6 Interaction Period 4: Contacts Between the Aegean and Cyprus from Ca 1340 to Ca 1200 BC

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6.1 Cypro-Aegean Synchronisms in Interaction Period 4

On Cyprus, Interaction Period 4 corresponds to Late Cypriot IIC. With respect to other Cypriot chronologies, it equates with the later part of Knapp's Protohistoric Bronze Age 2 and the earlier part of Protohistoric Bronze Age 3 (Webb, Knapp 2020, tab. 1; Meyer, Knapp 2021, 437, tab. 1). From a Minoan perspective, it corresponds

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mostly to the Final Palatial Period (LM IIIA2 late-LM IIIB) (Langhor 2017; 2019). However, synchronisms between Cyprus and mainland Greece, which is the most closely connected region to Cyprus during this period, require a more detailed discussion.

To clearly define these synchronisms, it is necessary to revisit the distinction between the Earlier (LH IIB-IIIA1 and LH IIIA2) and Later (LH IIIB) Mycenaean Palatial Periods made above in § 5.1 and to establish the correlation of these periods with Urban Periods II (LC IIA-IIC Early) and III (LC IIC Late-end of LC IIC) on Cyprus **[tabs 2.2, 2.3]**. The Earlier Mycenaean Palatial Period and Urban Period II on Cyprus correspond to Interaction Period 3, which was discussed in chapter 5. Chapter 6, on the other hand, focuses on the connections during the Later Mycenaean Palatial Period, which corresponds to Interaction Period 4.

There is consensus that most, if not all, of the Later Mycenaean Palatial Period (LH IIIB) is roughly contemporaneous with LC IIC on Cyprus. This corresponds to the last phase of Papadimitriou's Chronological Stage 4 since, in his opinion, Chronological Stage 4 overlaps with the LH/LM IIIA2-IIIB period (Papadimitriou 2012, 94; 2015, 424). The same synchronism is also apparent from Papadimitriou's recent article, where he distinguished Phase A, the Period of Minoan Dominance dating to MM IB-LM/LH IIIA1, from Phase B, the Period of Mycenaean Palaces dating to LH IIIA2-B and overlapping with LC IIB-C (2022, 180, tab. 1).

In Mycenaean terms, the lower chronological limits of this chapter and also this study correspond to the time of the destructions of the palaces in the Argolid, as they mark the end of the Mycenaean Palatial Period in this region. In fact, the destructions had a significant impact on interactions with Cyprus, where until this time the majority of ceramic imports, including the decorated Mycenaean pottery known as 'Levanto-Helladic', came from the Argolid (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015; Mountjoy 2018, 22; 2020, 178 with refs); while in the subsequent period, Cypriot pottery was independent of that of Mycenaean Greece, although there were influences and parallels (Mountjoy 2018, 23). The chronology of the destruction horizon in the Argolid is therefore of significant relevance to this chapter.

The various opinions concerning the LH IIIB ceramic chronology and synchronisms have recently been summarized by Vitale and Van de Moortel (2020, 11-15, 46, tab. I: a) and have also been discussed by Jung and Kardamaki (2022, 11-33, tab. 1). While the end of LH IIIB is unanimously suggested for the destructions in the Argolid, according to nearly all the scholars reviewed in Vitale and Van de Moortel's table I: a, the LH IIIB2 or LH IIIB2 Late period is a separate chronological horizon from LH IIIC. The only exception comes from Mountjoy (1999a, 36-7; 1999b, 514) who distinguished a "Transitional LH IIIB2/LH IIIC Early" phase in pottery. Therefore, Mountjoy bridged "the

latest Palatial destructions and the first Postpalatial contexts of Mycenaean civilization" (Vitale, Van de Moortel 2020, 12), although she has recently placed the beginning of LH IIIC Early 1, which she dated to 1190 BC, after the destructions in the Argolid (Mountjoy 2020, 196, tab. 18.1). Rutter, on the other hand, notes that

> following the ceramically synchronous destruction horizon attested at all the three palatial sites [i.e. Mycenae, Tiryns and Midea] at the end of LH IIIB2 […] the LH IIIC period (ca 1200/1190-1050/1020 BC), during which neither literacy in the form of Linear B nor palatial architectural complexes survived anywhere in the Mycenaean world and which has, therefore, been termed 'Postpalatial', features five or six generally agreed upon sub-phases, or seven if a Submycenaean sub-phase is accepted as a distinct horizon. (2020, 209; also cf. Demakopoulou 2003; Middleton 2010, 12-13 with refs; Mühlenbruch 2020, 123, 129-30)

According to this approach, the destructions in the Argolid date to the end of LH IIIB2, while LH IIIC is regarded as a distinct Postpalatial period. However, from a wider extra-Argive perspective

> there remains the problem of relating the widespread destructions that mark the end of the palatial period and beginning of the postpalatial period to each other

and

> dates of individual destructions themselves are also sometimes problematic. (Middleton 2010, 13 with refs)[1]

How does this picture correlate with Cypriot chronology? The main question was summarized some years ago by the following words of M. Vetters:

> the dating of the end of LC IIC and the beginning of LC IIIA on Cyprus and the synchronisation of these periods with specific phases of LH IIIB and LH IIIC on the Greek mainland is still a matter of dispute. (2011, 6 fn. 41 with refs)

From the Cypriot perspective, the synchronization is also hampered by the many problems concerning the clear distinction between the

1 For general discussions on the destructions in the various regions of mainland Greece, cf. Middleton 2020; for Mycenaean destruction deposits, cf. Jung, Kardamaki 2022, 24-5, tab. 1; also cf. Maran 2022 for a very recent discussion on "the demise of the Mycenaean palaces" and Van Damme 2023, for the Athenian destruction.

materials assigned to the final stages of LC IIC and the beginning of the LC IIIA period and their correlation to absolute chronology, as discussed in detail by Artemis Georgiou in § 6.4.3. However, in considering the question, it may be useful to recall that the first correlation between the end of LC IIC and the beginning of LH IIIC was suggested by French and Åström (1980). More recently, Fantalkin, Filkenstein and Piasetzky (2015, 28, tab. 1, 33, 38, tab. 3), using a radiocarbon-based dating scheme for the Aegean ceramic sequence between the Late Helladic IIIB2 and the Middle Geometric II, suggested that LH IIIB2 corresponds to the advanced to late phase of LC IIC, while LH IIIC Early 1 correlates with the LC IIC/LC IIIA transition. On the other hand, Mountjoy has equated LC IIC both to LH IIIB2 Late and LH IIIC Early 1 in the Mycenaean pottery system and, more specifically, the end of LC IIC to LH IIIB Final and LH IIIC Early 1 (Mountjoy 2010; 2018, 26; 2019, 105). Mountjoy's conclusions clearly imply that the LC IIC period lasted beyond the destructions in the Argolid at the end of LH IIIB2 Late (dated to ca 1190) and ended in a period (ca 1185) contemporaneous with an early phase of LH IIIC Early 1 in that region (2018, 22, tab. 1, 28, tab. 4; 2020, 196, tab. 18.1). R. Jung has demonstrated that the buildings of Enkomi IIB (LC IIC) were destroyed "after the Mycenaean palatial society had already been replaced by a different social system, i.e. during LH IIIC Early" (Jung 2011a, 63) and recently insisted on this point (2022, 299, 301, 308 fig. 32; cf. Jung, Kardamaki 2022, 24-5, tab. 1).

The discovery of LH IIIC Early 1 pottery in LC IIC Final contexts at Pyla *Kokkinokremos* may confirm this short time imbalance between the end of the LH IIIB Final period and the end of the LC IIC Final period. Mountjoy (2018, 543) assigned the pottery assemblage of Pyla to LC IIC, and, possibly to a very early period of LC IIIA, while, in a very recent publication, the excavators actually stated that the site was inhabited, in Aegean terms, from LH IIIB Developed into LH IIIC Early 1, and that it was abandoned sometime at the very end of LC IIC2 in Cypriot terms (Bretschneider, Driessen, Kanta 2021a, 616-17). If the last pottery of the ceramic assemblage of Pyla can be dated to Final LC IIC, ceramics within this assemblage of particular importance to the question of synchronisms include a LH IIIC Early deep bowl (Mountjoy 2018, 543-4 with refs) along with some LH IIIB imports and local pottery. In addition to these finds, another LH IIIC Early 1 deep bowl has been published from the recent excavations in Sector 3, although it was attributed to LC IIIA in an earlier publication (Bretschneider, Kanta, Driessen 2015, 32, 33 fig. 27), and a LH IIIC Early deep bowl was found in Sector 4, but it may be of local production (Bretschneider, Driessen, Kanta 2017, 82 fig. 54, PK 16 606). Moreover Jung (2011a, 64) has dated two deep bowls FS 284/285A from the site to the beginning of LH IIIC Early.

Elsewhere, the evidence confirms the synchronisms between the end of the LC IIC Final Period on Cyprus and the end of LH IIIB/beginning of LH IIIC Period in Mainland Greece (for further discussion see § 6.4.2.4), although the evidence apparently is indeterminate in some sites. For example, from Sinda Period II Early, which Mountjoy attributed to LC IIC Final, came some vessels which Furumark regarded as Mycenaean imports dating to his Mycenaean IIIC1a period (Mountjoy 2018, 457), but they seem instead to be Cypriot (464, 477 no. 54, 488 no. 225, 501 no. 179, from Stratum 3). At Apliki *Karamallos*, a typical LH IIIC Early linear deep bowl FS 284 was found in House A, Room 2, on Floor, Phase II (898 no. 24 fig. 466), but the chronology of this context is not definitely LC IIC Final (890: "LC IIC or early LC IIIA in Cypriot terms"). It should finally be noted that Mountjoy (28, tab. 4) has coined the name "CypIIIC Early 1" for a ceramic phase covering both LC IIC Final and an early phase of the LC IIIA (see also Georgiou in § 6.4.3.4).

6.2 The Historical Background of Crete, Mainland Greece, and Cyprus During Interaction Period 4

6.2.1 Crete

After the end of the Neopalatial Period, mainland cultural elements increase on Crete, while elements of Minoan identity continue on Cyprus throughout Interaction Period 4. In LM IIIA2 Early, at Knossos there was a violent destruction which, according to many scholars, can be considered the final destruction of the palace and the end of the palatial administration. From this perspective, the Monopalatial Period when administrative functions continued to be conducted at the palace at Knossos lasted from LM II to LM IIIA2 Early, although some later dates have been suggested for the final destruction of the palace. After the destruction, the following Final Palatial Period lasted from LM IIIA2 Late to the end of LM IIIB,[2] when the Knossian role was scaled down and its central authority and cultural hegemony disappeared (Preston 2008, 316-17 with refs). Although a number of sites declined in prosperity or at "least in elite ostentation" (318;

2 For different schemes of Palatial Periods in Late Minoan Crete, cf. Rehak, Younger 2001, 391, tab. 1 (where the Final Palatial Period lasts from LM II to LM IIIA2 and the Postpalatial Period lasts from LM IIIB to the Subminoan Transition to the Iron Age) and Manning 2010, 17, tab. 2.1 (where the Monopalatial Period lasts from LM II to LM IIIB, while LM IIIC is labeled as Final Palatial Period). For more recent chronologies, cf. Driessen, Langhor 2014; Langhor 2017; 2020; Driessen 2021; 2022; Driessen, Mouthuy 2022; Rutter 2022; Whitelaw 2018; 2022.

also cf. Langhor 2020, 8) and were largely abandoned in the course of LM IIIB, the final destruction of Knossos did not cause a general decline throughout the island. During the thirteenth century there were flourishing communities in some coastal sites "lasting around two generations in the middle of the century" (Langhor 2020, 8). In the Mesara, "the flourishing center of Haghia Triada maintained all the characteristics of a *Ville-Capitale* for most of the thirteenth century BC" (Langhor 2020, 89-90 with refs), while Kommos continued to be a harbor town of primary importance until its abandonment before the end of LM IIIB (Shaw 1998, 17; Rutter 2017b). Chania was also a prosperous settlement becoming a prominent center where an increase in Mycenaean elements, including Linear B tablets, probably point to a palace administration. This center established trade contacts with other Aegean sites, as shown by the Chaniot pottery found in the Cyclades, on the Greek mainland, and on Cyprus and by the stirrup jars with Linear B inscriptions that were produced in west Crete and found across Crete and on the Greek mainland.[3] The necropolis of rock-cut chamber tombs at Armenoi, established in LM II, also continued to be used in the Final Palatial Period. In general, frescoes and stone vases disappeared during this period, and the LM IIIB pottery repertoire reveals a fuller assimilation of many shapes of Mycenaean origin, such as stirrup jars, kraters, piriform jars, alabastra, askoi, stemmed cups, kylikes, basins, pyxides and deep bowls. In the last decades of the thirteenth century, some prominent sites such as Haghia Triada and Kommos were abandoned, the focus of settlement at Knossos seems to have shifted during or after later LM IIIB (although the total abandonment of the site does not seem to occur), and the final abandonment at other centers such as Chania occurred slightly later, dating to the early phases of LM IIIC. While there is no sign of widespread violent destructions throughout the island, the traces of administrative activity disappeared in LM IIIC and this time marks the beginning of the Minoan Postpalatial Period which continues to the Subminoan Period.

6.2.2 Mainland Greece

In LH IIIA2 the Mycenaean civilization gave rise to a flourishing economy and Mycenaean pottery spread all over the Mediterranean, extending to the coast of Asia Minor and northern Greece (Sherratt 1999; 2001). From this time until LH IIIB, Mycenaean civilization clearly reached the peak of palatial power and centralization, as well as the climax of cultural expansion across the Aegean. While

3 Andreadaki-Vlazaki 2010, 523-4; 2015; 2022a; 2022b.

the Mycenaean culture's historical development encompasses "the palatial (ca 1400-1200 BC) and postpalatial (ca 1200-1050) phases" (Rutter 2020, 209), this chapter considers only the second half of the palatial phase, i.e. the LH IIIB period (ca 1300-1200/1190 BC; also cf. Mühlenbruch 2020, 122, tab. 13.1). Even if impressive palaces and the first fortification were built at Mycenae and Tiryns in LH IIIA, most of the archaeological evidence for extensive building programs of citadels constructed in Cyclopean masonry and for the development of elite infrastructure can be dated to LH IIIB. While the Linear B tablets provide primary sources of information highlighting many aspects of Mycenaean palatial administration in this period, the political structure of Mycenaean Greece is not completely defined. In fact, although a unified political system or state under the rule of Mycenae has been suggested (Eder, Jung 2015), the arguments traditionally presented in support of this hypothesis are not completely convincing, whereas instead

> it is likely that there were many major and minor principalities in the Aegean […] which were linked in networks of alliance and dependency. (Dickinson 2006, 26-9)

The political position of Mycenaean civilization, or parts of it, among the power politics of the late fifteenth-early fourteenth to thirteenth centuries BC is closely connected to the so-called Ahhiyawa Question. This originates from the exchange of letters between the Hittite and Ahhiyawan kings. The Ahhiyawan kings, who had personal relationships with the Hittites, can be identified as individuals ruling in the Aegean basin, but the geographic identification of their territories remains controversial and the Ahhiyawa problem is still unresolved.[4] The rich bibliography on this issue, including a recent collective discussion (Bryce, 2018, 191-230; also cf. Blackwell 2021), provides a background for the following summary of various interpretations. Some scholars suggest that the kingdom of Ahhiyawa was the Hittite designation for the Mycenaean world as a whole or, more specifically, this kingdom was located in mainland Greece, with its center at either Mycenae (Niemeier 1998b, 43-5; Gander 2012, 281-2) or Pylos (Bryce 2018). Others argue that the southeastern Aegean islands, and particularly Rhodes, may be identified as plausible home bases for the kings of Ahhiyawa,[5] and even western Anatolia has been suggested as a possible region of origin (Steiner 2010, 600-1, 608).

4 Güterbock 1983; 1984, 114-15; Middelton 2010, 11 fig. 1.1; Beckman, Bryce, Cline 2011, 1-6.

5 Hawkins 1998, 30; Mountjoy 1998, 48-53; Sherratt 2001, 217-18 fn. 9; Benzi 2002, 343-85.

The importance of trade to the development of Mycenaean civilization is captured by Dickinson's statement:

> It does not seem exaggerated to suggest that the standard of living of the Aegean ruling elite, and to some extent of the population as a whole, was dependent on exchange, particularly with the Near East, which must have been the major source of several valuable materials: gold, ivory, tin, glass and even probably copper. (2006, 30)

As seen in chapter 5, contacts between the Mycenaean world and Cyprus became particularly close during Interaction Period 3, and in the first half of the thirteenth century BC there was no change in this trade network. However, the first signs of a widespread decline appear in the middle of LH IIIB, when disasters at Mycenae and Tiryns that have been attributed to earthquakes occur (Deger-Jalkotzy 2008, 387-8; Mühlenbruch 2020), although this hypothesis has recently been abandoned, at least in its most extreme form (Maran 2022). In the second half of the thirteenth century BC, fortification walls were substantially extended at Mycenae and Tiryns, and at the very end of the period, alterations were made to these citadels to ensure access to water from within the wall. This suggests an external human threat to the palatial centers in the Argolid and perhaps at Athens, although these changes may also be interpreted as "primarily expressions of power and wealth" (Dickinson 2006, 41-2). At Pylos during this time, some alterations to the original plan were made that restricted access to the Main Building. In any case, in terms of overseas contacts, it is clear that there was a very marked decrease in the quantity of Mycenaean pottery being traded to Rhodes and the East Mediterranean in the late Interaction Period 4.[6] With respect to this phenomenon, Sherratt (1999, 184; 2001, 224) suggested that there was a breakdown of the earlier system of interfacing circuits, indicated, *inter alia*, by the decline of Kommos, the decrease of Mycenaean pottery reaching Rhodes in LH IIIB2, and the signs of a direct penetration of Cypriot traders in western Aegean coastal waters, particularly at Tiryns and Chania, and also shown by the Cape Iria shipwreck.

The major sites on the Greek mainland were either destroyed by fire or abandoned at or near the end of the LH IIIB phase or in LH IIIC Early 1. The identification of the causes, however, contributing to the end of the Palatial Mycenaean period remains a matter for debate.[7]

6 Benzi 2009, 54; Jung 2011a, 61 with refs; Mountjoy 2020, 178; Rutter 2020, 212.

7 Dickinson 2006, 43-57 with refs; Deger-Jalkotzy 2008, 390-6; Middleton 2010; 2020; Maran 2022; Jung, Kardamaki 2022.

6.2.3 Cyprus

On Cyprus, the four-tiered settlement hierarchy suggested by Bernard Knapp (2008, 144; 2013, 355) was already established in Interaction Period 3, but in large part it reflects the pattern also attested in Interaction Period 4. For example, the reorganization of some primary towns, such as Enkomi and Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, on grid plans clearly confirms that Cyprus reached the apex of the urbanization process during the LC IIC period (Negbi 1986, 99-100 fig. 2; 2005). Other major innovations of the period are the monumental construction programs expressed by the "large, multi- or special purpose, usually ashlar-constructed buildings or building complexes" (Knapp 2013, 361), which marked the presence of elites at primary towns such as Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, Maroni *Vournes*, Alassa *Paliotaverna*, and perhaps at Enkomi (Bâtiment 18). In addition to the ashlar tomb construction, the elaborate mortuary rituals, and the consumption of exotica, the monumentality of these buildings had a primary role in the reinforcement of the elite identity. Additional indicators of the complexity of Cypriot society are linked to administrative and commercial activities and include Cypro-Minoan inscriptions, impressed *pithoi*, seals, and balance weights. Seals and balance weights were also commonly used for mortuary display, along with jewelry worn in both daily life and as part of funerary ceremonies. Bronze rod tripods and four-sided stands also appear in the thirteenth century BC but are more common in the following century (Papasavvas 2001; 2008-12; 2013, 169-73). Therefore, it is not by chance that the process of hybridization, already noted in the prestige objects of Interaction Period 3 (see § 5.4.4.2) became more marked in Interaction Period 4, as emblematically indicated by faience objects, including the famous conical rhyton from Kition. However, by the late thirteenth-early twelfth centuries BC, a relative decrease in the number and variety of both imports and hybridized objects occurs (Knapp 2013, 462 with refs). Knapp's following statements summarize the main features of the urban towns in LC IIC, which

> shared a very similar material culture, were involved in similar production ventures, erected similar monumental buildings largely standardized in plan and construction methods, and made use of widely accepted insignia of group identity (e.g. common and elaborate style cylinder seals, Aegeanizing motifs on *pithos* seal impressions, depictions of oxhide ingots on various media, gendered representations in figurines, etc.). (2008, 245)

In addition to the primary towns and some elite tombs, ashlar masonry was probably also used in this period at both Kouklia *Palaipaphos*, where the so-called Sanctuary I was founded late in LC IIC

(Maier, Karageorghis 1984, 81-102), and in the so called "sanctuary" at Myrtou *Pigadhes,* where a monumental, stepped stone "altar" was surmounted by a pair of reconstructed horns of consecration (for a discussion on the interpretation of the site, cf. Knapp 2013, 376-8). In LC IIC, urban cult buildings appeared at Kition *Kathari,* preceding the substantial developments in religious architecture which can be seen at this site and other primary centers such as Enkomi and Kouklia *Palaipaphos* in the twelfth century BC. A number of third tier religious and ceremonial centers also appeared on the island. The climax of the copper industry on Cyprus was reached in the thirteenth and twelfth centuries (Steel 2004a, 168), a development that is particularly apparent in the industrial zone at Enkomi, where in Interaction Period 4, the metallurgical area occupied 206 square meters in the new large (1232 square meters in total surface area) two-storey building that succeeded the so-called 'Fortress'. Evidence of metallurgical activities was also found at other primary towns such as Maroni *Vournes*, Hala Sultan Tekke, Kition, and elsewhere (Alassa and Athienou).

Regarding the sociopolitical organization on Cyprus in Interaction Period 4, P. Keswani (1996, 236-7; 2004, 154-5) suggested that there was a heterarchical system, admitting that several regional polities operated independently on the island at the same time. Other authorities such as J. Webb and B. Knapp maintained that there was a hierarchical, or somewhat centralized, sociopolitical system and recently Knapp suggested that "a single unified polity emerged on the island by the fourteenth century BC".[8]

There was a clear increase in Cyprus's connectivity throughout most of LC IIC, with imported goods found in varying amounts at Cypriot sites of all tiers, including some remote agricultural locations (Knapp 2013, 358; Andreou 2016; 2019), and Cypriot pottery continuing to be distributed not only in the Eastern Mediterranean but also as far as central Mediterranean. Sardinian Nuragic pottery has been found at Pyla *Kokkinokremos* and Hala Sultan Tekke, despite different models of long-distance trade being suggested (see Introduction and § 7.4). Nevertheless, in the last decades of the thirteenth century BC there were some changes in the general situation, although they were not uniform over the entire island. Signs of destruction have been found at Enkomi and Sinda, while abandonments are apparent at *Toumba tou Skourou*, Maroni *Vournes*, and Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*. In other primary towns, such as Kition and Kouklia *Palaepaphos,* there was no apparent settlement interruption, and the short-lived settlements of Pyla *Kokkinokremos* and Maa *Palaeokastro* were

8 Knapp 2008, 144; 2013, 437, also cf. 432-47 for a detailed discussion on this topic including an analytical review of different interpretations by other scholars. For the most recent discussion on this issue, cf. Knapp, Meyer 2023, 325-8; also cf. Knapp 2023, 17-18.

actually founded during this period.[9] Although the number of LM IIIB and LH IIIB vessels imported to Pyla *Kokkinokremos* at the end of the thirteenth century BC is noteworthy, the flow of pottery exported from the Aegean to Cyprus declined after the middle of the century, likely as a consequence of instability and troubles in mainland Greece. The striking increase in the production of Aegean-type wares (White Painted Wheelmade III pottery and Rude/Pastoral Style) on Cyprus is not accidentally concomitant with the wider use of potter's wheel and the decline of handmade fine wares on the island. In the following century, Cypro-Aegean relations changed further giving rise to the discussed question of the 'hellenisation' of Cyprus, although Artemis Georgiou (see § 6.4.3.7) has demonstrated that there was "an amalgamation of various sources of inspiration for the production" of Aegean-style pottery in LC IIC, so that "the simplistic equation of ceramic transformations to population movements cannot be unambiguously maintained".

6.3 Cypro-Aegean Connections in Interaction Period 4 from the Aegean Perspective

Despite the change in the historic background of the Aegean with the developing prominence of Mainland Greece at the expense of Minoan Crete, in terms of commercial contacts in Interaction Period 4 there was no general interruption in trade between Cyprus and Crete, and Cypriot imports of various categories continued to occur on Crete and other regions in the Aegean basin, but the main evidence for trade connections was, of course, provided by the Argolid.

6.3.1 Cypriot Pottery Imported to the Aegean in Interaction Period 4

6.3.1.1 Crete

Compared to the earlier evidence for contacts with Cyprus, only a limited number of Cypriot imports have been found at Kommos in LM IIIB contexts (Sherratt 2001, 221 fn. 13), which include Post-Palatial (LM IIIA2 Developed-IIIB) deposits associated with the large Buildings N and P that were abandoned toward the end of the thirteenth century BC (Rutter 2006a, 518-30; 2017b) and smaller LM IIIB deposits associated with the poorly preserved architecture overlying

9 Georgiou 2011b; 2012; Knapp 2013, 357-8, 474; Knapp, Meyer 2020, 238, 240 fig. 23.2; Jung 2022, 289-90.

House X, a building that spanned from LM IB Late through LM IIIA2 Early (2017a, 3-4, 206-7). However, in Interaction Period 4 this harbor town continued to produce most of the Eastern Mediterranean imports to Crete, and the Cypriots may be considered the "principal carriers of trade goods into and out of Kommos" in this period (1999, 147-8). In addition to some scattered Cypriot vessels published by L.V. Watrous from LM IIIB contexts,[10] other finds have been recorded by Rutter (1999, 168; 2006a, 555: 67a/28, pl. 3.78, 569: 75/7, pl. 3.83, 3.94; 2014, 214, 229 no. 55: C10365, 232 no. 64: C8202, 234 no. 72: C11240), including a Late White Slip II milk bowl from mixed Historic and LM IIIB levels found in front of Building P, the well-known shipshed (2014a, 214, 227 no. 46: C9990). Apart from a few vessels of various LC wares from the Civic Center (1999, 168-9; 2014a, 232 no. 64, 229 no. 55: a Plain White Wheelmade krater C 8202, a Base Ring II C10365, a Monochrome jug C10649, a Plain White Pithos C11240), all the other Cypriot pottery imports of Interaction Period 4 mentioned above are White Slip II milk bowls. As pointed out in § 5.3.1.1, these bowls are likely to have been produced in the Limassol area with clays derived from sources located several kilometers inland from the coast (Tomlinson, Rutter, Hoffman 2010, 200, tab. 2: C1262, C4127, fig. 4, C2141, C6743). A Canaanite amphora was found dating to the period following the destruction of Knossos in LM IIIA2 Early. This interesting vessel has a post-firing incised mark on its handle that may be indicative of Cypriot handling (Rutter 2006a, 527-8 no. 56e/9, pl. 3/62; 2014b, 63), as suggested by other marked vessels found elsewhere in the Aegean in Interaction Period 3 (see § 5.3.1) and 4 contexts (see below).

Additional evidence for contacts between the Mesara and Cyprus in Interaction Period 4 is provided from a Cypriot wall bracket of unknown provenance from Phaistos that was dated to LM IIIB Late-IIIC Early (Girella 2010 with refs; 2014, 260 no. 4). Found in Cyprus as objects of cultic use, but also associated with domestic and burial contexts, wall brackets were very common especially in LC IIC-IIIA, and also occurred in the Aegean and in the Eastern Mediterranean in the LBA and Iron Age (Rahmstorf 2014, 191 fig. 20.4). This Phaistos example possibly reached the site from Kommos (Karageorghis 2011, 31), although the harbor town was abandoned in LM IIIB, but alternatively it could have derived from Tiryns, where more than 20 wall brackets have been published (Girella 2010, 166). It is also worth noting that two or three other LM IIIC wall brackets have been found at Phaistos from the Casa a ovest del Piazzale 1, but the possibility that they were locally made following Cypriot models (Borgna 2014,

10 Watrous 1992, 159 nos 985, 1340, 1698, 1945, pls 52, 54, 65, 168 no. 1099 pl. 50; cf. Cline 1994, 183 nos 428-30, 432; Rutter 1999, 167-8; 2006a, 547 no. 60/31, pl. 3: 73; 2014, 226 nos 42: C1262, 43: C2141, 44: C6743, 45: C4127, 234 no. 73: C 4143.

259-60 nos 1-3), similar to finds from mainland Greece, cannot be ruled out (Girella 2010, 161 with refs; Rahmstorf 2014, 192-3; also see § 6.3.1.1). Although some scholars have considered all wall brackets as Cypriot ethnic markers suggesting the presence of Cypriot individuals abroad, others have raised doubts about this interpretation (Rahmstorf 2014, 193; also see below).

Among the sites with Cypriot imports, a primary role must also be assigned to Chania, as already pointed out by Cline (1994, 61). In fact, taking into account Cypriot imports to Crete, Minoan imports to Cyprus, and the western Cretan origin of many Minoan ceramic imports to Cyprus, Cline argued that there was possibly "a specific relationship between Cyprus and Minoan Chania during the LM IIIB" (61; for the commercial role of Chania, also cf. Pålsson Hallager 1993; Hallager, Hallager 2003, 261; 2011, 375-6 fig. 97, 449-50, tabs 10-11 fig. 102). More specifically, current evidence indicates a preference for White Slip II milk bowls at this site in the thirteenth century BC. A vase of this shape was found in 1968 on the Kastelli Hill, and at least three other White Slip II milk bowls were recovered in LH IIIB contexts in this area (Cline 1994, 185 nos 446-8 with refs; Karageorghis et al. 2014, 33 nos 5, 7). Finally, as mentioned previously, two White Slip II milk bowl sherds from stratified LM IIIB1 and LM IIIB2 contexts are recorded from the Greek-Swedish Excavations at Ayia Aikaterini Square, Kastelli Hill (Hallager, Hallager 2014, 32 nos 1-2), while a handle of another White Slip II milk bowl was found in Post-Minoan strata in the same area (Cline 1994, 254 no. 1095; Hallager, Hallager 2014, 32 no. 3 with refs).

As far as Cypriot pottery found elsewhere on the island is concerned, some White Slip II sherds already mentioned in § 5.3.1.1 were found at Poros-Katsambas, but their chronology is uncertain since they can also be attributed to Interaction Period 3 (Dimopoulou-Rethemiotaki 2014, 267-89 nos 1-7 with refs, attributed to LC II). A LM IIIB narrow-necked jug from the so-called cenotaph at Archanes is also worth noting, which A. Kanta regarded as an imitation of a Cypriot type also paralleled at Karteros (1980, 32, 316 with refs; also cf. Lambrou-Phillipson 1990, 188). A Cypriot handleless pithos dating to LC IIC from Elounda was also discussed by Kanta (Karageorghis et al. 2014, 57 no. 1) who stressed a similarity with Cypriot pithoi from the Cape Iria wreck. A Base Ring jug said to have come from Knossos from unknown context is stored in the Ashmolean Museum but its chronology has not been precisely established (Åström 1972, 725; Lambrou-Phillipson 1990, 230).

6.3.1.2 Dodecanese and Eastern Aegean

As noted in § 5.3.1.2, the Cypriot ceramic imports to Rhodes are less common in Interaction Period 3 than in Interaction Period 2 (Karantzali 2005, 146; 2009, 358), although Cypriot agents may have been buried in some tombs at Ialysos in Interaction Period 3. The reduction in ceramic connections between the Dodecanese and Cyprus is even more apparent in Interaction Period 4, possibly being also connected to the traces of a destruction at Trianda dating to the end of LH IIIA2 or the very beginning of LH IIIB and to the "sudden decline" of the Ialysos cemetery in LH IIIB, which on Rhodes is a "disappointing period, when compared with the prosperous IIIA2" (Benzi 2009, 54 and fn. 53). However, on Kos, LH IIIB was a period of wealth and expansion and the island reached a prominent role in southeast Aegean (Vitale 2021, 529-45, 553, 555). Leaving aside a Red Lustrous Wheelmade Ware flask FS 186: 6 from a LH IIIA2-B context at Ialysos, Makra Vounara, Tomb 59, whose origin was already discussed in § 5.3.1.2 (Benzi 1992, 11, 105, 359 no. 18; Cline 1994, 195 no. 538 with refs), E. Karantzali (2005, 146) notes that the only similarity between Dodecanesian and Cypriot ceramics is in LH IIIB Late deep bowls and kraters. On Kos, only a White Slip II bowl from a LH IIIB context in Eleona Tomb 19 may safely be assigned to Interaction Period 4, while a Red Lustrous Wheelmade Ware flask from Langada Tomb 12 and a White Slip bowl from the Serraglio cannot be precisely dated on contextual grounds. Regarding contacts with Cyprus in Interaction Period 4, it is also worth mentioning two Cypriot Simple Style stirrup jars from Langada Tomb 53 that have been dated to LH IIIC Early, although previously attributed to LH IIIB by R. Jung (Vitale 2021, 546 and fn. 45, 547 fig. 17: 2-3).

A shallow cup with a horizontal handle and a mug from a cist tomb from Emborio on Chios have been regarded as Mycenaean vessels that possibly reached the site by means of Cypriot traders, since their shapes have parallels in the repertoire of 'Levanto-Mycenaean' pottery, which is particularly common on Cyprus (Privitera 2005, 233 and fn. 58 with earlier refs). A possible role of Cypriot traders can similarly be suggested at Miletus where in Phase VI (LH IIIB-C Early) contexts a group of four Mycenaean stirrup jars with Cypro-Minoan post-firing incised signs, a feature considered evidence for Cypriot handling, has been found (Zurbach 2014, 225-7 nos 4-7, figs 10-16, 229-31). Assuming there was a trade route along the Aegean Anatolian coast connecting Cyprus and this coast via the Dodecanese (Pieniążiek, Pavúk, Kozal 2018, 395-7), Troy likely was its final destination since the site contains a comparatively high amount of Cypriot pottery dating to LC II. Specifically rich are levels Troy VI-f/g-VIIA (Kozal 2006; 2016, 55; Pieniążiek, Pavúk, Kozal 2018, 383-4 fig. 11), Troy VIh/VIIA, which also yielded LH IIIA2/IIIB pottery, and

Troy VIIA, where LH IIIB pottery has been found. Among this pottery, White Slip II was predominant, while Base Ring II and White Shaved are also present. A Mycenaean stirrup jar with signs incised after firing (Pieniążiek, Pavúk, Kozal 2018, 399 with earlier refs), although locally made, should also be recalled. No Cypriot pottery has been published from Panaztepe and Liman Tepe, but some golden funnel-shaped objects, well paralleled on Cyprus, were found at these two sites (385 with refs). The interaction between Troy and Cyprus is also confirmed from the Cypriot perspective by the Anatolian Grey and Tan Wares of Trojan production that have been found on Cyprus, mainly in thirteenth century BC contexts (377, fig. 2, 389-90 with refs).

6.3.1.3 Aegina

A White Slip II bowl is reported from Kolonna, but, according to Cline (254 no. 1093 with refs), its context and chronology are unknown. However, Papadimitriou (2012, 119 with refs) argued that fragments of White Slip II bowls came from "Late Mycenaean" levels dating "until LH IIIB".

6.3.1.4 Salamis

In his discussion on the finds from Kanakia on Salamina, a site that flourished in the thirteenth century BC and was abandoned shortly after 1200 BC in LH IIIC Early, Lolos (2003, 104-15; 2009, 29-44) regarded some finds of Eastern Mediterranean origin as evidence of the "Eastern Connection". They included a bronze scale-plate from a bronze corselet of Near Eastern origin stamped with an Egyptian royal cartouche (Ramesses II), two large conical spindle-whorls of black steatite of Cypriot/Near Eastern inspiration or origin, a large fragment of an oxhide ingot made of Cypriot copper, and two ceramic finds. While the spindle-whorls and the ingot fragment are discussed below, the ceramic finds deserve some attention here. The first, a flattened handle with a suspension hole, was considered part either of a Late Mycenaean brazier or a wall bracket of Cypriote type (2009, 41 fig. 21, 43), although, according to Rahmstorf (2014, 192), this find was likely the handle of a brazier FS 312. If this fragmentary object is a wall-bracket, it must be considered in connection with the group of several wall-brackets from Phaistos and mainland Greece mentioned above. The second interesting ceramic find dates to LH IIIB2-IIIC or LH IIIC1 Early. It is a coarse ware stirrup jar FS 164 with evidence of the Cypriot-inspired marking system in the form of two horizontal parallel lines on one handle incised after firing (Lolos 2009, 42 fig. 22, 44).

6.3.1.5 Mainland Greece: Tiryns

Although more common than in earlier periods, in Interaction Period 4 the occurrence of Cypriot pottery is relatively limited in mainland Greece, especially when compared in proportion to the huge number of Mycenaean vessels exported to Cyprus. However, in the network of contacts a prominent place may be assigned to Tiryns, one of the most important harbors of the thirteenth century BC in the East Mediterranean (Maran 2015). At this palatial center, which no doubt was part of a socio-economic East Mediterranean network (Brysbaert, Vetters 2013, 204), Cypriot contacts are apparent in archaeological evidence. Most of the imported pottery from Kilian's excavations, including Minoan finds and examples of unclear origin, remains unpublished (Stockhammer 2015, 181-2), but among this material, P. Stockhammer (182, fig. 3a: LXI 39/67 XV no. 50, fig. 3b: LXII 45/29 Xa, fig. 3c: LXI 41/43 XIVc, LXI 41/63 XVb, fig. 3d: LXII 42/8 IXb R 130) was able to identify a Cypriot Plain White Wheelmade sherd along with a couple of sherds of possible Cilician origin. He also identified possible imports from southwestern Cyprus in LH IIIB2 contexts (184 and fn. 43), including a White Slip bowl from the Lower Citadel and another White Slip example found west of Building VI.[11] A White Shaved juglet was reported from Room 191 of Building VI, where there was also evidence for craft activity (Knapp 1990a, 122 fn. 54; Cline 1994, 205 no. 632; Stockhammer 2015, 181 fig. 2c). In addition to a lentoid flask, which may be a Cypriot import from House VI dating to LH IIIB (Catling 1991, 6 fn. 26), the repertoire of Cypriot pottery also included a large Cypriot transport jug found east of the passageway in Building XV (Vetters 2011, 27), as well as a few pithoi from LH IIIB2 contexts in the northern Lower Town at Tiryns (Stockhammer 2015, 178 and fn. 6) and the neck of a large Cypriot jug, probably used as a transport vessel,[12] recently discussed by Wirghowá (2022, 68 figs 10: 5, 13: 2) from a LH IIIB Final context in the northern tip of the Lower Citadel.

Other vessels, such as a so-called 'Levanto-Mycenaean' chalice FS 278 found in a LH IIIB Final context, as well as additional examples from Tiryns, Thebes and Tell Kazel in Syria, must be considered of Argive production (Vetters 2011, 26 and fn. 237; also cf. Mountjoy 2018, 40-3). 'Levanto-Helladic' shallow bowls FS 296 may also be of

11 For the White Slip bowl from the Lower Citadel, cf. Cline 1994, 180 no. 399; Vetters 2011, 25 no. 11 with refs; Brysbaert, Vetters 2015, 164-7; Stockhammer 2015, 181 fig. 2a. For the White Slip example found west of Building VI, cf. Cline 1994, no. 400; Vetters 2011, 26 no. 14 with refs; Stockhammer 2015, 181 fig. 2b.

12 Although such a function was suggested for this large container, Knapp has noted that as far as he knows "there are no 'transport jugs' in the Cypriot ceramic repertoire" (pers. comm. 3 May 2023).

local production (Mountjoy 2018, 43-9).[13] Given the intense excavations at Tiryns and the easily recognizable appearance of some Cypriot wares, we can therefore share Stockhammer's observation that

> the surprisingly small number of Cypriot White Slip and White Shaved ware sherds from Tiryns is probably representative of the rareness of these vessels at this site (2015, 178)

likely due to the preference for local Mycenaean wares by the inhabitants of Tiryns and Mycenae (178, 184).

Despite these limitations, some other finds may suggest that a small number of Cypriot natives resided at Tiryns in Interaction Period 4. The main evidence supporting this suggestion is a group of terracotta wall brackets of Cypriot shape discovered in LH IIIB Middle to LH IIIC Early stratified deposits.[14] Rahmstorf (2014, 188), who provides a comprehensive discussion of the wall brackets, showed that they occurred widely on Cyprus, in the Levant, in the Uluburun shipwreck and more rarely in the Aegean (Rahmstorf 2014, 191-2, fig. 20.4). It is striking that more than twenty examples have been found at Tiryns, but only one bracket from a LH IIIB Middle building seems to be "potentially imported from Cyprus" (Brysbaert, Vetters 2013, 203; cf. in particular, Rahmstorf 2008, no. 1829, fig. 20.3 no. 2), while finger impressions and the use of clay similar to that of local kitchen vessels apparently suggest that other terracotta brackets were of local production (Rahmstorf 2014, 191-2). Both the Cypriot wall bracket and local ones can be considered evidence for the adoption of a Cypriot and Near Eastern practice, and probably it is not by chance that wall brackets of both origins were associated with a metallurgical workshop area in the LH IIIB Middle building at Tiryns. Therefore, J. Maran rightly noted that wall brackets, as well as an ivory rod with an Ugaritic inscription from the workshop in Building XI (Cohen, Maran, Vetters 2010), cannot be designated as mere 'exotica' since

> the users seem to have been aware of the meaning attached to the objects in the East and used them in accordance with Near Eastern or Cypriote practices, thus showing their cultural affiliations. (Maran 2012, 283)

13 As to Aegean-type pottery, however, cf. Stockhammer 2015, 178, who mentions three Cypriot Simple Style stirrup jars from the early Postpalatial settlement in the Northeastern Lower Town of Tiryns that "were appropriated and used by the Postpalatial inhabitants of these buildings".

14 Rahmstorf 2008, 95-111; 2014, 188; Vetters 2011, 25 nos 1-10; Brysbaert, Vetters 2013, 203-4.

In summary, due to the particular diffusion of wall brackets in LC IIC-IIIA contexts, several scholars regarded them as indicative of the presence of Cypriot individuals in the Aegean (Rahmstorf 2014, 193 with refs); alternatively, they may suggest the adoption of foreign practices by local people who "had been exposed long enough to Cypriot and Levantine lifestyles" (Brysbaert, Vetters 2013, 204).

Other evidence of Cypriot impact is provided by the discovery of several Mycenaean vessels and imported pottery fragments marked after firing with Cypro-Minoan or similar signs.[15] It is well-known that the use of Cypro-Minoan marks after firing on vessels is a Cypriot practice which reached its peak in LC II-IIIA (Vetters 2011, 10). The main body of this marked pottery comes from Cyprus and the Near East (Hirschfeld 1992, 316), especially from the Kingdom of Ugarit (2000) and Tell Abu Hawam (Jung 2015, 252 with refs), and can be mainly dated to LH IIIB. Even at the site of Cannatello in Sicily three amphora handles of Mycenaean type were found that bear possible traces of Cypriot writing (Hirschfeld 2001). These vessels occur in a limited range of shapes and are generally less common in the Aegean than they are in the Eastern Mediterranean. It is however noteworthy that most of them occur in the Argolid almost exclusively at Tiryns.[16] Although "a Cypriot involvement can be convincingly suggested only for marked vessels", i.e. for a small proportion of the Mycenaean pottery intended for export (Jung 2015, 252), the possibility that Cypriot traders marked their pottery in Cypriot fashion as a way to designate their merchandise is more likely than the alternative suggestion that the vessels were marked by Mycenaean merchants engaged in exporting vessels to Cyprus and familiar with Cypriot practices (Hirschfeld 1996, 292-3). In any case, the vessels confirm that Tiryns played a primary role in Cypro-Aegean contacts in Interaction Period 4. The absence of Mycenaean vessels bearing incised marks on Rhodes, where people would have been familiar with the Cypriot writing system, has been considered indicative of direct trade between Tiryns and Cyprus of Mycenaean pottery featuring these characteristics (1993, 315; Jung 2015, 252). The seven handles with incised marks and the incised body sherd of a Canaanite amphorae found at Tiryns in LH IIIB contexts (Rutter 2014b, 60, tab. 5.3, 63, 65) are relevant to this connection. While these finds imply handling by Cypriot traders, Rutter (61) rightly noted that the marks do not necessarily indicate that these vessels of Levantine origin were

15 Hirschfeld 1993; 1996; 1999; Cline 1994, 54-5.

16 However, the above-mentioned coarse stirrup jar FS 164 from Kanakia, Salamina, showing two horizontal parallel incisions after firing on one handle may also be related to the Cypriot practice (Lolos 2009, 42 fig. 22, 44), while pottery marked after firing with Cypro-Minoan or similar signs has been rarely found on Crete (Hirschfeld 1996, 291, 294; 2019, 141-3).

directly delivered from Cyprus, but they do instead indicate some level of Cypriot involvement in their distribution.

The close connections between Tiryns and Cyprus are also confirmed by the fact that there was no interruption in contacts after the end of the Mycenaean Palatial Period. Cypriot and Levantine objects continued to occur at Tiryns in settlement contexts of the Lower Citadel and the Lower Town North in the LH IIIC period (Vetters 2011, 27 with refs). Although terracotta wall brackets are absent in the LH IIIC Developed workshop area, an important find of the Postpalatial period is a small clay ball with a Cypro-Minoan inscription from the Lower Citadel, which is the first example of this type found outside Cyprus (2011; Donnelly 2022). Metal artifacts also attest to relations with Cyprus and have been considered an additional clue to the possibility that a small number of Cypriot natives were resident at Tiryns in this period (Vetters 2011, 31).

6.3.1.6 Mainland Greece: Other Areas

Elsewhere, Cypriot ceramic imports seem to be more scattered, even in the Argolid. At Mycenae White Slip milk bowls are lacking (Stockhammer 2015, 181 fn. 36), but a White Shaved juglet comes from a LH IIIB fill in Room 18 in the Citadel House Area (181 fn. 38 with refs), and the discovery of a terracotta wall bracket, probably from the acropolis, is reported (Cline 1994, 221 no. 787). Among the LH III pottery at Mycenae, N. Hirschfeld (1993, 316 fn. 10) refers to a vessel with incised Cypro-Minoan signs after firing, a number of unpublished inscribed LH III sherds, a complete Canaanite jar with a mark painted (after firing?) on its upper body from the South House, and at least one handle with an incised mark recovered from a settlement context. All of these finds from Mycenae "probably reached their final inland destination by way of the harbor at Tiryns" (Rutter 2014b, 63 with refs). Another terracotta wall bracket from Kandia was thoroughly discussed by Rahmstorf (2014; also cf. Cline 257 no. 1118) who also noted some morphological peculiarities of this example. In addition to a vessel with a Cypro-Minoan inscription from Asine, two Mycenaean vessels with incised Cypro-Minoan signs have been found at Dendra (Hirschfeld 1993, 316 fn. 10 with refs), where a sherd of mottled grey color with a burnished slip from Room 2 in the Citadel was also regarded as a possible Base Ring example (Lambrou-Phillipson 1990, 339 no. 447; Cline 1994, 246 no. 1025). Finally, Lambrou-Phillipson (1990, 91, 94 fn. 37) recalled that several White Slip vessels were found in LH IIIA-B tombs in the Argolid.

Outside the Argolid, apart from a White Slip sherd from Orchomenos housed in the Oxford Ashmolean Museum and possibly coming from Schliemann's excavations (Merrillees 2001, 100), there are some

piriform jars from the northwestern Peloponnese that some scholars regard as Cypriot import piriform jars FS 46 and FS 47 (cf. for example, Cline 1994, 245 no. 1014: "possibly local Mycenaean"). However, these may be considered Mycenaean piriform jars FS 44 or 45 with a conical or conical-piriform body, likely of local production (Graziadio 2019, 30-1). The same is probably true of a LH IIIB 2 stirrup jar from Patras, Achaea, which Cline (1994, 246 no. 1024) considered "possibly local Mycenaean".

6.3.2 Oxhide Ingots and Copper-Based Artifacts Imported to the Aegean in Interaction Period 4

After the striking dearth of ingots in Interaction Period 3 Aegean contexts, the renewal of trade in Cypriot copper by means of oxhide ingots is a noteworthy feature of Interaction Period 4. On Crete, this evidence is limited to the harbor town of Kommos, where some fragments of oxhide ingots of copper consistent with a Cypriot provenance were found in LM IIIB contexts, indicating that elsewhere on the island the trade in oxhide ingots continued to be affected by the final destruction of Knossos.[17] However, apart from this limited but direct evidence, some fragments of clay molds of at least one bronze rod tripod stand of Cypriot type were found at Rousolakkos (Palaikastro), south of Building 5, in a pit dating to LM IIIB (Rehak, Younger 2001, 450 and fn. 461; Kanta in Karageorghis et al. 2014, 254 no. 4). Additional evidence for Cypriot connections includes a few analyzed bronze artifacts from West Crete dating to LM III, possibly LM IIIB? (Stos-Gale, Gale 1990, 80), as well as some bronze artifacts from post-palatial Knossos (Gale, Stos-Gale 2007, 108 fig. 8) that were made of copper consistent with Cypriot ores, despite the fact that the main source of copper in this period was Lavrion (Stos-Gale, Gale 1990, 88-9, fig. 19; Stos-Gale, Macdonald 1991, 266 fig. 7, b).

Unlike Crete, the discovery of oxhide ingots made of Cypriot copper in mainland Greece, especially in the main Mycenaean palatial centers in the Argolid, can be considered another important aspect of the increasing Mycenaean role in Cypro-Aegean trade in Interaction Period 4 (Sabatini 2016, 22 fig. 4, 35 fig. 5). At Mycenae, one example of undefined chronology was found during Tsountas' excavations (Gale 1991, 226-7; Cline 1995, 95; Jones 2007, 419 with refs where it is assigned to the fourteenth century BC), and twelve oxhide ingot fragments were part of the Poros Wall Hoard, probably dating

17 Muhly, Maddin, Stech 1988, 291-2; Niemeier 1998a, 38 with refs; Rutter 1999, 141, and fns 17, 18; Shaw 2006, 725-6; 2014a, 236 and no. 81; Jones 2007, 417; Sabatini 2016, 27.

to LH IIIB-C.[18] Further evidence in mainland Greece includes another oxhide ingot fragment from a small bronze hoard (Gale 1991, 227; Jones 2007, 420 with refs, attributed to LH IIIB-C) and an oxhide ingot handle fragment of uncertain chronology, possibly coming from Mycenae, housed in the Nafplion Museum (Gale 1991, 227; Jones 2007, 420). According to scientific analysis, the copper of a slab bronze ingot and an oxhide ingot from Tiryns is also consistent with the Cypriot field,[19] but these ingots were included among the "not datable and debated finds" by Sabatini (2016, 41).

The list of 'problematic' ingots also includes examples from Aegina (Lambrou-Phillipson 1990, 372 no. 528; Jones 2007, 419), Athens (Jones 2007, 419 with refs) and Thebes (Mangou, Ioannou 2000, 208; Lolos 2009, 40; Jones 2007, 420 with refs). Less problematic is an oxhide fragment from Salamina island, which, although without context, may share a similar chronology (thirteenth century BC) to the other Cypriot finds from Kanakia (see § 6.3.1.4). There is some consensus that all the oxhide ingots dating after the middle half of the fifteenth century BC are consistent with a Cypriot provenance and are produced from copper originating in the Apliki area.[20] Regarding bronze items, some analyzed artifacts from the Poros Wall Hoard, Menidi, the Acropolis at Athens, and Perati that have been tentatively dated to "LH III" are consistent with a Cypriot origin.[21]

6.3.3 Prestige Objects Imported to the Aegean in Interaction Period 4

6.3.3.1 Cylinder Seals

Interaction Period 4 lacks clear evidence for the import of Cypriot seals to Crete. However, some of the 'Cypro-Aegean' seals already

18 Gale, Stos-Gale 1989, 254, pl. LXV; Gale 1989, 254, 265 fig. 29.15; Stos-Gale, Gale 1990, 84; Gale 1991, 226; Knapp 1990, 131, tab. 2; Jones 2007, 420 with refs where they were dated to LH IIIB; the same chronology is accepted by Sabatini 2016, 27.

19 Gale 1989, 255-6, fig. 29.16; Knapp 1990, 131, tab. 2; Jones 2007, 420; Vetters 2011, 22 fn. 182 with ref.

20 Gale 2011; Kassianidou 2014, 309; 2021, 114; Sabatini 2016, 26, 47 with refs; cf. however Kassianidou 2008-12, 35-7, for an earlier discussion on Apliki deposits.

21 Gale 1989, 265, tab. 29: 7; Knapp 1990a, 131, tab. 2; Gale 1991, 231; Stos-Gale, Macdonald 1991, 266 fig. 7, c, 267. In general, most of the analyzed bronze objects from Greece dating between the fourteenth and eleventh centuries have lead isotope ratios "which are distinctly comparable to those of Cypriot copper ores" (Jung 2009, 74-5). However, some doubts may be raised on origin or chronology of a few specific artifacts from the Aegean. They include a bowl from Rhodia in Achaea stored in the Patras Museum (P. Åström 1972, 725; Lambrou-Phillipson 1990, 328) and three bronze daggers from Thasos in the North Aegean (Lambrou Phillipson 1990, 91, 94, fns 28-9).

discussed in § 5.3.3.1, such as two seals from Gouves, one a cornelian cylinder seal and the other an olive-green schist cylinder seal (Karageorghis et al. 2014, 68 nos 1-2; Pini 2014, 328, 330 nos 6, 10), are of undefined chronology and may belong to this period. The same may also be true of a few other examples from Crete (Mantzourani, Theodorou 1991, 55 no. 20 with refs).

On the other hand, if we turn to mainland Greece, a late thirteenth century BC deposit in the Kadmeion at Thebes contained a significant number of Oriental cylinder seals that appear to be of the utmost importance (Porada 1981; Cline 1994, 151 no. 164, 152 no. 166, 154-6 nos 186-94; Smith 2022, 207-11 with further refs in fn. 1). In fact, 38 cylinder seals from this deposit were published by Porada (1981), and for the purpose of this study it is important to emphasize that, in addition to Mesopotamian, Mitannian, Hittite, and Kassite seals of various chronologies, she identified eleven Cypriot seals, nine of which were made of lapis lazuli. Among the lapis lazuli Cypriot seals, Porada recognized six as modified Near Eastern seals. The different explanations for the origin of this seal deposit and the deposition of the seals in the Kadmeion were first reviewed by Lambrou-Phillipson (1990, 77-9; also cf. Davaras, Soles 1995, 48-9). More recently, according to Pini (2005, 780), their Cypriot origin may be explained as a "collection" that was sent "by a ruler on Cyprus, perhaps from Enkomi". On the other hand, Smith (2022, 210 with refs) has recently discussed Merrillees' statement that all "Cypriot" cylinder seals with 'Elaborate' forms of carving in hard stones were products of Syria, therefore implying that none of the cylinder seals found in the Aegean were carved on Cyprus. Indeed, Smith, although admitting that

> the Thebes deposit presents several problems in terms of Cypriot seals and how they might be useful for understanding Cypriot involvement outside the island (210)

uses her comparison of the lapis lazuli seals from Thebes with the Cypriot seals found on Cyprus and at Ugarit and concludes that

> it is possible that Porada correctly identified Cypriot carvers among the hands that handled the lapis lazuli seals found at Thebes. Where and when that work took place remains a subject of investigation. (220)

Other seals of an 'Elaborate' style from the Aegean have been listed by Smith (2022, 208 fns 6-7), but some of them are from LH IIIC or undatable contexts (Davaras, Soles 1995, nos 66, 77, 94), while others were modified seals that were first carved in the Near East (Davaras, Soles 1995, no. 152). In addition, a poor faience imitation of an Egyptian scarab was found in Tomb 526 at Mycenae, but its origin

is uncertain and the context can only be dated generically to LH III (Cline 1994, 146 no. 118 with refs; 1995, 99 no. 16: Cypriot or local?). Uncertainty also exists regarding the Cypriot or Syro-Palestinian origin and the chronology of four unpublished cylinder seals from the acropolis of Ialysos and one cylinder seal found in the Moschou Vounara cemetery on Rhodes (Marketou 2009a, 49). Alternatively, on Kos, a lapis lazuli (?) cylinder seal was part of a group of adornments from Langada Tomb 10 which Vitale dates to LH IIIC Early/Middle (?) (2021, 549 fig. 20: 12; also cf. Lambrou-Phillipson 1990, 378 no. 545 with refs) and may be considered a Cypriot seal owing to its gold caps (cf. Porada 1979, 111 fn. 3); moreover, "a steatite cylinder seal of Cypriot or Syrian origin" came from Eleona Tomb 22 (Benzi 2009, 53 with refs).

