to note that the only Aegean import found in this tomb is the above-mentioned LM II/IIIA piriform jar decorated with motifs of birds and floral representations (see § 5.4.1.2), while no Mycenaean vessels were found.

In addition to some Mycenaean figurines (Fischer, Bürge, 2017a, 60; 2017b, 208-9, fig. 31), the so-called Offering Pit V contained many broken objects. They were deposited during rituals, which very likely were performed in connection with the burials in Tomb X and/or other nearby tombs (2017a, 65). As shown by Fischer and Bürge's (2017b, 208-9) detailed discussion, the figurines from Pit V are of great importance. These include a Psi-figurine (N57), a Mycenaean part of a horse, which belonged to a chariot (N58), and two other fragments of horse-and-chariot figurines (L46-59, L46-60) not belonging to N58. Similar objects rarely occur in the Eastern Mediterranean, especially on Cyprus, and

> the combination of painted decoration of chariots on pottery and chariot figurines can be interpreted as an expression of a wealthy elite. (208-9)

Several reports and thorough discussions on other wells and pits found in Area A were published by Bürge and Fischer (2017; 2018a, 45-50; Fischer 2019a, 245; 2019b, 215-17) and individually by Bürge (2017; 2021), demonstrating that pits reflect different types of activities and rituals (Bürge 2021, 14-17). Among the features containing Mycenaean pottery, Offering Pit B (Fischer, Bürge 2015, 55; Bürge 2021, 6-10) is particularly interesting because it lacked human bones and cannot therefore be interpreted as a well or a tomb.

The Mycenaean pottery from the features in Area A is in general published and illustrated in various preliminary reports. Comparative analysis of the features of published Mycenaean pottery from Area A listed in table 5.8 shows that the greatest number of Interaction Period 3 vessels is reported from Offering Pit V, amounting to roughly 35% of the ceramic finds (2017b, 211) with a chronological range from LH IIIA1 to LH IIIA2-IIIB. However, it should also be taken in mind that in some cases such as, for example, Well in Trench 1 /4 a large number of Mycenaean sherds (1502) amounting to 15% of total ceramic finds, have been reported, most of which dating to LH IIIA2 (Öbrink 1983, 28-9), but they are not cataloged in table 5.8 because their shapes could not be accurately identified. The same is true of several undiagnostic Mycenaean sherds from the chamber tomb southeast of Tombs 1 and 2 (Samaes, Nys 2010, 203-6) and Tomb 24 (Åström, Nys 2007, 15-17, figs 25-7, 29-31, 33-4). Turning to the Aegean pottery from Chamber Tomb X, where total Mycenaean vessels amount to roughly 20% of overall ceramic finds, the earliest Aegean import is the LH IIA beaked jug discussed above (see § 4.4.1). However, for this discussion, the Mycenaean vessels deposited in the medium period (Period 2) of tomb use are also relevant. This period probably corresponds for the most part to Interaction Period 3 because the majority of the Mycenaean imports belong to LH IIIA2/III B, with the exception of a LH IIIA2 medium piriform jar FS 39, which has been considered "most likely Cypriot" (Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 170: L48-23, fig. 23: 5), and some other finds that can be dated to LH IIIB1 (175, fig. 9, 187). Moreover, most of the Mycenaean pottery from the following Period 3 can be assigned to LH IIIB, i.e. Interaction Period 4 (170-1, 175 fig. 9, 190; see chapter 6). The variety and richness of burial goods, as well as the significant number of local vessels in this feature, have also been noted (211). Mycenaean pottery was also recovered from Offering Pit B including six LH IIIA2/B vessels.

In Tomb RR the Aegean pottery found in the eastern chamber during the 2018 excavations only included a LH IIIA2 chariot krater (Fischer, Bürge 2019, 312 fig. 27; 2021, 101), an alabastron, a "Mycenaean/Minoan jug" (2019, 309, tab. 1: N171) in addition to a LH IIIB piriform jar FS 40 (309, tab. 1: N157, 311, fig. 26: 1). These clearly were a minority compared to the reported 15 vessels of local production, but the decoration of the chariot krater is striking since 13

individuals in total are depicted in the crowded scenes on the two sides of the vessel. A different ratio between local and Aegean vessels was reported in the western chamber, where the number of published Mycenaean imports (5) from the 2018 excavations is nearly identical to the number of local vessels (6). The repertoire of these LH IIIA2 vessels also included a Mycenaean-type piriform jar of local manufacture (2021, 106-7: N295, figs 5-4). In addition to the incomplete Minoan figurine recorded in section 5.4.1.1, other pottery published in 2020 and 2021 consists of Cypriot-produced wares and Mycenaean imports (2020, 94 fig. 25: 1-4) **[tab. 5.8]**.

Considering the chronology of these vessels comprehensively, it should be noted that the LH IIIA1 vessels from the mortuary features in Area A were scattered, similar to other areas of the site. One of the most interesting vessels of this period is a beaked jug FS 144/145 from Offering Pit V that has close parallels with a LH IIIA1 beaked jug found on Rhodes (Fischer, Bürge 2017a, 63 with refs). It is decorated with curve-stemmed spirals (FM 49) on the shoulder/belly and a tassel (FM 72) below the handle (63, L46-33, figs 12: 5, 15: 8; 2017b, 198, 204 fig. 35: 1). Other LH IIIA1 vessels from Tomb RR **[tab. 5.8]** possibly also included a piriform jar FS 44/45 with stacked zig-zag pattern (FM 61) which may suggest that this vessel is a Mycenaean/Minoan hybrid as appears from Achaean examples (2021, 106-7, N236, fig. 5: 2; cf. Mountjoy 1999, 411 no. 29, fig. 143). Two small LH IIIA1 vessels, a piriform jar FS 31 and a piriform jar FS 44 have also been reported from Chamber Tomb UU **[tab. 5.8]**. Although by far more numerous than the LH IIIA1 examples, the distinctively LH IIIA2 vessels are comparatively less than the LH IIIA2/IIIB examples. In fact, apart from Chamber Tombs RR and SS where LH IIIA2 pottery was particularly common, also including a stirrup jar FS 171 (Fischer, Bürge 2020, 94, 96 fig. 25: 2; cf. Mountjoy 1986, 79 fig. 93: 3, for chronology), the LH IIIA2 pottery is represented by a few vases from Offering Pit V. In Tomb X, Period 2, only a piriform jar FS 39 can be assigned to LH IIIA2, while all the other Aegean imports of Interaction Period 3 found in this context belong to the LH IIIA2/IIIB period. The same prevalence of LH IIIA2/IIIB ceramics is apparent in the other funerary features mentioned above.

If we turn to the functional categories of Mycenaean pottery, category F1 appears to be exceptionally well represented in Offering Pit V, where this functional category is predominant with a remarkable five kraters FS 54/55 and a variety of jugs, most of which date to LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2/IIIB. The kraters themselves also are of particular importance (Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 202 figs 36: 3, 37-8: 1, 2; more in general Bürge 2021, 16). The very detailed depiction of a female figure, wearing a sumptuous and voluminous bell-dress and standing next to a chariot and another (most likely minor) male individual, is extraordinary (Fischer, Bürge 2017a, 64: L46-36, figs 13: 2, 15:

4; 2017b, 216 fig. 27; Fischer 2019a, 245 fig. 14: 2). Two amphoroid kraters FS 53-5 were decorated with chariot scenes on both sides and with the depiction of a bird. In addition to the LH IIIA1 beaked jug FS 144/145 decorated with curve-stemmed spirals mentioned above, category F1 from this feature also included other LH IIIA2/IIIB jugs of various shapes, but particularly evocative is a narrow-necked jug FS 120, probably of LM/ LH IIIA2 date, which has been considered "an import from the Minoan sphere of culture" due to the parallels of semicircles and band decorations on a stirrup jar from LM/LH IIIA2 Karpathos/Dodecanese (Fischer, Bürge 2017a, 63-4, L46-0, fig. 13: 1; 2017b, 204 fig. 35). On the contrary, only a few small open vessels (although including some kraters) have been reported from Tomb SS (2021, 120) **[tab. 5.8]** and in Tomb RR the category F1 is also less represented than F2, but it included a chariot krater from the 2018 excavations, and, as stated above, a Mycenaean octopus krater found during the 2019 campaign above the center of the tomb along with a large Minoan closed vessel (2020, 92: L103-3, L103-4). Other reported vessels from Tomb RR and Chamber Tomb UU belong to LH IIIA2/IIIB **[tab. 5.8]**. A few kraters (some of them with pictorial decoration), juglets, bowls, and kylikes dating to LH IIIA2 are recorded in the preliminary reports of excavations of Tomb SS, although communal drinking rituals are also suggested by other finds from the tomb (Bürge 2021, 16; Fischer, Bürge 2021, 110-23). The statement that in this tomb "more than a third of the Mycenaean and Minoan imported vessels are miniature piriform jars" is clearly very interesting (also see above). Chamber Tomb X produced few vessels of category F1, while Pictorial Style kraters, so characteristic of the Mycenaean tableware from Offering Pit V, are lacking. To conclude the review of category F1, in Offering Pit B this ware is represented by some LH IIIA/IIIB vessels, two juglets FS 114, and a shallow cup FS 220, while fragmentary Pictorial Style kraters of LH IIIA2/IIIB date were found in Well YI (Fischer, Bürge 2018a, 45: L63-3, 46, fig. 14: 1, L63-4) and a possible LH IIIA2 kylix with octopus motif comes from the fill of Pit Z3 (49: L70-1, fig. 14: 7; cf. Mountjoy 1986, 89 fig. 107: 2).

Turning to the other functional categories **[tab. 5.8]**, in Offering Pit V, seven vessels fall under category F2. In addition to a LH IIIA1 piriform jar FS 47 of local production (Fischer, Bürge 2017a, 63: L46-2, figs 12: 4, 15: 6), the range of other shapes, dating to LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2/IIIB, from this feature included piriform jars, alabastra, a small globular stirrup jar FS 171, and a horizontal flask FS 190/192. Three other LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 39 from the pit represent functional category F3. Taking into account the relatively small quantity of Mycenaean pottery from Chamber Tomb X (Period 2), it is not surprising that category F2 is only represented by two LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 and a straight sided alabastron FS 94, although this context also contained a LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 39 of category

F3. In Tomb RR the published examples of category F2 prevail over category F1, but a LH IIIA1 piriform jar FS 23 with scale pattern of category F3, one of the earliest vessels from Area A, was also found (2020, 94, 96 fig. 25: 1). LH IIIA2 stirrup jars and alabastra are also recorded in the preliminary accounts of finds from Tomb SS. In Shaft Grave LL, containing the partly burnt remains of several disarticulated human skeletons as well as a rich array of burial offerings (Bürge, Fischer 2017, 142-6; Fischer 2019a, 243-4; 2019b, 210), the only Aegean import is the above-mentioned LM II/IIIA piriform jar decorated with motifs of birds and floral representations and no Mycenaean vessel have been discovered in this funerary context. Among the other Mycenaean vessels found in Area A,[44] published pottery of interest includes a Mycenaean (LH IIIA) alabastron from Well S (Fischer, Bürge 2017a, 59-60: L44-2), three LH IIIA2 piriform jars from Chamber Tomb UU and a LH IIIA/IIIB straight-sided alabastron FS 94 from Pit Z2 (2018a, 49: L79-4, 46, fig. 14: 5), while Offering Pit B produced an alabastron FS 94 and two stirrup jars FS 171 of LH IIIA2/IIIB date in addition to many local vessels (Bürge 2021, 10 fig. 6) and to the Mycenaean vessels of category F1 mentioned above **[tab. 5.8]**.

To summarize, the funerary evidence at Hala Sultan Tekke from Interaction Period 3 documents a somewhat gradual increase in Mycenaean pottery from the LH IIB/IIIA to LH IIIA2/IIIB periods, as also appears at several other sites. The LH IIIA1 ceramic imports are few; while Tomb 24 at Dromolaxia *Vizakia* produced a small group of vessels of this early period, in all the other tombs this period is scarcely, and likely only residually, represented. A marked increase of distinctly LH IIIA2 pottery, on the other hand, is noted in many tombs. This is apparent in assemblages such as those published by Karageorghis from Tombs 1 and 2, from the early LH IIIA2 materials found in a well in Trench 1/4, from the ceramic finds in the chamber tomb east of Tomb 1 and 2, in Chamber Tombs RR and SS in Area A. However, in many other funerary assemblages, LH IIIA2/IIIB vessels are clearly prevalent among Interaction Period 3 imports. A case in point is the Area 22 sherd deposit F 6031 that probably originated from successive burials, where only two LH IIIA2 sherds, interpreted as heirlooms, were identified among the 32-40 LH IIIA2/IIIB examples. The case of Tomb X, Period 2, is equally significant because only one LH IIIA2 vessel was published from this context, while there were five LH IIIA2/IIIB examples. In Offering Pit V and Offering Pit B there is a similar prevalence of LH IIIA2/IIIB pottery. Therefore, evidence from Hala Sultan Tekke seems to conform with the picture that emerges elsewhere on Cyprus since it attests to a marked rise in the number of Mycenaean imports from the earliest

44 Fischer, Bürge 2018a, 45-50; Fischer 2019a, 245; 2019b, 215-17; Bürge 2021, 5-6.

(LH IIB-IIIA1) to the latest (LH IIIA2-LH IIIA2/IIIB) phases of Interaction Period 3, but it is difficult to separate neatly the LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2/IIIB phases in terms of Mycenaean ceramic imports and, from this point of view, to define the single steps in the process of interaction with the Mycenaean world.

The pattern of the functional categories of Mycenaean imported pottery in funerary contexts is not totally uniform, but, if we consider the overall Mycenaean vessels in Cypriot pottery assemblages reviewed above, there seems to have been a preference for the vessels of functional category F2, although the preliminary nature of many publications may, to a certain extent, affect this interpretation. Piriform jars of category F2.1 are the predominant shape in Åström's catalog and in the Ashmolean Museum collection. The list of vessels published from Tomb 24 at Dromolaxia *Vizakia* only included vessels of category F2, while elsewhere (especially in Tombs 1 and 2, Chamber Tomb RR, Chamber Tomb SS, Chamber Tomb X, the well in Trench 1/4, the sherd deposit F 603 and in Area 22) the piriform jars and other vessels of the same functional category are more common than examples of category F1. However, in some assemblages there is no clear quantitative difference with published vessels of category F1. Such is especially the case of the group of vessels from the chamber tomb found ca 50 m east of Tombs 1 and 2, while in Offering Pit V, F1 is markedly predominant, and many other vessels of this functional category were also published from other features in Area A. As expected, in settlement levels, Mycenaean Fine Table ware of category F1 seems to be more common **[tab. 5.8]**.

The presence of Mycenaean imported pictorial kraters in Tombs 1 and 2, Offering Pit V, Tomb RR, Well Y1, and Tomb SS clearly is a remarkable feature of Hala Sultan Tekke in Interaction Period 3, confirming the parallels suggested by P. Keswani (2004, 129) between the valuables found in many tombs at this site and those found in some of the richest tombs at Enkomi.

#### 5.4.1.5.9 Kition

The Mycenaean pottery published from Caveaux I-III in Area 1 included a few vessels related to Interaction Period 3, but the main evidence for this period was provided by the looted chamber Tombs 4+5 and Tomb 9 **[tab. 5.9]**.

**Table 5.9** Select Mycenaean pottery of Interaction Period 3 from Caveaux I, III, Well, Tombs 4 + 5, and 9 at Kition

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F1.1a** | |
| Kition, Caveau I | LH IIIA2 krater FS 54 | Karageorghis 1960b, 520-2 no. 1, figs 13-14 (= Åström 1972, 313, Type 54: a3, with refs). |
| Kition, Well | LH IIIA2/IIIB krater FS 53-5 | Karageorghis 1960b, 579 no. 22, fig. 128. |
| Kition, Tomb 4+5 | LH IIIA2 late krater FS 54 | Karageorghis 1974, 20 no. 104, pl. XXIV. |
| Kition, Tomb 9 | LH IIIA2 amphoroid kraters? | Karageorghis 1974, 53, 58 no. 103, pls XLIV, CXXXVIII; 53 no. 106 A-B, pls LVI, CXLVI; 55 no. 122, A-F, pls LVI, CXLV. |
| | **F1.1b** | |
| Kition, Tomb 4+5 | LH IIIA2/IIIB jug FS 139 | Karageorghis 1974, 21, 36 no. 110, pls XXII, XXXVIII, CXXVIII. |
| Kition, Tomb 9 | LH IIIA2 three-handled jug FS 151 | Karageorghis 1974, 52 no. 90, pls XLIX, CXLV. |
| Kition, Caveau I | LH IIIA2-IIIB jug? | Karageorghis 1960b, 529 no. 15, fig. 29, 538. |
| | **F1.1c** | |
| Kition, Tomb 4+5 | LH IIIA2/IIIB cup FS 220<br>LH IIIA2 kylix FS 256 or 269 | Karageorghis 1974, 23, 36 no. 123, pls XXIX, CXXIX.<br>Karageorghis 1974, 23, 35 no. 121, pls XXV, CXXVI. |
| Kition, Tomb 9 | LH IIIA2 kylikes FS 257<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB kylix FS 256 | Karageorghis 1974, 45-6 no. 35, pls LII, CXLI; 48 no. 60, pl. LII, CXLII.<br>Karageorghis 1974, 49 no. 62 pls LI, CXLII. |
| Kition, Caveau 1 | LH IIIA2/IIIB cup FS 209 | Åström 1972, 355, Type 209: a with refs. |
| | **F2.1** | |
| Kition, Tomb 4+5 | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 39<br>Fragmentary piriform jars | Karageorghis 1974, 21 no. 106, pls XIV, CXXIII.<br>Karageorghis 1974, 28 no. 173, pls XVII, CXXIII; 29 no. 176, pls XVI, CXXIII. |
| Kition, Tomb 9 | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45<br>LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 39<br>LH IIIA2 alabastron FS 94 | Karageorghis 1974, 46, 51 nos 37, 45?, 81, 85, pls XLII, XLVII, CXXXVIII.<br>Karageorghis 1974, 51, 58 no. 80, pls XLVII, CXXXVIII.<br>Karageorghis 45 no. 29, pls XLII, CXXXVIII. |
| Kition, Caveau 1 | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45 | Karageorghis 1960b, 525 no. 3, figs 17-18. |
| | **F2.2** | |
| Kition, Tomb 9 | LH IIIA2 stirrup jars FS 166 | Karageorghis 1974, 46 no. 39, pls XLIII, CXXX; 47 no. 45, pls XLIII, CXXXIX. |

| Site | Vessels according to functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| Kition, Caveau I | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jar FS 171<br>LH IIIA2 flasks FS 188 | Karageorghis 1960b, 524-9 nos 7-12, 22, 24-7, figs 22-4, 26-7 (= Åström 1972, 339, Type 170: f-g; Type 171: d3, with refs).<br>Karageorghis 1960, 525, 527 nos 4-5, fig. 19: a-b, fig. 20; Åström 1972, 353, Type 191: t*. |
| | **F3** | |
| Kition, Tomb 4+5 | Piriform jar FS 39 | Karageorghis 1974, 21, 36 no. 106, pls XIV, CXXIII. |
| Kition, Tomb 9 | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 39<br>Piriform jar FS 35? | Karageorghis 1974, 45 no. 31, pls XLVII, CXXXVIII.<br>Karageorghis 1974, 51 no. 80, pls XLVII, CXXXVIII. |

In Tombs 4+5, the two chambers, which were antithetically arranged sharing a common dromos, mostly produced local LC IIC and imported LH IIIB vessels. However, an earlier group of six LH IIIA2 vases and one example dating to LH IIIA2/IIIB included four vessels of category F1, which was the most common functional category in this tomb, along with two piriform jars of category F2.1 and a piriform jar FS 39 of F3. Lower burial layer 12 in the intact Tomb 9 produced LM/LH IIIB vessels, in addition to some Mycenaean vessels of Interaction Period 3. This earlier pottery from Tomb 9 included several vessels of category F1 (kraters, kylikes and a jug), while category F2 was represented by some piriform jars FS 45 and an alabastron FS 94. Moreover, the context also contained storage piriform jars FS 39 and maybe FS 35 of category F3. Some LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 170 and FS 171, a flask FS 188 and a piriform jar FS 45, and a cup FS 209, in addition to a LH IIIA2 krater FS 54, were also found in Caveau I and a well yielded a LH IIIA2/IIIB krater FS 53-5 **[tab. 5.9]**.

#### 5.4.1.6 Mycenaean Pottery of Interaction Period 3 from First Tier Settlement Deposits

L. Steel (2004b, 74) considered Mycenaean pottery "a statistically insignificant percentage of the total LC ceramic repertoire". This mainly appears to be the case from settlement deposits because, unlike that from funerary deposits, Mycenaean imported pottery of Interaction Period 3 from settlement deposits constitutes only a very small fraction of the total pottery recovered. In fact, the LH IIIB pottery found in domestic or settlement contexts at Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* amounts to 1-2% (if not less than 1%) of the thin-walled sherds, being greatly outnumbered by local wares (South, Russell 1993, 303; Steel 2004b, 74). The same percentages of Mycenaean pottery have been documented in settlement deposits at Kourion *Bamboula* and Hala Sultan Tekke (Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 211), where, however, the

Mycenaean sherds that predate LH IIIB were likely also included in the count. In the First Tier settlements, limited evidence is available in general for Interaction Period 3, since the main architectural phases at some important LBA settlements, such as Kourion *Bamboula*, Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, Maroni *Vournes*, Kition, and Enkomi are dated to LC IIC, i.e. Interaction Period 4 and, in some cases, even to later periods. Moreover, the Aegean pottery from the Second Tier settlements (Knapp 2013, 355 fig. 95) is not discussed here, because in most of these settlements, such as Sinda, Maa *Paleokastro*, Pyla *Kokkinokremos*, the main phases likely dated back to the thirteenth century BC, i.e. Interaction Period 4 (see § 6.4.2.2). Therefore, at these sites the main evidence for Mycenaean pottery related to Interaction Period 3 is generally provided by the mortuary record discussed above. Concerning the Mycenaean pottery of Interaction Period 3 from First Tier settlements, reference may be made here to some selected finds from Enkomi. Mountjoy recently published a thorough study concerning the pottery from settlement layers dating from Level IIB (or IIIA) to the end of Level IIIC excavated by P. Dikaios and the French expedition (Mountjoy 2018, 171-451). Level IIB can be dated to LC IIC since the "Level IIB destruction at the end of LC IIC took place in CypIIIC Early 1, when LH IIIC Early 1 was current in the Aegean" (144). Regarding the LC IIC period in terms of Aegean correlations it is, therefore, important to note that according to Mountjoy "LC IIC equates both to LH IIIB Late and LH IIIC Early 1 in the Greek mainland Mycenaean pottery system" (26). As a consequence, the Mycenaean pottery that concerns Interaction Period 3 and predates the LH IIIB Late period came from Dikaios' Levels IB and Level IIA, that is LC IIA-IIB in terms of Cypriot chronology (25, tab. 2, 26, tab. 3; also cf. Crewe 2007, 73, tab. 11.1). Compared to LH IIIB imports from Levels IIB and IIIA, the Mycenaean vessels from Levels IB and IIA are fewer. In her analysis of Mycenaean vessels from Level IIA, in fact, S. Antoniadou noted that "it still occurs in low proportion compared to the Cypriot pottery" (Antoniadou 2003, 66); she also mentioned the discovery of a few fragments of amphoroid kraters and piriform jars from Area III, associated with domestic and industrial contexts, while emphasized many more Mycenaean sherds from Room 142 excavated in Area I where a certain number of sherds belonging to drinking sets and piriform jars have been found in LC IIA contexts; instead, a decreasing number of vessels showing the same range of shapes has been found in LC IIB contexts (66-8, tabs 30, 39-41). A few LH IIIA1/IIIA 2 cups and a flask have been found in lower levels in Area III, Level IIA-B, Room 5 (Dikaios 1969-71, 310 nos 1, 5-7) along with LH IIIA2 vessels (310 nos 2-4), while in upper levels all the Mycenaean pottery can be dated to LH IIIA2 and LH IIIB showing a certain variety of shapes such as cups, stirrup jars, kraters and three-handled jars (310 nos 8-16,

for LH IIIA2 pottery). A similar situation is apparent in Area I, Level IIA, Rooms 142-102, where some LH IIIA1 cups were found in lower levels along with LH IIIA2 stirrup jars (308 nos 1, 7-8, pl. 61: 1-2), while only LH IIIA2 vessels (cups, kraters, kraters, three-handled jars) have been reported from upper levels (308 nos 14-16, 18-20). The discovery of two LH IIIA2 bull's head rhyta from Well 25 Room 42 and Room 13 (330, pl. 110: 2-3 and pl. 67.7, 3503/2 respectively; also cf. Mountjoy 2018, 435) should also be recalled. The presence of some LH IIIA2 survivals in Level IIB should also be noted (Mountjoy 2018, 208 no. 192, fig. 109). In sum, the chronology of these finds seems to confirm that LH IIIA2 vessels prevailed among the Mycenaean imports from settlement deposits as also appears from the funerary contexts discussed above.

Despite the overall scarcity of evidence, a review of Mycenaean imports of this period from other settlement deposits provides useful information. At Morphou *Toumba tou Skourou*, the LH IIIA2 sherds of two jars (Vermeule, Wolsky 1990, 147: P 628, 148: P 794), a stirrup jar (150: P 274) and a pilgrim flask (73: P 935, pl. 41), along with a sherd from a closed shape (138: P1112), belong to functional category F2, while a few other LH IIIA2-B sherds of category F1 include an octopus krater sherd (96: P 274), a cup (437: P 799), and other sherds (115: P 944, 149: P 801, 150: P 845).

At Kourion *Bamboula*, Benson (1972, 107) not only noted that Mycenaean pottery formed "a small minority" in the tombs' assemblages, but also stated that "the percentage of Mycenaean (of all categories) is never greater than ± 1% in relation to its context (level) in this settlement". Considering all the Interaction Period 3 evidence, there is a general correspondence between funerary and settlement records. The settlement material cataloged in table 5.10 appears to confirm the limited range of Mycenaean F1 from tombs, since this included only a few sherds possibly belonging to kraters, while most of the vessels deriving from shapes of this functional category seem to belong to Interaction Period 4 (see § 6.4.2.1). Moreover, the relative frequency of category F2 that was noted in funerary contexts also is apparent in settlement deposits.

**Table 5.10** Select Mycenaean vessels of Interaction Period 3 from settlement deposits at Kourion *Bamboula*

| Site | Code of functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F1.1a** | |
| Kourion *Bamboula*, settlement | LH IIIA2 kraters FS 54 | Åström 1972, 313, Type 54: c3 (C 353), d3 (B 1070), e3 (B 1071), f3 (B 1072), g3 (B 1077), h3 (B 1078 and B 1079); Benson 1972, 114 (B 1077), (B 1078, B 1079). |
| | LH IIIA2-IIIB krater sherds | Benson 1972, 114-15 nos B 1074 (Sh 270), B 1075 (Sh 310), B 1076, B 1080, B 1083, 1084, pls 30-1. |
| | **F1.1b** | |
| Kourion *Bamboula*, settlement | Miscellaneous LH IIIA2/IIIB jug fragments | Benson 1972, 120-1 nos B 1187-91, B 1194, B 1196-7, pls 31, 50. |
| | **F1.1c** | |
| Kourion *Bamboula*, settlement | LH IIIA2-IIIB stemmed cups | Åström 1972, 367 (other stemmed cups). |
| | **F2.1** | |
| Kourion *Bamboula*, settlement | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 44-5 | Benson 1972, 34, VT: 7, VT: 8, 116 nos B 1100-1, pl. 32. |
| | Possible piriform jar | Benson 1972, 116 no. B 1109. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron | Benson 1972, 115 (B 1097), pl. 31. |
| | **F2.2** | |
| Kourion *Bamboula*, settlement | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jar FS 178 | Benson 1972, 118-19 nos B 1161-2, pls 30, 33. |
| | Sherds from LH IIIA2? stirrup jars | Benson 1972, 119 nos B 1164-5, pl. 31. |
| | Flask FS 189 | Åström 1972, 351, Type 189: n *bis*; Benson 1972, 119 no. B 1170, pl. 33. |
| | Stirrup jars FS 166 | Benson 1972, 117 nos B 1117-20, pls 30, 32, 54. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars? | Benson 1972, 117 no. B 1121, pl. 32. |

The evidence from Hala Sultan Tekke is, of course, of the utmost importance. Most of the structures excavated by Åström from the 1970s to 2005 can be dated from LC IIC to LC IIIA, but scattered Minoan and Mycenaean pottery of earlier periods was also found throughout the settlement deposits excavated during past Åström's excavations (Åström, Eriksson, Jakobsson 1989, 124-6), but in most cases their fragmentary state hampers any safe attribution to distinct shapes and specific periods. This indicatively appears, *inter alia*, from Trench 8-Area 8 (Håkansson 1989, 21, 30, 33, tab. 1), Area 6, Trench E, 395-9 (Åström et al. 1983, 59-71), a Trial Trench at Dromolaxia *Vyzakia* (Åström 2001) and Area 22, where Mycenaean sherds amounted to 23% of total ceramic finds from Deposit F 6031, although they were in such a fragmentary state that "most of attributions to

form, type and sometimes to motifs are uncertain" (Öbrink 1979, 14-15). According to Van Wijngaarden, dinner and storage vessels were widely distributed also in the settlement, but "the proportion of storage vessels at this site seems to be relatively high in comparison to Kition and Enkomi" (2002, 184 fns 17-19 with refs).

The excavations of the New Swedish Cyprus Expedition, moreover, are still in progress, with four city quarters so far discovered. Referring to the general picture of 2019 (Fischer 2019b, 195-201), five strata have been exposed in the so-called City Quarter 1 (CQ 1), while two strata were exposed in City Quarter 2 (CQ2) and City Quarter 3 (CQ 3); recent excavations were also carried out in City Quarter 4 (CQ 4) (Fischer, Bürge 2021, 98). Taking into account the upper chronological sequence apparent in CQ1 and CQ2, Stratum 1 can be dated to LC IIIA2, while Stratum 2 contained LC IIC pottery and material which would best fit in LC IIIA1. In the lower deposits of CQ1, Stratum 3 can be dated to LC IIC and in 2019 even older strata were identified, Stratum 4 and 5, which date to the second half of the seventeenth and sixteenth centuries BC (Fischer 2019a, 237; 2019b, 195 fn. 11). The low percentage (approximately 1-2%) of Mycenaean imports usually found in the settlement deposits has been repeatedly noted (Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 211), and it is important to point out that 1149 sherds of Mycenaean vessels reported, corresponding to 1% of the total have been reported by Bürge and Fischer (2018, 250-4), but their fragmentary state "makes an exact attribution to stylistic phases or even vessels shapes problematic" (250). However, the presence of LH IIIA and LH IIIA2/IIIB pottery is apparent in all the excavated strata (250-6) including Area 8 (Mountjoy 2018, 707 no. 29, fig. 347: 29), and preliminary reports of the published material from the settlement deposits (cf. for example, Bürge, Fischer 2018, 35-42) **[tab. 5.11]** confirm close contacts with the Aegean in LH IIIA2, as also appears from funerary evidence. Some preliminary studies on the chronology and functional categories of Mycenaean pottery found in the settlement deposits excavated in past campaigns have been published by Mazzotta and Trecarichi (2014) and by Mazzotta and Recht (2015), and the role of Aegean pottery at Hala Sultan Tekke is discussed comprehensively by Mazzotta and Recht in a forthcoming article.[45] According to their preliminary analysis, most examples from settlement deposits belong to LH IIIA and LH IIIB (Mazzotta, Trecarichi 2014, 91 fig. 37; Mazzotta, Recht 2015, 61 fig. 37) and the most common Mycenaean pottery is represented by vessels of category F1 including mixing, pouring, drinking, and eating vessels (Mazzotta, Trecarichi 2014, 90 fig. 36; Mazzotta, Recht 2015, 62 fig. 38). Among

**45** I am greatly indebted to Lorenzo Mazzotta and Laerke Recht for allowing me to read a draft of this unpublished article.

the LH IIIA1 and III2 vessels of Interaction Period 3 from settlement deposits CQ1 and CQ2 published by Bürge and Fisher (2018) examples of category F1, mainly kraters and cups, prevailed over vessels of category F2 **[tab. 5.11]**; an undecorated dipper from CQ1, Stratum 2 can also be added (252, fig. 3.92: 19). However, no definite comparison can be made with the funerary evidence of Interaction Period 3 discussed above, because most of the Mycenaean vessels relating to Interaction Period 3 found in Strata 1-3 (dating from LC IIC to LC IIIA2) must be considered residual (cf. for example, Bürge Fischer 2018, 256, CQ1, Stratum 2 and Stratum 1).

**Table 5.11** Select Mycenaean vessels of Interaction Period 3 from settlement deposits at Hala Sultan Tekke

| Site | Code of functional Categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F1.1a** | |
| Hala Sultan Tekke, settlement deposits, CQ1, Stratum 2, 3 | Krater fragments | Fischer, Bürge 2015, 36, L421-2, fig. 11: 7 (Stratum 2); 41, L435-10, fig. 18: 10; Fischer, Bürge 2016, 41, L472-2; fig. 10: 2 (Stratum 1). |
| | LH IIIA1 krater? | Bürge, Fischer 2018, fig. 3.95: 4. |
| | LH IIIA2 kraters FS 54-5 | Bürge, Fischer 2018, 252-3, figs 3.32: 7; 3.59: 2-3; 3.59: 4 (4). |
| | **F1.1b** | |
| Hala Sultan Tekke, settlement deposits | LH IIIA2/IIIB jugs FS 149 | Fischer 2012, 93, 149 N46, N 48, fig. 6: 1, 6: 2; Bürge, Fischer 2018, 60 fig. 2.38; 253, fig. 3.60: 1-2. |
| | **F1.1c** | |
| Hala Sultan Tekke, Settlement CQ1, Stratum 2, Stratum 2, CQ2, Stratum 2 | LH IIIA1 shallow cup FS 220 | Bürge, Fischer 2018, 252 fig. 3.58: 3. |
| | LH IIIA2 shallow cup FS 220 | Bürge, Fischer 2018, 252 fig. 3.58: 5. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB1 shallow cups FS 220 | Bürge, Fischer 2018, 252 figs 3.92: 10; 3.107: 3. |
| | LH IIIA1/IIIA2 early goblets FS 254-5 | Bürge, Fischer 2018, 252 fig. 3.58: 8; 3.59: 1. |
| | LH IIIA2 kylikes FS 257 | Bürge, Fischer 2018, 252 figs 3.60: 1; 3.58: 12; 3.92: 11; 3.107: 2; fig. 3: 1281-2, 4; 3.128: 1. |
| | LH IIIA2-B mug FS 225-6 | Bürge, Fischer 2018, 252 fig. 3.107: 1. |

| Site | Code of functional Categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F2.1** | |
| Hala Sultan Tekke, Settlement CQ1, Stratum 1, Stratum 2, Tomb in Stratum 3, CQ2, Stratum 1 | Miniature piriform jar | Fischer, Bürge 2015, 41, L471-1, fig. 18: 11. |
| | LH IIIA1-IIIA2 small to medium piriform jars (FS 44-5?) | Bürge, Fischer 2018, 253 figs 3.92: 1-3?; 3.95: 3; fig. 3.128: 5. |
| | LH IIIA1 (?) stirrup jars | Bürge, Fischer 2018, 253 figs 3.60: 4; 3.128: 5. |
| | LH IIIA2 stirrup jar | Bürge, Fischer 2018, 253 figs 3.92: 5-6; 3.92: 7; 3.107: 4; 3.128: 6. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB1 alabastron FS 94 | Bürge, Fischer 2018, 253 fig. 3.92: 4. |
| | **F2.2** | |
| Hala Sultan Tekke, settlement deposits | Late Helladic IIIA/B stirrup jar FS 171? | Fischer 2011, 78; 2012, 93. |
| | **F4** | |
| Hala Sultan Tekke, settlement deposits | LH IIIA2/IIIB conical rhyton | Fischer, Bürge 2016, 41, L490-1; fig. 10: 7 (Stratum 2). |
| Hala Sultan Tekke, settlement deposits | LH IIA/IIIA2 rhyton FS 199 | Recht, Mazzotta 2015, 68 no. 1, fig. 43: a. |
| | LH IIIA2 rhyta FS 199 | Bürge, Fischer 2018, 253 figs 3.32: 8 9-10254; Recht, Mazzotta 2015, 69 no. 9; 69 no. 11 (?); 70 no. 14. |
| | LH IIIA2 (?) rhyton FS 200 (?) | Recht, Mazzotta 2015, 69 no. 10. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB rhyta FS 199 | Recht, Mazzotta 2015, 68 nos 2-3, 5-6 (funerary context?), fig. 43: b, c, e, f; 69 nos 7-8, fig. 43: g, h; no. 12; 70 nos 13, 16. |

In the tombs at Kition some vessels of category F2 dating to Interaction Period 3 have been found, but category F1 is slightly predominant. At Kition settlement levels produced vessels of these categories, but Van Wijngaarden (2002, 183 fn. 3, 184 and fn. 10) pointed out that "it is unclear, however, which of these two functional types predominate".[46] Therefore, in this case no comparison between the pottery from tombs and settlement levels can be attempted. From the settlement layers at Kition a LH IIIA2 jug and possibly a krater F8 also come from deposits in Area I, Room 44, Floor IV (Mountjoy 2018, 567 no. 55, fig. 286: 55) and Room 39 (577 no. 107, fig. 289: 107) respectively. Another LH IIIA2 import is a bowl FS 283 from Area II, Room 12 (643 no. 450, fig. 321: 450).

