

PoCA  
(Postgraduate Cypriot  
Archaeology)  
2012



# PoCA (Postgraduate Cypriot Archaeology) 2012

Edited by

Hartmut Matthäus, Bärbel Morstadt  
and Christian Vonnhoff

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## PREFACE

The volume at hand presents the proceedings of the 12<sup>th</sup> edition of the PoCA (Postgraduate Cypriot Archaeology) symposium series that took place November 23<sup>rd</sup>–25<sup>th</sup>, 2012, hosted by the Institute of Classical Archaeology at the Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg. PoCA is an annual conference established back in 2001 by Dr. Kirsi O. Lorentz at the *University of Cambridge*, a gathering that is concerned with all aspects of the civilization of ancient, medieval and modern Cyprus by taking into account various aspects from different research projects conducted by postgraduate students, PhD candidates and young scholars. Subsequently, such renowned institutions as the *Trinity College* in Dublin (2005), the *Cyprus University* in Nicosia (2007), the *Université Libre de Bruxelles* (2008), the *University of Oxford* (2009), the *Università Ca' Foscari Venezia* (2010) and the *Université Lumière Lyon 2* (2011) already were hosts to previous editions of PoCA.

The contents offered in this volume cover a wide spectrum of numerous research activities involving the disciplines of prehistory, archaeology, history, art history, history of religion, architecture or even modern textile studies in an interdisciplinary approach against the background of the Cypriot past, present and future.

Within this academic setting, a chronological range from the Early and Middle Cypriot periods to modern times has been laid out by illuminating various aspects of Cypriot culture, such as funerary areas, settlement patterns, different types of arts and crafts or historical and geographical issues. Despite the great variety of archaeological and historical subjects, there has been a special focus on Bronze Age Cypriot culture, which will surely help to enlighten various significant aspects of this important and formative period in Cyprus.

Consequently, the key-note lecture by Hartmut Matthäus shows new evidence for social and ethnic change in Cyprus during the 11<sup>th</sup> century B.C., based on the case example of the famous Kourion-Kaloriziki tomb 40.



Marialucia Amadio, Mara Faggi and Luca Bombardieri in their contribution demonstrate features of Early and Middle Cypriot architecture by analyzing an early workshop complex at *Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou*.



The participants of PoCA 2012

Complimentary to that, Luca Bombardieri, Polina Christofi and Elisavet Sefani examine some aspects of long-term use and re-use of Cypriot tombs connected to settlement patterns by investigating the cemeteries of *Ypsonas-Vounaros* and *Erimi-Laonin tou Porakou* in their paper. For the regions in question – after a burial tradition from Early to Late Cypriot times (EC–LC) – a re-use can be asserted in the Hellenistic and Roman period. Panagiotis Kontolaimos examines the urbanism of Late Bronze Age Enkomi in his paper; the contribution of Georgia Marina Andreou and David Sewell then is concerned with Late Bronze Age settlement patterns in the Vasilikos and Maroni valleys by investigating the yet quite unexplored site of *Tochni-Lakkia* by placing it in relation to other nearby important contemporaneous Cypriot settlements.

Two chapters of the proceedings are exclusively devoted to iconography, whereby relief decoration on Cypriot mirror handles made of ivory and various compositions of griffin fights have been picked out as central topics by Beatrice Stärz and Hristomir Hristov.

Sarah Vilain presents the Late Cypriot pottery from the Dakerman necropolis in Sidon, thus illustrating a facet of intercultural relationship between the island of Cyprus and the Levant during the Late Bronze Age period, while Anna Paule compares gold artefacts and other kinds of

jewellery from Cyprus and the Aegean world in their respective cultural environment.

Kristian Lorenzo in his paper presents archaeological and written sources for naval warfare in Classical Cyprus, while Gabriele Koiner approaches the issue of children and families represented in Late Classical and Hellenistic Cypriot sculpture by concentrating on the votive character of statues, the different types of representations and their meaning. The contribution by Anna Cannavò concentrates on the inscribed burial markers from Cyprus. Basing on onomastics as well as on various kinds of Cypro-syllabic, Phoenician and Greek scripts, she establishes a typology of Cypriot grave markers through the ages by formulating new research perspectives regarding the social meaning of Cypriot burial inscriptions. In her paper Nicole Reitinger presents Hellenistic and Imperial limestone sculptures from Cypriot sanctuaries that are located at Arsos, Golgoi, Idalion, Lefkoniko, Potamia and Vouni.

The benefit of that which is considered holy is the subject of the contribution by Larissa Düchting and Sebastian Watta. Besides the historical background concerning the relics of the apostles Barnabas and Lazarus, a focus is set on the veneration of saints in Cyprus in combination with the erection of church buildings meant to attract pilgrims and to gain autonomy in church matters. The case of the Orant Virgin at Livadia in northern Cyprus exemplified by a now lost mosaic is the topic of Richard Maguire's paper, and Petroula Hadjittofi observes the various facets of Cypriot stone sculpture decorating Cypriot residences from the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> to the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century A.D. The last contribution by Noly Moussi then is devoted to Cypriot traditional clothing in the 20<sup>th</sup> century A.D., thus presenting an outline of traditional garments from that period.

The contributions to our PoCA 2012 conference cover a time span of about 4000 years – a chronological range that has seldom been reached by previous PoCA conferences – and in this way can help to deepen our knowledge and understanding of the civilization of ancient, medieval as well as modern Cyprus. Against this background, archaeologists, historians and scholars of all disciplines conducting research connected to Cyprus or anyone with an interest in Cypriot arts and crafts throughout the ages are kindly invited to benefit from the various issues of Cypriot material culture that have been laid out here.

Regarding the organization of PoCA 2012 in general and in our capacity as editors, we are furthermore indebted to a great number of persons and institutions, who have contributed to our conference and/or helped to turn it into a successful meeting.