6.3.3.2 Faience Objects

There is no definitive evidence for the import of Cypriot faience objects to the Aegean in Interaction Period 4. Other than a Cypriot or Near Eastern juglet from a tholos tomb at Ktimeni (Thessaly) attributed to the Late Bronze Age (Lambrou-Phillipson 1990, 320), only a few faience objects with parallels to finds from Kition should be mentioned. One of these is a faience vessel from Naxos which has shared features with a faience lentoid flask from Kition Tomb 9 (Lambrinoudakis, Philaniotou-Hadjianastasiou 2001, 163, 165). Other finds from a LH IIIB context at Tiryns include fragments of at least two faience head-shaped vessels that are monkey heads or masks of the Near Eastern daemon Humbaba and are similar to a faience find from Kition Kathari Floor II, Room 12 (Vetters 2011, 26-7 fn. 238; Maran 2015, 283 fig. 2).

6.3.3.3 Ivory Objects

An ivory rod with pomegranate head of possible Cypriot manufacture was found with a necklace and a gold ring in Tomb IΘ of the Evangelistria cemetery (Nafplion) (Protonotariou-Deilaki 1973-74, 203 fig. 145: 6; Touchais 1980, 603 fig. 46; Gonzato 2012, 114 no. 59, 165-6, pl. IIIA). The chronology of this object is uncertain since the cemetery was used from LH I to LH IIIB2. Equally important are ivory plaques from Delos that can be dated to Interaction Period 4, but there are different opinions on whether their origin is Levantine or Cypriot (Crowley 1989, 216, 217 fn. 26, 397 no. 483; Kryszkowska 1991, 110 fn. 12, 116 fn. 40; Poursat 1977a, 152-8, esp. 144, 157, 158 fn. 4).

On Rhodes, an ivory plaque carved with a pair of heraldic rampant lions standing on an elaborate epistyle with their heads turned

backward was found in the votive deposit of the Athena Sanctuary on Mount Phileremos. The plaque was either fastened on a bronze mirror or to the shaft of an elaborate scepter (Marketou 2008; 2009a, 49, fig. 2). Marketou notes affinities between this plaque and products of the Mycenaean workshops associated with the Near East and regards this Rhodian ivory as an example of the

> category of luxury and prestige goods distributed in the Aegean and the eastern Mediterranean via Cyprus and Rhodes in the LH IIIA2/LH IIIB. (2009a, 49)

6.3.3.4 Jewellery

A gold bucranium earring of Cypriot production was part of the so-called Tiryns Treasure,[22] a group of mixed date which probably was a tomb robber's cache (Goring 1983, 218). This earring therefore cannot be safely ascribed to Interaction Period 4, and other bucranium earrings found in tombs at Perati date to the later LH IIIC period.[23] However, gold earrings possibly of Cypriot origin have been reported from a LH IIIB context in a tomb at Athens (Lambrou-Phillipson 1990, 401; Cline 1994, 240 no. 969 with refs), and, according to Benzi (1992, 189), a pair of gold twisted earrings from a LH IIIB context in Ialysos Tomb 53 may be Cypriot imports despite their anomalous shape (189, 346; Marketou 2009b, 49). Also at Ialysos, 18 gold pendants in the shape of a bull's head of possible Cypriot manufacture were found in Tomb 42 (Benzi 1992, 187, 328 no. 7, pl. 186: e; Marketou 2009b, 49). These however cannot be dated precisely based on the preserved pottery, although Benzi (1992, 187) does not rule out the possibility they may be earlier than LH IIIC.

6.3.4 Miscellaneous Cypriot Imports to the Aegean in Interaction Period 4

When reviewing miscellaneous objects of various typology and material, similar difficulties determining origin and/or chronology of artifacts found in the Aegean exist. For example, a silver spoon from a LH IIIA or LH IIIB context in Chamber Tomb 10 at Dendra was attributed to "Egypt or Cyprus" by Cline (1994, 163 no. 243 with refs). Similarly,

22 L. Åström 1972, 571; Cadogan 1972, 10 no. 3; Portugali, Knapp 1985, 77 no. 137; Lambrou-Phillipson 1990, 91 no. 502, pl. 26; Cline 1994, 140 no. 68 with refs.

23 Cline 1994, 139 nos 62, 64 with refs; for update discussions on LH IIIC exotica, cf. Murray 2017; 2018a; 2018b; 2019.

several cylindrical glass pendants decorated with net-pattern were recovered on Rhodes in Ialysos New Tombs 53 (LH IIIB) and 71 (reused in LH IIIC), on Crete in Aspropilia Tomb 1 (LH IIIA2-B), and on Kos in Langada Tomb 38 (LH IIIA2-B). These pendants find their best parallels in the Levant and on Cyprus (Benzi 2009, 52 fns 39, 40 with refs). Another example from Rhodes is a conspicuous group of glass vessels that have parallels in the Eastern Mediterranean and on Cyprus but have been assigned to earlier periods (LH IIIA and LH IIIA2) by Benzi (53 with refs; also cf. Åström 1988, 77).

Turning to other finds of Cypriot/Near Eastern appearance, two large conical spindle-whorls of black steatite with elaborate incised decoration from Kanakia, Salamina, were found in destruction or abandonment deposits dating to LH IIIC Early, but it is possible that they were imported to Salamina in LH IIIB Late (Lolos 2009, 40 figs 19-20; also see § 6.3.1.4). Two other similar stone spindle-whorls are reported from Tiryns and from Lazarides on Aegina (40 fn. 5 with refs). An uncommon find is a conical lead spindle-whorl from Kattavia on Rhodes that is reminiscent of the lead biconical spindle-whorls from Cyprus (Benzi 1992, 192 with refs) as well as the low conical stone whorls, possibly Cypriot imports, from LH IIIB contexts at Ialysos (L. Åström 1972, 599; cf. Benzi 1992, 204-5).

Other examples include some three-footed or ring-based stone mortars from the Aegean that were considered of "Syro-Palestinian (Cyprus)" or "possibly Cretan or Theran production" (Cline 1994, 241 nos 975-8, 242 nos 986-8 with refs from Mycenae; Lambrou-Phillipson 1990, 283 no. 266, pl. 28, from Pallini, Attica; also cf. Karageorghis 2011, 35 with refs). Some of these have been dated to LH IIIB based on their find context, while others, specifically some tripods, have been dated to the LM IIIA-C periods (Cline 1994, 243 nos 995-6, from Knossos; 244-5 no. 1009, from Kephala). Two green steatite examples from Ialysos Tomb 44 (Benzi 1992, 206, 329, T. 44: 1) and Tomb 67 (206, 372, T. 67: 5) were regarded as Cypriot imports, but their contexts date to LH IIIC. A warning is however necessary when attributing the production of these mortars to foreign origin. In her discussion on the many LH IIIB2 mortars found at Midea and Mycenae, Demakopoulou (1998, 225) noted that the volcanic stone used for their manufacture can be found on Crete and even in mainland Greece and therefore it is very likely that the examples from Mycenae and Midea were of local origin.

6.4 Cypro-Aegean Connections in Interaction Period 4 from the Cypriot Perspective

As noted above, there is a marked imbalance between the limited number of Cypriot finds discovered in the Aegean and the overwhelming quantity of Aegean artifacts found on Cyprus, a pattern that apparently begun in earlier periods, especially Interaction Period 3, when the large quantity of Mycenaean pottery found in Cypriot sites attests to the greater Mycenaean role in this relationship. In fact, in Interaction Period 3 the development of Mycenaean supremacy over the entire Aegean area also had a substantial impact on Cypro-Aegean relations, and Mycenaean trade superseded the previously predominant Minoan commercial role. Since the general historical context did not change in Interaction Period 4, in this period the evidence of trade between Crete and Cyprus is comparatively limited from the Cretan perspective. Some general comments are however necessary on the role of Minoan trade in Interaction Period 4. If we consider all the evidence of Cypro-Aegean contacts from the Cypriot perspective, it is clear that Crete continued to have close contacts with Cyprus, and in the archaeological record there is even evidence for a substantial increase in contacts compared to the previous Interaction Period 3. Early calculations determined that LM IIIB pottery amounted to 79% of all Minoan pottery found on Cyprus (Graziadio 2011, 90 with refs), a percentage that has changed with more recent research. This has also been noted by Antoniadou (2011, 241-2) who stated that most of the LM III pottery from Cypriot contexts may be assigned to the LC IIC and LC III periods. Moreover, in addition to the material culture, similarities have been suggested between the appearance of the settlement at Pyla *Kokkinokremos* and some Minoan sites, especially Kastrokephala, a Cretan coastal site built "at the very beginning of LM IIIC at a time when the pottery tradition of LM IIIB was still present" (Karageorghis, Kanta 2014, 113-21, especially 119-20; also cf. Bretschneider, Driessen, Kanta 2021a, 620-1; 2023). According to Kanta, the two settlements are characterized by similar casemate architecture and the use of bedrock-cutting and ledges for wall foundations (hyposkafon technique). Karageorghis previously suggested that at Pyla *Kokkinokremos* "a sizeable portion of the population must have been foreigners, namely from Crete and the rest of the Aegean", but more recently he also admitted that Pyla was not a foreign enclave or colony and the majority of the population living at the site was of local origin (Karageorghis 2014, 159-60). At Pyla, an unusual quantity of high-quality imports from the Eastern Mediterranean, the Aegean, western Anatolia, the Levant, Egypt, and even Sardinia have been found and "the ethnic mix in the material culture seems to be present in all areas of the settlement" (Bretschneider, Driessen, Kanta

Figure 6.1 The diffusion of LM IIIB pottery on Cyprus

2021a, 628; Kostopoulou, Jung 2023). In the context of the diversity of imports, the Minoan ties to Pyla should also be considered from this perspective.

6.4.1 Minoan Pottery Imported to Cyprus in Interaction Period 4

In Interaction Period 4, in addition to some LM IIIB sherds (Kanta 1980, 311 with refs, from Myrtou *Pighades*; Kanta 1980, 312, from Dekhelia) and vessels without context **[tab. 6.1]**, the sites yielding LM IIIB vessels are far more numerous than in earlier periods, with most of the Minoan pottery continuing to occur in primary settlements located on (or near) the southern and eastern coasts **[fig. 6.1]**.

A common feature between Interaction Period 4 and Interaction Period 3 is the comparative scarcity of Minoan ceramic imports in the northern part of the island, although in theory this region would have been favored by the Anatolian coastal route connecting the Aegean to Cyprus, as shown by the location of sites yielding earlier evidence of favored contacts. At the only primary site in this area, Morphou *Toumba tou Skourou*, the LM IIIB vessels are very few, although

this scarcity may also partly be due to the limited area preserved of the original LBA town. However, the coastal or inland sites located in this region, such as Lapithos *Ay. Anastasia,* Kazaphani *Ayios Andronikos,* Akanthou *Moulos,* Myrtou *Stephania,* and Phlamoudi *Melissa,* show a similar trend, with LM IIIB imports generally represented by a single or very few vessels at each site indicating only occasional contacts.

Table 6.1 Select LM IIIB vessels from Cypriot contexts of Interaction Period 4

Site	Code of functional categories	References
	F1.1a	
Enkomi, British Tombs 48, 83 Swedish Tomb 18	Amphoroid krater FS 56-7	Courtois 1979, 159 no. 1; Åström 1972, 404, Type 56-7 (Variant and additions): a (British Tomb 83); 405, Type 56-7 (?): h*, with refs; Kanta 1980, 311.
	Amphoroid Krater	Catling, Karageorghis 1960, 114 no. 15; Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 73: 21 (Level IIIA); Courtois 1979, 160-1 no. 4; Kanta 1980, 311.
Hala Sultan Tekke	Amphoroid kraters FS 56-7	Catling, Karageorghis 1960, 117-18 no. 21; Åström 1972, 405, Types 56-7 (Variand and additions): g; i, j, k (Tomb 2); Kanta 1980, 312.
Kition, settlement	Amphoroid kraters FS 56-7	Mountjoy 2018, 567 no. 59, fig. 286; 572 no. 153/3; 585 no. 188, fig. 292; 650, 652 no. 478, fig. 324; Yon, Caubet 1985, 123 no. 276, fig. 59: 276.
	Bell krater FS 282	Mountjoy 2018, 587 no. 209, fig. 293.
	Krater (sherd)	Mountjoy 2018, 660 no. 532, fig. 330.
Kition Tomb 9	Amphoroid krater FS 56-7	Karageorghis 1974, 56 no. 140, pls LVI, CXLV; Kanta 1980, 311.
Morphou *Toumba tou Skourou*, House B	Amphoroid krater FS 56-7	Vermeule, Wolsky 1990, 107-8: P389 (pl. 177), fig. 171; Mountjoy 2018, 907.
Pyla *Kokkinokremos*	Amphoroid kraters FS 56-7	Kanta 1980, 310, 312; Karageorghis 1963, IIC, pl. 38: 4; Dikaios 1969-71, 906, pl. 237: I; Åström 1972, 405, Type 56-7, Variant and additions: c; Catling, Karageorghis 1960, 115-16 no. 17; Karageorghis, Georgiou 2010, 302 no. 1, fig. 1: 1-10; Kostopoulou, Jung 2023, 272 fig. 6.3.22; Catling, Karageorghis 1960, 116 no. 18; Åström 1972, 405, Type 56-7, Variant and additions: d; Karageorghis, Georgiou 2010, 303 no. 4, fig. 4: 1-4; Catling, Karageorghis 1960, no. 19; Åström 1972, 405, Type 56-7, Variant and additions: e, Karageorghis, Georgiou 2010, 303 no. 3, fig. 3: 1-3; Dikaios 1969-71, 906, pl. 237: 4; Catling, Karageorghis 1960, 117 no. 20, fig. 6; Åström 1972, 405, Type 56-7, Variant and additions: f; Karageorghis, Georgiou 2010, 304 no. 5, fig. 5: 1-2; Karageorghis, Georgiou 2010, 304-5 nos 6, 7?, 8?, 9?, 10, figs 6-10: 1-2, 11: 1, 2, 12; Karageorghis, Kanta 2014, 141, Colour pl. V: 10, 83, pl. VI: 52; 141, 165-7 no. 75, Colour pl. II-III: 75; Caloi 2015, 31 fig. 25; Jans et al. 2017, 96 fig. 68; Mountjoy 2018, 545 no. 3, fig. 276, with refs (LM IIIB-IIIC Early).

Site	Code of functional categories	References
Pyla *Verghi* Tomb 1	Amphoroid krater FS 56-7	Åström 1972, 405, Type 56-7, Variant and additions: m, with refs.
	F1.1b	
Hala Sultan Tekke	'Mycenaean/Minoan jug'	Fischer, Bürge 2019, 309, table 1: N171 (Tomb RR).
Kition Tomb 9	Jug?	Karageorghis 1974, 52 no. 87, pls XLIX, CXLV.
	F1.1c	
Enkomi French Tomb 5; Level IIB	Kylikes	Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 67: 1, 3, 29 (Level IIB); Kanta 1980, 310; Mountjoy 2018, 314: no. 833, fig. 164 (Level IIB); Jung 2022, 292 fig. 21.7, 297-8, fig. 26.1.
	Cups	Popham 1979, 185 fig. 5: 4 (French T. 5 no. 233); 185 fig. 5: 2 (French T. 5 no. 232); 185 fig. 5: 6 (French T. 5 no. 115); 187 no. 8; Dikaios 1969-71, pls 80: 31, 91: 24.
	Deep bowls	Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 100: 28; Kanta 1980, 311.
Hala Sultan Tekke	Kylikes	Fischer, Bürge 2018, 35: L654-6, fig. 6: 5, (Settlement, Stratum 2).
Kition, Tomb 4+5	Cups	Karageorghis 1974, 23 no. 126, pls XXIX, CXXIX (= Popham 1979, 184, 180 fig. 5: 1); 25 no. 142 pls XXIX, CXXIX (= Popham 1979, fig. 5: 3); 24 no. 131 (= Popham 1979, fig. 5: 7); no. 100 (= Popham 1979, fig. 5: 8); 26-7 no. 159 (= Popham 1979, fig. 5: 9); no. 108 (= fig. 5: 10); 160 A, B, pls XXXV, XXXVI, CXXIX (Popham 1979, 185 fig. 5: 5, 8); 219 A (= Popham 1979, fig. 2: 2); Kanta 1980, 311; Mountjoy 2018, 595 nos 221-4, fig. 295.
	Kylix	Karageorghis 1974, 30 no. 189, pls XXVI, CXXVI (= Popham 1979, 184, 180 fig. 2: 3); Kanta 1980, 311.
	Bowl	Popham 1979, 184-5, fig. 5: 7.
Kition, settlement	Kylix, cup	Mountjoy 2018, 585 no. 189, fig. 292 (kylix); 616-17 no. 322, fig. 306 (footed cup?).
Kourion *Bamboula*	Bowl	Benson 1972, B 1006; 113-14, B 1066 (cf. Popham 1979, 187 no. 8).
	F1.2	
Enkomi, Swedish Tomb 18	Stemmed krater	Åström 1972, 407, Type 303: a, with refs (Swedish Tomb 18).
Kition, Tomb 4+5	Deep bowls	Karageorghis 1974, 24 no. 131, pls XXIX, CXXIX; Mountjoy 2018, 595 nos 225-6, fig. 295; Kanta 1980, 311.
	F2.1	
Hala Sultan Tekke	Wide-mouth jar	Karageorghis 1979, 199, pl. XX: 5.
Kition Tomb 9	Piriform jar	Karageorghis 1974, 46 no. 38, pls XLII, CXXXVIII; Kanta 1980, 311.
Kition, settlement	Pyxis	Mountjoy 2018, 654 no. 492, fig. 326.
Pyla *Kokkinokremos*	Pyxis?	Karageorghis, Georgiou 2010, 306 no. 18, fig. 18.

Site	Code of functional categories	References
	F2.2	
Akhera	Linear stirrup jars	Karageorghis 1965, 113 fig. 113: 7, 25, 32; Mountjoy 2018, 923.
Arpera, *Ayios Andronikos*	Stirrup jars	Karageorghis 1976c, 81 nos 1-2, pl. XIV, fig. 5; Graziadio 2011, 90.
Enkomi, Settlement and Tombs	Stirrup jars	Settlement: Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 85: 3; Kanta 1980, 310 (Level IIIC); Jung 2022, 292 fig. 21: 6 (Level IIB). Tombs: Smith 1925, IICb, 4, pl. 3: 4 (C 529); Kanta 1980, fig. 101: 3-4 (British Tomb 66); Smith 1925, IICb, 5, pl. 5: 30, 35, C 549, C 550; Kanta 1980, 311 fig. 101: 1-2, 5-6 (British Tomb 48); Smith 1925, IICb pl. 5: 20, C 555; Kanta 1980, 311 (British Tomb 83); Pilides 2010, Cyprus Museum, A 1628, Graziadio 2011, 92, table 1: 6, fig. 1: B, C (Unknown British tomb); Åström 1972, 345, Type 179: I with refs; Graziadio 2011, 92, table 1: 7, Group B (French Tomb 5); Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 227, 25 (45) (Cypriot Tomb 10); Åström 1972, 406, Type 185: Bb (British Tomb 48); Kanta 1980, 311; Graziadio 2011, 92, table 1: 2, Group B; Mountjoy 2018, 163 no. 59 fig. 86; (Swedish Tomb 19); Kanta 1980, 311 (Cypriot Tomb 10); Gjerstad et al. 1934, pl. LXXXIII, Third row: 8; Gjerstad et al. 1934, pl. XCI, row 5: 7-8; Kanta 1980, 311 (Swedish Tomb 11); Gjerstad et al. 1934, pl. XC, row: 2: 1, 5; Kanta 1980, 311 (Swedish Tomb 18).
Hala Sultan Tekke	Stirrup jars	Fischer, Bürge 2018, 49: L 59-2, fig. 15: 7 (Offering Pit Z 6); Bürge 2021, 9 fig. 5, upper part: 3.
Idalion	Stirrup jars	Adelman 1989, 148-9 no. 42, fig. 11, pl. 11, 160-1 no. 34.
Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*	Stirrup jar (?)	South et al. 1989, 103, K-AD 123, pl. IV.
Kition, Tomb 9	Stirrup jars Flask	Karageorghis 1974, 47, 50-2 nos 44, 74, 83, 93, pls XLIV, XLVII, XCIII, CXXXIX; Graziadio 2011, 90, with refs; Kanta 1980, 311. Karageorghis 1974, 51-2 no. 86, pls XLIX, CXXXVIII.
Kition, Tomb 4 + 5	Stirrup jars	Karageorghis 1974, 27 no. 162, pls XX, CXXIV; Kanta 1980, 311.
Kition, Settlement	Stirrup jars	Mountjoy 2018, 636 nos 400-1, fig. 318.
Pyla *Kokkinokremos*	Stirrup jars	Karageorghis, Georgiou 2010, 306 nos 15-17.
Cyprus, no provenance	Stirrup jar	Karageorghis 1963, 47, pl. 40: 6, 7; Åström 1972, 346, Type 179: b2; Graziadio 2011, 90-1.
Cyprus, no provenance	Stirrup jar	Karageorghis 1965a, pl. 12: 3; Åström 1972, 406, Type 185: c; Kanta 1980, 313, with refs; Graziadio 2011, 91.
Cyprus, no provenance	Stirrup jar	Åström 1972, 346, Type 179: c2* (LH IIIB); Vagnetti et al. 2004, 22 no. 6, fig. 5, pl. II; Graziadio 2011, 91.
	F3	
Akanthou *Moulos* (Tombs)	Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164	Tombs: Catling, Karageorghis 1960, 120-1 nos 29-31; Åström 1972, 335, Type 164: i, j, k, l, (Mycenaean or Minoan) with refs; Kanta 1980, 312; Haskell et al. 2011, 116: AKM01-AKM03, 157.
Alambra or Dhali	Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164	Åström 1972, 335, Type 164: m (Mycenaean or Minoan), with refs.

Site	Code of functional categories	References
Apliki *Karamallos*	Large jar? Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164	Settlement: Mountjoy 2018, 901: 40, fig. 448. Kling 2007, 164 no. 559, pl. 57: 5; Mountjoy 2018, 903-4: no. 50, fig. 449.
Arediou *Vouppes*	Transport stirrup jar FS 164	Settlement: Steel, McCartney 2008, 20-1, fig. 14.
Athienou	Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164	Settlement: Dothan 1979, 174 pl. XX: 1-2; Dothan, Ben-Tor 1983, 48-9, 51 fig. 15: 1-2, pl. 17: 2-3; Haskell et al. 2011, 157 (Mycenaean: Yellin 2007, table 1 no. 5, 288, Appendix B, sample 38J-5); Dothan, Ben-Tor 1983, 49, 52 figs 13: 4, 15: 1, 2, 55: 6, pl. 17: 1, 2.
Dhenia *Kafkallia*	Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164	Tomb: Catling, Karageorghis 1960, 119 no. 27; Åström 1972, 335, Type 164: n, p (Myceanaean); Kanta 1980, 312; Haskell et al. 2011, 116, 157: DHE01-DHE02. Surface find: Masson 1962, 301-2, fig. 1.2.
Enkomi	Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164	Settlement: Level IIB: Åström 1972, 335, Type 164: h, h *bis* (Mycenaean), with refs; Dikaios 1969-71, 309, pl. 87: 48, pl. 67: 28; 311 no. 21; 312 no. 25, pl. 66/29; 318 no. 22 pl. 67/28 (Level IIB); 247, 561, pl. 66: 29, 29A; 247, 573, pl. 66: 22; 247, 572, pls 28, 87: 48; 247, 566, pl. 67: 28, 261, pl. 69: 21 (Level IIIA), 263, pl. 71: 16, 17; 267, pl. 73: 20, 22-6; pl. 112: 590/2; 312, 650, 884, 889, pls 92: 24, 160, 33, 315: 21; 318, pl. 98: 22; 671, 884, 889 nos 41, 45-6, 315: 41, 45-6; pl. 110: 7; Kanta 1980, 311; Courtois 1979, 161-2 nos 6-7; Haskell et al. 2011, 116, 157: ENK01, ENK02 (Level IIIA), ENK05 (Level IIIB), ENK07 (Level IIIA), ENK09-ENK012, ENK013, ENK016 (Level IIIA); Jung 2022, 292 fig. 21.8. Tombs: French Tomb 12: Schaeffer 1936, 91 fig. 36: 3, upper right. Cypriot Tomb 2: Dikaios 1969-71, 343 no. 160, 347, pl. 196: 16. Swedish Tomb 18: Gjerstad et al. 1934, 556 nos 53-6, pl. 90: 53-4; Furumark 1941, FS 164: 12-14, FS 167 (Mycenaean?).
Episkopi *Bamboula*	Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164	Haskell et al. 2011, 116, 157: EP01, EP02.
Hala Sultan Tekke, Offering Pit Z6 and settlement	Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164	Fischer, Bürge 2018 a, 35: L650-1, fig. 6: 6 (Settlement CQ1, Stratum 2), 39: L 675-2, fig. 10: 8 (CQ1, Stratum 3); 49 (Offering Pit Z6); 69, 254, 312, fig. 3.60: 8 (CQ1, Stratum 2); 254, fig. 3.32: 11 (CQ1, Stratum 3); Haskell et al. 2011, 157, with refs.
Kalopsidha	Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164	Åström 1972, 336, Type 164: p *bis*, with refs (Mycenaean or Minoan); Haskell et al. 2011, 157.
Katydhata?	Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164	Åström 1972, 335, Type 164: f, with refs (Mycenaean or Minoan).
Kazaphani	Transport stirrup jar FS 164	Tombs 2A and 6: Karageorghis 1972, 1011 fig. 10; Nicolaou, Nicolaou 1989, 17-18 no. 193, 90 fig. 7, pl. XIV: 193; Haskell et al. 2011, 157: KAZ01-KAZ03 with refs.
Kition, settlement	Transport stirrup jar FS 164 Amphora	Mountjoy 2018, 569 nos 902-3; 570: 550; 571: 192, 130; 573: 70?, fig. 287; 587 no. 206; 645 no. 458, fig. 321. Kition Bamboula: Yon, Caubet 1985, 140 no. 318, figs 69-70; 140 nos 319, 321-2, figs 69-70; Haskell et al. 2011, 157. Mountjoy 2018, 622 no. 348, fig. 309.

Site	Code of functional categories	References
Korovia ***Nitovikla***	Transport stirrup jar FS 164	Kanta 1980, 312; Benson 1961, 47 no. 68; Åström 1972, 335, Type 164: d (Mycenaean); Hult 1992, 56 fig. 44; Haskell et al. 2011, 157 with refs.
Kouklia ***Mantissa***	Sherds from transport/ storage stirrup jars FS 164	Catling, Karageorghis 1960, 21 nos 32-3; Åström 1972, 336, Type 164: q, r (Mycenaean), with refs; Kanta 1980, 312; Maier, Karageorghis 1984, 71, 116 fn. 32; Haskell et al. 2011, 116, 157.
Kourion ***Bamboula*****: settlement and Tomb 26**	Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164	Catling, Karageorghis 1960, 118-19 nos 23 (Tomb 26), 25-6; Åström 1972, 335-6, Type 164: e (Tomb 26), u, v-s2, t (Mycenaean or Minoan), with refs; Benson 1972, 117: B 1129, 118: B 1139, pl. 33; Courtois 1979, 162; Kanta 1980, 312; Haskell et al. 2011, 116, 157: KOU01; British Excavations 1895: Murray et al. 1900, 74 fig. 128.
Kyrenia ***Mylopetres***	Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164	Tomb: Karageorghis 1970, 207 fig. 23; Karageorghis 1972, 1012 fig. 10; Nicolaou, Nicolaou 1989, 90, pl. XIV: no. 193.
Lapithos (Ayia Anastasia Tomb 2)	Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164	Åström 1972, 336, Type 164: t2, with refs (Mycenaean or Minoan).
Morphou ***Toumba tou Skourou***	Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164	Vermeule, Wolsky 1990, 108 (P392), House B, Room1; 108, 137: P392, pl. 176 (Well 6); Kanta 1980, 311; Mountjoy 2018, 907; Haskell et al. 2011, 116, 157.
Maa ***Paleokastro***	Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164	Karageorghis, Demas 1988, 204-5, 252, pl. 155; 195, 251; 235, pl. 96, upper left, 241; 252, 254, pl. 161; pl. 166: 1954/xi, left
Pyla ***Kokkinokremos***	Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164 Pithos	Catling, Karageorghis 1960, 120 no. 28; Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 238: 1; Åström 1972, 336, Type 164: t *bis*; Kanta 1980, 312; Karageorghis, Demas 1984, 35 no. 27, 76 no. 6, pls 27, 43: 27; 43 no. 133, pls 19: 133, 36; Åström 1972, 336, Type 164: s, with refs; Karageorghis, Georgiou 2010, 305-6 no. 14, fig. 14; Haskell et al. 2011, 116-17, 157: PYLA01; Bretschneider et al. 2017a, 79-80; Kostopoulou, Jung 2023, 273 fig. 6.3.23. Catling, Karageorghis 1960, 124 no. 36, fig. 9; Karageorghis, Georgiou 2010, 305 no. 13, fig. 13.
Stephania Tomb 2	Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164	Hennessy 1963, 2; Åström 1972, 405 with refs; Kanta 1980, 312; Haskell et al. 2011, 157.
Cyprus, no provenance	Transport/storage stirrup jars FS 164	Catling, Karageorghis 1960, 119 no. 24; Benson 1961, 47-8 no. 69; Karageorghis 1963, pl. 38: 1-3; pl. 40: 1; Åström 1972, 336, Type 164: u2, v2 (Mycenaean or Minoan), with refs; Haskell et al. 116, 157: CYP01, CYP02; Shapiro et al. 1995, 46.
	F4	
Pyla ***Kokkinokremos***	Mug rhyton	Caloi 2015, 32 fig. 26; Bretschneider et al. 2017, 38 (PK 14 166)

The contrast in the quantity of LM IIIB evidence between the northern region and the sites located on the southeastern coast of the island is marked, although it should be considered that no LBA site have been excavated in the northern regions over the last fifty years **[tab. 6.1]**.[24] On the southeastern coast, the greatest frequency of LM IIIB imports is found at the primary sites, although, according to Antoniadou (2011, 242), despite its small quantity and the fact that it was not locally imitated, throughout the island "Minoan pottery was not considered as a prestige item of restricted use". As shown by various scholars, LM IIIB vessels are particularly common at Enkomi where they are found both in settlement layers and in funerary contexts, such as, for example, French Tomb 5.[25]

Another primary site showing notable evidence of contacts with Crete in Interaction Period 4 is Hala Sultan Tekke, although in 1989 – that is before the beginning of the most recent Swedish research – Åström (1989b, 206) noted that the Minoan pottery from the site amounted to 0.2% of total ceramic finds. This is clearly illustrated by the limited number of LM IIIB vessels published from the British Museum excavations (Popham 1979, 187; Åström 1997, 89, 91 with refs). The amount of Minoan pottery, including LM IIIB vessels, has increased with subsequent research at the site starting from the 1990's (Håkansson 1989, 30, 33, 39, 124) and including the settlement deposits excavated by the New Swedish Cyprus Expedition (for a recent discussion on the site, cf. Knapp 2023, 18-22 with refs). Considering all these new finds, however, LM IIIB pottery still comprises only a very limited percentage of all the Aegean imports; yet, a Minoan influence has been noted on some vessels of the later local pottery from Areas 6, 8, and 22, as well as from various wells (Mountjoy 2018, 699-701, figs 344-5). Some Late Minoan vessels also come from funerary contexts at Hala Sultan Tekke, such as the eastern chamber in Tomb RR, and Tomb SS (Bürge, Morris 2021, 16), and Pit Z6.

Another primary center on the south coast producing clear evidence of contact with Crete is Kition, where LM IIIB pottery is particularly common in funerary contexts, such as Tombs 4+5 and 9, and in the settlement deposits of Areas I and II, which yielded several LM III and LM IIIB vessels. At other primary sites located on or near the south coast the quantity of LM IIIB pottery is smaller. Several sherds regarded as "LM IIIB or LH IIIB" were published from the settlement area of Kourion *Bamboula* and from Tomb 26. These clearly should be assigned to LM IIIB since they came from octopus

24 However, several LM IIIB vessels have also been found on the western coast at Kouklia *Mantissa* and Kouklia *Evreti* **[tab. 6.1]**; also cf. Maier 1983, 231; 1997, 93; Georgiou 2016c, 191-2, cat. nos 1-4, 6-7, 9-10, figs 2 a-b, 3 a-b, 4 a-b, 5a-b, 6, 7a-b, 9-10.

25 For settlement deposits cf. P. Åström 1972, 407; Popham 1979, 187; Courtois 1979, 163-6; Kanta 1980, 310; Antoniadou 2011, 242 fig. 2.

storage stirrup jars. Moreover, a certain LM IIIB influence has been pointed out on some "metopal" syntax on local style (Mountjoy 2018, 791: bowls Type 14), while some bowls from this site as well as from Kition T. 4+5 may have been imported from Chania (Popham 1979, 187 fn. 8). At Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, about 35 Minoan sherds were reported in total from both the settlement deposits in the NE Area and from Tomb 18 (also cf. Russell 1989, 8). According to South

> this might suggest that ships were not often sailing directly from Crete, or at least were not stopping near Ay. Dhimitrios. (1999, 800)

This does not seem to be the case of the short-lived site of Pyla *Kokkinokremos* where Minoan imports are more common and have been found despite the fact that the site was considered a Second Tier settlement. Indeed, its location was strategic, on top of a naturally fortified area on the southeastern ridge of the Kokkinokremos plateau that controlled the inland routes and the sea-routes of the southern coast, and especially the Larnaca Bay. Investigations at this site started in 1952 with a limited excavation by Dikaios, resumed between 1981-2, and since 2010-11 have been ongoing. As far as Late Minoan imports are concerned, the Pyla examples are important because they belong to a limited period, i.e. the span of time between the end of LC IIC and LC IIIA or, in Aegean terms, between LH IIIB Developed and LH IIIC Early (Karageorghis, Kanta 2014, 162). Karageorghis and Georgiou (2010) reviewed the Minoan pottery published from early excavations, as well as additional unpublished examples, such as the LM IIIB vessels found in the 2010 and 2011 excavations and in more recent explorations. In this context of contacts between the main sites on the Larnaca Bay (Hala Sultan Tekke, Kition, Pyla-*Kokkinokremos*) and Crete, it is probably not by chance that some scattered LM IIIB vessels were also found in the hinterland cluster of sites around the Bay at Dhekelia, Pyla *Verghi*, and Aradippou (Kanta 1980, 312).

At the site of Alassa, a First Tier site, a different picture is provided, with only a single oatmeal sherd from a Minoan stirrup jar reported (Hadjisavvas 2017, 407). The Third Tier sanctuary sites, such as Myrtou *Pigadhes* and Athienou *Bamboulari tis Koukkouninnas*, show a similar pattern, containing only a limited number of LM IIIB imports. However, if we turn to the Fourth Tier small production sites located in the island's hinterland and connected with mining, ceramic, and agricultural activities, it is likely that foreign contacts, although sporadic and limited, probably had a certain impact on the local social structure in Interaction Period 4. The site of Aredhiou *Vouppes*, an agricultural settlement mainly dating to the thirteenth century BC, provides support for this suggestion. At this site, the discovery of a possible LM IIIB vessel along with Mycenaean pottery confirms that

the communities of the rural hinterland had access to a wide variety of imported wares (Steel 2010a, 141; for a recent detailed discussion on Aegean imports, also cf. 2021b; 2023) and that "the elite of the small inland centers eagerly sought such objects" (Steel, McCartney 2008, 20-1, 32). Therefore, considering the archaeological evidence from Aredhiou as a whole, Steel (2016a, 532) pointed out that in many respects "this agricultural production site merges squarely with the criteria Knapp set forward for secondary and tertiary centers". Some LM IIIB vessels have also been found at other inland sites such as Apliki *Karamallos* (uncertain shape: Mountjoy 2018, 890, 901 fig. 448: 40, 891 with refs), Akhera, Deneia *Kafkalla* and Katydhata (Haskell et al. 2011, 157). Moreover, the list of sites producing a few LM IIIB vessels includes other settlements in the Mesaoria such as Alambra, Idalion and Kalopsidha, but pottery of this type was also found in the periphery at Nitovikla in the Karpass Peninsula (Haskell et al. 2011, 157).

Some of the features related to the shapes of LM IIIB pottery mentioned above warrant discussion. The main characteristic of the corpus of Minoan imports of Interaction Period 4 is the frequency of large 'transport/storage' stirrup jars FS 164 showing the distinctive octopus decoration, which have been recorded at least from 15 Cypriot sites,[26] but the sites producing LM IIIB transport stirrup jars in table 6.1 are even more.[27] These jars are assigned to functional category F3. Based on the clay analysis they may be attributed to south-central or western Cretan production, with most of the examples from Cyprus manufactured in central Crete (Haskell 2005, 208, 211-13, 217; Kardamaki et al. 2016, 156 with refs; also cf. Day et al. 2011, 527, 544; for Minoan transport jars, see § 6.4.1). Interestingly, clay analysis of vessels of this type recovered at Tiryns indicate manufacturing at a variety of locations (Kardamaki et al. 2016, 146).[28] In the light of the Tiryns evidence, it is also clear that stirrup jars FS 164 continued to circulate in LH IIIC Early (Mountjoy 2018, 903 with refs). On the other hand, there also were some transport stirrup jars FS 164 of Mycenaean production, and among the complete examples eight stirrup jars have been certified Mycenaean versus nine Minoan imports (Ben-Shlomo, Nodarou, Rutter 2011, 336). On Cyprus, some Mycenaean transport stirrup jars FS 164 can be

26 Ben-Schlomo, Nodarou, Rutter 2011, 336; Haskell et al. 2011, 116-17; Haskell 2016; Knapp, Demesticha 2017, 84-6; Knapp 2022, 74-5.

27 This review of transport/storage vessels greatly profited by a discussion with Jeremy Rutter, and I would like to thank him warmly for information and suggestions. However, I take full responsibility for any possible mistake or omission.

28 According to Ben-Shlomo, Nodarou and Rutter (2011, 336), 110 transport stirrup jars, including about 20 either complete or fully restorable examples, have been recovered on Cyprus. Also cf. Knapp 2018a, 146; Knapp, Demesticha 2017, 88-93.

mentioned from settlement deposits at Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*,[29] and, in addition to a linear Mycenean stirrup jar FS 164 from a pit at Athienou which was assigned by NAA to the Mycenae-Berbati chemical profile (Dothan, Ben-Tor 1983, fig. 14: 8; pl. 16: 1; for a discussion, cf. Mountjoy 2018, 518 with refs), at Enkomi some transport stirrup jars from Swedish Tomb 18 probably also were of Mycenaean origin (see below), while French Tomb 12 produced both a transport stirrup jar FS 164 of probable Mycenaean origin (Schaeffer 1936, 91 fig. 36, upper left) and another of Minoan origin (see below). It is also worth noting that two stirrup jars from Kazaphani and Kyrenia *Mylopetres* are suspected of being local imitations of Minoan models (Ben-Shlomo, Nodarou, Rutter 2011, 336).

Although already imported in Interaction Period 3, on Cyprus transport stirrup jars are by far more common in LC IIC contexts, and it is intriguing that, in addition to at least 34 examples from Cyprus bearing Cypro-Minoan signs incised *after* firing,[30] an example of likely west Cretan origin coming from a LC IIC context at Kourion *Bamboula* was inscribed with Cypro-Minoan signs *before* firing (Ben-Shlomo, Nodarou, Rutter 2011, 336; also Knapp 2018a, 146-7). In this connection it is also important to note that some transport stirrup jars from Cape Gelidonya and Uluburun shipwrecks also bore post-firing marks, suggesting a re-use of those vessels and possibly implying the action of Cypriot merchants, while other marked fragments have also been found in the northern and southern Levant and at Cannatello in Sicily (Ben-Shlomo, Nodarou, Rutter 2011, 335-7). A transport stirrup jar from Cyprus even shows a painted Linear B inscription and analysis indicates a general Cretan origin (339 with refs).

On Cyprus, many transport stirrup jars have been found in settlement deposits, especially at First Tier towns such as Enkomi, Kition, and Hala Sultan Tekke **[tab. 6.1]**. At Enkomi, settlement sherd material included several examples from Level IIB, corresponding to LH IIIB Developed-LH IIIC Early 1, but there also were other examples from Level IIIA and IIIB. Many fragmentary transport stirrup jars have been found in Area 22, at Hala Sultan Tekke (Öbrink 1979, 26-7, 42 figs 115a-b, d, 117d, 143c; Åström 1989, 78, 80 fig. 141a-b), but the settlement in this Area is later than LC II (Mountjoy 2018, 733: CypIIIC Middle). At this site, other jars FS 164 were found in Area 8 (Hult 1981, 26, 33, 35 figs 56q, 57e-g, 65, 83, 76 fig. 110o, 91 fig. 165) but the pottery from relevant levels also dates to CypIIIC middle

29 Russel 1989, 7, 97 figs 11: K-AD40, 28, 63, pl. 13; 7, 110: K-AD234, 131, figs 11, 29; 7, 130: K-AD619, figs 11, 29; 7, 143; South 1999, 796.

30 Ben-Shlomo, Nodarou, Rutter 2011, 336; also cf. Haskell et al. 2011, 116; for potmarks on Mycenaean vases found at Enkomi, cf. Hirschfeld 2004, 99-100; 2019.

(Mountjoy 2018, 702); LC IIC examples, however, came to light during new excavations. Some examples from Kition *Bamboula* may belong to Interaction Period 3, although the assemblage is a mixture of settlement and tomb material, while several LM IIIB transport stirrup jars have been identified by P. Mountjoy among the sherd material from Areas I and II. It has been pointed out that

> more than half of the complete or fully restorable pieces were recovered from tomb contexts, a circumstance peculiar to Cyprus and some sites in the Levant. (Ben-Shlomo, Nodarou, Rutter 2011, 336)

In addition to Kourion *Bamboula* Old Tomb 50 which contained a complete octopus stirrup jar (Catling, Karageorghis 1960, 118 fig. 7 no. 23), at Enkomi, funerary contexts yielding Minoan transport stirrup jars included Cypriot Tomb 2 and French Tomb 12 while some transport stirrup jars from Swedish Tomb 18 at Enkomi contemporary to examples from Level IIB probably were of Mycenaean origin, and the same is possibly true of another example from French Tomb 12. Other transport stirrup jars have been recorded from funerary contexts at Dhenia *Kafkalla,* Kazaphani (Tombs 6 and 2A) and Kyrenia *Mylopetres*. While, among the above mentioned sites, every primary town produced a certain number of large transport stirrup jars FS 164 along with other LM IIIB imports, apart from Maa *Paleokastro* and Pyla *Kokkinokremos,* at some lower tier settlements, such as Nitovikla *Korovia*, Dhenia *Kafkalla*, Katydhata, Alambra, Kalopsidha, and Lapithos, the only Minoan imports were represented by a few items (if not by a single item) of this shape. This, however, confirms the general appreciation of these transport containers and/or their contents everywhere on Cyprus (for a general discussion on their diffusion on Cyprus, also cf. Van Wijngaarden 2002, 196-7).

A second significant feature of the LM IIIB pottery on Cyprus is the frequency of amphoroid kraters, which accounts for a large percentage of the vessels from this period discussed above. Their concentration at Pyla *Kokkinokremos* (Karageorghis, Georgiou 2010, 307; also cf. Mountjoy 2018, 544-5, fig. 276: 3) is particularly striking since "this is by far the largest assemblage of Late Minoan III amphorae found in a settlement in Cyprus of which only a limited area has been excavated" (Karageorghis, Georgiou 2014, 141). They remarkably include some notable items such as a unique krater decorated with a bull-hunting scene (Karageorghis in Karageorghis et al. 2014, 165-7). As to Cretan parallels, some connections with Chania have been suggested based on the triple roll handles on four kraters from Pyla (Karageorghis, Georgiou 2010, 308; 2014, 141; also cf. Mountjoy 2018, 826-7 fig. 407 no. 61, from Kouklia *Evreti* cemetery).

A third interesting feature of the trade between Crete and Cyprus in Interaction Period 4 is the discovery of several Minoan small stirrup jars in various Cypriot sites, especially in Enkomi tombs dating to the thirteenth century BC (Graziadio 2011; also cf. Mountjoy 2018, 66 fig. 25). Most of these LM IIIB small stirrup jars feature a squat, conical or biconical body and various motifs on the shoulder or upper body combined with even bands on the body (Graziadio's group B), while the remainder have only even bands on the body (Graziadio's groups C). Although they mainly occur in Enkomi tombs (Graziadio 2011, 92, tab. 1), some scattered examples have been reported from Kition, Arpera *Çiftlik*, *Ayios Andronikos,* Akhera, Angastina, and Erimi *Kafkalla,* and from public and private collections.[31] These small vessels were produced on Crete primarily for the Cypriot market and are indicative of a scented oil trade for medicinal and cosmetic purposes. However, the possibility cannot be ruled out that the squat, conical or biconical stirrup jars only decorated with even bands on the body were Cypriot imitations of good quality as suggested by Koehl (Koehl, Yellin, 2007, 203), but analytic confirmation is necessary. It is also noteworthy that at Enkomi some examples of group B were found in both very rich tombs and in moderately rich tombs that contained precious burial offerings.

If we consider overall evidence of the Minoan pottery imported to Cyprus in Interaction Period 4 from the functional point of view, it is clear that, contrary to all the other periods, functional category F3 ('Storage Vessels') is predominant due to the significant number of stirrup jars FS 164 at many sites and the Minoan pithos from Pyla *Kokkinokremos*. During this period, functional category F1 ('Fine Tableware') is the second most common in terms of vessel numbers and includes a variety of shapes, with kraters particularly common, but also a notable quantity of drinking vessels, such as kylikes, cups, and mugs. Jugs of sub-category F1.1b are remarkably rare. Squat small stirrup jars are the most representative shape of functional category F2 ('Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities'), while the identification of other shapes of this category, such as pyxis from Pyla *Kokkinokremos,* is more uncertain.

Pottery connections with Crete appear even more intense if we consider that Mountjoy (2018, 791 fig. 389: 11-13, 827 no. 61, 831 no. 769, 857: 25) has regarded some motifs on local vessels as Minoan contributions, mainly inspired by imported LM IIIB open shapes. It is, therefore, worth noting the variety of vessels with these Minoan elements. They included, for example, shallow bowls from Kourion *Bamboula*, kylikes from Kouklia and Hala Sultan Tekke, a LC IIIA

31 Graziadio 2011, 90-1 with refs; for additional refs, cf. Iakovidis 1992, 211, EM 70, pl. XLII: 1α, β; Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 127 no. 1, pls LIII, lower, LXXXV; Mountjoy 2018, 633, 637 fig. 318 no. 401, 936-7, fig. 318 no. 400.

amphoroid krater with triple-roll handle from Kouklia *Evreti*, and deep bowls from Kouklia and Maa *Paleokastro,* attesting to a penetration of Cretan influence into Cypriot ceramic production of the thirteenth century that remained obfuscated by the contemporary and overwhelming Mycenaean influence. The connections between west Crete and Cyprus already emphasized by the discussion of Cypriot imports to Crete (see § 6.3.1.1) are also confirmed by visual fabric analysis conducted on ceramics recovered on Crete (cf. for example, Mountjoy 2018, 161 fig. 86: 59, 163 no. 59, stirrup jar FS 185.7), in addition to the analysis of some Late Minoan samples from the Cypriot sites of Kition and Hala Sultan Tekke (Karageorghis 1979, 201-3; also cf. Popham 1979, 184) and the analysis of the kraters with triple roll handles from Pyla *Kokkinokremos* discussed above.

6.4.2 The Mycenaean Pottery Imported to Cyprus in Interaction Period 4

Before delving into the details of this section, it is worth emphasizing the overwhelming importance of Mycenaean pottery trade to Cypro-Aegean connections in Interaction Period 4.

If we compare the distribution map of pottery imports to Cyprus in Interaction Period 3 **[fig. 5.2]** with the map of the sites with LH IIIB pottery in Interaction Period 4 **[fig. 6.2]**, no significant change can be noted between the two periods in terms of relevant areas. In fact, in his review of the distribution of Mycenaean pottery from all periods on Cyprus, Van Wijngaarden (2002, 314, map 8, 323-5; for the diffusion of Mycenaean pottery on Cyprus, also cf. Antoniadou 2011, 243; Van Wijngaarden 2012, 183-7) demonstrated that only 15 out of 98 sites had LH IIIB pottery without having LH IIIA ceramic finds dating to the earlier Interaction Period 3.[32] This clearly indicates that Interaction Period 3 is the initial period of the significant spread of Mycenaean pottery on Cyprus, while only a few LC IIC sites became involved for the first time in the Cypro-Aegean trade network in Interaction Period 4.

6.4.2.1 A Review of Pottery of Interaction Period 4 from Selected First Tier Cypriot Sites

Taking into account the discussion of Åström's catalog of Mycenaean pottery published prior to 1972 (see § 5.4.1.4), this chapter provides an

32 Only a few additional Cypriot sites with LH IIIB pottery may be added to Van Wijngaarden's list: see, for example, the recent finds from Arediou *Vouppes* mentioned below and in § 5.4.1.2.

Figure 6.2 The diffusion of LH IIIB pottery on Cyprus. Adapted and updated from van Wijngaarden 2002, 314, Map 8, 323-5

updated review of LH IIIB pottery from funerary and settlement Cypriot contexts of the thirteenth century BC with particular attention to the First Tier sites that yielded the greatest quantity of Mycenaean imports.

6.4.2.1.1 Enkomi

In the discussion of the funerary evidence of Interaction Period 4 from Enkomi, we can follow the methodology employed in § 5.4.1.3.1, which includes a discussion on the LH IIIA ceramic imports of the previous Interaction Period 3 from the tombs excavated by various archaeological missions operating at this site. Therefore, also in the review of archaeological evidence of Interaction Period 4, reference can be primarily made to Mazzotta and Recht's case study (see § 5.4.1.8) since it contains a discussion on 14 selected Enkomi tombs which is integrated by a catalog of Mycenaean vessels from these tombs **[tab. 5.15]**. In order to make a functional analysis of overall LH IIIB vessels found in Enkomi tombs, at the same time this data must be combined with the contemporary imports from all the other tombs excavated at the site, especially including the numerous examples from the 1896 British Excavations which were lacking in detailed contextual information **[tab. 6.2]**.

Table 6.2 Select Mycenaean vessels of Interaction Period 4 from Enkomi tombs

Tomb number	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	F1.1a	
1: Br. T. 12; 2: Br. T. 51; 3: Br. T. 68.	**Amphoroid kraters FS 55**	1: Crewe 2009a, 12.28 (C 370); 2: Åström 1972, 315, Type 55: e (C 352); 3: Åström 1972, 314, Type 55: a (CM A 1646).
1-3: Br. T. 12; 4-5: Br. T. 43; 6-7: Br. T. 45; 8-10: Br. T. 48; 11-14: Br. T. 54; 15: Br. T. 66; 16-17: Br. T. 68; 18: Br. T. 78; 19: Br. T. 82; 20-1: Br. T. 83; 22: Br. T. 86; 23-6: Br. T. 89; 27: Br. T. 91; 28: Br. T. 96; 29: Br. T. 98; 30: Br. T. 98 or T. 43; 31-2: Sw. T. 7; 33-5: Cyp. T. 1; 36: Sw. T. (no number); 37-8: Fr. T. 12; 39-44: British Excavations 1896, no tomb numbers.	**Kraters FS 281**	1-3: Åström 1972, 369, Type 281: c2-e2 (C 406, C 407); 4-5: Åström 1972, 369, Type 281: f2 (CM A 1759); 370: i2 (CM A 1759); Pilides 2010, A 2026c; 6, 7: Åström 1972, 370, Type 281: j2 (C 420), k2 (C 422); 8-10: Åström 1972, 367, Type 281: a (C 397), b (C 413), c (C 411); Crewe 2009a, 136, 48.12; Hirschfeld 2019, 136 (C397); Papadopoulos 2019, 122-3; 11-14: Åström 1972, 370, Type 281: o2 (CM A 2023 or 2023a), p2 (CM A 2023e); Pilides 2010, A 2024c; A 2024g?, A 2033f; 15: Åström 1972, 367, Type 281: d; Crewe 2009b, 36 no. 35, pl. 11 (C 408); 16: Åström 1972, 370 Type 281: q2 (CM A 1760); 17: Hirschfeld 2019, 137: CM A 1646; 18: Åström 1972, 370, Type 281: r2; Pilides 2010, A 1546; Hirschfeld 2019, 137-8: CM A 1546; 19: Åström 1972, 370, Type 281: s2 (CM A 1546); 20: Åström 1972, 367-8, Type 281: f (C 416); 21: Åström 1972, 370, u2 (C 425); 22: Åström 1972, 370, Type 281: t2 (C 418); 23-6: Åström 1972, 368, Type 281: g (C 409), h (C 404); 370-1: v2 (C 417); 371: y2 (CM A 2019b); 27: Åström 1972, 367, Type 281: e (C 403); 28: Åström 1972, 371, Type 281: x2 (CM A 2020d+2021d); 29: Åström 1972, 371, Type 281: z2 (CM 2020b); 30: Åström 1972, 369, Type 281: g2 (CM 2020a + 2021a); 31-2: Åström 1972, 371, Type 281: l3, m3; 33-5: Åström 1972, 372, Type 281: o5-q5; 36: Åström 1972, 372, Type 281: s3; 37-8: Åström 1972, 372, Type 281: t3, u3; 39-44: Gubel, Massar 2019, 209 fig. 27, A.1251; 212, fig. 35 a-b, A.1259; fig. 34 A1258; Pilides 2010, A 2024a, 2024e; Åström 1972, 374, Pilides 2010, A 2024.
1: Br. T. 12; 2-4: Br. T. 54	**Fragmentary kraters FS 281?**	1: Crewe 2009a, 12. 27 (C 371); 2-4: Pilides 2010, A 2024h; A 2033g; A 2033a, d.
	F1.1b	
1: Br. T. 66; 2: Br. T. 91.	**Jugs FS 116**	1: Åström 1972, 329, Type 116: a; Crewe 2009b, 35 no. 32, pl. 10; Mountjoy 2018, 153 no. 15, fig. 81 (C 582); 2: Åström 1972, 329, Type 116: b; Crewe 2009a, 91.10; Hirschfeld 2019, 138 (C 583).
1: Br. T. 66.	**Narrow necked jug FS 118**	1: Crewe 2009b, 35-6 no. 34 (C 581).