46 Indeed, Van Wijngaarden noted that Karageorghis mentioned only 44 Mycenaean vessels, including a few items from the settlement levels, but he also counted at least 600 entries in the catalog of settlement finds at Kition referring to LH IIIA, LH IIIB or "Late Mycenaean" pottery (Van Wijngaarden 183 fn. 3 with refs). As regards this pottery, LH IIIA2/IIIB sherds such as, for example, those from kraters FS 53-5 (P. Åström 1972, 317, type 53-5: q*, r), should also be recalled in addition to two piriform jars FS 45 from Bamboula (Yon, Caubet 1985, 130-1 nos 277-8, figs 60, 63).

### 5.4.1.7 An Overview of Mycenaean Pottery of Interaction Period 3 from other Cypriot Sites and from Unknown Contexts

Table 5.12 shows a review of select LH IIIA and LH IIIA/IIIB pottery from lower Tiers sites, mainly referring to Åström's 1972 catalog for the sake of practical purposes. It should be first emphasized that the large majority of Mycenaean vessels listed in this table came from funerary contexts.

**Table 5.12** Select Mycenaean pottery of Interaction Period 3 from other Cypriot sites

| Site | Code of functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F1.1a** | |
| **Akanthou** | LH IIIA2/IIIB krater FS 53-5? | Åström 1972, 316, Type 53-5: a. |
| **Aradhippou** | LH IIIA2/IIIB krater FS 53-5 | Åström 1972, 317, Type 53-5: c3. |
| **Arpera** | LH IIIA2 early krater FS 8<br>LH IIIA2 krater FS 53<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB kraters FS 53-5 | Åström 1972, 290, Type 7: g.<br>Åström 1972, 309, Type 53: v.<br>Åström 1972, 318, Type 53-5: d3, l3. |
| **Ayios Iakovos *Dhima*** | LH IIIA2 Early krater FS 8 | Åström 1972, 290, Type 7: e. |
| **Dekhelia *Koukouphoudhkia*** | LH IIIA2 krater FS 53 | Åström 1972, 309, Type 53: w. |
| **Galinoporni** | LH IIIA2/IIIB krater FS 53-5? | Åström 1972, 316, Type 53-5: p. |
| **Katydhata** | LH IIIA2 krater FS 54 | Åström 1972, 313, Type 54: z2. |
| **Klavdhia** | LH IIIA2 Late krater FS 8<br>LH IIIA2 kraters FS 54 | Åström 1972, 291, Type 8: c, d.<br>Åström 1972, 311, Type 54: q, r, s. |
| **Larnaca** | LH IIIA2/IIIB krater FS 53-5 | Åström 1972, 317, Type 53-5: x, y, z. |
| **Myrtou *Pigadhes*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB kraters FS 53-5 | Åström 1972, 317, Type 53-5: o2, p2, q2, r2. |
| **Myrtou *Stephania*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB krater FS 53-5 | Åström 1972, 317, Type 53-5: t2*, u2*, v2*. |
| **Nicosia *Ayia Paraskevi*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB kraters FS 53-5 | Åström 1972, 316, Type 53-5: b*. |
| **Pera *Kryphtidhes*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB krater FS 53-5 | Åström 1972, 317, Type 53-5: s2*. |
| **Phlamoudi *Melissa*** | LH IIIA2 Early krater FS 8 | Åström 1972, 290, Type 7: f. |
| **Psilatos Moutti** | LH IIIA2/IIIB krater FS 53-5 | Åström 1972, 318, Type 53-5: l3. |
| **Pyla *Verghi*** | LH IIIA2 Early krater FS 8<br>LH IIIA2 kraters FS 53<br>LH IIIA2 krater FS 54<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB kraters FS 53-5 | Åström 1972, 291, Type 7: n, q.<br>Åström 1972, 309, Type 53: z, o2.<br>Åström 1972, 314, Type 54: a4.<br>Åström 1972, 318, Type 53-5: n3-o3. |

| Site | Code of functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| **Rizokarpasso** | LH IIIA2 early krater FS 8<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB krater FS 53-5? | Åström 1972, 291, Type 7: p.<br>Åström 1972, 318, Type 53-5: "other 'kraters' in the Cyprus Museum". |
| | **F1.1b** | |
| **Akaki *Trounalli*** | LH IIIA2 jug FS 134<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB jugs FS 114<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB jug FS 149 | Åström 1972, 331, Type 134: c.<br>Åström 1972, 328, Type 114: v, w.<br>Åström 1972, 333, Type 149: b. |
| **Akhera** | LH IIIA2/IIIB jugs FS 114 | Åström 1972, 328, Type 114: w *bis*, w *ter*. |
| **Ayios Iakovos *Dhima*** | LH IIIA2 jug FS 113<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB jug FS 114 | Åström 1972, 327, Type 113: c.<br>Åström 1972, 327, Type 114: l. |
| **Idalion** | LH IIIA2/IIIB jug FS 114 | Åström 1972, 328, Type 114: w *quarter*. |
| **Kafkallia, Tomb G** | LH IIIA2 jug FS 136<br>LH IIIA2 juglet FS 134 | Overbeck, Swiny 1972, 8-9 no. 7, fig. 9.<br>Overbeck, Swiny 1972, 9 no. 11. |
| **Kaimakli *Beuyuk Evretadhes*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB jug FS 149 | Åström 1972, 333, Type 149: d. |
| **Katydhata** | LH IIIA2 jugs FS 113<br>LH IIIA2 jug FS 134<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB jugs FS 114 | Åström 1972, 327, Type 113: c *bis*, d.<br>Åström 1972, 331, Type 134: d.<br>Åström 1972, 328, Type 114: x, y, z, a2*. |
| **Klavdhia** | LH IIIA2/IIIB jug FS 133 | Åström 1972, 330, type 133: a. |
| **Lapithos *Ayia Anastasia*** | LH IIIA2 jug FS 134<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB jugs FS 114<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB jug FS 149 | Åström 1972, 331, Type 134: f.<br>Åström 1972, 328, Type 114: c1-f2.<br>Åström 1972, 333, Type 149: f. |
| **Myrtou *Pigadhes*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB jug FS 149 | Åström 1972, 333, Type 149: l. |
| **Nicosia *Ayia Paraskevi*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB jug FS 149 | Åström 1972, 333, Type 149: c. |
| **Politiko *Lambertis*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB jugs FS 114<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB jug FS 149 | Åström 1972, 328, Type 114: f2 *bis*.<br>Åström 1972, 333, Type 149: l *bis*. |
| | **F1.1c** | |
| **Akhera** | LH IIIA2/IIIB cups FS 220 | Åström 1972, 360, Type 220: t7. |
| **Ayios Iakovos *Dhima*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB cup FS 220 | Åström 1972, 360, Type FS 220: z7*. |
| **Dhikomo** | LH IIIA2? cup | Portugali, Knapp 1985, 77 no. 124; Van Wijngaarden 2002, 186. |
| **Idalion *Ambelleri* T. I. 76** | LH IIIA2 mug FS 225 | Adelman 1989, 148 no. 39, fig. 11, pl. 11. |
| **Kafkallia Tomb G** | LH IIIA2/IIIB cups FS 220 | Overbeck, Swiny 1972, 8 no. 6, 15 no. 58. |
| **Kaimakli *Beuyuk Evretadhes*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB cups FS 220 | Åström 1972, 360, Type FS 220: b8. |
| **Lapithos *Ayia Anastasia*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB cups FS 220 | Åström 1972, 360, Type 220: v7-y7. |
| **Milea** | LH IIB-IIIA1 kylikes FS 260<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB cup FS 209 | Åström 1972, 366, Type 260: a, b.<br>Åström 1972,355, Type 209: b*. |
| **Myrtou *Pigadhes*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB cups FS 220<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB stemmed cup | Åström 1972, 360, Type FS 220: e8-g8.<br>du Plat Taylot 1957, 45 fig. 20, Form 200; Åström 1972, 367 (Other stemmed cups) |

| Site | Code of functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| **Politiko *Lambertis*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB cups FS 220 | Åström 1972, 360, Type FS 220: h8. |
| | **F2.1** | |
| **Akaki *Trounalli*** | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45<br>LH IIIA2/ IIIB alabastra FS 85<br>LH IIIA2/ IIIB alabastron FS 95 (Cypriote imitation) | Åström 1972, 299, Type 45: a3, b.3.<br>Åström 1972, 321, Type 85: e.<br>Åström 1972, 324, Type 95: i. |
| **Akhera** | LH IIIA1/2 piriform jar FS 44<br>LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 45<br>LH IIIA2/ IIIB alabastra FS 85<br>LH IIIA2/ IIIB alabastra FS 95<br>LH IIIA2/ IIIB alabastron 'either FS 94 or 95' | Åström 1972, 296, Type 44: g*.<br>Åström 1972, 299, Type 45: b3 *bis*.<br>Åström 1972, 321, Type 85: e *bis*, e *ter*.<br>Åström 1972, 325, Type 95: v, v *bis*.<br>Åström 1972, 325. |
| **Alambra** | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45 | Åström 1972, 301, Type 45: m5-t5. |
| **Angastina** | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45<br>LH IIIA2/ IIIB alabastron FS 95 | Åström 1972, 301, Type 45: f6*-k6*.<br>Åström 1972, 324, Type 95: I *bis*. |
| **Arpera** | LH IIIA1/IIIA2 piriform jars FS 44<br>LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 45<br>LH IIIA2/ IIIB alabastron FS 94 | Åström 1972, 296, Type 44: n, o.<br>Åström 1972, 299, Type 45: c3-e3.<br>Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: e2. |
| **Ayios Iakovos *Dhima*** | LH IIIA1/A2 piriform jar FS 44<br>LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastra FS 85<br>LH IIIA2/III alabastra FS 95 | Åström 1972, 296, Type 44: b.<br>Åström 1972, 299, Type 45: e, x2, y2, z2.<br>Åström 1972, 321, Type 85: a, b, b *bis*.<br>Åström 1972, 324, Type 95: f, g, h. |
| **Rizokarpasso** | LH IIIA1/A2 piriform jar FS 44 | Åström 1972, 297, Type 44: v. |
| **Dekhelia *Koukouphoudhkia*** | LH IIIA1/A2 piriform jar FS 44 | Åström 1972, 297, Type 44: q. |
| **Sinda *Sira Desh*** | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45<br>LH IIIA2 alabastron FS 94 | Åström 1972, 301, Type 45: u5, v5, w5.<br>Åström 1972, 323, Type 94: w2 *bis*. |
| **Myrtou *Pigadhes*** | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45 | Åström 1972, 300, Type 45: e5. |
| **Athienou *Bamboulari tis Koukouninas*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron 'either FS 94 or 95' | Åström 1972, 325. |
| **Dekhelia** | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastra FS 94 | Åström 1972, 299, Type 45: h3 (Steno), f3, f3 *bis*, g3 (Koukouphoudhkia).<br>Åström 1972, 323, Type 94: h2 (Steno and Koukouphoudhkia ). |
| **Dhenia *Kafkalla*** | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 45 | Åström 1972, 299, Type 45: i3. |

| Site | Code of functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| **Drousha *Appiourka*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron FS 94 | Åström 1972, 323, Type 94: h2. |
| **Galinoporni** | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron FS 94 | Åström 1972, 323, Type 94: k2. |
| **Kafkallia, Tomb G** | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 45 | Overbeck, Swiny 1972, 10 no. 20, fig. 13. |
| **Kaimakli *Beuyuk Evretadhes*** | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron 'either FS 94 or 95' FS 94 | Åström 1972, 299, Type 45: j3-n3.<br>Åström 1972, 323, Type 94: o2*, p2*. |
| **Kalavasos *Mangia* Tomb 5** | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 45 | Todd et al. 1988, 210 no. 4, fig. 76. |
| **Kalopsidha** | LH IIIA2/ IIIB alabastra FS 85<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron 'either FS 94 or 95' | Åström 1972, 321, Type 85: e *quater**.<br>Åström 1972, 325. |
| **Kantara** | LH IIIA2/ IIIB alabastron 'either FS 94 or 95' | Åström 1972, 323, Type 94: q2*. |
| **Katydhata** | LH IIIA1 alabastron FS 84<br>LH IIIA1/A2 piriform jar FS 44<br>LH IIIA2 alabastron FS 94<br>LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron FS 85<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron FS 95 | Åström 1972, 320, Type 84: f *bis*; Van Wijngaarden 2002, 187.<br>Åström 1972, 296, Type 44: s.<br>Åström 1972, 323, Type 94: r2.<br>Åström 1972, 299, Type 45: q3, r3, s3.<br>Åström 1972, 321, Type 85: f*.<br>Åström 1972, 324, Type 95: j. |
| **Klavdhia** | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45<br>LH IIIA2/ IIIB alabastra FS 95 | Åström 1972, 299, Type 45: v.3, v.3 *bis*.<br>Åström 1972, 324, Type 95: k, l. |
| **Kormakiti *Ayious*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron FS 94 | Åström 1972, 323, Type 94: s2*. |
| **Idalion *Ambellleri* T.I. 76** | LH IIIA2 alabastron FS 94<br>LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45 | Åström 1972, 323, Type 94: m2, n2*.<br>Adelman 1989, 148-9 nos 41-3, figs 11, pl. 11, 160-1 no. 32; 149 no. 41, fig. 11, pl. 11, 161 no. 33; Åström 1972, 299, Type 45: p3. |
| **Larnaca *Laxia tou Riou*** | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron FS 94 | Åström 1972, 299, Type 45: w3, x3, y3.<br>Åström 1972, 323, Type 94: t2. |
| **Meniko *Khira tou Diakou*** | LH IIIA2/ IIIB alabastron 'either FS 94 or 95' | Åström 1972, 325. |
| **Milea** | LH IIIA2/ IIIB alabastron FS 95 | Åström 1972, 325, Type 95: m. |
| **Myrtou *Stephania*** | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 45 | Åström 1972, 300, Type 45: b4. |

| Site | Code of functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| **Nicosia *Ayia Paraskevi*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron 'either FS 94 or 95' | Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: f2* |
| **Phlamoudi *Gouppes Sapilou*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastra FS 94 | Åström 1972, 323, Type 94: v2, w2. |
| **Pyla Verghi** | LH IIIA2/ IIIB alabastron FS 85 | Åström 1972, 321, Type 85: h. |
| **Sinda** | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 45? | Mountjoy 2018, 477 no. 52, fig. 245: 52. |
| | **F2.2** | |
| **Akaki *Trounalli*** | LH IIIA2 flasks 189<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jar FS 178<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB flasks FS 191<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Åström 1972, 351, Type 189: j, k.<br>Åström 1972, 344, Type 178: g.<br>Åström 1972, 353, Type 191: o.<br>Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: n2, o2. |
| **Akanthou** | LH IIIA2/IIIB flasks FS 191 | Åström 1972, 353, Type 191: p. |
| **Akhera** | LH IIIA2 flask 189LH IIIA2/ IIIB<br>Stirrup jar FS 178<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB flasks FS 191<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Åström 1972, 351, Type 189: k *bis*.<br>Åström 1972, 344, Type 178: g *bis*.<br>Åström 1972, 353, Type 191: p *bis*.<br>Åström 1972, 342, Type 171: k5-05, p5-r5. |
| **Alambra** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jar FS 166 | Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: r. |
| **Angastina** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jar FS 166<br>LH IIIA2 flasks 189<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB flasks FS 191<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: r *bis*.<br>Åström 1972, 351-2, Type 189: k *ter*, a *bis.*<br>Åström 1972, 353, Type 191: p *ter.*<br>Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: o2 *bis**-*sexies**. |
| **Arodhes** | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jar FS 171 | Åström 1972, 341, Type 171: a3. |
| **Athienou *Bamboulari tis Koukouninas*** | LH IIIA2/III stirrup jar | Åström 1972, 348 ("other stirrup jars") |
| **Ayios Iakovos *Dhima*** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jars FS 166<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB flasks FS 191 | Åström 1972, 336, Type 166: c, d.<br>Åström 1972, 339, Type 171: I, j.<br>Åström 1972, 353, Type 191: q, r. |
| **Bademli Bogaz** | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: q2. |
| **Dekhelia *Koukouphoudhkia*** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jars FS 166<br>LH IIIA2 stirrup jar FS 184 | Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: u.<br>Åström 1972, 348, Type 184: b. |
| **Dekhelia Steno** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jar FS 166<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jar FS 178<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB flasks FS 191<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: v.<br>Åström 1972, 344, Type 178: j.<br>Åström 1972, 353, Type 191: s.<br>Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: s2, t2. |

| Site | Code of functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| **Dhali** | LH IIIA1 stirrup jar FS 165 | Åström 1972, 336, Type 165: a. |
| **Dhenia *Kafkalla*** | LH IIIA2 flasks 189 | Åström 1972, 351, Type 189: m. |
| **Dhikomo *Onisia*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: u2. |
| **Dromolaxia *Tripes*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jar FS 171 | Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: v2. |
| **Galinoporni** | LH IIIA2 flasks 189<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Åström 1972, 351, Type 189: m *bis*.<br>Åström 1972, 341, Type 171: y2. |
| **Idalion** | LH IIIA1 stirrup jar<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB flasks FS 191 | Van Wijngaarden 2002, 186.<br>Adelman 1989, 149-50 no. 43, fig. 12, pl. 12, 161 no. 35. |
| **Kafkallia, Tomb G** | LH IIIA2 flask FS 189<br>LH IIIA2 stirrup jars FS 178<br>LH IIIA2 stirrup jar FS 178?<br>LH IIIA2 stirrup jars FS 171 | Overbeck, Swiny 1972, 9 no. 9, fig. 9.<br>Overbeck, Swiny 1972, 9 no. 10, fig. 10, 10 no. 18 fig. 12.<br>Overbeck, Swiny 1972, 10 no. 15, fig. 11.<br>Overbeck, Swiny 1972, 16 no. 16, fig. 10, 10 no. 17 fig. 12. |
| **Kaimakli Beuyuk *Evretadhes*** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jar FS 166<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jar FS 171 | Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: w.<br>Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: w2, x2. |
| **Kalavasos *Mangia* Tomb 5** | LH IIIA2 flask FS 189<br>LH IIIA2 stirrup jars FS 166 | Todd et al. 1988, 210 no. 3, fig. 7.<br>Todd et al. 1988, 210 no. 5, fig. 7; 212 no. 6, fig. 7. |
| **Katydhata** | LH IIIA2 flask FS 190<br>LH IIIA2 stirrup jar FS 166<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Åström 1972, 352, Type 190: c.<br>Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: z.<br>Åström 1972, 341, Type 171: b3, c3. |
| **Klavdhia** | LH IIIA2 flask 189<br>LH IIIA2 stirrup jars FS 166 | Åström 1972, 351, Type 189: n.<br>Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: a2, b2. |
| **Lapithos *Ayia Anastasia*** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jars FS 166<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jar FS 178 | Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: d2-g2.<br>Åström 1972, 341, Type 171: f3, g3.<br>Åström 1972, 344, Type 178: l. |
| **Larnaca *Laxia tou Riou*** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jar FS 166 | Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: h2, fig. 46 e. |
| **Maa *Palaeokastro*** | LH IIIA2 flask | Van Wijngaarden 2002, 192 no. 99. |
| **Milia** | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Åström 1972, 341, Type 171: k3, l3. |
| **Myrtou *Stephania*** | LH IIIA2/IIIB flasks FS 191<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Åström 1972, 353, Type 191: q.<br>Åström 1972, 341, Typ171: o3, p3, q3. |
| **Nicosia *Ayia Paraskevi*** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jars FS 166<br>LH IIIA2 flasks 189<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jar FS 178 | Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: s, t.<br>Åström 1972, 352, Type 189: b.<br>Åström 1972, 344, Type 178: h*. |

| Site | Code of functional categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| **Ovgoros** | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jar FS 178 | Åström 1972, 344, Type 178: l *bis*. |
| **Paliokastro (region of Emba)** | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Åström 1972, 341, Type 171: m3. |
| **Phlamoudi *Sapilou*** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jar FS 166 | Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: x. |
| **Phoinikias** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jars FS 166<br>LH IIIA2 flasks 189 | Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: i2, j2.<br>Åström 1972, 351, Type 189: p. |
| **Politiko *Lambertis*** | LH IIIA2 flask FS 188<br>LH IIIA2 flasks 189<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB flasks FS 191<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Åström 1972, 350, Type 188: g *bis*.<br>Åström 1972, 351, Type 189: o *bis*, *ter.*<br>Åström 1972, 353, Type 191: t *bis*.<br>Åström 1972, 341, Type 171: m3 *bis*. |
| **Pyla *Verghi*** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jars FS 166<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jar FS 171<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB flasks FS 191 | Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: j2 *bis*.<br>Åström 1972, 341, Type 171: n3.<br>Åström 1972, 352, Type 191: j. |
| | **F3** | |
| **Nicosia *Ayia Paraskevi*** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jar FS 170 | Åström 1972, 339, Type 170: e. |
| **Pyla *Verghi*** | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 34 | Åström 1972, 293, Type 34: a, b. |
| | **F4** | |
| **Myrtou *Pigadhes*** | LH IIIA2 rhyta FS 199<br>LH IIIA2/IIIB hedgehog rhyton | Åström 1972, 354, Type 199: h, i.<br>Koehl 2006, 81 no. 61. |

However, it is also worth dwelling upon some particular sites briefly. Looking at the Aegean imports of Third Tier settlements and sanctuaries, Steel noted that

> small quantities of Mycenaean ceramics have been found at Myrtou *Pigadhes* and Athienou-*Bamboulari tis Koukounninas* but tend to be rare among the overall ceramic assemblage. (2004b, 76-7)

She also emphasized the very limited range of the Mycenaean pottery found at these inland sanctuaries. The greatest variety of Mycenaean forms was however found at Myrtou *Pigadhes*, where a prevalence of category F1 (kraters, jugs and bowls) is apparent, while vessels of category F2, commonly found in funerary contexts, such as stirrup jars and piriform jars, "are only represented by a single example". Apart from a few LH IIIA2/IIIB vessels, including a rhyton FS 187, a beaked jug FS 149, and some cups FS 220 (Catling 1957, 42-5, fig. 20, forms 187, 197, 201, 204, 206, 208), the Mycenaean pottery from this site may be attributed to LH IIIB. Most of the Mycenaean pottery found at Athienou-*Bamboulari tis Koukounninas* was similar to that at Myrtou *Pigadhes*, but less variety has been noted

overall (Steel 2004b, 76). Category F1, represented by bowls, cups, jugs, and a single krater, mostly of LH IIIB date, was predominant; two LM IIIB stirrup jars were also found (Dothan, Ben-Tor 1983, 46-53 figs 12-15). The ritual function of the site is confirmed by a miniature ivory conical rhyton with crude incised decoration, some LH IIIA2 and LH IIIB rhyta, other exotica, and by a group of miniature juglets deposited with groups of other miniature votive vessels in the sanctuary courtyard (53-110 figs 17-49, 123-5 fig. 56). The finds from Ay. Iakovos *Dhima* also confirm the ceremonial nature of the site (Sjöqvist 1934, 356-61). Four LH IIIA2 Mycenaean vessels (a pair of piriform jars, a squat jug, and a krater FS 7) were found in a pit associated with a variety of objects (357-8 nos 19, 30-1, 44, pl. LXVI), suggesting that they "served in a local cultic ritual, together with other valuables" (Van Wijngaarden 2002, 190). The absence of any drinking vessel from the site is striking (Steel 2004b, 77). In the settlement of Phlamoudi *Melissa* near the north coast at the base of the Karpass peninsula, there was a large building in LC IIC, the so-called "courtyard building", with a storage function (Smith 2008, 52-3, 59). While a few Mycenaean and Mycenaean-type vessels were found at Phlamoudi *Melissa*, including a LH IIIA2 small stirrup jar (63, fig. 38), in the nearby site of Phlamoudi *Vounari*, which was considered one of the 'tertiary' sites that appeared at the end of MC III, only a single surface find of a Mycenaean vessel, possibly LH IIIA, is reported (Horowitz 2008, 18, 23).

In the Fourth Tier settlements, i.e. inland smaller villages, hamlets and farmsteads (cf. in general, Andreou 2019), the Mycenaean pottery of Interaction Period 3 is so limited in number that it is difficult to decontextualize from the few other Mycenaean imports. At the agricultural village of Analiondas *Palioklichia* only fragments of a LH IIIB small vase were recovered and were probably associated with a looted tomb (Webb, Frankel 1994, 9). Apart from two LH IIIA2/IIIB cups (Du Plat Taylour 1952, 137 fig. 6 no. 5, 164: A2: 43, 154, A1, filling, pl. 28a: 3) and a pithoid jar (P. Åström 1972, 305: "Other Pithoid Jars"), nearly all the Mycenaean pottery from Apliki *Karamallos* is of LH IIIB or later date. The main phase of occupation at Aredhiou *Vouppes* also dates to the LC IIC period, as supported by the recovery of a pictorial krater (Steel 2010a, 139, fig. 5.1; 2021, 108 fig. 9.3), a LH IIIB shallow bowl FS 292 (Steel, McCartney 2008, 19-21, fig. 13: 2), and a possible LM IIIB stirrup jar (Steel, Thomas 2008, 229 fig. 2, 241, 244), but a LH IIIA2 squat stirrup jar FS 178 was also found in Tomb 8 (242 fig. 26; Steel 2010a, 141 fig. 8). In this settlement, however, a variety of imported wares from the Aegean, Egypt and the Levant (Steel 2008; 2010a, 141) indicates that "the site was also intrinsically integrated within a wider economic network with the coastal centers" (Steel 2016a, 517), and the identification of these imports as prestige goods in Late Cypriot contexts led Steel

and McCartney (2008, 32) to suggest that "the elite of the small inland centers eagerly sought such objects, maybe exchanging them for agricultural produce".

Although the rarity of Mycenaean pottery from settlement deposits is apparent from the above review, it is clear that there was a marked difference between the First Tier settlements and the others, especially those of the Third and Fourth Tiers. This pattern was also emphasized by Antoniadou (2007, 495 fig. 7, 496; 2011, 241) who, however, in particular considered the data from the settlements of Interaction Period 4 with LH IIIB imports. Such imbalance seems to be even more marked in Interaction Period 3. In fact, considering the chronology of overall pottery of this period listed in table 5.12, a prevalence of LH IIIA2/IIIB vessels can be noted. Moreover, it is interesting to point out that, despite of a certain number of kraters, 'Fine Tableware' of category F1 is by far less represented than small vessels used for holding ointments and precious liquids of functional category F2.1 and F2.2. Generally speaking, this may mean that the small containers of category F2 were commonly available everywhere on the island also in lower Tiers sites, while Mycenaean 'Fine Tableware', especially kraters, was mainly intended for export to coastal First Tier settlements.

We can finally consider the Mycenaean pottery of Interaction Period 3 of unknown provenance and context cataloged by P. Åström (1972) and listed in table 5.13.

**Table 5.13** Select Mycenaean pottery of Interaction Period 3 from unknown Cypriot sites

| Code of functional categories | References |
|---|---|
| **F1.1a** | **LH IIIA2 Early krater FS 8**<br>Åström 1972, 291 Type 7: o.<br>**LH IIIA2 Late krater FS 8**<br>Åström 1972, 292 Type 8: g.<br>**LH IIIA2 kraters FS 53**<br>Åström 1972, 308-9, Type 53: i, a2, b2.<br>**LH IIIA2 kraters FS 54**<br>Åström 1972, 312-14, Type 54: v, w, m3, p3, q3.<br>**LH IIIA2-IIIB kraters FS 53-5**<br>Åström 1972, 317, Type 53-5: y2, z2, a3, e2-m2; 318, Type 53-5: "other 'kraters' in the Cyprus Museum".<br>**Amphoroid krater, fragments**<br>Anson, Huband 2000, 24-5 nos 57-61. |

| Code of functional categories | References |
|---|---|
| **F1.1b** | **LH IIIA1 jug FS 112**<br>Åström 1972, 327, Type 112: b.<br>**LH IIIA1 jug FS 132**<br>Åström 1972, 330, Type 132: b.<br>**LH IIIA2 jug FS 113**<br>Åström 1972, 327, Type 113: e.<br>**LH IIIA2 jugs FS 134**<br>Åström 1972, 331, Type 134: g, j, k, l.<br>**LH IIIA2 jugs FS 142**<br>Åström 1972, 332, Type 142: c, d*.<br>**LH IIIA2-IIIB jugs FS 114**<br>Åström 1972, 328, Type 114: g2, h2, h2 *bis*, i2, j2, k2, l2*; Webb 2001, 67 no. 146.<br>**LH IIIA2-IIIB jugs FS 120**<br>Åström 1972, 330, Type 120: a, b.<br>**LH IIIA2-IIIB jug FS 133**<br>Åström 1972, 330, Type 133: b.<br>**LH IIIA2-IIIB jugs FS 149**<br>Åström 1972, 333, Type 149: m, n, o, p, q (fig. 46: e), r, s*, t, u, v, w, x, y, z*, a2; Lubsen-Admiraal 2003, pl. XLI nos 359-60 (Lubsen-Admiraal 2004, 139 nos 284-5).<br>**LH IIIA2 jug FS 102**<br>Åström 1972, 326, Type 102: a (LH IIIA2 or LH IIIB) |
| **F1.1c** | **LH IIIA1 cup FS 219**<br>Åström 1972, 357, Type FS 219: a.<br>**LH IIIA1? kylix FS 264**<br>Åström 1972, 366, Type FS 264: a, fig. 46: f.<br>**LH IIIA1/IIIA2 cups FS 230**<br>Åström 1972, 362, Type 230: c, d, e.<br>**LH IIIA2 cup FS 249**<br>Åström 1972, 364, Type 249: a.<br>**LH IIIA2 kylikes FS 256**<br>Åström 1972, 365, Type 256: a, b.<br>**LH IIIA2 kylikes FS 257**<br>Åström 1972, 365, Type 257: b, c.<br>**LH IIIA2/IIIB cups FS 220**<br>Åström 1972, 360-1, Type FS 220: a8, i8-k8, l8, m8-o8, p8, q8, r8, s8-u8, w8-z8, b9, c9; Karageorghis, Darrel 1974, 19 no. 31, fig. 31; Anson, Huband 2000, 24 no. 57. |

| Code of functional categories | References |
|---|---|
| **F2.1** | **LH IIB-IIIA1 piriform jar FS 28**<br>Åström 1972, 292, Type 28: d.<br>**LH IIB-IIIA1, LH IIIA1/IIIA2 piriform jars FS 31**<br>Åström 1972, 293, Type 31: g, h, k, m, n, o, p, q, s.<br>**LH IIIA1 piriform jars FS 44**<br>Åström 1972, 296-, Type 44: f, w, y, x, z, a2, b2 (fig. 46: a), c2, d2, e2.<br>**LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45**<br>Åström 1972, 300-1, Type 45: c4, d4, e4, f4, g4, h4-k4, l4, m4, n4-q4, s4, t4, u4, v4, w4, x4, w4 *bis*, w4 *ter*, x4, y4, z4, a5, b5, c5, d5, f5, g5, h5, h5 *bis*, i5, i5 *bis*, k5, l5, y5, z5, a6, b6, c6, d6, l6, m6; Karageorghis, Darrel 1974, 20 nos 34-5, 23 no. 45; Robertson 1986, 12-13, 48 no. 27; Merrillees, Vandenabeele 1990, 30 no. 66 (A 26); Anson, Huband 2000, 23 no. 54; Webb 2001, 65 nos 141-3.<br>**LH IIIA1 alabastra FS 84**<br>Åström 1972, 320-1, Type 84: e, e *bis* (fig. 46: d), i, j, k.<br>**LH IIB/IIIA1 alabastron FS 93**<br>Åström 1972, 322, Type 93, Variant: a.<br>**LH IIIA2 side-spouted jar FS 160**<br>Åström 1972, 334, Type 160: a; Merrillees, Vandenabeele 1990, 32 no. 84 (A 1327).<br>**LH IIIA2-IIIB alabastra FS 85**<br>Åström 1972, 321, Type 85: i, k, m (fig. 46: d), o, p (fig. 46: d), q, r.<br>**LH IIIA2-IIIB alabastra FS 94**<br>Åström 1972, 323-4, Type 94: x2, y2, z2, a3, b3, c3, d3, e3, f3, g3, h3, i3, j3, l3, n3, o3, p3, z3, b4, c4, d4, e4, g4; Webb 1986, 18, 46 no. 16; Merrillees, Vandenabeele 1990, 31 no. 82 (A 1650); Webb 66 nos 144-5; Lubsen-Admiraal 2003, pl. XLI no. 357; 2004, 138 no. 282. |
| **F2.1** | **LH IIIA2-IIIB alabastra FS 95**<br>Åström 1972, 325, Type 95: n*, o*, p, q, r, s, t, u, u *bis*, w, x, y, z*, a2-d2, f2, g2-q2, r2; Karageorghis, Darrel 1974, 19-20 no. 33, 21 no. 38; Symons 1984, 9-10 no. 21 (A.40); Anson, Huband 2000, 23 nos 52-3.<br>**LH IIIA2-IIIB alabastra 'either FS 94 or 95'**<br>Åström 1972, 325; Lubsen-Admiraal 2004, 139 no. 283 (miniature). |

| Code of functional categories | References |
|---|---|
| **F2.2** | **LH IIIA2 stirrup jars FS 166**<br>Åström 1972, 337-8, Type 166: q, m2-p2, q2, r2, s2, t2, v2, w2, x2, y2, y2 *bis*, y2 *ter*; Karageorghis, Darrel 1974, 19 no. 32; Merrillees, Vandenabeele 1990, 32 no. 86 (R 575f).<br>**LH IIIA2 flask FS 182**<br>Lubsen-Admiraal 2003, pl. XLI no. 355 (Lubsen-Admiraal 2004, 137 no. 279).<br>**LH IIIA2 flask FS 188**<br>Åström 1972, 350, Type 188: h; Fortin 1996, 29 no. 104.<br>**LH IIIA2 flasks FS 189**<br>Åström 1972, 351, Type 189: r, s, q*, t, t *bis*, u, v, w, x, y, z, z *bis*, a2, b2, c2, d2 (fig. 46: f); Karageorghis, Darrel 1974, 20 no. 36; Webb 2001, 48 no. 150; Başak et al. 2005, 26 no. 15.<br>**LH IIIA2 flasks FS 190**<br>Åström 1972, 352, Type 190: g, h, i, j, k.<br>**LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171**<br>Åström 1972, 340-2, Type 171: r2, r3, s3, t3, u3, v3, w3, x3, a4, b4, c4, d4, e4, e4 *bis*, *ter*, *quater*, f4-h4, i4, j4, k4, l4, m4, m4 *bis*, m4 *ter*, n4, n4 *bis*, o4, p4, q4, r4, s4, t4, u4, v4-y4, z4, a5-f5, g5, h5, s5-v5, w5 (fig. 46: 6), x5-z5 (fig. 46: e), a6-c6; Robertson 1986, 13 no. 28; Başak et al. 2005, 45 nos 123, 125.<br>**LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 178**<br>Åström 1972, 344-5, Type 178: l *ter*, m, n, o, o *bis*, p?, p *bis*, q, r, s*, t, u, v, w, x-z, a2, a2*-c2; Webb 2001, 67 nos 147-8.<br>**LH IIIA2/IIIB flasks FS 191**<br>Åström 1972, 353, Type 191: v, w*, w *bis*, x, y, z, a2, a2 *bis*, a2 *ter*, b2, d2, d2 *bis* (fig. 46: e), e2-g2, j2; Karageorghis, Darrel 1974, 20-1 no. 37; Fortin 1996, 29 no. 105; Webb 1997, 27 no. 117. |
| **F3** | **LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 34**<br>Åström 1972, 293, Type 34: a, b.<br>**LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 39**<br>Åström 1972, 295, Type 39: a, b.<br>**LH IIIA2-IIIB stirrup jars FS 170**<br>Åström 1972, 339, Type 170: b, j *bis*, j *ter*, j *quater*, j *quinquies*, k. |
| **F4** | **LH IIIA2 animal-shaped rhyton FS 203 A**<br>Åström 1972, 355, Type 203A: d (fig. 46: f). |

These vessels from Cyprus were taking part of museum and private collections all over the world, although most of them were stored in Cypriot museums and were part of Cypriot private collections. It should be stressed that there is a general likeness with the picture of Mycenaean imports reviewed in table 5.12. In fact, the most common vessels may be related to functional category F2, with a clear prevalence of piriform jars FS 45 and LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastra FS 94 and FS 95. It is therefore also important to emphasize that such a prevalence of small ointment and oils containers is a general trend of the period which is particularly apparent in many funerary deposits

at several sites. The good state of preservation of all these vessels confirms that the Mycenaean ceramic imports taking part of Cypriot collections stored everywhere in the world came from tombs in most cases.

