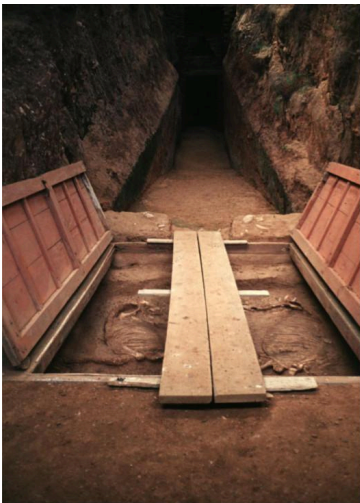


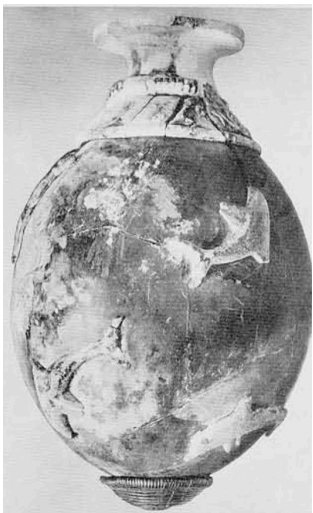
Pinterest Board- Burial Practice (Status)



1. <https://myartsyodyssey.wordpress.com/tag/burial-mound-at-marathon/>

2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mask_of_Agamemnon

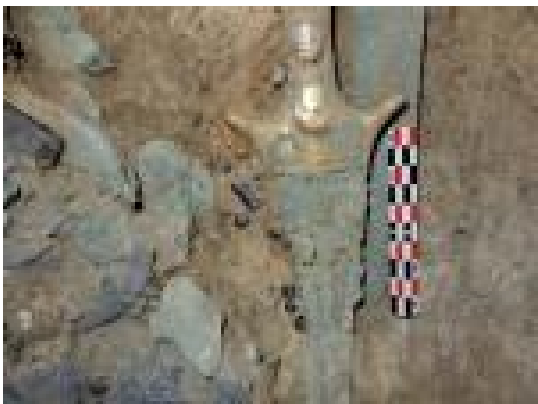
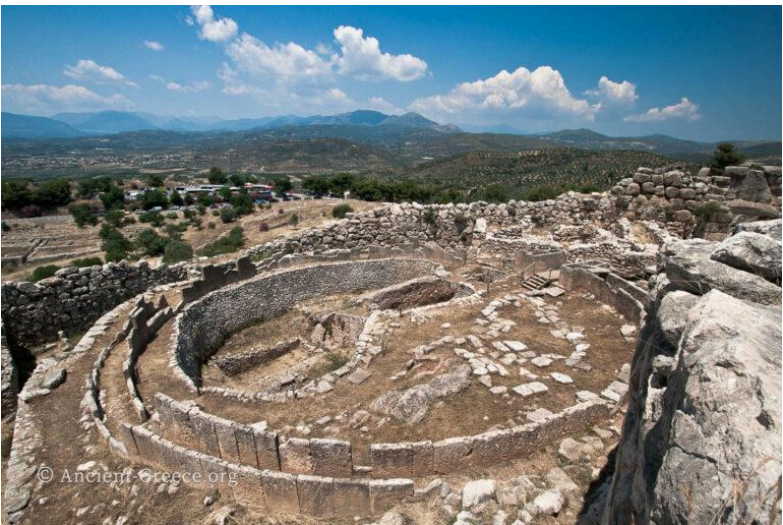
3. <https://griffinwarrior.org/gallery/>



4. <https://ancient-greece.org/art-architecture/treasury-of-atreus/>

5. <https://webhelper.brown.edu/joukowsky/courses/greekpast/4904.html>

6. (Far right picture on this level)- <https://www.penn.museum/sites/expedition/ostrich-eggs/>



7. <https://ancient-greece.org/mycenae-6-featured/>

8. <https://www.thehistoryblog.com/archives/39078>

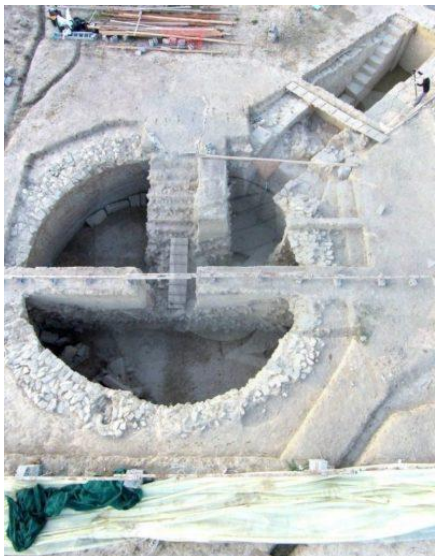
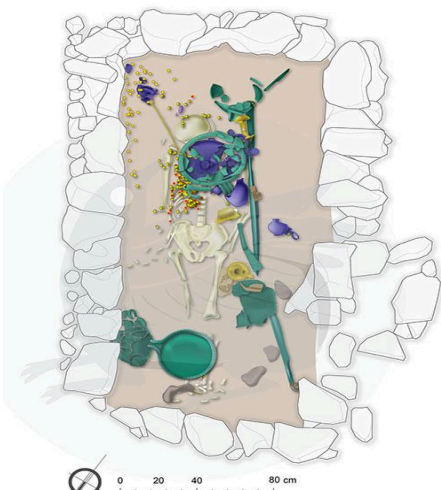
9. <https://griffinwarrior.org/gallery/>