Tomb number	Vessels according to functional categories	References
1-2: Br. T. 12; 3: Br. T. 88; 4: Cyp.T. 12.	**Cylindrical jug FS 139**	1-2: Crewe 2009a, 12.22 (C 687), 12.23 (C 686); 3: Åström 1972, 331 Type 139: a (C 577); Mountjoy 2018, 36; 4: Åström 1972, 332 Type 139: h*.
	F1.1c	
1: Br. T. 53; 2: Br. T. 83.	**Cups FS 210**	1: Åström 1972, 356, Type 210: a; Mountjoy 2018, 151 no. 12, fig. 80 (C 674); 2: Åström 1972, 356, Type 210: e (C 622).
1, 2: Br. T. 4	**Cups FS 223**	1, 2: Pilides 2010, A 1532, A 1533.
1: Br. T. 88.	**Cups FS 231**	1: Åström 1972, 362, Type 231: a (C 626).
1, 2: Br. T. 66; 2: Sw. T. 6A.	**Cups FS 250**	1: Åström 1972, 364, Type 250: a, Crewe 2009b, 35 no. 27 (C 658); 2: Åström 1972, 364, Type 250: b.
1: Br. T. 12; 2: Br. T. 66; 3: Br. T. 89.	**Kylikes FS 258**	1: Åström 1972, 365, Type 258: d; Crewe 2009a, 12.50 (C 688); 2: Åström 1972, 365, Type 258: a; Crewe 2009b, 34 no. 13 (C 610); 3: Åström 1972, 365, Type 258: b (C 611).
	F1.2	
1: Sw. T. 6A	**Deep bowl FS 284**	1: Åström 1972, 375 Type 284: a; Mountjoy 2018, 155 no. 24, fig. 83 (LH IIIB-C).
1: Br. T. 48; 2-5: Br. T. 66; 6: Br. T. 68; 7: Br. T. 87; 8: Br. T. 88; 9-10: Sw. T. 6A; 11-16: Cyp. T. 1-2, 10; 17: British Excavations 1896, no tomb number.	**Shallow bowls FS 296**	1: Åström 1972, 378, Type 296: a-c (C 663-5); 2-5: Åström 1972, 378, Type 296: d-g; Crewe 2009b, 34-5 nos 12 (C 666), 28 (C 667); 29 (C 661), 30 (C 668); 6: Åström 1972, 379, Type 296: b2; Pilides 2010, A 1537; 7: Pilides 2010, A 1743; 8: Åström 1972, 378, Type 296: h (C 669); 9-10: Åström 1972, 378, Type 296: i; Mountjoy 2018, 155 nos 25-6, fig. 83; 11-16: Dikaios 1969-71, pls 192: 13, 196: 19, 211: 13, 15-16; Åström 1972, 379, Type 296: e2+; Mountjoy 2018, 170 no. 92, 173 nos 103, 111, figs 91-2; 17: Gubel, Massar 2019, fig. 30a-b, A.1254.
1-2: Br. T. 66; 2: Br. T. 69.	**Pedestal bowls FS 309**	1: Åström 1972, 381, Type 309: a (C 602); Crewe 2009b, 34 no. 10 pl. 5; Mountjoy 2018, 153 no. 16, fig. 81 (C 609); 2: 381 Type 309: b (C 612).
1-3: Br. T. 66; 4: Cyp. T. 2.	**Pedestal bowls FS 310**	1-3: Åström 1972, 381, Type 310: a (C 614), b (C 613); Crewe 2009b, 34 nos 8 (C 614), 9 (C 615), 11 (C 613), pls 4, 6; Mountjoy 2018, 153 no. 17, fig. 81(C 614); 4: Åström 1972, 381, Type 310: f.
	F2.1	
1-2: Br. T. 43; 3: Br. T. 83; 4-6: Fr. T. 5; 7-8: British Excavations 1896, no tomb number.	**Piriform Jars FS 48**	1, 2: Åström 1972, 305, Type 48: m, n; Pilides 2010, A 1704, A 1705; 3: Åström 1972, 304, Type 48: a (C 500); 4-6: 304, Type 48: g, h, i; 7, 8: Pilides 2010, A 1934; Gubel, Massar 2019, A. 1244, fig. 16.
	F2.2	
1: Br. T. 48; 2: British Excavations 1896, 1245 fig. 17a-b.	**Stirrup jars FS 167**	1: Åström 1972, Type 167: e; Crewe 2009a, 48.17; Hirschfeld 2019, 136 (C 523); 2: Åström 1972, 338, Type 167: a.

Tomb number	Vessels according to functional categories	References
1: Sw. T. 6A.	**Stirrup jar FS 172**	1: Åström 1972, 342 Type 172: a.
1: Br. T. 79; 2-3: Br. T. 84; 4: Br. T. 91; 5: Sw. T. 6A.	**Stirrup jars FS 173**	1: Åström 1972, 343, Type 173: a; 2-3: Åström 1972, 343, Type 173: b, c; 4: Åström 1972, 343, Type 173: d; 5: Åström 1972, 343, Type 173: e.
1: Br. T. 66; 2-3: Sw. T. 6A.	**Stirrup jars FS 179**	1: Åström 1972, 345, Type 179: h; Crewe 2009b, 35 no. 15 (C 552); 2-3: Åström 1972, 345, Type 179: a, b*.
1: Br. T. 12; 2: Br. T. 66; 3: Br. T. 68; 4-5: Br. T. 88; 6: Br. T. 94; 7: Sw. T. 6A.	**Stirrup jars FS 180**	1: Åström 1972, 346, Type 180: m; Crewe 2009a, 12.53 (C 548); 2: Crewe 2009b, 35 no. 16 (C553); 3: Åström 1972, 348; Pilides 2010, A 1633; 4-5: Åström 1972, 346, Type 180: n (C 557), o (C 556); 6: Åström 1972, 346, Type 180: p; Pilides 2010, A1632; Hirschfeld 2019, 138 (A1632); 7: Åström 1972, 346, Type 180: a.
1: Br. T. 45; 2: Br. T. 48; 3: Br. T. 94.	**Stirrup jars FS 182**	1: Åström 1972, 347, Type 182: a (C 517); 2: Åström 1972, 347, Type 182: b (C 518); 3: Åström 1972, 347, Type 182: b *bis*; Pilides 2010, A 1623.
1: Br. T. 68.	**Flasks FS 186**	1: Åström 1972, 349, Type 186: c (A 1732); Mountjoy 2018, 147 no. 1, fig. 77.
1: Br. T. 94	**Flask FS 192**	1: Åström 1972, 353; Pilides 2010, A 1576.
	F3	
1: Br. T. 45; 2: Br. T. 66; 3-4: Br. T. 68; 5: Br. T. 89; 6: Sw. T. 7; 7: Cyp. T. 1; 8: Cyp. T. 2.	**Piriform jars FS 36**	1: Åström 1972, 294, Type 36: j; Crewe 2009a, 45.22; Hirschfeld 2019, 136 (C 430); 2: Åström 1972, 294, Type 36: a; Crewe 2009b, 36 no. 36, pl. 12 (C 431); 3-4: Åström 1972, 294, Type 36: m, n*bis*; Pilides 2010, A 1650, A 1650b; Hirschfeld 2019, 137 (CM A1650, A1650b); 5: Åström 1972, 294, Type 36: b (C 431); 6: Åström 1972, 295 Type 36: u; 7: Mountjoy 2018, 170 no. 91 fig. 91; 8: Åström 1972, 295 Type 36: l2.
1: Br. T. 79.	**Piriform jar FS 40**	1: Åström 1972, 295, Type 40: a (C 432).
	F4	
1: Br. T. 12; 2: Br. T. 53; 3: Br. T. 69; 4: Br. T. 70.	**Conical rhyta FS 199**	1: Crewe 2009a, 12.51 (C 606); 2: Åström 1972, 354, Type 199: a, LH IIIB (C 602); 3: Åström 1972, 354, Type 199: b, LH IIIA2 (C 603); 4: Åström 1972, 354, Type 199: c, LH IIIA2 (C 604).

The prevalence of the examples of functional category F1 ('Fine Tableware') above noted in the discussion on Interaction Period 3 is confirmed among the Mycenaean imports of Interaction Period 4. Although it should be admitted that an undetermined number of vessels of the indistinct LH IIIIA2-IIIB appearance were actually imported in LC IIC, as noted above (see § 5.4.1.4), it can be pointed out that in this period the difference between the Mycenaean vessels of this functional category and those of category F2 ('Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities') is even more marked than in Interaction Period 3. In Interaction Period 4, in fact, the LH IIIB examples of category F1 are about twice the contemporary vessels of

category F2 which show a significant reduction in percentage (about 15%) compared to the previous period **[fig. 5.3]**. It is also worth noting that among the 'Fine Tableware' of functional category F1 amphoroid and especially bell kraters FS 281 (F1.1a) continued to prevail, amounting to 60 items, namely about 50% of overall vessels of this category. Since a similar pattern has been noted in Interaction Period 3, the large number of mixing vessels clearly implies that, at Enkomi, kraters, generally with Pictorial Style decoration, were one of the preferred shapes among the imported Mycenaean pottery being regarded as one of the most important status indicators both in Interaction Period 3 and 4. On the contrary, in accordance with the previous period, the pouring vessels of sub-category F1.1b (jugs FS 116, 118 and 139) are very few due to the available large numbers of pouring vessels of local production, as shown by the relevant percentages of overall ceramic finds from the tombs selected by Mazzotta and Recht (see § 5.4.1.8). For the same reasons, the other components of Mycenaean drinking sets, i.e. LH IIIB cups and kylikes of sub-category F1.1c, are comparatively few while the 'Drinking/Eating Vessels' of sub-category F1.2 are more common, amounting to 29 shallow bowls FS 296. Another important feature of the archaeological record of Interaction Period 4 is that 'Containers for Liquid Substances' of sub-category F2.2, namely stirrup jars and flasks, markedly prevail on 'Containers for Viscous Substances' of sub-category F2.1, contrary to the ratio of them in the previous period. Instead, storage vessels of functional category F3 and ritual vessels and figurines of category F4 are equally rare in the two Interaction Periods.

Turning to the Mycenaean pottery found in settlement levels, reference can be made to a recent study by Mountjoy (2018, 174-451) where "Areas I and III are discussed by Sector and chronologically by level following the arrangement of Dikaios" (174 with refs). Her monumental study of the material from the wooden trays of pottery retained by Dikaios is exceptionally important especially for the periods subsequent to the focus of the current study, i.e. Levels IIIA-IIIC, which are later than Level IIB/LC IIC corresponding to LH IIIB Developed-LH IIIC Early 1 in Aegean terms. Moreover, a synopsis of the earlier Level IA/LC IA, Level IB/LC IB, Level IIA/LC IIA-B, in addition to Level IIB/LC IIC, both in Area I and Area III has been published by S. Antoniadou in her 2003 PhD thesis integrated by a very large number of tables (60-77). Therefore, here the Mycenaean pottery from Level IIB/LC IIC is of the main interest. According to Antoniadou's reviews, during this Level, imported Mycenaean pottery was more accessible in Area I where imported Mycenaean pottery outnumbered local pottery, while in Area III local pottery was more common (99-100). Imported Mycenaean pottery consisted of container and dining vessels and was mainly associated with domestic and industrial rooms. Both in Area III and Area I, a variety of Mycenaean

shapes (bowls, cups, dishes, kraters, jars and jugs) are reported from domestic rooms, with a particular concentration in Room 142 (70-7). While according to Öbrink (1979, 43) Mycenaean pottery amounted to 15% of all ceramic finds from Level IIB (Area I), it is also important to consider the Argive imports from Level IIB recently discussed by R. Jung in addition to the statistics of open Mycenaean vessels from this level reported by the same scholar (2015, 247 fig. 4), since they attest to an appreciable presence of both amphoroid and open kraters, although the shallow bowl FS 295/296 was the prevalent shape. A certain number of LH IIIB vessels from this level have also been identified and published in detail by Mountjoy (2018), including shallow bowls FS 296 (Area I: Mountjoy 2018, 215 nos 240, 242, fig. 113, 286 no. 673, fig. 152; Area III: 314-16 nos 835-6, fig. 164, 382 no. 1211, fig. 198), piriform jars FS 36 (Area III: 324 no. 874, fig. 169), deep bowls FS 285 (Area III: 372-3 no. 1151, fig. 194), and a krater FS 281 (Area III: 435 no. 1525, fig. 224). However, some LH IIIB examples found in Level IIIA probably were LC IIC survivals (piriform jars FS 36: 316-18 no. 844, fig. 164, 195 no. 130, fig. 104, 227 no. 341, fig. 118; kraters FS 281: 339 no. 924, fig. 176; piriform jar FS 48: 217 no. 273, fig. 114; kylix FS 258: 289 no. 677, fig. 152; alabastron FS 94: 343 no. 966, fig. 179) while a shallow cup FS 220 (435 no. 1515, fig. 224) was a survival of inexplicable presence in Level IIIB.

6.4.2.1.2 Kouklia Palaepaphos

As pointed out in the overview of excavations in the Kouklia area, Mycenaean pottery at this site is not particularly common in funerary contexts of Interaction Period 3. If we consider the significant number of LBA tombs discovered in the wider Kouklia area and the abundance of Aegean pottery in the cemeteries at other coastal sites, the number of Aegean imports at Palaepaphos continued to be relatively low in Interaction Period 4, although an increase of LH IIIB pottery was underlined by Maier and Karageorghis (1984, 55-60; cf. Maier 1983, 230). However, in his discussion of the evidence from the tombs excavated by the British expedition in the 1950's, Catling (2020, 169) underlined the scarcity of Mycenaean imports stating that the "relations of Palaepaphos with the Aegean are a topic that requires full investigation", and most of the Mycenaean pottery from the tombs listed in table 6.3 seems to confirm this general impression. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that, with reference to his excavations in the settlement sites located in the Kouklia area, in 1983 Maier (1983, 230) counted no fewer than 247 LH IIIB vessels and fragments, while in the 1997 report the discovery of at least 451 LH IIIB examples was mentioned (1997, 93-5). However, only a few of these Interaction Period 4 finds were published in detail.

Table 6.3 Select Mycenaean vessels of Interaction Period 4 from Kouklia *Palaepaphos*

Site	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	F1.1a	
Kouklia	Fragment from LH IIIA or LH IIIB amphoroid krater FS 53-5	Åström 1972, 317, Type 53-5: s, with refs.
	Kraters FS 281, FS 282	Åström 1972, 373, Type 281: i6, j6*-m6; Georgiou 2016c, 192-3, cat. nos 4 (TE III 117), 6 (TE III 460), 9 (TE VIII 50), figs 5 a-b, 6, 9; Catling 2020, 176: EIIIB, EIV, EXI (uncatalogued sherds).
	F1.1b	
Kouklia	Jug FS 116	Catling 2020, 176: EVIA (uncatalogued sherd).
	Jug FS 139	Catling 2020, 177: EVII, EVIII (uncatalogued sherd).
	Juglet	Karageorghis 1990a, 82 no. 62, pls LXXVIII, LXXXVI.
	Jugs	Catling 2020, 24: AIV: 58+140, pl. 57; 28: AIV: 114, pl. 61, fig. 24; 28: AIV. 126, pl. 63.
	F1.1c	
Kouklia	Cup FS 208	Åström 1972, 355, Type 208A: b.
	Cups FS 231	Catling 2020,175: EVIA: 39; 176: EXI (uncatalogued sherd).
	Kylikes FS 257, FS 258	Åström 1972, 365, Type 258: j; Georgiou 2016c, 192, cat. no. 2, fig. 3 a-b, 193 (TE VIII 185a), cat. no. 10, fig. 10.
	Kylikes FS 267	Maier 1983, 230 pl. 22: c. (KD 259); Catling 2020, 175-6: EVIA: 49.
	F1.2	
Kouklia	Bowls	Catling 2020, 15: A11: 16+22, pl. 49 fig. 21; 16: A11: 30, pl. 51, fig. 20; 50: AVII: 29, pl. 107, fig. 44; 51: AVII: 42, pl. 108, fig. 44; 58: AXI: 3, pl. 117; 58: AXI: 4, pl. 117, fig. 50.
	Shallow bowl FS 295	Georgiou 2016c, 191-2 (TE III 12), cat. no. 1, fig. 2a; Catling 2020, 68 (LC IIIA?), 175: EIIIB: 9, pl. 135, fig. 75.
	Shallow bowls 296	Åström 1972, 380, Type 296: v2, w2, x2*, y2; Maier, Karageorghis 1984, 56, 60 fig. 32; Catling 2020, 19: AIII: 4, pl. 54; 36: AV: 94, pl. 84; 42:AV: 198 fig. 35; 50: AVII: 28, pl. 107, fig. 44; 50: AVII: 31, pl. 108; 58: AXI: 7, pl. 117; 177: EVIA (uncatalogued sherd); Karageorghis, Raptou 2021, 241 no. 154, fig. 12 (Palaepaphos *Teratsoudhia* Tomb 288).
	Stemmed bowl FS 309	Åström 1972, 381, Type 309: f; Catling 2020, 32: AV: 4, pl. 75, fig. 34.
	Deep bowls FS 284	Åström 1972, 376, Type 284: c2-i2 +; Georgiou 2016c, 192, 193, cat. nos 3 (TE III 104), 7 (TE VIII 106), figs 4 a-b, figs 7 a-b; Catling 2020, 58: AXI: 6, pl. 117, fig. 50.
	Shallow bowl with short spout (similar to FS 250)	Karageorghis, Raptou 2021, 237-8 no. 61, 247 fig. 15 (Palaepaphos *Teratsoudhia* Tomb 288).
	F2.1	
Kouklia	Alabastron	Catling 2020, 12-13: AI: 12*bis*, pl. 46, fig. 18.
	Piriform jars	Catling 2020, 176: EIIIB, EIV (uncatalogued sherds).
	Alabastron FS 94	Karageorghis 1990, 81-2 no. 61, pl. LXXVIII.
	F2.2	
Kouklia	Stirrup jars	Maier 1983, 230, pl. 22: d (M Pit 7.4); Catling 2020, 42: AV: 201, pl. 94, fig. 34; 176: E IV, EIIIA, E IIIB, EVIA (uncatalogued sherds).

Site	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	F3	
Kouklia	Piriform jar FS 36	Åström 1972, 295, Type 36: g2 with refs.

In this table, where LH IIIB pottery mainly found in funerary contexts is cataloged, the vessels of category F1 are clearly predominant over examples of the other functional categories, and this matches the general proportion of the functional categories of pottery of Interaction Period 3. Moreover, in their discussion on finds from Evreti wells, Maier and Karageorghis noted an "unusually high number of sherds from kylikes" and pointed out that

> a marked preference for a limited repertoire of shapes is illustrated by the fact that more than 80% of the recorded vessels consist of bowls and cups typical of the later Mycenaean IIIB period, and of deep two-handled bowls of Mycenaean IIIC:1 type. (1984, 65)

Such an interest in drinking/eating vessels can be easily appreciated from the noticeable occurrence of imitative shallow bowls and deep bowls of local production in all the LC IIC and LC IIIA contexts in this area (Mountjoy 2018, 811-44), to be clearly interpreted within the general trend. On the contrary, in his 1983 article, Maier (230 fn. 11, pl. 230, pl. 22: c-d) stated that in some wells and tombs excavated by the Swiss-German mission in various areas, including the Northeast Gate and the Persian Siege Mound, a majority of closed shapes such as jugs, piriform jars and stirrup jars was found (140 out of 247 LH IIIB vessels). Later, in 1997, when referring to the LH IIIA2/IIIB vessels, he specified the ratio of closed to open shapes (1997, 93-5, 98, tab. 1), namely 127 closed shapes to 41 open shapes. Concerning the LH IIIB pottery, closed shapes are also more common than open shapes, 143 to 111 respectively. The proportion however reverses in the LH IIIB/IIIC pottery with 40 closed to 57 open shapes, and in LH IIIC the difference is even greater at 233 to 447. According to Maier's 1997 computation, during Interaction Period 4 there was an increase in the number of open shapes such as mugs, deep bowls, kraters, dishes, and rhyta, i.e. vessels mostly related to functional category F1 ('Fine Tableware'). This became the predominant functional category in LH IIIC, probably also thanks to the wide occurrence of shallow and deep bowls.

6.4.2.1.3 Kourion *Bamboula*

Mountjoy (2018, 789) has pointed out that the pottery from the Kourion tombs – mostly including different bowl types and much smaller

quantities of feeding jugs, strainer jugs, and a few other shapes – "offers a useful overview of the standard set of LC IIIA burial gifts". In Interaction Period 4, the LH IIIB ceramic imports from funerary contexts **[tab. 6.4]** seem to conform to the general picture of Interaction Period 3, suggesting a moderate level of mortuary expenditure, although it should be noted that only a few tombs were found intact.

Table 6.4 Select Mycenaean vessels of Interaction Period 4 from Kourion *Bamboula*

Site	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	F1.1a	
Kourion	Krater FS 9	Benson 1972, 35, 113-14: B 1066, pl. 31 (Voupha Tomb no. 3); Mountjoy 2018, 792.
	Kraters FS 281, FS 282	Åström 1972, 373, Type 281: p6 (= Benson 1972, 14, 113: B 1063, pl. 32, Tomb 6 no. 7; cf. Mountjoy 2018, 793), q6, r6* (Voupha Tomb B).
	LH IIIB kraters?	Benson 1972, 20: 15, 113: B 1062, pls 32, 50 (Tomb 17-17A) (cf. Mountjoy 2018, 793, local?); 21, 114: B 1067, Tomb 17 no. 26.
	F1.1b	
	LH IIIB? Juglets	Benson 1972, 34, B.2, 120: B 1183, pl. 33, Plundered Tomb no. 2; 25 (Tomb 24 no. 1), 120: B 1184, pls 33, 54.
	F1.1c	
Kourion	Cup FS 250	Åström 1972, 364, Type 250: c with refs (Tomb 28).
	Kylix FS 258	Åström 1972, 365, Type 258: c with refs (Old Tomb 28).
	LH IIIB kylikes?	Benson 1972, 25 nos 12-14, 112: B 1055-7, pls 29-30 (Tomb 25), 113: B 1058-61, pls 29-30.
	F1.2	
Kourion	Shallow bowls FS 296	Åström 1972, 379, Type 296: z with refs (Old Tomb 89.12a), a2 (Old Tomb 89.12b), a3 (Kourion *Bamboula* Tomb 6, P 996), b3-e3 ("probably from Kourion"); Mountjoy 2018, 793 no. 37, fig. 394 (local?).
Kourion	Shallow bowls FS 295, FS 296	Benson 1972, 111-12: B1009- B 1011, pls 29-30; B 1012, 1019, pl. 49 (settlement deposits).
	F2.1	
Kourion	LH IIIB? Piriform jars	Benson 1972, 34, 116 nos 7, 8, 15: B 1100-1, B 1111, pls 31-2 (Voupha Tomb).
	Alabastron FS 85	Benson 1972, 30, 115: B 1092, pl. 50 (Tomb 7 no. 1); 30-1: 33 (= Mountjoy 2018, 791-2, 801 no. 25, fig. 390: 25), 47, 115: B 1093, B 1094 pl. 50 (Tomb 36).
Kourion	Alabastra	Benson 1972, 115: B 1095, B 1098-9, pls 30-1 (settlement deposits)
	F2.2	
Kourion	Stirrup jar FS 172	Åström 1972, 342, Type 172: d*, P2823 (plundered tomb).
	Stirrup jars FS 182	Åström 1972, 347, Type 182: *ibis*, P2770 (plundered tomb); Benson 1972, 117: B 1116, B 1118; B1125-8, pls 31-2 (settlement deposits).

Site	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	F3	
Kourion	Stirrup jars FS 36	Åström 1972, 295, Type 36: x *bis** (Kourion *Bamboula* Tomb 6); Åström 1972, 294, Type 36: v-x (settlement deposits).
	F4	
Kourion	Conical rhyton FS 199	Åström 1972, 354, Type 199: d, with refs (Old Tomb 28. 2); Koehl 2006, 158 no. 600.

Some differences however do exist between Interaction Period 3 and Interaction Period 4, particularly between the functional categories. Among the vessels of Interaction Period 4, kraters of various shapes including kraters FS 281 and 282, juglets, cups, and kylikes of sub-categories F.1.1a, b, and c, as well as shallow bowls FS 296 of sub-category F1.2 prevail, while in Interaction Period 3 the vessels of functional category F2 ('Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities', i.e. piriform jars, stirrup jars, and flasks) were more common. On the other hand, the repertoire of Mycenaean pottery of Interaction Period 4 reported by Benson from settlement deposits included a variety of shapes related both to sub-category F1.2, such as shallow bowls FS 295 and 296, and to category F2, such as alabastra, stirrup jars FS 182?, and stirrup jars FS 36. However, vessels of a "Local Style" (Mountjoy 2018, 789-95) were of course far more prevalent among the ceramic finds both from tombs and settlement deposits dating to the LC IIC period (783, tab. 63, 788).

6.4.2.1.4 Limassol Area

The Mycenaean pottery published by Karageorghis and Violaris (2012) from various sites located in the Limassol Area was discussed for Interaction Period 3 in § 5.4.1.5. Here it is only worth emphasizing some differences between Interaction Periods 3 **[tab. 5.6]** and 4 **[tab. 6.5]**.

Table 6.5 Select Mycenaean vessels of Interaction Period 4 from the Limassol Area

Site	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	F2.1	
Limassol Area	LH IIIB Piriform jar FS 45 or FS 48	Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 110 no. 14, pl. XL: 14 (Tomb 621-V/14).
	LH IIIB Alabastron FS 94	Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 120 no. 10, pls XLVIII (upper): 10; LXXX (LM Tomb 1328/10).
	F2.2	
Limassol Area	LH IIIB stirrup jars FS 180	Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 86 no. 17, pls XXII: 17, LXVII: (Tomb 127: 17); Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 103 no. 2, pls XXXVI (lower): 2, LXXIV (Tomb 621-I/2);
	LH IIIB Flask FS 192	Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 97 no. 6, pls XXXI (upper): 6, LXXII: (Tomb 278/6).

The differences in Mycenaean imports between the two periods are rather striking especially in terms of functional categories. Specifically, the LH IIIA2 vessels of Interaction Period 3 may be related to various functional categories, such as 'Fine Tableware' (a krater and three juglets of sub-categories F1.1 a e F1.1b respectively), 'Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities' (five piriform jars of sub-category F2.1, as well as stirrup jars and a flask of sub-category F2.2), and 'Storage Vessels' (a piriform jar of category F.3), while there are only six LH IIIB vessels of Interaction Period 4 and they belong only to sub-categories F2.1 and F2.2 also including a stirrup jar FS 180 from Erimi T. 5 attributed to Simple Style by Karageorghis and possibly, if so, of Cypriot production (Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 127 no. 1, pls LIII lower: 1, LXXXV Erimi T. 5/1; also cf. Karageorghis, 231).

6.4.2.1.5 Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*

Excavations at Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios,* one of the largest settlements on Cyprus, showed that the construction and occupation of all the excavated buildings dates to Interaction Period 4, although some remains of earlier structures have been found in the Northeast Area of the town where the monumental ashlar Building X came to light. Earlier evidence for contacts with the Aegean, mostly coming from several wealthy funerary contexts in the area of Building X, date back to Interaction Period 3; only a few LH IIIA 2 finds from settlement layers probably derived from tomb looting (see § 5.4.1.4.6). In this period the access by local elite to Mycenaean pictorial pottery as well as to substantial quantities of Mycenaean drinking vessels clearly was restricted. The site was abandoned shortly before the

end of LC IIC, while a few LC IIIA sherds seem to suggest that there was a limited occupation in that period. Therefore, the huge majority of pottery from settlement layers may be attributed to the LC IIC period **[tab. 6.6]**.

Table 6.6 Select Mycenaean vessels of Interaction Period 4 from Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*

Site	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	F1.1a	
Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* (possible tomb debris in Areas 42 and 43)	Late LH IIIA2 or early LH IIIB kraters FS 53 or FS 55	South et al. 1989, 7, 142: K-AD 1017, fig. 11 (South 1984, fig. 4: 1 A-C); 7, 142: K-AD 1018, fig. 11 (South 1984, fig. 4: 2); 7, 142: K-AD 1019, fig. 11 (South 1984, fig. 4: 3); 7, 142, K-AD 1020, fig. 11 (South 1984, fig. 4.4); 7, 143, K-AD 1024.
	F1.1b	
Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* (settlement)	Jug FS 114	South, Russel 1993, 304: K-AD 39, fig. 2.
	F1.1c	
Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* (settlement)	Shallow cups FS 220	Mountjoy 2018, 766 nos 8-9, fig. 377 (Building X), with refs.
	F1.2	
Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* (settlement)	Shallow bowls FS 296	South 1984, 27 fig. 4: 10; South 1988, 226 fig. 2: 1241, 1255, pl. 35.1: 1231, pl. 35.2: 1232, 3-6; South, Russel 1993, 306, pl. 42 a-c: K-AD 1231, 228, pl. XXXV: 1-2: 1232, K-AD 1232, K-AD 1233; Mountjoy 2018, 766-7 no. 19, fig. 378 (Building X); South et al. 1989, 143: K-AD 1033, pl. IV.
Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, Tomb 13	Shallow bowl FS 296 Pedestal bowl FS 309	Mountjoy 2018, 766 no. 14, fig. 378, with refs (Tomb 13.78). Mountjoy 2018, 767-9 no. 21 (Tomb 13.9.3) with refs, figs 16: 21, 379: 21.
	F2.1	
Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* (settlement)	Piriform jars	South et al. 1989, 143: K-AD 1032, fig. 12.
Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* (Tombs)	Alabastron FS 85 Alabastra FS 94	Tomb 1: South, Russel 1989, 44, 46, 100: K-AD 84, pl. XXII, fig. 45. Tomb 6: South, Russel 1989, 55, 111: K-AD 248, K-AD 249, pl. XXX, fig. 59.

Site	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	F2.2	
Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* (settlement)	Stirrup jars	South et al. 1989, 129: K-AD 594, fig. 11, with refs; 7, 143: K-AD 1030, fig. 11, with refs; 7, 143: K-AD 1026, pl. IV; 7; 110: K-AD 234, figs 11, 29; 7, 131: K-AD 616, figs 11, 29; 95: K-AD 7, 95, fig. 11 (South, Russel 1993, 304: K-AD 7, fig. 2).
	Flask FS 191	South et al. 1989, 95, K-AD 6: fig. 12, with refs.
Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* (Tomb 1)	Stirrup jar	South, Russel 1989, K-AD 1093: 44, 46, 147, fig. 45.
Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* (Tomb 12 and 13 burial complex)	Pictorial Stirrup jar FS 167	South 1999, 793-4, K-AD 1807A, pls CLXXVII-CLXXVIIIa.
	F3	
Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* (settlement)	Large piriform jars FS 164	South et al. 1989, 97: K-AD 40, figs 11, 28: 63, pl. 13 (South, Russel 1993, 304 fig. 2); South et al. 1989, 110: K-AD 234, figs 11, 29; 143: K-AD 1030, fig. 11; 143, K-AD 1031; 130: K-AD 600, figs 11, 29; 121: K-AD 427, fig. 29.
	Piriform jar FS 36	South et al. 1989, 127-8: K-AD 535, figs 12, 29 (South, Russel 1993, 307 fig. 2).

Among the LC IIC finds, it is worth emphasizing the pottery belonging to at least 85 restorable vessels from a shaft in Building X, Area 173, since it included a large percentage of Mycenaean vessels (South, Russell 1993, 304-6). The material from this shaft was interpreted as evidence for elite feasting clearly showing that "the groups associated with Building X had wider access to Mycenaean pottery than other groups at the site" (Van Wijngaarden 2002, 189, 193). These LH IIIB vessels included a lot of shallow bowls FS 296, a third of which constituted an unusually outstanding group of imported LH IIIB2 bowls (Mountjoy 2018, 763 with refs). Although in the earlier reports it was stated that the shapes were predominantly bowls and cups, with a smaller number of jugs and very few closed shapes, in a later publication A. South (1999, 797) definitely maintains that, unlike other sectors in the site, there was no difference in number between open and closed shapes found in Area 173 deposit within Building X.

The repertoire of LH IIIB imports from the site also included shallow cups FS 220, several large transport stirrup jars FS 164 and a pedestal bowl FS 309, but there also were alabastra, stirrup jars, and kraters from LC IIC funerary contexts and tomb debris in addition to several Levanto-Helladic vessels of Cypriot production (piriform jars FS 36, jugs FS 116, bowls FS 210, and shallow bowls FS 296) as well as Simple Style stirrup jars, Rude/Pastoral vessels and

other local vessels (Mountjoy 2018, 763-71). It is worth emphasizing that South (1999, 798, pl. CLXXIX: A) pointed out that when Mycenaean shapes from the settlement layers are counted separately from ceramic finds coming from the tombs, stirrup jars are equally represented in the two types of contexts, while piriform jars are slightly more common in tombs; cups and bowls occur especially in settlement contexts, while alabastra, juglets and flasks are more associated with tombs. The krater sherds found in the settlement layers probably derive from looted tombs. However, generally speaking, Aegean imports represent a very low percentage of all ceramic finds, even in Northeast Area where they are by far more common than elsewhere in the site (pl. CLXXIX: B; also see Georgiou's discussion on Aegean-type pottery, see below § 6.4.3).

6.4.2.1.6 Hala Sultan Tekke

The above review of the excavations in this harbor town by various missions starting in the late 1800's and continuing today with the ongoing Swedish expedition may only give an idea of the importance of the funerary and settlement evidence of Hala Sultan Tekke to the wider study of Cypro-Aegean connections. For example, recent excavations of the upper layer in Chamber Tomb RR produced 13 Mycenaean LH IIIA1-IIIB1 vessels, including two alabastra, a chariot krater (N157), a two-handled flask, two juglets, three piriform jars, a two-handled cup and a feeding bottle, as well as a jug of Grey Ware "which may possibly be imported from Crete or another Aegean region (N 150)" (Bürge in Fischer, Bürge 2022, 19). However, the quantity of Mycenaean imports from tombs and settlement deposits dating to Interaction Period 3 **[tabs 5.8, 5.11]** is markedly greater than the quantity of imported Aegean vessels from Interaction Period 4 **[tab. 6.7]**, which are discussed in detail below (cf. for example, the respective amounts of LH IIIA (62), LH IIIA2/IIIB (55) and LH IIIB (30) among the sherds stored in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford published by Frankel and Catling in 1976). While this may indicate a decisive reduction in trade connections between the Aegean and Cyprus in Interaction Period 4, other factors may, at least to a certain extent, affect this imbalance. In fact, in this study the imbalance is partially due to the incorporation of LH IIIA2/IIIB pottery in the counts of Interaction Period 3 imports discussed in § 5.4.1.4.8 (also cf. Fischer, Bürge 2017a, 63, for Offering Pit V). However, the suggestion of an actual decrease in the number of Aegean imports during Interaction Period 4 is also supported by the change in Cypriot material culture in the LC IIC late period when there is a clear and substantial increase in Aegean-type local pottery at the expense of Mycenaean imported pottery.

Table 6.7 Select Mycenaean vessels of Interaction Period 4 from Hala Sultan Tekke

Site	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	F1.1a	
British Museum excavations	Kraters FS 281	Åström 1972, 369, 373, Type 281: v, y5, z5; a6, b6+ (Tombs 1 and 2).
New Swedish Expedition, Area A, Tomb X	Krater FS 281	Fischer, Bürge 2017a, 74: L48-22, figs 20: 4, 22: 3 (Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 170, 187 fig. 24: 1; Bürge, Fischer 2017, 135 fig. 7: 11; Fisher 2019b, 207 fig. 16: 2).
Chamber Tomb south-east of Tombs 1 and 2	Fragment of a LH IIIB krater	Samaes, Nys 2010, 204 with refs.
	F1.1b	
British Museum excavations	Jugs FS 139 Jugs	Åström 1972, 332, Type 139: b, c (Tomb IV); Mountjoy 2018, 38, with refs. Åström 1972, 334, Fragmentary or unpublished jugs (Tomb 2).
Settlement CQ1, Stratum 2	Juglets FS 149	Bürge, Fischer 2018, 253 fig. 3.60: 1-2.
	F1.1c	
British Museum excavations	Mug FS 228	Åström 1972, 362, Type 228: b; Mountjoy 2018, 41, 756 no. 335, fig. 372: 335 (LH IIIB2).
Department of Antiquities Tomb 1	Kylix FS 258	Karageorghis 1976a, pl. LXVII: 16; Mountjoy 2018, 758 no. 339, fig. 373: 339.
Tomb X, pit Z9	Undecorated kylix FS 267 Kylix	Tomb X: Bürge, Fischer 2017, 135, N65, fig. 7: 12 Pit Z9; 2018a, 63, table 3: L94.
Tomb RR	LH IIIB 1 feeding bottle FS 161	Fischer, Bürge 2019, 311: N 161, fig. 26: 4; 2021, 108; 2022, 19.
New Swedish Expedition, settlement CQ1, Stratum 2	LH IIIB1 shallow cups FS 219-20	Bürge, Fischer 2018, 252 figs 3.32: 5-6; 3.58: 1-2, 4, 6-7.
	F1.2	
British Museum excavations	Deep bowls FS 284 Shallow bowls FS 296 Bowls FS 210 Bowl FS 207	Åström 1972, 376, Type 284: u-x *bis* (Tomb 1 and 2). Åström 1972, 379, Type 296: u (Tomb III), v, j2, k2 (Tomb 2), l2; Mountjoy 2018, 49, 756 no. 333, fig. 372: 333. Mountjoy 2018, 756 nos 331-3, fig. 372: 331-3. Mountjoy 2018, 756 no. 334, fig. 372.
Areas 8, 22	Shallow bowls FS 296	Hult 1978, Area 8 Ly6, fig. 130; Bailey 1976, Tomb 1 no. 74, Tomb 2 nos 197, 204-7; Mountjoy 2018, 43, 712 no. 66, fig. 349: 66, 163.

Site	Vessels according to functional categories	References
New Swedish Expedition, Tomb X, Well W, Pit V	Shallow bowls FS 296	Well W: Fischer, Bürge 2017a, 66: L47-7, fig. 11: 3; 2020, 78: L936-1, -2; Tomb X: Fischer, Bürge 2017a, 74: L48-37, fig. 20: 1; 74: L48-2; 2017b, 170, 190: L48-15, fig. 26: 8; 170: L 48-20; 171, 187: L48-37, L48-1, L48-2, fig. 23: 3; Bürge, Fischer 2017, 135 fig. 7: 10, 137 fig. 8: 9. Pit V: 2017b, 202: L 46-14 (local?).
New Swedish Expedition, Settlement CQ1, Stratum 2, Stratum 3	LH IIIB2 shallow bowls FS 296 (CQ1, Stratum 3) LH IIIB shallow Bowls FS 296 (CQ1, Stratum 2) LH IIIB/ IIIC deep bowls FS 284 (CQ1, Stratum 3) LH IIIB or LH IIIC early Deep bowl FS 284	Bürge, Fischer 2018, 250 fig. 3.32: 1-2. Bürge, Fischer 2018, 250 fig. 3.58: 9-10. Bürge, Fischer 2018, 252 fig. 3.32: 2-4. Bürge, Fischer 2018, 252 fig. 3.58: 11.
Chamber Tomb south-east Tomb 1 and 2	Deep stemmed bowl FS 305 36 LH IIIB shallow bowls FS 294-6 (some WPWM III)	Samaes, Nys 2010, 206 fig. 5: 7. Samaes, Nys 2010, 206-7.
	F2.1	
New Swedish Expedition, Tomb RR	Alabastron FS 85	Fischer, Bürge 2019, 311: N 172, fig. 26: 2; Fischer, Bürge 2021, 108.
Chamber Tomb south-east Tomb 1 and 2	Several rim sherds of LH IIIB piriform jars FS 48 LH IIIB miniature alabastron	Samaes, Nys 2010, 203. Samaes, Nys 2010, 205 fig. 4: 8.
	F2.2	
British Museum excavations	Stirrup jar FS 173 Stirrup jar FS 184	Åström 1972, 343, Type 173: g. Åström 1972, 348, Type 184: a (Tomb VIII).
New Swedish Expedition, CQ1, Stratum 3A	Flask FS 189	Fischer, Bürge 2020, 82: L89510, fig. 8: 3.
	F3	
British Museum excavations	Piriform jars FS 36	Åström 1972, 294-5, Type 36: k (Tomb IV), o, pl. 46: c (Tomb IV), p (Tomb IV), q (Tomb IV), r*, s, t, h2, with refs. Mountjoy 2018, 756 no. 330, fig. 372: 330.
New Swedish Expedition, Tomb RR	Piriform jar FS 39	Fischer, Bürge 2019, 311: N175, fig. 26: 1; Fischer, Bürge, 2021, 108.
Tomb 24, Dromolaxia *Vizakia*	LH IIIB piriform jar FS 40? LH IIIB piriform jar	Åström, Nys 2007, 15 fig. 23. Åström, Nys 2007, 15 fig. 24.

Site	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	F4	
British Museum excavations	Rhyton FS 203	Åström 1972, 354, Type 203: a; Koehl 2006, 215 no. 1149.
New Swedish Expedition, Settlement CQ1, Stratum 1, CQ2, Stratum 2, Stratum 3	Rhyton FS 199 Rhyton FS 203	Recht, Mazzotta 2015, 68 no. 4, fig. 43: d. Recht, Mazzotta 2015, 70 no. 15. Bürge, Fischer 2018, 253-4, figs 3.32: 9-10, 3.92: 8-9, 3.128: 8.
Well in Trench 1/4	Mycenaean figurines, both human and animal, terracotta chariot with two figures flanking a parasol	Åström 1997, 90; Obrink in HST 6, 50 figs 61-2 (50: N6024, N6026, figs 61-4).
New Swedish Expedition, settlement area	LH IIIB (?) psi-figurine Equid (?) figurine	Fischer, Bürge 2015, 32, N239, fig. 7: b (Stratum 1); 2018b, 424, 429 fig. 4.3: 12. Bürge, Fischer 2018, 421-2, table 4.1, fig. 4.2: 3.

Table 6.7 shows the prevalence of the published LH IIIB vessels of category F1, especially in funerary contexts. More specifically, there is a predominance of shallow bowls FS 296, i.e. the drinking/eating vessels of sub-category F1.2, in some contexts such as Tomb X. It is not by chance that their shapes inspired the development of the Aegean-type pottery of the LC IIC Final period. Nevertheless, there is also a range of LH IIIB imports found in both tombs and settlement layers. For example, Offering Pit V includes a few vessels for precious commodities of category F2, such as an alabastron, a flask, and two stirrup jars, while some other LH IIIB sherds, from shallow bowls of sub-category F1.2 and from vessels for precious commodities of category F2 were found in Pit Z9 (Fischer, Bürge 2018a, 63, tab. 3). As far as the settlement material of this period is concerned, Mountjoy (2018, 694) pointed out that among the finds from the earlier excavations pottery of LC IIC "is not common at the site as excavation mostly stopped in upper layers in each area". However, four city quarters have been discovered by the New Swedish Expedition but Mycenaean pottery amounts to a low percentage (approximately 1-2%; in any case no more than 3%) of ceramic finds from these settlement deposits (Fischer, Bürge 2017b, 211; Bürge, Fischer 2018, 250; Mazzotta, Recht, forthcoming). Stratum 1 in the so-called City Quarter 1 (CQ 1) and in City Quarter 2 (CQ2) can be dated to LC IIIA2, while Stratum 2 contained LC IIC pottery and material which would best fit in LC IIIA1. The earliest stratum so far excavated is Stratum 3 which was reached in CQ1 and contains LC IIC Late and earlier pottery,

which is still being analyzed. Therefore, a clearer picture of Aegean imports of Interaction Period 4 from the settlement will be available when deeper layers are excavated in all the areas, but current evidence seems to suggest that Mycenaean imports are not numerous in this period. In general, in a forthcoming article Mazzotta and Recht point out that nearly all the Aegean sherds so far available for study are residual, with a very high level of fragmentation. They also state that the peak of Aegean imports was reached "between LH IIIA2 and LH IIIB", but the Mycenaean imports of Interaction Period 4 are fewer than those of Interaction Period 3 (Mazzotta, Recht, forthcoming, fig. 5). Moreover, in an earlier preliminary review of Mycenaean imports, the number of LH IIIB imports also appeared relatively limited only amounting to 8% of Mycenaean pottery from Stratum 2 and 19% from Stratum 1 (Mazzotta, Trecarichi 2014, 92 figs 3-8). Also of relevance, Fischer recently stated that

> Stratum 3 in CQ1, which is dated to LC IIC (2?), still has LH IIIB2 (late) imports, but the manufacture of locally produced Aegean type pottery increases and culminates in Strata 2 and 1 (2019b, 218)

while

> there are sherds of LH IIIB vessels in Strata 2 and 1, but they are considered residual. (Fischer 2019b, 218 fn. 38; Fischer, Bürge 2018b, 255-7; also see Georgiou's discussion on Aegean-type pottery below, § 6.4.3)

In terms of functions, a detailed analysis of Aegean imports found in CQ1-4 during the 2013-19 campaigns is not yet available but has been included in a forthcoming article by Mazzotta and Recht. It is however worth noting that in these areas the vessels of category F1 are more common than those assigned to category F2, although imports of Interaction Period 4 have not been quantified in detail.

6.4.2.1.7 Kition

The Bronze Age town of Kition was founded in the early thirteenth century BC, but most finds date back to the end of LC IIC. Only a few LH IIIB imports have been published from Tombs 4+5 and Tomb 9 **[tab. 6.8]**, complementing the earlier evidence of contacts with the Aegean. Moreover, Mountjoy (2018, 624-9) has recently discussed LH IIIA2 and LH IIIB pottery from three tombs (Caveaux I-III) and a well excavated by Karageorghis in 1959 at Chrysopolitissa (Karageorghis 1960b), but the Mycenaean ceramic finds from these tombs are no longer extant. However, reference to nearly all these Mycenaean

vessels can be found in Astrom's 1972 catalog and in Mountjoy's study (2018, 628-30, figs 313-15). Even so, there is a large number of sherds from imported vessels of Interaction Period 4 found in settlement layers which have been classified by Mountjoy (558-675). Table 6.8 summarizes this imbalance effectively.

Table 6.8 Select Mycenaean vessels of Interaction Period 4 from Kition

Provenance	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	F1.1a	
Tomb 4+5	Krater FS 281	Karageorghis 1974, 21 no. 108, pls XXVIII, XXXVII, CXXVII.
Tomb 9	Krater FS 281	Karageorghis 1974, 53 no. 104A-B, pls LV, CXLIV.
	Fragmentary krater (LH IIIB?)	Karageorghis 1974, 54 no. 111, pls LVI, CXLVI.
	F1.1b	
Tomb 4+5	Jug FS 105	Karageorghis 1974, 28 no. 167, pls XXIII; CXXV.
	Jug FS 116	Karageorghis 1974, 21-2 nos 109, 115, pls XXI, CXXV, CXXVIII; Mountjoy 2018, 36.
	Jugs FS 120	Karageorghis 1974, 21-2, 37 nos 111-12, pls XXII, CXXIV; Åström 1972, Type 139: d *bis*; Karageorghis 1974, 22, 32 nos 118, 206, pls XXIII, CXXVIII; Mountjoy 2018, 36-8, fig. 8 no. 233, 599 no. 233 fig. 296, LH IIIB2, local?
	Jug FS 139	Karageorghis 1974, 23 no. 127, pls XXIII, CXXV.
	Jug FS 114	Karageorghis 1974, 22 no. 114, pls XX, CXXV.
	Miniature juglet FS 126	Karageorghis 1974, 28 no. 166, pls XXIII, CXXV.
	Biconical jugs	Karageorghis 1974, 27, 29, 31 nos 163, 177, 201, pls XVI, XXIV, CXXV, CXXVIII.
	Fragmentary jugs	Karageorghis 1974, 46, 47-8, 58 nos 36, 51, pls XLVI, XCIII, CXL.
	Jug FS 105	Karageorghis 1974, 51 no. 82, pls XLVIII, CXL.
Tomb 9	Jug FS 110	Karageorghis 1974, 45 no. 30, pls XLIX, XCIII, CXL.
	Jug FS 114	Karageorghis 1974, 49 no. 68, pls XLV, CXL.
	Jug FS 139	Åström 1972, 332, Type 139: d; Karageorghis 1974, 50-1 no. 77, pls XLV, CXL (=Mountjoy 2018, 36, 599 no. 233, fig. 296).
	Jugs FS 136?	Karageorghis 1974, 51 nos 78-9, pl. XLVIII, CXLVI.
	Fragmentary jug	Karageorghis 1974, 56 no. 133, pls LVI, CXLVI.
	Feeding bottle FS 161	Karageorghis 1974, 64 no. 22, pls LXVIII, CLIV.
	F1.1c	
Tomb 4+5	Kylikes FS 258	Karageorghis 1974, 22-3 nos 119-21, 28-9 nos 169, 182, pls XXV-XXVI, XXXVII-XXXVIII, XCIII CXXVI.
	Cups FS 245/220	Karageorghis 1974, 23 nos 124-5, pls XXIX, CXXIX.
	Cups FS 220	Karageorghis 1974, 26 no. 158, pls XXXV, CXXIX.
Tomb 9	Cup FS 208	Åström 1972, 355, Type 208: e.
	Carinated cup FS 231	Karageorghis 1974, 44 no. 11, pls LIV, CXLIII.

Provenance	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	Cup with wishbone handle	Karageorghis 1974, 44, 58 no. 12, pls LIV, CXLIII.
	Cups FS 220	Karageorghis 1974, 47-8 nos 46-7, 52, pls LIV, CXLIII.
	Kylikes FS 258	Karageorghis 1974, 49-50, 52-3, 55 nos 66, 71, 89, 105, 131, pls L, LIII, LVI, XCXCIII, CXLI, CXLII.
	LH IIIB? Fragmentary kylikes	Karageorghis 1974, 52-3 nos 96-8, 101-2, pl. XLIX, LI, LII, LIII, LVI, CXXIX, CXLI, CXLII.
Caveau I	Carinated cup FS 207	Karageorghis 1960b, 521, I/2, figs 15-16. Mountjoy 2018, 627 fig. 313 no. 363.
	F1.2	
Tomb 4+5	Deep bowl FS 284	Karageorghis 1974, 26 no. 157, pls XXXVI, CXXIX.
	Shallow bowls FS 295	Karageorghis 1974, 26 nos 153-4, pls XXXV, CXXX.
	Shallow bowls FS 296	Åström 1972, 379, Type 296: m2, n2, o2; Karageorghis 1974, 24-6, 30-2 nos 132-40, 143-8, 151 A, 151B, 155-6, 186, 196-7, 205, pls XXI, XXVIII, XXX-XXXVII, CXXVIII-CXXXII; Mountjoy 2018, 593 no. 219, figs 14: 219, 295 (LH IIIB2).
	Shallow bowl on three legs	Karageorghis 1974, 25 no. 141, pls XXVIII, XXXVII, CXXVII.
	Stemmed bowl FS 309	Karageorghis 1974, 23 no. 122, pls XXVII, CXXVI.
	Stemmed bowls FS 310	Karageorghis 1974, 23-4 nos 129-30, pls XXVII, CXXVII. Åström 1972, 382, Type 310: h, i; Mountjoy 2018, 595 no. 220, fig. 295.
	Bowl FS 207	Mountjoy 2018, 39 fig. 9 no. 363, 628 no. 363, fig. 313.
Tomb 9	Shallow bowls FS 296	Åström 1972, 380, Type 296: s2*-u2 (including Aegean-type examples).
	Shallow bowls on three legs	Karageorghis 1974, 47 nos 42-3, pls LVII, CXLVIII.
Caveau I	Stemmed bowl FS 309	Karageorghis 1960b, 524, I/6, fig. 21; Mountjoy 2018, 627.
	Deep bowls FS 284	Åström 1972, 376, Type 284: y-b2 +.
	Shallow bowl FS 295	Karageorghis 1974, 55 no. 128, pls LXI, CXLV.
	F2.1	
Tomb 4+5	Piriform jar FS 40	Karageorghis 1974, 29 no. 181, pls XIV, CXXIII.
	Piriform jars FS 48	Karageorghis 1974, 28-30 nos 165, 180, 192, pls XV, XVI, XXVI, CXXIII.
	Alabastron FS 94	Karageorghis 1974, 29-30 no. 185, pls XIV, CXXVII.
Tomb 9	Fragmentary alabastron	Karageorghis 1974, 56 no. 136, pls LXIII, CXLV.
	F2.2	
Tomb 4+5	Stirrup jar FS 171	Karageorghis 1974, 22 no. 113, pl. CXXIV.
	Stirrup jars FS 180	Karageorghis 1974, 28 nos 174 (?), 175, pls XX, CXXIV.
	Flasks FS 189	Karageorghis 1974, 27 nos 164, 168, pls XVIII, CXXVIII.

Provenance	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	Fragmentary stirrup jars	Karageorghis 1974, 29-32 nos 184, 190, 198, 210, pls XVII, XIX, XX, CXXIV.
Tomb 9	Fragmentary stirrup jars	Karageorghis 1974, 52-3 nos 93A, 94-5, 99, 100, pls XLIV, XLVIII, XLIX, CXLVI, CXXXIX.
	F3	
Tomb III	Amphora FS 68	Åström 1972, 319, Type 68: a*.
Tomb 4+5	Piriform jar FS 36	Karageorghis 1974, 20-1 nos 105, 107, pls XV, XXXVII.
	Piriform jar FS 39	Mountjoy 2018, 597-8 no. 232, fig. 296: 232.
Tomb 9	Piriform jar FS 36	Karageorghis 1974, CXLVI (=Mountjoy 2018, 599 no. 231, fig. 296).

Kition (Settlement)

Provenance	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	F1.1a	
Area I, Floor IV	Kraters FS 55	Mountjoy 2018, 561 no. 2, fig. 284; Mountjoy 2018, 565 no. 46, fig. 286.
	Krater FS 9	Mountjoy 2018, 561 no. 15, fig. 284.
	Kraters FS 281	Mountjoy 2018, 563 nos 24-6, fig. 285; 567 no. 57, fig. 286; 573 no. 67, fig. 287; 575 no. 90, fig. 288; 577 no. 110, fig. 289.
	Krater? FS 281	Mountjoy 2018, 561 no. 16, fig. 284.
Area I, Floor IV-III	Kraters FS 281	Mountjoy 2018, 579 no. 132, fig. 290; 581 no. 151, fig. 290; 583 no. 161, fig. 291; 585 nos 176-8, fig. 292.
	Kraters FS 9	Mountjoy 2018, 585 no. 179, fig. 292; 587 no. 205, fig. 293.
Area I, Floor IIIA (LC IIIA1)	Krater FS 55	Mountjoy 2018, 609 no. 281, fig. 302.
	Krater FS 281	Mountjoy 2018, 611 no. 287, fig. 303.
Area II, Floor IV	Krater FS 282	Mountjoy 2018, 636 no. 387, fig. 317.
Area II, Floor IIIA (LC IIIA1)	Krater FS 282	Mountjoy 2018, 650 no. 476, fig. 324.
Area II, Floor IIIA-III	Kraters FS 281	Mountjoy 2018, 654 nos 489-90, fig. 326.
Kition *Bamboula*	Kraters FS 281	Yon, Caubet 1985, 120 nos 259, 260 a, 260 b, 261-3, figs 54-5.
	Kraters FS 54-5	Yon, Caubet 1985, 122-3 nos 273-5, fig. 54.
	F1.1b	
Area I, Floor IV	Juglet FS 114	Mountjoy 2018, 561 no. 13, fig. 284.
	Dippers FS 236	Mountjoy 2018, 565 nos 41, 50, figs 285-6.
	Jugs FS 110	Mountjoy 2018, 565 no. 47, fig. 286; 567 no. 56, fig. 286.