#### 5.4.1.8 The LH IIIA and LH IIIB Pottery from Funerary Contexts at Enkomi: A Case Study

Lorenzo Mazzotta and Laerke Recht[47]

The following analysis considers the Late Helladic III A-B pottery belonging to ceramic assemblages found at Enkomi in selected tombs used in the Late Cypriot I and II periods in order to contribute to define the role of Aegean imported pottery in the context of overall ceramic finds and investigate the strategies of identity by social groups using a variety of wares and ceramic shapes. The Aegean vessels which were part of the ceramic assemblages of these selected assemblages have been cataloged in table 5.15, while for the sake of completeness all the other Aegean vessels listed by Åström from the remaining Enkomi tombs have been cataloged in table 5.3.

##### 5.4.1.8.1 A Summary of Archaeological Research at Enkomi

Enkomi is the most extensively excavated site in Late Bronze Age Cyprus. The history of excavations at this town has been recently reviewed by George Papasavvas (2023). Therefore, reference must be made to this study for any investigation in depth, but a short summary of the history of archaeological research is also necessary, with particular attention to funerary evidence. Among the estimated one thousand tombs at the site, approximately two hundred have been excavated and published by official archaeological expeditions. First investigations at the site were conducted during the late nineteenth century by A. Palma di Cesnola following his brother's indications, the well-known Italian 'archaeologist' L. Palma di Cesnola, who excavated in Salamina in 1877 and 1878. Starting in 1896, the British Museum excavations discovered about one hundred tombs most of

47 Most part of the present study has been the work of Lorenzo Mazzotta, who carried out the selection and description of the Enkomi contexts as well as functional analysis, database input and data processing, text writing, graphics processing, and bibliographic research; Laerke Recht has contributed to database input.

The abbreviations used in the following discussion to indicate single tombs included a letter indicating the nationality of excavation teams (GB: British excavations; S: Swedish excavations; F: French excavations; C: Cypriot excavations) and the number assigned in the original publications.

which were plundered in antiquity (Murray, Smith, Walters 1900). British excavators erroneously assumed that the Enkomi cemetery was separated from the settlement, but the main failure of their excavations was the lack of stratigraphic methodology and adequate documentation with a consequent loss of large amounts of archaeological data and a final publication of limited scientific value. Excavation diaries, preliminary reports and letters of the British Museum archaeological expedition at Enkomi have been studied and published by V. Tatton-Brown and L. Steel (Tatton-Brown 2001, 168-82; Steel 2001, 160-7). The site was then excavated from 1927 to 1930 by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition directed by E. Gjerstad, which applied a stratigraphic method and produced adequate documentation (Gjerstad et al. 1934). Gjerstad's publications represented the first detailed classification of Cypriot antiquities allowing to establish the first synchronisms between Cypriot, Aegean and Near Eastern civilizations. The investigations carried out by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition and the resulting publications still form today a basic tool for research, although the Swedish excavators did not realize that the twenty-eight tombs they unearthed were part of a settlement context. C.F.A. Schaeffer, director of the French archaeological expedition at Enkomi since 1934, discovered thirty-seven more tombs and was the first scholar to understand that the town of the dead coexisted with the town of the living (Schaeffer 1936). P. Dikaios, director of the Cypriot Antiquity Service, conducted systematic excavations at the site from 1948 to 1958, in collaboration with the French archaeological expedition. He found thirty tombs associated with settlement levels in Area I and III, recently reviewed by L. Crewe (2007). Excavations were later carried out separately by the French mission,[48] while Dikaios (1969-71) continued his activity as director of the Cypriot excavations in the 1969-71 period.

In 1986, J.-C. Courtois, J. and E. Lagarce (1986) published a synthetic discussion on Enkomi archaeological record. Despite its undisputed usefulness, the volume only focuses on the most significant tombs and the main finds without providing a complete reorganization of the funerary equipment. More recently, P.S. Keswani published an exhaustive study on mortuary ritual and society in Bronze Age Cyprus, including the evidence from Enkomi tombs (Keswani 2004). Her study also focused on the social features of the funerary contexts based on select status indicators. Grave goods have been grouped according to raw materials, regardless of their function. Apart from a few exceptions, such as Mycenaean Pictorial kraters, local and imported ceramic finds have not been discussed in detail in her analysis.

48 Schaeffer 1952; Johnstone 1971; Courtois 1981; Lagarce, Lagarce 1985.

#### 5.4.1.8.2 Historical and Social Context of the Enkomi Tombs

The foundation of Enkomi and the appearance of its urban elite dates back to the Middle Cypriot III/ Late Cypriot I transition under the impulse of the growing copper demand and the participation in international trade. Based on funerary rituals and social transformations apparent in burial contexts, Keswani (2005) has suggested that the intensification of copper production and the Cypriot participation in trade connections during the final stages of MC was connected to a significant increase in social competition. The main change in mortuary rituals during the MC III/LC I transition is represented by the shift from extramural to intramural cemeteries, marking a clear break with the past, so that at primary sites from this period onwards tombs were in close connection with the houses of the living people. According to Keswani, this strong connection between settlements and tombs was probably due to the heterogeneous origin of the inhabitants of the new urban centers, including Enkomi, who migrated from the old, scattered settlements; therefore they "privatized" their ancestors rather than entrusting them to publicly shared burial spaces (2004, 86, 154-60). If so, it can be said that the genesis of the Enkomi tombs was determined by the convergence of heterogeneous social groups from the surrounding areas to the settlement area. Individuals and descendant groups, therefore, started to keep their burials separately, possibly near their houses and workshops. The increase in specialized initiatives in metallurgy, craft activities and long-distance trade led the new inhabitants to underline the links between the ancestral rights deriving from group ties and the productive, administrative and residential activities by means of the intramural burials (140). At Enkomi, rich tombs were not concentrated in particular areas of the settlement, thus suggesting a social stratification, a social competition and significant diversities among the elite groups living in the town (127).

General criteria universally regarded as indicators of a social stratification in funerary contexts were used by Steel to define the rank of Cypriot Iron Age tombs (Steel 1995, 201-3). The following distinctive elements can be scrutinized in the following discussion: a) type and size of burial facilities; b) wealth of grave goods; c) occurrence of symbols of authority. In addition to these features a comparative analysis of the offerings from various tombs may also be useful to underline the quantitative and qualitative differences in the composition of grave assemblages. In fact, compared to MC burial contexts, during the LC I-II period in Enkomi tombs wealth differences were no longer simply quantitative but also qualitative, since some funerary contexts produced new luxury objects made of precious materials such as gold, silver, ivory, faience, glass, alabaster and semi-precious stones (Keswani 2004, 125). The systematic concentration of

these luxury objects, clearly regarded as status indicators, in specific tombs used for several generations also suggests that the belongings of the elite were to some extent hereditary (119).

#### 5.4.1.8.3 The Criteria for the Selection of the Funerary Contexts Relevant to This Study

The starting point for the selection of funerary contexts discussed below is the PhD thesis of E. Pezzi, which includes a comprehensive analysis of the Enkomi tombs with a detailed catalog of the objects found by the various expeditions (Pezzi 2011). A sample of fourteen tombs used in LC I-II has been selected here among the Enkomi tombs excavated by the Swedish, French and Cypriot expeditions, while the tombs excavated by the British Museum were excluded from the discussion due to the inadequate quality of their final publications **[tab. 5.14]**. Three main parameters have been considered in the selection process:

1. the tomb must have contained at least one Aegean-imported vessel;
2. the tomb must have been found intact. When a tomb was sealed after its latest burial and was not reused or looted, any disturbance in the stratigraphy does not affect the interpretation of the tomb as intact (for a discussion on intact tombs at Enkomi, cf. Graziadio, Pezzi 2009, 66-7). A case in point is when a tomb was affected by disturbances following its final sealing but was not plundered, as suggested by the fact that it still contained large amounts of precious gold, silver and ivory objects. This is particularly the case of Tomb S3, which was disturbed during the Byzantine period, but plenty of precious items were still found, indicating that the tomb was surely reopened after its latest period of use, but it was not partially or completely plundered. Therefore, Tomb S3 can be considered still partially reliable for the purposes of this study;
3. the excavation report of the tomb must contain enough details to allow the reconstruction of contexts and burial associations and permit the analysis of the functions of overall vessels. The fourteen selected tombs feature the following typologies: rock-cut chamber tombs, shaft graves, rock-cut chamber tombs with built architectural elements and chamber tombs with dromos of pit-type.

**Table 5.14** The features of Enkomi select tombs

| Tomb | Tomb forms | Location | Chronology | Interaction periods | Status Indicators | Nos of Aegean imported vessels. Total: 286 | No. of local vessels. Total: 1554 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tomb F126/57** | Chamber tomb? | Quarter 6W | LC I-IIA | 2, 3 | Group 2 | 1 | 46 |
| **Tomb C19** | Chamber tomb | Quarter 4W | LC I-IIB | 2, 3 | Group 1 | 1 | 31 |
| **Tomb S2** | Chamber tomb, with pit-type dromos | Quarter 3W | LC IB-IIB | 2, 3 | Group 2 | 1 | 66 |
| **Tomb S17** | Chamber tomb | Quarter 7W | LC IB-IIB | 2, 3 | Group 3 | 7 | 58 |
| **Tomb F2/49** | Rectangular chamber tomb, architrave and jambs made of squared blocks | Quarter 5E | LC IIA-IIB | 3 | Group 3 | 14 | 24 |
| **Tomb F11/49** | Bilobed chamber tomb | Quarter 5E | LC IIA-II B | 3 | Group 2 | 19 | 152 |
| **Tomb C10** | Bilobed chamber tomb | Area I | MC III/LC I – LC IIC | 2, 3, 4 | Group 3 | 58 | 373 |
| **Tomb S19** | Chamber tomb, resulting from fusion of two tombs | Quarter 4W | LC IA-IIC | 2, 3, 4 | Group 3 | 15 | 114 |
| **Tomb S3** | '8' shape chamber tomb, with pit-type dromos | Quarter 3W | LC I-IIC | 2, 3, 4 | Group 3 | 37 | 135 |
| **Tomb F5/49** | Bilobed chamber tomb | Quarter 5E | LC IB-IIIB | 2, 3, 4, 5 | Group 3 | 14 | 257 |
| **Tomb S11** | Chamber tomb (connected with shaft grave Tomb S11A) | Quarter 6W | LC IIA-IIC | 3, 4 | Group 3 | 61 | 189 |
| **Tomb S22** | 'Chimney' chamber tomb | Quarter 5W | LC IIB-IIC | 3, 4 | Group 1 | 2 | 8 |
| **Tomb S10 and S10A** | Chamber tomb and shaft grave, connected | Quarter 8W | LC IIB-IIIA | 3, 4, 5 | Group 2 | 5, 1 | 43, 7 |
| **Tomb S18** | Chamber tomb | Quarter 5W | LC IIB-C | 3, 4 | Group 3 | 50 | 51 |

#### 5.4.1.8.4 Typological and Functional Classification of Cypriot and Aegean Pottery

Locally produced and Aegean-imported pottery found in the fourteen selected tombs have been classified according to typology and function. The general classification of Cypriot ceramics is based on Åström's work, which can still be considered a standardized classification of wares and shapes found before 1972 (P. Åström 1972). Each Aegean vessel has been classified according to the Furumark's system which is still universally accepted (Furumark 1941; also cf. Mountjoy 1986; 1999). Moreover, each ceramic example, both local and imported from the Aegean, has been distinguished according to the functional classification system discussed in section 5.4.1. This system, based on morphological characteristics of the vessels and some results of gas-chromatographic analyses, distinguishes four main functional categories of pottery, as illustrated in table 5.1. Of course, there was likely some overlap between the functional categories since some vessels would no doubt have been used for a variety of purposes which cannot be definitely established at the moment. A case in point is the functional interpretation of White Shaved juglets. The shape of the typical handmade White Shaved juglets (with a short neck, slightly pinched rim, vertical handle from rim to shoulder, spindle-shaped body, and pointed base) is generally considered very similar to Levantine examples (Gittlen 1977, 343; Crewe 2007, 38-9 with further refs; Vilain 2017, 197 fn. 148). Nevertheless, Cypriot White Shaved examples were very common both in Northern (Vilain 2017, 217) and Southern (Tufnell 1958, 200; Gittlen 1977, 335-6) Levant, and it was suggested that they were also produced to satisfy the demand of the Palestinian market (Gittlen 1977, 354). According to Gittlen (335-6), 76% of the examples from Southern Levant were found in funerary contexts, while in Northern Levant they also occur in settlement contexts and at Marsa Matruh, on the northern coast of Africa, a few White Shaved vessels (as well as other Cypriot wares) were probably connected to domestic activities (Russel 2002, 5). On Cyprus, where they were manufactured most likely in the eastern region, White Shaved juglets were particularly common in funerary contexts dating to LC IB-IIB (for diffusion in Cypriot sites, cf. Vilain 2017, 197 fn. 146) especially in Enkomi tombs (Crewe 2007, 39). Various scholars held different opinions about the functions of this shape. Tufnell (1958, 200) suggested that they were used as containers of commodities intended for export; according to Gittlen (1977, 335-6) they were containers of a substance similar to the content of Levantine examples whose shape they imitated; a similar interpretation was proposed by Hulin (1989, 121) who suggested that they possibly contained oil of utilitarian grade; more recently Crewe (2007, 39) stated that this ware "most probably served as

commodity containers, both exported and used in mortuary ritual". On the contrary, Vilain has suggested that the White Shaved juglets were not used as containers of specific substances, but as dippers since in her view they were not suitable for containing liquids owing to their porous clay and the difficulties in closing the mouth of the vessels. In our opinion, however, they are to be preferably interpreted as containers of some prized commodities. In fact, in Cyprus and southern Levant most of them were part of funerary ceramic assemblages and were exported as far as to Thapsos, in eastern Sicily, to be placed inside two distinct tombs along with other Cypriot and Mycenaean wares (Graziadio 1997, 683, 707). Regarding these Sicilian vessels, it is especially worth recalling the finds from the rich Tomb D which, along with local Bronze Age material, produced several imported vessels including nine LH IIIA2 examples, two Base Ring juglets, a White Shaved juglet, and a Maltese vessel of the Borg in Nadur culture (Portale 1996, 662-4). Another White Shaved juglet was found in Tomb A1 at Thapsos along with a LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 45 (Voza 1973, 40-1). For these reasons, in the present discussion on the Enkomi tombs, White Shaved juglets will be cataloged as containers of precious liquid commodities related to sub-category F2.2. The easily sealable short narrow neck, the spreading mouth, and the slightly pinched rim of White Shaved juglets, in fact, seem appropriate for containing and pouring liquid or semiliquid substances such as perfumed oils, differently, for example, from Mycenaean piriform jars of sub-category F2.1 which probably were used as containers of viscous substances to be taken away through a tool or a spoon.[49]

A total of 1,840 vessels from select funerary contexts has been classified in the present study, including 286 cataloged Aegean ceramic imports **[tab. 5.15]**.

**49** In order to be consistent with the classification system adopted in the present discussion, White Shaved juglets have been classified in sub-category F2.2, including small closed shapes suitable for containing precious liquid or semiliquid commodities because of their morphological features such as the easily sealable short narrow neck, the spreading mouth and the slightly pinched rim. However, it is clear that their porous clay is an unfavorable feature to contain liquid or semiliquid substances even if used as dippers. For this reason, ongoing research by Mazzotta is investigating the possibility that White Shaved juglets were used to contain prized solid commodities, in form of granules or powders. The typical amygdaloid and shaved shape may have been adopted to intentionally recall the standard content of these juglets, which might be identified in a dry powder of bitter almonds. An article focusing on this topic is going to be published in the next future.

**Table 5.15** The LH IIIA and LH IIIB pottery from Enkomi select tombs

| Enkomi Tomb | Code of Functional Categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F1.1a** | |
| **Tomb C10** | LH III A2 Pictorial amphoroid kraters FS 54/55 | Dikaios 1969-71, 367, 375 nos 23, 200, pls 203/13, 19, 204/1-4, 204a, 223/7, 12, 224, 225; Courtois et al. 1986, 50. |
| **Tomb F2/49** | LH IIIA2 Early amphoroid krater FS 8<br>LH IIIA2 Pictorial amphoroid krater FS 53 | Schaeffer 1952, 117 (36), 122, fig. 53, pls XII: 36, XVI: 1; Åström 1972, 291, Type 8: l.<br>Schaeffer 1952, 117 (34), 120, fig. 51, 121-2, pls XII: 34, XVII-XVIII; Åström 1972, 309, Type 53: t. |
| **Tomb S3** | LH IIIA2 Pictorial amphoroid krater FS 53<br>LH IIIA2 Pictorial amphoroid kraters FS 54 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 483 no. 257, pl. LXXVII, 7: 4; Åström 1972, 308, Type 53: d.<br>Gjerstad et al. 1934, 481, 483 nos 163, 258-61, pl. LXXVII, 7: 1-7, 9; 478 no. 31, pl. LXXVII, 8: 9, 484 nos 262-4, 272, 276; 484-5 no. 278; Åström 1972, 310, Type 54: d-j, 312: y, z. |
| **Tomb S11** | LH IIIA2 Pictorial amphoroid krater FS 54<br>LH IIIA2 amphoroid krater FS 55 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 516 no. 33, pl. LXXXIII, 5: 5.<br>Gjerstad et al. 1934, 517 no. 58, pl. LXXXIII, 2: 9; Åström 1972, 311, Type 55: l. |
| **Tomb S17** | LH IIIA2 Late Pictorial amphoroid krater FS 54 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 543 fn. 1, pl. LXXXVI: 3, last row, pl. CXX: 3-4; Åström 1972, 311: m; Vermeule, Karageorghis 1982, 14-15, tab. III.2. |
| **Tomb S18** | LH IIIB Pictorial amphoroid krater FS 55<br>LH IIIB Pictorial kraters FS 281 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 555 no. 6, pl. XC, 1: 4, CXX: 2; Åström 1972, 314, Type 55: d.<br>Gjerstad et al. 1934, 556 nos 43-9, pls XC, 1, pl. XC, 1: 2-4, 7, XCVIII: 6: last; Åström 1972, 368, Type 281: j-p. |
| **Tomb S19** | LH IIIB Pictorial kraters FS 281 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 563-4 nos 24, 66, pl. XCI, 3: 2, 4; Åström 1972, 272, Type 281: q, q3, fig. 461. |
| | **F1.1b** | |
| **Tomb S3** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jug FS 151<br>LH IIIA2-IIB juglet FS 114<br>LH IIIB juglet FS 118 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 478 no. 22, pl. XIV, 5: 12, pl. CXIX: 5; Åström 1972, 333 (b).<br>Gjerstad et al. 1934, 480 no. 122, pl. LXXVII, 3: 8.<br>Åström 1972, 327, Type 114: l.; Gjerstad et al. 1934, 477 no. 1, pl. LXXVII, 5: 7.<br>Åström 1972, 329, Type 118: b. |
| **Tomb S11** | LH IIIB jug FS 116 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 516 no. 12, pl. LXXXIII, 7: 10; Åström 1972, 285, 329, Type 116: e, fig. LXXVII, 9. |
| **Tomb S18** | LH IIIB juglets FS 110<br>LH IIIB juglets FS 116<br>Jug | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 554-5 no. 5; Åström 1972, 326, Type 110: b.<br>Gjerstad et al. 1934, 557 no. 74, pl. XC: 3: last; 553-4 nos 74, 124, pl. LXXXVIII: 1, 2: 5, pl. CXIX: 1, fig. 2: 6; 555 nos 21, 25, pl. XC, 4: 5, 10; Åström 1972, 329, Type 116: f, i.<br>Gjerstad et al. 1934, 554 no. 113. |
| **Tomb S19** | LH IIIB juglet FS 118 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, pl. XCI, row 6: 4; Åström 1972, 329, Type 118: c. |

| Enkomi Tomb | Code of Functional Categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| | **F1.1c** | |
| **Tomb C10** | LH IIIA-IIIB cups FS 220 | Dikaios 1969-71, 366 nos 3-4, 6, 8; 368-9 nos 46, 74, 76, 80; 372-5 nos 143, 154, 180-1, 183, 209, 211; 377-8 nos 252-3; 379 no. 286; 380 no. 306, 308; 383 nos 375, 378, 397, pls 203: 25-8, 32; 208: 1-9; 211: 1-3, 9-14; Åström 1972, 360; Mountjoy 2018, 102, 109-10, 173 nos 102, 109-10, fig. 92. |
| **Tomb C19** | LH IIIA2-IIIB cup FS 220 | Dikaios 1969-71, 411 no. 31, pl. 216/16, 217/7; Åström 1972, 360, Type 220: s7. |
| **Tomb F2/49** | LH IIIA2-IIIB cup FS 220 | Schaeffer 1952, 127 fig. 49: 5; Åström 1972, 360, Type 220: w3. |
| **Tomb F5/49** | LH IIIA2-IIIB cup FS 214 | Schaeffer 1952, 189 no. 232, fig. 71: 232, pl. XXXVII; Åström 1972, 356, Type 214: c. |
| | LH IIIA2-IIIB cups FS 220 | Schaeffer 1952, 169 no. 60, fig. 68: 60, pl. XXXVII; 193 no. 258, pl. 71: 258, pl. XXXVII Åström 1972, 360, Type 220: x3, y3. |
| **Tomb F11/49** | LH IIIA2-IIIB cups FS 220 | Schaeffer 1952, 147 no. 75, fig. 61: 5; 143 no. 27, fig. 62: 17; 149 no. 110, fig. 62: 13; 150 no. 117, fig. 62: 12; 149-50 no. 115, fig. 62: 17; pl. XXVII: 27, 75, 110, 115, 117; Åström 1972, 360, Type 220: z3-d4*. |
| **Tomb S3** | LH IIIA2-IIIB cup FS 220 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 477, 479 nos 15, 65; 482 no. 197, pls LXXVII, 11: 10, 14, 11, 3; Åström 1972, 358, Type 220: x, y, z, a2. |
| | LH IIIA2-IIIB mug FS 228 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 478 no. 41, pl. LXXVII, 12: 16; Åström 1972, 362, Type 228: a. |
| **Tomb S10** | LH IIIA2-IIIB cup FS 220 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 508 no. 33. |
| **Tomb S11** | LH IIIA2-IIIB cups FS 220 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 516 nos 9, 16, 30; 518 nos 86, 89, 93, 110; 519 nos 113, 124, 153; 520 nos 171, 177-8; 521 nos 203, 218, 221, 240, 256, pls LXXXIII, 7: 4, LXXXII, 7: 1, 2, 4, 9, LXXXIII, 3: 18-19, LXXXIII, 7: 3, 16-17; Åström 1972, 357-8, Type 220: c-r. |
| **Tomb S17** | LH IIIA2-IIIB cup FS 220 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 544 no. 30, pl. LXXXVI: 3, 6: 8; Åström 1972, 358, Type 220: s. |
| **Tomb S18** | LH IIIA2-IIIB cups FS 220 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 554-5 nos 96, 22, pls LXXXVI: 3, 6: 8, XC, 6: 2; Åström 1972, 358, Type 220: t, u. |
| **Tomb S19** | LH IIIA2-IIIB cup FS 220 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 565 no. 88, pl. XCI, 5: 14; Åström 1972, 358, Type 220: w; Mountjoy 2018, 163 no. 58, fig. 87. |
| **Tomb S22** | LH III A2-IIIB cup FS 220 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 574 no. 4, pl. LXXXVII. |
| | **F1.2** | |
| **Tomb C10** | LH IIIB shallow bowls FS 296 | Dikaios 1969-71, 366 no. 4, pl. 211/13; 369 no. 76, pl. 211/14; 374 no. 180, pls 208/6, 8, 9; 366 nos 10-11, pls 11/15, 16 (= Åström 1972, 379); 368 nos 51, 60-1, pls 211/17, 18, 25; Mountjoy 2018, 173, 111 fig. 92. |
| **Tomb S3** | LH IIIB shallow bowl FS 296 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 484 no. 265. |
| **Tomb S11** | LH IIIB shallow angular bowl FS 295 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 518 no. 85. |

| Enkomi Tomb | Code of Functional Categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| **Tomb S18** | LH IIIB bowl FS 244 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 555 no. 7, pl. XC, 5: 5; Åström 1972, 363, Type 244: b. |
| | LH IIIB shallow bowls FS 296 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 553 no. 86, pl. LXXXVIII: 1, 2: 10; 555 nos 23, 27-8; 557 nos 62, 67, 75; pls LXXXVIII: 1, 3: 10, XC, 5: 2-3, 7, 9, 6: 4; Åström 1972, 378, Type 296: k, l, n-p, r, s. |
| | LH IIIB stemmed shallow bowls FS 309 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, tab. XC, 4: 1; 557 no. 76, pl. XC, 4: 2, CXVIII: 1; Åström 1972, 381, Type 309: d; 554 no. 115, pl. LXXXVIII: 1, 2: 8. |
| | LH IIIB stemmed shallow bowls FS 310 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 554 no. 4, tab. XC, 4: last; 557 no. 61, pl. XC, 4: 12; Åström 1972, 381, Type 310: c, d, fig. LXXVII: 8. |
| | **F2.1** | |
| **Tomb C10** | LH IIIA piriform jar FS 44 | Dikaios 1969-71, 372 no. 147, pl. 210/44; Åström 1972, 297. |
| | LH IIIA1 alabastron FS 93 | Dikaios 1969-71, 376 no. 218, pl. 207/41. |
| | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45 | Dikaios 1969-71, 369 no. 79, pl. 210/46; 376 nos 220, 230, 233, pl. 208/15, 10, 11; 378 nos 271-2, pl. 208/14, 12; 380 no. 313, pl. 203/33; 383 no. 377, pl. 203/30; Åström 1972, 301. |
| | LH IIIA2/-LH IIIB alabastra FS 94 | Dikaios 1969-71, 369, 371 no. 370, 371 no. 122, 372 no. 133, 380 no. 305, pls 211/26, 21, 210/49, 208/21; Åström 1972, 323. |
| **Tomb F2/49** | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45 | Schaeffer 1952, 123 fig. 49: 6, pl. XII: 44; 133, fig. 49: 7-8; 133, fig. 50: 7, 9, 10; Åström 1972, 299, Type 45: s2. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron FS 94 | Schaeffer 1952, 123 fig. 49: 2, tab. XII: 41; Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: y. |
| **Tomb F5/49** | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 48 | Schaeffer 1952, 189 (231), fig. 71: 231, pl. XXXVII: 231; Åström 1972, 304, Type 48: i. |
| | LH IIIB/IIIC Early alabastron FS 97 | Schaeffer 1952, 196 (261), fig. 71: 261, pl. XXXVIII: 261; Åström 1972, 325, Type 97: a. |
| | Piriform jar? | Schaeffer 1952, 166 (41), pl. XXXVI: 41; Åström 1972, 305. |
| **Tomb F11/49** | LH IIIA piriform jars FS 28 | Schaeffer 1952, 148 (96), 150 (119), fig. 62: 6, pl. XXVII: 96, 119; Åström 1972, 291, Type 28: b, c. |
| | LH IIIA piriform jar FS 44 | Schaeffer 1952, 143 (30), fig. 62: 9, pl. XXVII: 30; Åström 1972, 296, Type 44: l. |
| | LH IIIA2-IIIB alabastra FS 94 | Schaeffer 1952, 143 (24), fig. 62: 16, pl. XXVII: 24; 146 (68), fig. 62: 16, pl. XXVII: 68; Schaeffer 1952, 149 (106), fig. 62: 16; 150 (125), fig. 62.16, pl. XXVII: 125. |
| **Tomb F126/57** | LH IIIA1 alabastron FS 84 | Courtois 1981, 85 (38), inv. no. 710a, figs 56-7. |
| **Tomb S2** | LH IIIA2/IIIB piriform jar FS 45 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 473 no. 19; Åström 1972, 298, Type 45: r. |
| **Tomb S3** | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 478 nos 17, 43, 479 no. 67, 484 no. 266 pl. LXXVII, 5: 3-4, 9, 11; Åström 1972, 298, Type 45: s, t, u, v. |
| | LH IIIA alabastron FS 93 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 481 no. 165, pl. LXXVII, 5: 6; Åström 1972, 321, Type 93: a. |
| | LH IIIA2-IIIB alabastra FS 94 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 477 nos 8, 11, pl. LXXVII, 6: 4, 11; Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: f, g. |
| **Tomb S10** | LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 508 nos 25, 35, 44, pl. LXXXI: 1, 4: 4-6; Åström 1972, 298, Type 45: x, y, z. |
| **Tomb S10A** | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 45 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 509 no. 2; Åström 1972, 298, Type 45: w. |

| Enkomi Tomb | Code of Functional Categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| **Tomb S11** | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 45 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 518 nos 76, 84, 520-1 no. 193, 210, pls LXXXIII, 3: 11-12, LXXXII, 4: 15; Åström 1972, 297, Type 45: h, i, k, l. |
| | LH IIIA2-IIIB piriform jars? | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 516 no. 26; 519 no. 112. |
| | LH IIIA2-IIIB alabastra FS 94 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 516 no. 13, pl. LXXXIII, 8: 9, 518 no. 101, pl. LXXXIII: 1, 7: 2, 519 no. 125, pl. LXXXIII, 3: 7; Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: a, b, c. |
| **Tomb S17** | LH IIIA2-IIIB alabastron FS 94 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 544 no. 34, pl. LXXXVI: 3, 6: 3; Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: d. |
| **Tomb S18** | LH IIIB piriform jars FS 48 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 553 no. 64, 555 no. 19, 557 no. 65, pls LXXXVIII: 1, 2: 4, XC, 3: 2-3; Åström 1972, 304, Type 48: b, c, d. |
| **Tomb S19** | LH IIIB piriform jar FS 48 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 563 no. 30, pl. XCI, 4: 10; Åström 1972, 304, Type 48: f. |
| **Tomb S22** | LH IIIA2-IIIB alabastron FS 94 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 574 no. 2, pl. LXXXVII: 4, 6; Åström 1972, 322, Type 94: i. |
| | **F2.2** | |
| **Tomb C10** | LH III stirrup jars FS 173 | Dikaios 1969-71, 379, 380 nos 287, 303, pl. 208/13, 19. |
| | LH IIIB stirrup jars FS 180 | Dikaios 1969-71, 368, 369 nos 45, 68, pls 210/45, 211/19, 20, 23. |
| **Tomb F2/49** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jars FS 166 | Schaeffer 1952, 123, 134 fig. 49: 3, 9; Åström 1972, 337 (o), (n). |
| **Tomb F5/49** | LH IIIA2-B stirrup jar FS 171 | Schaeffer 1952, 170 fig. 68 (85); Åström 1972, 340 Type 171: l2. |
| | LH IIIB stirrup jars FS 179 | Schaeffer 1952, 166-7, 189 (38), (50), (229), fig. 62: 15, 50 = fig. 81: 9-10, fig. 71: 229, pls XXXVI: 38, 50, XXXVII: 229; Åström 1972, 345, Type 179: j-l. |
| | LH IIIB stirrup jar FS 180 | Schaeffer 1952, 167 (54), fig. 67: 54 = fig. 81: 8, tab. XXXVI: 54; Åström 1972, 346, Type 180: q. |
| | LH IIIB stirrup jar FS 182 | Schaeffer 1952, 189, 191 (234), figs 71: 234, pl. XXXVII: 234; Åström 1972, 347, Type 182: g. |
| **Tomb F11/49** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jars FS 166 | Schaeffer 1952, 141, (11), 150 (128), pl. XXVII: 2, 11; Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: p*. |
| | LH IIIA2-IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Schaeffer 1952, 149, 150 (103), (124), fig. 62: 14, pl. XXVII: 103, 124; Åström 1972, 340, Type 171: k2*, j2. |
| | LH IIIA2-IIIB stirrup jar? | Schaeffer 1952, 141, (14), pl. XXVII: 14. |
| **Tomb S3** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jar FS 166 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 478 no. 38, pl. LXXVII, 5: 5; Åström 1972, 337, Type 166: h. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 479, 480 nos 78, 119, pl. LXXVII, 6: 5, 6; Åström 1972, 339, Type 171: n, o. |
| | LH IIIA2-IIIB globular flask FS 191 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 478 no. 35, pls LXXVII, 6: 8, CXIX: 4; Åström 1972, 352, Type 191: b. |
| **Tomb S10** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jar FS 166 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 508 no. 32, pl. LXXXI: 1, 4: 3; Åström 1972, 336, Type 166: a. |