First of all we would like to thank Clara Drummer, Stefanie Hubert, Kristina Junker, Kerstin Neumann, Daniel Bochenek, Matthias Hoffmann, Robert Nawracala and Alexander Nölp for providing technical support during the lectures and/or supplying the participants with refreshments during the scheduled breaks. The web presence of our PoCA symposium was thoroughly organized by Tobias Pimmer. For the design of the posters and flyers we are indebted to the custodian of the Erlangen archaeological collection, Martin Boss, who did a great job in creating a unique logo for this 12<sup>th</sup> edition of PoCA. In this context, we would also like to express our gratitude to Stefanie Hubert and Norbert Oettinger for chairing two conference sessions as well as to Boris Dreyer for giving the opening address as head of the Interdisciplinary Centre “Ancient World” based at the Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg.

In conclusion, of all the institutions involved, we first of all would like to thank the Interdisciplinary Centre “Ancient World” for its generous financial support in advance of our conference. We are furthermore grateful to the Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, the Erlangen Institute of Classical Archaeology, the city of Erlangen as well as the Institute of Archaeological Studies at the Ruhr-University Bochum and the German Archaeological Institute/Athens department for supporting us in conducting this international symposium. Last but not least, we wish to express our gratitude to the Dean of the Philosophical Faculty of the Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg and the Institute of Archaeological Studies at the Ruhr-University Bochum for their generous printing subsidies as well as Dr. Emily Schalk, Berlin, for proofreading the manuscripts.

We all hope that the institution of PoCA can maintain this kind of inspiring academic environment in the following years by providing a future platform for researchers in various fields connected and devoted to the treasures of the island of Aphrodite.

Erlangen, December 2014

Christian Vonnhoff



## CHAPTER ONE

### KOURION-KALORIZIKI TOMB 40: A REPUBLICATION

HARTMUT MATTHÄUS  
AND GISELA SCHUMACHER-MATTHÄUS

Tomb 40 at the northern periphery of the Kaloriziki plateau, which is located some 500 m east of the commanding bluff of the Roman city of Kourion (figs. 1, 2), is by far the richest and most significant tomb group on the island of Cyprus during the period LC III B, the first half of the 11<sup>th</sup> century B. C. It illustrates the material culture and social conditions at a critical turning point in the cultural development, the transition of the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age, not only on Cyprus, but in the entire Eastern Mediterranean as well. Furthermore, it sheds light on the cultural interrelations between Cyprus, the Aegean world, the Urnfield civilization as well as various processes of Hellenization of the island of Aphrodite. In the Aegean the Subminoan phase on Crete and the Submycenaean phase on the Greek mainland and islands run parallel with LC III B.<sup>1</sup>

The history of the discovery of this immensely rich tomb sounds like a novel<sup>2</sup>: In the summer of 1903 three tomb robbers from Episkopi village looted a tomb on the plateau of Kaloriziki (figs. 3, 4).<sup>3</sup> The three persons were Sokrates Stylianou, Markos Elevtheriou, both from Episkopi, and one Mavrosavvas, originally from Larnaca. They discovered exceptionally precious objects of bronze and gold: A golden sceptre with enamel inlays, crowned by figures of two falcons (fig. 5), the rim and handles of a richly decorated bronze amphoroid krater (figs. 6 – 8), a large and a small bronze rod tripod (figs. 9 – 12), as well as some less important objects. They disposed of a few of the finds locally and transported the four precious objects to Larnaca.

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<sup>1</sup> LC III B has sometimes been called – a bit misleadingly – the "Protogeometric" period of Cypriot civilization, a terminology introduced by Pieridou 1973.

<sup>2</sup> History of discovery: McFadden 1954.

<sup>3</sup> The toponym Kaloriziki is translated by J. C. Goodwin 1985, 690 as "inheritor (female) of good luck".

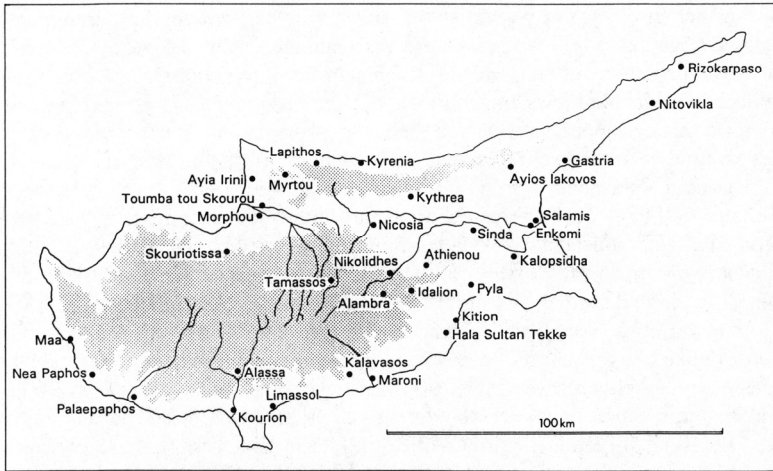


Figure 1. Cyprus. Important sites of the Bronze and Iron Ages.

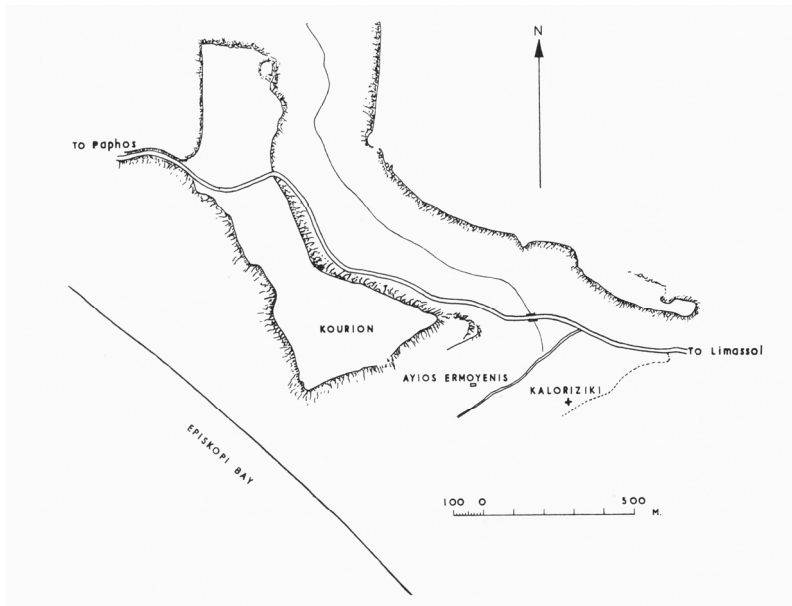


Figure 2. Kourion. Plan of the acropolis hill and the cemetery of Kaloriziki.