Provenance	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	Jug FS 116	Mountjoy 2018, 573 no. 66, fig. 287.
Area II, Floor IV	Juglet FS 114	Mountjoy 2018, 636 nos 389-90, fig. 317.
Area II, below Floor IIIA (LC IIIA1)	Jug FS 149	Mountjoy 2018, 645 no. 465, fig. 321.
	Juglet FS 114	Mountjoy 2018, 649 no. 473, fig. 324.
Area II, Floor IIIA-III	Jug FS 136/146	Mountjoy 2018, 654 no. 488, fig. 328: 488.
Area II, Floor III	Jug/Stirrup jar	Mountjoy 2018, 660 no. 531, fig. 330
Kition *Bamboula*	Jugs FS 116	Yon, Caubet 1985, 137-8 nos 302-4, 307, 309, 311-12, fig. 66-8; Mountjoy 2018, 36.
	Jugs FS 139	Yon, Caubet 1985, 133-4 nos 298-301, figs 65-6; Mountjoy 2018, 38.
	F1.1c	
Area I, Floor IV	Cup FS 220	Mountjoy 2018, 565 no. 49, fig. 286.
Area I, Floor IV-III (LC IIC-IIIA1)	Mug?	Mountjoy 2018, 579 no. 131, fig. 290.
Area I, Floor IV-III, Room 42 (LC IIC-IIIA1)	Kylikes FS 258	Mountjoy 2018, 583 no. 163, fig. 291; 585 nos 180-2, fig. 292.
Area I, Floor IIIA-III	Kylix FS 258	Mountjoy 2018, 611 no. 286, fig. 303.
Area II, Floor IV	Kylix FS 274	Mountjoy 2018, 636 no. 383, fig. 317.
	Chalices FS 278	Mountjoy 2018, 636 nos 384-6, 396 fig. 317 (LH IIIB2).
	Cups FS 220	Mountjoy 2018, 636 nos 394-5, fig. 317.
Area II, Floor IV-IIIA (LC IIC-IIIA1)	Chalice FS 278	Mountjoy 2018, 639 no. 414, fig. 319.
Temple 2. Floor IV-IIIA	Kylix FS 258/chalice FS 278	Mountjoy 2018, 639 no. 415, fig. 319.
Area II, Courtyard C Bedrock-Floor IIIA	Cup FS 220	Mountjoy 2018, 645 no. 457, fig. 321.
Area II, Floor IIIA	Mug FS 225	Mountjoy 2018, 650 no. 474, fig. 324.
	Mug FS 226?	Mountjoy 2018, 650 no. 475, fig. 324.

Provenance	Vessels according to functional categories	References
Kition *Bamboula*	Kylikes FS 274	Yon, Caubet 1985, 104 nos 225-33, figs 49-50.
	F1.2	
Area I, Floor IV	Shallow bowls FS 296	Mountjoy 2018, 561 no. 3, fig. 184; 563 no. 29, fig. 284; 565 no. 35, fig. 285; 565 no. 42, fig. 285; 567 nos 51-2 fig. 286.
Area I, Floor IV-III (LC IIC-LC IIIA1)	Deep bowl FS 284	Mountjoy 2018, 583 no. 164, fig. 291.
Area I, Floor IV	Shallow bowls FS 296	Mountjoy 2018, 43, 573 nos 68-9, fig. 287; 581: nos 133-5, 152; 581 no. 152, fig. 290; 583 no. 165, fig. 291; 585 nos 183-7, fig. 292.
Area I, Well 12	Pedestal bowl FS 309	Mountjoy 2018, 567 no. 58, fig. 286; 585 no. 187, fig. 292?
Area I, Floor III (LC IIIA1)	Deep bowl FS 284	Mountjoy 2018, 587 no. 208, fig. 293.
Area II, Temple 2, Floor IV	Shallow bowl FS 296	Mountjoy 2018, 614 no. 307, fig. 305.
	Bowl FS 210	Mountjoy 2018, 636 no. 393, fig. 317.
	Shallow bowls FS 296	Mountjoy 2018, 636 nos 397-8, fig. 317 (LH IIIB2).
	Stemmed bowl FS 305	Mountjoy 2018, 636 no. 399, fig. 317.
Area II, Temple 2, Floor IV-IIIA (LC IIC-LC IIIA1)	Shallow bowl FS 295	Mountjoy 2018, 639 no. 416, fig. 319.
	Shallow bowls FS 296	Mountjoy 2018, 639 no. 417, fig. 319; 641 no. 430, fig. 320.
Area II, Bedrock-Floor IIIA	Shallow bowls FS 296	Mountjoy 2018, 643 nos 452-3, fig. 321 (LH IIIB2).
	Shallow bowl FS 296	Mountjoy 2018, 654 no. 491, fig. 326.
Kition *Bamboula*	Shallow bowls FS 296	Yon, Caubet 1985, 104-5 no. 234 figs 49-50, 106-7 nos 239-43, figs 51-3 nos 239-44, 246-7.
Kition *Bamboula*	Pedestal bowls FS 309	Yon, Caubet 1985, 105-6 nos 235-8, fig. 49-51.
	F2.1	
Area I, Floor IV	Piriform jar FS 48	Mountjoy 2018, 561 no. 12, fig. 284.
Area I, Floor IV-III (LC IIC-LC IIIA1)	Alabastron FS 94	Mountjoy 2018, 572 no. 65, fig. 287.
	Piriform jar FS 48	Mountjoy 2018, 585 no. 175, fig. 292.

Provenance	Vessels according to functional categories	References
Area I, Floor IIIA-III	Piriform jar FS 48	Mountjoy 2018, 609 no. 285, fig. 303.
Kition *Bamboula*	Piriform jar FS 48?	Yon, Caubet 1985, 131 no. 279, fig. 60, 63.
	F2.2	
Area I, Floor IV	Stirrup jar FS 182	Mountjoy 2018, 561 no. 14, fig. 284.
	Stirrup jars FS 180	Mountjoy 2018, 563, 565 nos 28, 40, fig. 285.
	Stirrup jar FS 166	Mountjoy 2018, 565 no. 48, fig. 286.
Area I, Floor IV-III (LC IIC-LC IIIA1)	Stirrup jar FS 180	Mountjoy 2018, 579 no. 129, fig. 290.
Area II, Floor IV	Stirrup jar FS 180	Mountjoy 2018, 636 no. 381, fig. 317.
	Stirrup jar FS 171/173	Mountjoy 2018, 636 no. 391, fig. 317.
	Stirrup jar FS 182	Mountjoy 2018, 636 no. 392, fig. 317.
Area II, Floor IV-IIIA (LC IIC-LC IIIA1)	Stirrup jar	Mountjoy 2018, 639 no. 412, fig. 319.
	Stirrup jar FS 173?	Mountjoy 2018, 639 no. 413, fig. 319.
Area II, Room 127, Floor IV-IIIA	Stirrup jar FS 171/173	Mountjoy 2018, 641 no. 429, fig. 320.
Area II Bedrock-Floor IIIA	Stirrup jar FS 180	Mountjoy 2018, 643 no. 451, fig. 321.
Kition *Bamboula*	Stirrup jar FS 180	Yon, Caubet 1985, 139 nos 313-14, figs 69-70.
	Stirrup jars FS 171?	Yon, Caubet 1985, 139 nos 315, 316 (?), 317, figs 69, 81, 384.
	F3	
Area I, Floor IV	Piriform jars FS 36	Mountjoy 2018, 561 nos 1, 11, fig. 284; 636 no. 388, fig. 317?
	Jug/hydria FS 105/128	Mountjoy 2018, 563 no. 27 fig. 285.
	Piriform jar FS 36/ amphoroid krater	Mountjoy 2018, 565 no. 45 fig. 286.
Area I, Floor IV-III (LC IIC-LC IIIA1)	Piriform jars FS 36	Mountjoy 2018, 572 no. 64, fig. 287; 575 no. 89, fig. 288; 577 nos 108-9, fig. 289; 583 no. 160, fig. 291; 585 nos 172-4, fig. 292.
	Piriform jar FS 35/36	Mountjoy 2018, 581 no. 150, fig. 290.
	Jug/Hydria FS 106/128	Mountjoy 2018, 583 no. 162, fig. 291.
Area I, Floor IIIA (LC IIIA1)	Piriform jar FS 36?	Mountjoy 2018, 609 no. 280, fig. 302.
Area I, Floor IIIA-III	Piriform jar FS 36	Mountjoy 2018, 652-4 no. 487, fig. 326.

Provenance	Vessels according to functional categories	References
Kition *Bamboula*	LH IIIB Piriform jars FS 36	Yon, Caubet 1985, 130-3 nos 280-7, 290-6 figs 62-4, 81, 84.
	F4	
Area I, Floor IV-III (LC IIC-LC IIIA1)	Rhyton FS 199	Mountjoy 2018, 579 no. 130, fig. 290.
Area II, Temple 2, Floor IV	Rhyton FS 199	Mountjoy 2018, 636 no. 382, fig. 317.
Area II, Bedrock-Floor IIIA (LC IIIA1)	Rhyton FS 199	Mountjoy 2018, 645 no. 456, fig. 321.
Kition *Bamboula*	Rhyton or askos	Yon, Caubet 1985, 142 no. 338, figs 71-2.

Like the Mycenaean pottery from Kition tombs dating to Interaction Period 3, most of LH IIIB pottery from Tombs 4+5 and 9 is 'Fine Tableware' (category F1). Within this functional category, drinking/eating bowls of sub-category F1.2, especially shallow bowls FS 296, are predominant, while jugs of various shapes are unusually more common than kraters and cups **[tab. 6.8]**.[33] Very few LH IIIB vessels for precious commodities of category F2 have been found.

A detailed synopsis of excavations, architecture and finds from various areas under the modern town of Larnaca has recently been published by Mountjoy (2018, 555-681). Floor IV, dating to LC IIC, is of particular interest in this study, while floors of later date include Floor IIIA dating to LC IIIA1, Floor III to LC IIIA2, and Floors II and I dating respectively to LC IIIB and CG I. Therefore, most Mycenaean imports of Interaction Period 4 from settlement areas come from Floors IV and IV-III that dated to LC IIC and LC IIC-LC IIIA1, respectively. A few Aegean examples which were found in later layers clearly are residual.[34] Van Wijngaarden (2002, 184) stated that it is unclear which functional types among "dinner and storage vessels" predominate in the settlement layers at Kition, and, concerning finds from Area I, Antoniadou (2003, 107) noted that "it is clear that the pottery recording system is problematic and confusing". However, when we only consider Mycenaean imports from the above-mentioned Floors

33 However, Karageorghis (1974, 58) noted that in Tomb 9 there was "an extraordinary high percentage of LH IIIB kylikes (twelve out of 63 LH IIIB vases)". They included three examples with pictorial decoration and two undecorated items.

34 Note for example that many (116) LH IIIB vessels not published in detail were found in Area I, Floor IV-IIIA: Mountjoy 2018, 567-72, tab. 57.

IV and IV-III, table 6.8 shows a marked prevalence of tableware (category F1) over closed vessels for precious commodities (category F2) both in Area I and Area II, while the discovery of several storage vessels of category F3 should also be noted in Area I. Within the components of drinking sets, kraters FS 9, FS 55, FS 281, and FS 282 are rather common in Floors IV and IV-III deposits, indicating that they were still regarded as prestige objects even in settlement layers. They also appear to have been available to many people, since their counts exceed the pouring and drinking vessels of sub-categories F1.b and F1.c (especially juglets FS 114, jugs FS 116, kylikes FS 258 and FS 274, mugs 225/226 and a few cups FS 220). The frequency of drinking/eating vessels of sub-category F1.2, such as shallow bowls FS 296, matches all the other contemporary settlement assemblages, while deep bowls FS 284 as well as other shapes related to the same sub-category, such as stemmed bowls FS 305, pedestal bowls FS 309 and FS 310, are comparatively few. Piriform jars FS 36 markedly predominate storage vessels of category F3, while the number of vessels for precious commodities of category F2 such as alabastra FS 94, piriform jars FS 48 and stirrup jars FS 166, FS 171/173, FS 180, FS 182 is limited as is expected in settlement layers and is paralleled by funerary evidence. Finally, the discovery of some rhyta FS 199 from settlement contexts at Areas I, II and *Bamboula* should also be noted as they were associated with ritual activities.

6.4.2.2 A Review of Pottery of Interaction Period 4 from Other Cypriot Sites

In addition to the First Tier centers considered in detail above, LH IIIB ceramic imports have been found in many other sites where the Mycenaean pottery of Interaction Period 4 generally makes up the minority of LC IIC finds, while locally produced pottery, including the Aegean-type vessels discussed site by site by A. Georgiou in § 6.4.3, is by far the most noticeable component of Interaction Period 4 ceramic assemblages. This is particularly apparent at Pyla *Kokkinokremos*. An overview of the pottery found at this site up until the publication of Karageorghis and Kanta's 2014 volume has been recently published by Mountjoy (2018, 541-53 with refs), although in that work she was not able to publish a detailed treatment of architectural and stratigraphical data due to the too late publication of 2010-11 excavations (541). Moreover, additional information on the ongoing excavations can be found in the publications by Bretschneider,

Driessen and Kanta;[35] while the detailed publication of many Aegean imports, occasionally mentioned in various preliminary reports, is still in progress. As discussed in § 6.1, in the light of the presence of LH IIIC Early 1 pottery at the site, Mountjoy regarded the pottery assemblage from this site as "typical of the CypIIIC Early 1 phase of late LC IIC, that is LC IIC Final, and possibly, of very early LC IIIA" (Mountjoy 2018, 543); in fact, although a large amount of the ceramic finds consists of local pottery, including many Aegean-type vessels, the discovery of some deep bowls FS 284/285 dating to LH IIIC Early 1 pottery, demonstrates that

> the site existed in the CypIIIC Early 1 phase of LC IIC, after the LH IIIB destructions on the Greek mainland, when LH IIIC Early pottery had already begun to be produced. (2018, 543)

According to Bretschneider, Driessen and Kanta (2021a, 616-17), the site was abandoned at the very end of LC IIC, which should therefore confirm that LC IIC ended in a period contemporaneous of the LH IIIC Early 1 period.

Table 6.9 Select Mycenaean vessels of Interaction Period 4 from Pyla *Kokkinokremos*

Site	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	F1.1a	
Pyla *Kokkinokremos*	Kraters FS 281/282	Karageorghis, Demas 1984, pls XXXIII: 12 (See Mountjoy 2018, 543 no. 1, fig. 276, local production?); Karageorghis, Demas XXXV.1953/V-21/25 (= Mountjoy 2018, 543: 2, fig. 276: 2); Caloi 2017, 113, PK 14172, fig. 87; Bretschneider et al. 2017b, fig. 9; Kostopoulou, Jung 2023, 259-60, fig. 6.3.8, PK 19-276.
	Kraters FS 55	Karageorghis, Kanta 2014, 127 no. 76, 163-5, Colour Plates pl. I, pl. I; 135 no. 118, pl. XXII; Caloi 2017, 109, PK 15 422, figs 84-6; Bretschneider et al. 2021a, 624, PK 15442, fig. 13; Bretschneider et al. 2023, 3-4, figs 1, 4; Kostopoulou, Jung 2023, 260, PK 16-294, fig. 63: 11.
	F1.1b	
Pyla *Kokkinokremos*	LH IIIB spouted jug?	Karageorghis, Kanta 2014, 135 no. 119.

35 Especially 2015; 2017a; 2021a; Kostopoulou, 2021; Kostopoulou, Jung 2023; Kostopoulou, forthcoming; also see Georgiou's discussion on Aegean-type pottery below, § 6.4.3).

Site	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	F1.1c	
Pyla *Kokkinokremos*	Cup FS 220 Kylix FS 258 Kylix FS 267 (imported or local)	Karageorghis, Kanta 2014, 124 no. 12, pl. VI: 12. Kostopoulou, Jung 2023, 358-9, PK 19-236, fig. 6.3.7. Kostopoulou, Jung 2023, 270, PK 18-190, fig. 6.3.20.
	F1.2	
Pyla *Kokkinokremos*	Shallow bowl FS 296 Imported? Carinated bowl FS 295 Pedestal bowls FS 310 Bowls	Karageorghis, Kanta 2014, 126 no. 56, pl. VI: 56; Kostopoulou, Jung 2023, 260, PK-19-255, fig. 6.3.9. Kostopoulou, Jung 2023, 271, PK17-42-1402, fig. 6.3.21. Karageorghis, Demas 1984, pl. XXXV: 74 (= Mountjoy 2018, 545 no. 5, fig. 276); Kostopoulou, Jung 2023, 255, PK 19-268, fig. 6.3.6. Karageorghis, Kanta 2014, 132-3, Diagnostic Sherds nos 1, 37?
	F2.1	
Pyla *Kokkinokremos*	Piriform jar FS 48 Alabastron FS 94	Karageorghis, Kanta 2014, 127 no. 70, 141, pl. VI: 70. Caloi 2017, 102, PK14 176, fig. 77.
	F2.2	
Pyla *Kokkinokremos*	Stirrup jar FS 182 Stirrup jar FS 171/173	Karageorghis, Kanta 2014, 125 no. 27, 141, pl. VI: 27. Caloi 2017, 102, PK14 178, fig. 76.
	F4	
Pyla *Kokkinokremos*	Pictorial Rhyton	Bretschneider et al. 2017, 47 fig. 10.

Among the ceramic finds from the site it is also worth noting some LH IIIB imports (Mountjoy 2018, 543). They are primarily 'Fine Tableware' of category F1, including a comparatively noticeable number of kraters FS 55 and FS 281, as also noted by Van Wijngaarden (2012, 185), in addition to some cups, kylikes, a jug, and bowls of various shapes. On the other hand an alabastron, a piriform jar and two stirrup jars may be classified as 'Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities' of category F2. It is also worth mentioning a LH IIIB (?) rhyton with pictorial decoration (Bretschneider et al. 2017, 47).

Turning to other sites, table 6.10 contains a catalog arranged according to functional categories of select LH IIIB imported vessels from the sites that contain minimal quantities of Mycenaean pottery dating to this period. Some of these sites deserve specific comments.[36]

36 In addition to the sites discussed in this chapter, LH IIIB pottery has been reported from some other sites, but no further details are available: cf. for example, Toti 1994, 472 nos 14 (Ayios Thyrsos *Vikla*), 15 (Dhavlos *Pyrgos*).

Table 6.10 Select Mycenaean vessels of Interaction Period 4 from other LC IIC sites

Site	Vessels according to functional categories	References
	F1.1a	
Apliki *Karamallos*	Krater FS 9	Mountjoy 2018, 897 no. 16, fig. 445.
Aradhippou	Krater FS 281 Krater FS 9 Krater FS 55	Åström 1972, 369, 372, Type 281: w, s5. Åström 1972, 292, Type 9: b. Åström 1972, 315, Type 55: j.
Aredhiou *Vouppes*	Krater	Steel 2010a, 139, fig. 5.1; 2021a, 108, fig. 9: 3.
Arpera	Krater FS 281	Åström 1972, 369, FS 281: x.
Ayios Sozomenos *Ambelia and Glyka Vrysi*	Krater FS 281	Åström 1972, 372, Type 281: v5 e v5 *bis*.
Dhenia *Mali*	Krater FS 281	Åström 1972, 372, Type 281: w5.
Dhikomo *Onisia*	Krater FS 281	Åström 1972, 373, Type 281: x5.
Katydhata	Krater FS 281	Åström 1972, 373, Type 281: d6.
Kazaphani *Ayios Andronikos*	Krater FS 281	Åström 1972, 373, Type 281: e6.
Klavdhia	Krater FS 55 Kraters FS 281	Åström 1972, 315, 316, Type 55: h, p. Åström 1972, 369, 373, FS 281: y, z, a2, b2, h6.
Kyrenia *Mylopetres*	Kraters FS 281	Åström 1972, 373, Type 281: n6, o6.
Larnaca	Krater FS 55	Åström 1972, 315 Type 55: g.
Maroni	Kraters FS 281 Krater FS 55	Åström 1972, 373, Type 281: s6, t6, u6. Åström 1972, 316, Type 55: q, with refs (Tomb 18).
Morphou *Ambelia*	Kraters FS 281	Åström 1972, 372, Type 281: u5, v6.
Morphou *Toumba tou Skourou*	LH IIIB krater	Vermeule, Wolsky 1990, 150, P 667.
Myrtou *Pigadhes*	Kraters FS 281 Kraters?	Åström 1972, 373, Type 281: w6, x6, y6. Mountjoy 2018, 916.
Nicosia *Bairaktar*	Krater FS 281	Åström 1972, 373, Type 281: z6.
Nicosia *Ayia Paraskevi*	Krater FS 9 Krater FS 55 Krater FS 281	Åström 1972, 292, Type 9: a. Åström 1972, 315, Type 55: f. Åström 1972, 372, Type 281: t5.
Pyla *Verghi*	Kraters FS 281	Åström 1972, 374, Type 281: a7-g7.
Sinda	Kraters FS 281	Åström 1972, 374, Type 281: h7.
	F1.1b	
Apliki *Karamallos*	Jug FS 110/116 Jugs FS 118	Mountjoy 2018, 900 no. 31, fig. 337. Åström 1972, 329, Type 118: d-h (including a White Painted Wheel-made III example).
Athienou *Bamboulari tis Koukkouninnas*, Stratum III	LH IIIB2 Jug FS 139 'Miniature' jugs FS 114	Dothan, Ben-Tor 1983, 49 fig. 14: 14, pl. 16: 3; Mountjoy 2018, 38, 518 fig. 8: 1, 518, 522 no. 1, fig. 264: 1. Mountjoy 2018, 518, with refs.
Dekhelia *Steno*	Jug FS 116 Jug FS 118	Åström 1972, 329, Type 116: j*. Åström 1972, 330, Type 118: m (possibly White Painted Wheelmade III).

Site	Vessels according to functional categories	References
Dromolaxia	Jug FS 136	Åström 1972, 331, Type 136: a.
Kafkallia (Dhali)	Juglet and jug FS 116	Overbeck, Swiny 1972, 11 no. 22, 12 no. 40.
Myrtou *Pigadhes*	Jugs FS 118	Åström 1972, 329, Type 118: i, k.
Palekythro	Side spouted jugs FS 155	Åström 1972, 334, Type 155: d* (Tomb 2).
	F1.1c	
Alassa *Pano Mandilaris*	Cup FS 219	Hadjisavvas 2017, 85: T2-10, figs 3.14, 3.16 (Tomb 2).
Alassa *Paliotaverna*	Shallow cup FS 220	Hadjisavvas 2017, 229 no. PT 292; Jung 2022, 304 fn. 268.
Apliki *Karamallos*	Kylix FS 267	Åström 1972, 366, Type 267: a.
Athienou *Bamboulari tis Koukkouninnas*	Kylix FS 267 Shallow cups FS 220	Åström 1972, 366, Type 267: b. Dothan, Ben-Tor 1983, 46 fig. 12: 1-2, pl. 14: 1.
Ayia Irini	Kylix FS 258	Åström 1972, 365, Type 258: h.
Kaimakli Beuyuk *Evretadhes*	Cup FS 208 Kylix FS 258	Åström 1972,355, Type 208: a. Åström 1972, 365, Type 258: i (possibly White Painted Weelmade III)
Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*	Shallow cups FS 220	Mountjoy 2018, 766 nos 8-9, fig. 377: 8, 9.
Maa *Palaeokastro*	Kylix FS 267	Jung 2011a, 83, fig. 7: 8.
Myrtou *Pigadhes*	Kylix	Mountjoy 2018, 916.
Palekithro	Cup FS 208	Åström 1972,355, Type 208: d (Tomb 1).
Pyla *Verghi*	Kylix FS 274	Åström 1972, 366, Type 274: b; Mountjoy 2018, 43, 549-53 no. 18, fig. 281.
Sinda	Kylix FS 259	Åström 1972, 366, Type 259: a.
	F1.2	
Akhera *Paradhisin*	Pedestal bowl FS 310	Åström 1972, 381, Type 310: g (Tomb 2).
Alassa *Paliotaverna*	Shallow bowl FS 296 Bowl FS 210	Hadjisavvas 2017, 198 no. PT 84; Jung 2022, 305 fig. 30: 4. Hadjisavvas 2017, 198 no. PT 88; Jung 2022, 305 fig. 30: 5.
Apliki *Karamallos*	Deep bowls FS 284 Shallow bowls FS 296	Åström 1972, 376, Type 284: q-s. Åström 1972, 379, Type 296: f2 +; Mountjoy 2018, 43, 895 nos 11, 13, fig. 445; 897-8 nos 21, 25, figs 13, 446; 905 no. 53, figs 13: 53, 449.
Aradhippou	Stemmed krater FS 303	Åström 1972, 380, Type 303: a.
Aredhiou *Vouppes*	Shallow bowl FS 292?	Steel, McCartney 2008, 19, 20-1, fig. 13: 2.
Athienou *Bamboulari tis Koukkouninnas*, Stratum III	Shallow bowls FS 296	Mountjoy 2018, 43, 45, 522 nos 2-3, figs 15, 264.
Idalion *Ambelleri*	Shallow bowls FS 296	Adelman 1989, 148 no. 38, fig. 11, pl. 11, 160 no. 30; Mountjoy 2018, 43, 529 no. 1, fig. 270: 1.
Kaimakli Beuyuk *Evretadhes*	Bowl FS 206	Åström 1972,355, Type 206: a*.
Klavdhia	Shallow bowls FS 296	Åström 1972, 379, Type 296: w, x, y.

Site	Vessels according to functional categories	References
Maa *Palaeokastro*	Deep bowls FS 284 Shallow bowls FS 296	Dikaios1969-71, pl. 239; Åström 1972, 376, Type 284: j 2+. Mountjoy 2018, 867 no. 72; Jung 2011a, 66 with refs.
Maroni	Stemmed bowl FS 309 Shallow bowl FS 296	Åström 1972, 381, Type 309: g (Tomb 23); Mountjoy 2018, 49, 929 no. 3, fig. 461: 3. Åström 1972, 380, Type 296: f3 (CM A 1518), with refs (Tomb 18).
Myrtou *Pigadhes*	Shallow bowls FS 296	Du Plat Taylor 1957, fig. 20: Form 204; Mountjoy 2018, 43, 916.
Nicosia	Deep bowls FS 284	Åström 1972, 376, Type 284: n 2.
Nicosia *Ayia Paraskevi*	Shallow bowls FS 296	Åström 1972, 379, Type 296: g2, h2.
Pyla *Verghi*	Shallow bowls FS 296	Mountjoy 2018, 549 no. 14, fig. 279.
Sinda	Bowl FS 244 Deep bowls FS 284 Shallow bowls FS 295 Stemmed bowls FS 309	Mountjoy 2018, 461 no. 2, fig. 239: 2. Dikaios 1969-71, 905, pl. 238: 2, 7; Åström 1972, 376, Type 284: p2, q2. Åström 1972, 377, Type 295: a. Åström 1972, 381, Type 309: h, i.
	F2.1	
Akhera *Paradhisin*	Piriform jars	Karageorghis 1965, 113 fig. 31: 7, 25, 32.
Apliki *Karamallos*	Piriform jar FS 48	Mountjoy 2018, 893 no. 2, fig. 445: 2.
Angastina	Piriform jar FS 48	Åström 1972, 305, Type 48: o (Tomb 5).
Dromolaxia *Tripes*	Piriform jar FS 48	Åström 1972, 305, Type 48: l (Tomb 1).
Kafkallia (Dhali)	Alabastron FS 94	Overbeck, Swiny 1972, 10 no. 19.
Idalion *Ambelleri*	Piriform jar FS 48	Adelman 1989, 148-9 no. 40, fig. 11, pl. 11.
Maroni	Piriform jar FS 48	Åström 1972, 305, Type 48: k, CM A 1654 (Tomb 23).
	F2.2	
Akhera *Paradhisin*	Stirrup jars FS 167 Stirrup jars FS 179 Stirrup jars FS 180	Åström 1972, 339, Type 167: i, j (Tomb 3). Åström 1972, 345, Type 179: v-y (Tomb 2). Åström 1972, 347, Type 180: m2 (Tomb 3).
Alassa	Stirrup jar FS 173	Hadjisavvas 2017, 117: T6.4, fig. 3: 42 (Tomb 6); Mountjoy 2018, 777 no. 5, fig. 383: 5.
Angastina	Stirrup jar FS 179 Stirrup jars FS 180	Åström 1972, 345, Type 179: z. (Tomb 5). Åström 1972, 347, Type 180: n2. (Tomb 5).
Apliki *Karamallos*	Flask FS 186 Stirrup jars FS 171/173 Stirrup jar FS 167	Åström 1972, 349, Type 186: b. Mountjoy 2018, 893 nos 5, 6 (?), fig. 445: 5-6; 901 no. 39, fig. 448. Mountjoy 2018, 905 no. 55, fig. 450: 55.
Dekhelia *Steno*	Stirrup jars FS 180	Åström 1972, 346, Type 180: r-t (Tomb 4), u-w (Tomb 3).
Dromolaxia *Tripes*	Stirrup jars FS 182	Åström 1972, 347, Type 182: i (Tomb 7).
Kafkallia (Dhali)	Stirrup jar FS 180 Stirrup jar FS 180/181	Overbeck, Swiny 1972, 9 no. 12, fig. 11, Ill. 9. Overbeck, Swiny 1972, 9 no. 13, fig. 11, Ill. 10; 9-10 no. 14, fig. 11, Ill. 11.
Kaimakli Beuyuk *Evretadhes*	Stirrup jars FS 173 Stirrup jars FS 180	Åström 1972, 343, Type 173: h (Tomb 1A), i (Tomb 4). Åström 1972, 346, Type 180: x (Tomb 1A).
Kalavasos *Mangia* Tomb 5	Stirrup jar FS 173	Todd et al. 1988, 212 no. 7, fig. 7.

Site	Vessels according to functional categories	References
Kalavasos *Mangia* Tomb 6	Stirrup jar FS 179 Flasks FS 192	Todd et al. 1988, 214 no. 44, fig. 7. Todd et al. 1988, 214 nos 45-6, fig. 7.
Kalavasos *Mavrovouni*	Stirrup jar FS 179	Åström 1972, 345, Type 179: m (Tomb 2).
Kato Arodhes	Stirrup jar FS 179	Åström 1972, 345, Type 179: n.
Klavdhia	Stirrup jars FS 167 Stirrup jar FS 172	Åström 1972, 338, Type 167: d, C 514 (Tomb 19). Åström 1972, 342, Type 172: c* (?).
Lapithos *Ayia Anastasia* Tomb 1	Stirrup jar FS 173 Stirrup jars FS 179 Stirrup jars FS 180 Stirrup jars FS 182	Åström 1972, 343, Type 173: j, k. Åström 1972, 345, Type 179: o, q. Åström 1972, 346, Type 180: y, z. Åström 1972, 347, Type 182: j-m.
Maa *Palaeokastro*	LH IIIB (?) Flask FS 188	Jung 2011a, 66, with refs.
Myrtou *Pigadhes*	Stirrup jars FS 182	Åström 1972, 347, Type 182: n; Mountjoy 2018, 916.
Myrtou *Stephania*	Stirrup jar FS 173	Åström 1972, 343, Type 173: l (Tomb 4A).
Nicosia *Ayia Paraskevi*?	Stirrup jar FS 178	Åström 1972, 344, Type 178: i.
Politiko *Lambertis*	Stirrup jar FS 173	Åström 1972, 343, Type 173: k *bis* (Tomb VI).
Pyla *Verghi*	Stirrup jars FS 180	Åström 1972, 346, Type 180: a2, b2.
Sinda	Stirrup jar FS 173 Stirrup jar FS 174	Åström 1972, Type 173: k *ter*. Mountjoy 2018, 461 no. 3, fig. 239.
	F3	
Akhera *Paradhisin*	Piriform jars FS 36	Åström 1972, 295, Type 36: a 2 (Tomb 1).
Apliki *Karamallos*	Piriform jars FS 35/36	Åström 1972, 295, Type 36: y; Mountjoy 2018, 33, 893 no. 1, fig. 445: 1; 905 no. 53, fig. 449.
Athienou *Bamboulari tis Koukkouninnas*	Stirrup jar FS 164	Dothan, Ben-Tor 1983, fig. 14.4, pl. 15; Mountjoy 2018, 518 with refs.
Lapithos *Ayia Anastasia*	Piriform jars FS 36	Åström 1972, 295, Type 36: n2 (Tomb 502).
Maa *Palaeokastro*	Piriform jars FS 36	Mountjoy 2018, 33-4; early LC IIIA examples with matt paint: 855 no. 3, fig. 425; 859 no. 33, fig. 428; 874 no. 107, fig. 435.
Maroni	Piriform jars FS 36	Åström 1972, 295, Type 36: e 2 (Tomb 2), f2 (C 683), with refs; Mountjoy 2018, 929 no. 1, fig. 461: 1 (?).
Myrtou *Pigadhes*	Piriform jars FS 36?	Mountjoy 2018, 916.
Pyla *Verghi*	Piriform jars FS 36 Piriform Jar FS 40	Åström 1972, 295, Type 36: m2 (Tomb 1). Åström 1972, 296 Type 40: k.
	F4	
Maroni	LH IIIB (?) hedgehog rhyton	Koehl 2006, 243: C1, C313 (Tomb 14).
Myrtou *Pigadhes*	Conical rhyton FS 187	Åström 1972, Type 199: h; Koehl 2006, 159 no. 607; Mountjoy 2018, 913-15: P358, 916.
Sinda	Conical rhyton FS 199	Mountjoy 2018, 477 no. 55, fig. 245: 55.

Regarding the northern region of Cyprus, Mountjoy (2018, 910) states that at Morphou *Toumba tou Skourou* LC IIC pottery consisted mostly of local bowls, although a few vessels published as LH IIIB imports by the excavators (Vermeule, Wolsky 1990, 149-50: P 798, P 838, P 673, pls 164, 179), included vessels of category F1 (a krater, a shallow bowl FS 296, and a stemmed bowl FS 309) and some closed shapes of sub-category F2.2 (probably stirrup jars) which possibly were local examples dating to late LC IIC (Mountjoy 2018, 912).

The predominance of local pottery can also be seen at Myrtou *Pigadhes* (916-21; also 913 for a discussion on contexts), where most vessels identified as LH IIIB imports by Åström (1972) and Catling (1957; cf. Mountjoy 2018, 916 with refs), such as kraters FS 281, jugs FS 118, a kylix, and a certain number of shallow bowls FS 296 attest to a predominance of 'Fine Tableware' of category F1, while some stirrup jars FS 182 (Mountjoy 2018, 916) and possibly a piriform jar FS 36 are representative of other functional categories such as F2.2 ('Containers for Liquid Substances') and F3 ('Storage Vessels'). Finally, the discovery of a Mycenaean conical rhyton FS 187 is not surprising due to the religious significance of the site.

At Apliki *Karamallos* various LC IIC floors have been distinguished (Mountjoy 2018, 885-92), but a substantial proportion of fine pottery from the site was of local production (Van Wijngaarden 2002, 170-1). LH IIIB imports occurred especially in Area A Room 1 (Mountjoy 2018, 893-7 nos 1-2, 5, 11, 13, 16, fig. 445, 897-8 no. 21, fig. 446, 901 no. 39, fig. 448, 905 no. 55, fig. 450). As already noted by Van Wijngaarden (2002, 173, tab. 12.4), the preferred shapes at this site were dinner vessels including a krater FS 9, some LH IIIB narrow-necked jugs FS 110/116 and FS 118, some deep bowls identified as FS 284 by Åström, and several shallow bowls FS 296. There also were some vessels of sub-category F2 (a piriform jar FS 48, a flask FS 186 and stirrup jars FS 171/173 and FS 167) and category F3 (piriform jars FS 36).

At Maa *Paleokastro* the overwhelming amount of pottery from settlement deposits dating to the end of LC IIC (Period I) and LC IIIA (Period II) is of local production (Mountjoy 2018, 853-83) while only small quantities of Mycenaean imports were found in levels attributed to the earlier occupational phase. The imported Mycenaean 'Fine Tableware' of Interaction Period 4 listed in table 6.10 only included a kylix FS 267 of category F1.1c, some deep bowls FS 284 and some shallow bowl FS 296 of category F1.2, while some Levanto-Helladic piriform jars FS 36 of category F3 date to LC IIIA (34, 855, 859, 874 nos 3-4, 33, 107, figs 4, 425, 428, 435). The same overwhelming majority of local pottery is apparent in the typical LC IIC-IIIA assemblage at Alassa (773-4), while a stirrup jar FS 173 from Tomb 6 and a shallow cup FS 220 are the only vessels identified as LH IIIB imports, possibly in addition to a sherd from closed shape with pictorial decoration (Hadjisavvas 2017, 229 no. PT 270; Jung 2022, 304).

Most of the pottery from Maroni dates to LH IIIA2, but the features of LH IIIB pottery show that there is no significant change in the choice of functional categories of Mycenaean vessels imported to the site in Interaction Period 4. In fact, not only do vessels of category F1 markedly prevail over examples of the other categories, but, like in Interaction Period 3, kraters FS 281 and FS 55 continue to be well represented, maintaining clear connotations as status symbols for local élite groups. The other shapes of category F1 were stemmed bowls FS 309 and shallow bowls FS 296, while some piriform jars FS 36 were representative of category F3 ('Storage Vessels'). Significantly, only one piriform jar FS 48 appeared among the shapes for precious commodities of category F2.

At inland sites there is a general predominance of local vessels, but the diffusion of LH IIIB imports appears to be to a certain extent uneven **[tab. 6.10]**. Among the Levanto-Helladic vessels from Stratum III at Athienou *Bamboulari tis Koukkouninnas*, in particular Mountjoy (2018, 518, 522 nos 1-3, fig. 264) discusses three LH IIIB imports (a LH IIIB2 jug FS 139 with pictorial decoration and two bowls FS 296), two of which NAA assigned to the Mycenae-Berbati group (MYBE), in addition to a group that also includes a large jug and some 'miniature' votive juglets FS 114 recovered from the heaps of votive vessels (Dothan, Ben-Tor 1983, fig. 14: 8; pl. 16: 1; for a discussion cf. Mountjoy 2018, 518 with refs). A linear Mycenaean transport stirrup jar FS 164 (Dothan, Ben-Tor 1983, 49 fig. 14: 4, pl. 15: 1, 2; Mountjoy 2018, 518 with refs for NAA analysis) as well as two linear cups FS 220, now missing from the collected finds, have been considered LH IIIB imports by Dothan and Ben-Tor (1983, 46 fig. 12: 1-2, pl. 14: 1). It is therefore worth emphasizing that all these Mycenaean vessels as well as a kylix FS 267 cataloged by Åström may be assigned to category F1.

Nearly all the LC IIC fine vessels reviewed by Mountjoy (2018, 453-14) from Sinda Periods I and II Early show matt paint decoration and can be considered of local production, although some vessels with lustrous paint where also produced on Cyprus in the latest phase of LC IIC and LC IIIA (488, *sub* narrow-necked jug no. 127 with refs, 766). Some sherds of imported LH IIIB vessels however were found in Tomb 1 and Mycenaean sherds are also stored in Cyprus Museum (455, 464). In addition to a bowl FS 244 discussed by Mountjoy (461), Åström cataloged some pottery of this period, which included mostly vessels of category F1 (a krater FS 281, a kylix FS 259, some deep bowls FS 284, shallow bowls FS 295, and stemmed bowls FS 309) and a few examples of category F2, which was represented by

an alabastron FS 94, two stirrup jars FS 173 and FS 174.[37] It is also worth mentioning a conical rhyton FS 199.

Most of the vessels discussed by Mountjoy (2018, 525-39) from Idalion *Ambelleri* are of local production, but some vessels from Period 1, such as a stirrup jar published by Ålin, a three-handled jar FS 48, and a shallow bowl FS 296 with a Mycenae-Berbati chemical profile from T. I. 76 (also containing other LH IIIA2 and LH IIIB vessels) were identified as LH IIIB imports (527, 529 with refs). Moreover, the group of unstratified vessels from Tomb G at Dhali *Kafkallia* is particularly interesting because, in addition to local pottery, it consisted of at least 26 LH IIIA2 and IIIB examples "comprising piriform jars, stirrup jars, flasks, cups and jugs, the stirrup jars being particularly popular" (531 with refs). Concerning this pottery, Overbeck and Swiny (1972, 20) regarded the complete absence of kraters as "surprising" while observed that there were 13 stirrup jars out of overall Mycenaean vessels. According to the excavators, the large quantity of Mycenaean imports indicates that it was a wealthy LC IIC settlement that became part of the wider trade network via the port of Kition (also cf. Keswani 2004, 135). Elsewhere the presence of LH IIIB ceramic imports seems more sporadic. This is the case of the few imported examples from Aredhiou *Vouppes* (see discussion in section 5.4.1.6) and Analiondas *Palioklichia* (Webb, Frankel 1994, 9), in addition to the additional vessels from other sites reviewed in table 6.10. However, the Aegean-type vessels are rather common in some tombs and settlements at inland sites (Keswani 2004, 134-6). In conclusion, the concise statement of Van Wijngaarden (2002, 186) in reference to all LBA periods is perfectly applicable to Interaction Period 4: "the differences in the Mycenaean repertoires between smaller towns and urban centers primarily concerns amounts". It should also be pointed out that table 6.10 shows a marked preponderance of Interaction Period 4 vessels of functional category F1 over those of categories F2-F4.

37 Referring to Åström's catalog, Van Wijngaarden (2002, 185) mentions "a wide variety of Mycenaean dinner and storage vessels as coming from this site".

6.4.2.3 A Review of Interaction Period 4 Pottery of Unknown Provenance from Cypriot Contexts

In his catalog of Mycenaean pottery from Cyprus, Åström (1972) listed shape by shape many vessels of unknown provenance stored in public museums and private collections. Since they generally are in good conditions it is likely that most of them have been found inside tombs. In addition to other examples reported in later publications, they are listed here in table 6.11 as a supplement to the data from Cypriot contexts discussed above in sections 6.4.2.1 and 6.4.2.2.

Table 6.11 Select Mycenaean pottery of Interaction Period 4 from Cyprus (unknown provenance)

Code of functional categories	Shape	References
F1.1a	Amphoroid kraters FS 55 Kraters FS 281	Åström 1972, 315-16, Type 55: i, k, r, s, t, u; v (said to be from Cyprus); Webb 2001, 68 no. 151. Åström 1972, 368-74, FS 281: r, s, u, w2 (C 419); 371, b3; 374, i7, j7, k7, l7, m7, n7, o7, p7, q7, r7, s7, t7*-v7; Anson, Huband 2000, 25 no. 62.
F1.1b	Jug FS 105 Jug FS 116 Jug FS 118	Åström 1972, 326, Type 105: a. Åström 1972, 329, Type 116: k. Åström 1972, 329, Type 118: l.
F1.1c	Mug FS 228 Cup FS 242 Chalice FS 278 Feeding bottle FS 161	Åström 1972, 362, Type 228: c. Åström 1972, 363, Type 242: d. Åström 1972, 366, Type 278: a; Tsipopoulou 1998, 27-8 no. 39. Åström 1972, 335, Type 161: b.
F1.2	Deep bowls FS 284 Shallow bowls FS 296 Stemmed bowl FS 309	Åström 1972, 376, Type 284: r2+, s 2; Lubsen-Admiraal 2003, pl. XLI no. 361 (Lubsen-Admiraal 2004, 139 no. 286). Åström 1972, 380, Type 296: h3, i3, k3; l3; Karageorghis, Darrel 1974, 21 nos 39-43. Åström 1972, 381, Type 309: j.
F2.1	Piriform jars FS 48 Two-handled alabastron FS 85	Åström 1972, 304, Type 48: e, j. Lubsen-Admiraal 2003, pl. XLI no. 358.

Code of functional categories	Shape	References
F2.2	Stirrup jar FS 167	Åström 1972, 339, Type 167: h?, k.
	Stirrup jars FS 172	Åström 1972, 343, Type 172: e, f; Fortin 1996, 28-9: 103.
	Stirrup jars FS 173	Åström 1972, 343, Type 173: l *bis*, m*, m *bis*, m *ter**?, n, n *bis*; o?; Symons 1984, 9 no. 20 (A.85); Webb 2001, 67 no. 149.
	Stirrup jar FS 179	Åström 1972, 345, Type 179: p, q, r, s, t, u, b2*, l2; c2*; Başak et al. 2005, 26 no. 16, 45 no. 124.
	Stirrup jar FS 180	Åström 1972, 346-7, Type 180: c2, d2; e2, f2, g2, h2, i2, j2, k2, l, o2-r2, s2, t2; u2, v2, w2; Karageorghis, Darrel 1974, 23 no. 46; Merrillees, Vandenabeele 1990, 32 no. 87 (A 27); Anson, Huband 2000, 23 no. 51.
	Stirrup jar FS 182	Åström 1972, 347-8, type 182: h, o, p, q, r, r *bis*, r *ter*, s, t, u, v, w, x.
	Stirrup jar FS 183	Åström 1972, 348?
	Stirrup jar FS 184	Åström 1972, 348, Type 184: c.
	Flasks FS 186	Åström 1972, 349-50, Type 186: a, d, e, f, g, i*; Karageorghis, Darrel 1974, 23-4 no. 47.
	Flasks FS 192	Lubsen-Admiraal 2003, pl. XLI no. 356 (Lubsen-Admiraal 2004, 237 no. 280); Lubsen-Admiraal 2004, 138 no. 281.
F3	Jars FS 36	Åström 1972, 294, Type 36: k, n*.
	Jars FS 40	Åström 1972, 296, Type 40: f, g, i.
F4	Rhyton FS 199	Åström 1972, 354, Type 199: j.

It is worth underlining that most of these examples of unknown provenance are stirrup jars of various shapes and may therefore be assigned to the functional category F2, contrary to the predominance of 'Fine Tableware' of category F1 above noted in many funerary contexts of Interaction Period 4.

6.4.2.4 Summary of the LH IIIB Pottery Imported to Cyprus in Interaction Period 4

Before a comparative discussion of the Mycenaean pottery imported to Cyprus in Interaction Period 4, a few relevant factors related to Mycenaean imports in Interaction Period 3 should be recalled. In this book importance has been attributed to the analytical catalog of Mycenaean vessels from Cyprus published in 1972 by Paul Åström. He cataloged not only all the Mycenaean ceramic finds antecedent to that date, including Mycenaean pottery from Enkomi and other First Tier towns, such as Hala Sultan Tekke, Maroni, and Kourion, but also incorporated many unpublished examples that he directly scrutinized. However, Åström's catalog exhibits a marked discrepancy between a low number of Mycenaean vessels from settlement contexts in comparison to LBA tombs. This discrepancy is due to the focus of early archaeological excavations on cemeteries, and the complete Mycenaean vessels found in funerary contexts consequently constitute the main body of Åström's catalog. The data processed in figure 5.3 shows that peaks in

the number of Mycenaean imported vessels were reached in LH IIIA2 (ca 34%) and LH IIIA2/IIIB (ca 30%), while the LH IIIB vessels amount to ca 26% of the total cataloged Mycenaean pottery. This implies that in the thirteenth century BC there was a significant cut in the import of Mycenaean pottery. However, as repeatedly noted in chapter 5, although most of the examples of the indistinct LH IIIA2-IIIB phase are congruent with the LH IIIA2 repertoire, it should also be warned that there is no doubt that several vessels attributed to this indistinct phase were actually imported in the LH IIIB period, that is in Interaction Period 4, but their counts cannot be safely quantified.

We can now address how these data from Åström's catalog relate to the site-by-site evidence for Interaction Period 4 presented above. Although it should be taken in mind that LH IIIB imports generally amount to very low percentages of overall ceramic finds in contrast with a far greater amount of local Cypriot vessels, the updated reviews of Mycenaean vessels of Interaction Period 4 site-by-site which integrate the shape-by-shape lists published in 1972 by Åström are relatively consistent with the data processed in figure 5.3. Based on this evidence, Mycenaean imports assigned to Interaction Period 3 from burial and settlement evidence seem to outnumber Mycenaean imports dating to Interaction Period 4. This is particularly apparent in funerary contexts at Enkomi where LH IIIA2 and LH IIIA2-IIIB pottery markedly outnumber LH IIIB ceramic imports **[tabs 5.15, 6.2]** confirming Steel's general observation of a reduction in the number of Mycenaean imports in the thirteenth century BC (1998, 287). In other funerary contexts such as those excavated at Kouklia, Kourion *Bamboula,* and Kition, the number of Mycenaean imports dating both to LH IIIA2 and LH IIIB is instead so low that no clear pattern is discernible or only a few quantitative differences between the imported pottery of the two periods can be noted. However, the reduction of LH IIIB imports also is clear when we compare the amounts of pottery assigned to the two Interaction Periods coming from unknown contexts or from sites producing isolated LH IIIB imports (compare tables 5.12 and 5.13 with tables 6.10 and 6.11).

In this context of a decrease in Mycenaean imported pottery in Interaction Period 4, the development of 'Levanto-Helladic' shapes is particularly interesting. Mountjoy and Mommsen (2015, 470 figs 32-3; 2018, 31-62; also cf. Graziadio 2017, 12-13 with refs) recently analytically separated the group of so-called "imported Aegean Levanto-Helladic shapes" from the so-called "local Cypriot Levanto-Helladic shapes". The repertoire of shapes in the first group includes the large piriform jar FS 36, the jug FS 116, the trefoil mouthed jug FS 139, the bowl FS 207, the cup FS 220, the mug FS 228, the chalice FS 278, and the shallow bowl FS 296, as well as the pedestal bowls FS 309 and FS 310 which are rarely found in Greece and seem to have been made especially for export to Cyprus. It was

also suggested that the large shapes of this category "were perhaps imported as prestige objects to impress" (Mountjoy 2018, 33). Some examples of the first group related to FS 36, FS 116, FS 220 linear, FS 296 linear, FS 309 and FS 310, however, were also produced on Cyprus in LC IIC (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 470; 2018, 33). Yet the examples of the second group distinguished by Mountjoy and Mommsen, that is "local Cypriot Levanto-Helladic shapes", can be assigned to the late thirteenth century BC. This pottery of Cypriot production included cups and bowls of small size that are related to the Mycenaean shapes FS 210, 223, 229, 232, 235, 244 and 247. Concerning Mycenaean imports in the LC IIC Final period more specifically, it should be recalled that in 1991 S. Sherratt only mentioned one or two Argive imported LH IIIB2 Group B skyphoi at Enkomi and at Hala Sultan Tekke, but she also suggested that

> imports from the Mainland, though seriously reduced, may have not ceased entirely towards the end of LH IIIB

and also added that there was

> some indication of a knowledge in Cyprus of the 'Rosette Bowl' type, possibly in both its LH IIIB: 2 and early LH IIIC forms. (1991, 193)

The presence of LH IIIB2 imports in LC IIC Late contexts is now confirmed by recent research. Mountjoy (2018, 31-53) has recently discussed and illustrated several vessels of the Cypriot-oriented ('Levanto-Helladic') Mycenaean production dating to LH IIIB from Cyprus, and it is important to note that they include vessels identified as LH IIIB2 products in Greek mainland terminology, that is late LC IIC.[38]

38 Many 'Levanto-Helladic' LH IIIB vessels (including examples dating to LH IIIB2) have been cataloged and illustrated by Mountjoy (2018, 33-53): several piriform jars FS 36, including LH IIIB2 imports, from Enkomi, Kition, Maroni and Hala Sultan Tekke (33-4, fig. 3); a jug FS 116 from Enkomi British Tomb 66 identified as a LH IIIB2 import by Mountjoy (2018, 37 fig. 7 no. 15, 153 no. 15, fig. 81); some cylindrical jugs with trefoil mouth FS 139 from Athienou (36, 38 fig. 8 no. 51, Athienou no. 1, 522 no. 1, fig. 264), Hala Sultan Tekke (36 with refs), and Kition (36-7, 38 fig. 8 no. 233 which, however, may be a local vessel, cf. 37); some shallow cups linear FS 220 from Enkomi, Swedish Tomb 18, Dikaios Excavations (41, fig. 10 no. 58, 163 no. 58, fig. 86, 173 no. 102, fig. 92, 173 no. 110, fig. 92, 40 no. 86, 169 no. 86, fig. 90?) and Kalavasos (41, fig. 10 no. 8, 41 fig. 10: 11, 766 no. 11, fig. 377, while for nos 9-10 cf. 766, comments) identified as LH IIIB2 imports; a mug FS 228 (41, 756 no. 335, fig. 372); chalices FS 278 from Enkomi (42, fig. 11: Enkomi 774, 304 no. 774, fig. 159) and Kition, Area II (42, fig. 11: Kition nos 384-6, 396, 634, 636 nos 384-6, 396 fig. 317); patterned shallow bowls FS 296 from Enkomi Swedish Tomb 6, Cypriot Tomb 2, and settlement deposits (Mountjoy 2018, 44 fig. 12 nos 25-6; 170 no. 92, fig. 91, 288 no. 675, fig. 152, 215 no. 242, fig. 113, 314-16 nos 835-6, fig. 164), Idalion (44, fig. 12: Idalion 1, 529 no. 1), Hala Sultan Tekke (44, fig. 12 no. 66, 712 no. 66, fig. 349), Pyla *Verghi* (fig. 12: Pyla *Verghi* no. 14, 549 no. 14, fig. 279), Apliki (45, fig. 13, Apliki nos 11, 21, 53, 895 no. 11, fig. 445, 897 no. 21, fig. 446, 905 no. 53,

Moreover, at least some 'Levanto-Helladic' shapes probably remained in use as late as LC IIC Final which correlates with LH IIIC Early 1, a period later than the destructions in the Argolid at the end of LH IIIB2 Late.[39] In this connection, in fact, it is worth mentioning a 'Levanto-Helladic' piriform jar FS 36 of LC IIC Final chronology from Akhera showing a LH IIIC Early Phase 1 motif (Mountjoy 2018, 33-4, 923 no. 1, figs 3, 457), but the discovery of the LH IIIC Early 1 deep bowls in the LC IIC Final contexts at Pyla *Kokkinokremos* also points to the synchronism between the end of the LC IIC period and the earliest phase of LH IIIC in mainland Greece, as noted above (see §§ 6.1, 6.4.2.2). At Hala Sultan Tekke the pottery from CQ1, Stratum 3, where LH IIIB2 shallow bowls FS 296 and deep bowls FS 284 have been found (Bürge, Fischer 2018, 250 fig. 3.32: 1-2, 252, 52 fig. 3.32: 2-4), fits well into the later part of LC IIC and latest Mycenaean imports have been assigned to LH IIIB2/LH IIIC Early (255). Finally it should also be underlined that R. Jung (2022, 290-2, fig. 21 nos 1-5, 299-300, fig. 27: 1-2) has recently underlined the discovery of some Mycenaean vessels imported from the Argolid (a small bowl, two shallow bowls FS 295/296, a monochrome stemmed bowl FS 304/305, a large piriform jar FS 35-6 or amphoroid krater FS 54/55 and an alabastron FS 94-5) in Enkomi settlement deposits dating to Phase IIB which has been correlated with the period ranging from LH IIIB developed to LH IIIC Early 1 (301).

Another substantial difference between Interaction Period 3 and Interaction Period 4 is apparent in terms of functional categories of Mycenaean imports. Relevant to the general discussion, in fact, are the changing percentages of the Functional Categories dating from LH IIB-IIIA1 to LH IIIB based on the Mycenaean vessels individually cataloged by Åström **[fig. 5.3]**. As discussed in detail above (see § 5.4.1.3), a preference for the vessels of functional category F2 ('Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities'), especially piriform jars, stirrup jars, and flasks dating to LH IIIA2, is apparent in some pottery assemblages of Interaction Period 3, but there are some important exceptions such as Enkomi tombs and other contexts of this period, where the vessels of functional category F1 prevailed over those of category F2. Instead, figure 5.3 shows that in Interaction Period 4 there was

fig. 449), linear shallow bowls FS 296 from Cypriot Tomb 10 and Dikaios excavations at Enkomi (46 fig. 14, 173 nos 103, 111, fig. 92, 215 no. 240, fig. 113), Kition (543 no. 219, fig. 295, 636 no. 397, fig. 317, 643 no. 453, fig. 321), Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* (43 nos 14, 19, fig. 379), pedestalled bowls FS 309 from British Tomb 66 and Swedish Tomb 18 (153 no. 16, fig. 81, 49, fig. 16, 160 no. 53 fig. 85, import?) and Kalavasos (49 fig. 16, 767-9 no. 21, fig. 379), pedestal bowls FS 310 from British Tomb 66 at Enkomi (53, fig. 19: Enkomi no. 17, 153 no. 17, fig. 81), Kition Tombs 4+5 (53, fig. 19 no. 220, 595 no. 220, fig. 295), Pyla Kokkinokremos 5 (53, fig. 19, 545 no. 5, fig. 276).