| Enkomi Tomb | Code of Functional Categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| **Tomb S11** | LH IIIA2 stirrup jar FS 166 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 521 no. 215; Åström 1972, 336, Type 166: b. |
| | LH IIIA2-IIIB stirrup jars FS 171 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 517 nos 50, 55-6, 519 nos 127, 145, 520 nos 163-4, 184, pl. LXXXII, 6: 6, 11-12, pl. LXXXIII, 3: 10, 13-14, 5: 15; Åström 1972, 339 (a)-(g). |
| | LH IIIB stirrup jar FS 167 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 516 no. 14, pl. LXXXIII, 7: 12; Åström 1972, 338, Type 167: b. |
| | LH IIIB stirrup jar FS 173 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 516 no. 11, pl. LXXXIII, 7: 8; Åström 1972, 343, Type 173: f. |
| | LH IIIB stirrup jars FS 179 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 516 no. 15, 517 no. 60, 519 nos 142, 149, pl. LXXXIII, 3: 8, 6: 5, 6, 7: 3; Åström 1972, 345, Type 179: c, e, f, g. |
| | LH IIIB stirrup jars FS 180 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 515-16 nos 1, 18, 27, 518 no. 108, 519 no. 126, pl. LXXXIII, 3: 9, 7: 5, 6, 14, 8: 15; Åström 1972, 346, Type 180: b-f. |
| | LH IIIB stirrup jar FS 182 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 516 no. 25, pl. LXXXIII, 7: 7; Åström 1972, 347, Type 182: c. |
| | LH IIIA2-IIIB globular flasks FS 191 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 519 no. 151, 521 nos 197, 213, pls LXXXII, 6: 13, 14, LXXVII: 12; Åström 1972, 352, Type 191: d-f. |
| **Tomb S18** | LH IIIB stirrup jars FS 180 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 557 nos 63-4, pl. XC, 4: 6, 7; Åström 1972, 346, Type 180: h, i. |
| | LH IIIB stirrup jars FS 182 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 556 no. 33, pl. XC, 4: 8; Åström 1972, 347, Type 182: d. |
| **Tomb S19** | LH IIIA2-IIIB FS 171 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 563 no. 31, 565 nos 89-90, pl. XCI, 6: 5; Åström 1972, 339 (q), 339 (r). |
| | LH IIIA2-IIIB FS 172 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 564-5 no. 85, pl. CXI, 5: 11; Åström 1972, 342, Type 172: b; Mountjoy 2018, 163 no. 55, fig. 86. |
| | LH IIIA2/IIIB stirrup jar FS 178? | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 562 no. 14. |
| | LH IIIB FS 180 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 565 no. 119, pl. XCI, 5: 6; Åström 1972, 346, Type 180: j; Mountjoy 2018, 163 no. 56, fig. 86. |
| | LH IIIB stirrup jars FS 182 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 562 no. 5, 565 no. 98, pl. XCI, 4: 13, 5: 8; Åström 1972, 347, Type 182: e, f*; Mountjoy 2019, 163 no. 57, fig. 86. |
| | LH IIIB globular flasks FS 191 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 563 no. 39, 565 no. 111, pl. XCI, 4: 11, 12; Åström 1972, 352, Type 191: g, h. |
| | **F3** | |
| **Tomb F2/49** | LH IIIA2-IIIB stirrup jars FS 170 | Schaeffer 1952, 133 figs 49: 13, 50: 11; Åström 1972, 339, Type 170: c, d. |
| **Tomb S3** | LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 31 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 484 no. 267; Åström 1972, 293, Type 31: c. |
| **Tomb S11** | LH IIIB piriform jar FS 36 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 515 no. 5, 516 no. 24, pl. LXXXIII, 5: 4, 6; Åström 1972, 294, Type 36: c. |
| **Tomb S17** | LH III A2-IIIB piriform jars FS 40 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 543 no. 6, 544 nos 45, 55-6, pl. LXXXVI: 3, 6: 4, 6-7; Åström 1972, 298, Type 40: m-p. |
| **Tomb S18** | LH IIIB piriform jars FS 36 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 555 no. 31, 556 nos 35, 57-8, 557 no. 77, pl. XC, 3: 5-9; Åström 1972, 294, Type 36: e-i. |
| | LH IIIB piriform jars FS 40 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 556-7 nos 41, 59-60, pl. XC, 3: 4, 9-10; Åström 1972, 295, Type 40: b-d. |
| | LH IIIB stirrup jars FS 167 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 556 no. 56, pl. XC, 2: 1; Åström 1972, 338, Type 167: c. |

| Enkomi Tomb | Code of Functional Categories | References |
|---|---|---|
| **Tomb S19** | LH IIIB piriform jar FS 36 | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 562-3 no. 20, pl. XCI, 4: 9; Åström 1972, 296, Type 36: d. Mountjoy 2018, 160 no. 54, fig. 86. |
| | **F4** | |
| **Tomb C10** | LH IIIA2-IIIB conical rhyton (ornithomorph) | Dikaios 1969-71, 370 no. 108, pl. 210/47-8; Åström 1972, 354. |
| **Tomb F5/49** | LH IIIA2-B piriform jar FS 48 (miniature)<br>LH IIIA2-IIIB stirrup jar FS 171 (miniature)<br>LH IIIA2-IIIB juglet FS 114 (miniature) | Schaeffer 1952, 167 (57), fig. 67: 57, pl. XXXVII: 57; Åström 1972, 304, Type 48: h.<br>Schaeffer 1952, 170 (85), fig. 68: 85, pl. XXXVII: 85; Åström 1972, 340, Type 171 (l2).<br>Schaeffer 1952, 169 (59), fig. 68: 59, pl. XXXVI: 59; Åström 1972, 328, Type 114: u. |
| **Tomb F11/49** | LH IIIA piriform jars FS 28 (miniature) | Schaeffer 1952, 148 (95), (123), fig. 62: 5, pl. XXVII: 95, 123; Åström 1972, 292, Type 28: b. |
| **Tomb S3** | LH IIIA2-IIIB UD juglet (miniature) | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 478 no. 33. |
| **Tomb S11** | LH IIIA2-IIIB juglets (miniature) FS 114<br>LH III A2-B globular flask FS 190-2? (miniature) | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 518-19, 521 nos 106, 130, 202, pl. LXXXIII, 3: 5, 4: 25, 7: 1; Åström 1972, 327, Type 114: c-e.<br>Gjerstad et al. 1934, 519 no. 123. |
| **Tomb S18** | LH IIIA2-IIIB stirrup jar FS 171 (miniature)<br>LH IIIB stirrup jar FS 180 (miniature) | Gjerstad et al. 1934, 552 no. 57, pl. LXXXVIII: 1, 2: 1; Åström 1972, 339, Type 171: h.<br>Gjerstad et al. 1934, 555 no. 26, pl. XC, 4: 9; Åström 1972, 346, Type 180: g. |

The selected tombs can be dated to LC I-II (Interaction Periods 3 and 4). Although selected tombs are discussed in chronological order it should be emphasized that all the Aegean imported vessels here considered only belong to the LH IIIA and LH IIIB periods, while ceramic finds belonging to burials later than LC IIC have not been cataloged as a consequence of the chronological limits of this book.

In the discussion of single tombs, special attention has been devoted to the possible indicators of the wealth and social ranking of the burials, that is prestige objects made of precious materials such as gold diadems and gold mouth-covers, gold rings and ear-rings in addition to other personal gold, silver or stone adornments, bronze mirrors, gold-plated ivory scepters, cylinder seals, ivory disks and ivory pyxides, bronze weapons and decorated metal vessels. Overall Cypriot and Aegean vessels have been organized into graphs according to their functions and a specific attention has been paid to the LH IIIA-B Mycenaean pottery.

Three main topics have been considered for the social interpretation of single tombs:

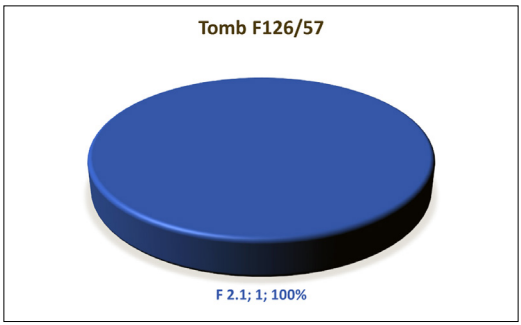
1. the number of Mycenaean imports compared to the degree of wealth displayed by the burial assemblages;

2. the ratio of Mycenaean and Cypriot vessels according to their functions;
3. the selection of Mycenaean shapes acted by different social groups to express their funerary identity.

### Tomb F126/57, French Excavations 1957 (Topographic Point no. 126) – LC IA-IIA, Interaction Periods 2, 3

Tomb F126/57, a tomb of unknown type, was located in Quarter 6W. The finds and the large number of burials suggest a long period of use, from LC IA to LC IIA (Courtois 1981, 93-4; Keswani 2004, 125, 231, tab. 5.9a). The White Painted V/VI and Red-on-Black wares indicate that the first period of use of this tomb was the very beginning of LC, while Coarse Monochrome Ware, White Slip I, Base Ring I and Red Lustrous Wheelmade were typical of LC IB. In view of the presence of White Slip II bowls and a LH IIIA1 alabastron FS 84, the latest burials of this tomb can be assigned to LC IIA.

Concerning the wealth of the burials, only some precious objects can be mentioned: a gold diadem, a pair of gold earrings, a gold ring, some fragments of a gold foil which possibly covered a small case and a hematite loom weight (Courtois 1981, 85). Therefore, since this tomb contained a relatively small number of luxury objects, its degree of wealth cannot be compared to that of the richest tombs of the Enkomi elite. Tomb F126/57 also contained overall 46 Cypriot vessels and a LH IIIA1 Mycenaean alabastron FS 84 of sub-category F2.1, which amounts to 2% of all the vessels **[tab. 5.4 a, b]**. In terms of functions of overall ceramic finds **[fig. 5.4 b]**, 'Drinking/Eating Vessels' (sub-category F1.2) are more common (55%) than 'Pouring Vessels' (sub-category F1.1.b) (19%) and 'Containers for Liquid Substances' (sub-category F2.2) (17%). Mixing vessels of sub-category F1.1a have not been found here. Pouring vessels of sub-category F1.1b are represented by Cypriot jugs (White Painted V/VI, Red-on-Black, Black Lustrous, Plain White Wheelmade and White Painted Wheelmade wares). A Base Ring I vessel has been classified among the drinking shapes (sub-category F1.1c) while drinking/eating vessels of sub-category F1.2 are represented by Monochrome, Plain White Wheelmade, White Slip I and II bowls. White Painted V, Black Slip, Base Ring I, Red Lustrous Wheelmade and White Shaved jugs and juglets have been cataloged in sub-category F2.2 ('Small Closed Vessels for Precious Liquid Commodities'). A large Coarse Monochrome jug is represented among the storage vessels of category F3, while ritual vessels of category F4 are represented by a Black Slip miniature juglet. The LH IIIA1 alabastron is the only vessel of the sub-category F2.1 ('Containers for Viscous Substances').



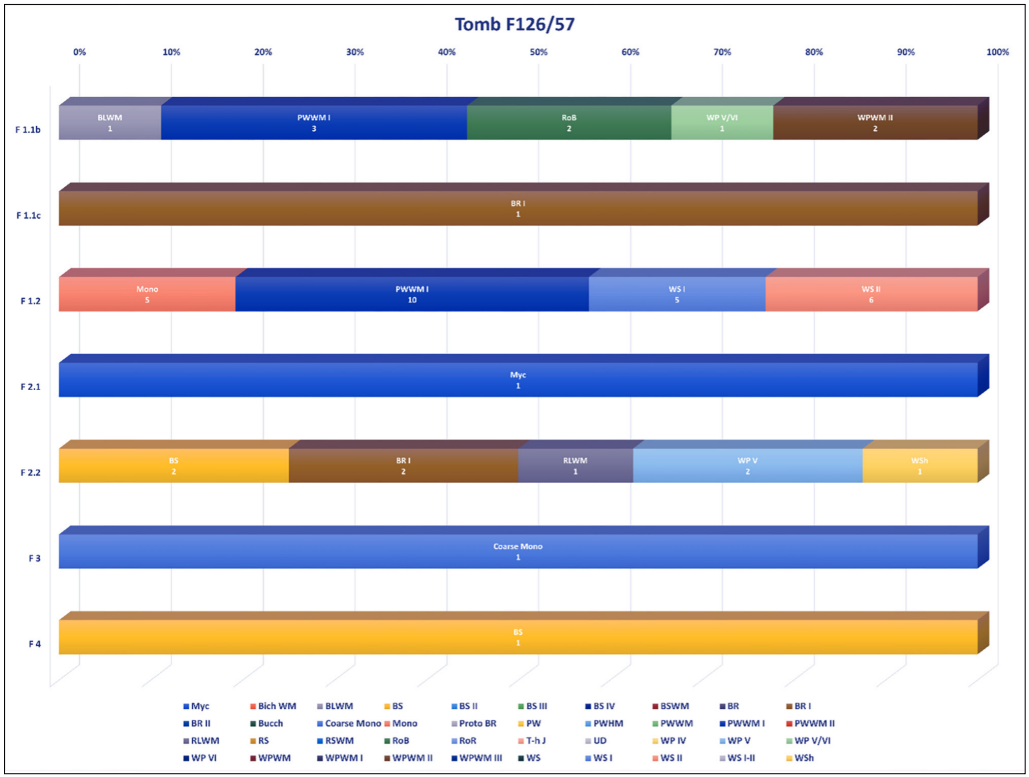



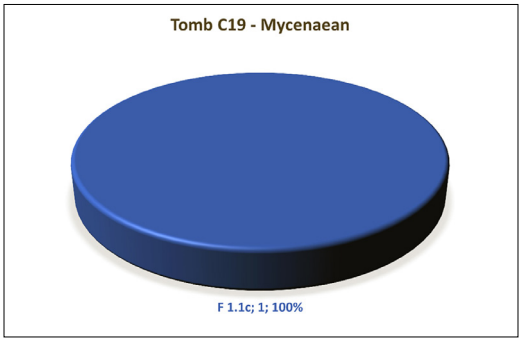

**Figure 5.4** a. Functions of Aegean pottery from Tomb F126/57;
b. Functions of overall ceramic finds from Tomb F126/57

## Tomb C19, Cypriot Excavations – LC I-IIB, Interaction Periods 2, 3

Tomb C19, a chamber tomb located in Quarter 4W, was oriented in north-south direction with the southward dromos opening. The dromos, the stomion and a single rock-cut bench located opposite to the entrance are paralleled by Tomb S11 in Quarter 6W. Tomb C19 had already been abandoned when buildings of Level II B were built in the same area and, after its last period of use, it was sealed by the floor of the Ashlar Building of Level III A. According to the excavator and Keswani, the period of use of the tomb ranged from LC I to LC II A (Dikaios 1969-71, 404-14; Keswani 2004, 95, 114, 125, 232, tab. 5.9b). However, the only Mycenaean vessel, a cup FS 220 dating to the LH IIIA-B period, suggests that this tomb was in use until the LC IIB.

Three overlapped burials were found on the bench, while the remains of a fourth burial which were scattered over the chamber floor possibly belonged to the oldest period of use of the tomb and were disturbed by three later depositions (Dikaios 1969-71, 412-13). There was a fifth burial on the floor just in front of the bench. A group of vessels from the southwest corner of the chamber cannot safely be associated with any burials. The collapse of the chamber roof, likely caused by the building activities in the area, was possibly responsible for the breaking of some ceramic materials, but pottery remained *in situ* and some finds were associated single burials (Dikaios 1969-71, 408-10, tab. 289: 7-8).

No luxury objects made of precious materials were found, suggesting that the tomb was probably used by individuals of non-elite social rank. The chamber contained 31 Cypriot vessels in addition to the LH IIIA2-B cup FS 220. Overall ceramic finds can be related to the following sub-categories **[fig. 5.5 a, b]**: F1.2 ('Drinking/Eating Vessels'), amounting to 31%, F1.1b ('Pouring Vessels') amounting to 28%, and F2.2 ('Containers for Liquid Substances') amounting to 25%. Nearly all ceramic finds, that is Plain White kraters, Black Slip and Plain White jugs, Monochrome, Plain White and White Slip bowls, Base Ring and White Shaved juglets therefore belonged to Cypriot traditional wares and shapes. Drinking vessels of sub-category F.1.1c are represented by only two vessels, a Base Ring bowl, and a LH IIIA-B Mycenaean cup FS 220.



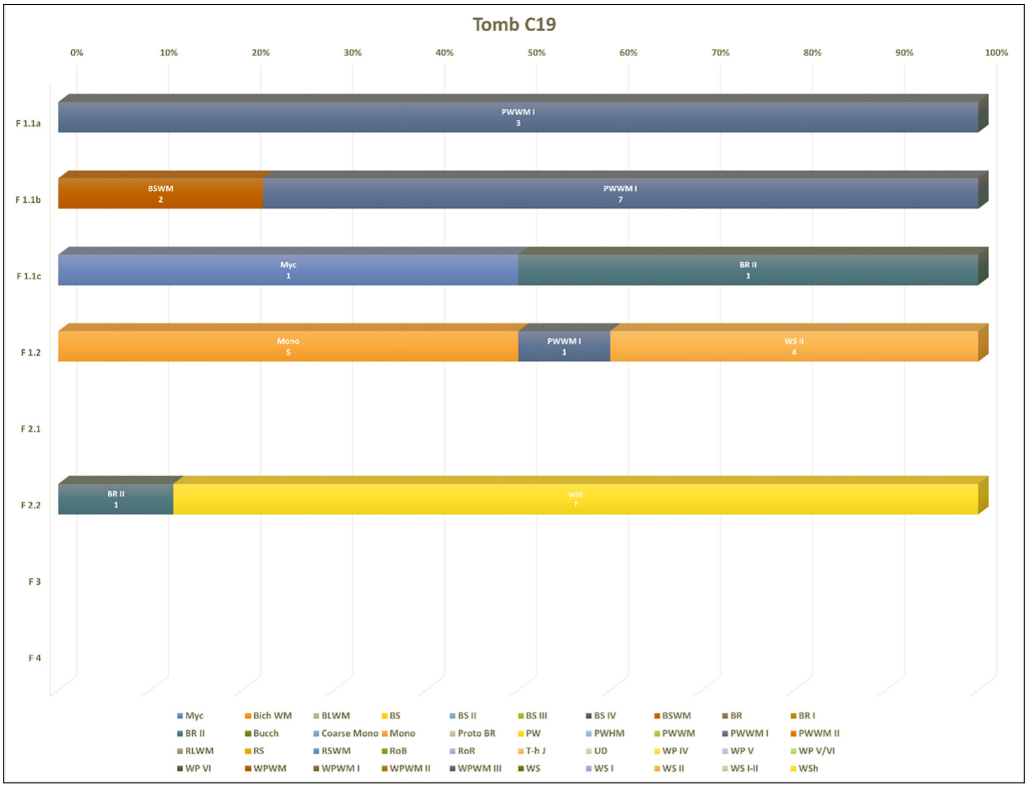




**Figure 5.5** a. Functions of Aegean pottery from Tomb C19;
b. Functions of overall ceramic finds from Tomb C19.

Tomb S2, Swedish Excavations – LC IB-IIA, Interaction Periods 2, 3

This tomb, located in Quarter 3W, had a pit-type dromos and an irregularly circular chamber. The entrance on the right side of the tomb was found sealed by a stone slab and a pile of stones. Inside the chamber, two levels of depositions (Level 3 and Level 5), separated by a compact layer of *chavara*, corresponded to two distinct periods of use. The most recent deposit, Level 3, contained five LC IIA burials arranged along the walls of the chamber. Six additional burials belonging to the older Level 5 were dated to the LC IB period (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 470-5, 10, figs 188: 3-7, 189, pl. LXXVI: 1-2).

The periods of use suggested by the excavators as well as Keswani are LC I (for lower level) and LC II (for upper level) and correspond to LC IB-LC IIA (475; Keswani 2004, 93, 232, tab. 5.9b). However, the presence of two LH IIIA2 Mycenaean piriform jars FS 45 demonstrates that the tomb was also used as late as LC IIB **[tab. 5.15]**. This funerary context is therefore approximately contemporaneous to Tomb C19 and Tomb F126/57. In addition to the burials recovered in Tomb S17 and Tomb S19, Keswani considered the burial sequence in this tomb indicative of "collective secondary treatment possibly represented by squatting burials arranged along the chamber walls" (Keswani 2004, 101, 218). Like in the cases of the intact Tomb F3/34, Tomb C6, Tomb C17 and Tomb C19, which were "devoid of copper and most categories of imported valuables other than Mycenaean pottery", funerary rituals in Tomb S2 possibly attested to secondary treatment of the dead, collective reburial and selection of materials (125, 158).

Based on the excavator's description of stratigraphy, it was possible to isolate materials associated with some specific burials in the two levels of depositions. The "episode of collective secondary reburial" (93, 101, 103) is apparent in the earlier level, dating to LC IB, where six groups of materials have been distinguished and attributed to single burials (Pezzi 2011). In the most recent level of burials depositions dating to the LC IIA, three groups of materials, each belonging to distinct burials, have been distinguished (Pezzi 2011).

Although Tomb S2 yielded some status indicators made of precious material and symbolic value, including two seals belonging to the oldest burials, it does not seem particularly rich and it is clear that the individuals there buried did not belong to the elite groups of the Enkomi society.

Tomb S2 contained 66 Cypriot vessels and only a LH IIIA2-B piriform jar FS 45 **[fig. 5.6 a]**. Overall ceramic finds can mostly be related to the following functions **[fig. 5.6 a, b]**: drinking/eating (sub-category F1.2) (36%), pouring (sub-category F1.1b) (27%) and containing precious liquid commodities (sub-category F2.2) (15%). Mixing vessels of category F1.1 are represented by Plain White Wheelmade

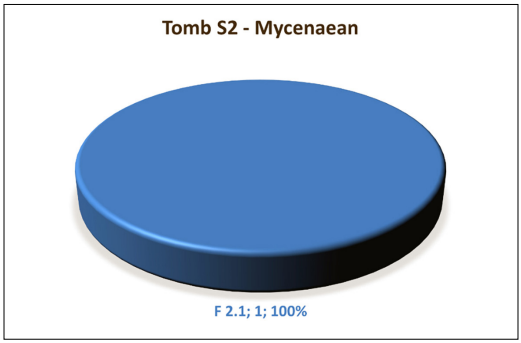
and Monochrome Ware kraters. Along Base Ring II jugs, the pouring vessels of sub-category F1.1b were represented by Plain White Handmade, Plain White Wheelmade, Black Slip, Red Slip and Bucchero vessels. Black Slip, Proto-Base Ring, Base Ring I, Base Ring II, while Plain White Wheelmade, Monochrome, White Slip I and II bowls can be interpreted as drinking/eating vessels of sub-category F1.2. Small closed shapes for precious liquid commodities (sub-category F2.2) are represented by Monochrome, Base Ring I and White Shaved juglets. On the other hand, small closed shapes for precious viscous commodities of sub-category F2.1 are exclusively represented by Mycenaean and Mycenaean-type vessels, namely an imported LH IIIA2 piriform jars FS 45 (decorated with slightly lustrous paint), a matt painted piriform jar FS 45 (here classified as a local Aegean-type vessel because of its matt paint decoration, according to the distinctions used in the present study) and a local three-handle jar FS 47 imitating LH IIIA2 Aegean models (Graziadio 2017, 136; Gjerstad et al. 1934, 474, pl. LXXVI, row 2:1 no. 45). The category F3 ('Storage Vessels') is represented by Plain White Wheelmade and White Painted V examples while a Black Slip IV ritual miniature juglet and a White Painted V feeding bottle may be assigned to category F4.

### Tomb S17, Swedish Excavations – LC IB-IIB, Interaction Periods 2, 3

Tomb S17 was found intact in Quarter 7W (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 539, 541-3, fig. 204: 5-9; Keswani 2004, 233, tab. 5.9b). As also suggested by Tombs S2 and S19, according to Keswani (2004, 101, 218) this tomb showed a "collective secondary treatment possibly represented by squatting burials arranged along the chamber walls". Like in Tomb S2, the dromos was asymmetrically placed on the right side of the chamber. The stomion was sealed by three stone slabs which were found still *in situ*. Inside the trapezoidal chamber two different levels of burials were separated by a thin layer of *chavara*.

Apart from the latest burials, in this tomb no exact connection between groups of objects and single individuals can be suggested even if some burials were found *in situ*. The last burial, which belonged to an adult male laying on his back on top of the remains of other burials, was associated with some objects of exceptional value: a gold diadem, a gold mouth-cover, a silver pin and a hemispherical gold cup and the famous LH IIIA2 amphoroid krater FS 54 known as the "Zeus Krater".[50] The upper level of burials, belonging to the later period of use of the tomb, can be dated to the LC IIA-B (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 546; Keswani 2004, 94, 233, tab. 5.9b). The lower layer produced LC

**50** Gjerstad et al. 1934, 541-6, 543 fn. 1, pl. LXXXVI: 3, last row, pl. CXX: 3-4; P. Åström 1972, 311: m; Vermeule, Karageorghis 1982, 14-15, pl. III.2.



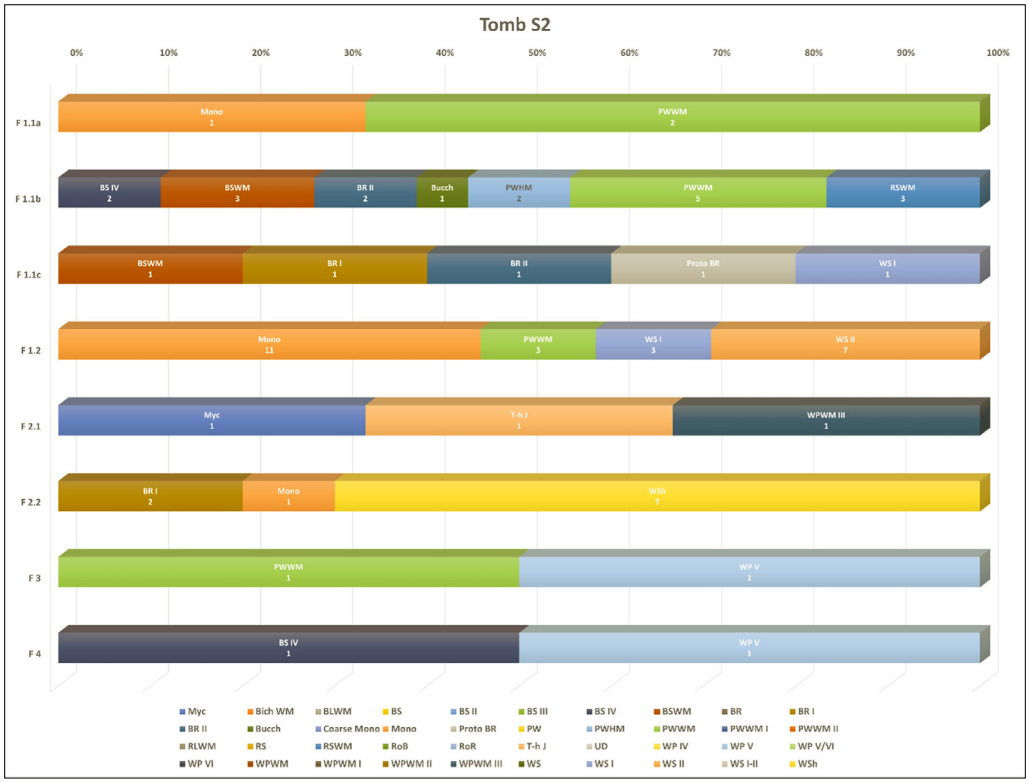



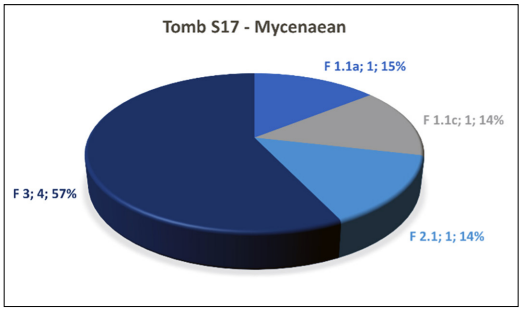

**Figure 5.6** a. Functions of Aegean pottery from Tomb S2;
b. Functions of overall ceramic finds in Tomb S2

IB-IIA materials and was characterized by five well-preserved skeletons in seated position.

The amount of gold objects (235 g of gold) and other precious goods found in the upper level is noteworthy and clearly illustrates the high social rank of the individuals buried in this tomb. They included two gold mouth-covers, three gold diadems, seven gold diadems or mouth-covers, an ivory pin, a gold pin and a pin made of silver and gold; other precious items are a steatite cylinder seal, two ivory discs which were part of an ivory pyxis and a fragmentary bronze knife (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 545).

Of overall 65 vessels found in this tomb, 58 were Cypriot while seven Mycenaean vessels amounted to 11% of total ceramic offerings. It is worth emphasizing that the Mycenaean vessels represented the totality of mixing vessels (sub-category F1.1a) and of large storage/transport vessel (category F3), while they amounted to 25% of drinking vessels (sub-category F1.1c) and 50% of small closed shapes for precious viscous commodities (sub-category F2.1). The majority of Mycenaean imports (57%) is represented by four storage/transport vessels of category F3, while among the other Mycenaean ceramic finds one example is a mixing vessel of sub-category F1.1a, another one is a drinking vessel of sub-category F1.1c and the last one is a small closed shape for precious viscous commodities of sub-category F2.1 **[fig. 5.7 a, b]**.

Considering overall ceramic finds, they can mostly be related to the following functions: drinking/eating (sub-category F1.2) (40%), pouring (sub-category F1.1b) (18%) and containing precious liquid commodities (sub-category F.2.2) (12%). Mixing vessels of sub-category F1.1a are only represented by the LH IIIA2 Mycenaean pictorial krater FS 54 known as the 'Zeus Krater'. Black Slip IV, Plain White Wheelmade and Base Ring I jugs and juglets can be regarded as pouring vessels of sub-category F1.1b. Drinking vessels of sub-category F1.1c are represented by Base Ring I and Base Ring II bowls, and by a LH IIIA2-B cup FS 220. Plain White Wheelmade and Monochrome bowls can be considered drinking/eating vessels of sub-category F1.2, while small closed shapes for precious liquid commodities of sub-category F2.2 are represented by local Black Lustrous Wheelmade, Plain White Handmade, Red Lustrous Wheelmade, Base Ring I and White Shaved vessels. On the other hand, small containers for precious viscous commodities of sub-category F2.1 are represented by a LH IIIA2/IIIB alabastron FS 94 and a rare Base Ring II pear-shaped amphoriskos which imitated Aegean piriform jars, since it had three small vertical handles on the shoulder and was decorated with dotted white band-ornaments around the rim and on the shoulder (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 554 fn. 49). The category F3 ('Storage Vessels') was exclusively represented by four LH III A2-B piriform jars FS 40. The White Painted V and Base Ring I miniature juglets and Black Slip IV feeding bottles can be classified as ritual vessels of category F4.



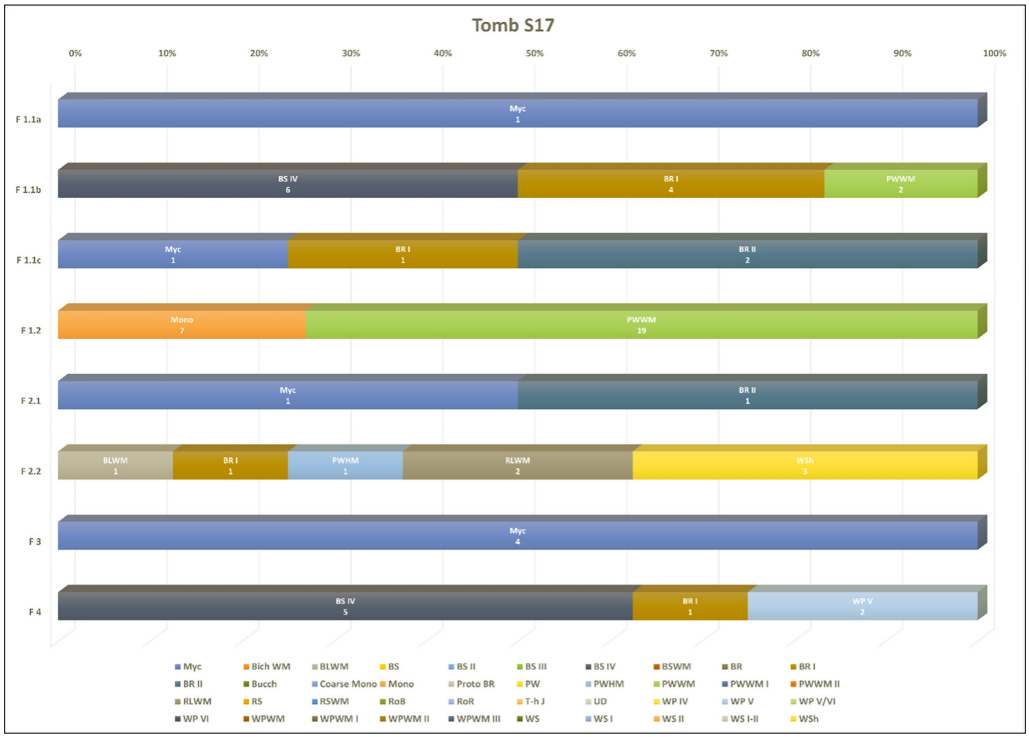




**Figure 5.7** a. Functions of Aegean pottery from Tomb S17;
b. Functions of overall ceramic finds from Tomb S17

Tomb F2/49, French Excavations 1949 – LC IIA-B, Interaction Period 3

This tomb, which was found intact at the southern limit of Quarter 5E and associated to a single house located in Street 5, is one of the most important funerary contexts at Enkomi (Schaeffer 1952, 111-35, pl. XII; Keswani 2004, 232, tab. 5.9b). The chamber shows rectangular shape, a prerogative of the tombs reserved to high-rank individuals, possibly attempting to imitate the built isodome chambers, as suggested by the presence of architrave and jambs made of squared blocks.