Figure 3. Kourion-Kaloriziki. View from the acropolis, in 1980.



Figure 4. Kourion-Kaloriziki. View from the acropolis, in 2011.



Figure 5. Kourion-Kaloriziki, tomb 40: 38. - Gold Sceptre, with inlays in enamel, crowned by figures of falcons.

Figure 6. Kourion-Kaloriziki, tomb 40: 37. - Rim of amphoroid bronze krater with relief decoration.



Figure 7. Kourion-Kaloriziki, tomb 40: 37. - Handles of amphoroid bronze krater with relief decoration.



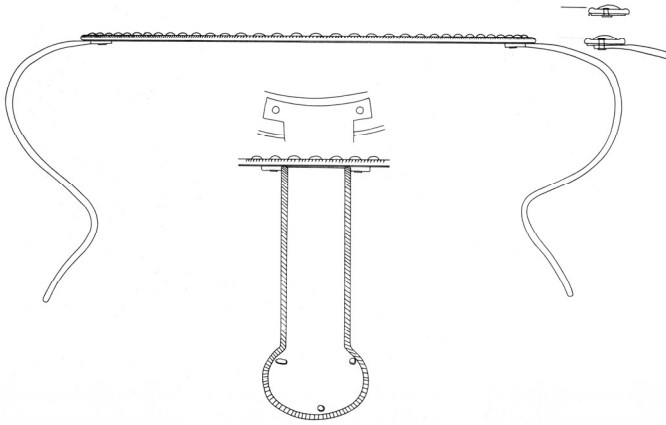


Figure 8. Kourion-Kaloriziki, tomb 40: 37. - Rim and handles of amphoroid bronze krater with relief decoration, cf. fig. 6–7.

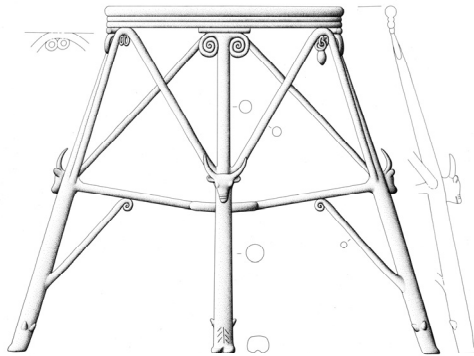


Figure 9. Kourion-Kaloriziki, tomb 40: 39. - Large rod tripod.

Figure 10. Kourion-Kaloriziki, tomb 40: 39. - Large rod tripod, cf. fig. 9.

It was in the house of a friend of Mavrosavvas by the name of Konstantinos Grammenopoulos that the police discovered and confiscated the four extraordinary works of art in December 1903, before they could be sold on the antiquities market. Actually, the tomb robbers had already sold their finds to a merchant, but had not yet received payment. For the next ten years almost the objects were kept in the Custom House at Larnaca until the completion of building operations in the Cyprus

Museum, which took place at that time. The finds were transferred under the curatorship of M. Markides to the Cyprus Museum in 1912.

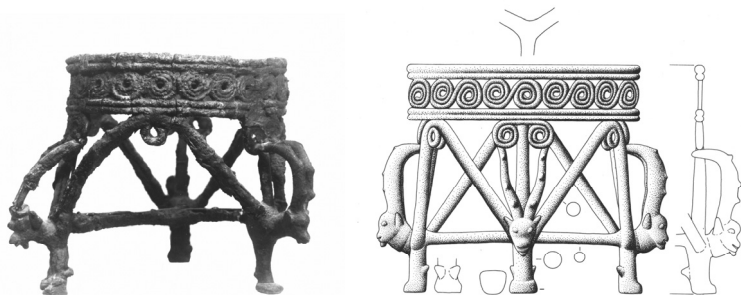


Figure 11. Kourion-Kaloriziki, tomb 40: 40. - Small rod tripod.

Figure 12. Kourion-Kaloriziki, tomb 40: 40. - Small rod tripod, cf. fig. 11.

Markides discussed and illustrated the richly decorated rim and handles of the bronze amphoroid krater, which he classified as "Mycenaean", very soon after its transfer to Nicosia,<sup>4</sup> whereas the gold sceptre, viewed today as one of the most impressive works of art in the Cyprus Museum, was not published until 1932.<sup>5</sup> In the years to follow it was dated between the Archaic period and the Byzantine era.<sup>6</sup> The rod tripods were published even later.

Nearly fifty years after the discovery of the tomb G. H. McFadden, who conducted excavations on behalf of the Philadelphia University Museum at Kourion, examined the sceptre in the Cyprus Museum. Kourion as a find spot was known already to Markides, because the tomb robbers came from the neighbouring village of Episkopi, and the discovery of the tomb was still a vivid memory of in the village of Episkopi.<sup>7</sup> McFadden made inquiries among the old men of the village and indeed succeeded in finding the only surviving tomb robber, Sokrates Stylianou,

<sup>4</sup> Markides 1911-1912. Markides does not mention the locality of Kaloriziki, but speaks of a field near the church of "Hagios Armenis", which is Ayios Ermoyenis. The church is about 300 m west of Kaloriziki. – Cf. McFadden 1954, 131, footnote 2; Dikaïos 1961, X.

<sup>5</sup> Buxton 1932, Casson 1932 (Archaic period), Myres 1932 (earlier than Archaic). – But cf. Gjerstad 1926, 247, who discusses the sceptre in his chapter on the Late Bronze Age.

<sup>6</sup> Byzantine: Westholm 1952. – Cf. E. Sjöqvist's commentary in McFadden 1954, 142.

<sup>7</sup> Markides 1911-1912, 95; Casson 1937, 156.

who by then was an old man, ill with heart trouble and unable to leave his house, but remembered the rifling of the tomb quite well and provided exceedingly valuable information.