39 Jung 2011a, 63; 2022, 299, 301, 308 fig. 32; cf. Jung, Kardamaki 2022, 24-5, tab. 1; Mountjoy 2018, 22, tab. 1, 28, tab. 4; 2020, 196, tab. 18.1; also see here § 6.1.

a quantitative prevalence of 'Fine Tableware' of category F1, i.e. vessels for mixing, drinking and pouring, such as kraters, juglets, cups, and kylikes of sub-categories F1.1a, 1b and 1c, as well as vessels for drinking and eating such as shallow bowls FS 296 of sub-category F1.2. According to Åström's catalog the vessels of functional category F1, 'Fine Tableware' amounted to ca 16% of overall Mycenaean cataloged pottery, with a particularly high frequency of mixing vessels, i.e. kraters FS 9, FS 55, and especially bell kraters FS 281. In fact, in Åström's catalog bell kraters are by far the most common LH IIIB vessels confirming that, generally speaking, they clearly were well appreciated for the Cypriot funerary assemblages, and the development of "Pastoral Style" kraters FS 281/282 on the island confirms this appreciation (for "Pastoral Style" kraters, mainly FS 281/82, also cf. Jung 2015, 250-1 with refs). Other components of drinking sets are less common, such as the various jugs of subcategory F1.1b (FS 110, 116, 118, 136, 139) and the cups, bowls and stemmed bowls of subcategory F1.1c which can be regarded as Mycenaean imported vessels. Shallow bowls of sub-category F1.2 ('Drinking/Eating Vessels') also are rather common. In Åström's catalog, other LH IIIB shapes, such as small piriform jars FS 48, small squat stirrup jars FS 180, conical stirrup jars FS 182 and globular stirrup jars FS 183, can be assigned to functional category F2 ('Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities'), but their overall contribution to the assemblage amounts to 8%, which is half of the contribution of 'Fine Tableware'. However, some piriform jars FS 40 of category F3 were possibly also used as containers for precious substances, while the large piriform jars FS 36 of this category are relatively common components of the group of "Imported Aegean Levanto-Helladic Shapes" occurring in Interaction Period 4. Most of the updated reviews of finds from LC IIC sites does not modify substantially the pattern characterized by the prevalence of vessels of functional category F1 in Interaction Period 4 which is apparent in Åström's catalog, although a different pattern is shown by table 6.11 where the vessels of unknown provenance stored in public museums and private collections have been cataloged. The list of LH IIIB imports from Enkomi tombs **[tabs 5.15, 6.2]** significantly shows that a certain number of vessels of category F1, kraters, jugs and juglets, and especially shallow bowls of category F1.2, occurred in several tombs, while LH IIIB piriform jars and stirrup jars of categories F2.1 and F2.2 were less common, being virtually limited to only two funerary assemblages among all the tombs selected by Mazzotta (Tombs S18 and S19). At Kouklia this predominance of imported vessels of functional category F1 is marked in Interaction Period 4, and it should also be noted that, within the general category of 'Fine Tableware', vessels of sub-category F1.2 (shallow bowls FS 295/FS 296 and deep bowls FS 284) are more common than the various components of drinking sets. The same is true of the Kourion evidence, since kraters, juglets, cups,

and kylikes of sub-categories F1.1a, b and c, as well as shallow bowls FS 296 of sub-category F1.2, were the most common Mycenaean vessels in burial contexts of Interaction Period 4, while LH IIIA2 piriform jars, stirrup jars, and flasks of functional category F2 were prevalent in the earlier contexts of Interaction Period 3. According to a general evaluation of the LH IIIB ceramic evidence in preliminary accounts of recent excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke, 'Fine Tableware' vessels of category F1 are more common than those related to category F2, although the number of imports in Interaction Period 4 cannot be quantified precisely. At Pyla *Kokkinokremos,* the overwhelming majority of ceramic finds are of local production, but most imports of Interaction Period 4 belong to the category F1, including some kraters FS 55 and FS 281, while fewer examples belong to category F2. However, in Area 173 deposit within Building X, i.e. inside the most important building at Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios,* no noticeable difference in number can be noted between LH IIIB open and closed shapes (South 1999, 797), although it was pointed out that at this site cups and bowls occur especially in settlement layers, while alabastra, juglets and flasks are more associated with tombs (798, pl. CLXXIX: A). Nevertheless, according to South, at Kalavasos

> shallow bowls were presumably valued as prestige table ware and pictorial kraters were an essential element in burial ritual for the elite, having been found in all the elite tombs. (799)

Therefore, the only real exception to the general pattern is represented by the Limassol area but, generally speaking, the number of Mycenaean imports recovered in the area is minimal. In this area, only six vessels are LH IIIB imports and they belong to category F2 ('Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities'), which was proportionately well represented also in Interaction Period 3 when the amount of vessels of the category F1 ('Fine Tableware') was limited. The general pattern in the prevalence of vessels of the category F1 is also confirmed by the review of LH IIIB pottery from Cypriot sites producing more isolated imports **[tab. 6.10]**. The repertoire of this pottery includes many mixing vessels of sub-category F1.1a, especially kraters FS 281, since LH IIIB kraters FS 8 and FS 9 were by far less common, while both pouring and drinking vessels of sub-categories F1.1b and F1.1c are notably fewer.[40] Moreover, 'Drinking/Eat-

40 It is, in fact, significant that Åström 1972, 292 listed only eight kraters FS 8, and three FS 9 from earlier excavations, and only very few additional examples FS 9 are reported by Mountjoy (2018, 561 no. 15, fig. 284: 15, 585 no. 179, fig. 292: 179, 587 no. 205, fig. 293: 205). As far as amphoroid kraters FS 54/55 from Cypriot tombs are regarded, see the examples listed distinctly in the tables included in chapter 6, but it is also worth recalling that bell kraters clearly were well appreciated on Cyprus as the

ing Vessels' (F1.2), especially shallow bowls FS 295 and FS 296, are very common in this functional category. Therefore, there are fewer 'Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities' of Category F2 than vessels of 'Fine Tableware', and it should also be emphasized that the piriform jars FS 48 are not only far fewer than piriform jars FS 44 and FS 45 dating to Interaction Period 3 but are also less common than LH IIIB stirrup jars of various shapes. Regarding the frequency of drinking sets on Cyprus in Interaction Period 4, Sienkiewicz (2022) has recently discussed the composition of Mycenaean drinking sets that were incorporated into pre-existing local drinking practices on Rhodes and Cyprus in the LBA, with special attention given to the practice in some cases of including Mycenaean kraters in the rich funerary contexts of the two islands. He argues that Mycenaean drinking sets not only attest to a development of shared drinking practices in the coastal communities of the two islands beginning in the fourteenth century, but also to in-person encounters and cultural exchanges between wealthy social groups of Rhodian and Cypriot society that were beyond the limits of mere commerce.

To conclude, the differences between the imports to Cyprus in Interaction Period 3 and Interaction Period 4 in terms of amount and functions of imported vessels may be interpreted as the result of a changing pattern in contacts and trade with the Aegean in the second half of the thirteenth century BC. The reduction in the quantity of imported vessels from mainland Greece may be explained by a general change in commercial stability which was connected to the complex situation in the Aegean in this period.[41] However, as pointed out above the turmoil in the Aegean gave rise to a reduction, not a break in import of Mycenaean pottery in late LC IIC. In this context, the reduction in the availability and popularity on Cyprus of Mycenaean containers for precious commodities such as unguents and perfumes likely also was a consequence of Mycenaean instability. In Interaction Period 4 these Mycenaean specialized shapes are notably less common than in Interaction Period 3, and it was probably not by chance that containers with a similar function were sought on Crete in LC IIC. In mainland Greece containers for viscous substances such as piriform jars and alabastra became rarer after the end of LH IIIA1 (Bushnell 2012, 201-2); therefore, few alabastra FS 94 and

development of "Pastoral Style" kraters FS 281/282 on the island shows. This seems to be a clear difference in Cypriot appreciation of Minoan and Mycenaean kraters. On the contrary, in settlement layers such as Level IIB (LH IIIB Developed-LH IIIC Early 1) at Enkomi, the rim count carried out by Jung (2015, 247 fig. 4) shows there were no marked differences in percentage between open kraters (FS 8/9 and FS 281/282) and amphoroid kraters FS 54/55 since both groups amounted to about 6-7%.

41 Jung 2011a, 61 with refs; 2022, 257-8 fn. 8; Jung, Kardamaki 2022, 22; also cf. Knapp 2012b, 36; Mountjoy 2020, 178.

piriform jars FS 48 are found on Cyprus in LC IIC, probably being replaced by Red Lustrous Wheelmade spindle bottles as status indicators from the earlier periods. Nonetheless, according to Steel (1998, 295), Mycenaean 'Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities' of category F2, probably had "a limited appeal" for Cypriot elites, and, since on Cyprus the repertoire of ceramic shapes included a variety of local juglets used for perfumed oils from LC IA onward (Bushnell 2012, 197-8), some Cypriots could have been forced to do without many exotic perfumes, instead rediscovering containers of the Cypriot tradition for the more easily available local perfumed oils. The Mycenaean 'Fine Tableware' of category F1 probably remained more available on the Mycenaean market in Interaction Period 4, and, significantly, kraters continued to be considered precious status indicators at Enkomi and other important coastal sites, although becoming less numerous than in the preceding Interaction Period 3. The persistence of Mycenaean vessels of category F1 ('Fine Tableware') in funerary contexts in contrast to the marked decrease of category F2 ('Small Closed Vessels for Precious Commodities') probably also reflects the traditional use of elaborate drinking sets on Cyprus which was a well-established pattern of elite behavior that also integrated Mycenaean imports (Steel 1998, 290-2; 2002, 109-11; also cf. Van Wijngarden 2002, 193). Of the LC IIC settlement deposits, the Mycenaean 'Fine Tableware' found in Building X at Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, especially the shallow bowls FS 296, were associated with elite feasting ceremonies, while the evidence from Apliki, Athienou, and Pyla *Kokkinokremos* suggests a "relatively wide dispersal of Mycenaean drinking vessels" in LC IIC is in contrast to the "monopolisation" of Mycenaean 'Fine Tableware' by the elite at Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* (Van Wijngarden 2002, 193-4).

While the locally produced "Cypriot Levanto-Helladic Shapes" have not been listed in the above reviews of Mycenaean imports of Interaction Period 4 to Cyprus, this book does include a comprehensive discussion by Artemis Georgiou of the wheelmade fine vessels produced on Cyprus in LC IIC. After reviewing the wide range of terms coined in the past for this pottery ('Mycenaean IIIC:1b', 'Late Mycenaean IIIB', 'Decorated Late Cypriot III', 'Submycenaean', 'Quasi-Mycenaean Linear' ware, 'Local Mycenaean IIIC:1b', 'Painted Submycenaean ware', in addition of course to 'Levanto-Helladic', 'Rude or Pastoral Style', 'White Painted Wheelmade III' and finally 'Late Cypriot IIIC, or CypIIIC'), Georgiou prefers to utilize the collective heading of 'Aegean-style' for this local pottery, also including the Rude/Pastoral vessels.

Leaving aside the Aegean-type new wheelmade cooking vessels dating to LC IIIA,[42] the diffusion of the imported shallow bowl FS

42 Spagnoli 2010; Vaessen 2014, 126-8; Jung 2011a, 60-1; also see § 6.5.1.

295 and FS 296 in LC IIC contexts suggests a change in local eating/drinking customs also in Interaction Period 4. This is supported by the fact that shallow bowl FS 295/296, which was mainly produced for export to the Eastern Mediterranean since it "had no important role in the local Argive ceramic vessel sets" (Jung 2011a, 62), was soon adopted in Cyprus and became the most common shape in the repertoire of Aegean-type pottery in LC IIC, by far outnumbering their Mycenaean models.

In the review of Mycenaean ceramic imports in Interaction Period 4, particular attention should also be devoted to the clay figurines. In this period, they are common at Hala Sultan Tekke, where an appreciable variety of shapes in Offering Pit V and Pits D and E are found (see § 5.4.1.5) **[tab. 5.8]**. Human and animal figurines and a terracotta chariot with two figures flanking a parasol can be dated to Interaction Period 4 **[tab. 6.7]**, while a Psi-figurine comes from Stratum 1 (Fischer, Bürge 2015, 32, N239, fig. 7: b), which has been dated to LC IIIA, but this context also contained many residual Mycenaean vessels. Moreover, a possible fragment from a LH IIIB terracotta chariot group figurine comprising the leg of a horse and part of a chariot box has been found at Enkomi, Dikaios excavations (Karageorghis 2011, 16: 2.1 no. 2158/1). Some figurines, including a fragmentary female "Psi" figurine and animal figurines, should also be recalled from the settlement at Kourion *Bamboula*, but their chronology cannot safely be established (Benson 1972, 136: B 1564, 137: B 1570, B 1571, pl. 35). It is also worth noting that, like on Rhodes (Benzi 1992, 224), on Cyprus, Mycenaean figurines dating to LH IIIC have often been found inside tombs, and Karageorghis (1996; 2000) emphasized some Aegean influence on bull figurines and new types of anthropomorphic figurines on the Cypriot coroplastic production of the LC IIC and IIIA periods.

Figure 6.3 Aegean-style pottery of Interaction Period 4. 1. Map of Cyprus showing sites mentioned in the text (prepared by the Author based on data provided by the Cyprus Geological Survey Department). 2. White Slip II hemispherical bowl from Enkomi Tomb 23 (A1303) (illustration provided by the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus). 3. White Slip II-Late hemispherical bowl from Limassol, Feature 621-VI.2 (from Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, pl. XLIV). 4. Base-ring ware Y-shaped bowl from Enkomi Tomb 7 (A1025) (illustration provided by the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus). 5. Base-ring II ware jug from Enkomi Tomb 59 (A1067) (illustration provided by the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus). 6. Imported Late Helladic IIIB stirrup jar from Enkomi, Tomb 4 (A1603) (illustration provided by the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus). 7. Imported Late Helladic IIIA2-IIIB1 amphoroid krater from Enkomi, Tomb 43 (A1649) (illustration provided by the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus). 8. Rude/Pastoral style krater with bulls from Enkomi, Tomb 42 (A1759) (illustration provided by the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus)

6.4.3 Local Production of Aegean-Style Pottery During the Late Cypriot IIC Period (Thirteenth Century BC)

Artemis Georgiou[43]

6.4.3.1 Introduction

During the course of the Late Cypriot (LC) IIIA period, which roughly coincides with the twelfth century BC, ceramic finewares drawing inspiration from the Aegean sphere that were produced locally on the island, became Cyprus' predominant tableware category. By the middle of the twelfth century, this ceramic class, which has been called by various terminologies (see below), eventually overturned the production of the Cypriot centuries-old, handmade finewares. The transformation of the Cypriot ceramic industry and the eventual predominance of Aegean-style, wheelmade finewares, at the expense of the long-established, handmade wares have intrigued scholars since the inception of archaeological research in Cyprus (cf. e.g. Gjerstad 1926, 220-8; Sjöqvist 1940, 73-4, 97). Since then, the phenomenon has been approached by various different angles, including the definition of the morphological and stylistic characteristics of Cyprus-produced Aegean-style finewares and their development overtime, the disentanglement of the various sources whence the potters appear to have drawn inspiration, the chronology and synchronisation of the production, fabric analysis and formation techniques of Aegean-style pottery, the mechanisms which brought about the abandonment of the traditional handmade finewares and finally the social, economic and historical implications that can be drawn by the eventual establishment of Aegean-style ceramics in the LC cultural milieu.

The present contribution attempts the challenging task of outlining the evidence for the local production of Aegean-style finewares in Cyprus during the LC IIC period, that is prior to the ware's predominance in the LC IIIA horizon. The inherent challenges entailed in this task are duly acknowledged in the discussion that follows.

28 I wish, first and foremost, to express my gratitude to Giampaolo Graziadio for the invitation to contribute to this volume with a chapter and for his support and patience throughout the preparation of this chapter. I am also grateful to the project directors allowing me to mention unpublished material from their fieldwork project: Dr Sabine Fourrier, Director of the French Archaeological Mission at Kition, Professor Maria Iacovou, Director of the Palaepaphos Urban Landscape Project and Professor Sturt Manning, Co-director of the Kalavasos and Maroni Built Environment Project. I am further thankful to the Director of the Department of Antiquities for providing figures 2-8, 10, 12-15, 18-19 and for the permission to illustrate them.

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It should be also stressed that this study does not claim to present all pertinent specimens from all relevant sites on the island, especially considering material from ongoing and unpublished excavations. The study has benefited immensely from Penelope Mountjoy's most recent publication (2018), where imported Mycenaean and Cyprus-made Aegean-style decorated finewares were collected, categorized and illustrated.

The study follows a regional and contextual analysis of the data, with a conclusive composition at the end. The aims of this study are manifold and include the definition of the specific forms and stylistic decorative patterns characterizing the ceramic industry of Aegean-style finewares during the LC IIC period, as well as the contextual analysis of the ware's frequency in relation to the centuries-old, handmade wares. This chapter overall aspires to contribute to the unraveling of the thread that resulted in the establishment of Aegean-style pottery in Cyprus, through the examination of the evidence for the LC IIC period and from a Cyprus-based viewpoint.

6.4.3.2 Contextualizing the Late Cypriot IIC Period

The LC IIC period roughly coincides with the thirteenth century BC, in terms of absolute chronology (start after/by 1340/1325 Cal BC, end before or by 1200 Cal BC [Manning 2013]). During this period, Cyprus was a key player in the interregional commercial strategies of the Eastern Mediterranean during the "Age of Internationalism", as a result of its strategic geographic position on the sea-routes of the Eastern Mediterranean and its wealthy cupriferous deposits.[44] The remains of the ship that sank close to the coasts of Turkey at Ulubu-run ca 1325-1300 BC (Pulak 2008), with an exceptional wealth in raw materials and finished artifacts, including ten tons of copper, consistent with Cypriot sources, testifies to Cyprus' ability to produce massive quantities of copper for export (Kassianidou 2013, 138-44). For the Cypriot harbors to be established as major exporters of copper, it was a prerequisite that the procurement, processing and export of the metal were administered by a network of special-function sites (Knapp 1997, 48-63; 2013, 432-47; Iacovou 2018). The Cyprus-specific management system emerged during the course of the Late Bronze Age (LBA) and was consolidated during the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries BC, characterized by a "complex mosaic of industrial sites, agricultural support villages, inland towns and coastal distribution and export centres" (Webb, Frankel 2013, 224) **[fig. 6.3: 1]**.

44 Iacovou 2008a; Peltenburg, Iacovou 2012; Knapp 2013, 406-32; 2018, 178-90; Sherratt 2016, 290-6.

At the inception of the LBA, Cypriot communities developed an idiosyncratic scribal tool that is known as 'Cypro-Minoan', a distinctive syllabic script, that remains undeciphered. None of the known LC urban centers has provided evidence for the maintenance of a formal state archive (Georgiou, Iacovou 2020, 1137). As a matter of fact, long texts in Cypro-Minoan, preserved on tablets, cylinder and small boules of fired clay, are minimal, compared to the much more sizable corpus attested on various media, mostly pottery (both imported and local), cylinder seals, weights, etc.[45] This would suggest that the LC script did not develop into a standardized system, because it was not in the hands of a specialized guild of scribes (Georgiou, Iacovou 2020, 1138). Cylinder-seals, another category of material associated with the development of administration, was also employed in a culturally distinctive manner in LBA Cyprus, whereby cylinder-seals were not at all times used as sphragistic tools (Smith 2002, 10-11; Webb, Weingarten 2012, 88), but rather, as emblems of hierarchically ranked groups, who employed these devices as insignia of status and authority (Webb 2002, 128-35). Another LC idiosyncratic bureaucratic mechanism are impressions on storage vessels, created in relief when a large cylindrical object was rolled onto the vessel's surface before firing (Smith 2007; Georgiou 2016a). The practice has been interpreted as an act of marking perhaps denoting the vessel's contents, or the group of people for whom the contents were reserved or when the contents were to be consumed (Webb, Frankel 1994, 18-19; Smith 2007, 49; Keswani 2017, 380).

For their contribution to the trade in metals, the LC polities received in exchange numerous exotica, in the form of ceramic finewares from the Aegean and elaborate artifacts made of ivory, faience, silver, gold and others imported from the Near East and Egypt (Knapp 2013, 416-18). Imports included transport containers carrying products in bulk (e.g. olive oil, wine, etc.) (Georgiou 2014; Knapp, Demesticha 2017, 56-8) and smaller-sized finewares containing precious commodities (e.g. perfumed oils, etc.) (Bushnell 2016, 121-43). The majority of these exotica were deposited inside mortuary contexts, which profoundly display the emergence of competitive social groups (Keswani 2004, 157-60). It is during this period that the Mycenaean and Cypriot political economies came into close contact through commercial and other exchanges. The fourteenth and thirteenth centuries are characterized by the massive influx of imported Mycenaean fineware pottery, albeit on a restricted range of shapes, compared to the full repertoire (Steel 1998, 286).

45 Cf. Olivier 2007; Ferrara 2012; 2013; Steele 2017.

6.4.3.3 Production and Consumption of Ceramic Finewares During the Late Cypriot IIC Period

Ceramic production in the LC IIC period progressively became more standardized, in terms of the vessels' technical and morphological qualities (Steel 2010, 112). In contrast to the much more varied and regionally diverse forms of LCI-IIB production, the LC IIC period saw the restriction of wares, forms and decorative techniques. This is mostly evident in the production of the two distinctive finewares that typify Cyprus' LBA ceramic production: Base-ring (BR) and White Slip (WS) wares. BR vessels are characterized by their almost vitrified surfaces and metallic-like texture (P. Åström 1972, 137-97; Vaughan 1991), while vessels of the WS class were covered with a thick coat of fine smooth slip (Popham 1972; Eriksson 2007). The two pottery classes stand out for their long duration of production and use (from the seventeenth century to the beginning of the twelfth century BC) and their handmade manufacture. Both primary and secondary forming of WS and BR vessels were carried out without the use of Rotative Kinetic Energy, even though explicit traces on the vessels' surfaces denote the limited use of turntables for secondary forming procedures and, occasionally, also for the compaction of the vessels' surfaces for reducing wall thickness or for the fashioning of bases and rims (Vaughan 1991, 122; Georgiou 2018a, 182). Centuries after the spread of wheelmade technology in the Eastern Mediterranean, and even after the introduction of wheelmade techniques on the island in the mid-seventeenth century BC (Crewe 2007a, 213), handmade and slow-wheel pottery production remained predominant in Cyprus, supported by internal and external market demand (Crewe 2007b, 149).

During the LC IIC period, the shape repertoire of WS ware vessels was restricted to hemispherical bowls with a horizontal wishbone handle **[fig. 6.3: 2a, b-3]**, while other forms, such as kraters, jugs and tankards, became much less frequent (Popham 1972, 464-71). At the same time, decorative treatment became increasingly standardized: the elaborate and carefully drawn frames filled with cross-hatching, flanking rows of dots or chained lozenges (cf. Popham 1972, fig. LXXX-IV: 1-3), that typified WS production in the LC IIA-B periods gave way to a standardized decoration with a simple, often hastily drawn cross-hatched band, suggesting that the vessels were decorated rapidly on a turntable (Steel 2010, 112). The final production phase of WS ware, dating to the end of the thirteenth century, and perhaps into the earliest phases of the twelfth, is the so-called WS II-Late ware, which is characterized by hasty decoration in the form of multiple, parallel bands painted in a careless manner on the vessels' rim, and by the poor quality of the slip **[fig. 6.3: 3]** (Russel 1989, 3; South, Steel 2001, 68 fig. 5).

The regional variations of WS ware were also somewhat persevered during the LC IIC period. The regional variant of the southwestern

part of the island, referred to as WS IIA ware, is exclusively represented by bowls, which are typified by squatter forms, a thick and lumpy horizontal wishbone handle and a rather crude decoration featuring a framed row of large cross-hatched lozenges or a thick, zig-zag line, embellished by a highly stylized motif of a palm tree (Popham 1972, 445-7; Karageorghis 1990a; Georgiou 2015, 52-3). Another regional class of WS II ware is the 'Parallel Line Style', which seems to be at home in the south-central coast and dates to the most part of the LC II phase, possibly also into the LC IIC period (South, Russel, Keswani 1989, 42-3). The characteristics of this class include an elaborate banded decoration on the rim, consisting of rows of chained, cross-hatched lozenges, or dotted zigzags/festoons (Russel 1989, 2-3). The perseverance of subtle distinctions of style, despite the apparent standardization, evoke questions regarding the organization of the ceramic industry in LBA Cyprus. Was the production centralized and controlled by the urban centers, or did small-scale production within village workshops persist (Knapp, Cherry 1994, 159-61)? While no industrial ceramic workshops have been identified within the major urban centers, the large monumental buildings dominating the LC urban landscape with their apparent administrative and redistributive roles could have regulated an exchange network for the ceramic production of multiple regional workshops, such as those attested at Sanidha (Todd, Pilides 2001), Athienou (Dothan, Ben-Tor 1983) and *Toumba tou Skourou* (Vermeule, Wolsky 1990).[46]

The production of BR ware is also characterized by an apparent decline in the LC IIC period. During the ware's earliest production, BR I ware, which roughly coincides with the LCI-IIA period, the potters employed an exceptionally plastic clay, which enabled the construction of remarkably hard, eggshell-like vessels, that were subsequently burnished or polished before being fired in high temperatures to produce their distinguishing metallic-like texture and prominent luster.[47] As in the case of WS ware, by the thirteenth century BC, the ware's range of shapes was confined to jugs, juglets and the distinctive Y-shaped bowl with a horizontal wishbone handle **[fig. 6.3: 4-5]** (P. Åström 1972, 137-97). The intricate and time-consuming relief decorative patterns, characterizing BR I production, gave way to the much more expedient decorative treatment in added white paint **[fig. 6.3: 5]** (153; Artzy 1985, 96). In the latest production phase, the fabric of BR vessels deteriorated to a coarser-grained paste, with a less lustrous to matte surface, while their surfaces were simply smoothed, wiped and dipped in a matte slip or were even left entirely unslipped, as a

46 Cf. discussion in Keswani 1993; Vaughan 1994, 91; Knapp, Cherry 1994, 159-61; Steel 2010, 109-12.

47 P. Åström 1972, 137; Vaughan 1991, 122; 1994, 87; Georgiou 2018a, 182.

result of the diminishing expenditure of care (Vaughan 1991, 124). Evidently, the workshops producing BR ware could not sustain the high degree of investment in time and risk entailed in the ware's production and "could not withstand the forces of mass production" (Steel 2010, 112).

During the final stages of the LC IIC period and the beginning of the LC IIIA, in an evident attempt to catch up with the continuous demand for mass production, BR ware workshops began experimenting with a less plastic and less refined type of clay to produce plain versions of the typical carinated cup that could be thrown on the wheel (Jones, Catling 1986, 595; Steel 2010, 112). Such plain and wheelmade bowls in the sharp carinated shape of BR ware production were unearthed in various contexts across the island, but the most prolific evidence comes from the two sacred areas of Enkomi, the Sanctuary of the Horned God and the Sanctuary of the Ingot God (Courtois 1971, 240-50, figs 93-5; Dikaios 1969-71, 196-7, pls 35, 35A, 36: 1-3; Webb 1999, 96, 107), where hundreds of such vessels were unearthed.

Cypriot communities were importing Mycenaean vessels from as early as the inception of the LC period. By the fourteenth and during the earliest phases of the thirteenth century BC, Mycenaean finewares were found on the island by the hundreds (Steel 1998, 286; Van Wijngaarden 2002, 291). These were predominantly, though not exclusively, manufactured in the northeast Peloponnese (Immerwahr 1993, 219). The corpus of imported Mycenaean pottery in Cyprus includes slow-pouring closed vessels, mostly stirrup jars, imported as receptacles for their contents (possibly scented oils or unguents) (Leonard 1981, 91-6; Bushnell 2016) **[fig. 6.3: 6]**. In addition, Mycenaean imported vessels in Cyprus included the drinking set, which encompassed a large variety of drinking bowls and cups, kylikes and kraters of the pictorial type. During the course of the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries BC, the Mycenaean drinking set was endorsed to a great extent by the Cypriot elites. In fact, the restriction of the local BR and WS ware to only a few forms is not unrelated: mixing and serving utensils (kraters and tankards) that were common in the local, handmade fabrics during the previous periods, were largely replaced by the imported Mycenaean finewares (Steel 1998, 292; 2016, 83; Van Wijngaarden 2002, 198).

Mycenaean amphoroid- and bell-kraters, often decorated with elaborate pictorial scenes depicting chariots or animals in procession, became an essential component of LC feasting activities **[fig. 6.3: 7]** (South 1995, 194). As the centerpiece of social gatherings or mortuary rituals, these elaborately decorated vessels functioned as an emblem of the prominence and the consolidation of power attained by the island's social elites (Steel 1998, 291-2; Van Wijngaarten 2002, 198; Keswani 2004, 142-3). The proliferation of the amphoroid krater in the contexts of the Eastern Mediterranean, compared to its sparse

presence in the Greek mainland (Mountjoy 1993, 73, 137; Immerwahr 1993, 218-19) may indicate the operation of an export market specifically targeting Eastern Mediterranean clientele (Steel 1998, 287). Indeed the marking of Mycenaean finewares (Hirschfeld 1992, 316)[48] and their distribution pattern in the Levant, which is almost identical with that of BR and WS wares, may be suggestive of the involvement of Cypriot merchants in the circulation of Aegean ceramics in the Eastern Mediterranean (1993, 311-18; Sherratt 1998, 296).

6.4.3.4 Local Production of Aegean-Style Pottery in the Late Cypriot IIC Period

During the course of the thirteenth century BC, wheelmade fineware pottery largely drawing inspiration from various Mycenaean shapes that were imported to Cyprus were produced locally on the island. While the main source of inspiration can undeniably be traced to the Aegean, these wheelmade finewares incorporated elements from the local Cypriot ceramic industry (Kling 1989a; 1989b; Georgiou 2016b, 99) and, to a lesser extent, from the Levant. This ware, which by the end of the century became overwhelmingly popular, until its full prevalence over the centuries-old handmade forms by the middle of the twelfth century, did not reproduce the entire Mycenaean shape-range, rather only a limited number of shapes, mostly open shapes and much fewer closed forms.

6.4.3.4.1 History of Research and Problems in Terminology

The terminology, classification and interpretation associated with the corpus of Aegean-style pottery in Cyprus has been perplexed and loaded with interpretative models.[49] In the early work of researchers dealing with the final stages of the Late Bronze Age in Cyprus, the production of wheelmade pottery of Aegean inspiration on the island was considered to mark a divide, which eradicated the production of the centuries-old BR and WS vessels of handmade manufacture (Gjerstad 1926, 280-1; Sjöqvist 1940, 130-1; Dikaios 1969-71, 518) and signified the presence of Mycenaean populations on Cyprus (Sjöqvist 1940, 208-9; Furumark 1965, 111-12; Catling 1975, 64-6). This divide was propagated by the employment of the term "Mycenaean IIIC:1b",

48 Some of these marks may be identified with signs of the local Cypro-Minoan script (Hirschfeld 2019, 141-3).

49 Discussed among others in P. Åström 1972, 276; Kling 1989a; 1989b; Sherratt 1991; Cadogan 1993, 95-6; Jung 2012, 83-4; Iacovou 2013, 589-90; Georgiou 2016b, 79-81; 2018b, 33-4; Mountjoy 2018, 19; Fischer, Bürge 2018, 232-45.

which was introduced to Cypriot archaeology by Arne Furumark for the material he unearthed at the excavations of Sinda (Furumark 1944, 202; 1965, 114), and was also employed by Dikaios, the excavator of Enkomi's Areas I and III (Dikaios 1969-71). In this context, the occurrence of deep bowls was considered as the marker for the initiation of the "Mycenaean IIIC:1b" ware, during Enkomi's Level IIIA, while the much fewer quantities of Aegean-style pottery of the previous Level IIB, mostly in the form of shallow bowls, were referred to as "Late Mycenaean IIIB" (249-52). However, subsequent excavations at other LC centers presented a much more complicated picture (cf. discussion in Sherratt 1991; Iacovou 2013, 593-606). Over the years, scholarship has struggled to comprehend the distinction that is implicated by the term "Mycenaean IIIC:1b" and its differentiation to "Mycenaean IIIB" or "Late Mycenaean IIIB" (cf. discussion in Cadogan 1993; Sherratt 1991; Yasur-Landau 2010, 242). The perplexity becomes clear if we consider that the same vessels were termed Mycenaean IIIC:1b in one publication and Late Mycenaean IIIB in another (cf. Karageorghis 1984, 20; 1990b, 9).

Additional attempts to classify and distinguish Aegean-style decorated fine-ware vessels in Cyprus generated an abundance of different terms, such as 'Decorated Late Cypriot III', 'Submycenaean', 'Quasi-Mycenaean Linear' ware, 'Local Mycenaean IIIC:1b', 'Painted Submycenaean' ware and others.[50]

A special mention should be made to the terms 'Levanto-Helladic' (Sjöqvist 1940, 65-73) or 'Levanto-Mycenaean' (Furumark 1941, 9-10), which were employed to define specific shapes and decorative patterns of the Mycenaean pottery of Cyprus during the LC IIC. As it has been recently confirmed by chemical analyses, some of these vessels were produced in the Greek mainland, while others were products of Cypriot workshops (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 470; Mountjoy 2018, 31-62). The shapes were rarely found in Greece, and it is evident that the vessels produced in the Aegean were especially made to be exported to the eastern markets. This phenomenon provides important insights on the connectivity maintained between the Mycenaean and Cypriot communities during the LC IIC period. It has not been straightforward to definitively outline the forms that are classified under this ceramic category (problems discussed in Kling 1989a, 91-2; Leonard 1994, 6-7; Mountjoy 2018, 40, 55-7).

Another class of locally produced Aegean-style pottery, which has also been treated under a distinctive nomenclature are the so-called 'Rude or Pastoral Style' vessels. This category encompasses locally produced ring-base kraters, characterized by a smaller shape and

50 Cf. Gjerstad 1926, 281-5; Sjöqvist 1940, 73-4, 131; Benson 1972, 80, 107-11; Furumark, Adelman 2003, 91-103.

narrower rim, compared to the LH IIIB bell-kraters imported to Cyprus (Mountjoy 2018, 71). This ceramic style was originally referred to as 'Rude Style' by Furumark to denote inferior quality (1941, 465) and distinguish it from mainland pictorial decorative treatment. It was subsequently renamed 'Pastoral Style', on the basis of the frequency of pastoral compositions, such as grazing bulls (Vermeule, Karageorghis 1982, 59-60).

Recent scholarship has endorsed the term 'White Painted Wheelmade III' (WPWm) for the description of Aegean-style pottery produced locally in Cyprus. It was first introduced by Åström (1972, 276), as an umbrella term for all the different classificatory terms proposed (cf. also Kling 1991; 2000). The term undoubtedly simplifies the classification of this pottery, eradicates historical connotations and dismisses the break imposed by other terms, while stressing the continuity in the Cypriot ceramic sequence. However, it should be underscored that the numerical 'III' is again misleading, since it alludes to an association with the LC III period and is therefore problematic when discussing the production of Aegean-style pottery from previous phases (cf. also discussion in Jung 2011a, 173-6).

In the most recent publication by Mountjoy, who has collected the evidence for imported Mycenaean and Aegean-style pottery from Cyprus and the Levant, the author employs the term "Late Cypriot IIIC (or CypIIIC)" with further subdivisions, for the nomenclature of Aegean-style pottery in the late LC IIC and the LC IIIA-B periods (2018, 19-21). This is rather perplexing, since this does not correspond to a chronological division of the Cypriot timeline; rather it appears to be a merge of the local designation for Late Bronze Age Cyprus (i.e. Late Cypriot) with the Aegean terms (i.e. the Late Helladic IIIC period), which again promotes a Mycenaean-centered perspective of this material. Mountjoy refers to locally produced Aegean-style from Cyprus as "Local IIIB" for the former part of the thirteenth century (equivalent to Enkomi Level IIB), "Late Cypriot IIIC (or CypIIIC) Early 1" for both the end of the LC IIC period and the earliest phases of the LC IIIA (equivalent to Enkomi Destruction of Level IIB and Early Level IIIA contexts), "Late Cypriot IIIC (CypIIIC) Early 2" for the early part of the LC IIIA period (equivalent to Enkomi Level IIIA), "Late Cypriot (CypIIIC) Middle" for the latter part of the LC IIIA period (equivalent to Enkomi Destruction Level IIIA and Level IIIB early) and "Late Cypriot (CypIIIC) Final" for the LC IIIB period (equivalent to Enkomi Level IIIB late) (cf. Mountjoy 2018, tab. 4). Mountjoy's detailed recording of stratified data from Enkomi and other sites negates Dikaios' straightforward association of Enkomi's destruction episodes and occupation levels with ceramic developments, which was also the result of Sherratt's early research on this material (1991, 186-7).

For the purposes of this study, I use the term 'Aegean-style' pottery to describe wheelmade finewares produced in Cyprus in the

period under consideration. This terminology acknowledges the undeniable influence deriving from Mycenaean Greece, while accommodating the impact of elements from other areas of the Aegean (e.g. the Aegean islands and Crete). It also embeds the impact of the local wares in this largely fluid and transformative production sequence. With this term, the vantage point remains Cypro-centric, describing a Cyprus-made, predominantly Aegean-inspired ceramic class, unlike "CypIIIC" (Mountjoy 2018) or 'local Mycenaean', which denotes a Myceanean-centered perspective. This terminology also bridges the production of these wares between the LC IIC and the LC IIIA periods (thus avoiding the use of 'III' as in 'White Painted Wheelmade III').[51] Where it is possible to distinguish the production of the two phases, I use the term 'Aegean style-IIC' and correspondingly 'Aegean style-IIIA'. I also occasionally use the term 'White Painted Wheelmade' to describe the ware and showcase continuity of production within the Cypriot ceramic sequence.

6.4.3.4.2 Problems Defining between the LC IIC and LC IIIA Horizons

Several reasons have thus far blurred a clear distinction between the material assigned to the final stages of LC IIC and the beginning of the LC IIIA period and its correlation to absolute chronologies. First, the cases of clear stratigraphic sequences of settlement strata attesting to the transition from the LC IIC to the LC IIIA are limited to Enkomi, Hala Sultan Tekke, Kition and Alassa. In the case of Enkomi, the material of the French Mission has not been adequately published, while the stratification sequence set up by the excavator of Enkomi's Areas I and III has been questioned in relation to the straightforward association with chronological phases.[52] Subsequent studies on the levels of Enkomi have even determined that the stratigraphic phasing between the two excavated regions, set at a distance from one another, does not clearly relate to each other (e.g. Crewe 2007b, 72; Mountjoy 2018, 29).

A second aspect deterring the clear assigning of stratigraphic data to relevant and absolute chronologies is the pronounced regional elements in the island's material culture. Cypriot regionalism has been acknowledged as an inherent element of life on the island on a diachronic level and has been understood to refer primarily to geographically distinct differences in material culture, specifically pottery (Frankel 2009). Even during periods of increasing social complexity and floruit of urban forms, such as the LC IIC period, the

51 Although this term is occasionally used throughout this study to describe the ware.

52 E.g. Iacovou 1988, 10-11; Kling 1989a, 36-7; Crewe 2007b, 73; cf. Jung 2011a, 60-3.

discrepancies observed in the production and consumption of pottery among the different regions of Cyprus make it exceedingly difficult for archaeologists today to confidently correlate with the archaeological strata from various sites (cf. discussion in Manning, Sewell, Herscher 2002, 106; Bell 2006, 84; cf. also discussion in Webb, Frankel 2013, 59).

Thirdly, the transition from the LC IIC to the LC IIIA horizon has been acknowledged as a transformative period, characterized by substantial developments in the island's settlement pattern and material culture (cf. Iacovou 2013; Georgiou 2018a; Meyer, Knapp 2021, 440-8). As is often the case with archaeological remains from transitional periods, material culture of the LC IIC-IIIA is highly transformative, fluid and varied, and cannot be easily classified nor can it be straightforwardly assigned to chronological phases.[53]

The production of Aegean-style pottery or certain types within this ceramic class, particularly and especially the deep bowl, have been employed as a marker of chronological phasing (cf. discussion in Sherratt 1990; 1991). While this practice is methodologically legitimate, we find ourselves placing too much attention on the presence or absence of certain ceramic types/elements in the island's archaeological assemblages, disregarding factors such as the experimental nature of the period's ceramic industry, regional variations within discrete 'culture zones', etc. More often than not, types assigned to a later date than the contexts in which they occur are considered 'intrusive', whereas types assigned to an earlier date than their contexts are considered 'residual'. The flaws in this 'procrustean method' are evident.

Considering the above-mentioned parameters, this study acknowledges the transformative and transitional nature of the LC IIC-IIIA period on the island, and that the attempts to explicitly distinguish between the ceramic production of the two periods runs the risk of oversimplifying or extrapolating erroneous conclusions. The chapter addresses, where possible, the material relating to the LC IIC period, especially as regards sites that were abandoned at the close of this period (i.e. Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, Maroni *Vournes*, Morphou *Toumba tou Skourou*) and clarifies instances of material concerning the transition from the late LC IIC to the early LC IIIA period.

53 Also discussed in Kling 1989a, 71-87; Sherratt 1991; Iacovou 2013; Georgiou 2018a.

Figure 6.4 Aegean-style pottery of Interaction Period 4. 9. Rude/Pastoral Style krater with bulls from Enkomi (BM C420) (Illustrations from Karageorghis, Vermeule 1982, VI.43). 10. Rude/Pastoral style krater with goats from Enkomi, Tomb 96 (A2020g) (illustration provided by the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus). 11. Rude/Pastoral style krater from Enkomi with goat feeding leaves and attacking bull (illustration from Vermeule, Karageorghis 1982, VI.1). 12. Rude/Pastoral style krater with birds from Enkomi, Tomb 68 (A1760) (illustration provided by the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus) 13. Rude/Pastoral style krater with birds (Side A) and spiral motif with goat (Side B) from Enkomi, Tombs 98, 96, 12 (Nos A2020a, e, A2021a-c, l, A2023i, j). (illustration provided by the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus). 14. Rude/Pastoral style krater with spiral from Enkomi, Tomb 96 (A 2020c+2020d+2020j+2020h+2020k+2021d) (illustration provided by the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus). 15. Rude/Pastoral style krater with running spiral from Enkomi, Tomb 98 (A2019, b-c) (illustration provided by the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus). 16. 'Zigzag' style krater from Enkomi, French Tomb 110 (illustrations from Courtois 1981, figs 121-3). 17. a. Hemispherical bowl with lug-handle (FS 247) and b. two-handled shallow bowl (FS 296) from Enkomi, French Tomb 110, No. 286 (left), 285 (right) (illustrations from Courtois 1981, figs 158.1-2). 18. Shallow bowl from Enkomi, Tomb 87 (A1743) (illustration provided by the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus)

6.4.3.4.3 Fabric and Manufacture Technology of Aegean-Style Pottery

Aegean-style finewares produced locally in Cyprus bear salient indications for the use of a high-speed turning device, which utilizes Rotative Kinetic Energy to raise the vessel's walls, fashion its form and expedite further modifications (cf. Courty, Roux 1995). The vessels are characterized by a fine light-colored calcareous clay,[54] mostly light pinkish/orange/brown. Fabric purity ranges from fine to semi-coarse, with the addition of small, sub-angular, multi-colored grits, especially for the construction of larger vessels. The vessels' texture varies from smooth to powdery or chalky. The slip is usually light yellowish/buff and painted decoration ranges from black to dark/light brown to reddish/orange brown even on the same vessel (Georgiou 2016b, 81-2). As a general rule, the slip and color of Cyprus-made Aegean-style finewares is matt (Kling 2000, 82), which sets them apart from the lustrous slip and paint that characterizes the ceramic production in the Greek mainland, by and large. Although this distinction stands true for most cases, it is certainly not unambiguous, considering that variations in the quality and luster from both the Aegean and Cyprus are abundant.[55]

The operation of multiple production centres of Aegean-style finewares in Cyprus has been corroborated by extensive scientific analyses.[56] The most recent and extensive interdisciplinary studies with the contribution of Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA), conducted by Mommsen, in collaboration with Mountjoy's morphological studies, have identified the chemical profile of eight different production centers in Paphos, Kourion (Episkopi), Alassa, Hala Sultan Tekke, Kition, Enkomi and Sinda (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 425-7). It should be noted that these refer predominantly to the production of Aegean-style pottery from the twelfth century BC horizon.

54 The study of Choleva, Jung and Kardamaki (2020) suggests that pottery production of Mycenaean pottery was a complex technological phenomenon, predominantly assocated with the wheel-coiling technique, rather than wheel-throwing.

55 Kling 1989a, 91; 2000, 282; 2007, 151; Mountjoy 2018, 31-3.

56 Anson 1980; Jones, Catling 1986, 603-9; Knapp, Cherry 1994, 50, 61-2; Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015.

6.4.3.5 Geographical Distribution of Aegean-Style Pottery During the LC IIC Period

6.4.3.5.1 The Eastern Coast and the Mesaoria Plain

Enkomi

The settlement of Enkomi, situated at the flow of the Pedhiaios river on the eastern coast of Cyprus, stands out as the most extensively excavated LC site, with ample stratigraphic data spanning the time of its establishment in MC III to its abandonment during the LC IIIB period. Several segments of the town were unearthed by two fieldwork projects, the Cyprus Museum Expedition (Dikaios 1969-71) and the French Mission (Schaeffer 1936; 1952; 1971; Courtois 1981; Lagarce, Lagarce 1985), which exposed the monumental wall encircling the town, numerous edifices and mortuary facilities coexisting with the residential units. Despite the fact that Enkomi is the most extensively excavated LC town, the correlation of the stratigraphic sequences with chronological horizons remains a thorny issue (cf. discussion above and Crewe 2007b, tab. 11.1; Mountjoy 2018, 173-91), as is the association of the stratigraphic sequence produced by the Cypriot and the French missions (Ionas 1984).

The majority of the material discussed in this section comes from mortuary remains excavated by the British Mission, the French Mission, the Swedish Cyprus Expedition and the Cyprus Museum. Several burials among the vast mortuary record of Enkomi can be safely assigned to the LC IIC period, including Tombs 1-2, Tomb 7 of the Cyprus Mission, which went out of use in Level IIIA and were sealed by construction activities (Dikaios 1969-71, 334-47, 354-6). In presenting the Aegean-style ceramics dating to Enkomi's LC IIC mortuary sphere, this study has benefited from the recent publication of Mountjoy (2018, 147-74), who studied and disseminated material that were otherwise unpublished or poorly illustrated. The research has also benefited from Keswani's contextual analyses of the Enkomi tombs (2004) and by the digitization projects of the Cyprus (Pilides 2010), the British and the Louvre[57] Museums (Crewe 2009a).[58]

The LC IIC mortuary corpus of Enkomi contained significant numbers of complete and fragmentary ring-based bell kraters (FS 281), of the so-called 'Rude/Pastoral Style'. Kraters of this stylistic class have a rather elongated form, an everted rim (as a rule) and a deep, ovoid body, occasionally with a soft carination below the handle zone, a pair

57 https://collections.louvre.fr/.

58 https://www.britishmuseum.org/.

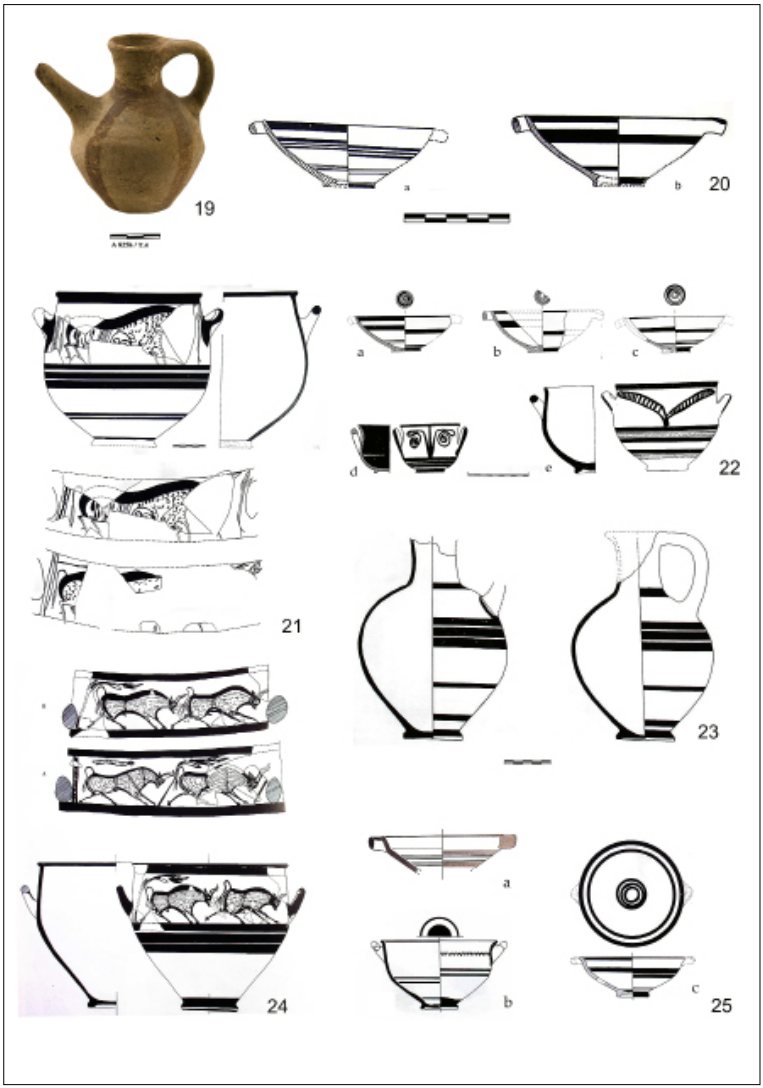

Figure 6.5 Aegean-style pottery of Interaction Period 4. 19. Feeding jug from Enkomi, Tomb 4 (A825h) (illustration provided by the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus). 20. Linear, shallow bowls from Kition Tombs 4+5 (No. 188 left, No. 199 right) (illustrations from Karageorghis 1974, pl. CXXIX). 21. Rude/Pastoral Style krater from Kition Tomb 9 Lower Burial (illustration from Karageorghis 1974, pl. CXLIV). 22. Kition, Tomb 9: a-c. two-handled shallow conical bowls (FS 296) (Nos 50, 57-8) (Lower Burial), d-e. deep bowls (FS 284) (Nos 339, 138) (Upper Burial) (illustration from Karageorghis 1974, pls. CXLVII, CLVII). 23. Medium-sized jugs (FS 116) from Kition Tomb 9 Lower Burial (illustrations from Karageorghis 1974, pl. CXL). 24. Rude/Pastoral Style krater from Kition-Bamboula, Sondage 13 (Illustration from Yon, Caubet 1985, fig. 56). 25. Bowls from Kition-Bamboula, Sondage 13: a. shallow angular bowl (FS 296/295), b. squat variant of the deep bowl, c. two-handled shallow bowl with carination (Type 9) (Illustrations from Yon, Caubet 1985, fig. 53.246, .251, .248)

of horizontal loop handles and a narrow ring-base. They were most commonly decorated with pictorial scenes, featuring animals, spirals and linear motifs (Karageorghis 1965b, 232-3; Anson 1980; Mountjoy 2018, 71-2). The LC IIC burials of Enkomi contained Rude/Pastoral Style kraters decorated with bulls feeding from trees/bushes.[59] Other pictorial Rude/Pastoral Style kraters from the Enkomi tombs were decorated with goats[60] and birds.[61] A fragmentary Rude/Pastoral Style krater from Enkomi shows two male sphinxes on either side of a tree motif (Vermeule, Karageorghis 1982, VI.16). There were also ring-based kraters decorated with elaborate or stemmed running spirals.[62] The corpus also included a few kraters decorated with broad zigzag bands on the handle-zone (Zigzag Group) (Swedish Tomb 19: Mountjoy 2018, fig. 87.60), including pedestal kraters (French Tomb 110: Courtois 1981, no. 209, figs 121-3; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 89.75) **[fig. 6.4: 16]**.

The mortuary contents of Enkomi also included small-sized bowls and cups classified under the 'Levanto-Helladic' category such as: i) the single-handled shallow carinated/rounded bowl FS 244;[63] ii) the small, hemispherical, handleless bowl FS 210;[64] iii) the hemispherical bowl with a lug-handle FS 247;[65] iv) the two-handled shallow con-

59 E.g. British Museum C427 (Karageorghis 1965b, 250, pl. XXVIII.1); British Tomb 42, A1759 (fig. 54, of the style of bull with thickened upper part) **[fig. 6.3: 8a-b]**; British Museum C420 (Vermeule, Karageorghis 1982, VI.43 with a pair of bulls on one side and a goat on the other) **[fig. 6.4: 9]**.

60 E.g. British Tomb 98, CM A2020g, CM A 2020+2021a (Karageorghis 1965b, 245, pl. XXV.3-4; Mountjoy 2018, figs 77.3, 78.4) **[fig. 6.4: 10]**; Cypriot Tomb 1 (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 192.15: 12); Tomb 19.66 (Vermeule, Karageorghis 1982, VI.1 depicting a goat feeding with a leave and a bull) **[fig. 6.4: 11]**.

61 E.g. British Tomb 45 (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 79.7); British Tomb 68 A1760 (Vermeule, Karageorghis 1982, pl. VI.32) **[fig. 6.4: 12a-b]**; Tombs 98, 96, 12 A2020a, e, 2021a-c, l, A2023i, r, depicting a pair of birds flanking a tree on side A, and an elaborate spiral with a goat(?) on Side B **[fig. 6.4: 13a-b]**.

62 E.g. British Tomb 45 (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 80.8); British Tomb 78, A1550 (Karageorghis 1965b, 255, pl. XXXVIII.8); British Tomb 96, CM A2020d+A2021d (255, pl. XXVIII.5) **[fig. 6.4: 14]**; British Tomb 98, CM A2019b (pl. XXVIII.9) **[fig. 6.4: 15]**; Swedish Tomb 19 (Mountjoy 2018, 163 fig. 87.61); French Tomb 1907 (Lagarce, Lagarce 1985, no. 237, fig. 41e-f) and Cypriot Tomb 1 (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 192.12; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 90.85).

63 E.g. British Tomb 84 (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 82.191); Swedish Tomb 6 (figs 84.39-45); Swedish Tomb 19 (figs 88.69-70); French Tomb 5 (Schaeffer 1952, fig. 71 no. 237, inv. 4987); French Tomb 1907 (Lagarce, Lagarce 1985, no. 180, fig. 34g); Cypriot Tomb 1 (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 192.10, 13; Mountjoy 2018, figs 90.87-8); Cypriot Tomb 7 (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 200.11-12, 13-14; Mountjoy 2018, figs 91.96-7); Cypriot Tomb 10 (Dikaios 1969, 180-1, pl. 208.6, 9, pl. 211.15, 17, 25; Mountjoy 2018, figs 92.99-100, 104, 106-7).

64 E.g. Swedish Tomb 6 (Mountjoy 2018, figs 83.30-3); Swedish Tomb 10 (fig. 85.50), Cypriot Tomb 2 (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 196.21; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 91.93).