In spite of the limited number of burials (three), the chamber, characterized by a bench along the southern and western walls, was significantly wide. The period of use of this tomb seems to have been very short, since it only contained very few burials, contrary to the Late Cypriot customs.

In a small pit located in the southwestern corner, both local and Mycenaean sherds were found, possibly attesting to an intentional breaking of ceramic vessels as a consequence of funerary rituals (Schaeffer 1952, 116). The presence of pits in Late Cypriot chamber tombs is extremely rare, while it is quite common in the Ugarit chamber tombs, possibly suggesting some cultural connections between the individuals which used this tomb and the people of Ugarit (Schaeffer 1939, 66, 77, 88 fig. 79, Tomb L). Other groups of local and Mycenaean pottery were found on the floor in the northern side of the chamber, while an alabaster duck-shaped pyxis and a gold diadem were discovered in the southeastern corner.

All the burials were placed on the bench with their rich and elaborated funerary equipment. As suggested by other properly excavated tombs, it is likely that the skeleton laying on the southern bench, on the left of the entrance with the head turned towards east, belonged to the oldest and most important burial, for which the tomb itself was built. Osteological analysis and the absence of any personal female ornament suggest that this burial belonged to a mature male. It is worth noting that a Mycenaean cup FS 220 was deposed near his head, in association with two White Shaved juglets, but the discovery of this Mycenaean cup FS 220 dating to the LH IIIA2/IIIB apparently does not match the suggestion that the skeleton on the southern bench was the oldest burial in the tomb. Crossed and overlapped on his chest there were a gold mouth-cover and a gold diadem of large size and fine decoration. On his right hand he wore a gold ring decorated by a seated sphynx while at the level of the abdomen there were two silver cups with wishbone handle, one put inside the other; the external one was decorated with bucrania motifs (Schaeffer 1952, 128 fn. 6/4.206, pl. XII: 7, 128 fn. 7/4.207, pl. XXII: 2-4, CXVI suppl. pl. C-D, figs 116-21). Between the legs there were a fragmentary alabaster cup and various ceramic vessels. A small alabaster

container for perfumes and precious unguents also belonged to the same burial (110, 128-30). On the same bench, a second mature man was found with the head oriented westwards in association with the remains of a gold scepter and two undecorated gold diadems (120, pl. XII: 9, 10, 11).

The western bench was occupied by the third burial, a woman lying with her head turned north and the body oriented toward the center of the chamber. Along with Mycenaean vessels and a ceramic lamp, a considerable number of precious objects, perhaps originally collected in a bag deposited near her side, were associated to this skeleton: a pair of earrings, two gold rings (one decorated by a large rosette and the other by two dogs seated near a tree), two silver rings with hieroglyphics inscriptions and one silver bead (131-3).

None of the three burials was associated with weapons. The architectural features of the tomb, the small number of individuals and the extremely rich funerary equipment, including precious status indicators of high symbolic value (more than 100 g of gold), emphasize the high social status of all these individuals, who possibly were of priestly rank in consideration of the absence of weapons. The funerary ritual is complex and cannot be completely understood. Keswani does not exclude that the burials might have undergone a secondary treatment (2004, 95).

According to the excavators, the use of this tomb is restricted to the LC IIA period (also cf. Keswani 2004, 232, tab. 5.9b). However, the presence of Mycenaean vessels dating to LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2-B demonstrates that this funerary context was also in use until LC IIB **[tab. 5.15]**.

The overall vessels from the tomb were 38, including 14 Mycenaean imports which amounted to 37% of total pottery **[fig. 5.8 a, b]**. Among overall pottery from the tomb, mixing vessels (sub-category F1.1a) amounted to 67%, drinking vessels to 25% (sub-category F1.1c), while it represented the totality of small closed shapes for precious viscous commodities (sub-category F2.1), 22% of small closed shapes for precious liquid commodities (sub-category F2.2) and the totality of large storage/transport vessels (category F3). Small closed shapes for precious viscous commodities of sub-category F2.1 amounted to 50% of overall Mycenaean imports, mixing vessels of sub-category F1.1a to 15%, closed shapes for precious liquid commodities of sub-category F2.2 amounted to 14% of Mycenaean vessels and the same is true of large storage/transport vessels of category F3, too, while drinking vessels of sub-category F1.1c amounted to 7% of total Aegean pottery. Overall ceramic finds can mostly be related to the following functions: containing precious liquid commodities (sub-category F2.2) (24%), drinking/eating (sub-category F1.2) (16%), pouring (sub-category F1.1b) (16%) and drinking (sub-category F1.1c) (11%). Uncommon Red Lustrous Wheelmade

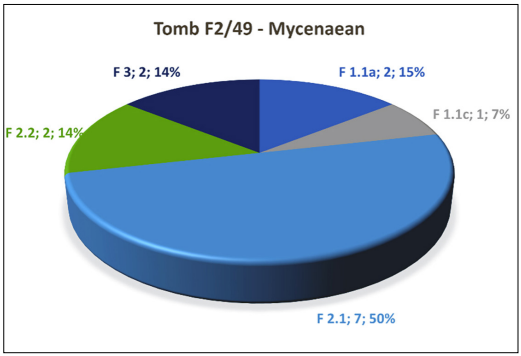
kraters and Mycenaean kraters FS 7 and FS 53 are the only vessels of sub-category F1.1 ('Mixing Vessels'). Base Ring II jugs represent the totality of the pouring vessels of sub-category F1.1b and most of the drinking shapes (sub-category F1.1c), which also included a Mycenaean cup FS 220. Drinking/eating vessels of sub-category F1.2 are represented by Plain White and White Slip II bowls associated with a Red Lustrous Wheelmade bowl. The sub-category F2.1 ('Containers for Viscous Substances') was exclusively represented by six Mycenaean piriform jars FS 45 and an alabastron FS 94. Two Mycenaean stirrup jars FS 166, four Red Lustrous Wheelmade vessels (a flask, a juglet and two spindle bottles) and three White Shaved juglets can be assigned to sub-category F2.2. Category F3 is represented by two Mycenaean stirrup jars FS 170. A rare arm-shaped vessel in Red Lustrous Wheelmade may be classified as a ritual vessel of category F4.

### Tomb F11/49, French Excavations 1949/1952 – LC IIA-B, Interaction Period 3

Tomb F11/49, found intact in Quarter 5E, was a bilobed chamber tomb dating to the LC IIA-B period and was contemporaneous with Tomb F2/49, although it was used by individuals of lower social rank (Schaeffer 1952, 135-56, 50, figs 59-62, pl. XXVII; Keswani 2004, 105, 114, 125, 137, 232 tab. 5.9b). The rectangular dromos was wide with two circular niches for infant burials in the east and south sides. The niches yielded some miniature vessels and a necklace composed of seven small faience beads. In the southwestern corner of the dromos the remains of a wall were found, possibly being part of the building originally associated with this tomb. The passage from the dromos and the chamber was rather sharp, without any step.

Despite the fragility of the calcareous rock where the tomb was excavated, a squared pillar located in its northern side supported the stability of the vault. The chamber, sealed by a stone slab still *in situ*, was of quite unusual shape because of a circular central depression containing some objects and two benches on the east and west sides. On both benches there were two levels of overlapped burials with many burial goods and badly preserved human remains belonging to at least three burials on the western bench and to only one burial on the eastern bench. To facilitate the movement inside the small chamber a trench was cut on the floor along its longitudinal axis.

The precious objects from the lower level of the east bench included three gold diadems, an alabaster cup and a fragmentary large alabaster vessel. Three gold diadems, a pair of bronze earrings, the above mentioned necklace as well as a fragmentary ivory pyxis were found in the lower level of the west bench. The upper level of the west bench also produced a hemispherical alabaster cup (Schaeffer



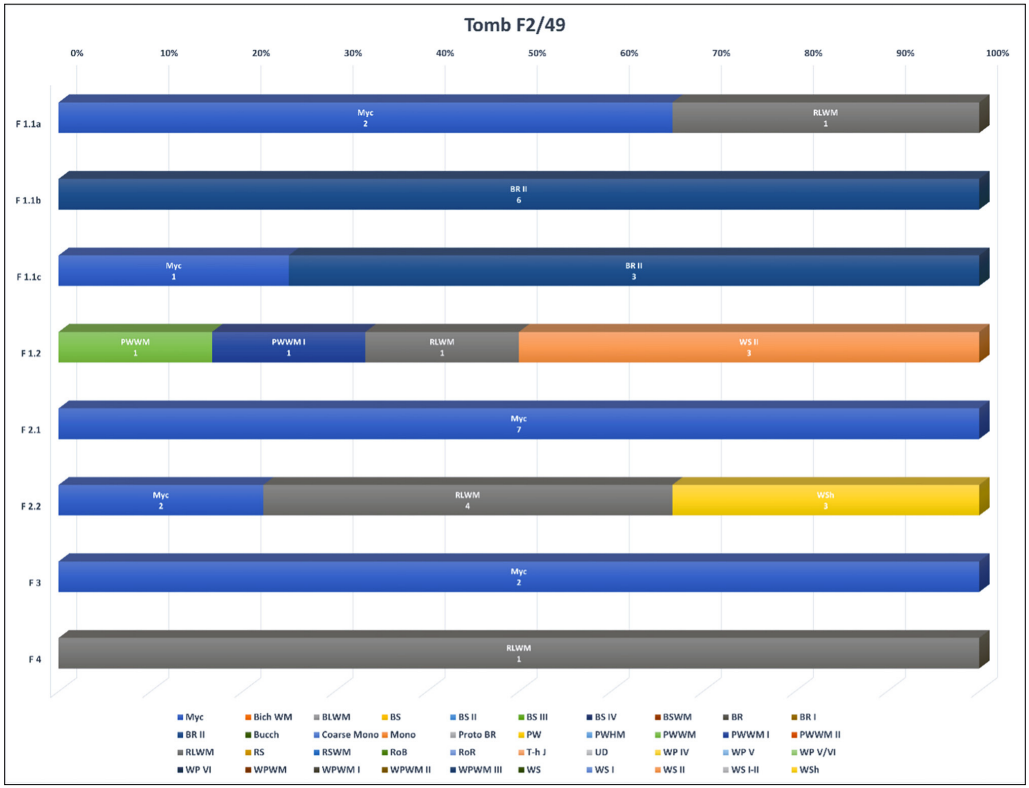




**Figure 5.8** a. Functions of Aegean pottery from Tomb F2/49;
b. Functions of overall ceramic finds from Tomb F2/49

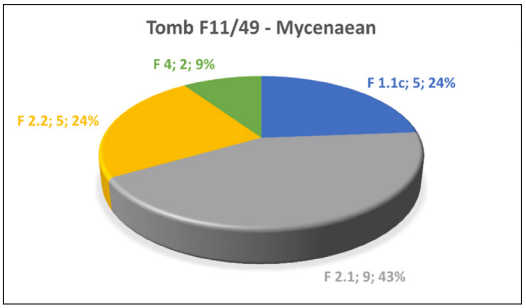
1952, 107, 147, 150, 153, 155). The high quality of these finds suggests they might have been intentionally selected for funerary purposes. Although the degree of wealth apparent from luxury objects is valuable, it is not extraordinary in comparison to other contexts. Therefore, the individuals here buried cannot be considered members of the top Enkomi elite.

According to Keswani and the excavators, this tomb was used no longer than three generations living in the first half of the LC IIA period (Schaeffer 1952, 135-56; Keswani 2004, 232, tab. 5.9b). However, the presence of imported LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2-B Mycenaean vessels in the funerary assemblage demonstrates that the tomb has been used at least as late as LC IIB. 171 vessels were found inside the tomb, including 19 Mycenaean examples which amounted to 11% of overall ceramic offerings. Mycenaean vessels represented 36% of overall drinking vessels (sub-category F1.1c), 78% of 'Containers for Viscous Substances' (sub-category F2.1), 10% of 'Containers for Liquid Substances' (sub-category F2.2), and 29% of ritual vessels (category F4) **[fig. 5.9 a, b]**. Considering overall Mycenaean imports in detail, 'Containers for Viscous Substances' of sub-category 2.1 represented 43% of them, while 'Containers for Liquid Substances' of sub-category 2.2 amounted to 24%, drinking vessels of sub-category F1.1c to 24% and ritual vessels of category F4 to 9% of overall Aegean pottery. The most common functions apparent from overall ceramic finds are: drinking/eating (sub-category F1.2) (29%), containing precious liquid commodities (sub-category F2.2) (28%) and pouring (sub-category F1.1b) (15%).

### Tomb C10, Cypriot Excavations – MC III/LC I-LC IIC, Interaction Periods 2, 3, 4

Tomb C10 was a bilobed, relatively small chamber tomb of the same type as Tomb F5/49 discussed below, sharing the dromos with Tomb C1. Located in Area I, it has been used for a long period, from MC III/LC I to LC II C. Dikaios stated that the funerary goods substantially remained in their original position although he admitted that the context was partially disturbed by various building activities. He also distinguished four levels of depositions which produced 477 objects. Despite the long period of use and the complex stratigraphy, some groups of materials were attributed to single burials or to groups of individuals. Even if the preserved human remains were very few and in bad conditions, it is possible to suggest that the tomb was used for a minimum of 21 burials (Dikaios 1969-71, 357-94, pls 285-6; Keswani 2004, 96, 113-14, 125, 235, tab. 5.9c).

The lowest level of burials illustrated the first period of use of the tomb (MC III/LC IA-LC IB). Apart from three male adults, two of which laid in the central part of the chamber and the third one in



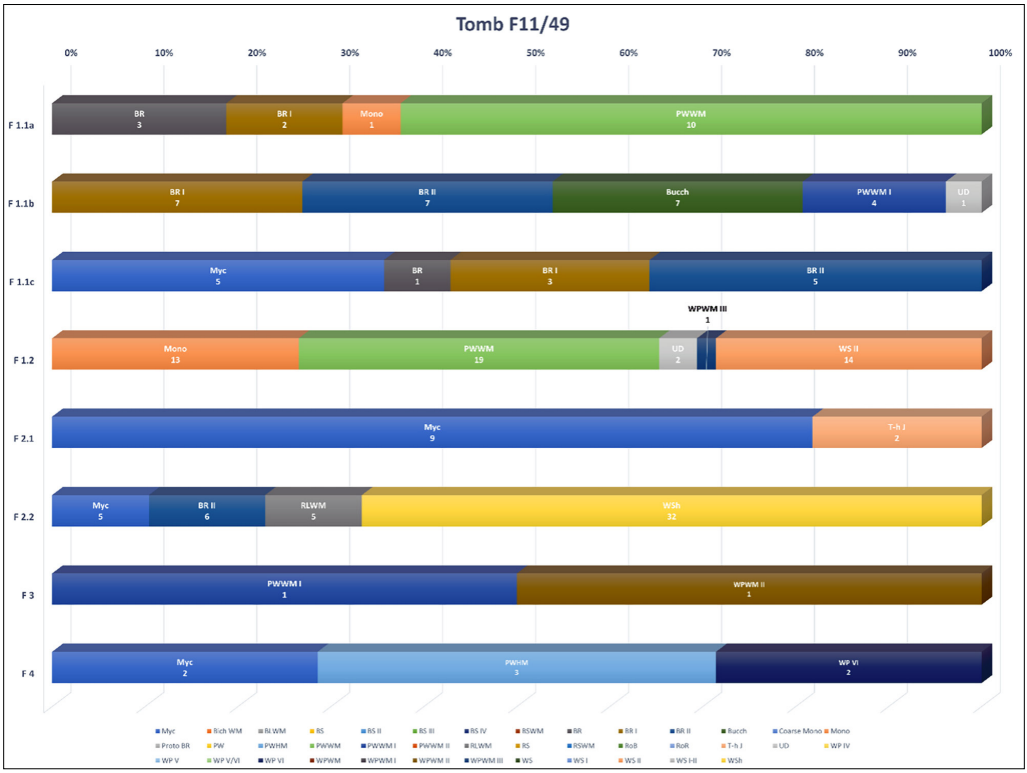




**Figure 5.9** a. Functions of Aegean pottery from Tomb F11/49;
b. Functions of overall ceramic finds from Tomb F11/49

the northern side, it is impossible to recognize the original position of single burials (Dikaios 1969-71, 358-60, pl. 46/2-3, 286/3). Based on the excavator's account, it has been possible to isolate at least six groups of objects, characterized by MC III/LC IA wares, such as White Painted V and Black Slip II, and LC IA-B wares, such as Monochrome and White Slip I-II (Pezzi 2011).

The second level of burials can be dated to LC IIA-B. The human remains were widely dispersed, and no clear association between objects and single burials can be established. Ceramic containers were piled up all along the chamber walls and only four groups of funerary goods were isolated (Dikaios 1969-71, 360-2, pl. 46/4, 47/-2, 286/49).

The same is true of the third level of burials, where LC IIB-C offerings were placed along the chamber walls so that it was impossible to associate single objects to specific burials although the excavator was able to distinguish at least five groups of materials (362-3, pl. 286/2).

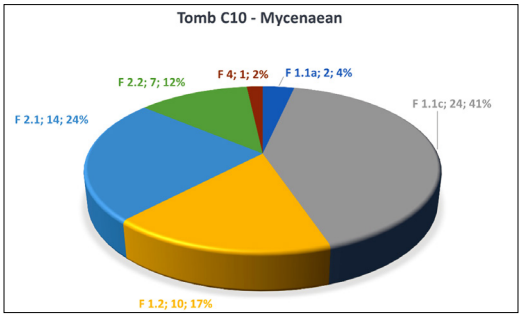
The latest level of burials in this chamber (Level four) can be dated to LC IIC due to the diagnostic pottery and stratigraphic relations with Level IIB of the settlement. According to the excavator the possibility cannot be ruled out that building activities connected with the construction of the Ashlar Building (Level IIIA of the settlement) partially disturbed the fourth level of depositions. In any case, since these building activities did not cause any removal of the materials from the chamber, it was possible to isolate at least six groups of objects (363-4, pl. 47/3-4, 286/1).

Concerning the degree of wealth of Tomb C10, it is worth mentioning a gold diadem, a pair of gold earrings, two unpaired gold earrings and a gold bead which were part of the first group of finds of the third level of burials, dating to LC IIB-C. Associated with the fourth group of the third level there were eight gold diadems, two gold hair rings, a gold necklace and an ivory pommel of a scepter. A gold diadem and two gold earrings came from the fifth group of the third level. Three gold diadems and a white faience ring were associated with the first group of the fourth level, while two gold diadems were found in the second group of the fourth level and an ostrich egg was part of the third group of finds. A gold diadem, two bronze bracelets and two bronze helmets came from the fourth group. The fifth group of the fourth level produced a bronze bracelet and two ivory scepter pommels, while the sixth group yielded a gold diadem, two gold hair rings, a gold bracelet, and a bronze ring (366-74). All these precious objects therefore belonged to the third and fourth levels of use of the tomb, clearly underlining the top social rank and the richness of the individuals buried during the LC IIB and IIC periods.

Tomb C10 contained a large amount of pottery (431 vessels), including 373 items of local Cypriot wares and 58 LH IIIA-B imports

amounting to 13% of overall ceramic offerings **[fig. 5.10 a, b]**. As regards the Mycenaean imports, drinking vessels (sub-category F1.1c) amounted to 41% of Aegean imports, 'Containers for Viscous Substances' (sub-category F2.1) to 24%, 'Drinking/Eating Vessels' (sub-category F1.2) to 17%, 'Containers for Liquid Substances' (sub-category F2.2) to 12%, while mixing vessels (sub-category F1.1a) amounted to 4% and ritual shapes (category F4) to 2% of overall Aegean pottery.

Overall ceramic finds can be related to the following functions: drinking/eating (sub-category F1.2) (37%), pouring (sub-category F1.1b) (23%), drinking (sub-category F1.1c) (18%) and containing precious liquid commodities (sub-category F2.2) (11%). Figure 5.10 b also shows that mixing vessels of sub-category F1.1a are almost completely represented by Plain White Wheelmade examples, while the Mycenaean kraters were decorated in Pictorial Style. The function of pouring (sub-category F1.1b) is only represented by Cypriot wares, in particular Base Ring and Plain White jugs, confirming that Mycenaean pouring vessels were not greatly appreciated for this purpose. The Mycenaean cups FS 220 represented a considerable fraction (31%) of the drinking vessels of sub-category F1.1c, approximately corresponding to the percentage of Base Ring bowls. Monochrome and Plain White were predominant among drinking/eating shapes of sub-category F1.2, while Mycenaean shallow bowls FS 296 were quite few. Mycenaean piriform jars FS 44 (1) and FS 45 (8), a Mycenaean alabastron FS 94, and a local three-handled jar FS 46 and two other local jars FS 47 imitating LH IIIA models (Dikaios 1969-71, 383 no. 382, pls 203: 31, 228: 11, 371 no. 123, pl. 211: 22, 374 no. 196, pl. 208: 17; Graziadio 2017, 133, 138) were the favorite shapes to contain precious viscous substances since they represented the totality of vessels assigned to sub-category F2.1. Mycenaean stirrup jars (7) are very few (15%) if compared to the large number of White Shaved juglets belonging to sub-category F2.2, i.e. 'Containers for Liquid Substances'. Ritual vessels of category F4 are represented by a variety of local wares, such as White Painted V, Red Slip Wheelmade, Black Slip Wheelmade, Plain White, Plain White Wheelmade, Base Ring II, and by a Mycenaean rhyton.



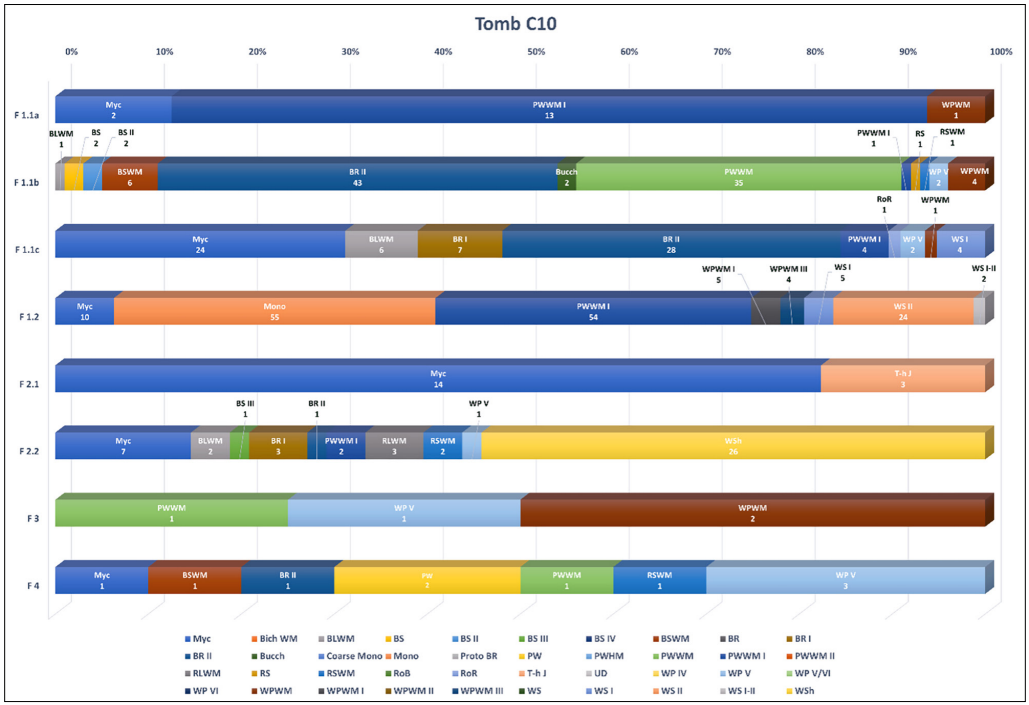




**Figure 5.10** a. Functions of Aegean pottery from Tomb C10;
b. Functions of overall ceramic finds from Tomb C10

## Tomb S19, Swedish Excavations – LC IA-IIC, Interaction Periods 2, 3, 4

The earliest period of use of Tomb S19, located in Quarter 4W, can be dated to the LC IA period, but the original structure was surely enlarged in LC IIC. The stratigraphy suggested that the tomb had been already abandoned when some buildings dating to the Level IIB were built in this area. The tomb was then sealed by the floor of the Ashlar Building of the settlement Level IIIA. The consequent collapse of the chamber vault surely damaged ceramic offerings but did not affect the composition of funerary assemblages (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 268, 558 figs 212, 213: 1-4, 214).

The architecture of this tomb was closely paralleled by Tomb S13 (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 558-62, fig. 212, 561), and from a certain period onward it had the appearance o a single chamber tomb possibly resulting from the fusion of two preexisting tombs. This can be inferred from the presence of two dromoi located in the northern and in the southern sides of the tomb which were connected to the same trapezoidal chamber.

The Dromos B forms a right angle with the chamber, possibly due to the preference for an east-west orientation of the tomb at the end of LC I period. Like Tombs S2 and S17, this tomb can be interpreted as an example of

> collective secondary treatment possibly represented by squatting burials arranged along the chamber walls. (Keswani 2004, 101, 218)

Two main phases of use, separated by a level of sterile *chavara*, have been distinguished: the older phase dated back to the LC IA, as suggested by the plentiful associated MC pottery, while the later phase dated back to the end of the LC IIC, as indicated by the discovery of Aegean-type pottery and LH IIIB Mycenaean imports. However, the discovery of LC I ceramic, such as a Bichrome jug, in the upper level of burials confirms that the continuous use of the tomb surely caused intense upheavals in the stratigraphy.

The remains of at least eleven burials (nine of which perfectly preserved) were discovered in the lower level while the remains of at least six individuals were found in the upper level in a poor state of conservation. Many precious objects were clearly indicative of the high social rank of the individuals buried in this tomb. Although no connections can be established with specific burials, it is worth mentioning many prestige objects from the older level of depositions (a gold mouth-cover, a pair of gold earrings, three pairs of bronze earrings, five gold rings, the head of a stone mallet, a bronze mirror with ivory handle decorated with a figurative scene, two bronze cups, and one faience vessel), while the upper level of burials yielded two pairs of gold earrings, four bronze earrings and a spiral silver bracelet (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 562-4).

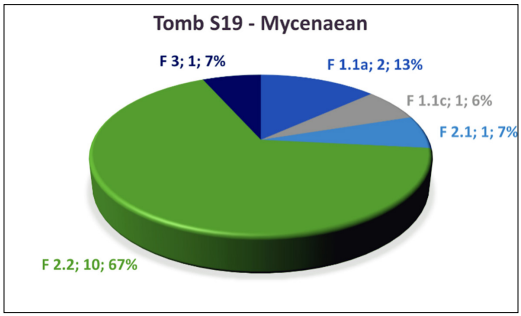
Among overall 129 vessels from the tomb, 15 are Mycenaean imports, representing 12% of ceramic offerings **[tab. 5.15]**. 'Containers for Liquid Substances' (sub-category F2.2) amount to 67% of Aegean imports, both mixing vessels (sub-category F1.1a) and drinking vessels (sub-category F1.1c) to 13%, both 'Containers for Viscous Substances' (sub-category F2.1) and 'Storage Vessels' (category F3) amount to 7%, and 'Drinking/Eating Vessels' (sub-category F1.2) to 6% **[fig. 5.11 a, b]**. In a few words, this general pattern is paralleled by other rich funerary contexts broadly dating to the LC II period, such as Tomb C10.

Concerning overall ceramic finds from Tomb S19, they can mostly be related to the following functions: drinking (sub-category F1.1c) (27%), drinking/eating (sub-category F1.2) (26%), pouring (sub-category F1.1b) (19%) and containing precious liquid commodities (sub-category F2.2) (18%). Moreover, figure 5.11 b shows that mixing vessels of sub-category F1.1a are represented by Plain White Wheelmade kraters (75% of this sub-category) as well as local imitations of Mycenaean amphoroid kraters, in addition to two Mycenaean Pictorial Style kraters FS 281 (25%), similarly to the ceramic assemblage in Tomb C10. Among the drinking vessels of sub-category F1.1c, the Mycenaean cups FS 220 were very few (3%) while 'Drinking/Eating Vessels' of sub-category F1.2 were only represented by Cypriot vessels. On the other hand, sub-category F2.1 ('Containers for Viscous Substances') was only represented by a Mycenaean piriform jar while eight Mycenaean stirrup jars, and two Mycenaean globular flasks amounted to 43% of 'Containers for Liquid Substances' (sub-category F2.2). Some local Plain White Wheelmade vessels and a Mycenaean large piriform jar FS 40 can be assigned to category F3 ('Storage Vessels').

### Tomb S3, Swedish Excavations – LC I-IIC, Interaction Periods 2, 3, 4

Tomb S3, located in Quarter 3W, featured an unusual shape. The dromos was in fact represented by a quite large oval pit while the chamber was of circular shape and had a large niche, making the whole tomb like an '8' shape (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 475-6, fig. 188: 8-10, 191: 1; Keswani 2004, 235, tab. 5.9c).

The tomb was surely used for a long period, from LC I to LC II. Unfortunately, the burials were partially disturbed in the Early Byzantine period and neither was possible to establish safe associations between the 248 finds and single burials, possibly belonging to fifteen individuals, nor was possible to separate different burial layers due to later disturbances. Nevertheless, the excavators were able to isolate the oldest group of finds, dating to the first period of use of the tomb. It included both local and Mycenaean pottery and various precious ornaments: four gold diadems, three gold mouth covers, gold



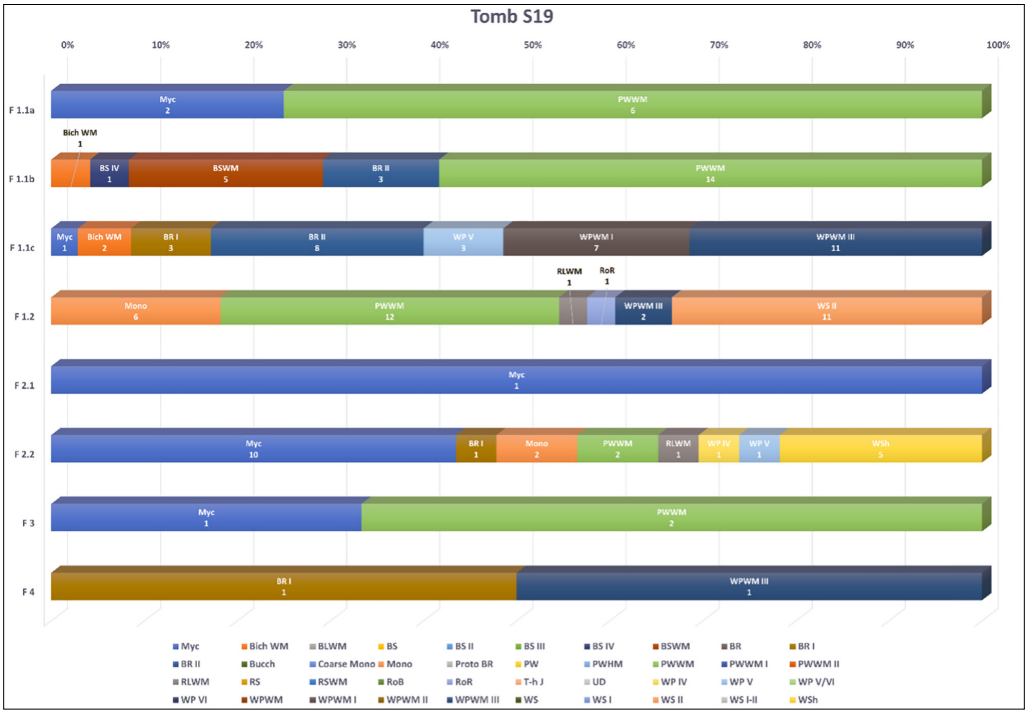




**Figure 5.11** a. Functions of Aegean pottery from Tomb S19;
b. Functions of overall ceramic finds from Tomb S19

earrings, a gold hair ring, four gold beads, a yellow faience bead and the cover of an ivory pyxis (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 480-3).

All the other objects were piled up along the sides of the chamber and may be treated as a single group for the reasons expressed above. In addition to many local and Aegean vessels, this heterogeneous group included a significant amount of prestige objects: a gold diadem, ten gold foils, three gold rings, a gold hair ring, twelve gold earrings, forty-seven gold beads, one silver earring, at least three silver rings, three silver brooches, two ivory pins with the head in the shape of a pomegranate, eighteen faience beads, several fragments of at least three bronze daggers, three gold capsules for cylinder seals, an ivory lid, nine ivory discs, a bronze hemispheric cup with a silver foot and a faience cup (478-83). Therefore, the wealth displayed in this tomb clearly indicates that the individuals here buried were part of the Enkomi elite and had access to precious status indicators. Despite the Byzantine disturbances, the large amounts of luxury objects found inside the chamber shows that this funerary context was not plundered, making it partially useful for the purposes of the present discussion.

172 ceramic vessels were recovered in this tomb S3, including 37 Mycenaean items which amounted to 22% of overall ceramic offerings **[tab. 5.15]**. Mixing vessels (sub-category F1.1a) amounted to 38% of Mycenaean imports, small containers for viscous substances (sub-category F2.1) to 19%, containers for liquid substances (sub-category F2.2) to 13%, drinking vessels (sub-category F1.1c) to 13%, pouring vessels (sub-category F1.1b) to 8%, drinking/eating vessels (sub-category 1.2), large storage/transport shapes (category F3) and shapes for ritual purposes (category F4) to 3% respectively **[fig. 5.12 a, b]**.

Concerning overall ceramic finds from Tomb S3, they can mostly be related to the following functions: drinking/eating (sub-category F1.2) (24%), containing precious liquid commodities (sub-category F2.2) (20%) and pouring (sub-category F1.1b) (20%). Figure 5.12 b also shows that the Mycenaean Pictorial Style amphoroid kraters FS 53 (1) and FS 54 (13) are largely predominant (74%) among the mixing vessels of sub-category F1.1a. For the first time there were a LH III A2 Early stirrup jug FS 151 and two LH III B Mycenaean jugs (FS 114 and FS 118) among the pouring shapes, amounting to 6% of overall pottery of sub-category F1.1b. Four Mycenaean cups FS 220 and a Mycenaean mug FS 228 amount to a large percentage (41%) of the drinking vessels of the sub-category F1.1c, while there was a Mycenaean shallow bowl among the drinking/eating vessels, representing only 7% of sub-category F1.2. All the Containers for Viscous Substances' (sub-category F2.1) were Mycenaean (64%) and Aegean-type (36%) vessels. They included an alabastron FS 93, two alabastra FS 94, four piriform jars FS 45 and four local three-handled jars FS 46 (1) and 47 (3) (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 479, pl. LXXVII, rows 5: 8, 6: 9, 6:

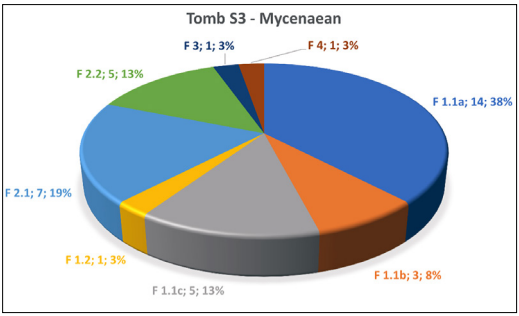
7, 5: 10; Graziadio 2017, 132, 136). Four Mycenaean stirrup jars FS 166, FS 171, and FS 180, and a globular flask FS 191 amounted to 14% of overall 'Containers for Liquid Substances' (sub-category F2.2), in contrast to the White Shaved jugs which were largely predominant among the vessels attributed to this functional sub-category; eight uncommon Red Lustrous Wheelmade vessels (seven spindle bottles and a possible juglet) were also found. A Mycenaean miniature juglet represents 8% of overall ritual vessels of category F4.