He said that the tomb was located on the scarp of the low plateau of Kaloriziki (figs. 3, 4, 13) between a fig tree and a carob tree with three trunks, close to a wild hawthorn. It was a shallow tomb with a fill of sandy soil, which was hardly distinguishable from the soft sandstone of the tomb chamber; the tomb robbers found it undisturbed. While digging there, they also had sifted the soil before leaving. Besides the objects that were confiscated in Larnaca, the looters had discovered some pottery, a few thin gold discs in the amphoroid krater, the rim and handle of which were well preserved, and a bronze strainer that covered the krater. However, the strainer and the body of the krater were in very poor condition and, therefore, were left at the site. Apparently, the looters had little hope of finding anything else inside the tomb.

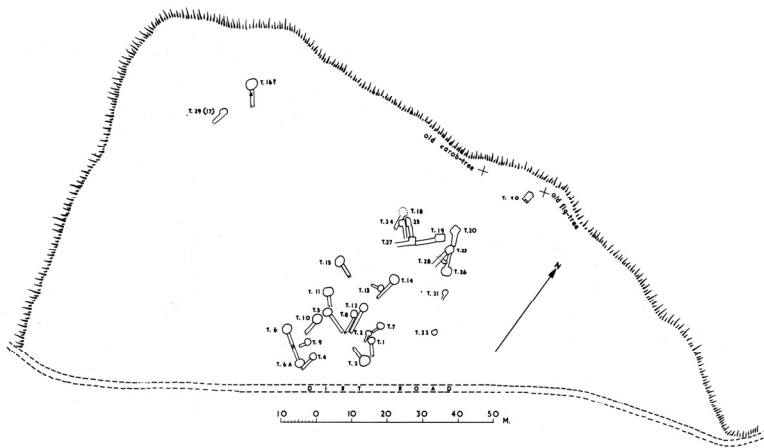


Figure 13. Plan of the Kaloriziki cemetery at Kourion.

Nevertheless, McFadden started excavating at Kaloriziki on March 31, 1952. At the northern scarp there was, as Sokrates Stylianou had described, an old carob with three trunks and, 19 m away, an old fig tree. Clearing the surface prior to excavation disclosed the roots of a wild hawthorn, and there McFadden opened a trench. He came upon a tomb, which must have been the one rifled by the trio from Episkopi. This fact was confirmed by an old Turkish peasant from Episkopi, who watched the excavation and told McFadden that as a young boy he had seen Sokrates

Stylianou digging with his comrades on that spot. As was to be expected, the chamber of the tomb was empty (figs. 14, 15). However, the tomb robbers had overlooked a bench in the southern part of the tomb, which they obviously mistook for the south wall and, therefore, stopped digging there. Found in situ upon the bench were clay vases as well as a large bronze amphoroid krater similar to the one in the Cyprus Museum, although with more modest decoration. In a gap between the southwest end of the bench and the west wall, a number of bronze fragments had escaped the notice of the tomb robbers as well. Sokrates Stylianou's coherent account, which led to the discovery of the tomb, the condition of the tomb that could be expected and the parallel between the bronze krater in the Cyprus Museum and the one found on the bench of the tomb, leave hardly any doubt that this tomb, numbered no. 40 in the necropolis of Kaloriziki, was the one looted in 1903.

G. H. McFadden, who died on April 19, 1953 in a sailing accident,<sup>8</sup> was able to complete an excavation report, which was published posthumously in the *American Journal of Archaeology* 58, 1954. It provides a clear description of the history of the discovery, tomb and burial gifts. Unfortunately it partly suffers from a photographic documentation of medium to low quality and the imprecise identification or misinterpretation of some objects.<sup>9</sup>

Early in the year 1980 H. Matthäus studied the metal vases from Kaloriziki, tomb 40, in the course of preparing his monograph on Cypriot metal vases.<sup>10</sup> During this work he noticed the other bronze objects, which were not restored at that time, and gained the impression that there were more fragments among the tomb finds than published by McFadden and also discussed in 1964 by H. W. Catling in his *opus maximum* on Cypriot bronzework.<sup>11</sup> But due to other obligations it was not until 2009 that the authors were able to start a research project on this exceptional tomb and could restudy the finds in the Cyprus Museum and in Episkopi Museum, where most of the bronzes are now stored. In 2009, 2010 and finally 2011 they prepared a modern documentation, which allowed a revised identification of several objects, the most important one being the

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<sup>8</sup> Friend Jr. 1954, 154. – Cf. the web-site of the University Museum Philadelphia: [www.penn.museum/sites/kourion/george-mcfadden.php](http://www.penn.museum/sites/kourion/george-mcfadden.php)

<sup>9</sup> McFadden 1954. – Cf. Benson 1973, 49–50. – Further discussions: Steel 1996, 297–298; Buitron-Oliver 1999, 70–72; Bolger 2010, 161–162; Satraki 2012 a, 1984.

<sup>10</sup> Matthäus 1985.

<sup>11</sup> Catling 1964, – for details see the discussion of the cheek-pieces of a helmet below.

identification of two cheek-pieces of a helmet, a unique artefact in the Late Bronze Age of Cyprus.

## Tomb architecture

The tomb (figs. 14 - 18), orientated North-South, at the northern edge of the low plateau of Kaloriziki (maximum height c. 4 m), has the shape of a rectangular shaft carved out of the soft calcareous sandstone.<sup>12</sup> It measures 2.8 m x 2 m. The walls are vertical, and the floor approximately level. There was a stepped recess on the north side, about 1.20 m wide and 0.32 m above the tomb floor. According to McFadden the tomb was a shaft grave. "It was too low to have been a rock-hewn chamber, and there is no evidence that it ever had an artificial roof".<sup>13</sup> However, the entrance "does not suit the concept of a shaft grave".<sup>14</sup> This could indicate a chamber tomb with a very regular rectangular chamber and a dromos, which has been eroded away – as well as the roofing. As the tomb is situated directly at the scarp of the plateau, this is not improbable.