65 Swedish Tomb 19 (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 88.71); French Tomb 110 (Courtois 1981, nos 286-7, figs 155.8, 158.1, 160.2, 779) **[fig. 6.4: 17a]**; French Tomb 1907 (Lagarce,

ical bowl FS 296.[66] Cups are much more limited in numbers. They include the shallow carinated cups FS 223, such as those from British Tomb 89 (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 82.20), Swedish Tomb 6 (figs 83.35, 84.49), Swedish Tomb 19 (fig. 87.62), and the shallow straight-sided carinated cups FS 232 and FS 235, such as those from Swedish Tomb 6 (fig. 83.38) and Swedish Tomb 19 (163, figs 88.66-8). Other types of cups, such as the carinated cup with flaring sides FS 231 from Swedish Tomb 6 (fig. 83.36-7) and the squat mug FS 229 from Swedish Tomb 19 (fig. 87.64-5) are not so common.

Mortuary contexts of Enkomi identified as LC IIC contained significant numbers of various Aegean-style bowl variants, that include: i) the small, handleless bowl with flaring conical sides with carination on the lower body (Type 3);[67] ii) the two-handled shallow angular bowl with sharp carination (Type 8) (e.g. Mountjoy 2018, fig. 85.52, from Swedish Tomb 10); iii) the two-handled shallow bowl with conical lower body and carination (Type 9).[68] There were also pedestalled shallow bowls with linear decoration (FS 309-10).[69] A fragmentary deep bowl (FS 284) decorated with a spiral was contained within Tomb 1, which is assigned to the LC IIC period (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 192.5; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 90.90).

A point of reference are vessels encapsulating the merging of the Cypriot tradition with the new technology and fabric of Aegean style ceramics. For instance, a hemispherical, handleless bowl (Type 5 variant), from Cypriot Tomb 1 preserves the decorative syntax of WS II-Late bowls (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 192.1; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 90.89) **[fig. 6.3: 3]** and another bowl from Cypriot Tomb 7 features a wishbone handle and is again decorated in WS II-Late style (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 200.2; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 91.98). The mortuary corpus of LC IIC Aegean-style pottery from Enkomi also contained a few unpainted fineware bowls (FS 210 and Types 5 and 12).[70]

Lagarce 1985, no. 181, fig. 34h); Cypriot Tomb 10 (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 211.17; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 92.108).

66 Swedish Tomb 19 (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 88.72); French Tomb 5 (Schaeffer 1952, fig. 70.224, fig. 72.308); French Tomb 110 (Courtois 1981, no. 285, figs 141.4, 158.2; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 89.80) **[fig. 6.4: 17b]**; French Tomb 1907 (Lagarce, Lagarce 1985, no. 233, fig. 41a), Cypriot Tomb 10 (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 208.8; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 92.99).

67 E.g. British Tomb 53 (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 80.13-14); Swedish Tomb 10 (fig. 85.51); French Tomb 5 (Schaeffer 1952, figs 72.305, 73.311).

68 E.g. Swedish Tomb 6 (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 84.45); French Tomb 5 (Schaeffer 1952, fig. 67.58); British Tomb 87 A1743, decorated with three birds on the outside and pattern motifs with zigzag and row of cross-hatched triangles on the inside **[fig. 6.4: 18a-b]**.

69 E.g. British Tomb 45 (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 80.9); Swedish Tomb 6 (fig. 84.44); Swedish Tomb 18 (fig. 85.53); Cypriot Tomb 2 (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 195.47; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 91.95).

70 E.g. from Swedish Tomb 6 (Mountjoy 2018, figs 83.33, 84.46-8); Swedish Tomb 10 (fig. 85.50); Swedish Tomb 19 (fig. 88.73).

Closed vessels are not as common in the LC IIC mortuary contexts of Enkomi. There were a few feeding jugs decorated with series of thick vertical bands **[fig. 6.5: 19]**.[71] The tombs also contained small numbers of medium-sized jugs with the characteristically long and concave neck typifying local production (FS 116) (e.g. Mountjoy 2018, fig. 83.28-9, Swedish Tomb 6). Stirrup jar no. 244 from French Tomb 1907 (Lagarce, Lagarce 1985, fig. 39e) probably corresponds to a 'Simple Style' vessel, decorated with thick horizontal bands on the entire body surface.

Moving now to the settlement contexts of Enkomi, the most pertinent attestations for assessing the LC IIC horizon derive from the publication of Areas I and III by Dikaios, specifically Level IIB, which is largely acknowledged to correspond to this period (Dikaios 1969-71, 451-7; Kling 1989a, 87). Level IIB suffered destruction and rebuilding activities were initiated after a possible, brief gap in the following Level IIIA, which is assigned to the earliest part of the LC IIIA period (Dikaios 1969-71, 486; Mountjoy 2018, 144; cf. Jung 2011a, 63). The typology of Aegean-style pottery from Level IIB is comparable to the LC IIC burial contexts, examined above, but the corpus is significantly more confined in terms of numbers. The material mostly concerns bowls of varying types, e.g. the small handleless-bowl with hemispherical body and concave base (FS 210) (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 113.239), the shallow rounded/carinated bowl FS 244 (fig. 204.1259), the shallow rounded lug-handled bowl FS 247 (Jung 2011b, 194, fig. 5.3; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 195.1167) and the two-handled, shallow, conical bowl FS 296 (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 98.20 no. 1962/1.2; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 113.240). Level IIB also contained various of the bowl types classified by Mountjoy as corresponding to the production of the LC IIC-IIIA periods, such as the small, handleless bowl with hemispherical body (Type 2) (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 123.8 no. 624), the small hemispherical bowl with flattened base/low ring-base or indentation (Type 5) (Mountjoy 2018, figs 139.548b, 161.79), the two-handled shallow bowl (Type 8) (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 67.22 no. 1344; Jung 2011b, fig. 5.5; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 223.1506) and the one-handled bowl with grooved rim and a single lug-handle (Type 12) (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 97.3 no. 623; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 109.196). Other fragmentary Aegean-style bowls from Level IIB cannot be classified from the published illustrations only (Dikaios 1969-71, pls 66.20-1).

Compared to the burial contexts, the settlement strata of Enkomi contained very few fragments of ring-based kraters (FS 281). A body fragment preserves a bull feeding from tree-leaves (pl. 67.26 no. 2889/2), and other such examples are decorated with running spirals (pl. 110.9

71 E.g. Swedish Tomb 6 (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 83.27); French Tomb 5 (Schaeffer 1952, fig. 71.228); French Tomb 12 (1936, fig. 36.24); French Tomb 110 (Courtois 1981, nos 289-90, figs 130.2, 155.6-7; Mountjoy 2018, figs 89.76-7); Cypriot Tomb 1 (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 192.11; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 90.84); British Tomb 98, French Tomb 410 (`https://collections.louvre.fr/ark:/53355/cl010132051`).

nos 6274.1, 5344/1,3,4;[72] Mountjoy 2018, figs 139.548a, 173.906). A stray find from the French excavations corresponds to a Rude/Pastoral Style krater that depicts what appears to be a sphinx (perhaps one of a pair) (Karageorghis 1965b, 242, pl. XXIV.3). There were also a couple of fragments of kraters decorated with large zigzag lines (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 125.3: 3190/1; Mountjoy 2018, figs 181.980, 218.1427).

Enkomi's Level IIB levels also contained a fragmentary deep bowl (FS 285) (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 67.27 no. 1157). According to Mountjoy, it is lustrous, which could imply that it is imported, but the dot-filled joining semi-circles in the triglyph are considered a Cypriot particularity (2018, 373 fig. 194.1151). Jung (2011, 62-3, fn. 11) also notes that it is not Argive and may not be Aegean at all. If indeed local, it constitutes one of the earliest attestations of locally produced deep bowls. Another example of a deep bowl in Level IIB is a small rim fragment from Court 64 (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 98.18 no. 1989/2). It has been considered intrusive in Level IIB (Mountjoy 2018, 213 fig. 113.237; cf. also Jung 2011a, 62, fig. 5.3).

Closed vessels from Enkomi's LC IIC settlement contexts are very few and include a feeding jug (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 113.238]) and a globular jug (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 64.6 no. 4085/1). A fragment identified as a lid is decorated with sets of multiple vertical bands (pl. 67.25 no. 1716), perhaps in imitation of WS II Late decorative treatment (Mountjoy 2018, 304 fig. 159.775).

Sinda

Sinda is situated in the heart of the Mesaoria plain, approximately 15 km to the west of Enkomi. The LC settlement was established on the highest part of a rocky plateau (*Sira Tas*), perhaps in association to Enkomi's copper-acquisition flow (Karageorghis 1990b, 13). Archaeological excavations were initiated by the Swedish Expedition in 1947-8 under Furumark (1965, 100), exposing only a fraction of the site's estimated extend (cf. Iacovou 2007, 10), specifically in the Northwest area (including Tomb 1), the Gate Area and the South Area (Furumark, Adelman 2003). Three building phases were identified: the earliest occupation horizon, Sinda I, corresponds to the LC IIC period. During this period a massive Cyclopean-style fortification wall was established around the town. Period I ended in destruction (63). The town was rebuilt in the succeeding Sinda II period, which also suffered destruction, followed by limited rebuilding activities corresponding to Sinda III, the final phase before abandonment.

72 Both of these fragments derive from Level IIB-IIIA contexts and their association with LC IIC is questionable.

Aegean-style pottery assigned to Period I (= LC IIC) is scarce, but, in general, this phase produced very limited material from few deposits. Furumark has assigned a fragmentary shallow angular bowl (FS 296/295) from the Gate Area (Furumark, Adelman 2003, 92, pl. 7. P74; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 253.196) and a rim fragment of a shallow angular bowl (FS 295) to the level of Sinda I destruction (Stratum 4b) (Furumark, Adelman 2003, pl. 7.px34; Adelman 2003, pl. 1).

There were also several examples assigned to the settlement's transitional phase between the destruction of Period I and Period II, assigned to the Late IIC-early IIIA phase, cataloged under Ware O (Rude/Pastoral Style Mycenaean IIIB ware) and Ware P (Quasi-Mycenaean Painted Wheelmade III ware) (Furumark, Adelman 2003, 175). This level includes a fragmentary Rude/Pastoral Style krater decorated with a bull (Tomb 1, various contexts: Furumark, Adelman 2003, 175, pl. 7.P36; Mountjoy 2018, 461) and a carinated conical cup (Furumark, Adelman 2003, 92, pl. 7.P43; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 252.149). A large bowl in Rude Style was identified as Minoan 'oatmeal' fabric (Furumark, Adelman 2003, 91, pl. 7. px33; Adelman 2003, pl. 30), but could correspond to the grittier variant of the local production. Aegean-style pottery becomes much more popular during the subsequent Strata II-III of Sinda.

Angastina

Another relevant context from the Mesaoria region is the LC necropolis that was excavated in 1962 near the village of Angastina. Among the numerous WS II, BR II and imported Mycenaean finewares, Tomb 1, dating from the LC IIA to the end of the LC IIC period (Nicolaou 1972, 90), contained no less than seven ring-based kraters of Rude/Pastoral Style (FS 281). Two of the kraters were decorated with elaborate pictorial decorations: one depicts a bull on one side (of the style with thick upper line) and two goats on the other (T1/9, 63, pl. XV.1-2, fig. 4) and the other shows two confronting lions (T1/193, 77, pl. XV.4, fig. 4; Vermeule, Karageorghis 1982, VI.22). The other kraters show geometric designs, such as 'spiral trees', dotted scales flanked by net patterns, a stylized tree, cross-hatched triangles one with spirals, concentric circles between spirals and running spirals (Nicolaou 1972, nos 1, 192, 195, 195+6, 197, pls XV.3, 5-6, pl. XIV.2). Tomb 1 also contained a "Zigzag style" krater (T1/132, 71, pl. XIV.1, fig. 4).

The Angastina tombs also contained various types of bowls,[73] such as the handleless bowl (FS 210) with string-holes on the rim (Nicolaou 1972, no. 157, pl. XIV.8, fig. 6: Tomb 1), the single-handled shallow rounded bowl (FS 244) (Nicolaou 1972, no. 50, fig. 12: Tomb 3; Karageorghis 1964, no. 10, fig. 3.10: Tomb 5), the two-handled shallow conical/rounded bowl (Type 7) (Karageorghis 1964, no. 70, 10, fig. 3.70: Tomb 5), the two-handled shallow angular bowl with sharp carination (Type 8) (Nicolaou 1972, nos 1A, 37, 42, 57, 168, pl. XIV.10, 12-13, 15, fig. 6: Tomb 1), the two-handled shallow bowl with conical lower body and soft carination (Type 9) (nos 83, 134, 160, pl. XIV, 11, 14, fig. 6: Tomb 1), the carinated bowl with conical lower body and a horizontal loop handle (Type 13) (nos 133, 162, pl. XIV.9, fig. 6: Tomb 1) and other bowls of unspecified morphology (nos 136, 156, 159, 161: Tomb 1; nos 24, 26: Tomb 3).

Tomb 1 also contained a small feeding jug with vertical bands (T1/38, 65, fig. 6.38). One of the tombs presents an interesting example of a Mycenaean-shaped pyxis (FS 96) in BR ware (Karageorghis 1964, 5, 15 fig. 4.13).

Athienou *Bamboullarin tis Koukounninas*

The site is situated in the Mesaoria plain and has been identified as an intermediary of the copper route from the mining villages to the port-of-export at Enkomi. The site was excavated by Dothan and Ben-Tor in the early 1970s and revealed four different strata. The earliest (Stratum VI) corresponds to the MC III-LCI horizon, the second (Stratum III) to the LC IIA-IIC period and the third (Stratum II) to the LC IIIA. The site was re-occupied in the Iron Age (Stratum I) (Dothan, Ben Tor 1983, 139). Excavations unearthed hundreds of miniature votive vessels deposited during Stratum III, particularly during the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries BC (53-110), corresponding to ritual practices that coexisted with metalworking activities. The transition from Stratum III to II was not marked by destruction. There was, however, an apparent shift in the settlement's function from ritual and copper-processing to large-scale storage of agricultural produce (Webb 1999, 285).

The material pertinent to this study corresponds to Stratum III and was mostly found in pits (Dothan, Ben Tor 1983, 46). Aegean-style pottery from this level is limited and comprises a one-handled bowl (FS 244) (46-9 nos 3111, 3120, 3131, fig. 12.3) and a fragmentary

73 Nicolaou (1972, 84) and Karageorghis (1964) enlist these examples as Mycenaean IIIB1; however, judging by fabric descriptions (no mention of 'glossy paint' for the bowls listed here) and comparable examples from other sites, it is more likely that they represent local products.

ring-based krater (Rude/Pastoral Style) decorated with running spirals (46-9, fig. 12.3). Stratum III also included a deep bowl (FS 284) with simple, linear decoration (no. 3042/2, fig. 53.1, pl. 36.1), characterized by a rather squat form. Kling has suggested that part of Stratum III could belong to the later period (Stratum II) and considers the fill to date to the transitional LC IIC-IIIA period (1989, 84). Mountjoy suggests that the Stratum III deep bowl indeed dates to the latest phases of the LC IIC period and constitutes one of the earliest examples of this shape on the island (2018, 519, 522 fig. 264.6). Two two-handled shallow bowls (FS 296), identified by the excavators as possible local productions (Dothan, Ben Tor 1983, 49 figs 13.3-4), are in fact Mycenaean imports (Mountjoy 2018, 518).

6.4.3.5.2 The Larnaca Bay

Kition

The settlement at Kition presents continuous occupation from the time of its earliest establishment during the LC IIC period until nowadays; as such, archaeological research at the site is exceptionally challenging, and our knowledge of the early occupation horizons is very patchy. Remains pertinent to this study were unearthed within mortuary (Tombs 4+5, Tomb 9), residential (Area I-*Chrysopolitissa*, Kition *Bamboula*) and religious (Area II-*Kathari*) contexts. There has been much discussion on the stratigraphic correlation of the deposits within Tombs 4+5, the two distinct burial levels of Tomb 9 (Lower and Upper Burial) and the stratigraphic sequence of the settlement strata in Areas I and II.[74] The analysis of stratigraphic data is beyond the scope of this contribution. The present study focuses on Floor IV deposits, Tombs 4+5 and the Lower Burial of Tomb 9, which are dated to the LC IIC, while also briefly examining the evidence from Floor IV-IIIA and Tomb 9-Upper Burial, which is considered as late LC IIC and early IIIA.

Tombs 4+5 are two chambers antithetically arranged on either side of a common dromos in Area I. The material was thoroughly disturbed, but the final deposition dates to the very end of the LC IIC period (Karageorghis 1974, 41). Most of the remains from these contexts are WS and BR ware vessels, as well as imported LH IIIB wares. Aegean-style pottery from Tombs 4+5[75] included at least two fragmentary ring-based

74 Cf. Karageorghis, Demas 1985, 42-4, 263-78; Kling 1989a, 75-9; Sherratt 1991, 190, fn. 7; Mountjoy 2018, 588-93, tab. 58.

75 Most of which is referred to as "Rude Style" or "Late Mycenaean IIIB" by the excavator (Karageorghis 1974, 39).

Figure 6.6 Aegean-style pottery of Interaction Period 4. 26. Jugs from Kition-Bamboula, Sondage 13 (Illustration from Yon, Caubet 1985, Nos 303, 306). 27. Rude/Pastoral krater fragment depicting bird and tree motif, from Kition-Bamboula, Sondage 10 (No. 847) (photo by the Author, published by permission of the ©French Mission at Kition). 28. Amphoroid pedestalled krates of Zigzag Style from Hala Sultan Tekke Tomb 1 (illustration from Karageorghis 1976, pl. LXIX, Nos T1.2/87). 29. a-c: two-handled shallow/deep bowls with conical/rounded body (Types 6-7), d. two-handled shallow bowl with subtle carination (FS 296/295), e. handleless bowl with hemispherical body (Type 5), f. handleless bowl with wide, flat base (Type 3 variant), g. stirrup jar decorated in Simple Style, h. stemmed shallow bowl (FS 310) and i. deep bowl (FS 284) from Hala Sultan Tekke Tomb 1 (illustrations from Karageorghis 1976, pls. LXVII, LXIX, LXX, Nos 6, 56, 33, 60, 78A, 46, 27, 80, 16). 30. Rude/Pastoral style krater from Klavdhia, BM C421 (illustration from Vermeule, Karageorghis 1982, VI.11). 31. Aegean-style vessels from Pyla-Kokkinokremos: a. shallow angular bowl (FS 296/295), b. two-handled conical shallow bowl (Type 7), c. small, handleless ring-base bowl (Type 2), d-e. juglets (Illustrations from Karageorghis, Kanta 2014, pl. VIII.63, .55, .105, .47, .71). 32. Deep bowls from Pyla-Kokkinokremos (Illustration from Karageorghis, Demas 1984, pl. XXXV.1952/22-3)

kraters (Rude/Pastoral Style), decorated with bulls and trees (31 nos 200, 211A+B, pls. XIII, CXXII). As with other contexts, the majority of the locally produced Aegean-style pottery from this context are bowls, specifically, the linear shallow bowl (FS 296/295) **[fig. 6.5: 20]**: e.g. nos 143, 145-50, 188, 199 (Karageorghis 1974, 25, pl. XXXII-IV, CXX-IX-CXXX) and the two-handled, shallow angular bowl (Type 9): e.g. nos 152, 191 (Karageorghis 1974, 26, pl. CXXX: 152A). Karageorghis also mentions a fragmentary kylix, with matt paint, but it is unclear whether this is indeed local (Karageorghis 1974, 30 no. 193, pl. XXVI). Closed vessels from this context include feeding jugs (Karageorghis 1974, nos 202-3, pl. CXX), piriform jars (FS 36) (e.g. Karageorghis 1974, no. 195, pl. XV) and significant numbers of medium and small-sized jugs (FS 116 and variants) (e.g. Karageorghis 1974, nos 111, 115, 117, 177A+B, 194, 214A-C, 218, pls XXII, XVI, XVII CXXIV, CXXV, CXXVIII).

Tomb 9 is a trilobe, undisturbed, chamber tomb, with two distinct burial levels: the Lower (confined to the eastern part) and Upper Burial, divided by a layer of sandy soil. The tomb contained a profusion of Aegean-style material, mostly in the form of bowls (cf. Mountjoy 2018, 87, tab. 6). As mentioned above, for the purposes of this study, only the material from the Lower Burial will be considered thoroughly, as clearly corresponding to a LC IIC date. There were six fragmentary Rude/Pastoral ring-based kraters found in this context: three decorated with bulls (with thick outline of the bull's upper body) **[fig. 6.5: 21]** (Karageorghis 1974, nos 40, 124, 130, pls LV-LVI, CXLIV, CXLVI), two decorated with running spirals (Karageorghis 1974, nos 109-10, 53-4, pls LV, CXLIV) and one body fragment with linear decoration (Karageorghis 1974, no. 129, pl. CXLVI).

Locally produced Aegean-style pottery from Tomb 9-Lower Burial comprise mostly bowls. These include specimens of the two-handled shallow bowl with conical sides (FS 296) featuring linear decoration **[fig. 6.5: 22.a-c]**.[76] There were also examples of the two-handled, relatively shallow, bowl with conical body (Type 6) such e.g. bowl no. 49 (Karageorghis 1974, pl. CXLVII; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 297.245). There were also locally made kylikes of the conical form (some slightly angular in the middle of the bowl) (FS 274), decorated by running spirals and horizontal wavy/zigzag band, on the handle zone (e.g. nos 61, 69, 70, 88: Karageorghis 1974, 49-50, pls LI, LIII, CXLI-II). Closed vessels comprise medium-sized jugs (FS 116) **[fig. 6.5: 23]** (Karageorghis 1974, nos 27-8, 45, 84, 92, pls XLVI, XLVIII, CXL, CXLV). A noteworthy find from this assemblage is an imported Mycenaean bowl, which evidently emulates the Y-shaped form and the characteristic

76 E.g. nos 50, 57-8, 76, 117-18, 126, with patterned decoration inside (Karageorghis 1974, pls LIX-LXI, LXIII, CXLVII; Mountjoy 2018, figs 297.238-9) or with soft carination on the upper part (FS 296/295) such as e.g. bowl no. 59 (Karageorghis 1974, pls LX, CX-LVII; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 297.240).

wishbone handle of BR wares **[fig. 6.3: 4]** (Karageorghis 1974, no. 12, pls LIV, CXLIII).

Aegean-style pottery from the Upper Burial is much more plentiful. There was a remarkable concentration of bowls of varying forms (cf. Karageorghis 1974, pls. CLV-CLXII; Mountjoy 2018, tab. 6), including two deep bowls of small size **[fig. 6.5: 22.d-e]**. One has curve-stemmed antithetic spirals springing from the lower band (Karageorghis 1974, 81-2, pl. CLVII.339) and the other has a floral-motif (70, pl. CLVII.138). They are both rather oddly made (especially no. 339, a miniature), perhaps suggesting a period of experimentation.

From Kition's residential and workshop contexts in Area I (*Chrysopolitissa*), a few LC IIC Aegean-style vessels have been published from Floor IV, preserved in a rather fragmentary state. In addition to the publication by Karageorghis and Demas (1985), Mountjoy's recent publication includes several fragments that were known only as groups of tray material in the original publication. Open vessels from this level concern sherds of ring-based kraters of Rude/Pastoral Style, decorated with bulls (Karageorghis, Demas 1985, pl. IX; Mountjoy 2018, figs 284.17-18, 286.60; Karageorghis et al. 1981, no. 1135, pls III.33, VIII.10), possible goats (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 285.306), spirals (Karageorghis, Demas 1985, pl. IX; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 284.19) and unidentifiable motifs (Karageorghis, Demas 1985, 6 no. 1140, pls IX, XXXIX; Mountjoy 2018, figs 284.20, 286.54, 62). Floor IV also included two-handled shallow bowls with conical sides (FS 296) (Mountjoy 2018, figs 284.9, 286.63), with soft carination (FS 296/295) (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 284.21) and with shallow rounded/conical body (Type 7) (Mountjoy 2018, figs 284.10, 285.30). There was also an angular bowl, with a single horizontal loop handle (Type 13) (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 285.37), a fragment of a cup (FS 232) (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 284.8) and of a basin (FS 294) (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 284.7). Floor IV in Area I contained a fragment of a deep bowl in an early form (FS 284) with linear decoration (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 285.39, from Room 43+43A). Other fragments of Aegean-style pottery, mostly deep bowls of the Wavy Line Style, are considered contaminations from succeeding floors (Mountjoy 2018, 558-60). Closed vessels from Floor IV of Area I comprise feeding jugs (Mountjoy 2018, figs 284.4-6) and a small fragment of a trefoil-mouthed jug (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 286.60, from Room 44).

At the site of *Kathari*, Floor IV corresponds to the earliest occupation phase, when two temples were constructed in between an open-air area, identified as a sacred garden (Karageorghis, Demas 1985, 24-38). There were no Aegean-style finewares published in the original publication of Floor IV at *Kathari*, but Mountjoy's re-examination has recorded a corpus of fragmentary material that includes fragments of deep bowls (FS 285) (2018, figs 318.405-11), and of a bowl (possibly Type 7) (2018, fig. 318.403). Floor IV also contained

fragments of of a cup (FS 215) (2018, fig. 318.404) and of a dipper (FS 236) (2018, fig. 318.402).

The locally made Aegean-style material found in Floor IV-III in both areas increases in numbers and in repertoire. Open shapes include deep bowls (FS 285), bell kraters (FS 281-2) and a wide range of bowl types (Karageorghis, Demas 1985, 9-19, 93-6; Mountjoy 2018, 572-88, 638-9).

Aegean-style pottery of the LC IIC period was also contained in the trench excavated by the French Mission at Kition *Bamboula*, known as Sondage L-N 13, specifically within Locus 314, with material dating from the LC IIB-IIIA periods (Yon, Caubet 1985). The corpus contained no less than eleven ring-based kraters in the Rude/Pastoral Style:[77] an almost complete vessel, depicting a pair of running bulls on either side of the vase, with a schematically drawn snake on one side (Yon, Caubet 1985, no. 264, figs 56-7) **[fig. 6.5: 24]** and more fragments showing bulls (Yon, Caubet 1985, nos 266, 269, figs 57-8), a fragmentary krater with a possible goat motif (Yon, Caubet 1985, no. 265, figs 57-8),[78] two fragments depicting birds, including one showing a pair of birds on either side of a floral motif (Yon, Caubet 1985, nos 267-8, figs 58-9), one with stemmed spirals (Yon, Caubet 1985, no. 270, figs 58-9), while the rest are too fragmentary to discern motifs (Yon, Caubet 1985, nos 271, 272a-c, fig. 59).

This context also contained several complete and fragmentary bowls, such as the shallow angular bowl (FS 296/295) (Yon, Caubet 1985, fig. 53.246) **[fig. 6.5: 25.a]**, the small, handleless bowl with flaring conical sides and carination on the lower body (Type 3) (fig. 53.247 and a possible variant, fig. 53.252), the two-handled shallow bowl with conical lower body and soft carination (Type 9) (Yon, Caubet 1985, fig. 53.248) **[fig. 6.5: 25.c]** and the two-handled deep angular bowl (Type 10)[79] (Yon, Caubet 1985, fig. 53.245). The same context included a squat variant of the deep bowl (Yon, Caubet 1985, fig. 53.251) **[fig. 6.5: 25.b]**. There were also several fragments of medium-sized jugs with long, concave neck (FS 116) (Yon, Caubet 1985, nos 303, 305-6, 309, figs 67-8) **[fig. 6.6: 26]**.

The renewed excavations at the site of *Bamboula* by the French Mission at Kition (Fourrier 2018) present a comparable picture. To the safely assigned layers of the LC IIC phase, belong a few Aegean-style finewares, that include, among others, shallow angular bowls (FS 295/296) and Rude/Pastoral style ring-based kraters with bull and bird motifs **[fig. 6.6: 27]** (Georgiou, Georgiadou, Fourrier 2022-3).

77 Some of these fragments could belong to the same vessel.

78 The excavators identify the fragmentarily preserved animal as a bull; however, the posture and the horns suggest that this is more likely a goat.

79 The type appears to mostly correspond to LC IIIA contexts elsewhere on the island.

These will be included in the conclusive publication of the excavation, currently under preparation (Fourrier et al. forthcoming).

Hala Sultan Tekke

Hala Sultan Tekke was another major LC center within Larnaca Bay, located at just a short distance from Kition. It was founded during MC III and flourished as a cosmopolitan harbor town as a result of its sheltered harbor, nowadays corresponding to the Larnaca Salt Lake. It was systematically investigated under Paul Åström between 1971-2005 (cf. latest volume Åström, Nys 2007), and is currently the focus of fieldwork research by a New Swedish Cyprus Expedition, directed by Peter Fischer (Fischer, Bürge 2018).

The material unearthed by Åström was exceptionally fragmentary and most of it has been assigned to the final phase of occupation, dating to the LC IIIA period. The results of these long-term expeditions were published in a series of detailed, yet preliminary reports, without straightforward stratigraphic correlations, which makes it difficult to clearly discuss material deriving from LC IIC strata. These early missions at Hala Sultan Tekke brought to light fragments of ring-based kraters decorated in Rude/Pastoral Style, featuring bulls (e.g. Åström et al. 1977, fig. 41.1-5) and birds (e.g. Åström et al. 1983, fig. 351).

The contents of two tomb-groups were collected by the Department of Antiquities in 1952 and 1967, following works by the Irrigation Department (Karageorghis 1976, 71-2). Tomb 1 dates to the LC IIB-IIC period and Tomb 2 to the LCIB/IIA-LC IIC (Keswani 2004, tab. 5.11). Aegean-style remains from these burial contexts[80] include complete and fragmentary vessels in Rude/Pastoral Style. One example is characterized by an elongated shape and is decorated by the motif of a bull feeding from a tree, shown on either side of the handle-zone. The animal is drawn in outline, with a much thicker upper part (Karageorghis 1976, T.1.22, pls L, LXVI). A second krater is embellished by a pair of messily drawn goats facing right, flanking a tree, on either side of the vessel (T.1.86, pls L, LXVI). A third krater has a squat shape and is decorated by six stylized tree motifs, vertically arranged on a panel on either side of the vessel (T.1.88, pl. L, LXVI).

There were also large amphoroid kraters with thick vertical bands extending from rim to shoulder, and featuring a tall pedestal base, which find parallels in Plain White Wheelmade I (PWWm) examples or

80 It is difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty which of these vessels are in fact local products and not imports, as most are indicated as 'Myceanean IIIB' (otherwise listed as 'Decorated Wheelmade ware' or 'White Painted Wheelmade II ware'). Comparable shapes and fabric description, as well as the excavator's comments, are taken into consideration (Karageorghis 1976, 76, 86).

may draw from metallic prototypes. They are of the Zigzag style, decorated by rows of thick zigzag bands and multiple bands on the lower body[81] (Karageorghis 1976, T.1.2, T.1.87, pls LIII, LXIX) **[fig. 6.6: 28]**.

The corpus also included bowls of various types. The two-handled bowl with a shallow or relatively deep, rounded body (Types 6-7) was especially popular in this assemblage (Karageorghis 1976, T.1.6, 20, 24, 32-3, 59, 61-70, 72-3, pls LXIX) **[fig. 6.6: 29.a-c]**. There were also a few examples of the shallow bowl with subtle carination (FS 296/295) (Karageorghis 1976 T.1.36, 60, pl. LXX) **[fig. 6.6: 29.d]**, the handleless bowl with concave sides and a wide, flat base (Type 3-variant) (Karageorghis 1976, T.1.46, pls LI, LXIX) **[fig. 6.6: 29.f]**, the hemispherical handleless bowl with flattened base (Type 5) painted solid (Karageorghis 1976, T.1.78, 78A, pl. LXIX) **[fig. 6.6: 29.e]**, and the two-handled shallow angular bowl (Type 8) (Karageorghis 1976, T.1.71, pl. LXX). The context also included a deep bowl (FS 284) decorated with a horizontal wavy line on the handle-zone (Karageorghis 1976, T.1.16, pls LI, LXVII) **[fig. 6.6: 29.i]** and a high-pedestal bowl (FS 310) (Karageorghis 1976, T.1.80, pl. LXIX) **[fig. 6.6: 29.h]**.

Closed vessels from Tombs 1-2 at Hala Sultan Tekke include a stirrup jar in the so-called 'Simple Style' decorated by thick horizontal bands on the entire surface[82] (Karageorghis 1976, T.1.27, pl. LXIX) **[fig. 6.6: 29.g]**. There were also several medium-sized jugs, characterized by a globular body with flat base and a narrow, concave neck (Karageorghis 1976, T.1.38, 84, T.2.188,[83] pls LIII, LXIX, LXI, LXXXII).

The contents of another tomb, discovered in close proximity to Tombs 1-2, have been dated from the LC IIA to the beginning of the LC IIIA period, but the majority of this assemblage dates to the LC IIB-C phases (Samaes, Nys 2010, 215). The corpus includes 25 fragments of Rude/Pastoral Style kraters, including one decorated with a bull (Samaes, Nys 2010, 208) and 52 fragments of shallow bowls, including a handleless, hemispherical bowl with ring-base (possibly Type 5) (Samaes, Nys 2010, T.1/17, fig. 6.2), a shallow bowl with rounded sides (possibly Type 7) (Samaes, Nys 2010, T.1/19, fig. 6.3). The corpus also includes a miniature closed vessel, which was published as an imported LH IIIB alabastron (Samaes, Nys 2010, T.1/11, fig. 4.1), but was re-considered as a miniature carinated jug, with bichrome decoration by Mountjoy (2018, fig. 374.346). A few locally produced Aegean-style vessels possibly date to the LC IIIA (e.g. fragments of piriform jars, and a conical kylix: Samaes, Nys 2010, figs 5.8-10, 6.1).

81 They were published as "White Painted Wheelmade II ware" (Karageorghis 1976, 76).

82 A second vessel of this type is described as having "glossy paint" and could be an import (Karageorghis 1976, T2.181).

83 Decorated in 'simple style' according to Mountjoy (2018, 758 fig. 374.345).

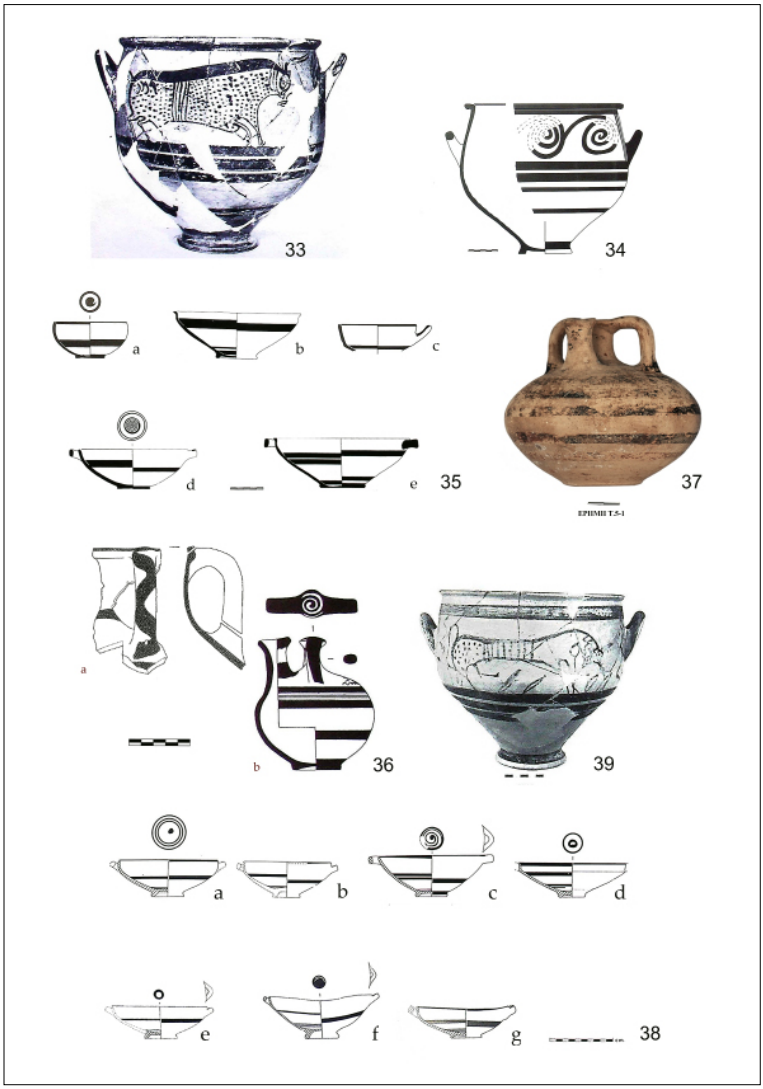

Figure 6.7 Aegean-style pottery of Interaction Period 4. 33. Rude/Pastoral style krater from Pyla-Verghi, Tomb 1.47 (illustration from Vermeule, Karageorghis 1982, VI.13). 34. Krater with running spiral from Kalavasos-Ayios Dhimitrios (illustrations from South et al. 1989, fig. 13). 35. a. Small handleless bowl (FS 210) (KAD1048), b. two-handled shallow, conical bowl with rounded carination (FS 196/295) (KAD1035), c. small, angular bowl with one horizontal handle (Type 13), d-e. two-handled, shallow conical bowls (FS 296) (KAD1036-7) from Kalavasos-Ayios Dhimitrios (illustrations from South et al. 1989, fig. 12). 36. a. Jug with linear decoration (KAD1080) and stirrup jar (KAD15) from Kalavasos-Ayios Dhimitrios (illustrations from South et al. 1989, figs 13-14). 37. Stirrup jar in Simple Style from Erimi Tomb 5, possibly produced in Cyprus (Illustration from Karageorghis, Violaris 2012). 38. Bowls from Palaepaphos-Teratsoudhia (Types 6-9): a. K47, b. K48, c. M2, d.M6, e. O1, f. O11, g. O12 (Illustrations from Karageorghis 1990b, pls. XLVII, XLIX). 39. Rude/Pastoral Style krater from Kazaphani-Ayios Andronikos (illustration from Nicolaou, Nicolaou 1989, pl. XIV)

From the New Swedish Cyprus expedition at Hala Sultan Tekke, the material concerned in this study corresponds to Stratum 3 (late LC IIC period), which was excavated only in segments (Fischer, Bürge 2018, 36, 255). Aegean-style vessels in WPWm ware include a fragment of a possible Rude/Pastoral style krater (Fischer, Bürge 2018, fig. 3.29: 5) and several types of bowls, e.g. the small, handleless bowl with flaring upper body (Type 2) (Fischer, Bürge 2018, fig. 3.28: 4), the two-handled, carinated, shallow bowl (Type 9) (Fischer, Bürge 2018, figs 3.28: 6-7, the latter being a possible patterned example), a base fragment of a possible shallow-handleless bowl with solid paint inside and outside (Type 1) (Fischer, Bürge 2018, fig. 3.28: 5) and a fragmentary mug (FS 229?) (Fischer, Bürge 2018, fig. 3.28: 8). Stratum 3 also contained several deep bowls (Fischer, Bürge 2018, figs 3.29: 1-4, 6).

Dromolaxia

The LC site at the village of Dromolaxia, near the Hala Sultan Tekke settlement, was investigated on behalf of the British Expedition in 1897-8 at the localities *Kremnos*, *Angathia*, *Vounaropoulos* and *Trypes* (Witzel 1979). Subsequent excavations conducted by the Department of Antiquities exposed part of a cemetery at the locality *Trypes* (Lubsen-Admiraal 1982), and fieldwork by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition recorded two wells and three tombs in this area (Åström 1977; Witzel 1979, 182).

The material recovered from the two wells did not contain any Aegean-style finewares, but the excavated tombs produced a few examples.[84] These included fragments of two Rude/Pastoral Style kraters,[85] one decorated with four waterbirds and the second with a bull lowering its head to feed from a tree (Lubsen-Admiraal 1982, T.1.104-5, pl. V.4, fig. 5). There were also 28 "Late Mycenaean IIIB dishes" in "Mycenaeanising fabrics" (Lubsen-Admiraal 1982, nos 19, 49, 83-9, 102 and 116.s) (Lubsen-Admiraal 1982, 51). The types that can be identified from the illustrated specimens are the shallow, rounded bowl (FS 244-no handle preserved) (Lubsen-Admiraal 1982, T.1.83, pl. V.10) and the two-handled shallow conical/angular bowl (Types 7/9) (Lubsen-Admiraal 1982, T.1.85, pl. V.7-8)

84 The term 'Mycenaean IIIB' is used for the imported, as well as for the locally produced ceramics, making it difficult to determine which of these vessels are indeed of local production.

85 Lubsen-Admiraal considers a third fragment (1982, no. 16, fig. 5, pl. V.3) as a Rude/Pastoral Style krater, but its decorative syntax would suggest that this is probably a Late Helladic IIIB imported vessel.

Klavdia *Tremithos*

A MC and LC cemetery was excavated by the British Mission in 1899 at the locality of *Tremithos* near the village of Klavdia (Malmgren 2003). The latest burials date to the LC IIC period (110-11). Among the many burial gifts, is a complete Rude/Pastoral Style krater depicting a bull with an elongated body, shown in outline, with a thicker upper part (BM C421) (Karageorghis 1965b, 239-40, pl. XXIV.6) **[fig. 6.6: 30]**.

Pyla *Kokkinokremos*

The settlement of Pyla *Kokkinokremos* is located on top of a rocky plateau overlooking the Dhekelia bay. The site stands out for its very short duration and the plethora of imported finds from Mycenaean Greece, Minoan Crete, the Syro-Palestinian coast and Egypt. *Kokkinokremos* has been the focus of multiple excavations (Dikaios 1969-71, 896-07; Karageorghis, Demas 1984; Karageorghis, Kanta 2014), and is currently being investigated by a multi-institutional team (Bretschneider, Driessen, Kanta 2021; Bretschneider, Kanta, Driessen 2023). The inhabitants abandoned the settlement in haste leaving behind large and smaller-sized vessels, as well as a number of hoards. This single-period site was never reoccupied and its excavation provides a rare glimpse onto the period. The site dates to the final stages of the LC IIC period and perhaps very early into LC IIIA (cf. Mountjoy 2018, 547).

Pyla *Kokkinokremos* has produced a substantial number of locally made Rude/Pastoral Style vessels, including two rare examples in the form of amphoroid kraters. The first is decorated with a row of vertical double spirals on the shoulder and a bull figure on the main body (Karageorghis, Demas 1984, no. 1953/V-21-5; cf. recent joints in Kostopoulou, Jung 2023, 268-70). The second, found during the latest expedition at the site, depicts a pair of trees (olive trees?) separated by a vertical panel (Kostopoulou 2021, PK17 774, fig. 38). The rest of the Rude/Pastoral Style kraters recovered from Pyla *Kokkinokremos* are of the commoner, ring-based type FS 281. There are several examples known so far, most of which show bulls, with a thick upper part, eating from trees[86] and one showing short-stem spirals springing from panels and joining semicircles (Bretschneider, Kanta, Driessen 2015, 32 fig. 27; Kostopoulou 2021, PK13 175, fig. 27; Caloi 2023, 228 figs 6.1.1, 6.1.8).

The bowl types represented at Pyla *Kokkinokremos* include the two-handled shallow bowl with slight carination (FS 296/295) with

86 Karageorghis, Demas 1984, no. 96; Bretschneider, Kanta, Driessen 2015, 30 fig. 23-4; Karageorghis 2018, fig. 6; Kostopoulou 2021, PK14-56, 14-57, 14-86, PK15-390, figs 20-2, 26.

bichrome decoration (Karageorghis, Georgiou 2014, no. 63, pl. VIII) **[fig. 6.6: 31a]**, a small, handleless bowl with low ring-base (Type 2) (Karageorghis, Georgiou 2014, no. 105, pl. VIII) **[fig. 6.6: 31.c]**, the two-handled shallow conical bowl (Type 7) (Karageorghis, Georgiou 2014, no. 55, pl. VIII) **[fig. 6.6: 31.b]**, the relatively deep bowl, with concave upper body (Type 8) (Karageorghis, Georgiou 2014, no. 31, pl. VIII) and a substantial number of other fragmentary shallow bowls (Georgiou 2012, tab. 7, pls 26-73; on the recently excavated material, cf. Kostopoulou, Jung 2023, 268). There was also a shallow straight-sided carinated cup (FS 232) (Kostopoulou 2021, PK17 1232, fig. 42; Kostopoulou, Jung 2023 fig. 6.3.13B).

Pyla *Kokkinokremos* also contained a few deep bowls, of the FS 284 type, with a rather straight profile (Dikaios 1969-71, 1952.22-3; Karageorghis, Demas 1984, no. 1952.22-3, 91; L), two of which are decorated by antithetic short-stemmed spirals **[fig. 6.6: 32]**. The renewed excavations at the site also included a few deep bowls, again decorated with antithetic spirals (Kostopoulou 2021, PK16 606, fig. 25), and one decorated by a clumsily drawn running spiral (Kostopoulou, Jung 2023, 266 fig. 6.3.16).

Locally produced Aegean-style closed vessels from Pyla *Kokkinokremos* include a large amphoroid krater, decorated by vertical panels filled with joining festoons/zigzags (Karageorghis, Demas 1984, no. 105), small-sized juglets (108; Karageorghis, Georgiou 2014, nos 47, 71) **[fig. 6.6: 31.d-e]**, a slender juglet of FS 136 form (Caloi 2023 fig. 6.1.3) and a jug with a slender neck (Karageorghis, Demas 1984, 1952/21). The site also included piriform jars of possible local production (Karageorghis, Georgiou 2014, nos 1-2, color plate IV; Kostopoulou 2021, PK14 376, fig. 23) and a shoulder-handled amphoriskos (Kostopoulou 2021, PK17 1097, fig. 40). Preliminary reports also mention the occurrence of other, locally produced Aegean-style vessels, such as a stirrup jar (PK14178) and an alabastron (PK18 1203) (Bretschneider, Kanta, Driessen 2015; Kostopoulou 2021).[87] Among the assemblage of closed vessels from Pyla-Kokkinokremos stands out a fragmentary stirrup jar in 'Simple Style' covered in thick horizontal bands (Kostopoulou, Jung 2023, 266 fig. 6.3.13C), as well as a large amphoroid krater with two vertical handles, decorated by a large zigzag motif on the shoulder zone (Kostopoulou, Jung 2023, 264 fig. 6.3.13A), in analogy to 'Zigzag kraters', known from other LC sites.

87 Some of the specimens have been also referred to as Mycenaean imports (cf. PK14-78, Caloi 2023, 228).

Pyla *Verghi*

In the wider Pyla region there were also several other sites excavated that pre-date or are contemporary to the *Kokkinokremos* settlement (Masson 1966), including a plundered chamber tomb at Pyla *Verghi*. Five Rude/Pastoral Style kraters were contained in this burial context, three of which are decorated with bulls featuring exaggeratedly elongated bodies, shown feeding from trees (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 234.46, 47, pl. 233.3) **[fig. 6.7: 33]**. A fourth krater depicts tree/bush motifs with a triangular patch (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 233.4; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 280.16) and the fifth one shows running spirals on the handle-zone (Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 234.1; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 280.17).

6.4.3.5.3 Central Cyprus

Idalion

The acropolis of Idalion, situated at the locality of *Ampileri*, was established during the course of the late thirteenth-early twelfth century BC, possibly as a result of the agglomeration of communities in the wider region (e.g. Agios Sozomenos). LC IIC occupation at the ridges of *Ampileri* has been attested by the evidence provided by several mortuary contexts, such as Tomb 1.76 (Stager, Walker 1989, 119-201), *Petrera* and *Ayios Georgios* (Hadjicosti 1999, 36), and the necropolis of Idalion *Kafkallia* (Overbeck, Swiny 1972). Limited LC IIC pottery scatters were also found on top of the acropolis (Gjerstad et al. 1935, 624).

Aegean-style vessels from Tomb 1.76 include a small number of bowls, such as: a two-handled shallow bowl with subtle carination[88] (FS 296/295) (Adelman 1989, no. 36, fig. 10, pl. 10), a handleless, semi-globular bowl with flaring sides and ring-base (Type 2) (Adelman 1989, no. 32, fig. 9, pl. 9), two one-handled bowls with grooved rim (Type 12) (Adelman 1989, nos 30-1, fig. 9, pl. 9) and a few examples of the two-handled bowl with conical body and incurving rim (Type 6) (Adelman 1989, nos 33-5, figs 9-10, pls 9-10). There was also a feeding jug with a basket handle (FS 161) (Adelman 1989, no. 37, fig. 10, pl. 10).

From looted Tomb G at the *Kafkallia* cemetery, which was in use from the MC III period, a small number of Aegean-style pottery were unearthed, alongside LH IIIA-B imports and BR I-II, WS I-II, Plain and Coarse ware vessels. Since no stratification was apparent (Overbeck, Swiny 1972, 7), the Aegean-style remains cannot be safely assigned to

88 This specimen is unusual in that the handles are set below rim, instead of on the rim.

the LC IIC period, although the specimens preserved are largely consistent with LC IIC forms noted from other sites. The corpus includes an almost complete Rude/Pastoral Style krater with birds flanking a tree on one side and a bird and a highly schematized bull on the other (14 no. 53, fig. 25-6) and a second specimen decorated by running spirals (Overbeck, Swiny 1972, no. 101; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 272.16). Another krater has a rather squat form and features vertical handles and a panel with messily drawn lines (Overbeck-Swiny 1972, no. 39; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 271.14). Tomb G also contained several types of bowls, such as the one-handled bowl (FS 244) with rounded body (Overbeck-Swiny 1972, nos 43, 103; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 271.7-8), and conical body (Overbeck-Swiny 1972, nos 30, 42; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 271.9-10), the high pedestal bowl (FS 310) (Overbeck-Swiny 1972, nos 37-8; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 271.11-12), the two-handled bowl with a relatively deep and rounded body (Type 6) (Overbeck-Swiny 1972, nos 25, 41; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 273.17-18), the two-handled bowl with a relatively deep body and carination on the upper part (Type 8) (Overbeck-Swiny 1972, nos 23, 27-8; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 273.19-21) and the one-handled bowl with angular profile (Type 13) (Overbeck-Swiny 1972, nos 26, 29; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 273.22-3). Closed vessels include a small straight-sided alabastron with pierced lug-handles (Overbeck-Swiny 1972, no. 44, fig. 22). Chemical analyses of sampled Aegean-style pottery from Idalion assigned it mostly to CypI (Enkomi), with fewer cases assigned to CypT (Hala Sultan Tekke), CypF (Alassa) and the unspecified profiles X077-8 (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 425-7).

The excavations by the Swedish Expedition on top of the *Ampileri* hill revealed several extremely fragmentary Aegean-style vessels, assigned to three strata I-III (Ålin 1978), which all seem to be assigned within the LC III period. The Department of Antiquities' excavations within and close to the administrative building of the first millennium BC produced important data for the town's LC IIC-IIIA horizon (Hadjicosti 1999, 37-8). The Aegean-style remains known from preliminary reports include a fragment of a Rude/Pastoral style krater[89] with a depiction of bull/goat and tree (1997, fig. 4). Other fragments of pictorial kraters and of shallow and deep bowls illustrated in these preliminary reports are probably of LC IIIA date (1997, figs 5-7). This material is currently under study for publication.

89 Published as a closed vessel (Hadjicosti 1997, fig. 4), which could be an amphoroid krater.

Agios Sozomenos

Within the nowadays abandoned village of Agios Sozomenos, lay the remains of several LC sites scattered across this diverse landscape, that have been recently investigated by an integrated fieldwork project (Pilides 2018). Two settlement clusters that accommodated large-scale storage and industrial facilities were identified at the sites of *Tzirpoulos* and *Ampelia* and two fort sites were traced at *Barsak* and *Nikolides*. Occupation in these localities ceased by the end of the thirteenth century BC (84-6), possibly in relation to the foundation of Idalion. Preliminary reports mention the occurrence of WPWm III finewares at *Ampelia* (84) and additional information will be drawn from the conclusive publication of this project.

Akhera

Three intact pit tombs were excavated by the Department of Antiquities in the locality *Chiflik Paradisi*, two of which (Tombs 2 and 3) date to the LC IIC periods (Karageorghis 1965; Keswani 2004, 135). In addition to BR and WS vessels, the two tombs contained significant numbers of imported vessels from Mycenaean Greece. Three stirrup jars from Tomb 2 feature broad horizontal bands covering the entire surface of the vessel (Karageorghis 1965b, nos 7, 25, 32, fig. 31), a decorative syntax that typifies vessels in the so-called 'Simple Style', some of which were evidently produced in Cyprus (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 471-4). Mountjoy, who has examined the Akhera 'Simple Style' stirrup jars, suggests that they comprise imports and possibly acted as prototypes for local production (2018, 65-6).

Aredhiou *Vouppes*

The settlement of *Vouppes* at Aredhiou was a LC rural community in the Cypriot hinterland, initially occupied during MC III-LCI, but the main evidence for occupation is the LC IIC (Steel 2016). According to the excavator, the preferred vessels for consuming wine were shallow bowls imported from the Aegean, but also local imitations of these forms, in addition to the common BR carinated cup and WS hemispherical bowl (527).

Other LC sites in central Cyprus

Several entries in the Cyprus Museum Inventory mention finds in the villages of Mathiatis, Ayia Varvara, Alambra, Sha, Lythrodontas,

Kataliondas, Analiondas, Margi and Kotchiatis, although it is not clear whether these refer to LC remains (Hadjicosti 1991, 88-9, tab. 3). A tomb excavated in the vicinity of the Politico village (ancient Tamassos) did not contain any Aegean-style wares, even though its latest burials date to the LC IIC period (Karageorghis, Kenna, Ducos 1965). At the neighboring village of Mathiatis, a poorly preserved tomb was excavated (Tomb 2), dating to the LCI-IIC period. Again, no Aegean-style finewares were reported from this context (Hadjicosti 1991). A LC looted tomb, excavated in the area of Dheneia, that dates to the LC IIB period, contained very few burial gifts, without any locally produced Aegean-style vessels (Hadjisavvas 1985).

6.4.3.5.4 The South-Central Coast

Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*

The monumental ashlar-built remains excavated at the site of Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* correspond to the urban and administrative center that dominated the Vasilikos Valley from the fifteenth century to the end of the thirteenth century BC. This well-planned settlement accommodated large-scale storage and administrative functions, as well as wealthy intra-mural tombs. The Aegean-style remains presented in this section derive from preliminary and conclusive publications of settlement and mortuary data (South, Russel, Keswani 1989; South 1996; 2006, 133-4), in anticipation for the forthcoming comprehensive publication of the finds from *Ayios Dhimitrios*.

A large group of pottery found in a deep shaft inside the large administrative Building X included 56% Mycenaean and local Mycenaean styles, mainly cups and bowls (South 1988, 227-8; 2002, 61), but no additional information is provided. The corpus of known Aegean-style pottery included a few fragmentary Rude/Pastoral Style kraters, some showing animals, identified as bulls (Russel 1989, fig. 13: 1041-2A-B; South 1991, fig. 2: 1388; 1997, fig. 9: 2247). There was also an almost complete krater with a running spiral on the handle-zone (Russel 1989, fig. 13.536) **[fig. 6.7: 34]**.

Bowl shapes represented at Kalavasos are the small handleless bowl (FS 210) (Russel 1989, fig. 12: KAD1048; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 377.3-7) **[fig. 6.7: 35.a]**, the small, handleless bowl with flaring conical sides (Type 3) (South 1988, 226, KAD 1268, fig. 2) **[fig. 6.7: 35.b]**, the two-handled, shallow, wide conical bowl (FS 296) (Russel 1989, KAD1036, 1037, fig. 12; South 1997, T13.78, pl. XV.3; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 378.14-20) **[fig. 6.7: 35.d-e]** and FS 296/295 with rounded carination (South 1988, KAD1257, fig. 2; Russel 1989, KAD1035, fig. 12) **[fig. 6.7: 35.c]**, and its development into Types 6 and 7 (South 1997, pl. XV.4, right; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 380.30-2), a fragmentary hemispherical

handleless bowl (Type 5) (South 1984, KAD-83-128, fig. 4.18), as well as few examples of the one-handled bowl with angular profile (Type 13) (Russel 1989, KAD1038, fig. 12; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 380.35-6). The corpus also included several shallow cups (FS 220) and carinated cups (FS 232) of possible local production (e.g. South 1988, KAD 1250, 1259, fig. 2; Mountjoy 2018, 766 fig. 377.9-13). Notably, no deep bowls have been published from Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* so far.