### Tomb F5/49, French Excavations 1949 – LC IB-LC IIIB, Interaction Periods 2, 3, 4

Tomb F5/49 was located in Quarter 5E, three meters south of Tomb F2/49, just under Street 5 which crossed the settlement in east-west direction. It was used from LC IB to LC IIIB, but there were removals and displacements of a large number of burials producing a very complex stratigraphy. For the purposes of the present contribution, only the burials and the materials earlier than the LC IIC period can be taken into account (Schaeffer 1952, 156-229, fig. 83-4; Keswani 2004, 96, 97, 103, 105, 114, 125, 128, 234, tab. 5.9c).

This was a chamber tomb with a peculiar bilobate plan like Tomb C10. The dromos directly led to the stomion, which was sealed by a dump of large calcareous stones. The entrance to the chamber was closed by a collapsed stone slab. According to the excavator, the oldest level of burials (Stratum IV) can be dated to the LC IB period. The oldest materials were found in the southeastern corner of the chamber. This level of burials contained approximately twenty burials associated with ceramic materials and various precious objects, including four pairs of bronze earrings, at least three bronze rings and two beads of hard blue stone (Schaeffer 1952, pl. XXXVIII). The following level of burials (Stratum III), dating to the LC IIA-B period, produced many prestige objects: a gold mouth cover and a gold diadem with the same decoration, three gold earrings, a gold ring with a gold pearl, three bronze rings, a necklace with pomegranate-shaped pendant in semiprecious stone, a faience bead, a faience cylinder seal with gold capsules, a gold capsule for a cylinder seal, a steatite cylinder seal, the cover of an ivory pyxis and some fragments of ivory discs (pl. XXXVII).

The presence of a sterile level of *chavara* between Stratum III and the following level of burials (Stratum II) suggests an interruption in the use of the tomb. As a matter of fact, while burials belonging to the earlier levels had the same east-west orientation, in Stratum II the burials found along the perimeter of the chamber might have been dislocated possibly because of the construction of a new dromos. The materials associated with this group of burials can be assigned to two different phases with the oldest finds, including an



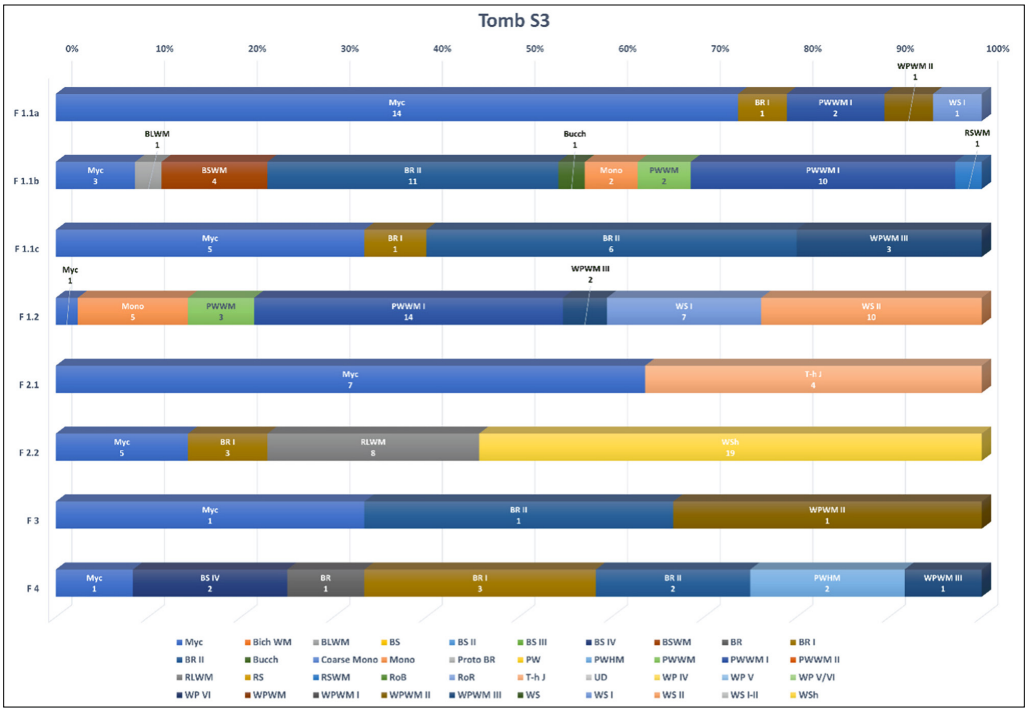



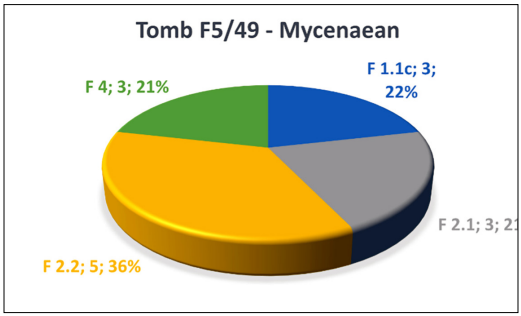

**Figure 5.12** a. Functions of Aegean pottery from Tomb S3;
b. Functions of overall ceramic finds from Tomb S3

ivory disc and a hemispheric bronze cup, dating to the LC IIC period, while all the other objects can be assigned to the LC IIIA. The latest phase of use of the tomb (Stratum I), which can therefore be dated to the LC III A-B period, is not taken into account in the present study (pl. XXXVI).

The large amount of luxury objects made of precious materials showing a high symbolic value were mainly associated with the LC IIA-B burials, confirming the high degree of wealth and the social rank of the users of the tomb in this period.

Tomb F5/49 produced 271 vessels, including only 14 Mycenaean imports (5% of total pottery) **[tab. 5.15]**. The 'Containers for Liquid Substances' (sub-category F2.2) amounted to 36% of the Mycenaean vessels, the drinking vessels (sub-category F1.1c) to 22%, both 'Containers for Viscous Substances' (sub-category F2.1) and shapes for ritual purposes (category F4) amounted to 21% of Aegean imports **[fig. 5.13 a]**.

Concerning overall vessels of F5/49, they can mostly be related to the following functions **[fig. 5.13 b]**: drinking/eating (sub-category F1.2) (32%), containing precious liquid commodities (sub-category F2.2) (23%) and pouring (sub-category F1.1b) (23%). Figure 5.13 also shows that no mixing vessels of sub-category F1.1a were part of the ceramic assemblage; all pouring vessels of sub-category F1.1b did not include Mycenaean imports, while there was a large variety of local productions. Three Mycenaean cups FS 220 and FS 214 amounted to 11% of overall drinking vessels (sub-category F1.1c). 'Containers for Viscous Substances' of sub-category F2.1 were exclusively represented by Mycenaean imports (43%) and local Aegean-type productions (57%), including a Mycenaean alabastron FS 97, a Mycenaean piriform jar FS 48, a Mycenaean piriform jar of undefined FS number and four three-handled jars FS 46 (2) and FS 47 (2) of local production (Schaeffer 1952, 180 fig. 71: 255, 193 no. 255, pl. XXXVII: 255; 183-5 no. 203, figs 70: 203, 81: 203, 173 no. 101, fig. 68: 101, 80: 12, 194 no. 324, fig. 73: 324; cf. Graziadio 2017, 132-3, 137). Three Mycenaean stirrup jars FS 179, along with two stirrup jars FS 180 and 182 only amounted to 8% of overall 'Containers for Liquid Substances' of sub-category F2.2, where local wares were clearly predominant. Three Mycenaean miniature vessels can be assigned to category F4, corresponding to 23% of overall ritual vessels.



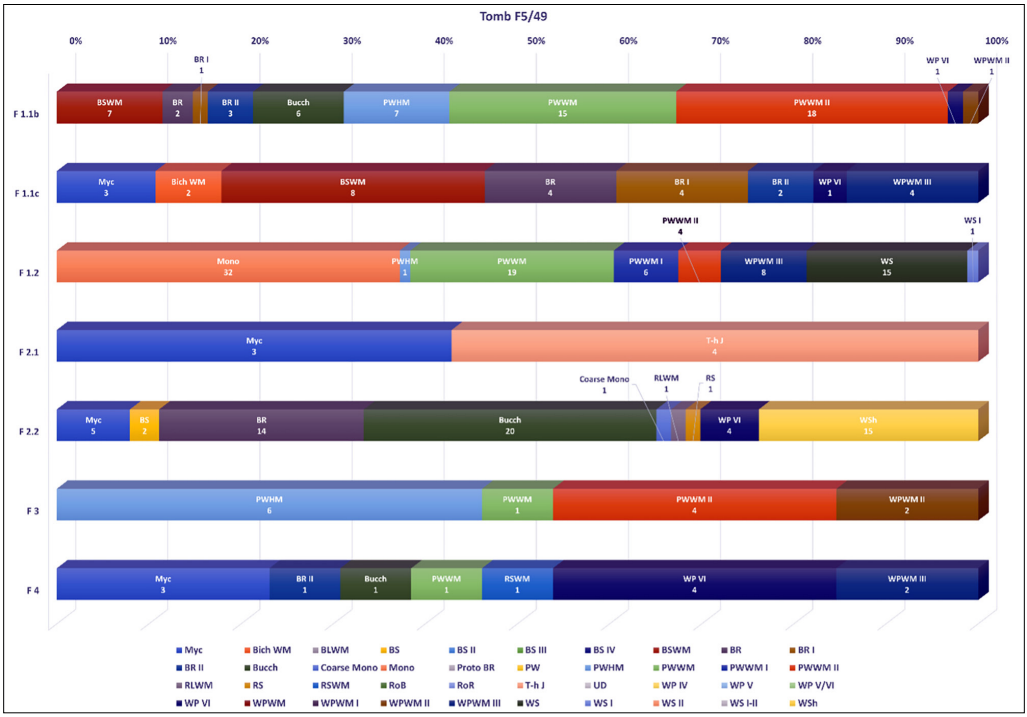




**Figure 5.13** a. Functions of Aegean pottery from Tomb F5/49;
b. Functions of overall ceramic finds from Tomb F5/49

Tomb S11, Swedish Excavations – LC II A-IIC, Interaction Periods 3, 4

Tomb S11, located in Quarter 6W, was joined to the nearby shaft Tomb S11A. It had a small dromos, a short stomion and a rectangular chamber with a bench. Keswani suggested that the earliest period of use of this tomb was LC IIA/beginning of LC IIB and continued to be used as late as LC IIC (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 510-25, figs 195: 7-9, 198: 1-4, 199, pls LXXXII-LXXXIV; Keswani 2004, 96, 218, 235, tab. 5.9c).

The tomb was used at least for twenty-one individuals, but the exact number of burials is uncertain due to the poor state of preservation of bones. The discovery of some isolated skulls was possibly indicative of primary depositions partially removed to make room to new burials according to the ritual of the secondary treatment.

Among the 274 objects found in this tomb, only some groups can be associated with specific burials. The excavators were able to distinguish ten layers in the whole tomb, but burials and offerings were actually found in fewer layers.

The lowest and oldest layer dated back to the LC IIA/beginning of the LC IIB. It contained three groups of grave goods including some prestige objects: a gold mouth-cover, an ivory disk, two bronze cups and a faience cup (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 521-4). The following layer of burials was dated to LC IIB, but no exact correlation between burials and goods can be suggested. The last layer of burials, dating to the LC IIC period, contained five burials associated with distinct funerary offerings. On the left side of the chamber, a skull was richly provided with a gold diadem, a gold mouth-cover, a pair of gold earrings and a gold bracelet. On its right, there were two skulls respectively associated with two and three gold earrings. The skeleton arranged in a contracted position along the right side of the chamber was better preserved and associated with two ivory pyxides and one faience cup. The fifth burial belonging to the LC IIC level was arranged in the same position and was surely associated with an ostrich egg. The remaining materials from this level, which cannot be attributed to specific burials, included a gold diadem and some fragments of a faience vessel (516-17). Finally, a burial associated with few worthless objects was found in the dromos and was interpreted by the excavator as evidence of a ritual sacrifice of a servant. Keswani instead suggested that this individual was located outside of the chamber simply because there was no room inside the chamber, or that it was temporarily placed in the dromos before its final replacement in the main chamber (Keswani 1989a, 407-8).

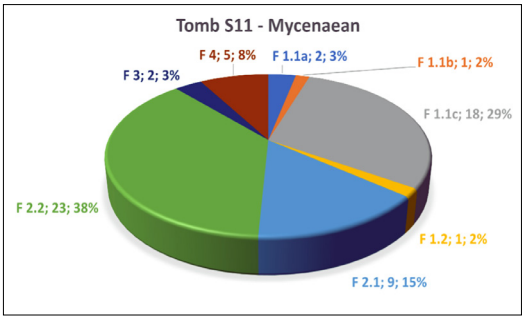
The presence of considerable amounts of precious status indicators confirms that the individuals buried in Tomb S11 belonged to the Enkomi social elite. Tomb S11 yielded 250 vessels, including 61 Mycenaean items which accounted to 24% of the total ceramic offerings

[tab. 5.15]. Of overall Mycenaean imports, 38% are 'Containers for Liquid Substances' (sub-category F2.2), 29% are drinking vessels (sub-category F1.1c), 15% are 'Containers for Viscous Substances' (sub-category F2.1), 8% are shapes for ritual purposes (category F4). Both mixing vessels (sub-category F1.1a) and large storage/transport shapes (category F3) amounted to 3%, while both drinking/eating and pouring vessels (sub-categories F1.2 and F1.1b) amounted to 2% [fig. 5.14 a].

Concerning the overall ceramic finds of Tomb S11 [fig. 5.14 b], they can mostly be related to the following functions: pouring (sub-category F1.1b) (26%), drinking/eating (sub-category F1.2) (20%), containing precious liquid commodities (sub-category F2.2) (20%), and drinking (sub-category F1.1c) (17%). Functional analysis of the Cypriot and Aegean pottery shows that two Mycenaean kraters FS 54 and FS 55 amounted to 11% of sub-category F1.1a, but this sub-category was mostly represented by Plain White examples. Plain White and Base Ring are predominant among the shapes for pouring of sub-category F1.1b, while the only corresponding Mycenaean import was a jug FS 116 (2% of overall pouring shapes). On the contrary, Mycenaean cups FS 220 amounted to 42% of overall drinking vessels of sub-category F1.1c. A large number of local Monochrome, Plain White and White Slip vessels may be assigned to sub-category F1.2 ('Drinking/Eating Vessels'), while there is only one Mycenaean shallow bowl (2%). Four Mycenaean piriform jars FS 45, two Mycenaean piriform jars of undefined shape and three alabastra FS 94 amounted to 90% of all shapes suitable for viscous commodities (sub-category F2.1), while a matt painted piriform jar FS 45 (here classified as White Painted Wheelmade III because of its matt paint decoration) is the only other vessel with this function. Mycenaean imports amounted to 45% of overall closed shapes for liquid commodities of sub-category F2.2, including in particular three globular flasks FS 191 and twenty stirrup jars.[51] Local wares amount to 55% of this sub-category, including two rare Red Lustrous Wheelmade vessels (a flask and a spindle bottle), 22 White Shaved juglets and two Base Ring juglets. Category F3 ('Storage Vessels') is exclusively represented by two Mycenaean piriform jars FS 36. Mycenaean miniature shapes amount to a large percentage (42%) of ceramic containers for ritual purposes of category F4.

The close association of vessels belonging to different wares may be indicative of an intentional selection of shapes for the composition of drinking sets. A Base Ring II juglet was placed inside a Monochrome bowl, which in turn was put on top of a Base Ring II jug. Similarly, a Base Ring II cup was found inside a Base Ring II krater;

51 The following shapes are represented: one stirrup jar FS 166, one FS 167, seven FS 171, one FS 173, four FS 179, five FS 180 and FS 182.



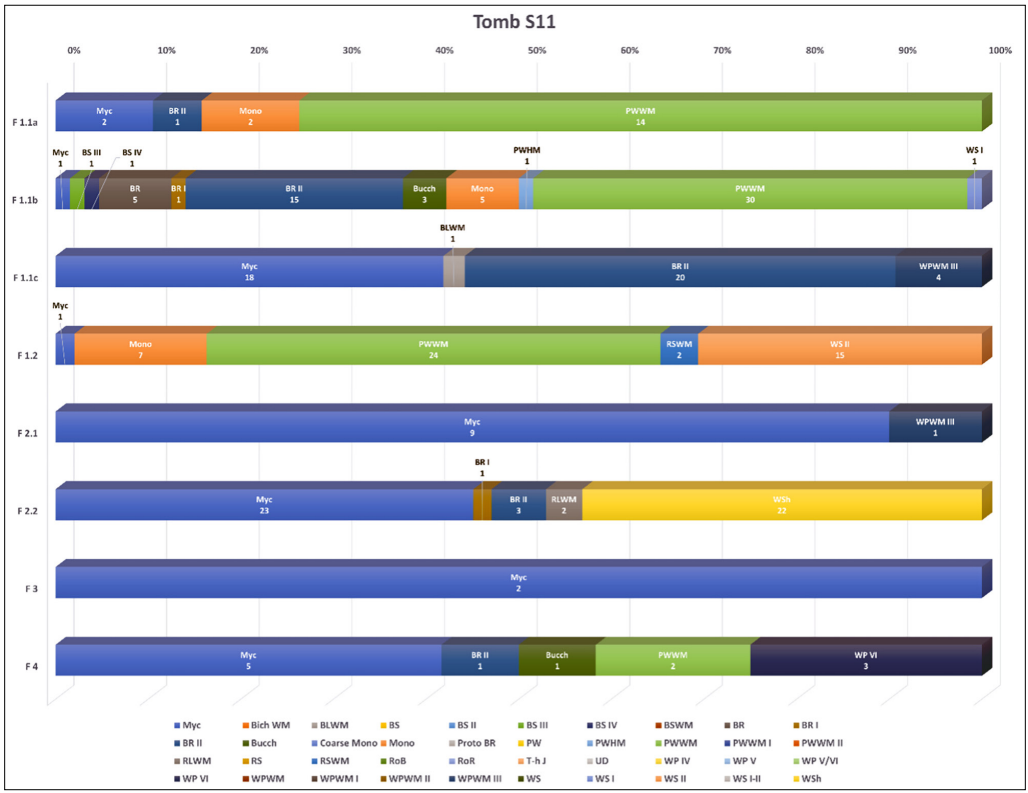




**Figure 5.14** a. Functions of Aegean pottery from Tomb S11;
b. Functions of overall ceramic finds from Tomb S11

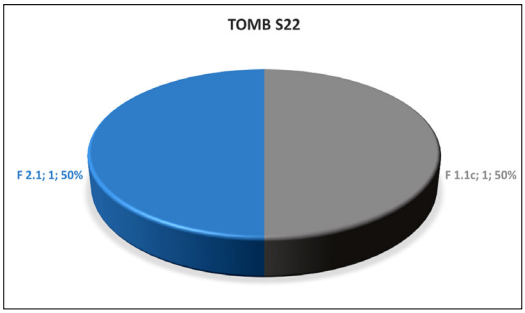
another Base Ring II juglet was placed inside a Monochrome bowl and a Monochrome jug was associated with a bronze bowl. However, considering that all these vessels belonged to the oldest burials, it is also possible that they were displaced during the secondary treatments modifying the original associations and producing new casual patterns. The scarcity of Mycenaean kraters in this tomb has also been pointed out, which were probably replaced by local Plain White Wheelmade kraters, in spite of the fact that Mycenaean pottery is well represented in this tomb (Keswani 1989b, 64, 73; Van Wijngaarden 2002, 151, 159).

### Tomb S22, Swedish Excavations – LC IIB-IIC, Interaction Periods 3, 4

This intact tomb, located in Quarter 5W, can be regarded as a 'chimney tomb', since it featured a circular pit on the roof of an oval chamber which functioned as a vertical dromos. The tomb was surely damaged during the construction of the nearby Tomb S18, but the stratigraphy in the dromos indicates that it was intact.

On the floor of the chamber an adult male was buried with some vessels of local production and only one Mycenaean vessel; on the right side a burial of a child was accompanied by a White Shaved juglet. The presence of Aegean-type pottery shows that this funerary context was used in LC IIC, while the lack of precious objects suggests that these burials belonged to non-elite groups of the Enkomi society (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 549, 573-4, fig. 209: 5-6; Keswani 2004, 233, tab. 5.9c).

Tomb S22 contained only 10 vessels, which included two Mycenaean imports amounting to 20% of the ceramic equipment **[tab. 5.15]**. A Mycenaean LH IIIA2-B cup FS 220 and an Aegean-type cup FS 223 were the only drinking vessels of sub-category F1.1c. The only vessel of sub-category F2.1 ('Containers for Viscous Substances') is a LH IIIA2-B alabastron FS 94, while local vessels were used for all the other functions **[fig. 5.15 a, b]**. The sub-category F1.1a ('Mixing Vessels') was represented by a Plain White Wheelmade amphoroid krater while no Mycenaean krater was found.



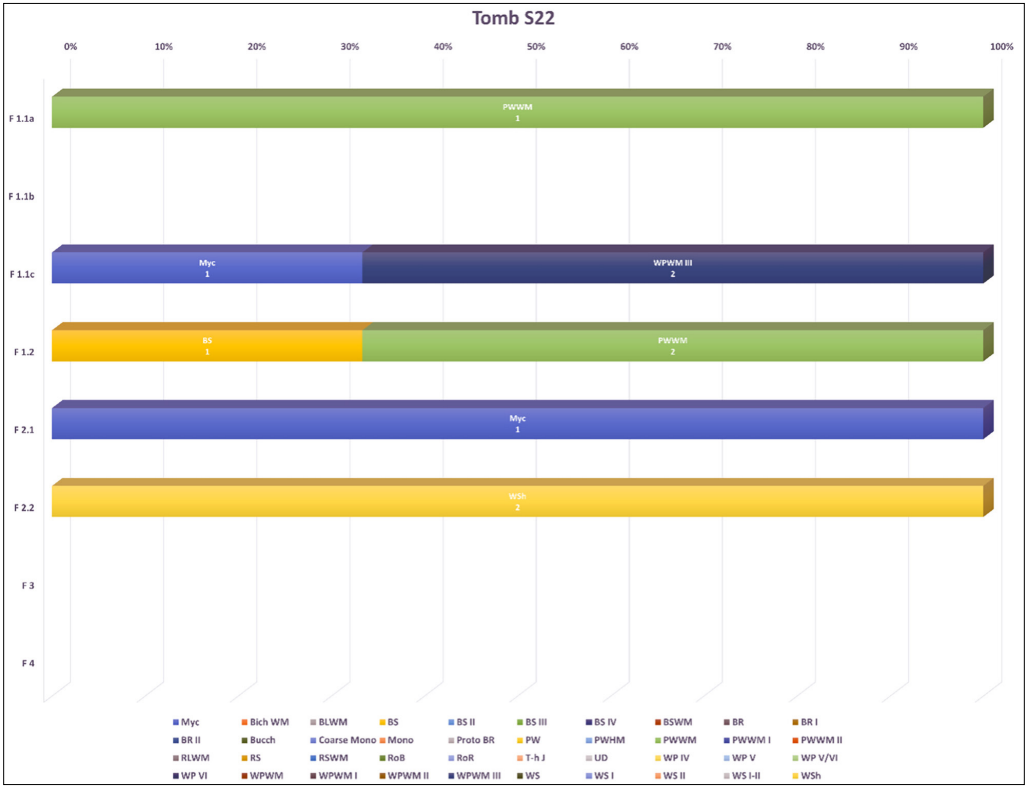




**Figure 5.15** a. Functions of Aegean pottery from Tomb S22;
b. Functions of overall ceramic finds from Tomb S22

## Tomb S10 and S10A, Swedish Excavations – LC IIB-IIIA, Interaction Periods 3, 4

Tomb S10, a chamber tomb located in Quarter 8W, featured an irregular shape. According to Keswani the whole structure of the tomb was modified after its first period of use. There were at least thirteen burials in association with 63 objects dating from the final phase of LC IIB to the beginning of LC IIIA, but the main period of use of this tomb was LC IIC. North of Tomb S10, and joined to it, there was the small rectangular Tomb S10A, which was found intact containing only one male burial associated with a few LC IIC vessels (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 505-9, fig. 195: 2-6, 196-7; Keswani 2004, 97, 233, 237, tab. 5.9c-d). Only finds dating to the LC IIB-C period are discussed here.

The oldest skeletons, at least eleven in number, were not found in anatomical connections, possibly because of the upheavals caused by the water infiltration into the lower part of the tomb. On top of this older layer, in the east corner of the tomb, two burials attesting to a second period of use of the tomb were found *in situ* together with their goods. Apart from a few objects safely attributable to them, most grave goods cannot be associated to specific burials because of the poor state of conservation of human remains. Even though the funerary assemblage of the tomb included some luxury objects such as a gold mouth-cover, a gold diadem, few gold earrings, a cylinder seal in white paste, two ivory disks and six badly preserved bronze vessels, the tomb cannot be included among the richest tombs at the site (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 508-9).

Tomb S10 yielded 48 vessels, including five Mycenaean imports corresponding to about 10% of overall ceramic assemblage of the tomb **[tab. 5.15] [fig. 5.16 a]**; among them, three piriform jars FS 45 can be related to sub-category F2.1 ('Containers for Viscous Substances'), while sub-category F2.2 ('Containers for Liquid Substances') is represented by a stirrup jar FS 166, and a cup FS 220 can be ascribed to sub-category F1.1c ('Drinking Vessels').

Only eight vessels came from Tomb S10A, including a Mycenaean piriform jar FS 45 corresponding to 13% of overall ceramic equipment **[fig. 5.17 a, b]**.

As appears from figures 5.16 a, b, and 5.17 a, b, in Tomb S10 there was no Mycenaean krater among the mixing vessels of sub-category F1.1a, while the sub-category F1.1a was represented by two Plain White Wheelmade I kraters. Pouring vessels of sub-category F1.1b exclusively are of local production, Base Ring II bowls amounted to 75% of drinking vessels of sub-category F1.1c, while a LH IIIA2/IIIB cup FS 220 is the only remaining Mycenaean vessel of this sub-category. Sub-category 1.2 ('Drinking/Eating Vessels') is only represented by local Monochrome, Plain White Wheelmade and White Painted Wheelmade III vessels. On the contrary, 'Containers for Viscous

Substances' of sub-category F2.1 are exclusively represented by three Mycenaean piriform jars FS 45. Since a stirrup jar FS 166 only amounts to 8% of sub-category F2.2, Aegean imports were less appreciated as containers of liquid substances and were replaced by many White Shaved juglets. Category F3 ('Storage Vessels') was only represented by local vessels. Tomb S10A did not contain Mycenaean vessels apart from a piriform jar FS 45 of sub-category F2.2 ('Containers for Liquid Substances').

### Tomb S18, Swedish Excavations – LC IIB-C, Interaction Period 3, 4

Tomb S18 was found intact under the large isodomic complex called Bâtiment 18 in Quarter 5W. Based on the stratigraphy and finds, the tomb can be dated to LC IIB-C. The dromos was a rectangular pit and a step connected the stomion to the rectangular chamber. In the northwestern corner of the main chamber there was a smaller side chamber of irregularly circular shape, called Side Chamber 1. A second circular side chamber, called Side Chamber 2, was in the center of the rear wall of the main chamber, but it did not seem to have been used for any burial. The floors of these two side spaces were at a different level from the floor of the main chamber (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 547-58).

The earliest burials were found in a central depression in the main chamber and in Side Chamber 1. In the main chamber two different levels of burials were separated by a layer of *chavara*; the lower level was contemporaneous to the burials in Side Chamber 1. It was not possible to establish the exact correlations between single burials and specific groups of materials. Therefore, all the materials found in the lower level of the main chamber and in Side Chamber 1 may belong to a single assemblage. This produced large amounts of precious gold objects showing a marked prevalence of LH IIIA-B Mycenaean vessels over local wares. The list of precious objects included three gold diadems, four gold mouth-covers, two gold earrings, five gold hair rings, three pairs of earrings, two gold rings, a gold toe-ring, three ivory discs possibly belonging to pyxides, an ivory cylinder pyxis, an ivory pillar with echinus and some fragments of ostrich eggs. This assemblage also included a precious silver cup and three bronze cups (554-6).

The human remains of the upper and later level of the main chamber (named skeletons I-VII) were better preserved than those found in the older layer burials. Skeletons I-V laid side by side in the center of the chamber in dorsal position, while the remaining two skeletons had a slightly curved dorsal column. The very precious objects associated to this group of burials clearly belonged to the uppermost social rank of the Enkomi society. The recovered burial goods included 17 gold objects, two glass bottles, many different fragments of

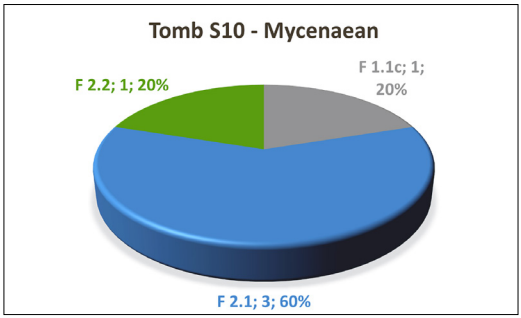
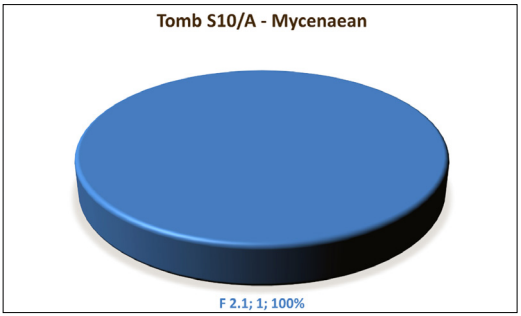




**Figure 5.16** a. Functions of Aegean pottery from Tomb S10;
b. Functions of overall ceramic finds from Tomb S10



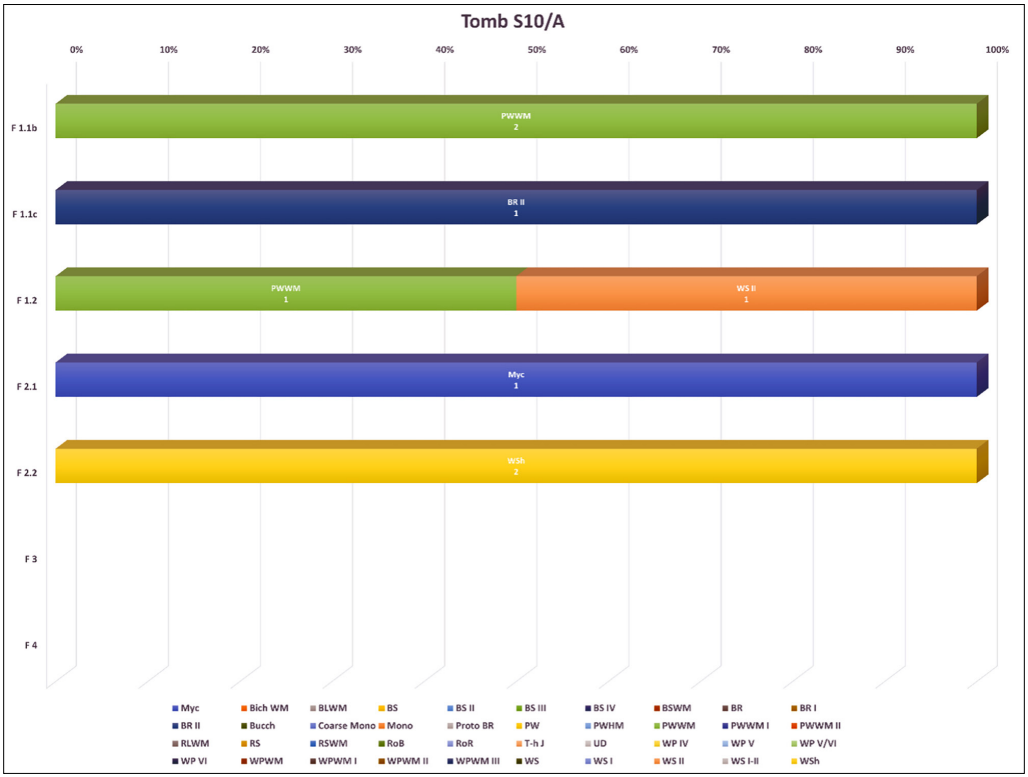




**Figure 5.17** a. Functions of Aegean pottery from Tomb S10A;
b. Functions of overall ceramic finds from Tomb S10A

ostrich eggs, a lot of ivory objects, some steatite pestles and mortars as well as many Mycenaean vessels, some of which showed painted or incised Cypro-Minoan pot-marks. Even if Skeleton I was slightly disturbed by later burials, it was possible to isolate its grave goods. The list of precious objects included at least one gold diadem, two gold hair rings, a gold ring, a bronze sword, an ivory hair comb, an ivory disk, and a bronze cup (551). Skeleton II, laying just on the right side of Skeleton I, possibly belonged to a rich woman approximately 30-6 years old. The precious materials associated with this burial included a gold diadem, a gold mouth cover, three gold earrings, a gold necklace, three gold rings, three bronze rings, an ivory brooch, one bronze mirror, one ivory pyxis, two ivory discs, and two bronze cups (551-2). Precious objects that can be attributed to the male Skeleton III are a gold mouth-cover, a silver bracelet, an ivory disk and two bronze cups (552). An ivory comb handle and a bronze sword of Mycenaean type were found near Skeleton IV. A gold diadem was associated with Skeleton V (554), while a bronze sword, a fragmentary bronze helmet, an ivory button, a bronze cup and two glass pomegranate vessels can be assigned to Skeleton VI. A gold seal ring and a fragmentary large globular bronze jug found along the north wall of the chamber might be attributed to the Skeleton VII, although this burial was in a bad state of conservation possibly suggesting a secondary treatment (553-4). Other finds from this level of burials which cannot safely be associated with distinct burials are a gold diadem, five gold mouth-covers, two silver bracelets, a gold bead, a gold brooch, two bronze rings, one fragmentary bronze mirror, four bronze cups and a faience cup (551-3).

The ceramic evidence seems to be typical of the LC IIC Late period, when the majority of the traditional Cypriot wares were disappearing to be replaced by Aegean imported pottery and local Aegean-type vessels. Tomb S18 produced 101 vessels, including 50 Mycenaean items corresponding to 49% of the total amount of ceramic offerings. Of overall Mycenaean imports, drinking/eating vessels (sub-category F1.2) amounted to 26%, large storage/transport vessels (category F3) to 24%, pouring shapes (sub-category F1.1b) to 14%, kraters (sub-category F1.1a) to 16%, both 'Containers for Viscous Substances' (sub-category F2.1), and 'Containers for Liquid Substances' (sub-category F2.2) amounted to 6% respectively, both drinking vessels (sub-category F1.1c) and vessels for ritual purposes (category F4) to 4% of total Aegean ceramic finds **[tab. 5.15]**.