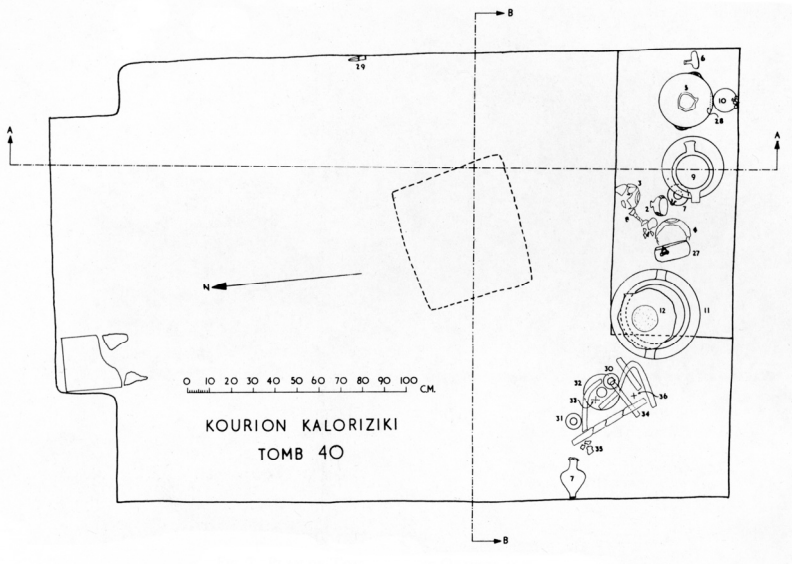


Figure 14. Kourion-Kaloriziki, tomb 40: plan.

<sup>12</sup> McFadden 1954, 132–133, pl. 18, 3; 19; 20; cf. Benson 1973, 49.

<sup>13</sup> McFadden 1954, 133.

<sup>14</sup> Benson 1973, 49.

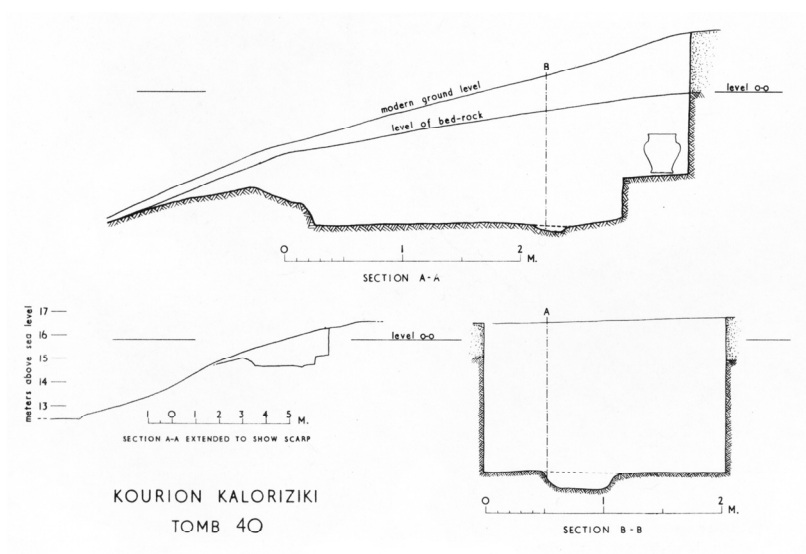


Figure 15. Kourion-Kaloriziki, tomb 40: sections.

A rock-hewn bench with vertical walls is situated along the east and central part of the south wall (fig. 16, 17). It does not extend to the west, but stops c. 0.70 m before reaching the west wall, leaving a gap. Its height is c. 40 cm, and its width c. 55 cm. Walls, floor and bench had a thin coating of clay plaster, traces of which had survived.



Figure 16. Kourion-Kaloriziki, tomb 40. Bench at the southern end with burial gifts.



Figure 17. Kourion-Kaloriziki, tomb 40, looking south.



Figure 18. Kourion-Kaloriziki, tomb 40, looking north.

In the northwest corner of the recess a broken stone slab was found "slightly embedded in the rock-hewn floor" (fig. 18).<sup>15</sup> Could it be part of the blocking of the entrance of a chamber tomb or a grave stele marking

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<sup>15</sup> McFadden 1954, 133.

the tomb? McFadden did not exclude the possibility that it became relocated in the tomb after the plundering in 1903.

A hollow, about 60 cm x 60 cm large and 14 cm deep, in the centre of the tomb floor had been sunk by the tomb robbers in order to test whether they had reached the floor, because they had difficulties in distinguishing the very soft bedrock from the sandy fill of the tomb.<sup>16</sup>

## **Burials and distribution of burial gifts**

As mentioned above, the tomb robbers had obviously mistaken the bench in the southeast for the south wall of the tomb, and they had not noticed the gap between the west end of the bench and the west wall of the tomb (fig. 14). The chamber of the tomb was empty; it "produced nothing, not even a bone".<sup>17</sup> The robbers evidently had sieved the earth outside the tomb and left those objects, which they regarded as of no value. There was only one exception: A bronze spearhead (40: 29) on the floor at the east wall, which they probably had not cleared sufficiently.

Positioned upon the bench were some clay vases as well as bronze vessels: at the east end a lekythos (40: 6), a belly-handled amphora (40: 5), both of Proto-White Painted ware, and a handmade clay flask (40: 10); furthermore fragments of a small bronze rod (40: 28, erroneously identified as an iron nail by McFadden) were unearthed there.

In the central part of the bench a large Plain White Wheelmade II amphoroid krater (40: 9), four deep bowls (40: 1–4), a kylix (40: 8), all of Proto-White Painted ware, as well as a one-handled bronze bowl (40: 27) came to light.

On the west end of the bench the most spectacular object found during McFadden's excavation was discovered: a large amphoroid bronze krater (40: 11), on top of which a bronze strainer had been placed, in all probability used as a lid (40: 12).

The amphoroid krater contained the cremated remains of a human being, which were identified in N. G. Gjevall's anthropological analysis as belonging to a person between 50 and 70 years of age (fragments of skull and upper arm joint at the shoulder), almost certainly those of a female. Six bone fragments were not from a human, but were likely worked animal bone or ivory, one fragment possibly the base of a horn belonging to a deer.<sup>18</sup> Inside the amphoroid bronze krater, among the ashes, the

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<sup>16</sup> McFadden 1954, 132.

<sup>17</sup> McFadden 1954, 132.