Closed vessels of Aegean-style from Kalavasos include jugs (FS 116) (e.g. South 1988, 226 fig. 2;[90] Russel 1989, pl. 5: 1053-4, fig. 14: 1080) and stirrup jars **[fig. 6.7: 36]**, one of which is decorated with a triangular scale motif (Russel 1989, fig. 13.1043),[91] while others are assigned to the Simple Style, decorated with series of broad bands throughout the vessels' body (KAD 15, fig. 13; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 379.22-3). There was also a small feeding jug with the typical decoration in vertical bands (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 380.28).

Based on chemical analyses, some of the Aegean-style pottery from Kalavasos were consisted with production centers at Kition/Hala Sultan Tekke, Enkomi and Kouklia (766).

Maroni *Vournes/Tsaroukas*

At a close distance from the monumental structures at Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* lay the remains of another urban center, at the village of Maroni. The most substantial remains were found at the site of *Vournes* (Cadogan 1996), while the coastal site of *Tsaroukas* probably functioned as a port (Manning, Sewell, Herscher 2002). The site was abandoned before the end of the LC IIC period, perhaps slightly earlier than Kalavasos (South 2002, 65).

A fragment of a Rude/Pastoral Style krater was excavated inside a tomb at Maroni, showing two horned animals, identified as either goats or stags (British Museum no. 1898,1201.304; Johnson 1980, no. 197, pl. XL). Another fragment[92] of a Rude/Pastoral Style ring-based krater depicts birds on either side of a tree motif (Karageorghis 1965b, 247, fig. 5/2; Vermeule, Karageorghis 1982, VI.40). A fragmentary amphoroid krater depicting four wild goats feeding from trees was identified as a locally produced vessel of the Early Pastoral Style by Vermeule and Karageorghis (VI.8), but has been determined as

90 NAA analyses suggest that this vessel was produced at Kouklia (Mountjoy 2018, 764 fig. 377.2).

91 Mountjoy considers this to be a piriform jar rather than a stirrup jar. NAA have determined it to belong to the Kition/Hala Sultan Tekke group (Mountjoy 2018, 764).

92 The fragment is currently at the Manchester University Museum and it was registered under Amathus. However, Karageorghis considers this to have derived from the British Expedition's excavations at Maroni (1965, fn. 6).

a LH import by the British Museum curator.[93] Another pictorial vessel from Maroni depicting heralding lions, published under "Middle Pastoral" (Karageorghis 1965b, 244-5; Vermeule, Karageorghis 1982, VI.24), has been considered an import (Johnson 1980, no. 225).

Preliminary reports from the unpublished excavations at *Vournes* illustrate only a few locally produced Aegean-style vessels, such as a globular jug with linear decoration (Cadogan 1986, pl. 9: 3) and also mention (but do not illustrate) the occurrence of very few Aegean-style deep bowls, shallow bowls and Rude/Pastoral Style vessels (1984, 8; Cadogan et al. 2001, 85; Bell 2015, 208). Recent fieldwork by the Kalavasos and Maroni Built Environment Project (KAMBE) has also produced a small number of fragmentary Aegean-style finewares, including shallow bowls.[94]

Limassol Tombs

In a publication collecting data originating from decades of archaeological salvage excavations in the town of Limassol (mostly from tombs), Karageorghis and Violaris (2012) succeeded to disseminate the MC-LC horizon in this poorly known region. The 30 tombs and mortuary features included in this volume mostly contained BR, WS, Monochrome and other local wares, with very few imports from Mycenaean Greece. The corpus of locally produced Aegean-style finewares is very limited, but it should be stressed that the majority of the tombs included in this publication date from the MC III to the LC IIA period, with very few cases of LC IIC contexts. The only safely assigned locally produced Aegean-style vessel is a medium-sized krater (FS 7) with vertical strap handles, embellished by a messily drawn running spiral in the handle-zone (Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, T.322.5, pls XXXIII.5, LXXII). This krater was found inside Tomb 322, with finds dating to the LC IB-LC II period (233).

6.4.3.5.5 The Kouris River Valley

Alassa *Paliotaverna/Pano Mantilaris*

During the latter part of the LC period, the Kouris River valley was dominated by Alassa, the only settlement with urban and administrative characteristics that is located inland. Two sites, *Paliotaverna*

93 https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/G_1898-1201-149.

94 The excavated ceramics from this mission are currently under study for publication by the Author.

and *Pano Mantilaris*, were excavated at a distance of around 250 m to each other by the Department of Antiquities (Hadjisavvas 2017).

There were several fragments of Aegean-style pottery included in the settlement's conclusive publication (Jacobs 2017, tab. 7.5), although the finds cannot be associated with stratigraphically distinct levels to be able to safely discuss the material of the LC IIC period (cf. Jacobs 2017, 403). The early deposits at *Pano Mantilaris*, i.e. Locus 003-4, did not contain any Aegean-style pottery, and all other finds date from the settlement's final phase of occupation in the LC IIIA period (Hadjisavvas 1991, 177; Jacobs 2017, 407). The Aegean-style pottery from this phase, the examination of which is beyond the scope of this paper, consists of various bowl-types and a notable accumulation of strainer jugs with tubular spouts (Hadjisavvas 1991; Jacobs 2017, 400-12). It is noteworthy that deep bowls from Alassa *Paliotaverna* and *Pano Mantilaris* are minimal and correspond to only a handful of fragmentary specimens (Jacobs 2017, 409, 450 fig. 7.7).

Tombs 6 and 7 from *Pano Mantilaris* were assigned to the LC IIC horizon. These contexts contained a feeding jug with vertical bands on the body (Hadjisavvas 2017, fig. 3.42: T6-2) and a stirrup jar decorated with festoons on the shoulder (Hadjisavvas 2017, fig. 3.42. T6-3). There was also a pyxis in the fabric of WPWm vessels that was handmade or produced on the slow wheel (Hadjisavvas 2017, fig. 3.45-6: T7-6).

Petrographic analyses on selected pottery from Alassa, indicated that some examples may be local, while others could represent imports from elsewhere on the island (Hadjisavvas 1991, 179; Jacobs 2017, 400). This is consistent with recent chemical analyses that confirm local production of Aegean-style pottery at Alassa (CypF), in addition to the introduction of vessels from elsewhere still within Cyprus (mostly CypG-Kouklia) (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 426).

Erimi *Pitharka/Kafkalla*

An intriguing site within the Kouris valley is Erimi *Pitharka*, an inland settlement with a series of underground establishments and evidence for large-scale storage (Vasiliou, Stylianou 2004; Papanikolaou 2012). Long-term excavations at the site by the Department of Antiquities yielded several Aegean-style shallow bowls and kraters, assigned to the LC IIC-IIIA periods. The material includes fragments of a Rude/Pastoral style krater with running spirals (Vassiliou, Stylianou 2004, 186). Another krater[95] featuring a bird motif has been dated to the LC IIIA period (Vassiliou, Stylianou 2004,

95 Identified by the authors as an amphoroid krater, but this is probably a bell-krater.

P5.22, fig. 12). More Aegean-style pottery has been reported from the most recent excavations at the site,[96] including a ring-based krater (Papanikolaou 2012).

In close proximity to *Pitharka* is the cemetery of Erimi *Kafkalla*. The site is mostly known as an EC-MC burial ground, but a few tombs of the LC period were excavated in the southern part of this necropolis (Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, 53-4). A possible locally produced Aegean-style vessel is a stirrup jar with globular, depressed body decorated in Simple Style **[fig. 6.7: 37]** (Erimi Tomb 5.1-CS1825), featuring multiple thick horizontal bands covering the entire surface (Karageorghis, Violaris 2012, T5.1, pls LIII, LXXXV).

Episkopi *Bamboula*

The LC settlement and necropolis of *Bamboula* is situated near the coast, facing the Kouris river valley. It was established at the dawn of the LBA and continued to be occupied until the Cypro-Geometric/early Archaic period. Excavations were undertaken by the Pennsylvania University Museum in the 1930s. Additional soundings were undertaken by Grace and Weinberg in the 1940s and 1950s (cf. Weinberg 1983, 1-2; Benson 1972, pl. 1), and by the University of Cincinnati, more recently.

The clarification of the stratigraphic sequence at the settlement of *Bamboula* is challenging. LC IIC occupation at *Bamboula* corresponds to Level D:1 in Area A, Level C:1-3 in Area B, Level C:1-2 in Area C, Level A in Area D and Level C in Area E (Benson 1969; 1970, 41; cf. also Kling 1989a, 19). The few Aegean-style remains contained in these levels included fragments of bowls and jugs, designated as "Inferior Mycenaean" or "Decorated LC III" (Benson 1969, 21; 1970: pls 2B, 6B, 7B, nos B494-5, B433, B616, B438, B496, B599, B478, B525; 1972: pl. 21, no. B525). These specimens are poorly illustrated and no further associations can be made.

Aegean-style vessels have also been identified within some of the tombs of LC IIC date excavated on the northwestern and northern ridges of the *Bamboula* hill, specifically Tombs 6, 12-13, 26, 28, 34, 36 (Benson 1972, 10-35; Keswani 2004, tab. 5.11). Several specimens described as Mycenaean III could in fact be local products, such as a large ring-based krater, in the characteristically elongated form of the Rude/Pastoral Style kraters, with linear decoration[97] (Benson 1972, T.6.7, B1063, pls 32, 50). The shallow and deeper bowls with rounded/conical profile from this context and from Tomb 28,

96 The material is currently under study for publication by the Author.

97 This is also considered to be a local product by Mountjoy (2018, 793 fig. 394.36).

designated as "Mycenaean III" vessels (Benson 1972, T6.8-9, B1008, B1013, pls 32, 49, T.28.3-4, B1014-15, pls 32, 49), could also in fact correspond to locally made Aegean-style vessels. The corpus also included two straight-sided alabastra/pyxides, with a pair of pierced lug-handles (Benson 1972, T.34.5, B581, pl. 22, T.36.34, B580, pl. 45).

Aegean-style pottery from settlement and mortuary contexts assigned to the LC IIIA period is much more plentiful and presents a much more varied repertoire (Benson 1972, 45-53). It is noteworthy that deep bowls, which characterize contemporary assemblages elsewhere on the island, appear to be absent from *Bamboula*. This may reflect a regional preference, considering also the very few quantities of deep bowls from Alassa.

6.4.3.5.6 The Paphos Region

Palaepaphos

Archaeological remains of Palaepaphos, extending within the limits of the village of Kouklia, have been the focus of expeditions since the nineteenth century. Various sites within this center were excavated by a British Mission in the 1950s (Catling 1979; 2020), a Swiss-German Mission by F.G. Maier from 1966 (Maier, von Wartburg 1985), the Department of Antiquities (e.g. Karageorghis 1990a; Karageorghis, Raptou 2021) and by the ongoing expedition by the University of Cyprus in the frame of the Palaepaphos Urban Landscape Project (Iacovou 2008b).

As a result of the continuous occupation of the area from the time of its foundation at the close of the MC period (Georgiou 2019) until nowadays, very limited *in situ* settlement strata have been unearthed. The Swiss-German mission succeeded in identifying *in situ* strata, corresponding to the earliest construction of the monumental sanctuary at around 1200 BC[98] (Maier 1976, 96 fig. 16a-b; Georgiou 2017, 213). The only context associated with residential activities at Palaepaphos is the material deposited within the two disused wells of *Evreti*, TE III-VIII. The contents of the wells were excavated in 1966-7 but were recently published in a conclusive volume (von Rüden et al. 2016). The material corresponds to the remains of feasting activities and ivory-processing. The Aegean-style pottery was plentiful and included deep bowls, multiple types of shallow bowls and very few numbers of closed vessels (Georgiou 2016b). The act of deposition is assigned to the beginning of the LC IIIA period and therefore

98 The LBA ceramic remains excavated by Maier in the Sanctuary and other sites at Palaepaphos is currently under study for publication by an Author.

the material of these crucial contexts cannot be discussed in relation to the LC IIC production. Among the material, a hemispherical bowl with indentation below base (Type 5 variant) stands out, decorated in the syntax of WS II-Late vessels (Georgiou 2016b, cat. no. 26, TE IIII 28, figs 30, 75).

Other finds from the wider *Evreti Asproyi* area assigned to the LC IIC period are known only from preliminary reports and include a Rude/Pastoral Style krater depicting a bull feeding from a tree (Vermeule, Karageorghis 1982, 207, VI.2) and a pedestal bowl (FS 310) (Maier 1997, fig. 3f; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 406.44).

The most substantial evidence for LC IIC in the area of Kouklia comes from tombs, found in distinct clusters at various localities. Safely assigned LC IIC contexts from the recently published catalogs of the British Expedition are Tombs *Asproyi* I, III, X and *Evreti* V, VI, XII, that do not seem to continue into the LC IIIA period (Catling 2020, 9). Aegean-style pottery in these contexts includes handleless bowls with flattened base (FS 210) (Catling 2020, pl. 54, fig. 22: *Asproyi* III.3), the two-handled shallow bowl with linear decoration (FS 296) (Catling 2020, pl. 115, fig. 48: *Asproyi* X.15), a deformed angular bowl with single horizontal loop handle on the rim (Type 13) (Catling 2020, pl. 115, fig. 48: *Asproyi* X.7) and various types of shallow bowls[99] (e.g. Catling 2020, pl. 54: *Asproyi* III.4; pl. 115: *Asproyi* X.14a, 16). Another significant Aegean-style find by the British Mission is a jug with elaborate pictorial decoration from the lowest levels of Tomb I at *Marcello*, showing two bulls and three birds (Catling 2008, figs 262-3; 2020, MI.33, pl. 174). It was assigned to the Middle Pastoral Style by Vermeule, Karageorghis (1982, VI.10), but Catling proposed to disassociate it from this stylistic class: he considers this to be the product of a Cyprus-based painter, who was active in the thirteenth century (Catling 2008, 210). Mountjoy has re-assigned this vase to the LC IIIA period, as well as the entire context (2018, 829).

The numerous tombs from the *Teratsoudhia* locality, which were continuously used from the LCI period, produced a few Aegean-style bowls, especially the two-handled shallow variants, assigned to the late LC IIC-early IIIA horizon (Types 6-9) (Karageorghis 1990a, K47-8, M1-2, M6, N24, N35-6, N41-2, N94, O1, O11-12, O17, B14, B16-17, B49-51, pls XLVII-XLIX, LXVIII) **[fig. 6.7: 38]**. The assemblage also included a few fragments of Rude/Pastoral Style kraters showing parts of bulls and trees (e.g. Karageorghis 1990a, pl. IV, Pit C [iii-vi]). The corpus also contained a footed bowl (FS 309) (Karageorghis 1990a, B210, pl. LXVIII), a handleless bowl with convex base and linear decoration (Type 3 variant) (Karageorghis 1990a, N43, pl. XLVIII) and

99 It is difficult to provide further classifications of these vessels, since only photographs are published.

a wide shallow bowl with a single wishbone handle raising above rim-level (Type 14) (Karageorghis 1990a, N26, pl. XLVIII), perhaps one of the latest vessels of this assemblage, dating to the LC IIIA period. There were also a few fragmentary deep bowls and kraters (Sherratt 1990, fig. 1, pl. A); however, Sherratt notes that it is unclear whether this material was part of the burial gifts or the result of secondary deposition, infiltrating these contexts (117). A recently published tomb group from *Teratsoudhia*, Tomb 288, tells a similar story, with a number of two-handled, shallow conical/angular bowls in WPWm (Types 6-9)[100] (Karageorghis, Raptou 2021, nos 4, 19, 23, 25, 67-9, 71, 106-7, 119-20, 123, 125, 127, 159, figs 13-14), a handleless hemispherical bowl (Type 5) (Karageorghis, Raptou 2021, no. 105, fig. 14) and a single-handled bowl (Type 13 variant) (Karageorghis, Raptou 2021, no. 129, fig. 21). The context also contained a fragmentary deep bowl (Karageorghis, Raptou 2021, no. 178, fig. 14). There were also two examples of bowls, associated with LC IIIA contexts at other sites: the deep angular bowl (Type 10) (Karageorghis, Raptou 2021, no. 106, fig. 13) and the wide, shallow bowl with a single, tall, wishbone handle (Type 14) (Karageorghis, Raptou 2021, no. 128, fig. 21). As in the case of the previously excavated *Teratsoudhia* tomb groups, these finds occur alongside many of the centuries-old handmade BR, WS and other wares (Karageorghis 1990a; Karageorghis, Raptou 2021, tab. 1).

Tomb 119 from *Eliomylia* also contained a large number of two-handled shallow bowl variants (Karageorghis 1990a, nos 7, 17, 19-20, 22, 35-6, 43, 46-7, 49, 54 pl. LXXXVII), which were produced/used during the LC IIC-IIIA span. The occurrence of some vessel types associated with LC IIIA contexts (e.g. Karageorghis 1990a, nos 18, 48, 52, pl. LXXXVII), including a miniature deep bowl (no. 15) and an undecorated deep angular bowl (Type 10) (Karageorghis 1990a, no. 57, pl. LXXXVII; Sherratt 1990b) suggest that the latest burials date to the LC IIIA period (Karageorghis 1990a, 87).

The material deposited within a shaft at the *Mantissa* locality, has been identified by Karageorghis as deriving from a cleared tomb in this area (1965, 157-84). The corpus contained a single deep bowl with relatively straight sides and rather squat profile (FS 284) (Karageorghis 1965b, fig. 39). The majority of this assemblage consisted of Aegean-style bowls of various types. While it is likely that some of these were produced in the LC IIC period, the latest examples seem to date to the early LC IIIA period.

Excavations by the Palaepaphos Urban Landscape Project at several localities uncovered fragments of Aegean-style vessels. Among

100 As these are only illustrated with photographs, it is exceedingly difficult to distinguish among bowl variants.

the finds of *Marcello* were three almost complete vessels, including a feeding bottle with vertical banding, a two-handled shallow carinated bowl (Type 8) and a wheelmade unpainted bowl in BR-shape and Plain ware fabric (Sherratt 2018, 31-2). The publication of the Aegean-style pottery from the sites of *Hadjiabdullah*, *Laona* and *Mantissa* by the Author is forthcoming.

Chemical analyses have identified three different groups associated with Palaepaphos, perhaps corresponding to more than one workshop at/in the vicinity of Kouklia (CypG, CypS and X080) (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 426). NAA has further shown that pottery produced at Kouklia was exported to other sites on the island and abroad to Anatolia and the northern and southern Levant (426-7; Mountjoy 2018, 812).

Yeroskipou

The LC horizon in the area of Yeroskipou is only known through salvage excavations. Two chamber tombs were exposed during water supply works at the locality of *Asproyi*. Tomb 1 contained an impressive number of bronze objects, mostly hemispherical bowls (Nicolaou 1983, 144-6). Among the ceramic burial gifts were two Aegean-style shallow angular bowls[101] (Type 9) (Nicolaou 1983, nos 22-3, pl. XX). Tomb 2 of the same locality did not contain any Aegean-style pottery.

Five more looted tombs were unearthed in the vicinity, at the locality of *Pladjeri*, which was possibly part of the same cemetery (Maier, Karageorghis 1982, 104). The preliminary report only mentions the presence of "Myceanean IIIB small vases" (104), but it is not clear if these comprise locally produced vessels and of what form.[102]

Maa *Palaeokastro*

The settlement at Maa-*Palaeokastro* was founded from scratch on top of a promontory on the southwestern coast of Cyprus. Like Pyla *Kokkinokremos*, it was a short-lived settlement that was abandoned a couple of generations after its foundation. The excavators have dated the establishment of the settlement to the end of the LC IIC period. The earliest occupation phase, Floor II, suffered substantial destruction and the rebuilding phases, corresponding to Floor I, were assigned to early LC IIIA period (Karageorghis, Demas 1988, 266).

101 Mountjoy suggests that these two bowls should be considered LC IIIA (CypIIIC Early 1) (2018, 831).

102 The material is currently under study by the Author.

Based on stylistic analyses, Mountjoy considers the foundation of Maa at LC IIIA (possibly at around 1170 BC) and the settlement's abandonment at around the middle of the twelfth century BC, thus minimizing the duration of the settlement's occupation (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2019, tab. 1, 296-7). Mountjoy is correct to point out that the predominance of Aegean-style finewares at Maa, already in Floor II,[103] is noteworthy. It is also noteworthy that the earliest occupation level, Floor II, contained fragments of deep bowls and other elements that typify Aegean-style assemblages of the LC IIIA period, elsewhere on the island. However, the presence of substantial percentages of the traditional, handmade, LC wares, mostly BR (19% of the entire ceramic assemblage of all phases, 35% of the corpus of finewares; Georgiou 2012, tab. 12), suggests that it is possible that the site was indeed founded at the very end of the LC IIC period. The large numbers of BR and the fewer numbers of WS ware vessels, cannot be considered as residual from earlier occupation strata,[104] considering that Maa was a new foundation. Could we suggest that the production of Aegean-style finewares became more popular or that certain types were produced at an earlier stage on this part of the island? Or is it possible to distinguish finer phasing within Maa's occupation phases, to isolate material from the settlement's foundation horizon within Floor II strata, or even to suggest that some of the material preserved in Floor II levels are intrusions from the succeeding Floor I? This is another case indicating the challenges posed by the high degree of regionalism in Cyprus and the intricacies entailed in fine-tuning typo-chronological correlations among sites.

Material from Maa *Palaeokastro* that is comparable to that of LC IIC contexts is rather limited. It includes a few two-handled shallow bowls with subtle carination (FS 296/295) (Karageorghis, Demas 1988, nos 60, Room 8/5-6, pls CXVIII, CCXIX), two-handled bowls with relatively deep body and conical/rounded sides (Type 6) (Karageorghis, Demas 1988, nos 98, pls CLII, CLXX), two-handled, shallow bowls with angular sides (Type 9) (Karageorghis, Demas 1988, 1954/xi, Area 87/13, pl. CCLIII), and small, angular bowls with a single horizontal loop handle (Type 13) (Karageorghis, Demas 1988, no. 573, pl. CXLIII, CCXXXV). Other open vessels include an example of an undecorated, low ring-base cup with flaring sides (FS 235) (Karageorghis, Demas 1988, no. 349, pl. CXCII). It is noteworthy that these

103 24% of the corpus of Aegean-style pottery at Maa is assigned to Floor II, 25% to Floors I-II and 30% to Floor I. A large percentage (21%) is either unstratified or derives from Dikaios' excavations, where no floors had been assigned (data from Georgiou 2012, tab. 12). Aegean-style wheelmade finewares correspond to 35% of the entire ceramic corpus from all levels.

104 Although we cannot certainly eliminate the possibility that these were brought by the inhabitants from their places of origin.

possibly late-LC IIC specimens are found within the same contexts as deep bowls (FS 285) and deep angular bowls (Type 10) that typify LC IIIA assemblages at other LC sites.

Based on NAA analyses, it does not appear that Maa produced its own Aegean-style finewares,[105] even though one unassigned group (X140) could represent the local chemical profile (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2019, 289). Sampled Aegean-style finewares from the settlement are consistent with various LC sites, predominantly Palaepaphos (CypG and CypS), but also Alassa (CypF), Sinda (CypH), Hala Sultan Tekke (CypT) and Kition/Hala Sultan Tekke (CypJ) (280-8).

6.4.3.5.7 Northwestern Cyprus

Morphou *Toumba tou Skourou*

The site was established on a mound in the MC III period and was abandoned before the end of the LC IIC period (Vermeule, Wolsky 1990, 122-3). The mound suffered extensively from modern bulldozing activities. Systematic excavations at the site exposed poorly preserved industrial facilities associated with the production of mudbricks, storage vessels and copper (397-400).

Aegean-style remains from *Toumba tou Skourou*, published as "Late Cypriot IIB Decorated ware" were found in a fragmentary state, at various parts of the town, mostly outside the area of the old mound, with poor excavation contexts (Vermeule, Wolsky 1990, 376). The corpus includes a complete two-handled shallow bowl (FS 296) with triangular, dotted, scale-motifs painted on the inside of the bowl (114-15, P635, pls 63, 164), a pedestal bowl (FS 309) with paneled short-stem spirals (119, P616, pl. 179) and a fragmentary amphoroid krater, possibly in WPWm ware (115, P945).

There were also numerous fragments of shallow conical or angular bowl variants (e.g. Vermeule, Wolsky 1990, 119, P636, 138, P663, 151, P674 [group of 32 fragments], P675 [group of 28 fragments], P850 [group of 51 fragments], 152, P1124) and a wishbone handle with a knob projection at its terminal, which could correspond to a wide shallow bowl (Type 14) (151, P671). Within groups P675 and P850, a few possible jugs or jars are mentioned, without any additional information.

105 Previous chemical analyses of selected wares from Maa also suggested that some were imported from other sites on the island (Enkomi, Kition and Hala Sultan Tekke) (Bryan et al. 1997, 38-9, 56).

Akaki *Trounalli*

An extended necropolis spanning the entire LC period was partly excavated at Akaki *Trounalli*. The results of these excavations are only known through preliminary reports (Karageorghis 1960, 293; 1970, 205). One of the tombs contained "decorated bowls of the LC III period" (1960, 293), but no further information, nor illustrations are provided. The mortuary gifts from this burial ground included two cylinder seals and bronze bowls.

Apliki *Karamallos*

The small mining settlement at Apliki *Karamallos* was excavated by Joan du Plat Taylor (1952) and the material from these excavations was re-examined and more thoroughly published by Muhly and Kling (2007). Material collected from Area A was assigned to three phases:[106] the construction phase (LC IIC period), Floor I (early occupation phase in late LC IIC) and Floor II (destruction level marking the abandonment of the site in LC IIC-IIIA) (du Plat Taylor 1952, 142-4; Muhly, Kling 2007, 38, tabs 15-18). For the purposes of the present study, only the material assigned to the construction phase and Floor I are considered.

Two fragments from the construction level in Area A, that were published as locally produced Aegean-style vessels (du Plat Taylor 1952, pl. XXVIIIA.2; Kling 2007, 165, 167 nos 576, 598), were recently re-classified as LH IIIB imports[107] by Mountjoy (2018, fig. 445.1). From the early occupation phase in Room A2 (Period 1), six local, Aegean-style fragments were identified in the publication of the material, although some were proven to be imports by NAA analyses (Mountjoy 2018, 895). This corpus includes a fragmentary example of the shallow carinated cup (FS 223),[108] which du Plat Taylor assigned to the Mycenaean A fabric (imported) (1952, 154), but was considered as local by Kling (2007, no. 508, pl. 53.1). This later classification was corroborated by NAA analyses which assigned it to CypG group (Kouklia) (Mountjoy 2018, 897). There was also a fragmentary

106 While du Plat Taylor distinguished between Phase I and II in Area I structures (1952, 142-4), Muhly and Kling could only trace an early occupation level in Room A2 (2007, 38).

107 The handle of piriform jar no. 576 was inscribed by a mark, a common practice for imported wares.

108 Kling, following du Plat Taylor, assigns this specimen to FS 214 (2007, 151, 159, pl. 53.1).

hemispherical bowl with a raised flat base[109] (Type 5) (Kling 2007, no. 519, pl. 53.8), painted solid inside and outside (Mountjoy 2018, fig. 446.22). Floor I levels contained a fragment of a medium-sized jug (FS 116) with linear decoration (Kling 2007, no. 564) and a fragmentary small vessel (possibly a strainer jug) with pictorial decoration, showing a bull (Kling 2007, no. 577, pl. 59.5, 60; Mountjoy 2018, fig. 446.18). The level also includes a deep bowl (FS 284) with solid interior (Kling 2007, no. 531, pls 53.3, 60). Mountjoy considers this to be intrusive from the upper levels (2018, 892).

The documentation of the material recovered from Site B was not as detailed (Muhly, Kling 2007, 41, 63). Aegean-style remains of the LC IIC levels were mostly found inside a pit in House B1, and include shallow carinated cups (Kling 2007, no. 509,[110] pl. 53.2 no. 510,[111] pl. 53.3 no. 513) and small shallow bowls (FS 210) (Kling 2007, nos 515, 517, pl. 53.4,6). A rim fragment from a bowl, published as a stemmed cup by Kling (2007, no. 555, pl. 57.3), is probably a pedestal bowl (FS 310), as suggested by Mountjoy (2018, fig. 449.49). There were also several fragments in WPWm ware of uncertain shape (Kling 2007, nos 512, 544, 589, 590-1, 593).

Katydhata

A MC-LC cemetery was excavated at Katydhata, situated within the fertile Solea region and in close proximity to the Skouriotissa mines in the northern Troodos foothills. Several tombs from this necropolis were unearthed over the years. The material was collected by Åström and was presented in a volume (1989), regrettably with few illustrations and little additional information. Åström mentions a few locally produced Aegean-style finewares, such a shallow bowl (Tomb 11.57: Åström 1972, 383; 1989, 12-14), two handleless hemispherical bowls (possibly FS 210) (T.11.58: Åström 1972, 278; 1989, 12-13), a cup (T.11.56: Åström 1989, 18), a juglet (T.83.2: Åström 1989, 51) and a piriform jar (T.11.13: Åström 1989, 13).

109 NAA analysis determined that it was produced at Enkomi (CypI) (Mountjoy 2018, 898).

110 Published as FS 215 by Kling and FS 223 by Mountjoy (2018, fig. 449.47).

111 Published as FS 220 by Kling and FS 232 by Mountjoy (2018, fig. 449.48).

6.4.3.5.8 The Northern Coast and the Karpas Peninsula

Myrtou *Pigadhes*

The site is situated on the southern foothills of the Pentadaktylos range. It is considered a sanctuary-site, but it is likely that the religious contexts were incorporated within a larger settlement. The focal point of the cult was a stepped altar made of ashlar blocks and crowned by a pair of horns of consecration made of stone (du Plat Taylor 1957; Webb 1999, 44-53). The strata concerned in this study correspond to Period V (transition LC IIB-IIC), VI (LC IIC) and into the VII Period (LC IIC-IIIA) (du Plat Taylor 1957, 10-23; Webb 1999, 35).

Locally produced pottery of Aegean-type is mostly (but not exclusively) identified as "Fabric B"[112] (Catling 1957, 47-8). Catling mentions the occurrence of 20 such fragments but enlists only eight (nos 210-17). The corpus includes a fragmentary Rude/Pastoral Style ring-based krater, decorated by a pair of birds facing each other (Catling 1957, no. 191, fig. 20). Two other krater sherds are mentioned, one decorated with a spiral, and a sherd of a possible Rude/Pastoral Style krater with linear decoration (sherd k) (Catling 1957, 44, 46). There were also several small-sized shallow bowls (FS 210, FS 296) (Catling 1957, nos 202, 210, 217, fig. 20), a few two-handled shallow bowls with angular sides (Types 8-9) (Catling 1957, nos 211-13, fig. 20), and the small, angular bowl with a single loop handle (Type 13) (Catling 1957, no. 216 and possibly no. 214, fig. 20). Other Aegean-style pottery vessels from Myrtou *Pigadhes* include the small, shallow cup with linear decoration (FS 220) (Catling 1957, nos 206, 215, fig. 20). Catling also illustrates a fragmentary deep bowl, which he considers to be a Mycenaean import (1957, no. 203, fig. 20), although it is not unlikely that this comprises a local product (cf. also discussion in Kling 1989a, 88 and Mountjoy 2018, 917). There were also several closed vessels, such as small and medium-sized jugs (Catling 1957, nos 194-5, 198, fig. 20) and a jug with strainer base (Catling 1957, no. 199, fig. 20).

Lapithos

Several tombs dating to the LC period were excavated in the area of Lapithos, within the localities of *Kylistra* and *Ayia Anastasia* (Diakou 2018, 2-3). One of the tomb groups excavated on top of the *Ayia Anastasia* plateau, Tomb 2 (502), contained two burial levels: a low one dating to the LC II period (Pieridou 1966, 1-2), and a later one

112 Mountjoy has re-examined some of this material and has determined that what had been classified as 'Fabric A', i.e. Mycenaean imports, by Catling are in fact local products (2018, 916-17).

assigned to the Early Iron Age. Among the LC material were several Aegean-style vessels, designated as "Decorated Late Cypriote III ware". The corpus includes shallow bowls with a rounded/conical body (Type 7) (Pieridou 1966, nos 100, 104, 105, pl. II), a hemispherical bowl (Type 5) (Pieridou 1966, no. 101a, pl. I), a semi-globular bowl with flaring sides and ring-base (Type 2) (Pieridou 1966, no. 101b, pl. I), a shallow bowl with flaring sides and a wide, flat base (Type 3) (Pieridou 1966, no. 102, pl. II) and a shallow bowl, with angular upper part (Type 8/10), (Pieridou 1966, no. 103, pl. I). The corpus also contained six feeding jugs, four of which have a basket-handle, while the rest have the commoner for the LC IIC period, rim-to-shoulder vertical handle (Pieridou 1966, nos 44-50, pl. II).

Keryneia *Mylopetres*

A LC cemetery was traced at the site of *Mylopetres* close to Keryneia, of which only a tomb was excavated (Karageorghis 1970, 206-7). Among the many burial gifts, that include local finewares and Mycenaean imports, there was a Rude/Pastoral Style krater, decorated with a bull with a thick upper outline, shown eating the leaves of a tree (side A), and by short-stem spirals springing on either side of a vertical line (side B) (Karageorghis 1970, figs 21-2). The corpus also contained a locally made stirrup jar (FS 164) with zigzag decoration (208, fig. 23), but it is possible that this is, in fact, a LM III transport stirrup jar of 'oatmeal' fabric, since this type of jar is not known in the local repertoire.

Kazaphani *Ayios Andronikos*

The Department of Antiquities excavated a tomb with two funerary chambers in this location (Tomb 2A-B). The tomb stands out for its longevity, spanning from the end of the MC to the LC IIC period and for the sheer numbers of funerary gifts deposited within (Nicolaou, Nicolaou 1989). Among the 480 and 584 registered entries from Chambers A and B respectively, only a handful of Aegean-style wares were recorded (Courtois 1989, 104-5). The corpus includes a complete ring-based krater, with a bull on either side of the handle-zone (Nicolaou, Nicolaou 1989, no. 288, fig. 9, pl. XIV) **[fig. 6.7: 39]**. The animal has an elongated body and is schematically drawn. It is of a different style than the more common bull-motifs, shown with a thickened upper body outline. There were also WPWm ware bowls with a shallow rounded/conical body (Nicolaou, Nicolaou 1989, no. 342, pl. XIV no. 213d, pl. XXXVII) and a complete example of a small, shallow rounded bowl with a single loop handle (FS 244) (Nicolaou, Nicolaou 1989, no. 491, pl. XXXVII).

Phlamoudhi

Phlamoudhi is located on the Karpass peninsula. Columbia University excavated at the localities *Melissa* and *Vounari* from 1970 to 1974, and the material was re-examined in recent years by Smith (2008, 3-4). The settlement at *Melissa* was founded in MC III and was abandoned by LC IIC. Smith mentions the occurrence of Aegean-style pottery among the destruction-strata of the Melissa building. This class includes two shallow bowls (Smith 2005, figs 27a-b), a cup perhaps of the shallow carinated type FS 232/235 (Smith 2005, fig. 27c), a Rude/Pastoral Style bell krater decorated with running spirals (Smith 2005, fig. 27g) and an amphoroid krater with upright double spirals (Smith 2005, fig. 27h). Other vessels known from this site are two feeding jugs with vertical banding (Smith 2005, fig. 27e-f) and a small, closed vessel, identified as an alabastron (Smith 2005, fig. 27d). Smith suggests that perhaps some were made at Enkomi (2008, 63).

6.4.3.6 An Overview: Morphological and Decorative Characteristics of Aegean-Style Pottery of Cyprus in the Thirteenth Century BC

The above outline of the contextual occurrence of Aegean-style finewares in Cyprus during the LC IIC period (ca thirteenth century BC), on a regional, island-wide perspective provides precious insights on the forms, decorative treatment and the manufacture technology characterizing the Cypriot production of this period, prior to the establishment of Aegean-style ceramics in the LC IIIA period. The present overview only dealt with material from contexts that can be safely assigned to the LC IIC period, but, in most cases, the explicit distinction between the late LC IIC and early LC IIIA contexts has been challenging.

An unequivocal class of the LC IIC production of Aegean-style finewares in Cyprus is the so-called 'Rude/Pastoral Style'[113] **[e.g. figs 6.3-6.7: 8-15, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33-4, 39]**. Rude/Pastoral Style kraters concern almost exclusively bell-shaped, ring-based vessels (FS 281) of a rather elongated form.[114] Amphoroid kraters in Rude/Pastoral Style are much rarer, which is unexpected, considering the popularity of imported LH IIIA2-IIIB1 pictorially decorated amphoroid kraters in the LC II contexts. Vermeule and Karageorghis (1982) have divided

113 The style possibly continued into the earliest part of the LC IIIA (Kling 1989a, 123-3; Mountjoy 2018, 81).

114 Karageorghis 1965b, 231-59; Anson 1980; Vermeule, Karageorghis 1982, 59-68; Lekka 2015, 116-20; Mountjoy 2018, 71-82; Karageorghis 2018.

the corpus of Rude/Pastoral Style kraters into an early, middle and late phase, even though this classification has not been straightforward. During the early phase, scenes include animals as central figures (bulls, goats, lions), frequently in association with trees or bushes. During the middle phase the rendering of anatomical details is done with thin lines, while in the final stage, the figures are rendered rather carelessly and sketchily (cf. Karageorghis 2018).

Rude/Pastoral kraters are, as a rule, decorated with pictorial motifs, but abstract/linear styles are also well represented. The most common motif is the bull, often shown with an exaggerated long body and embellished by ancillary motifs. One or more workshops seem to have produced vessels decorated with bulls featuring a very thick outline of the animal's upper body **[e.g. figs 6.3-6.6: 8-9, 21, 24, 30, 33]**. Examples of such distinctively portrayed bulls were found at Enkomi, Angastina, Kition, Hala Sultan Tekke, Klavdia *Tremithos*, Pyla *Kokkinokremos*, Keryneia *Mylopetres* and Kazaphani *Ayios Andronikos*. Bulls are occasionally shown grazing from trees/bushes (from Enkomi [mortuary contexts], Kition [Tombs 4+5, Tomb 9UB, *Chrysopolitissa*, Floor IV], Hala Sultan Tekke [Tomb 1], Dromolaxia, Pyla *Kokkinokremos*, Pyla *Verghi*, Palaepaphos *Evreti*, *Teratsoudhia* and Keryneia *Mylopetres*). These floral motifs are often schematically portrayed, with individually drawn leaves **[e.g. figs 6.3, 6.5, 6.6: 7, 21, 30, 33]**. An interesting example from Kition *Bamboula* features running bulls with a snake on the upper part **[fig. 6.5: 24]**. Other kraters (from Enkomi, Idalion Tomb G, Idalion *Ampilleri* and Dromolaxia) show bulls with birds or goats **[e.g. fig. 6.4: 11]**.

Bird motifs are also rather common depictions in Rude/Pastoral Style kraters **[e.g. figs 6.4, 6.6: 12-13, 27]**. They are schematically drawn, often shown with a raised wing. In some instances, birds are depicted alongside trees/floral motifs, such as at Idalion *Kafkallia*, Kition *Bamboula* and Maroni. Other animals represented on Rude/Pastoral Style kraters are goats **[e.g. fig. 6.4: 10-11, 13.b]** (from Enkomi, Kition *Chrysopolitissa*, *Bamboula*, Angastina, Hala Sultan Tekke and Maroni). Goats are again often depicted in association to tree motifs. Much more rare pictorial depictions in Rude/Pastoral Style are sphinxes, including a well-preserved krater from Enkomi, showing two heraldically placed male sphinxes and a small fragment showing the body and wing of a sphinx, again from Enkomi (see above). To these, we may add the fragment of an amphoroid krater showing part of a sphinx found in Levels IIIA-III (and thus of a post-LC IIC context) of Kition (Karageorghis, Demas 1985, pl. CXV).

Kraters were also decorated with spirals **[e.g. figs 6.4, 6.7: 13.b, 14-15, 34]**, in the form of running spirals, as agglutinative spirals (stemmed spirals with other motifs added, to form an elaborate composition) or tree-spirals (stemmed spirals springing antithetically from triglyphs to form trees) (motifs analyzed in Mountjoy 2018, 77).

Karageorghis has rightly pointed to the stylistic affinities between the depiction of Rude/Pastoral Style kraters and ivory carvings (1965, 234). Mountjoy has indicated the influence of Mycenaean Pictorial Style in the depiction of bulls and of Minoan elements in the depiction of birds in Rude/Pastoral Style vessels (2018, 71, 75). I would also add that the choice of motifs, mostly bulls, also relates to impressed friezes on LC storage vessels dating to the late thirteenth and early twelfth century BC, where bulls are the most common motif, shown either as a fighting pair, or as the prey of a chariot hunting scene (Smith 2007; Georgiou 2016a).

Analytical studies on several examples of Rude/Pastoral Style kraters suggest that they were produced at several locations on the island, namely Enkomi, the wider Larnaca region and Palaepaphos.[115] A few Rude/Pastoral Style vessels are known from Syria-Palestine, identified as Ras Shamra, Minet el-Beida, Byblos, Beirut, Akko, Tell Abu Hawam, Beth Shan, Tell Gezer, Ashdod and Tell esh-Shari'a (Leonard 1994, 9, 114-15).

Another type of kraters occurring in LC IIC contexts are the so-called 'Zigzag kraters', found in bell-shaped and amphoroid forms **[e.g. figs 6.4, 6.6: 16, 28]**. They are characterized by squatter forms with thicker walls, a bulging upper body and elongated handles. The amphoroid kraters step onto a high pedestal base. They are decorated by a very thick zigzag band on the handle-zone. The distribution of Zigzag kraters is small and is concentrated on the eastern part of the island (Enkomi, Angastina and Idalion). Mountjoy has rightly considered the form to have derived from comparable PWWm II kraters (2018, 947; cf. P. Åström 1972, fig. LXIII; Keswani 1991, fig. 1).

Other examples of locally produced Aegean-style vessels in LC IIC contexts are small bowls and cups, of the so-called 'Levanto-Helladic' class, even though, as specified above, the boundaries of this class are rather vague. The small, handleless bowl (FS 210) **[e.g. fig. 6.7: 35.a]** with a hemispherical profile, flat/raised concave base and an incurving rim (on most specimens), is relatively popular. The production of this form is not standardized, and several variations can be observed. Examples have been noted in several of the Enkomi tombs and within the settlement's Level IIB contexts, as well as at Angastina, Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, Palaepaphos *Asproyi*, Apliki and possibly also at Myrtou *Pigadhes*. It has been suggested that the derivation for this shape are the small, handleless bowls in PWWm (class 2) (Mountjoy 2018, 54; cf. Keswani 1991, fig. 1.E-F).

The small bowl with a single handle (FS 244) is also rather popular in the LC IIC levels. Its form is not standardized and bowls of

115 Anson 1980, 14-16; Bryan et al. 1997; Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 474-5; Mountjoy 2018, 81-2.

this type either have a rounded body or a carination on mid- or lower-body (cf. Furumark 1941, 626; Mountjoy 2018, 59-62). The single horizontal handle can be a short, strap-handle, attached on/below the rim, or a longer, loop-handle, attached at carination point. The form of the handle leaves no doubt that the inspiration comes from the Cypriot ceramic tradition of Monochrome, PWWm, BR and WS one-handled bowls. Examples of this bowl type were found at Enkomi (Level IIB and several burials), Idalion (Tomb G), Angastina (Tombs 1 and 5), Dromolaxia and Kazaphani. The small, hemispherical bowl with a single lug handle (FS 247) is not so common **[e.g. fig. 6.4: 17.a]**. Bowls of this type have an incurving rim, with a lug handle attached to, or on, the rim and a raised concave base. Lug handles were similarly attached on the rim of bowls within the PWWm, Monochrome and more rarely the WS and BR ware sequence (e.g. Georgiou 2016b, 90).

Locally made Aegean-style cups are not as common. They are present in a variety of forms: the most widespread within LC IIC contexts is the small, shallow, straight-sided cup with carination on the lower body, raised concave base and a vertical handle (FS 232). Examples of this type were found at Enkomi, Pyla *Kokkinokremos*, Kition, Kalavasos, Apliki and Phlamoudhi. There are also small numbers of other variations of cups, such as small hemispherical cups, shallow cups, shallow carinated cups, and the squat mug (FS 229).

Bowls of various forms and attributes are undoubtedly the most popular shape in the locally produced Aegean-style sequence of the LC IIC period. One of the most popular types are the shallow bowls FS 296 with a wide, rounded profile, a low concave base and a pair of strap handles attached on the rim (Furumark 1941, 636-7) **[e.g. figs 6.4, 6.6, 6.7: 17.b, 22.a-c, 35.d-e]**. The Mycenaean sphere of inspiration for this shape is unmistakable: bowls of comparable form were imported to the island during most of the LC IIC period. In addition to differences in fabric, the imported and locally produced shallow conical bowls can be distinguished in terms of their decorative syntax: while the LH IIIB bowls often feature patterned decoration on the inside (usually in added white paint), the Cypriot products have, as a rule, linear decoration on the interior and exterior, and occasionally a spiral on the base inside. Locally produced vessels in LC IIC contexts were found across the island, at Enkomi, Kition, Kalavasos, Palaepaphos, *Toumba tou Skourou* and Myrtou *Pigadhes*. Associated to the two-handled shallow bowl FS 296 is the distinctive FS 296/295, which seems to have developed locally (Mountjoy 2018, 114-16). It is distinguished by a characteristically soft carination on the upper part of the body, and a more conical lower part, with a flat, concave or low ring-base. Examples of this shape were found at Idalion, Kition, Sinda, Hala Sultan Tekke, Pyla *Kokkinokremos*, Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* and Maa *Palaeokastro.* Decoration is linear, often with

a spiral on the base inside. An example of this type from Pyla *Kokkinokremos* has bichrome decoration (see above).

In describing the typology of Cypriot-made, Aegean-style bowls, I follow the most recent and comprehensive classification by Mountjoy, who has divided the corpus of LC IIC-IIIB bowls into 14 different types (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 475-80; Mountjoy 2018, 83-142), with a profusion of sub-categories and variations, illustrating the fluidity of pottery production on the island during this period. Of these categories, only eight forms appear from as early as the LC IIC period. Mountjoy's Type 1, which comprises wide, shallow bowls with conical profiles and a distinctive ridge on the rim, are not present in LC IIC contexts.[116] They occur in LC IIIA contexts and, judging from their predominance at Kition and Hala Sultan Tekke, they were probably produced in the Larnaca area (Bürge 2023, 250-2).

Type 2 bowls, which are small, handleless, hemispherical vessels with flaring sides and a ring-base, are rather rare in the LC IIC record **[e.g. fig. 6.6: 31.c]**. This type is considered a development of the small handleless bowl FS 210, with parallels in the PWWm shapes (Mountjoy 2018, 91; cf. also Kling 1989a, 137). Bowls of Type 2 have so far been found in Level IIB of Enkomi, Pyla *Kokkinokremos*, Hala Sultan Tekke (Stratum 3), Idalion Tomb 1.76 and Lapithos (Tomb 502) (a single example per site). The results of chemical analyses on selected vessels are consistent with two profiles: CypS (Kouklia) and CypI (Enkomi) (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 476).

Bowls of Type 3 are small, handleless vessels, with flaring, conical sides, a characteristically sharp carination on the lower part of the body and a concave or ring-base. There are several variants of this form, including shallower bowls with a wide, flat base **[e.g. fig. 6.6: 29.f]**. The vessels are normally decorated by thick parallel bands covering the entire body inside and outside or are painted solid. The overview of the LC IIC contexts indicates the occurrence of Type 3 bowls at Enkomi, Kition *Bamboula*, Hala Sultan Tekke (Tomb 1), Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, Palaepaphos *Teratsoudhia* and Lapithos (Tomb 502). NAA analyses on a few samples indicate the Kition/Hala Sultan Tekke area (CypJ) and Alassa (CypF) as their production regions (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 476). No vessels of Mountjoy's Type 4 have been recorded from this study of LC IIC contexts. This class encompasses bowls with a carinated deep body, the upper part of which is straight, while the lower is conical (Mountjoy 2018, 100).

Type 5 bowls, with a hemispherical body, a straight rim and a low ring-base, or a flattened base, with a characteristic indentation below base (and other variants), are present in LC IIC contexts and continue

116 The possible example recorded from Hala Sultan Tekke Stratum 3 (Fischer, Bürge 2018, fig. 3.28: 5) is an exception and could correspond to an intrusion from later strata.

into the LC IIIA **[e.g. fig. 6.6: 29.e]**. As suggested by Karageorghis, the base could imitate that of metallic prototypes (1965, 174-5). Decoration can be either linear or monochrome with reserved bands. Bowls of Type 5 correspond to Types A2-3 by Karageorghis based on the typology for the *Mantissa* material (1965). The shape draws from the long local tradition of hemispherical bowls, most profoundly, the WS hemispherical 'milk-bowls'. It is thus not incidental that a few Type 5 bowls feature the decorative treatment of WS-Late bowls, e.g. from Enkomi (Cypriot Tomb 1) and Palaepaphos *Evreti*. Other examples of this type within LC IIC levels were found at Enkomi (Level IIB), Hala Sultan Tekke (Tombs 1 and 2), Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, Apliki *Karamallos*, Lapithos (Tomb 502). The sampled Type 5 bowls indicate production at various centers, including CypI (Enkomi), CypN (Kourion) and CypG (Paphos) (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 478).

Bowls assigned to Type 6 by Mountjoy have a relatively deep (> 5.5 cm in height) conical/rounded body, two opposed vertical strap handles attached on the rim and a ring-base **[e.g. figs 6.6, 6.7: 29.a, 38.c]**. As with other categories, there are numerous variations in the depth, diameter and general form of this bowl-type. They are at all times decorated with multiple linear bands. The type is equivalent to Karageorghis's Type A8 (1965) and to Maier's Type I (1985, fig. 14). Based on the overview of this study, Type 6 bowls were found at Idalion (Tomb 1.76 and Tomb G), Kition (Tomb 9UB), Hala Sultan Tekke (Tomb 1), Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, Palaepaphos *Teratsoudhia* and Maa *Palaeokastro*. NAA analyses on several sampled pieces have demonstrated that this type was widely produced on the entire island (consistent with chemical profiles for Enkomi, Kition/Hala Sultan Tekke, Kouklia, Kourion and others) (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 478). Type 7 bowls are essentially the shallow version of Type 6: they are two-handled shallow bowls (< 5.5 cm in height) with rounded/conical body and linear decoration, a few patterned specimens notwithstanding **[e.g. fig. 6.6: 28.a, b, e-g, 29.b-c]**. Variations can be noted in the form of the body, and the shape and attachment of the handles (Mountjoy 2018, 110-14). The type corresponds to Karageorghis' Types A7, A9 (1965) and to Maier's Type IV (1985, fig. 14). The shallow conical bowl is very popular in the LC IIC levels, found at Kition *Kathari* and *Chrysopolitissa*, Idalion (Tomb G), Angastina, Hala Sultan Tekke (Tomb 1), Dromolaxia, Pyla *Kokkinokremos,* Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, Palaepaphos *Teratsoudhia* and Lapithos (Tomb 502).

Bowls assigned to Type 8 in Mountjoy's classification entail relatively deep vessels (> 5.5 cm in height) with an angular profile, comprising a short, upright/flaring upper body and a conical lower body, two opposed horizontal strap handles and a raised concave or low ring-base. Decoration is linear, often with a spiral or concentric circles on the interior. The type corresponds to Karageorghis' A9-10 (1965) and Maier's Type II (1985). From this overview, it appears that Type

8 bowls are very popular and occur at Enkomi (Level IIB and burials), Angastina (Tomb 5), Hala Sultan Tekke (Tomb 1), Pyla *Kokkinokremos*, Palaepaphos *Teratsoudhia*, Myrtou *Pighades* and Lapithos (Tomb 502). Chemical analyses on selected samples assigned this type to CypI (Enkomi) and CypN (Kourion) (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 478). Type 9 bowls constitute the shallower version (< 5.5 cm in height) of Type 8 vessels, again comprising of a short upright/flaring upper part, sharp carination, and conical lower part **[e.g. figs 6.4, 6.7: 18, 38.d]**. They match with Karageorghis' A9 of the *Mantissa* material (1965) and Maier's Type II (1985). The decoration of these shallow angular bowls is again linear, although a few patterned examples are present. The shallow angular bowl (Type 9) is found at various sites across the island, including Enkomi, Kition (Tombs 4+5), Angastina (Tomb 1), Hala Sultan Tekke (Str. 3), Dromolaxia, Palaepaphos *Teratsoudhia*, Yeroskipou and Myrtou *Pigadhes*. It has been acknowledged that the influence for the production of the shallow angular bowls Types 8-9 can be traced to both the Mycenaean ceramic production, in accordance to the form and decorative syntax of bowls FS 295 (Furumark 1941, 636) and the local Base-ring Y-shaped bowls and PWWm carinated bowls (1944, 236; Kling 1989b, 164; Mountjoy 2018, 114-16).

No vessels of Types 10, the deep angular bowl, and 11, the deep conical bowl, were contained in the LC IIC level, and it appears that these two types characterize production of the following period.[117] The final categories concern one-handled bowls. Type 12 is divided into two variants: bowls with a wide shallow rounded body, and bowls with a relatively deep, hemispherical body. Both types have a horizontal pierced lug handle and have an incurving rim that is commonly grooved on the exterior. The influence of local traditions is apparent in the use of the lug handle. The shape is not so common in LC IIC levels. It was found in small numbers at Idalion (Tomb 1.76) and Enkomi (Level IIB).

Bowls assigned to Type 13 (corresponding to Type A4 by Karageorghis [1965] and V by Maier [1985, fig. 14]) are relatively small vessels, characterized by slightly slanting upper body, carination at lower level and a raised concave/low ring-base. They have a single horizontal loop handle attached at carination point and bear linear decoration **[e.g. fig. 6.7: 35.c]**. Variations of this type have a more conical profile and/or shallower body (Mountjoy 2018, 139). The shape draws from the local tradition of one-handled bowls (BR, WS, Monochrome and PWWm) (Furumark 1941, 626; Kling 1989b, fig. 20.1.e-f; Mountjoy 2018, 134-9). Type 13 in LC IIC levels was found at Kition *Chrysopolitissa*, Idalion (Tomb G), Angastina Tomb 1, Kalavasos *Ayios*

117 The only case of a Type 10 bowl occurring in otherwise LC IIC contexts was found at Kition *Bamboula* (Sondage 13).

Dhimitrios, Palaepaphos *Asproyi* and Myrtou *Pigadhes*. NAA analyses on a few Type 13 bowls suggest that the main production area was Enkomi (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 480). Finally, no vessels assigned to the Type 14 bowl category, characterized by their shallow and wide form with a single wishbone handle rising above rim-level, can be safely assigned to the LC IIC horizon.

The LC IIC strata also contained a few fragments of locally produced shallow stemmed bowls (FS 309/310) **[e.g. fig. 6.6: 29.h]**. They entail shallow bowls with either a rounded/conical or carinated profile, stepping onto a tall stem that can be either solid with wide base or hollow. Locally made specimens within LC IIC levels were found at Enkomi, Idalion (Tomb G), Hala Sultan Tekke (Tomb 1), Palaepaphos *Evreti/Asproyi*, Palaepaphos *Teratsoudhia*, *Toumba tou Skourou* and Apliki *Karamallos*. Numerous LH IIIB stemmed bowls were imported from the Greek mainland to Cyprus (Mountjoy 2018, 49-53), but they are exceptionally rare in the Greek mainland, and it is not unlikely that these forms were made for export. The addition of a high foot is relatively common in Cypriot ceramic tradition, with plentiful examples in BR, WS, Monochrome and PWWm wares (e.g. Maier, Karageorghis 1982, fig. 94; Vermeule, Wolsky 1990, pl. 165; Nicolaou, Nicolaou 1989, pl. XX.266, 110, 177, 200).