Turning to overall ceramic finds from the tomb **[fig. 18 a, b]**, they can mostly be related to the following functions: drinking/eating (sub-category F1.2) (38%), pouring (sub-category F1.1b) (16%), drinking (sub-category F1.1c) (13%) and storage/transport (category F3) (12%). Functional analysis of these finds shows the following pattern: mixing shapes of sub-category F1.1a are exclusively represented by

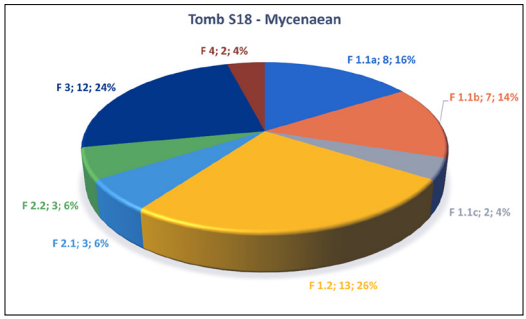
Mycenaean amphoroid kraters FS 55 (1) and bell kraters FS 281 (7), mostly decorated in Pictorial Style. Among overall pouring vessels of sub-category F1.1b the number of Plain White Wheelmade and White Painted Wheelmade III local jugs was almost equal to Mycenaean jugs and juglets FS 110 and FS 116, amounting to 44%. A low percentage (13%) of drinking shapes (sub-category F1.1c) is represented by two Mycenaean cups FS 220 and local Aegean-type cups FS 232 and FS 235 (8 and 1 respectively). 13 Mycenaean bowls (including a bowl FS 244 with wishbone handle, seven bowls FS 296, three bowls FS 309, and two bowls FS 310), amounted to 34% of overall drinking/eating vessels of sub-category F1.2, while local Aegean-type bowls FS 296 and FS 244 represent 58% of this sub-category. Sub-category F2.1 ('Containers for Viscous Substances') is only represented by three Mycenaean piriform jars FS 48 while two Mycenaean stirrup jars FS 180 and a stirrup jar FS 182 amounted to 60% of 'Containers for Liquid Substances' of sub-category F2.2. Category F3 ('Storage Vessels') is only represented by Mycenaean imports, including five piriform jars FS 36, three piriform jars FS 40, and a stirrup jar FS 167. Mycenaean miniature stirrup jars FS 180 and FS 171 amounted to 33% of overall ritual vessels of category F4, which also included four local Aegean-type feeding bottles.

#### 5.4.1.8.5 Some Social Considerations on the Mycenaean Pottery from Select Enkomi Tombs

Based on number of status indicators, including luxury objects with symbolic meaning, the fifteen tombs here analyzed can be assigned to three distinct groups. Tombs not producing any evidence of status indicators, such as Tombs C19 and S22, may be assigned to Group 1. These tombs must have been used by non-elite groups of the Enkomi society, having a low degree of wealth.

Tombs which contained only a limited amount and variety of status indicators, such as Tombs F126/57, Tomb S2, F11/49, S10 and S10A, are assigned to Group 2. The presence of some luxury objects made of various precious materials suggests that these tombs were used by individuals belonging to rich social groups, although the degree of wealth of their burials cannot be compared to the richness of tombs of Group 3.

The tombs which yielded a large amount and a substantial variety of status indicators, such as Tombs S17, F2/49, C10, S19, S3, F5/49, S11 and S18, may be assigned to Group 3. The degree of wealth of these tombs was very high and exhibited the exclusive availability of luxury objects, often made of precious material, by individuals which surely were members of the highest rank in the Enkomi society.



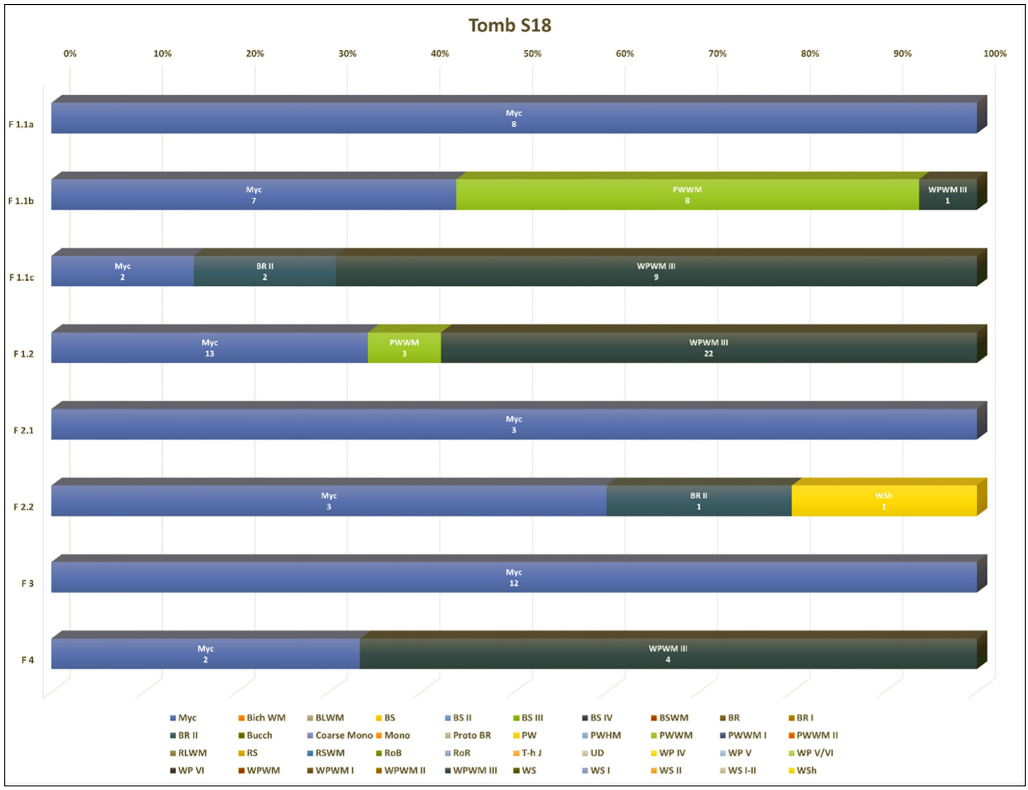




**Figure 5.18** a. Functions of Aegean pottery from Tomb S18;
b. Functions of overall ceramic finds from Tomb S18

Of course, this tripartite distinction of the Enkomi tombs may appear as a simplification of a much more complex social situation, but it seems to be indicative of different strategies of displaying social identity by individuals of different rank. Functional analysis of pottery from the select tombs assigned to these tomb groups also conforms to this interpretation.

### Group 1

The absence of status indicators and the small number of ceramic offerings enlighten the mortuary rituals acted by non-elite social groups of the Enkomi society during Interaction Periods 3 and 4.

Ceramic assemblages of tombs of group 1 (Tomb C19 and Tomb S22) contained a very small number (one or two) of imported Mycenaean vessels. Cypriot traditional wares were used for most of the ceramic functions. As a matter of fact, drinking sets of category F1 were mainly composed by Cypriot wares or local Aegean-type drinking vessels (as shown by the Interaction Period 4 assemblage of Tomb S22), probably as a consequence of limited access to Mycenaean pottery. No Mycenaean kraters were used as mixing vessels of sub-category F1.1a, while some Plain White Wheelmade kraters of local production replaced Mycenaean imports having a similar function. In both funerary contexts of Group 1 small closed shapes for liquid commodities of sub-category F2.2 were only represented by local White Shaved or Base Ring juglets. Therefore, Mycenaean imports were only used as drinking vessels of sub-category F1.1c or as small containers of precious viscous commodities of sub-category F2.1. Nevertheless, in this scenery the placement of even a single Mycenaean vessel among the burial goods may be explained by the intention of displaying the access to foreign objects in an attempt to emulate the elite participation to the interaction with the Aegean world revealed by the large number of imported vessels in the richest tombs.

### Group 2

Funerary assemblages of tombs of group 2 contained some precious status indicators, suggesting that the burials belonged to individuals who were relatively rich although not of highest social rank. The degree of wealth was higher than in the assemblages of tombs of group 1, but was not comparable to the richness of the elite tombs of group 3. Therefore, these differences in the amount of luxury objects and status indicators seem to confirm that in LC I-II the Enkomi society was articulated in various social levels according to diverse opportunities of access to precious goods and different strategies of expressing their identity.

Ceramic assemblages of tombs of group 2 contained pottery ranging from LC I to LC IIC and were mainly composed by local fine wares and a relatively small number of Mycenaean imports, although these imported vessels outnumbered the Aegean examples found in tombs of group 1 and were also indicative of a wider range of functions. Their presence in tombs of group 2, therefore, strengthens the impression that they were symbolically used to emphasize the participation of owner(s) of the tomb to the network of interaction with the Aegean world, although the Mycenaean imports from these tombs did not include real status indicators such as the Pictorial kraters occurring in the tombs of groups 3. In the ceramic assemblage of Tomb F126/57 the only vessel related to sub-category F2.1 ('Containers for Viscous Substances') is a Mycenaean piriform jar, while a Red Lustrous Wheelmade spindle bottle can be considered a significant status indicator since it is an uncommon vessel of sub-category F2.2 ('Containers for Liquid Substances'); differently from the tombs of group 3, however, this assemblage did not contain any mixing vessels of sub-category F1.1a, either of Cypriot or Aegean origin. Tomb S2 also produced only a few Mycenaean imports, namely two small piriform jars used as containers for precious viscous substances of sub-category F2.1, but they were significantly associated with a small locally produced three-handled jar FS 47 which imitated a LH IIIA2 shape. In this tomb, the sub-category F1.1a ('Mixing Vessels') was exclusively represented by local Monochrome and Plain White Wheelmade kraters. A comparable pattern can be seen in Tomb F11/49, where there were only mixing vessels of local production, but the Mycenaean vessels were relatively well represented, amounting to 11% of overall ceramic offerings and attesting to a relatively wide range of functions. In this tomb, the drinking vessels of sub-category F1.1c were, in fact, represented by five Mycenaean cups, while four Mycenaean alabastra, three piriform jars, and two local small three-handled piriform jars FS 47 imitating Aegean shapes were the only vessels assigned to sub-category F2.1 ('Containers for Viscous Substances'). The importance of the ceramic assemblage of this tomb is also underlined by five Mycenaean stirrup jars and five rare Red Lustrous Wheelmade spindle bottles of sub-category F2.2 ('Containers for Liquid Substances'), in addition to two Mycenaean miniature piriform jars, which could be interpreted as ritual vessels of category F4.

Tomb S10 and S10A, belonging to Interaction Periods 3 and 4, confirm the general trend of other tombs of group 2. They did not yield any Mycenaean krater of sub-category F1.1a, and the repertoire of small closed shapes for precious viscous commodities of sub-category F2.1 only included Mycenaean piriform jars. There also were some Mycenaean imports among the drinking vessels (sub-category F1.1c) and the 'Containers for Liquid Substances' (sub-category F2.2).

## Group 3

The funerary assemblages of the tombs of group 3 describe the strategies of making their social identity by the elite of the Enkomi society from LC I to LC IIC. Those tombs showed a remarkably high degree of wealth, clearly indicated by many status indicators associated to specific sets of wares and shapes as well as a significant selection of Mycenaean ceramic imports. The only exception to this pattern is represented by the pottery assemblage of Tomb F5/49, since it is characterized by small amounts of Mycenaean imports (only 5% of total ceramic offerings), which did not match the general degree of wealth and the long period of use of the tomb (LC IB-LC IIIB); the absence of both Cypriot and Aegean mixing vessels is another anomalous feature of this tomb.

As far as the general range of Mycenaean shapes from the tombs of group is concerned, it includes Pictorial Style amphoroid kraters of sub-category F1.1a as well as a variety of Mycenaean drinking vessels of sub-category F1.1c. Kraters probably were the most appreciated imported vessels due to their distinctive, elaborate decoration with a clear symbolic meaning, suggesting an exclusive access to these vases of the highest quality. A case in point is the rich Tomb S17, where the precious LH IIIA2 Mycenaean Pictorial Style amphoroid krater FS 54, known as the 'Zeus krater', was the only mixing vessel of sub-category F1.1a. The symbolic importance of mixing vessels for the Enkomi elite also appears from Tomb F2/49, only used in Interaction Period 3, since it produced two Mycenaean kraters (a stemmed krater FS 7 and an amphoroid krater FS 53 with Pictorial Style decoration) and an uncommon Red Lustrous Wheelmade krater. Although Tomb S3 was used for a long period (LC I-II) the discovery of 14 Mycenaean amphoroid kraters, mostly with Pictorial decoration, is most remarkable, since they amounted to 38% of all (37) Mycenaean imports and were largely predominant (74%) among overall mixing vessels of sub-category F1.1a. Particularly significant also is the case of Tomb S18, the only funerary assemblage of Interactions Periods 3 and 4 which contained many Mycenaean vessels related to all ceramic functions, in marked contrast to the pattern of tombs of groups 1 and 2. In fact, here not only the totality of mixing shapes (sub-category F1.1a) was represented by Pictorial Style kraters, but Mycenaean vessels also amounted to 44% of overall pouring vessels (sub-category F1.1b), 13% of drinking shapes (sub-category F1.1c), 34% of drinking/eating vessels (sub-category F1.2); Mycenaean imports also amounted to the totality of vessels for viscous commodities (sub-category F2.1), 60% of 'Containers for Liquid Substances' (sub-category F2.2), the totality of storage/transport vessels (category F3) and 33% of ritual shapes (category F4).

Therefore, this evidence may seemingly imply that in Enkomi tombs the predominance of Mycenaean Pictorial Style kraters among

mixing shapes was indicative of the highest level in social ranking. However, Tomb C10, although used from MC III to LC IIC, does not reflect this pattern since in this tomb almost all the mixing vessels of sub-category F1.1a were represented by Cypriot Plain White Wheelmade kraters, even though the only two Mycenaean kraters in this assemblage were decorated in Pictorial Style. The same can be said of Tomb S19, where mixing vessels were represented by Plain White Wheelmade kraters and fewer Mycenaean kraters, including two Pictorial Style examples, but some Plain White Wheelmade kraters were local imitations of the Aegean amphoroid kraters and confirmed the attractiveness of this shape of Mycenaean origin for the composition of Cypriot burial assemblages. Despite the large number of Mycenaean imports (25% of the total amount of ceramic offerings) and the large amounts of luxury objects, at first sight Tomb S11, used in Interaction Periods 2 and 4, also featured the presence of several Plain White Wheelmade kraters and only two Mycenaean amphoroid kraters, including an example decorated in Pictorial Style.

Apart from the symbolic importance of the Mycenaean Pictorial Style kraters, all tombs of group 3 were characterized by large numbers of small Mycenean piriform and stirrup jars used for precious viscous and liquid commodities (category F2). In the funerary assemblages of these tombs, these imported vessels, in fact, were the totality, or the vast majority of the small containers for precious viscous substances (sub-category F2.1) and were not replaced by Cypriot traditional shapes. Significantly, in LC IIB the repertoire of Cypriot vessels included several three-handled jars FS 46-7 of Aegean tradition which imitated specific LH IIIA models and were produced for relatively rich or elite social groups. However, small closed shapes suitable for viscous substances (sub-category F2.1) also occurred in several LC II tombs showing lower degrees of wealth, such as those of groups 1 and 2. Therefore, these Aegean shapes and their contents were commonly appreciated and relatively accessible to individuals of different social ranks so that their use was not strictly restricted to the social elite as much as the Mycenaean Pictorial Style amphoroid kraters. However, these vessels probably had a certain symbolic value and were included in the ceramic funerary assemblages by the members of non-elite social groups probably attempting to display their participation to the interaction with the Aegean and emulate the funerary display of Aegean *exotica* by the elite.

On the contrary, the display of Mycenaean large storage/transport vessels of category F3 seems to be a prerogative of the elite groups of the Enkomi society, since these vessels only occurred in tombs of group 3. Similarly, Mycenaean miniature ritual vessels of category F4 were especially found in tombs of group 3, with the sole exception of two miniature piriform jars from Tomb F11/49 of group 2.

To conclude, some considerations on the chronology of Mycenaean pottery occurring in the selected Enkomi tombs are needed **[tab. 5.15]**. The earliest Mycenaean vessels (LH IIIA1 alabastra) were part of assemblages containing LC I pottery, but they were remarkably few, amounting to only one example from Tomb C10 (group 3) and another from Tomb F126/57, which was assigned to group 2. The number of Mycenaean imports reached its peak in LC IIB, corresponding to LH IIIA2, namely the advanced phases of Interaction Period 3. In this period several selected tombs were used contemporaneously, but they showed some differences in their degree of wealth. In particular, tombs used in Interaction Periods 2 and 3 (MCIII/LC I-LC I and LC II A-B) have been assigned to group 1 (Tomb C19), group 2 (Tombs F126/57, S2 and F11/49) and group 3 (Tombs S17, F2/49, C10, S19, S3, F5/49). The same is true of the tombs used in Interaction Periods 3 and 4 (LC IIA-B and LC IIC), which have been assigned to group 1 (Tomb S22), group 2 (Tombs S10 and S10A) and group 3 (Tombs C10, S19, S3, F5/49, S11, S18). Tombs used during Interaction Period 5 were only assigned to group 3, but ceramic offerings dating to LC IIIA-B have not been considered in the present study. This evidence, therefore, implies that the presence of status indicators itself and the degree of wealth of funerary assemblage do not have any general chronological meaning. Moreover, several tombs which were used contemporaneously show a variability in the number of Mycenaean imported vessels, indicating that this parameter also is generally unrelated to the chronology and, to a certain extent, to the degree of wealth of the funerary assemblages. Tomb C19, for example, was used in LC IIB (Interaction Period 3), but it has been assigned to group 1 and yielded only a LH IIIA-B cup FS 220. Tomb S22, equally attributed to group 1, was used in LC IIB-IIC; it contained only two Aegean imports, although they amounted to 20% of overall vessels from the tomb. Tomb S10, attributed to group 2, produced some status indicators and 48 vessels, only including five Mycenaean imports, although it was used in Interaction Periods 3 and 4. Tomb 11/49, belonging to Interaction Period 3, also shows a certain degree of wealth (group 2) while the Mycenaean vessels amounted to 11% of overall pottery. This imbalance between the richness of the tomb and the number of Mycenaean vessels is even more marked in Tomb S17 where of overall 65 vessels there found, 58 were Cypriot and only seven examples were Mycenaean imports (2% of recovered pottery), although the tomb was rich and ca be therefore assigned to group 3. The same is true of the rich tomb F5/49 of group 3, since it produced a few Mycenaean vessels which only amounted to 5% of total pottery. In contrast, an appreciable number of LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2/IIIB ceramic imports amounting to 37% of total pottery was found in Tomb F2/49, equally assigned to group 3, and the percentage of Mycenaean vessels

was even higher in the rich Tomb S18 of group 3, which was used in Interaction Periods 3 and 4 and produced 101 vessels, including 50 Mycenaean items corresponding to 49% of total ceramic offerings.

While the number of Mycenaean imports often had no direct correlation with the chronology of the pottery assemblages and the degree of richness of the tombs, it seems that, in the light of the above discussion, the functions of Mycenaean ceramic imports found in the selected funerary contexts may be indicative, at least to a certain extent, of the social rank of the individuals buried inside many tombs. In fact, ceramic assemblages of tombs belonging to group 2 included pottery ranging from LC I to LC IIC, but no tomb of this group (whatever was its period of use) produced kraters of sub-category F1.1a. Instead, the tombs of group 3 show a remarkably high degree of wealth, especially indicated by large amounts of status indicators and a significant selection of Mycenaean imports. Generally speaking, the presence of Pictorial Style amphoroid kraters of sub-category F1.1a and of a variety of Mycenaean drinking vessels of sub-category F1.1c can be noticed in most ceramic assemblages of tombs of group 3. It is significant, for example, that Tomb S3, which was used for a long period (LC I-II), produced 14 Mycenaean amphoroid kraters, mostly with Pictorial decoration, amounting to 38% of overall Mycenaean imports (37) and were largely predominant among all the mixing vessels of sub-category F1.1a. Apart from some exceptions, the presence of Mycenaean components in drinking sets in association with other status indicators, therefore, may be considered a feature of pottery assemblages of social elite at Enkomi. These elite assemblages also included several Mycenean piriform and stirrup jars used as containers of precious viscous and liquid commodities (category F2). It is also worth noting that these small Mycenaean containers were found in all the tombs of group 3, where they represented the totality, or at least the vast majority, of the vessels of this functional category. However, they cannot be considered exclusive components of the richest assemblages, since they were also found in some tombs of groups 1 and 2 and were, therefore, relatively accessible to individuals displaying a lower degree of wealth, but their association with Mycenaean kraters was a significant mark of the elite identity.

A chronological meaning can also be attributed to some changes in the functional repertoire of Mycenaean imports to Cyprus. For example, a certain number of LH IIIB linear jugs and juglets (FS 110, 116, 118) of sub-category F1.1b were used as pouring vessels during the LC IIC period, while Mycenaean jugs were scarcely represented in the earlier periods. In the same period, the LH IIIB shallow bowls FS 295-6 became the most appreciated drinking/eating shapes of sub-category F1.2 and were also locally imitated, while the cup FS 220, a common drinking shape of sub-category F1.1c in the LC IIA-B

periods, tended to disappear. Another interesting feature of the LC IIC period was the wider diffusion of large storage/transport vessels of category F3. Finally, turning to the Mycenaean kraters, although their morphology also changed from LC IIA-B contexts (where there were LH IIIA stemmed kraters FS 7 and amphoroid kraters FS 53-4) to LC IIC (with LH III B amphoroid kraters FS 55 and bell kraters FS 281), according to the general trends in the development of Mycenaean pottery, no change was apparent in their function and role as central elements of drinking sets.

### 5.4.2 Aegean Copper-Based Artifacts in Cyprus

In his outstanding study on Cypriot metalwork, many decades ago H. Catling (1964, 299-300) noted "a curious dearth of metal objects in graves and occupation sites" in the LC II period, and L. Åström (1972, 565) not only shared this observation, but also pointed out that the few LC II bronzes continued the earlier types until the LC III period, when new types mainly of Mycenaean character appeared. Although there was a direct response to Catling's paradox (Knapp 1990), more recent research confirms the absence of imported Aegean bronzes and Mycenaean influence on LC II bronzework (Crewe 2009b, 30; Antoniadou 2011, 242; Papasavvas 2012, 117-20, 126). Indeed, this is rather striking if we consider the general pattern of Cypro-Aegean contacts in this period, but evidently the local tradition of bronze working was deeply rooted in Cypriot society and foreign bronze imports were not considered very attractive (also cf. Blackwell 2011, 204-7, 217-19; 2020).

### 5.4.3 Prestige Objects Imported from the Aegean

#### 5.4.3.1 Precious Vessels

In addition to objects of personal adornments, in mortuary contexts, gold and silver vessels, with their convertibility and precious value "normally combined with added or/and symbolic value", were clearly among the most important items used to define and affirm the social status of their owners (Webb 2005, 178; Papasavvas 2012, 118). Two precious metal Vapheio cups found during the British 1897 excavations at Enkomi have been already mentioned (see § 4.4.3.1): a gold cup from Tomb 93 represented only by some fragments[52] and

52 Marshall 1911, 42 no. 641 a, b; Graziadio 2005a, 326; 2005c, 9 fn. 63; Sørensen 2008, 188 no. 57.

a well preserved silver Vapheio cup from Tomb 92.[53] The lack of details on their find contexts makes them difficult to date precisely, but in the above discussion it was tentatively suggested that both of them were imported to Cyprus in Interaction Period 2 since most of the similar gold and silver Vapheio cups in the Aegean date back to the Shaft Grave Period (e.g. Karo 1930-3, 122, 137, pl. CXXIII; Davis 1977, 144-8 figs 115-16; also cf. Matthäus 1980, 238-51, esp. 246-7 fn. 32, LH IIA). Nevertheless, the possibility that these two vessels were handed down over generations and deposited in Tombs 92 and 93 in Interaction Period 3 as heirlooms should also be acknowledged since the main period of use of the two tombs was LC IIA-B, although both funerary contexts also yielded earlier objects.[54]

British Tomb 66, one of the wealthiest tombs at Enkomi, also yielded a gold bowl, of which approximately three quarters were preserved (Marshall 1911, 680; Goring 1983, 359 no. 729; Crewe 2009b, 29, 37 no. 58, pl. 18). This is similar to another gold hemispherical example from Swedish Tomb 17 dating to Interaction Period 3 that belonged to the final burial in the tomb and can be attributed to LC IIA2 (Keswani 2007, 524) or LC IIB (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 545 no. 61, pl. LXXXVII no. 61; L. Åström 1972, 510, 582; Goring 1983, 358). Since British Tomb 66 was used from LC IIA2 to LC IIC-IIIA, "with a quite possible use only in LC IIC" (Crewe 2009b, 30), it is also possible that this precious item was an actively utilized heirloom before being placed in the tomb. No evidence exists, however, to establish whether the two similar bowls were local products or Aegaean imports.

On the contrary there is no doubt on the chronology (second half of LC IIA) of the context of the well-known silver bowl with inlaid decoration from French Tomb 2 (Schaeffer 1952, pl. CXVI, suppl. pls C-D; for full refs, cf. Merrillees 1982, 238-9, 245, cat. no. 9), but there is no consensus on the inspiration and place of manufacture. This lack of consensus is clear from the review of Merrillees (1982, 245), who referred to the opinions by some scholars that the bowl was made in Cyprus, while other scholars suggested that it was imported from the Aegean. I, and many scholars, such as *inter alios*, Catling, L. Åström, Matthäus, Merrillees and, more recently, Mountjoy (2008, 67), share

**53** Murray et al. 1900, 17 fig. 33 no. 506; L. Åström 1972, 499, 567; Matthäus 1980, 246, 247 fn. 32; 1985, 185 no. 456; Merrillees 1982, 237-8; Portugali, Knapp 1985, 73 no. 44; Courtois, Lagarce, Lagarce 1986, 44; Keswani 2004, 232, tab. 5.9b; Graziadio 2005a, 326-7; Sørensen 2008, 188 no. 56.

**54** For earlier finds, cf. Graziadio 2005c, 9 fn. 62: "Cretan talismanic seal" from Tomb 93; Merrillees 1982, 237: a: "BR I jugs with relief decoration of Åström's Type VIDId", from Tomb 2. Note that some scholars such as Keswani (2004, 232, tab. 5.9b) and Dalton (2007, 164-5, tab. 1a) regarded LC IA as the earliest period of use of Tomb 92 on the basis of all preserved finds. As far as Tomb 93 is concerned, Dalton (2007, 163, 164-5, tab. 1a) attributed its earliest period of use to LC IA, while Keswani (2004, tab. 5.9c) was uncertain of this chronology.

the latter opinion, with the shape of the handle being a determinant detail of its origin. This shape must be identified as a *knopfhenkel* of Aegean type since it appears both on metal (Matthäus 1980, 226-32; Graziadio 1999, 372-4 fig. 5: 3-10) and Mycenaean ceramic bowls (cf. Touchais 1982, 548 fig. 31, LHIIIB 2 cup from Tiryns), and it must be considered more similar to the handles on Aegean metal vessels than to those of Cypriot White Slip bowls (L. Åström 1972, 566 and fn. 13). Another interesting detail comes from Giumlia-Mair's (2012; 2017) analysis and personal examination, which shows that the black material used for its decoration, long regarded as niello, actually was a copper-based alloy also used for the decoration of the inlaid daggers from Circle A at Mycenae. To conclude, it should be underlined that inlaid cups and bowls occur in the Early Mycenaean Argolid (Dickinson 1977, 83 with refs), and it is well-known that the Enkomi cup has a very close parallel to an example of a cup, although of less accurate manufacture, from the Mycenaean tholos tomb at Midea which was used earlier than LH IIIA (Matthäus 1980, 227, pl. 74.10, with refs). Therefore, it should be admitted that, among the two inlaid silver bowls, the finer example was destined for export to Cyprus.

Another silver bowl from British T. 66 is very similar in its hemispherical shape and *knopfhenkel* of Aegean type to the inlaid example from French T. 2.[55] For this reason, I am inclined to believe that it is another Aegean import (Graziadio 2005c, 6), although it was alternatively stated that it was locally modeled on the White Slip milk bowls (Merrillees 1982, 245). Crewe (2009b, 41 no. 115) also attributes this bowl to LH III production.

#### 5.4.3.2 Jewelry

Although jewelry was "one of the most overt means of elite image construction" (Keswani 2004, 138), generally speaking, in settlement contexts jewelry was absent or showed a limited repertoire, while elaborate gold jewelry was deposited in rich tombs located in the large coastal centers such as Enkomi and Kition (Antoniadou 2007, 497). Before reviewing the Aegean imported jewels in Interaction Period 3, it is important to point out that it is often difficult to establish whether single jewels from Cypriot tombs are Aegean imports or local varieties imitating Mycenaean types.[56] While there are some Aegean-type examples of possible local production, which are discussed

55 Merrillees 1982, 239, 245 no. 10; Crewe 2009b, 41 no. 115, pl. 19; Matthäus 1980, 227-8; 1985, 121 no. 143.

56 In addition to the examples discussed in greater detail in § 5.4.4.2.1, this is particularly the case for some problematic examples of unknown provenance or contexts. A case in point is the necklace in the Cesnola Collection at the Metropolitan Museum in

below (see § 5.4.4.1), very few jewels can be regarded as Aegean imports of Interaction Period 3, clearly being a minority of total jewelry found on Cyprus. Crewe (2009b, 29) stated that the high number of gold objects found in British Tomb 66 (amounting to 325 g) are "consistent with a date of LC IIB or the earlier part of LC IIC". It is also interesting that in this mortuary context only a few gold items can be classified as western and eastern imports, while local jewelry is markedly predominant. The only definitely Aegean jewel in this tomb was a ring with an oval engraved bezel (Crewe 2009b, 29, 40 no. 101 pl. 46; Goring 1983, 341 no. 683), which is of the same type as a gold example from British Tomb 100 generically dating to LC II (Goring 1983, 341 no. 684; Crewe 2009a, 100: 1). Some gold beads with stamped "sacral ivy" decoration belonged to the only imported Aegean jewel from the very rich Tomb 11 at Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* (Goring 1989, 98-104; South 1999, 799 fn. 42 with refs). Since this tomb, used in LC IIA2 or LC IIA2/LC IIB, yielded an exceptional amount of jewelry (432 g), including earrings, hair spirals, necklaces, signet rings, and silver toe rings in addition to other valuables, the gold Aegean beads clearly are not of particular importance in quantitative terms. The motif of "sacral ivy", however, also spread east of Cyprus, with some faience beads (Matoïan 2003, 153 fig. 5.5) and seals (e.g. Schaeffer-Forrer 1983, 43: R.S. 17.024) of this shape found at Ugarit.

### 5.4.3.3 Seals

On Cyprus, the visual images engraved on cylinder seals provide the most important repertoire of political-ideological information (Webb 2005, 179-80), although only a minority of seals come from recorded find spots and detailed contextual data is generally lacking (Smith 2002, 114). The occurrence of seals mainly on the southern and eastern coasts was probably due to the greater seal use in coastal emporia from the LC IIB period onwards. It is also important to stress that Enkomi was a major center of seal production throughout the LC period. Although seals of local production are found in the late sixteenth or the early fifteenth century tombs, the major period of seal use was LC IIC, likely indicating "the special status of the seal owner and perhaps an entitlement to goods and services" (Webb, Weingarten 2012, 87-8; also cf. Webb 1992b, 117-19). Before considering the possible interaction with the Aegean, it is important to recognize that the overwhelming influence and the majority of imported seals

New York with pendants decorated by volute-palmette motif, which may be compared with those of Mycenaean glass pendants (Karageorghis 2000a, 70 no. 113).

on Cyprus are of Oriental origin (Porada 1948). On the contrary, the seals that can be regarded as Aegean imports to Cyprus are remarkably few. In fact, the very small group of seals imported from the Aegean was reviewed by Pini (1992, with refs), of which three were Minoan talismanic seals likely imported to Cyprus in Interaction Period 2, and at least one other example, i.e. the seal coming from British Tomb 93, was handed down for some time before its deposition in the tomb (see § 4.4.3.3). Only five additional Aegean seals were listed by Pini, and none of these may be safely ascribed to Interaction Period 3.

#### 5.4.3.4 Ivory Objects

Antoniadou has emphasized

> the probable imbalance between the few imported ivories, which occurred only at the beginning of the Late Cypriot period, and the locally carved ivories found in the Late Cypriot IIC-IIIA settlement contexts. (2007, 494; cf. also 2011, 242)

In this light, no Aegean ivory artifact or local imitation can safely be attributed to Interaction Period 3.

#### 5.4.3.5 Faience Beads

Leaving aside the faience vessels discussed below, since most of the examples found on Cyprus were probably imported from Egypt and Syria-Palestine (see § 5.4.4.1.3), it is worth considering briefly other faience finds from LBA contexts. In her concluding remarks on the faience objects from Cyprus, L. Åström (1972, 596) noted that only a few beads and pendants were possibly imported from the Aegean "along with Mycenaean vases", while most of these beads along with all the faience figurines came from other Eastern Mediterranean countries. The temporal range of the faience beads from Cypriot contexts extends from LC IB to LC IIC and includes a few types that also occur in the Aegean, such as those featuring lentoid, flat circular, and wheel-shaped shapes. However, it is not clear whether they were real Aegean imports (L. Åström 1972, 590-1).

#### 5.4.3.6 Amber

Reviews of amber trade involving Greece in the LBA is also relevant to the Cypro-Aegean interaction (Maran 2013; Gestoso Singer 2016; Sgouritsa Polychronakou, Nikolentzos 2017, 245-8, with refs). Baltic

amber objects appeared, in substantial amounts, during the Early Mycenaean period in the southwestern and northeastern Peloponnese, where the artifacts made of this exotic substance were deposited as objects of prestige in shaft graves, tholos tombs, and, slightly later, in some chamber tombs. In the transition from LH IIB to LH IIIA1, the number of sites with amber artifacts increased in the Argolid, Messenia, Achaea, Central Greece, and in Northern Greece as far as Thessaly, while there was a sudden appearance of amber artifacts on Crete. During the LH IIIA/IIIB transition, additional amber finds are reported from other Greek regions, while in the LH IIIC period, apart from Tiryns, amber artifacts are no longer found in the earlier traditional centers with amber, but some amber finds are reported from Kephallenia, Achaea, Perati, Elatia in Lokris, Crete, the Dodecanese, and elsewhere in the eleventh century BC. During much of the LBA, the most likely trade route of imported amber in Greece seems to be along the Adriatic and Ionian seas, while in the twelfth century BC the central Mediterranean possibly took on an important role in amber trade (Bietti Sestieri 2008, 33; Sgouritsa Polychronakou, Nikolentzos 2017, 248). The appearance of amber in the Dodecanese can be dated to a rather early period, although amber objects are rare: on Kos, they occur from LB IIIA1 onwards (Harding, Hughes-Brock, Beck 1974, 160; Vitale 2016b, 271, tab. 2, 274, tab. 6), while at Ialysos on Rhodes, amber beads have been found from LH IIIA2 onwards (Harding, Hughes-Brock, Beck 1974, 160; Benzi 1992, 194, 213-14, 216, 223; Vitale 2016b, 265). Amber occurs infrequently in the Eastern Mediterranean (Bachhuber 2006, 352 fn. 90). Turning to Cyprus, amber is indeed rare, but the earliest amber finds may be dated to Interaction Period 3 and may be considered in the network of prestige imports from the Aegean. Some decades ago, Harding, Hughes-Brock and Beck (1974, 149-50) reported the discovery of amber on Cyprus in association with LH IIIA pottery, a statement confirmed by the presence of amber inside the very rich Tomb 11, dating to LC IIA2, at Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* (South, Russell 1993, 306). The value of amber as a status indicator is also confirmed by the discovery of amber beads in other funerary contexts at Enkomi, but their chronology is more uncertain (Gestoso Singer 2016, 256 with refs). Such is the case of the items from British Tomb 27 (Myres, Ohnefalsch-Richter 1899, 184: 27; Strong 1966, 20, 40) that contained objects dating from LC IA-III (Dalton 2007, 164, tab. 1a). The same is true of the examples from British Tomb 67 (Strong, 20, 40 cat. no. 2: a), an intact tomb which was used from LC IA to LC IIC (Keswani 2004, 232, tab. 5.9b; Dalton 2007, 164, tab. 1a), while inside one of the few built tombs at the site, British Tomb 66, that has a more refined period of use between LC IIB and LC IIC, several amber beads were found along with a rich array of

other prestige goods.[57] Amber finds are also reported from Hala Sultan Tekke, but the chronology of their context has not been specified (Fischer 2023, § 4.4.6).