<sup>18</sup> McFadden 1954, 133–134.



following burial gifts had been deposited: a gold pin or needle (40: 13), an amber bead (40: 14, identified by McFadden as a spindle whorl made of paste), a whetstone (40: 15, identified by McFadden as a loom-weight), probably twelve small bronze fibulae, more or less fragmented (40: 16–25), and a bronze finger ring (40: 26). These female burial gifts confirm the anthropological identification.

In the gap between the west end of the bench and the west wall of the tomb, which the tomb robbers had not noticed, bronze objects in a fragmentary state were preserved: three phalara in a row, two smaller ones as well as a larger one with a cast spike that had become detached (40: 30, 31, 32+33); further among the smaller specimen were undecorated bronze strips with pairs of stitch-holes (40: 34), an iron dagger (40: 36, called "Iron knife" by McFadden) and last, but not least, fragments of bronze plate with embossed rosette decoration (40: 35), which the authors were able to identify as the cheek-pieces of a helmet, the most sensational object in the tomb, without parallel in LC III B Cyprus. Close to the west wall an oinochoe (40: 7) of Proto-White Painted ware had escaped the attention of the tomb robbers.

Interviewed by G. H. McFadden in 1952, Sokrates Stylianou, the only surviving tomb robber, reported that the decorated amphoroid bronze krater (40: 37) as well as the two rod tripods (40: 37, 39, 40) were found standing on the floor of the chamber of the tomb near each other. The amphoroid bronze krater (40: 37), Stylianou added, contained some cremated bones, as well as twelve small thin gold discs, decorated with a flower, which probably means an embossed rosette ornament (40: 42). The amphora was covered with a bronze strainer (40: 41, cf. 40: 46), which he told McFadden without knowing that another strainer (40: 12) had been found on top of the amphoroid krater 40: 11.<sup>19</sup> Furthermore he reported that the gold sceptre (40: 38) "lay very close to the bronze vase...He said that it was actually under the urn, meaning under the shoulder. Inasmuch as the lower part of the vase was in a very poor condition, there is a possibility that it might once have been inside but this, of course, is not at all certain".<sup>20</sup> The tomb robbers did not collect the fragments of the body of the bronze vessels and some probably fragmentary clay vases. The gold discs have disappeared as well.

McFadden's excavation as well as Sokrates Stylianou's recollections allow a coherent reconstruction. There were two burials, cremations, using bronze amphoroid kraters as burial urns, a richly decorated vase for the

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<sup>19</sup> Sokrates Stylianou's recollections: McFadden 1954, 133, 140, 141, 142.

<sup>20</sup> McFadden 1954, 141.

male, a more modest piece for the female. The man was equipped with weapons, armour and a gold sceptre, the woman with jewellery and personal objects.

### **Catalogue of burial gifts**

a) Finds from McFadden's excavation in 1953. All objects are preserved in the Archaeological District Museum of Episkopi, with the exception of nos. 13 and 29, which are kept in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. The pottery is probably stored in the Cyprus Museum, but could not be located at the time during which the authors worked there. The pottery was mended from fragments, but most items are nearly complete.

1. Bowl of Proto-White Painted ware. - Found on bench in the southeast corner of the tomb. - Deep bowl with two horizontal handles and a conical foot of medium height. Handles painted, horizontal band around the rim and the base of the foot, three bands beneath the handles. Two solid hour-glass motifs on the vessel's wall, framed by vertical bands. Thin fabric, clean, greyish buff clay without a slip, mat chocolate brown to black paint. - H. 7.0 cm. - McFadden 1954, 136 no. 1, pl. 23, 15 left. - Fig. 19.

2. Bowl of Proto-White Painted ware. - Found on bench in the southeast corner of the tomb. - Two handled deep bowl with conical foot, similar to no. 1, five horizontal bands underneath the hour-glass ornaments. - H. 7.4 cm. - McFadden 1954, 136 no. 2, pl. 23, 15 left; Pieridou 1973, pl. 3, 11. - Fig. 20.

3. Bowl of Proto-White Painted ware. - Found on bench in the southeast corner of the tomb. - Two handled deep bowl with a conical foot. Encircling bands inside. Handles painted; wide horizontal band around rim, underneath the handles, and on the foot. Two parallel wavy lines on the body. - H. 13. 5 cm. - McFadden 1954, 136 no. 3, pl. 23, 16; Benson 1973, pl. 16, K 31; Pieridou 1973, pl. 3, 12; Matthäus/Schumacher-Matthäus 2012, 56, fig. 8. - Fig. 21.

4. Bowl of Proto-White Painted ware. - Found on bench in the southeast corner of the tomb. - Two handled deep bowl with conical foot. Handles painted, narrow band around rim, bands of varying width beneath the handles, narrow band around base of foot. Four outlined triangles with cross-hatching on the body. - H. 10.2 cm. - McFadden 1954, 136 no. 4, pl. 23, 17; Pieridou 1973, pl. 4, 7. - Fig. 22.

5. Belly handled amphora of Proto-White Painted ware. - Found on bench in the southeast corner of the tomb. - Amphora of depressed globular shape. Neck painted, with two groups of narrow reserved bands. Two decorative bands, the upper one with cross-hatched lozenges, the lower one with cross-hatched triangles, with enframing lines. Three wavy lines on the belly between the handles, one wide

band and enframing narrow bands underneath. Foot unpainted. Fabric like no. 1. – H. 31. 4. – McFadden 1954, 136–137 no. 5, pl. 23, 18; Benson 1973, pl. 18, K 129. – Fig. 23.

6. Lekythos (juglet) of Proto-White Painted ware. – Found on bench in the southeast corner of the tomb. – Lekythos with high narrow neck, depressed globular body and conical foot. Barred handle, band on rim, two parallel wavy lines on neck, band at base of neck. On the shoulder four outlined triangles, filled with two small triangles and a lozenge on top, all of them with parallel hatching. Heavier fabric than no. 1 – 5; hard baked clay with dark sand, without slip; mat chocolate brown to black paint. – H. 11. 8 cm. – McFadden 1954, 136 no. 6, pl. 23, 19; Benson 1973, pl. 19, K. 159. – Fig. 24.