A special mention should be made on the occurrence of locally produced deep bowls in the LC IIC horizons. As indicated above, the deep bowl (or skyphos) has long been considered as the turning point in the LC ceramic industry, its local production equated with the inception of Mycenaean-inspired shapes on the island. Deep bowls contained within the LC IIC contexts are of the FS 284 type,[118] characterized by a flaring rim, bell-shaped body, a pair of horizontal loop handles and a ring-base **[e.g. figs 6.5, 6.6: 25.b, 29.i, 32]**. They are decorated with spirals (short-stem spirals springing from handle-zone) and other linear motifs. The majority of the deep bowls from the LC IIC contexts are rather crudely made, with bulkier parts and a straighter profile compared to the specimens from later contexts. Deep bowls were found in LC IIC levels at Enkomi (Cypriot Tomb 1), Kition *Chrysopolitissa* (Floor IV), Kition *Bamboula*, Athienou (Stratum III), Hala Sultan Tekke (Tomb 1) and Pyla *Kokkinokremos* (at least five examples). In the following LC IIIA, the deep bowl (FS 285) became the prevalent open shape to the expense of the numerous bowl variants (Georgiou 2018b, 37).

Other types of open vessels are very rare in the corpus of Aegean-style finewares from LC IIC contexts. There were fragments of a couple of conical kylikes, a basin (FS 294) and a dipper, all from Kition.

118 The two specimens of possible FS 285 from Kition *Kathari* Floor IV and Enkomi Level IIB cannot be unquestionably associated with these levels and, on present evidence, cannot be used as evidence for the production of this evolved type in the LC IIC period (Jung 2011, 61-2).

Turning now to the closed shapes, the most common form is the feeding jug, characterized by a vertical handle extending from rim to shoulder and a side-spout on the shoulder **[e.g. fig. 6.5: 19]**. The characteristically Cypriot element of this production are the sets of vertical bands decorating the body of the vessel, as opposed to the horizontal parallel bands, that typify Mycenaean production. This feature finds parallels from much earlier local production, such as the WP VI ware of the LCI period (Kling 1989b, 162; cf. P. Åström 1972, fig. XLI.8-9). Feeding jugs of this type were found across the island. The two feeding bottles with a basket handle attached on the rim from Idalion Tomb 1.76 and Lapithos Tomb 502 could in fact correspond to vessels of the succeeding LC IIIA phase, when this variant became more popular (cf. also Mountjoy 2018, 938-40).

Another popular closed shape of the Aegean-style LC IIC production are jugs of FS 116 type and variants **[e.g. figs 6.5-6.7: 23, 26, 36.a]**. These are medium-sized vessels with a globular/semi-globular shape, a relatively tall cylindrical/concave neck, rounded rim and a vertical, round handle extending from rim to shoulder. Decoration is generally linear. Several imported vessels of this type were found on the island, evidently the prototypes for the local production, even though Mountjoy (2018, 36) considers PWW jugs to have also contributed to this form, in view of the characteristically high neck. Examples of Aegean-style jugs from LC IIC strata were found at Enkomi, Kition (Tombs 4+5), Kition *Bamboula*, Hala Sultan Tekke (Tombs 1-2), Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios*, Maroni *Vournes*, Apliki *Karamallos* and Myrtou *Pighades*. A variant with a slender neck was excavated at Pyla *Kokkinokremos* and a jug with strainer base was found at Myrtou *Pigadhes*.

An intriguing ceramic class is the so-called 'Simple Style', characterized by linear decoration in broad parallel bands covering the entire surface of closed vessels, namely stirrup jars, piriform jars and lentoid flasks **[e.g. figs 6.6, 6.7: 29.g, 36.b, 37]** (Furumark 1941; Leonard 1994, 7-8, 55-64; Mountjoy 2018, 63-70). The origin of this production has long been debated. The use of wide bands in LM IIIB pottery was considered to indicate a Minoan element in its manufacture (Koehl, Yellin 1982). However, NAA analyses presented the possibility that, at least some of these vessels, were produced in Cyprus (Koehl, Yellin 1982). Additional chemical analyses corroborated a Cypriot origin for some of the vessels with this stylistic treatment (Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 471-4). Stirrup jars in Simple Style from LC IIC levels were identified at Enkomi, Hala Sultan Tekke (Tomb 1), Kalavasos *Ayios Dhimitrios* and Erimi *Kafkalla*.

Other Aegean-style closed vessels from LC IIC contexts are much rarer. They include straight-sided alabastra with a pair of pierced handles, instead of the three round handles (Furumark 1941, 599-600), found at Idalion (Tomb G), Alassa and Episkopi *Bamboula*. There was also a carinated jug from Hala Sultan Tekke (Tomb MLA 1173)

and a possible lid from Level IIB of Enkomi, possibly following a WSII decorative syntax.

6.4.3.7 Conclusions

The local production of Aegean-style pottery in Cyprus during the final stages of the LBA has received an impressive amount of scholarly attention over the years, and has been loaded with interpretative frameworks, relating to the movement of populations. While this class became the prevalent fineware type of the island by the LC IIIA period (roughly the twelfth century BC), Aegean-style vessels of various forms occur already in the LC IIC period (thirteenth century BC), as evidenced by the present study. It should also be noted that small-scale local production of Aegean-style finewares is testified even earlier than the LC IIC period: the earliest production is assigned to the late LC IIA and IIB phases (roughly the fourteenth century BC). This early production concerns small, three-handled piriform jars (FS 46-7), most commonly decorated with reverse curve-stemmed spirals on the shoulder zone (Graziadio 2017). Their local production has been confirmed by several scientific methods (cf. Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 470-1; Graziadio 2017, 117-29).

The detailed overview of the evidence provided by the examination of Aegean-style pottery production in the LC IIC contexts on a regional scale and from a Cypriot perspective, addressed in this study, allows for several critical observations. First of all, it appears that, during the LC IIC period, the production of this ceramic class was limited in terms of both the shape repertoire represented, but also in terms of sheer numbers. It is certainly noteworthy that the selective range of shapes mostly pertain to open vessels, such as ring-based kraters, small cups and a profusion of bowl types. Indeed, it appears that Aegean-style vessels of the LC IIC period in Cyprus relate to feasting activities, especially as regards the consumption of food and drinks. The remarkably limited range and numbers of Aegean-style closed forms in the LC IIC and the perseverance of Base-ring ware for the production of jugs and juglets are indicative of the selective incorporation of shapes in the local repertoire, and the complex mechanisms underlying the transformation of the local ceramic industry during this period. Another element indicating the selective nature of the Cypriot ceramic industry is the extremely limited number of undecorated tableware pottery present in the Cypriot strata of the LC IIC-IIIA horizons, unlike the popularity of this class in the contemporary Mycenaean contexts (Georgiou 2018b, 44). This would suggest the appreciation of decorated Aegean-style finewares by the Cypriot communities and underscores the incorporation of only a range of Mycenaean ceramic traits in the local, Cypriot sphere.

A second crucial observation concerns the amalgamation of various sources of inspiration for the production of this ceramic class. The inspiration of Mycenaean ceramics is undeniable, in terms of the morphological characteristics and decorative syntax. However, LC IIC (and LC IIIA) Aegean-style finewares do not seem to copy from a single production area of the Aegean. Indeed, beyond the core production in the Argolid, Cypriot-made Aegean-style finewares present affinities with the production of the East Aegean, the Cyclades and Minoan Crete.[119] Aegean-style finewares of the LC IIC period also incorporate, to a great extent, elements from the local Cypriot industry, specifically in terms of shape, and less so in terms of decoration. Characteristic forms within the handmade BR, WS and Monochrome, as well as the wheelmade PWWm and WPWm I-II ceramic sequences, or certain elements that are intrinsically linked to Cypriot ceramic production, such as the single wishbone handle on bowls, the sharp carination on the upper part of wide, open vessels, the hemispherical body with a rounded/flattened base, are all attested in the production of wheelmade, matt-painted finewares of the late thirteenth century BC on the island.[120] Much more infrequent, yet still present, are the influences from the Levant, especially as regards decorative treatment, such as the rare occurrence of bichrome vessels (Immerwahr 1956, 140-1; Kling 1989a, 139). Beyond ceramics, Aegean-style finewares in Cyprus evidently drew inspiration from other media, such as from the form of metallic vessels, as well as from the iconography of ivories and impressed friezes on storage vessels, as indicated above.

It has been repeatedly suggested by previous scholarship that Aegean-style pottery of the LC IIC and even the LC IIIA periods is characterized by ceramic fluidity, experimentation with various techniques and integration of various stimuli (cf. Sherratt 1991; Georgiou 2018b). The admirably arduous categorization of LC IIC and LC IIIA Aegean-style bowls by Mountjoy into several types is undoubtedly effective in classifying this shape, but we should always keep in mind the plethora of variants within each of these categories, in terms of the morphology and specific attributes (e.g. handles, bases), which would again suggest that this ceramic class concerns a phase of experimentation and of transformative nature.

Finally, in examining the impetus for the local production of Aegean-style finewares in the LC IIC period, and the eventual transformation of the Cypriot ceramic industry during the course of the

119 Cf. Sherratt 1991; Mountjoy 2009; 2018, 1259-65; Mountjoy, Mommsen 2015, 485; Graziadio 2011.

120 Cf. Furumark 1944, 235; Kling 1989b; Georgiou 2016b, 91-3; Mountjoy 2018, 73, 88, 144.

following period, we need to embrace a holistic, contextual and macrohistoric approach and to consider the interplay of multiple agents. It is evident that the ever-growing nucleation of the LC communities in urban centers during the LC IIC and LC IIIA periods impacted progressively on the ceramic production of handmade finewares to expedite and 'industrialize'. This is evident by the efforts of turning traditional handmade wares on the wheel and by incorporating morphological and decorative elements of the traditional LC handmade wares in vessels of WPWm III ware (Georgiou 2018b, 46). At the same time, the need to fill the void left by the export crisis of Argolid-made ceramic finewares during the second half of the thirteenth century BC must have stimulated and encouraged Cypriot production of Aegean-style finewares (Sherratt 1998, 298; 2003, 45), especially of the pictorial kraters in the characteristic Rude/Pastoral Style (Mountjoy 2018, 66). Finally, it is not unlikely that Aegean populations, including skilled craftsmen, migrating to Cyprus during the late thirteenth and twelfth centuries BC contributed to the flourishing of this ceramic class, even though their establishment remains elusive, meaning that we are unable to securely identify a single residential or burial context as the remains of an intrusive individual or community of Aegean origin. Regardless, the transformation of the Cypriot ceramic industry does not seem to have been imposed by an exogenous agent and the simplistic equation of ceramic transformations to population movements cannot be unambiguously maintained, especially considering the selective and formative nature of this ware and its integration in the LC cultural milieu (Georgiou 2018b, 43-4).

During the course of the LC IIIA period, which largely corresponds to the twelfth century BC, the wheelmade, Aegean-style finewares flourished at the expense of the local handmade wares and eventually prevailed in numbers and through the incorporation of additional shapes. By the middle of this period, the Cypriot industry was completely transformed and, for the first time in the island's history, Cyprus' ceramic production was dominated by tablewares of wheelmade manufacture.

6.4.4 Other Aegean Raw Material and Objects Imported to Cyprus in Interaction Period 4

Leaving aside Mycenaean pottery, a reduction in other types of imported objects from the Aegean, especially bronze artifacts and jewelry, can also be noted, but this is counterbalanced by the development of locally produced objects where Mycenaean influence is apparent. However, it is interesting to note the use of raw materials of Aegean origin. For example, according to provenance analysis two oval bun silver ingots from Pyla *Kokkinokremos* were made of silver

from Lavrion (Kassianidou 2022, 74 fig. 1 with refs, 82 fn. 116 with refs). In addition, lead consistent with a Sardinian provenance has been found at Maa *Paleokastro*, Pyla *Kokkinokremos* and several other Cypriot sites (Sabatini, Lo Schiavo 2020, 1507), and lead isotope analysis shows that at least seven lead finds and five bronzes found at Hala Sultan Tekke could have been made of metal from Sardinia (1508). This possibly indicates that troubles in the Eastern Mediterranean (Knapp 1990a; Kassianidou 2022, 83) pushed Cypriot traders toward the west in search of raw materials, while Sabatini and Lo Schiavo strongly suggest an involvement of Nuragic communities in the long-distance metal trade in the Mediterranean (Sabatini, Lo Schiavo 2020, 1509-11; cf. Russell, Knapp 2017; Knapp, Russel, Van Dommelen 2021 for different views on mechanisms and routes of the exchange). Whatever the interpretations may be for the nature and mechanisms of any trading network between Cyprus and central Mediterranean, including Sardinia, the discovery of some ceramic Nuragic vessels at Pyla *Kokkinokremos* and Hala Sultan Tekke[121] provides further evidence supporting the importance of this network of connectivity and mobility.

6.4.4.1 Miscellaneous Aegean Copper-Based Artifacts on Cyprus

Bronze artifacts on Cyprus are almost absent in contexts before Interaction Period 4, possibly because other imported luxury artifacts were preferred as status indicators (Papasavvas 2012, 117-18; Papasavvas, Kassianidou 2015, 232). In LC IIC copper production reached its peak,[122] and bronze artifacts of local production are displayed in funerary contexts, including high value objects such as rod tripods, four-sided stands, and hemispherical bowls. With the intensified copper production on Cyprus and the increase of commercial Cypriot activities connected with copper (Muhly, Kassianidou 2012, 131-2), not only can a reduction in Mycenaean imported pottery be noted in the second half of the thirteenth century BC, but also a limited amount of Mycenaean bronze imported artifacts are found, although imported bronze objects are difficult to distinguish from local objects reflecting Aegean or Near East influence (Matthäus 1982, esp. 189) and it is difficult to safely attribute objects to LC IIC contexts. For example, a Type 2 jug (L. Åström 1972, 564), a stem of a possible kylix of Mycenaean type (Catling 1964, 150: E1, pl. 19: c; L. Åström 1972,

121 Karageorghis, Kanta 2014, 124 no. 13, pl. IV, 144-5; Bürge, Fischer 2019; Sabatini, Lo Schiavo 2020; Fischer 2021; Kanta 2021.

122 Papasavvas 2004, 49; 2012, 119; Papasavvas, Kassianidou 2015, 232-3; Kassianidou 2021, 114.

564), in addition to two bronze vessels from Enkomi, British Tomb 66, were regarded as LC IIC-III or LM III (Crewe 2009b, 36 nos 46-7, pls 21-2 with refs; also cf. L. Åström 1972, 493 fig. 63: 27), and there were one or two hemispherical bronze bowls from Swedish Tomb 18 (Jung 2009, 76 with refs) while all the scale pans were attributed to LC III (L. Åström 1972, 563-4). However, some objects, such as a mirror from Enkomi, British Tomb 66, may be considered of Aegean type (Catling 1964, 224 no. 1, pl. 40: a; L. Åström 1972, 487, Mirror Type 1, 562; Crewe 2009b, 37 no. 49, pl. 31: LH III).

Concerning military equipment on Cyprus, according to L. Åström (1972, 480, 561), greaves such as those from Enkomi, British Tomb 15 (Catling 1964, 140: 2, pl. 18: b, c) and Swedish Tomb 18 (L. Åström 1972, 480 fig. 61: 1; Catling 1964, 140: I, pl. 18: a) that date to final LC IIC came from the Aegean. In light of more recent research, comparable examples from Greece contained Cypriot copper and were "most probably western Greek products", but there are also parallels in Calabria, southern Italy (Jung 2009, 76 with refs). L. Åström also regarded a fragmentary bronze helmet from Cypriot Tomb 10 at Enkomi as possibly of Aegean origin (1972, 560-1; Catling 1964, 137: 1, 2, pl. 17: a-d; Karageorghis 2011, 40 no. 12.299). A spearhead with fully cast socket from Swedish Tomb 18 at Enkomi as well as socketed spearheads with cast socket from settlement strata at Enkomi were interpreted by Jung (2009, 75-7; Karageorghis 2011, 40 no. 1.4505) as new weapons that were adopted from Italy at the end of LC IIC Late together with the first Naue II type swords, indicating that the ruling class at Enkomi had "a strong interest" in Italian military technology (Jung 2009, 77). Therefore, all the new weaponry which appeared near the end of Interaction Period 4 may be the Cypriot response to changing military tactics "or the appropriation of exotic weaponry by elites to enhance their military prowess" (Knapp 2012b, 37; Steel 2004a, 196). Jung (2009, 82), however, stressed that the military innovations of Italian origin appeared on Cyprus "before the destruction of Enkomi IIB" and although stating that

> the Italian weapon technology was transferred to Cyprus in a different way from that in which it was transferred to the Aegean and the central Levantine coast,

he admitted that the available archaeological evidence does not allow us to establish whether it

> was transferred to Cyprus via the southeastern Aegean regions, or if it arrived directly from the Mycenaean centres in the Peloponnese. (78, 82)

6.4.4.2 Prestige Objects Imported from the Aegean

Precious Vessels

A silver bowl from British Tomb 66 at Enkomi was already discussed in § 5.4.3.1 in connection with the precious vessels of Interaction Period 3. Its hemispherical shape and *knopfhenkel* of Aegean type are similar to the features of the well-known silver bowl with inlaid decoration from French Tomb 2 which can be dated to the second half of LC IIA. However, British Tomb 66 was used from LC IIA2 to LC IIC-IIIA, but also could have "a quite possible use only in LC IIC" (Crewe 2009b, 30). In this case, the bowl should be considered an Aegean import possibly dating to Interaction Period 4, but based on the parallels of its shape, it is possible that it was used earlier before being placed in the tomb as an heirloom in this later period, as also suggested for a gold bowl found in the same funerary context.

Personal Ornaments

In § 5.4.3.2 the problems concerning the origin, whether Aegean or local, of single jewels of Aegean appearance from Cypriot tombs have been mentioned. Specifically referring to Interaction Period 4, personal ornaments of likely Aegean manufacture are therefore very few in funerary contexts, representing a clear minority of the total jewelry found on Cyprus. Special attention can however be devoted to two finger rings, one made of gold-plated bronze[123] and the other made of gold with filigree and granulation.[124] Both have been considered Aegean imports based on their Aegean parallels and may be dated to LC IIC if not to late LC IIC, since they were found in Swedish Tomb 18 at Enkomi. Among the typical array of personal ornaments of indeterminate chronology from the wealthy British Tomb 66 at Enkomi, a gold finger ring with engraved oval bezel has been regarded as a LH III import (Goring 1983, 1, 341 no. 683; 2, 218 no. 683 with refs; Crewe 2009b, 29, 40 no. 101, pl. 46), but its attribution to Interaction Period 4 is not certain. The same is probably also true of another gold ring with engraved bezel found in British Tomb 100 at Enkomi (Goring 1983, 1, 341 no. 684; 2, 218 no. 684 with refs).

Another gold artifact regarded as an Aegean import is a gold bead shaped like a short cylinder with horizontal globules soldered to the

123 Gjerstad et al. 1934, pl. CLV: 22; L. Åström 1972, 503, Type 3, 573; Goring 1983, 1, 340 no. 681: "of Mycenaean workmanship, but has been made in Cyprus"; 2, 216-17 no. 681.

124 Gjerstad et al. 1934, pl. LXXXVIII: 2; L. Åström 1972, 503, Type 5, 573; Goring 1983, 1, 323-4, 374 no. 652, fig. 9c; 2, 202-3 no. 652.

outside (L. Åström 1972, 505, 576, Type 7 bead with refs; Goring 1983, 1, 241 no. 548; 2, 164 no. 548). It was discovered in Swedish T. 18 where other Aegean objects (bronzes and other jewelry items) were found (see above) and can probably be dated to LC IIC Late. No other beads can safely be regarded as Aegean imports. The quadruple conoid beads from Swedish Tomb 3 at Enkomi are "superficially similar to Aegean examples" (Goring 1983, 1, 242 no. 7; also cf. L. Åström 1972, 506, Type 9, 576, fig. 65: 30). The Aegean origin of beads made of gold and semi-precious stones in the shape of 'grains of wheat' was discussed in § 4.4.2.1, but this shape was already assimilated in local funerary jewelry early in Interaction Period 3. Concerning other semi-precious stone beads, L. Åström remarked that

> no object of semi-precious stone is either unique to Cyprus or can be said definitely to be of Cypriote origin. (1972, 607)

She further observes that their material generally was Egyptian or Levantine, with the possible exception of amygdaloid beads which may have come from the Aegean (546, 606).

Seals

It has already been stressed that at Enkomi the main period of seal use was LC IIC (Antoniadou 2007, 492-4, fig. 5), coinciding with the major urban reorganization at this town, the development of other First Tier settlements, and the substantial increase in the wealth of the local élite testified by funerary evidence. However, the huge majority of seals of this period, mainly used for jewelry or as amulets, were of local production, while the overwhelming influence and the majority of imported seals on Cyprus are of eastern origin. In this context imported Aegean seals dating to Interaction Period 4 are very few. The seals of the so-called 'Cypro-Aegean' type discussed above (see § 5.3.3.1) must be left aside here because they feature elements of Aegean styles or iconography coexisting with Cypro-Levantine characteristics and Cypriot components. A few other examples of this period showing Aegean influence are also not discussed here because of their Cypriot production (see § 6.5.2.3).

Ivory Objects

In § 5.4.3.4 the rarity of locally carved ivories in Late Cypriot IIC-IIIA settlement contexts was already emphasized, while ivory was presumably imported as a raw material from Syria or Egypt. From LC IIC there is evidence for the working of local ivory, but in settlement

levels at Enkomi most of the ivory artifacts were found in Levels IIIA and IIIB and are later than the period considered in this book (Antoniadou 2003, 258-90). However, part of the ivory head of a man wearing a boar's tusk helmet was found in British Tomb 16 at Enkomi (Murray, Smith, Walters 1900, pl. II no. 1314; L. Åström 1972, 608-9; Kryszkowska 1991). This is an Aegean-style or, most likely, an Aegean imported artifact. Unfortunately, the context of this find is unknown, but it probably can be attributed to the end of LC IIC or LC IIIA (Kryszkowska 1991, 119-20). Another possible Aegean import is a round ivory pyxis from British Tomb 75 at Enkomi, where a person and a sphinx are represented (Courtois, Lagarce 1986, 128-9, pl. XXV: 10; Poursat 1977a, 159, pl. XVII: 4). Reference was also made to the Aegean for other ivory objects such as a rectangular comb with teeth on one side only and a similar comb handle from Swedish Tomb 18 at Enkomi (Gjerstad et al. 1934, pl. LXXXIX: 1; L. Åström 1972, 549: Comb 2a, 610). It is also worth noting that a small ivory mirror-handle carved on one side with a "recumbent stag with its antlers" and on the other side with a wild goat was found in the same tomb (Murray, Smith, Walters 1900, 32 no. 1339, pl. II no. 1339: A-B), but if it was locally made it should be considered a 'hybridized' artifact like the other ivory objects discussed below (see § 6.5.2.1). In fact, as pointed out by L. Åström (1972, 615, 620), the repertoire of ivory objects imported from the Aegean is limited to a few examples, while the Aegean contribution is more apparent in other ivory objects of Cypriot production where influences of various origins can be seen (cf. for example, L. Åström 1972, 611-12).

Faience

Concerning faience objects possibly imported from the Aegean, no addition can be made to the discussion in § 5.4.3.5 where their rarity on Cyprus has been emphasized also in LC IIC contexts. For ivory 'hybridized' artifacts, including the famous faience rhyton from Kition *Chrysopolitissa* and faience vessels showing Egyptian and Levantine features (Knapp 2013, 461-2), see below (§ 6.5.2.2).

Amber

A general review of amber finds from Cyprus was provided in § 5.4.3.6 where it was suggested that they can be considered in the network of prestige imports from the Aegean. However, as already pointed out, the chronology of amber finds from British Tombs 27 and 67 at Enkomi cannot be safely established, while the five amber beads from the rich Tomb 66 can possibly be assigned to Interaction Period 4

along with other precious objects such as the silver bowl mentioned above.[125]

Miscellaneous Finds: Bone Comb

Most bone objects found on Cyprus have been considered of local manufacture (L. Åström 1972, 608), but a likely exception seems to be a bone comb from Apliki that is comparable to many examples found on the Greek mainland and on Crete. It therefore can be regarded as an Aegean import dating to the thirteenth century BC (547, 607-8 with earlier refs).

6.5 Aegean Influences and Imitations Apparent on Cypriot Handicrafts in Interaction Period 4

In § 5.4.4, the appearance on Cyprus of local imitations of Mycenaean imports and locally produced prestige objects displaying a certain degree of Mycenaean influence was regarded as an important novelty of Interaction Period 3. Clearly it is an effect of the substantial increase in Aegean imports, mostly from Mycenaean Greece, during this period and foreshadows the developments of this process in Interaction Period 4, when it becomes especially apparent in the field of pottery.

6.5.1 The Influence of Mycenaean Pottery on Cypriot Handicrafts

6.5.1.1 Aegean-Type Pottery

As discussed in § 5.4.4.1.1, an influx of Mycenaean pottery on Cyprus began in LC IIA1 and individual vases or groups of vessels, such as the local LC IIB three-handled jars, may be interpreted as evidence of a limited Aegean-type pottery production before the widespread appearance of the Aegean-type pottery at the end of LC IIC. In fact, the production of Mycenaean inspired vessels on a large scale is marked by the appearance of the wheelmade fine Aegean-type (White Painted Wheelmade III) ware in the late thirteenth century BC which was the most marked and widespread expression of Mycenaean influence on Cypriot culture in Interaction Period 4. In the twelfth century BC this pottery replaced the traditional Cypriot pottery and became the

125 Murray, Smith, Walters 1900, 43 and pl. IX; Strong 1966, 20, 40; L. Åström 1972, 556; Harding, Hughes-Brock, Beck 1974, 169; Crewe 2007b, 40 nos 106-10.

most common ware in LC IIIA contexts. In LC IIC final contexts this pottery of local production also was sometimes found in association with LH IIIB Final and LH IIIC Early 1 imported vessels (see § 6.1). In this study this Aegean-type pottery dating to the late LC IIC period is discussed by Artemis Georgiou in detail (see § 6.4.3). Apart from some influence of Mycenaean shapes on some local wares,[126] here instead, some short comments are needed regarding the cooking pots found in Level IIB at Enkomi which equates with LC IIC (LH IIIB Developed-LH IIIC Early 1 in Mycenaean terms).

As shown by Jung (2011a), these pots are handmade and related to Cypriot types, while new wheelmade shapes of Aegean origin, such as jugs FS 65 and two-handled cooking amphorae FS 66, appeared in LC IIIA. At least at Maa *Palaeokastro* and Enkomi, this new pottery is smaller and replaced the larger traditional handmade pots, suggesting that different quantities of food were cooked in Enkomi IIB and in IIIA (60-1). The cooking vessels from these two periods also show different morphological features, indicating a possible change in food preparation (2012b, 113). In the final LC IIC at Pyla *Kokkinokremos,* the unpainted pottery of Cypriot type has a conservative character and is handmade like all cooking pots from the site. At Maa *Palaeokastro,* however, handmade cooking pots of local Cypriot tradition have been found in Floor II contexts (2011a, 66-7, 69), but there also was a

> predominantly Mycenaean typology of kitchen vessels together with the large quantities of locally produced Mycenaean table ware

and the Mycenaean cooking pots

> were clearly the dominant cooking vessels throughout the settlement history of Maa. (67, 69)

Within this discussion of ceramics and Aegean contacts, the so-called Handmade Burnished Ware which appears at the end of LC IIC should be mentioned due to the various interpretations of its origin (Karageorghis 1986, for a review). Pilides (1991; 1994; also cf. Steel 2004a, 194-6, for a general discussion) provides a discussion in detail of the Handmade Burnished Ware from Cypriot contexts, where it dates from LC IIIA to LC IIIB or even Cypro-Geometric I. However, although

126 In Interaction Period 4 such seems to be the case of a Base Ring II straight-sided alabastron from Tomb 1 at Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios* (South, Russell 1989, 46, 100, K-AD 89, fig. 45), which shows a profile inspired by the Mycenaean alabastron FS 94, although featuring a basket handle. It is worth recalling that, in addition to local three-handled jars of Aegean-type discussed above, the influence on local wares is clearly apparent already in Interaction Period 3 (see § 5.4.4.1).

this ware has also been found over a vast area from the Central Mediterranean to the Levant and in southeast Europe, this ceramic category may be connected with the south Italian Recent Bronze Age pottery (Jung 2009, 78 with refs; 2012b, 109 with refs). Jung also pointed out that it is characterized by a new technology which must have been introduced from Italy, either directly or via the Aegean. This evidence supports what Knapp stated ten years ago: Handmade Burnished Ware "should never be used to argue for an Aegean colonization of Cyprus" (2012b, 35).

6.5.1.2 Bronze Vessels

The shape of the bronze amphoroid kraters was probably introduced in the repertoire of Cypriot bronze work in the thirteenth century BC (Papasavvas 2015, 390-1), but all the few preserved examples date later than a krater from a Palaepaphos *Teratsoudhia* tomb that is the earliest excavated example and dates to the early part of LC IIIA (389, fig. 7). Yet, as Papasavvas points out,

> they were for the most part kept over several generations and perhaps in different places before they were eventually deposited in tombs as revered heirlooms. (2013, 177)

Here, regarding the chronology, it is important to note that the shape of these bronze vessels clearly imitated that of clay Mycenaean kraters of the LH IIIA-B period, but Cypriot craftsmen continued to produce these "much more sophisticated" bronze vessels when the shape had gone out of fashion in Aegean ceramic production (177).

6.5.1.3 Faience Vessels

There is no evidence for local production of the highly valued faience vessels. Therefore, all the examples inspired by Mycenaean pottery can be considered imports from Egypt and Syria-Palestine. Only a few vessels of this type may safely be assigned stratigraphically to Interaction Period 4, since nearly all items from Enkomi and other LBA sites were found in mixed or later burial contexts (see § 5.4.4.2), although in some cases, the shape of the vessels is particularly indicative of their chronology. The extraordinary well-known polychrome rhyton from Kition *Chrysopolitissa* features a Mycenaean shape and deserves particular consideration. With its mixture of elements of different origin, it can be characterized as one of the 'hybridized' artifacts of the LC IIC-IIIA periods repeatedly discussed by Knapp. However, other faience vessels can also be mentioned here on account of

their Aegean inspiration (cf. in general, Matoïan 2003, 155-6 fn. 17 with refs; also cf. Peltenburg 1976, 107). Among the many faience vases from Tombs 1 and 9 at Kition, for example, Knapp (2012b, 42 with refs; 42-3) mentions a fragmentary small stirrup vase or juglet from Tomb 1, "which betrays Aegean inspiration in its shape", although it may be of Cypriot or north Syrian production. Moreover, two faience vases supposedly found near Idalion and currently part of the Cesnola Collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, have been dated to the end of the thirteenth century BC and feature shapes inspired by the repertoire of Mycenaean pottery: a flask with figural (or pictorial) decoration and another flask with a shape recalling that of a Mycenaean stirrup jar, but lacking the two handles (respectively Foster 1979, 52 no. 339, 51 no. 321; Karageorghis 2000a, 62 no. 98, 63 no. 100). L. Åström (1972, 524-5, Type 3 jug, 593-4, Type 1 Amphorae) suggests that faience vessels found on Cyprus show the influence of the LH IIIB narrow necked jugs FS 118: 4 and piriform jars FS 49 dating to LH IIIC Early. Finally, Knapp (2012b, 42-3 with refs) does not rule out the possibility that horizontal bands of zigzags on a faience bottle in the form of a pomegranate from British Tomb 43 at Enkomi reveal Aegean influences.

6.5.1.4 Stone Vases

As discussed in § 5.4.4.1.2, most of Bevan's (2007, 223-7) cataloged examples date to LC III, while the shape of only a few stone vessels produced on Cyprus mirror the Mycenaean pottery repertoire. This is the case of a group of three-handled alabastra from Enkomi, Maroni, Kalavasos *Mangia*, Dromolaxia and other unknown contexts (223, Cyp2) that imitate the shape of Mycenaean alabastron FS 94. The chronology of some of the stone vases from Dromolaxia, Enkomi (British Tomb 94), and Maroni has already been discussed in detail in § 5.4.4.1.2 where they were tentatively attributed to Interaction Period 3, although, according to Bevan, the group overall dates to LC II-III. If so, in addition to perhaps an example from Kalavasos *Mangia* Tomb 1 (Karageorghis 1976b, 852: b) and, more likely, another one from Kalavasos *Mangia* Tomb 6 (Todd et al. 1988, 220 fig. 9.56, pl. XXXIII), the group may date to Interaction Period 4 based on the presence of LH IIIB finds in these tombs (Kalavasos *Mangia* Tomb 1: Karageorghis 1976b, 852: b; Kalavasos *Mangia* Tomb 6: Todd et al. 1988, 214 nos 44-6, fig. 7). It is possible that other stone alabastra from the Cyprus Museum and in other collections mentioned by Jacobsson (Todd et al. 1988, 220) that lack definitive contexts may also belong to Interaction Period 4.

Other Cypriot stone vessels featuring a shape related to the Mycenaean ceramic piriform jar include examples from Ayios Iakovos,

Enkomi (British Tomb 66, French Tomb 11, and an example without context), Kition (Tomb 9, upper burial: Karageorghis 1974, 62-3, 83, 92 nos 3, 10, 14, 353, pl. LXXX, CLXIII) and an example in Uppsala Museum (Bevan 2007, 223-4, Cyp3). While the examples from French Tomb 11 at Enkomi and from Ayios Iakovos may be assigned to Interaction Period 3 (see § 5.4.4.1), at least the example from Tomb 66 at Enkomi (L. Åström 1972, 542, 603 Type 6; Courtois, Lagarce, Lagarce 1986, 125; Crewe 2009b, 42 no. 130) along with four stone vessels from Kition T. 9 (Karageorghis 1974, 62-3, 83, 92 nos 3, 10, 14, 353, pls LXXX, CLXIII) may be dated to LC IIC. To conclude, despite some chronological limitations, the Mycenaean ceramic repertoire continued to exert an uninterrupted influence on the local production of stone vessel shapes from LC IIA/B to LC III.

6.5.2 The Impact of Aegean Prestige Objects on Cypriot Elite Crafts in Interaction Period 4

The impact of Aegean prestige objects on Cypriot arts and crafts during Interaction Period 3 (see § 5.4.4.2) continued in Interaction Period 4, providing further evidence of the mixing of local and foreign (Aegean and Levantine) elements that initially appeared during the LC II-III period. As pointed out in the previous chapter, specific reference must be made to the various reviews of the items regarded as "hybridized" objects by Knapp.[127]

6.5.2.1 Ivory

According to Knapp, ivory provides some striking examples of "hybridized" Aegean, Levantine and local Cypriot elements.[128] However, he has argued that

> ivories may have had a privileged but not restricted usage, and were not regarded as prestigious objects in the same way that precious metals were (2012b, 494 with refs)

since most ivory objects from Cypriot contexts of the LBA period that were reviewed by Antoniadou came from domestic deposits (2012b, 494 with refs). The ivory objects discussed in detail by Knapp include a rhyton from Athienou *Bamboulari tis Koukounninas*, three pyxis lids from Kouklia *Evreti*, a flat disk and a bathtub shaped pyxis from

127 Knapp 2008, 268-80; 2012b, 34-43; 2013, 454-70; Voskos, Knapp 2008, 663-75.

128 Knapp 2012b, 34-8; 2013, 457-9; Voskos, Knapp 2008, 672; also cf. Feldman 2002; 2006.

Tomb 9 at Kition, a plaque from Kition Area III, a pyxis from British Tomb 24 at Enkomi, and some handles of bronze mirrors from Swedish Tomb 19 and British Tomb 17 at Enkomi and from Kouklia *Evreti* Tomb 8.[129] Regarding their chronology, in his discussion on the contexts of these ivory objects (2012b, 40-1, tab. 5.4), only the rhyton from Athienou is tentatively dated to the thirteenth century, while all the other ivory artifacts have been attributed to LC IIIA. However, the lower burial in Tomb 9 at Kition where a flat ivory disk engraved with a tree motif and the head of a lion was found (Karageorghis 1974, 42-3, 61, pls 65, 180) may also belong to the very end of LC IIC, as suggested by the excavator (93-4). The same chronology may also apply to the ivory handle of a bronze mirror found in the chamber of Swedish Tomb 19 at Enkomi (Gjerstad et al. 1934, 565 no. 91, 568, pls 92: 2, 152: 7) since the tomb was used in LC IA, LC IB, and LC IIC (Keswani 2004, 234, tab. 5.9c).

6.5.2.2 Faience

Some faience objects dating to Interaction Period 4 belong to the category of precious items showing a mixture of elements of various origin, including Aegean derivation. Among these is the famous LC IIC polychrome faience rhyton from the area just outside Tombs 4+5 at Kition *Chrysopolitissa* that is decorated with hunting scenes, bulls, a goat, stylized flowers and two hunters and was possibly made on the Syrian coast or in the southern part of Cyprus (Koehl 2006, 245-6: C10 with refs; Knapp 2008, 161, 269-70 with refs; 2012b, 42-3). As noted above, a clear Aegean feature of this precious object is its shape, but the vertical running spirals depicted in the lowest register are also derived from the Aegean. Also exhibiting a Mycenaean inspiration are some paste or faience beads showing a 'grain of wheat' shape from Kouklia (Catling 2020, 49-50: AVII: 13-14, 18). Gold beads of this shape are discussed below, but the adoption of this motif dates back to Interaction Period 3, when it also appeared on gold diadems (see § 5.4.4.2). Moreover, it is worth noting that similar faience beads are well represented on Rhodes (Hughes-Brock 2013, 217 with refs). Even so, Peltenburg (1976, 107, pls LIV, LXXIII) pointed out that the motive of running spiral on a faience vessel from Tomb 1 at Hala Sultan Tekke, although of possible Aegean origin, may instead be indicative of an Egyptian provenance of the object.

129 Knapp 2008, 269-70; 2012b, 39-41; 2013, 457-9; 2022, 76; Voskos, Knapp 2008, 672.

6.5.2.3 Seals

Seals "served as functional mechanisms within a redistributive system of wealth and staple finance" (Webb 2002, 139). On Cyprus, cylinder seals dating from Interaction Period 3 onwards show Aegean elements assimilated in the iconography of engraved scenes. However, as noted by Knapp (2008, 276; 2012b, 43), the main problem is precisely defining the development of Cypriot glyptic throughout the Late Bronze Age due to the lack of a secure provenance of the find contexts of many seals, including some examples featuring Aegean elements. This problem also affects the seals of the Cypro-Aegean group repeatedly discussed by Pini.[130] A case in point is the hematite cylinder seal in Elaborate Style found in 1934 by the French Mission in Trench 37 at Enkomi (Schaeffer 1936, 112-13, figs 48-9; Schaeffer-Forrer 1983, 56: Enkomi-Alasia no. 1.002; Webb 2002, pl. 1: 3). Its carved decoration shows many Aegean elements: a male figure wearing an Aegean kilt, the representations of the so-called 'Minoan Genius' holding an ewer, the lions in a heraldic posture with fore legs laying on an object recalling the altar of Aegean type, and the motif formed by two connected drillings that recalls the 'figure-of-eight shield' in Aegean glyptic. A twin seal identical in style and composition, mixing Aegean and Near Eastern elements, is stored in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (Aruz, Benzel, Evans 2009, 398 no. 253). The twin seals, although dated to the fourteenth century BC, illustrate well the "increasing use of Aegean motifs and stylistic conventions during the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries" (Webb, Weingarten 2012, 90). However, the iconography of the 'Minoan Genius' first appeared on Cyprus in an Aegean hematite lentoid seal dating to an early phase of the LBA, and the seal may have been important to the assimilation of this iconography on Cyprus (Kenna 1967, no. 126, cf. XIX for suggested LM II chronology; Pini 1992, 208 no. 4). Also worth noting is the occurrence of this fantastic figure on a Cypriot stamp seal and on a conoid of the LC IIC-IIIA period (Gill 1964, 15 no. 4, pl. I: 9; Mantzourani 1991, 113 no. 1; Graziadio 2004, fig. 10), as well as other representations of 'Minoan Genii' from Cypriot contexts of undefined chronology that have been reviewed by Gill, Mantzourani, Papasavvas and other scholars (Gill 1964, 17 no. 18; Mantzourani 1991, 113-14 nos 3, 6-8 with refs; Papasavvas 2015, 395-6 with refs). Finally, possibly coming from the site of Kourion and now at the Nicosia Museum is a handle of a bronze krater with the figure of the 'Minoan Genius' holding a libation jug, a prestige object which scholars have attributed to different, even later, periods (Graziadio 2004, 224-6; Weingarten 2010, 96-7; Papasavvas 2015, 392-5, 397-400). It is clear from this

130 1979; 1980; 2014; also see § 5.3.3.1.

review that Aegean iconographic connections themselves generally do not facilitate the precise dating of seals in the absence of adequate contextual data. Such limitations also greatly affect the study of the glyptic of Interaction Period 4. As a result, many LC IIC seals showing Aegean elements cannot easily be distinguished from seals with the same characteristics dating to LC IIIA.[131] Consequently, nearly all the seals from settlement contexts (especially from domestic rooms) at Enkomi showing Aegean influence of some kind may be dated to LC IIC-IIIA (Antoniadou 2007, 493 fig. 5; 2011, 242).

While the assimilation of some Aegean elements can be regarded as a continuous, yet increasing, feature of the Cypriot cylinder seals dating to the LC II and LC III periods, an important novelty of the late LC IIC period is the appearance of motifs of Aegean origin on the conoids. Specifically, in this period a new typology of stamp seals which "seems to be a local innovation of the period" develops. While unique, these conoid seals were sometimes found together with cylinder seals in administrative, industrial and funerary contexts (Webb in Webb, Weingarten 2012, 91; also cf. Reyes 2001, 10, 13). Reyes (2001, 10; 2002, 216) considers the conoid seals, which span from the end of LC IIC to the beginning of LC IIIA, as "the most prolific and most enigmatic" seal shape attested on Cyprus. Of the engraved decoration, certain motifs on the conoid seals derive from the iconographic tradition of earlier cylinder seals, where elements of Near Eastern inspiration prevail (2001, 13-15, fig. 15; 2002, 215-16; 2005, 204). However, there are also Aegean elements on LC IIC final-LC IIIA conoids, although, of course, they cannot be considered evidence for an Aegean migration (Webb in Webb, Weingarten 2012, 91). Reyes (2001, 14, 17: "the Aegeanising Style", fig. 14; 2002, 217 fig. 3) mentioned examples with these characteristics from Enkomi, Idalion, Kourion and Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios*. More specifically, according to Kenna (1968, 149), the main elements of Aegean origin in the repertoire of Aegeanizing motifs are "animal studies, attack motifs and studies of warriors". The comparison between the motifs on the conoid Cypriot seals and their possible Aegean prototypes (Graziadio 2004, 221-3), however, shows that the human figures in the glyptic of the two areas do not exhibit any convincing affinity, while in addition to the 'Minoan Genius' discussed above, animal figures and attack motifs have close Aegean parallels (221-3; also cf. Catling 2020, 37, 218, AV: 111, pl. 96).

Another interesting innovation of the thirteenth century BC is the use of large wooden rollers over a band of added clay applied on the surface of large storage jars. This is relevant to the discussion of the

131 However, some cylinder seals showing Aegean elements can safely be dated to the twelfth century (Knapp 2008, 276-7).

Aegean influence on seal-impressions, although the practice of rolling seals on vessels is not only attested in the Aegean in the Early Helladic II period (Lindblom, Nordquist, Mommsen 2018), but also in Southern Anatolia and the Near East, despite the fact that the use of large wooden seals seems to be a Cypriot invention (Georgiou 2016a, 135, 140 with refs). A number of pithos fragments with these impressions have been discussed in various publications of ceramic finds from coastal and inland sites of the thirteenth century BC, such as Enkomi, Kition, Hala Sultan Tekke, Kourion, Kouklia, Maa *Palaeokastro* on the coast, and Alassa, Analiondas *Palioklichia,* and Athienou inside the island (Webb 2002, 127; Webb in Webb, Weinberg 2012, 90; also cf. Knapp 2008, 167-8 with refs). These pithoi are particularly concentrated at Alassa (Hadjisavvas 2017, 279-321 with a contribution of Priscilla Keswani), Kourion *Bamboula*, Kouklia, and Maa *Palaeokastro* (Georgiou 2016a with earlier refs), but are remarkably absent at Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios* and Maroni. It is not by chance that their appearance in the thirteenth century is contemporary with the evidence for centralized regional administration because they were connected with large-scale storage and were possibly used to identify certain pithoi containing foodstuffs for special purposes or as markers of elite consumers (Webb, Frankel 1994, 18-19; Webb 2002, 131; Georgiou 2016a, 139-40). The pithos impressions give shape to friezes in relief depicting chariot scenes, animal compositions including fighting bulls, hunting scenes, heroic combats, griffins, and (at Alassa) non-figurative motifs such as tassels and chevrons. For the purposes of this book, it is important to refer specifically to the examples with chariot hunts depicted in Aegeanizing style (Feldman, Sauvage 2010, 141-2), since chariot scenes are paralleled by figurative decorations on many Mycenaean Pictorial Style kraters, while parallels for other iconographies can also be found in the Eastern Mediterranean (Porada 1988, 303-4; Feldman, Sauvage 2010, 86-7, 95-9, 101-4, 110-13: chariot scenes on Cyprus; Georgiou 2016a, 137-8). Webb and Frankel (1994, 12-14, fig. 5) discuss in detail an example of Aegeanizing influence on a pithos fragment from Analiondas *Palioklichia* that depicts a chariot hunting scene with various animals such as a bull, a cow and a calf. However, other interesting fragments of pithoi with chariot hunts occur elsewhere (Georgiou 2016a, 135 with refs) and are particularly common at Alassa (Hadjisavvas 2017, 283-99: "Thematic Group 1: Chariot and Bulls"; Feldman, Sauvage 2010, 142 with refs) and at Maa *Palaeokastro* (Georgiou 2016a, 130-1, tab. 8.1, fig. 8: 5-7, 12-14). For example, in the latter site another fragmentary frieze on a pithos fragment depicts a chariot scene with the animals in a "flying gallop" (Porada 1988, 301-6, pl. A no. 109; Georgiou 2016 a, 132, fig. 8: 5-6).

6.5.2.4 Jewelry

Among the gold signet-rings which can be dated to LC IIC-III, an example from Evreti Tomb VIII at Kouklia is particularly interesting because, according to Crowley (1989, 237, 400, 500 nos 516-17 with refs), its form is paralleled by rings from Enkomi, while the design in the bezel with two bulls *couchant* and two Cypro-Aegean signs clearly is of Mycenaean inspiration (Catling 2020, 85, EVIII: 28 with refs, 186-7, 218). According to Knapp (2022, 75, fns 114, 115 with refs), the gold rings with cloisonné bezels from the same tomb also may betray Aegean influence.

The particular importance of gold beads and necklace spacers in the shape of a 'figure-of-eight' shield of Aegean origin has already been emphasized in § 5.4.4.2 where some examples possibly dating to Interaction Period 3 have been discussed. However, there are also similar examples dating to the end of LC IIC. They come from Swedish Tomb 18 at Enkomi (Gjerstad et al. 1934, pl. 88: 2; Goring 1983, 2, 163 no. 547A) and from Pyla *Kokkinokremos* (Karageorghis, Demas 1984, 60, pl. XXVIII: 2), while six examples have been found in Swedish Tomb 3 at Enkomi and were attributed to LC IIB-C (Gjerstad et al. 1934, pl. 78: 3; Goring 1983, 1, 245, 403 fn. 28). Other gold spacers of Aegean production or inspiration such as 'double axe' and plaque beads cannot be dated precisely (Goring 1983, 1, 248-9, 370), but from the above discussion (see § 5.4.4.2.1) it is clear that the shape of the gold beads featuring 'grains of wheat' was adopted from the Aegean and was locally imitated in Interaction Period 3. However, at least nine gold beads with this shape from Pyla *Kokkinokremos* (Karageorghis, Demas 1984, 61 no. 10, 62, pl. XXVIII: 10; Goring 1983, 2, 165 no. 553) may safely be assigned to LC IIC, while a certain number of similar examples have also been cataloged from Enkomi (British Tombs 19, 40, 79, and unknown British tomb; Swedish Tombs 3 and 11), Maroni (Tomb 19), Klavdhia, and Akhera, in addition to three beads of unknown provenance. Unfortunately, none of these can be dated precisely due to the inadequate publication of the British excavations, in the case of Enkomi, or to the mixing of grave goods within the funerary contexts (Goring 1983, 2, 151 no. 509B, 154 no. 517A, 156 no. 522A, 158 no. 529C, 161 no. 539C, 165 no. 553, 165 no. 555B, 166 no. 556A, B; also cf. Karageorghis, Demas 1984, 62 fn. 3).

Section 5.4.4.2.1 presented other motifs on Cypriot gold diadems and mouthpieces that reflected Aegean influence. The 'figure-of-eight shield' motif on these funerary ornaments is particularly interesting for the mixture of local gold strip shape and Aegean decoration. The adoption of this motif on funerary ornaments seems to date back to Interaction Period 3, as suggested by some LC IIB diadems from various sites, but the motif remained in the Cypriot decorative repertoire of funerary ornaments at least as late as the LC IIC period. This is clearly demonstrated by the diadem decorated with two

horizontal rows of eight-shaped shields from the fourth stratum in Cypriot Tomb 10 at Enkomi (Dikaios 1969-71, 364, 372 no. 149, pl. CCXI: 36/149). Another strip decorated with a motif recalling the Aegean 'double axe' or "simply a variant" of the 'figure-of-eight shield' motif came from the same context and can be dated to LC IIC (Goring 1983, 1, 167 no. 11; 2, 69 no. 199, pl. 6B; Dikaios 1969-71, pl. 211: 36). The same time span may be suggested for the decoration with a spiral motif probably adopted from the Aegean, which is rather common in funerary strips already in Interaction Period 3. Nevertheless, Goring (1983, 1, 367) noted that, like palmettes and some of the rosettes, the origin of the spiral motif is less clear than the 'figure-of-eight shield' motif since they "could be local interpretations of motifs from a variety of artforms". Examples of spirals of various types present in Aegean handicrafts (single spirals, S-spirals, bow spirals) were found in Swedish Tomb 11 (Level III) and 18, belonging to the end of LC IIC (Goring 1983, 1, 132-5). Moreover, some diadems with spiral decoration found in Enkomi tombs excavated by the British mission, such as the funerary ornaments from British Tomb 79 (Marshall 1911, 7 nos 76-7, 9 no. 97, pl. 1: 76; L. Åström 1972, 508; for the LC IIA?, LC IIB-IIC chronology of the tomb, cf. Keswani 2004, 235, tab. 5.9c), may indeed belong to Interaction Period 4, as could many other examples with spiral decoration from indefinite LC IIA-C contexts.

Despite the fact that rosettes are also attested in the Near East, Goring has noted that

> some of the rosettes on the Cypriot diadems are very close in form to those found on Minoan and Mycenaean pottery, with petals outlined or in a double row, and with a ring of dots around the central circle. (1983, 1, 137)

However, generally used as a subsidiary element in the decoration of diadems, most examples are difficult to date exactly as already noted above in the discussion on many items of jewellery. Some possible Aegean influence can also be seen in the front representations of bull heads with curling downwards horns since they are paralleled by the features of the bull represented on the well-known silver bowl with inlaid decoration from French Tomb 2 at Enkomi (Schaeffer 1952, pl. CXVI, suppl. pls C-D; for full refs cf. Merrillees 1982, 238-9, 245, cat. no. 9), as well as by other Aegean representations including the bull heads depicted on a LH IIIB Pictorial Style krater (Karageorghis, Vermeule 1982, V.102). At least one diadem with bull (or ram) heads from the second layer in Tomb 9 at Kition (Karageorghis 1974, 76 no. 242, 88, pl. XC: 242) may be attributed to Interaction Period 4, while other diadems and mouthpieces with similar representations from Enkomi tombs (Marshall 1911, 15, 16 nos 145-6, 157-60; L. Åström 1972, 507, 510) cannot be dated precisely.

6.5.3 Other Possible Cultural Elements of Aegean Origin on Cyprus in Interaction Period 4

In addition to the cases discussed above, some other cultural elements have been considered indicative of the arrival on Cyprus of a substantial number of immigrants from the Aegean. Nevertheless, since the appearance of nearly all of these 'Mycenaeanizing' elements can be dated to LC IIIA and B, a thorough discussion of them is beyond the chronological limits of this book. Regarding Interaction Period 4, in addition to the Aegean-type pottery, Steel (2004a, 191, tab. 7.1) assigns only the appearance of ashlar masonry, ceremonial halls with a central hearth, and horns of consecration to LC IIC-IIIA, while a bronze wheeled stand in the British Museum shows a chariot scene recalling the pictorial representations discussed above (Feldman, Sauvage 2010, 143 fig. 44, 144), but it cannot be safely assigned to this period due to its unknown find context. Concerning ashlar masonry, Steel (2004a, 197-9; also cf. Hult 1992b; Crewe 2009b, 28-9) nevertheless pointed out that the use of this technique can be dated back to Interaction Period 3 and the built tombs at Enkomi, and it is apparent in the construction of impressive façades of public buildings of Interaction Period 4 at Kalavasos-*Ayios Dhimitrios,* Maroni *Vournes*, Alassa *Palaeotaverna*, and in the first phase of construction of Building 18 at Enkomi, in addition to some buildings at Maa *Palaeokastro* dating to the end of LC IIC. She also noted some differences in the use of ashlar masonry between the Aegean and Cyprus, which suggest "close cultural contacts between Cyprus and Ugarit" (Steel 2004a, 198-9; also cf. Hitchcock 2008, 22-4; Knapp 2022, 77 fn. 136 with refs). Therefore, this interpretation clearly is in contrast with the sudden appearance of ashlar masonry on Cyprus in LC IIC-IIIA, and even its Aegean origin appears to be questionable (Fisher 2020).

The Aegean connection has also been suggested for architectural features, including the halls with central hearths, of some monumental and more modest Cypriot buildings (cf. for example, Hadjisavvas, Hadijsavva 1997) dating already to LC IIC (Yasur-Landau 2010, 143 with refs, for LC IIC, 145-6, for LC IIIA evidence), but the similarities with the Aegean buildings are superficial (Voskos, Knapp 2008, 666-7; Knapp 2022, 77-8) although the hearth rooms certainly illustrate new social customs (Steel 2004a, 199; also cf. Jung 2012b, 116, concerning the new hearth installations of Enkomi Level IIIA regarded as a novelty). In this connection, also clay and limestone bathtubs and bathrooms dating from LC IIC to the beginning of the Iron Age can be mentioned because in the past they were associated with the arrival of Aegean people (Karageorghis 1983, 437-8; 2000b, 266-74), but Knapp (2008, 263; 2013, 463) and Collard (2008, 114-16, 118) more recently rightly noted that there is no reason to regard them as innovations derived from the Aegean. Finally, turning to the so

called horns of consecration, Steel (2004a, 203-4) and other scholars (Voskos, Knapp 2008, 667; Knapp 2013, 463; 2022, 78) discussed the supposed Aegean origin of this cult furniture, but the earlier tradition for the importance of bulls on Cyprus and some differences in the shape of horns between Aegean and Cypriot examples indicate that there is no well-founded argument in favor of their introduction into Cyprus by Aegean immigrants.