### 5.4.4 Inspiration, Influences, and Imitations: A Further Step in Cypro-Aegean Interaction

An important novelty of Interaction Period 3 is the appearance on Cyprus of local imitations of Mycenaean imports and locally produced prestige objects displaying a degree of Mycenaean influence. All these finds mark an important new step in Cypro-Aegean contacts, not only because they must be interpreted as clear reflections of the substantial increase in Aegean imports to Cyprus in the fifteenth and fourteenth centuries, especially from Mycenaean Greece, but also because they foreshadow, at least to a certain extent, the cultural developments of Interaction Period 4.

#### 5.4.4.1 The Influence of Mycenaean Pottery on Cypriot Handicrafts

##### 5.4.4.1.1 The Earliest Attempts to Imitate Mycenaean Pottery During Interaction Period 3

Already in 1940, Erik Sjöqvist (1940, 37, 40, 43, 57, 93) pointed out that local imitations of Mycenaean shapes occurred on Cyprus (also cf. Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 232). In the following decades attention was paid primarily to the Base Ring and White Slip II imitations of the Mycenaean piriform jars and straight-sided alabastra, including a number of fragments of Base Ring fabric from Hala Sultan Tekke featuring Mycenaean decoration, shape, and fabric, which were no doubt manufactured by Cypriot potters (Åström 1998, 260, 262 nos 4-6, with refs, also quoting P. Åström 1972, figs LI: 4-6, LIII: 8-9). While Åström (1973, 127) stated that the influx of Mycenaean pottery on Cyprus began in LC IIA1, in 1986 Catling discussed the possibility of identifying local production of Aegean-type pottery on Cyprus in the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries BC, but he admitted that this was a very complex task (Catling in Jones 1986, 598-601). Later, other scholars addressed this issue admitting that individual vases or small groups of vessels may be interpreted as evidence of a limited Aegean-type production before the appearance of White Painted Wheelmade III pottery at the end of LC IIC (Cadogan 1991, 169 and

57 Murray, Smith, Walters 1900, 43, pl. IX; Strong 1966, 20, 40; L. Åström 1972, 556; Crewe 2009b, 40 nos 106-10.

fn. 1, 170; also cf. Graziadio 2017, 11 for a review). Although Cadogan (1991, 170) wrote that "we may conclude that the influence of the Aegean on Cypriot pottery production in the period EC I-LC IIC 1 was minuscule", logically speaking, from this perspective, the above discussed "local Cypriot Levanto-Helladic shapes" defined by Mountjoy and Mommsen (see § 5.4.1.3) can be considered indicative of circumscribed development of Aegean-type pottery. However, as noted above, most of the shapes of this class may be dated to LC IIC, i.e. Interaction Period 4. If we focus specifically on the pottery of Interaction Period 3, since this constitutes the main body of this chapter, it should be recalled that Van Wijngaarden (2002, 158-9) reviewed three local imitations of LH IIIA2 vessels from Enkomi and concluded that "Mycenaean pottery was imitated as early as LC IIA". A LH IIIA2/IIIB juglet from Katydhata and eight LH IIIA2-IIIB vessels from Tomb 6 at Ayia Paraskevi are other examples of Aegean-type pottery dating to this period (Graziadio 2017, 11 with refs). In LC IIB the amphoroid krater shape was also adopted into the Cypriot repertoire in Plain White Wheelmade (Cadogan 1991, 170 with refs; 1993, 94 and fn. 37) and recent publications have indeed added new evidence for local vessels inspired by Mycenaean pottery throughout the island. Along with a Base Ring II vessel of unknown provenance that can be considered an imitation of the three-handled jar (Lubsen-Admiraal 2004, 131 no. 267), a krater of medium size imitating the shape of Mycenaean krater FS 7 was found in Limassol Tomb 322 (Karageorghis in Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 98: 5, 232, pls XXXIII: 5, LXXII: T. 322/5), and another LC IIB imitation of a Mycenaean krater is recorded from Tomb 4 at Maroni *Tsaroukkas* (Manning, Monks 1998, 325: MT.658). A Base Ring bowl of shape FS 243 was also found at Maroni *Tsaroukkas* during the British Museum excavations of Tomb 5 (P. Åström 1972, 363, Type 243: a, with refs).

In 1998, Åström (1998) provided a comprehensive discussion on the relations between Mycenaean and Cypriot pottery. In this work, he discussed the scholarly opinions on the location where vessels imitating forms of Cypriot Base Ring and White Slip, but made in Mycenaean technique, were manufactured. By recalling all the ceramic classes combining Cypriot fabrics with Mycenaean features found on Cyprus, he also drew into question the statement made by A. and S. Sherratt that "Cyprus did not on the whole attempt to reproduce piriform jars and alabastra" (Åström 1998, 261 fn. 42 with refs).

In summary, evidence clearly suggests an interesting new development in Cypriot pottery of Interaction Period 3: Mycenaean influence appears to have inspired some Cypriot potters to produce single vessels imitating Mycenaean pottery. However, the above-mentioned Base Ring and White Slip pithoid jars and squat alabastra inspired by Mycenaean shapes do not seem to be indicative of the production of Aegean-type vessels on a large scale, and the same is clearly true of

the scattered imitations of Mycenaean kraters in Plain White Wheelmade. On the contrary, this is not the case of other vessels, in particular the three-handled jars generally made of micaceous and gritty buff clay, with a slip that easily flakes off (Åström 1973, 127, pl. XX: 2-3; 1998, 261 no. 3). The comprehensive discussion of these vessels (Graziadio 2017), which in Furumark's classification are FS 46 and FS 47, shows that they form a remarkable group made up of at least 122 cataloged three-handled jars of conical or conical-piriform shape manufactured in the fourteenth century BC and inspired by LH IIIA1 and LH IIIA2 jars FS 44 and FS 45 **[fig. 5.19]**.

NAA analysis of a fragmentary three-handled jar from Hala Sultan Tekke confirmed that this vase was manufactured on Cyprus (Mommsen, Beier, Åström 2003, 5-10: HST 7), and recent pXRF analysis of 30 samples (Dikomitou-Eliadou, Georgiou 2017) proved that there is no significant difference in clay composition between FS 46 and FS 47 jars. Based on these results, all the small jars of both FS 46 and FS 47 may be regarded as Cypriot products. Therefore, they clearly were part of the earliest group of Mycenaean inspired Cypriot vases since their production actually began more than a century before the appearance of the so-called 'Levanto-Helladic' pottery in the late thirteenth century BC and long before the well-known Aegean-type (White Painted Wheelmade III) ware, which in the twelfth century BC replaced the traditional Cypriot pottery and became the most common ware in LC IIIA contexts (Mountjoy 2015, 542-6, fig. 11; Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 467-70, figs 31-3). These three-handled jars were found only on Cyprus and in a few Levantine and Egyptian sites and were almost exclusively recovered from burial contexts, being probably used as ointment containers for the body of the deceased.

In addition to the incorporation of Mycenaean 'out of fashion' motifs and decorative systems such for example the scale pattern filled with dots on a Mycenaean-type piriform jar of local manufacture recently published from Tomb RR at Hala Sultan Tekke (Fischer, Bürge 2021, 106-7, N 295, figs 5-4; cf. Graziadio 2017, 83, 85, 169, Decorative Schemes 8: B-D), generally speaking, the decoration of the Cypriot three-handled jars included many distinctive traits – especially reversed curved-stemmed spirals, spirals with the stems descending from the top of the coils, additional details in the running spiral decoration, panel decorations with various motifs, oblique strokes, and scale pattern with double outline – that must be considered local adaptations from the Mycenaean decorative repertoire (Graziadio 2017, 164-7; 2019, 38). A comparative analysis between these Cypriot examples and the Mycenaean pottery found in Achaea, Elis and Messenia has recently been conducted (2019). Several morphological affinities have been identified between the conical and conical-piriform jars FS 44 and FS 45 from these regions and the Cypriot three-handled jars. Additional common decorative features are

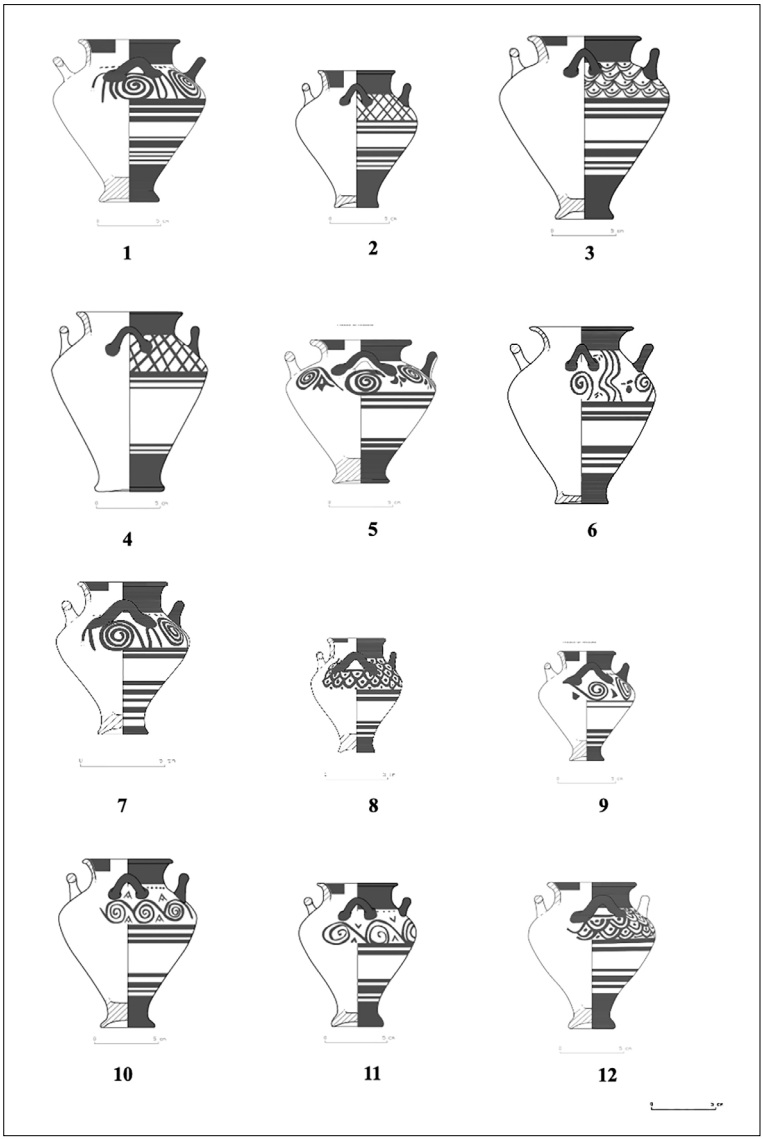



**Figure 5.19** A selection of Cypriot three-handled jars FS 46 (nos 1-6) and FS 47 (nos 7-12). After Graziadio 2017, 36-7, figs 1-2

the presence of old-fashioned motifs and secondary motifs under the handles, which became some of the main decorative elements of the Cypriot three-handled jars. It has therefore been suggested that the influence of Mycenaean pottery from the western regions of the

Peloponnese played an important, although ephemeral, role on Cypriot pottery production during the fourteenth century BC. In this respect, new published data of some Base Ring vessels found at Pylos in a LH IIA or LH IIB context and two White Slip open shapes from another elite tomb at the same site (see § 4.3.1.2) further fill the gap of scarce archaeological evidence for contacts between the northwestern Peloponnese and Cyprus in the LBA (2019, 25-6). To conclude, the contacts between the northwestern Peloponnese and Cyprus in the fourteenth century BC that resulted in the appearance of three-handled jars on Cyprus can likely be attributed to the substantial development on the Greek mainland, after the destruction of Knossos, of perfumed oil and perfumed ointment production, which led to the widespread export of Mycenaean slow-pouring and unguent containers throughout the Eastern Mediterranean and, in turn, influenced the production of local pottery.

#### 5.4.4.1.2 The Influence of Mycenaean Pottery on Cypriot Stone Vessels

In a recent review of stone vases from Cyprus, most cataloged examples date to LC III, but some shapes may also be attributed to LC II-III (Bevan 2007, 223-7). While the shapes of the footed cup and the large plate with ring base are similar to Levantine models (223: Cyp1, 227: Cyp 12), some other stone vessels may be considered Cypriot artifacts related to Mycenaean pottery since their shape was transposed from the Mycenaean pottery repertoire (223-4: Cyp2, Cyp 3; cf. Vilain 2022, 142 for the meaning of the term 'transposition'). Although it is admittedly difficult to single out specific Mycenaean ceramic prototypes (L. Åström 1972, 603), it is interesting to consider the case of the stone vessels derived from the Mycenaean alabastra and three-handled jar shapes. At least a few of the shapes cataloged by Bevan are relevant to the discussion on the impact of Mycenaean pottery on Cypriot material culture during Interaction Period 3. In fact, among the vessels having the ceramic Mycenaean alabastron as a model (also cf. L. Åström 1972, 542, 602, Jar Type 2), a limestone example from Dromolaxia stored in the Cyprus Museum (Cyprus Museum M. A203B) has been ascribed to LC IIA/B, although Pilides noted that this stone vase shows

> an amalgamation of influences from the Aegean and Cyprus as well as Egypt, as it may be imitating vases of Egyptian alabaster. (Pilides, Papadimitriou 2012, 230-1 no. 222)

While the chronological range of the burial assemblages with stone vessel shapes directly derived from Mycenaean ceramic prototypes

is wide, it is possible that at least some of them were contemporaneous with the Dromolaxia 'alabastron'. This is the case of a stone vessel with a similar alabastron shape found in British Tomb 94 at Enkomi (Courtois, Lagarce, Lagarce 1986, 125: British Museum no. 97.4-1.1316). Despite the fact that the tomb was looted, the tomb finds included both LH IIIA2 and LH IIIB pottery (Van Wijingaarden 2002, 293, tab. VII, 351, cat. V nos 278-85). In addition to two unprovenanced alabaster vessels showing influence from ceramic vessels FS 94 alabastra (Karageorghis, Darrel 1974, 24 nos 48-9), two other similar gypsum or calcite vessels were found at Maroni, in Tomb 23 (Johnson 1980, 28, 60 no. 189, pl. XXXVIII, CM A212) and Tomb 25 (30, 60 no. 205, pl. XLI, CM A 202), but the period of use of these tombs ranges from LC IA to LC IIC2 (64). Turning to stone vessels featuring a shape related to the Mycenaean piriform jar (L. Åström 1972, 542, 603, Jar Type 6), at least one example from French T. 11 at Enkomi (Schaeffer 1952, 149 no. 111; L. Åström 1972, 542, Jar Type 6) may be assigned to Interaction Period 3 since the tomb was used in the second half of LC IIA (Dalton 2007, 166, tab. 1d), while an example from Ay. Iakovos may be even earlier (Gjerstad et al. 1934, pls. LXVI: 2, CLI: 14, Ay. Iakovos BAS, 53; L. Åström 1972, 542, 603 fig. 71: 48). A stone jar (probably limestone) regarded as a possible imitation of the Mycenaean piriform jar was also found in British Tomb 66 at Enkomi (L. Åström 1972, 542, 603 Type 6; Courtois, Lagarce, Lagarce 1986, 125; Crewe 2009b, 42 no. 130), but the date of the tomb ranges from LC IIA2 to LC IIIA, "with quite possible use only in LC IIC" (Crewe 2009b, 30). Courtois, J. Lagarce and E. Lagarce (1986, 126) also recorded two additional stone vases from French excavations in the settlement area at Enkomi, which were considered of Aegean inspiration: a small vessel with engraved decoration alleged to be an imitation of the Minoan pithos (126, pl. XXIII: 7, Enkomi 1960. Quartier 5E, top. point 437. Inv. 13.271) and a steatite small vessel possibly related to the shape of a LH III amphoroid krater (126, pl. XXIII: 5, Enkomi 1949. Quarter 6E. Trench L, 73, top. point 7. Inv. 4.041). Their chronology, however, is uncertain.

#### 5.4.4.1.3 The Influence of Mycenaean Pottery on Faience Vessels

The prestige and ideological importance of faience vessels has recently been pointed out by Antoniadou (2007, 492). There is no evidence for local production of these valued objects, and they were mostly imported from Egypt and Western Asia (Peltenburg 1985, 256; Antoniadou 2007, 491). The majority of faience vessels date to the LC IIC-LC IIIA periods. However, there were also probably earlier examples such as a small faience vessel which was regarded as a stirrup jar of Mycenaean origin found in French Tomb 5 at Enkomi, and another vessel

with this shape, which was actually made of glass, was found in the earlier (IV) burial level in this tomb, possibly belonging to LC IB-IIA (Schaeffer 1952, pls XXXVIII: 260, XLIII: 1, 2 and pl. suppl. B; Courtois, Lagarce, Lagarce 1986, 140).[58] All the other faience stirrup jars, those from Enkomi tombs, namely Swedish Tomb 3 and British Tombs 50, 80, and 97,[59] in addition to the examples from a "tomb near Dhali", from Kourion T. 87, and from Kition-Bamboula (L. Åström 1972, 524 no. 7; Yon, Caubet 1985, 70), were found in mixed or later burial contexts. There is no doubt that the shape of the faience stirrup jars was ultimately of Mycenaean origin and was derived from the Mycenaean pottery repertoire, but the faience (and glass) examples found on Cyprus probably came from Egypt and Syria-Palestine, given that in the Aegean there were very few faience transpositions of Mycenaean pottery shapes (L. Åström 1972, 596), while the glass and alabaster stirrup jars related to this Mycenaean shape mainly occur in those countries (593; Peltenburg 1972; Yon, Caubet 1985, 70).

For faience vessels of other shapes, it is very difficult both to determine the Mycenaean pottery shapes used as prototypes and to establish precise chronological relations, especially concerning Interaction Period 3. An example is the jug attributed to Type 2 by L. Åström (1972, 524, 529 fig. 70: 29, Cyprus Museum Inv. No. G 67, 593) and considered related to FS 134, which is a LH IIIA2 shape occurring in the Eastern Mediterranean and rarely in the Aegean (Furumark 1941, 605; Mountjoy 1999a, 802-3, fig. 320 no. 29; Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 96 no. 2, pl. XXXI, upper, 2).

#### 5.4.4.2 The Impact of Aegean Prestige Objects on Cypriot Elite Crafts

Particularly relevant to this study is the recent intense debate in anthropological and archaeological research over cross-cultural theories connected to the processes of acculturation, creolisation, syncretism, hybridisation, transculturation, emulation, assimilation, and

58 Note that in Courtois, Lagarce, Lagarce (1986, 140), two faience small stirrups are reported from French T. 5, but one of these, coming from the earliest level (Schaeffer 1952, 195 no. 260, pls XXXVIII: 260, XLIII: 1), was cataloged among the glass vessels by L. Åström (1972, 530 no. 3); also cf. Van Wijngaarden 2002, 159; Cosyns 2017, 91, 95 no. 34. Schaeffer (1952, pl. XXXVIII) dated Level IV in French T. 5 to LC IA-IB, but the presence of later pottery, such as, for example, a LH IIIA2 piriform jar FS 47 (173, fig. 68: 101, pl. XXXVIII: 101) and a LH IIIB/C alabastron FS 97 (196 (261), pl. XXXVIII: 261), with LC I vessels indicates that objects were mixed in this burial level (also cf. Keswani 2004, 234, tab. 5.9c, for the LC IB-IIIB chronology of the period of use of this tomb).

59 Courtois, Lagarce, Lagarce 1986, 140; also cf. L. Åström 1972, 524 no. 7; cf. Gjerstad et al. 1934, pl. LXXXVIII: 3; Dalton 2007, 164-5, tab. 1 a, for chronology of these tombs.

the concepts of ethnicity and cultural identity. This debate is particularly important to Cypriot archaeology of the LC IIC-LC IIIA and B periods, where there is significant evidence for a mixture of local, Aegean, and Levantine elements within the material culture record (see § 6.5.1). The cross-cultural discussion has specifically focused on the alleged Mycenaean migration to Cyprus and the hellenisation of the island.[60] While it should be acknowledged that the main material evidence displaying mixtures of Cypriot, Aegean, Levantine, and even Egyptian form, style, motifs, and manufacturing techniques belong to LC IIC-IIIA and to the earliest Iron Age (LC IIIB), for the purpose of this chapter, the primary discussion examines the Mycenaean elements that are apparent on Cypriot objects, mainly prestige items, dating to Interaction Period 3. According to Knapp (2008, 249-80; 2013, 451-70; Voskos, Knapp 2008) these finds should be regarded as hybridised objects, while Stockhammer (2013, 17) preferred to regard them as the visual expressions of "material entanglement" and Jung (2009, 82, with additional refs) has criticized the use of the term 'hybridization' stating that, in his view, it is "premature to apply these concepts to a cultural environment like Cyprus at the end of the second millennium" (cf. however, Knapp 2012b, 33-4). However, Antoniadou (2005, 67, 74) has stated that the earliest period when hybrid products, especially ivory items, cylinder seals, and Mycenaean pottery, occur in habitation contexts at Enkomi is LC IIC; from this period onwards these hybrid objects reflect the efforts of the local society to incorporate new technology, ideas or symbols into its own tradition along with original imports. In order to illustrate the notion of hybridisation beyond pottery, Knapp (2008, 268-80; 2012b, 34-43) examined ivories, bronzes, some examples of the coroplastic art, tomb types and various items of 'cultic' equipment (shells, bull representations, bones etc.) that likely demonstrate the hybridisation of local Cypriot, Aegean, and Levantine elements in his ProBA3, i.e. the LC IIC late-IIIA period. However, Voskos and Knapp (2008, 663) also discuss some "early indicators of hybridization practice" that can be dated to the fourteenth century BC (also cf. Knapp 2012b, 44). In addition to the female figurines inspired by 'Astarte' figurines of Levantine type, they recalled two well-known objects, i.e. the inlaid silver bowl from French Tomb 2 at Enkomi and a gold necklace from Ayios Iakovos, as examples of an early mixture between Aegean and Cypriot elements (Voskos, Knapp 2008, 663-4 with refs). As discussed above, in my opinion the possibility that the Enkomi cup was an Aegean import cannot be ruled out. In addition to some prestige objects of local production inspired by Aegean handicraft, here

60 Steel 2004, 190-210; Fisher 2006; Leriou 2007a; 2007b; 2007c; 2011; Voskos, Knapp 2008; Knapp 2008, 249-80; 2013, 451-70; also see Nani's review in chapter 1.

attention can also be paid to Aegean elements apparent in other Cypriot precious items dating to Interaction Period 3, where they coexist with other elements of local tradition. Clearly produced on Cyprus to display rank in local elite burials, they and other status indicators can be considered expressions of an early stage of the hybridisation process which mainly characterizes the Cypriot culture in Interaction Period 4, as previously stated by Voskos and Knapp.

#### 5.4.4.2.1 Jewelry

L. Åström (1972, 575) noted that the beads found on Cyprus "unlike the earrings and finger-rings [...] have many Aegean parallels". This is especially the case of some gold beads and necklace spacers in the shape of a 'figure-of-eight shield' which were found in funerary contexts at Enkomi (L. Åström 1972, 506 no. 10) and in a settlement deposit at Pyla *Kokkinokremos* (Karageorghis, Demas 1984, 60, pl. XXVIII: 2). Goring (1983, 245) noted that there is "a definite contrast between the Aegean and Cypriot versions of the type", but she also stressed that it is not easy to establish their place of production. The examples from British Tomb 93 (Murray, Smith, Walters 1900, 36 no. 580, pl. V; L. Åström 1972, 506 no. 10, 576-7) in theory may belong to Interaction Period 3, since the 'figure-of-eight shield' motif was probably incorporated into the Cypriot repertoire in LC IIB, as suggested by the chronology of some gold diadems with this decoration from other sites (see below), while all additional examples of 'figure-of-eight shield' necklace beads from Cyprus may be assigned to later periods.

The fourteen gold beads featuring 'grains of wheat' from the well-preserved British Tomb 19 at Enkomi (Marshall 1911, 45 no. 665: 1; Graziadio 2005c, 10) may also be assigned to Interaction Period 3 since the tomb was used in LC IB-IIA (Courtois, Lagarce, Lagarce 1986, 42; Keswani 2004, 233, tab. 5.9b). The 'grain of wheat' motif also appears on other Cypriot objects of undefined or later chronology (L. Åström 1972, 505 no. 3, 509 fig. 65 no. 27, 575-6), and it is likely that it was adopted from the Aegean where it is very common from LM IA onwards, especially on Crete and in the Greek mainland (575-6; Goring 1983, 154; Hughes-Brock 2013, 217); in this connection it is worth noting that many gold, faience, and glass objects featuring the 'grain of wheat' have been found in LH IIIA and LH IIIC funerary contexts at Ialysos on Rhodes (Benzi 1992, 186, 197, pl. CXVII). Despite their close Aegean parallels, Goring (1983, 370) suggested that the 'grain of wheat' gold beads from British Tomb 19 at Enkomi were made locally, and it is worth noting that a diadem embossed with a 'grain of wheat' pattern was found in the same tomb, confirming that this motif of Aegean origin was assimilated in local funerary

jewelry early in Interaction Period 3 (see below). This suggestion is also confirmed by the discovery of a stone mold from Idalion with matrices for three grains of wheat beads (237, with refs). It should also be noted that the 'grain of wheat' motif also spread east of Cyprus, as indicated at Ugarit by the identification of faience beads of this shape (Matoïan 2003, 153 fig. 5.5) and similar motifs on Ugaritic seals (e.g. Schaeffer-Forrer 1983, 43: R.S. 17.024). Also noteworthy are other gold spacers of Aegean production or inspiration such as 'double axe' and plaque beads, but they are not precisely dated (Goring 1983, 248-50, 370) and cannot safely be attributed to Interaction Period 3.

While the gold beads, 'figure-of-eight shield' necklace spacers, and 'grains of wheat' gold beads discussed above may be local imitations of Aegean examples, some funerary gold ornaments also illustrate other interesting aspects of the connections between Aegean and Cypriot jewelry. Cypriot diadems and mouthpieces belong to a distinct Syro-Palestinian group of strips (173-4), but in British Tomb 19 (used in LC IB-IIA) at Enkomi there is a particularly interesting gold diadem found in association with gold beads that has a local tradition and locally produced strip, decorated with the 'grain of wheat' Aegean motif (Courtois, Lagarce, Lagarce 1986, pl. XXII: 9; Graziadio 2005c, 10). Decoration with S-spirals (or double spirals), associated with other motifs, are rather common on diadems and mouthpieces from Enkomi tombs, and it is important to note that on Cyprus the motif was probably adopted from the Aegean, where it had a long history (e.g. Karo 1930-3, 79 no. 278, pl. XXXVIII; Mylonas 1972, 75, Γ- 359, pl. LIX: a, 1), although double-spirals also occur in the Near Eastern glyptic (Collon 1975, 57 no. 104; Teissier 1984, 281 no. 573). If so, the gold diadems from the above-mentioned British Tomb 19 are of particular interest in this context, because they may be assigned to Interaction Period 3.[61] Two gold strips with S-spirals decoration from LC IIB contexts in Cypriot Tomb 10 also can be ascribed to Interaction Period 3 (Dikaios 1969-71, 363, 373 nos 168, 176, pl. CCVIII: 26/176, 31/168), and this motif is associated with seated sphinxes on a diadem found in Tomb 93 at Enkomi (Murray, Smith, Walters 1900, pl. VII no. 518; Marshall 1911, 7 no. 84, pl. II), which might tentatively be attributed to the same period since this extraordinarily rich tomb was used from LC I-IIA to LC IIC (Keswani 2004, 236, tab. 5.9c) and its array of precious grave goods included objects belonging to the early period of tomb use (see § 5.4.3.1). Another gold diadem with horizontal S-spirals have been recently found in Chamber Tomb RR at Hala Sultan Tekke (Fischer, Bürge 2022, 26, N512, fig. 10). The list of

61 Murray, Smith, Walters 1900, pl. VIII no. 518; Courtois, Lagarce, Lagarce 1986, pl. 22: 8; cf. L. Åström 1972, 508; Graziadio 2005c, 9.

Cypriot diadems with stamped spirals, "a motif no doubt of Aegean inspiration which is often used on such objects in Cyprus" also includes an example from Tomb 14 at Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* that can be dated to the fourteenth century BC (South 1999, 798 fn. 42).

There is no doubt on the Aegean origin of the 'figure-of-eight shield' motif, but the above discussion on gold beads and 'figure-of-eight shield' necklace spacers implies that the place of production of these jewels is not completely clear. However, when the 'figure-of-eight shield' motif occurs on gold strips, the mixture between the local shape of these funerary ornaments and a motif of Aegean origin is obvious (Papadopoulos 2010, 129-32; 2012, 86), although Goring (1983, 167) noted that "the interpretation [of the Aegean motif] seems to be local". It is therefore important to note that some diadems showing these features may be dated to Interaction Period 3. An example comes from the second level in Swedish Tomb 3 at Enkomi (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 509 no. 57, pl. LXXIX: 2, 57; L. Åström 1972, 507) which was "badly disturbed, but nothing in the second level seems to post-date about the middle of LC II" (Goring 1983, 167), and the finds may therefore belong to LC IIB. Another gold diadem embossed with a pattern of 16 'figure-of-eight shields' was found in a partially looted LC IIB tomb (Tomb 8) at Dhenia *Mali* (Hadijsavvas 1985; Keswani 2004, 136), and a strip with elaborate decoration with 'figure-of-eight shields' and bucrania from Tomb 8 at Hala Sultan Tekke (Walters excavations) may belong to this period or to LC IIC.[62] On the other hand, other diadems with 'figure-of-eight shield' decorations may be assigned to LC IIC on contextual grounds.

#### 5.4.4.2.2 Seals

In addition to jewelry, other pieces of evidence for Aegean influence on prestige objects in Interaction Period 3 are provided by some seals showing Aegean elements in the iconography which were adopted in order

> to enhance and consolidate prestige authority to symbolize elite identity and perhaps also to establish interregional alliances. (Antoniadou 2011, 237 with refs)

Despite the rarity of Aegean imported seals noted above, it was pointed out that the Cypriot stone cylinders show an

62 L. Åström 1972, 510; Bailey 1976, 16, pl. XVI: a; Courtois et al. 1986, 121; Papadopoulos 2010, 130 fig. 6: 2.

> increasing use of Aegean motifs and stylistic conventions during the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries, particularly on seals of the Elaborate Style. (Webb, Weingarten 2012, 90)

This is no doubt true. However, when we consider the stylistic connections with the Aegean glyptic suggested in the past by Kenna (1972, 634: Class II, i, Class V, I, 635: Group A2; 646, 670, 671: Group B1, 674: Group B 3; 1973, 292-3), it should be noted that some seal interpretations appear to be subjective and disputable. This is demonstrated in the different interpretations concerning three cylinders from Enkomi Level IIB (Kenna 1970, 13 nos 1694, 1261, 1591; also cf. Kenna 1972, 674). According to Kenna, they "show stylistic traits of an Aegean character", but Porada (1971, 791-3: 4b no. 1694, 5 no. 1591, 6 no. 1261), stated that two of these examples (no. 1694 = Porada 1971, 791: 4b no. 1591, 6 no. 1261) appear to be distinctively Cypriot, while only one (Porada 1971, 792: 5 no. 1591) shows some Mycenaean iconographic details. In contrast, the presence of Aegean elements in the cylinder seals of the so-called 'Cypro-Aegean' group is more evident and widely recognized by all scholars, as appears from the above discussion (see § 5.3.3.1). In the seals of this group, elements of Aegean styles or iconography coexist with Cypro-Oriental characteristics, despite the predominance of the Cypriot component represented by the shape of the seals and the presence of Cypro-Minoan signs (Knapp 2008, 275-6). Many examples of this Cypriot produced group of seals cannot be dated precisely, possibly belonging to later periods. Such is the case, for example, of the well-known hematite cylinder seal from Enkomi with Aegean-style "Master of Animals" and "Minoan Genius" (Schaeffer 1936, 112-13, figs 48-9; Schaeffer-Forrer 1983, 56: Enkomi-Alasia 1.002), although Crowley (1989, 215 no. 479, 396 no. 479) assigned it to LC IB-IIB. However, in this situation at least two 'Cypro-Aegean' seals exported from Cyprus to Crete have more definite chronological implications, as indicated in § 5.3.3.1: coming from LM II-IIIA contexts (House σ5 at Palaikastro and Chamber Tomb VIIA at Mavrospilio), they testify that the transmission of Aegean iconographies into the Cypriot glyptic dates back to Interaction Period 3 and that some of the earlier Cypro-Aegean seals revealing these western iconographies were soon exported to Crete. It is therefore clear that the assimilation of Aegean elements took place on Cyprus already at that time, although the Aegean influence on Cypriot seals from settlement contexts (especially from domestic rooms) is mainly apparent in LC IIC-IIIA at Enkomi, where they were used for jewelry or amulets (Antoniadou 2007, 493 fig. 5; 2011, 242).

#### 5.4.4.2.3 Semi-Precious Stone Beads

Among the stone beads, only the amigdaloid beads pierced through the longitudinal axis in various semi-precious stones seem to be of Aegean type (L. Åström 1972, 546, Type 7, 606, 607), but only one example from Dekhelia *Koukouphouthkia* Tomb 1 may safely be assigned to Interaction Period 3, since this tomb contained LC IIA2 pottery (Karageorghis 2014, 156-7). Some other examples, such as those from Enkomi British Tombs 66 (Marshall 1911, 679), 86 (Murray, Smith, Walters 1900, pl. XI: 756) and 93 (L. Åström 1972, 546: BM inv. nos 97.4-1605) and from Maroni T. 14 (Johnson 1980, 21 no. 108), are of uncertain chronology.