7. Oinochoe (jug) of Proto-White Painted ware. – Found on the floor in the southwest corner of the tomb, between the group of bronzes no. 30 – 36 and the west wall of the tomb. – Oinochoe with trefoil mouth, handle decorated with a snake in relief, high narrow neck, biconical body and conical foot. Wide band inside neck, narrow band around trefoil lip, two wavy lines around neck, band at base of neck. Outlined on the shoulder are solid pendent triangles. Bands of varying width below triangles. Foot painted. Thin fabric; hard-baked, clean, light buff clay with dark sand; without slip; mat red paint. – H. 19. 5 cm. – McFadden 1954, 137 no. 1, pl. 23, 20; Benson 1973, pl. 19, K 145. – Fig. 25.

8. Kylix of Proto-White Painted ware. – Found on bench in the southeast corner of the tomb. – Kylix with high stem with three horizontal ridges and a broad foot. Conical body with two vertical handles. Wide encircling bands in the interior. Encircling band inside and outside at the rim; between the handles three solid and two hour-glass motifs in outline drawing. Four horizontal bands underneath; bands around stem and foot. Thin fabric; hard-baked, brick-coloured clay with white grit; brown slip; mat black paint. – H. 13. 7 cm. – McFadden 1954, 137 no. 8, pl. 23, 21; Benson 1973, pl. 17, K 65; Pieridou 1973, pl. 5, 11; Matthäus/Schumacher-Matthäus 2012, 56, fig. 9. – Fig. 26.

9. Amphoroid krater of Plain White Wheelmade II ware. – Found on bench in the southeast corner of the tomb. – Large vase with ovoid body, high and wide neck, out-turned rim. Horizontal ridge at base of neck. Two strap handles from rim to shoulder, with imitation of rivet at the broader lower end. Torus foot. Brick-coloured clay with white grit; fired on the outside surface to buff brown. – H. 34. 5 cm. – McFadden 1954, 137 no. 9, pl. 23, 22. – Fig. 27.

10. Flask of coarse handmade ware. – Found on bench in the southeast corner of the tomb. – Lenticular vase; upper part of neck and rim; top of handles missing. Low foot, two handles. Clay fired to brick red. – H. 11. 4 cm. – McFadden 1954, 137 no. 10, pl. 23, 23. – Fig. 28.

11. Bronze amphoroid krater. – Found on bench in the southeast corner of the tomb, at its west end. – Rim and handles completely preserved; otherwise vase restored from fragments of neck, body and foot. Part of one lower handle attachment missing. The vase was raised out of one piece of metal, and the rim and handles separately cast. The shape copies an amphoroid krater of the Late Minoan III/Late Mycenaean type. Broad plain rim with engraved lines along the edges, rim fixed with rivets to the neck, distance between the rivets c. 8 cm. S-shaped handles, the upper wider end fixed with two rivets, the lower round attachment with three rivets. Along the edges of the handles and in the middle narrow engraved bands with oblique hatching, which frame an engraved scale pattern; scales of rather irregular shape with a central punched dot. Ornament rather crudely cut away at the upper handle end. Scales – poorly preserved, also on the lower attachment. Torus foot, strengthened with a bronze ring in the interior. – H. c. 40 cm, diam. of rim 30.0 cm – 31.0 cm, width of rim 2.5 cm, diam. of foot 16.5 cm. – McFadden 1954, 138 no. 11, pl. 21; Matthäus 1985, 228 no. 525, pl. 68; Karageorghis 1990, 63, fig. 7; Matthäus/Schumacher-Matthäus 2012, 57, fig. 10; Matthäus/Schumacher-Matthäus 2013, 162, fig. 3. – Figs. 29, 30.

12. Bronze strainer. – Found on top of amphoroid krater no. 11, used as its lid. – Fragmented two-handled strainer, parts of rim and wall missing. The lower part of the sieve proper is not preserved; the body is broken in several large joining fragments, which allow a secure reconstruction of the shape. Broad horizontal rim, low sloping wall, sunken semiglobular sieve with small perforations, irregularly set. Of the probably bow-shaped horizontal handles, which were fixed with rivets underneath the rim, only the rivet-holes are preserved. The handles had been removed to make the strainer fit the mouth of the amphoroid krater no. 11. – Diam. c. 30.5 cm; gr. h. 5.2 cm. – McFadden 1954, 138 no. 12, pl. 24, 24; Catling 1964, 161; Matthäus 1985, 261 no. 572, pl. 79; Matthäus/Schumacher-Matthäus 2012, 58, fig. 11. – Figs. 31, 32.

13. Gold pin or needle. – Found inside no. 11 among the cremated remains. – Long gold pin or needle, round section, top part pointed, of rectangular section; tip missing. – L. 17, 5 cm, gr. diam. 0.2 cm, weight 5.3 gr. – Nicosia, Cyprus Museum J. 1001. – McFadden 1954, 139 no. 13, pl. 24, 25. – Fig. 33.

14. Amber bead. – Found inside no. 11. – Depressed globular amber bead, now broken into two pieces (which made the identification of the material possible). – Diam. 1.1 cm to 1.3 cm. – Museum Episkopi M 489. – McFadden 1954, 139 no. 14, pl. 24, 26 (erroneously identified as "spherical spindle whorl in paste"); Benson 50 no. 14 ("Faience bead"). – Fig. 34.

15. Whetstone. – Found inside no. 11. – Rectangular whetstone, top curved, with perforation. Smooth surface, light brown colour. – H. 7.1 cm, width 2.0 cm, thickness 0.7 cm. – McFadden 1954, 139 no. 15, pl. 24, 27 (erroneously identified as loom-weight); Benson 1973, 50 no. 15 ("Stone loom-weight"); correct

identification as a whetstone: Catling 1996 a, 537; Matthäus/Schumacher-Matthäus 2012, 59, fig. 13; Matthäus/Schumacher-Matthäus 2013, 162, fig. 4. – Fig. 35.

16. Bronze fibula. – Found inside no. 11. – Greatest part of the high asymmetrical bow and spiral preserved, part of the pin as well. Undecorated. – Gr. I. preserved 5.0 cm. – McFadden 1954, 139 no. 16, pl. 24, 28 (1); cf. Catling 1964, 244 no. 5 – 13. – Figs. 36, 37.