12. <https://en.natmus.dk/museums-and-palaces/> *

11. https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/G_1897-0401-744

10. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dendra_panoply



13. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treasury_of_Atreus

14. <https://griffinwarrior.org/gallery/>

15. Same source as 14

1. Tholos Tomb of a young woman near Marathon buried with 2 horse bodies as a part of ritual burial practice.
 - This shows the young woman held status in the area as horses are difficult and expensive to breed back in Bronze Age Greece. Positioning of the corpses were significant to displaying her wealth too as they featured at the front of the tomb so anyone visiting would have to walk past/over the corpses to see her, showing off her status and wealth before the body is seen by visitors.
2. "The Mask of Agamemnon" is a gold funerary burial mask discovered in Mycenae and is a clear signifier of wealth but also status.
 - This is because the golden mask would have not only used materials that are a universal signifier of wealth but also been difficult to make and reserved for only higher elite classes in Bronze Age Greece who could afford to commission its creation. It's the clearest signifier of status there is.
3. The Pylos Combat Agate is an exquisite sealstone likely crafted by a Minoan craftsman which features a young hero stepping over a fallen soldier to wound another.
 - This piece is another clear signifier of status. Not only is it a sealstone that's possibly from a foreign Minoan craftsman, which shows connections to continental trade/travel, but it is additionally a very interesting early masterwork of human anatomy and motion a full thousand years before classical Greek sculpture becomes prominent.
4. The Treasury of Atreus or "The Tomb of Agamemnon" is a significant example of a tholos tomb structure that was never buried by the lands post construction (so most of the tomb has been nicked off antiquity).
 - Despite a lot of antiquity being already stolen prior to archaeologists being involved in the tomb, the architectural masterpiece on display makes its status known by not only being the biggest tholos tomb found. It is also the best preserved site, no small part due to its masterful construction. This indicates that someone of high status could have only been responsible for its construction.
5. Tholos tombs were Bronze Age burial structures that were beehive-esque in form and were created using a specific construction technique called corbelling which creates the false dome roof look of the tombs.
 - Tholos tombs are indicators of wealth because of the enormous construction project they would have been for the time, the commission to make them would have been composed of lots of workers to clear hillsides to even begin to make the tomb. Additionally, Tholos tombs needed finely cut ashlar blocks to create and could not be so easily made from less worked stone and the corbelling technique was long and drawn out for workers to complete in the Bronze Age. Therefore only the most influential and high status individuals could be responsible for their creation.
6. Ostrich Egg Rhyton from Mycenae is an object that originates from North Africa or the near east and was used in funerary rituals for pouring various liquids for the ritual. Whoever commissioned their creation had to first acquire an egg from these far off lands, have them returned and handled by an artisan to turn them into the vessels we are familiar with.
 - The Ostrich Egg Rhyton is almost definitely a signifier of high class wealth and subsequently an indicator for high status funerals. The individual behind the commission would have had to go to such lengths to craft them that would have not been possible for ordinary people. Therefore the individual would have had to have a high level of status to get people to capture the eggs (eggs were stolen not farmed) and then have them shipped back to Mycenae in this case and handled by a craftsman.
7. The Grave Circles of Mycenae are a series of royal tombs that were later included in the citadel of Mycenae and contained lots of exquisite grave goods, the Mask of Agamemnon was found here as well.
 - The grave circles are a clear example of status shown in Bronze Age burial practices. This is because the grave circles have a reputation for being one of the richest and most affluent burial sites in Greek archaeological history. Not only does items like the golden funerary mask show the burial site's status and thus its inhabitants status it indicates it through its later inclusion in the citadel after its construction. This shows it held enough status as a royal cemetery that later generations sought to have it interred within their citadels walls, most likely for legitimising land rights in the area..
8. The seal stone with Minoan carvings etched into it was discovered as a part of the griffin warriors tomb excavation in Pylos.
 - Seal stones are a clear sign of status as they essentially were like signatures in the Bronze Age and were exclusively used by high status individuals as the need to even own a seal stone meant you dealt in some form of trade or had the need to stamp a seal onto something to designate it as your trade etc. Additionally, the Minoan style carvings on the stone indicate some connection to Minoan craftsmanship which in turn demonstrates wealth and foreign connections, showing more status.
9. The Bronze Age sword with gold and ivory hilt overlay was discovered along with the griffin warriors tomb and features a distinctive gold embroidery that has ivory included as well.
 - The sword is another clear example of status being shown in the burial practice of the griffin warrior as this sword has that very distinct golden embroidery and ivory inlay. This embroidery technique that makes the sword unique is also what makes it show status as this technique requires the commission of highly skilled craftspeople to get the effect the sword has for the time. Additionally the ivory used in the hilt is not native to the Greek world and so that too shows status itself as it is from foreign lands like North Africa. All of the technique and materials in the sword could not have been manufactured for a low status person in that age, it is a clear indicator of status that this was part of their grave goods.
10. The Dendra Panoply is a suit of bronze plated armour discovered in the village of Dendra in Greece and dates to the bronze age it was discovered in a tomb as a grave good buried with the tombs occupant.
 - The Dendra Panoply is a clear indicator of someone's status as a warrior in that age or being connected to military activity in some way. The fact that it was a whole suit of bronze armour is also interesting as it shows the level of status this person had in life that whoever buried them let their armour be buried with them rather than using it again. This is surprising and shows the status of the warrior in the tomb as it is not a ceremonial piece and this armour would have been highly valued back in the Bronze age to simply be buried.
11. Lapis lazuli cylinder seal was discovered outside of a tomb site in the Bronze age cemetery of Enkomi, Cyprus. It is possible that it is Mesopotamian in origin and features Babylonian lettering and four characters were written/added in Cypro-Minoan script.