17. Bronze fibula. – Found inside no. 11. – Greatest part of the high asymmetrical bow and spiral (two fragments), undecorated. – Gr. I. 5. 3 cm. – McFadden 1954, 139 no. 17, pl. 24, 28 (2). – Figs. 36, 37.

18. Bronze fibula. – Found inside no. 11. – Greatest part of the high asymmetrical bow and spiral – Gr. I. 4. 9 cm. – McFadden 1954, 139 no. 18, pl. 24, 28 (3); Giesen 2001, 86 no. 1, pl. 15. – Figs. 36, 37.

19. Bronze fibula. – Found inside no. 11. – Greatest part of the high asymmetrical bow, decorated with one knob and spiral. – Gr. I. 4. 9 cm. – McFadden 1954, 139 no. 19, pl. 24, 28 (4). – Figs. 36, 37.

20. Bronze fibula. – Found inside no. 11. – Greatest part of the high asymmetrical bow, decorated with one knob and spiral. – Gr. I. 3. 5 cm. – McFadden 1954, 139 no. 20, pl. 24, 28 (5).

21. Bronze fibula. – Found inside no. 11. – Part of high asymmetrical bow, undecorated, and spiral, to which a small particle of bronze adheres. – Gr. I. 4. 8 cm. – McFadden 1954, 139 no. 21, pl. 24, 28 (6); Giesen 2001, 86 no. 2, pl. 15. – Figs. 36, 37.

22. Bronze fibula. – Found inside no. 11. – Part of the high asymmetrical bow, undecorated, and spiral. – Gr. I. 3. 9 cm. – McFadden 1954, 139 no. 22, pl. 24, 28 (7); Giesen 2001, 86 no. 3, pl. 15. – Figs. 36, 37.

23. Bronze fibula. – Found inside no. 11. – Greatest part of the high asymmetrical bow, undecorated, and spiral (two fragments). A small bronze particle adheres to the bow above the spiral. – Gr. I. 3. 9 cm. – McFadden 1954, 139 no. 23, pl. 24, 28 (8); Giesen 2001, 86 no. 4, pl. 15. – Figs. 36, 37.

24. Bronze fibula. – Found inside no. 11. – Fibula with high asymmetrical bow and two decorative knobs. Catch-plate preserved, although broken; pin missing. – Gr. I. 3. 4 cm. – McFadden 1954, 139 no. 24, pl. 24, 28 (9); Giesen 2001, 96 no. 24, pl. 18. – Figs. 36, 37.

25 A – F. Six fragments of bronze fibulae. – Found inside no. 11. – McFadden 1954, 139 no. 25, pl. 24, 28 (10). – Figs. 36, 37.

A+E. Two fragments of the bow of a high asymmetrical fibula with one decorative knob. Spiral and pin lost. – Gr. I. 4. 5 cm.

B. Fragment of bow. – Gr. I. 4. 1 cm.

C. Small fragment of bow. – Gr. I. 2. 6 cm.

D Small fragment of bow. – Gr. I. 2. 5 cm.

E. See A+E.

F. Fragment of catch-plate and pin. – Gr. I. 2. 7 cm.

26. Bronze finger ring. – Found inside no. 11. – Closed ring, section D-shaped. – Diam. 2.3 cm – 2.5 cm, interior diam. 1.6 cm. – Museum Episkopi M 1012. – McFadden 1954, 139 no. 26, pl. 24, 29. – Fig. 38.

27. Bronze cup. – Found on bench in the southeast corner of the tomb. – Rim and part of wall broken into several fragments, but complete and mended. Bottom missing. Hemispherical bowl, rim slightly thickened. One handle with figure-eight attachment, fixed with five rivets with decorative rounded heads in the interior of the vase; bow-shaped handle crowned by a bud. – Diam. c. 20 cm – 21cm; greatest h. 5. 9 cm. – McFadden 1954, 139 no. 27, pl. 25, 30 (his measurement of the greatest diameter as "0.297 m" is a misprint for 0. 217 or 0. 227 m; he gives the height as 6. 5 cm); Matthäus 1985, 123 – 124 no. 345, pl. 20 (at that time the rim was broken into fragments; therefore, the diameter is calculated a bit too small: only c. 19 cm); Matthäus/Schumacher-Matthäus 2012, 58, fig. 12. – Figs. 39, 40.

28 A – B. Small bronze rod of unknown function. – Found on bench in the southeast corner of the tomb. – Plain bronze rod, rectangular section. Two joining fragments, gr. I. 3. 9 cm, and a small fragment, gr. I. 2. 4 cm. – Museum Episkopi M 1021. – McFadden 1954, 139 no. 28, pl. 25, 31 (erroneously described as an iron rod); Benson 1973, 50 no. 28 ("Iron nail fragment"). – Fig. 41.

29. Bronze spearhead. – Found at the foot of the east wall of the tomb, where it had escaped the looters' notice. – Slender leaf-shaped spearhead, breaks in the socket, but complete, with prominent rounded midrib. Long slit socket with longitudinal facets, producing an octagonal section. Two rivet-holes. A ring with three parallel ridges at the end is cast in one piece with the socket. – L. 25. 7 cm, gr. diam. of socket 2. 2 cm. – Nicosia, Cyprus Museum. – McFadden 1954, 139–140 no. 29, pl. 25, 32; Catling 1964, 142 no. a, pl. 18 d – e; Matthäus/Schumacher-Matthäus 2012, 60, fig. 14, 1; Matthäus/Schumacher-Matthäus 2013, 163, fig. 5, 1; Vonhoff 2013, 197, fig. 2. – Figs. 42, 43.

30. Small bronze phalaron. – Found among the bronzes in the southwest corner of the tomb. – Semiglobular phalaron, unbroken, with broad rim and perforation in the centre. – Diam. 8. 4 cm; h. 1. 3 cm; diam. of semiglobular part 3. 5 cm; diam. of perforation 0. 3 cm. – McFadden 1954, 140 no. 30, pl. 25, 33 right ("shield boss"); Catling 1964, 142 no. a, pl. 18 d – e; Matthäus/Schumacher-Matthäus 2012, 61, fig. 15, 2; 16, 2; Matthäus/Schumacher-Matthäus 2013, 164, fig. 6 right; 7 right. – Figs. 46, 47.