- This Bronze age cylinder seal is important to show status by being left as a grave offering because even regular cylinder seals were important status indicators as they showed that the owner of the seal dealt in some trade or had some economic impact. This specific seal is showing a possibly higher status on display as it is originally Mesopotamian in origin and not from Cyprus initially, where it was uncovered. This shows the extent of this person's international trade effect to the far east, indicating their status is high to get such an object.

12. <https://en.natmus.dk/historical-knowledge/denmark/prehistoric-period-until-1050-ad/the-bronze-age/north-south-exchanges-in-the-bronze-age/amber-the-gold-of-the-north/> * The link was faulty in the front page.

The amber necklace is a Bronze age grave offering found in tombs in Mycenae with amber that originates in the Baltic area further north of Greece.

- This particular offering is a very unique and significant marker of status. Firstly the piece features amber in its design which was very rare for the Mycenaeans to get a hold of as it came into Greece through “amber roads” that traded the material with the Greeks from lands as far away as Poland. The distance of travel needed to get the material and trade links required show extreme status as well as the material possible religious connotations as it could be found to represent the sun or sun worship. Elites utilised the material in their dress like the amber necklace in question to legitimise their status with others on a religious level.

13. The facade of the Treasury of Atreus

- These red marble structures included two lintel blocks that are thought of as the two heaviest in Greek archaeology would have taken up to a thousand people in the Bronze age to transport to the tombs location, which clearly suggests whoever was being interred in the tomb was someone who was of high enough status to require this display of manpower to be necessary. Additionally the “relief” pyramid stone at the top of the facade was thought to reinforce the structure's integrity and the bigger the stone was made was believed to be how powerful someone was to harness resources, another clear indicator of status.

14. The griffin warrior was discovered alongside his tomb but his actual burial site featured many grave goods, some previously included in this list like the ivory and gold hilted sword and the combat agate.

- The discovery of their actual resting place besides the tomb shows another definitive sign of the status this person had in the Bronze Age period. This is because of the status his burial holds even today, his resting place as shown in the photograph contained lots of ephemera that was buried with him, the whole tomb together with this burial unearthed one of if not the richest collection of grave goods in Bronze age Greece suggesting a certain high status the warrior had to be buried with all these riches.

15. The griffin warriors' tholos tomb discovered in Pylos.

- Though not in amazing form like the Treasury of Atreus the tholos tomb the griffin warrior was interred in is still a clear example of how these high status individuals were treated in the Bronze age with the tholos tomb remaining a specific type of architecture reserved for those with very high status for all the reasons described previously.

In relation to the Pinterest board style of analysing and collecting images to show the links certain burial practices have with identifying the status of a person, the style is actually rather useful in showing these links successfully. Despite some images differing in actual content on the surface level, such as some of them being about small specific grave goods and others being about architectural display, the style of collating this information with a single theme works well. This however, is limited to how good the specific boundaries/content you are trying to link together show the concept you want to attribute them to, as status is actually quite simple to see in burial practices because the people with status being buried want you to actually notice it. This style would have been more difficult if I had to tie a more abstract category to being viewed in burial practice. Overall however, it is a decent way to show how the different burial practice related things are related to each other through the display of status.