

Feasting with the Dead? Tomb 66 at Enkomi

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Introduction

In 1896 the British Museum excavated 100 tombs at the Late Bronze Age town of Enkomi. The finds from two thirds of the tombs were allocated to the British Museum and the remainder to the Cyprus Museum. The purpose of the volume published in 1900 on the expedition, *Excavations in Cyprus*,¹ was to illustrate and describe a representative sample of the more ‘important’ finds allocated to the British Museum and to place the site within the milieu of the recently discovered ‘Mycenaean age’.² However, no tomb was completely published and a limited description of the tomb architecture or context was included. Despite the lack of detailed recording or systematic excavation techniques, some of the British Museum tombs remain the wealthiest and most intriguing to have been excavated at the site. This paper is presented in honour of Veronica Tatton-Brown for her many years of scholarship on Cypriot archaeology. Her publication of the Enkomi notebooks held in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities³ was a valuable supplement to the 1900 volume, providing information on context and finds which were not collected. With the additional data from the subsequent Swedish,⁴ French⁵ and particularly the Cypriot excavations at Enkomi,⁶ it is now possible to re-contextualise the British tomb material and utilise it to contribute to our greater understanding of Late Bronze Age Cyprus. A searchable web-based database, with colour photographs and descriptions of all 1,800 objects from Enkomi held in the British Museum, is now available on-line and constitutes the final phase of publication of the excavation.⁷

The majority of the tombs excavated at the site by all missions (totalling around 185) were chamber tombs, with one or more chambers leading from a sunken dromos and cut into the soft limestone bedrock. In addition to the chamber tombs, one tholos tomb, Tomb 71 (Tomb 48 is probably a chamber tomb), and four built tombs (Tombs 1, 11, 12 and 66) were excavated by the British Museum. The built tombs were constructed from finely-cut ashlar blocks and topped with two or three rough-hewn slabs. Both built and tholos tombs are generally thought to have been inspired by Near Eastern or Aegean types and the built tombs particularly by those found under houses at Ugarit.⁸ At least three additional tholos tombs and one more built tomb are known from Swedish and French excavations.⁹ The focus of this paper is on one of the built tombs, Tomb 66 (**Fig. 1** and **Pl. 1**). Tomb 66 is the only tomb of either tholos or built type found intact, and remains one of the wealthiest known from the site. The grave goods provide a date range for the entire Late Cypriot (LC, c. 1650–1050 BC) but it is unlikely that the tomb was in use for the entire period. Aside from the tomb’s importance as the only intact built tomb, the most intriguing features are five bronze nails and a copper lamp which were found *in situ* driven into the gaps between the

stone blocks on the walls of the tomb’s interior. This is the only recorded instance of the practice of suspending objects from tomb walls or of affixing lights in a tomb. The significance of these in terms of possible feasting with the dead within the tomb will be explored further below.

Description of Tomb 66

The description of the tomb and contents in the field notebook written by Percy Christian¹⁰ is comprehensive in comparison with many of the other entries:

On the boundary line between Hadji Suliman’s and Evangellis’ fields. A large built tomb near No. 1. Stones built in uneven courses (Mycenaean style). 3 large flat stones formed the roof: - 11 ft long by 8 ft wide with stone platform along the end opposite door and 1 side: 1. Bronze lamp driven between cracks of stones on one side of door and two bronze pins supporting a clay crooked hat lamp, very black, the other side of door. Door in two pieces halved on to lap at the edge. 1. large piece and 1 small piece: in several places on the wall were bronze pins driven in probably to support something hanging. Doorway about 4ft square and 3 ft from the floor of tomb. Tomb 7 ft high.

The description of the sealing stones is unclear but is expanded upon in the publication, where it is stated that the door ‘was of two stones overlapping each other’.¹¹ Methods of sealing tombs at Enkomi are variable. Generally a single large slab is placed over the mouth of the chamber but several smaller stones or rubble packing may also be used (see Gjerstad *et al.* 1934: 469–569 for examples).¹² Whatever sealing method was used, access into the tombs was not convenient. It is not certain whether the dromoi of the tombs remained unfilled between interments but given their public location, it is almost certain that the chambers themselves would have been sealed. It seems likely that the majority of Late Cypriot tombs were designed only to be opened on rare occasions.

Despite the tomb’s supposedly intact status a few of the finds are incomplete or mended from fragments. This may be due to taphonomic processes rather than human disturbance (certainly in the case of vitreous materials and metals) but it is also not infrequent to find partial objects within intact Late Cypriot tombs. As the notebook rarely states the condition of a given tomb beyond noting whether the door sealing stones were in place, tombs with an incomplete or fragmentary array of grave goods may have been looted, either in recent times or during Bronze Age occupation, disturbed by roof collapse or flooding, or deliberately disinterred by the occupants of the site during expansion of the settlement areas. Given the comparative ease with which the built tombs could be looted if discovered, it seems almost certain that Tomb 66 was undisturbed. No information was provided on human remains but they are infrequently mentioned in the notebooks. However, one skeleton is noted from Tomb 1 providing evidence that these structures served as tombs.

The French mission rediscovered Tomb 66 in Quartier 4E in 1963–5 and renamed it ‘tombe du point topographique (henceforth TPT) 1322’.¹³ The tomb is situated amongst houses and workshops and associated with a further two built tombs in the immediate vicinity, one of which, TPT 1409, probably equals British Tomb I.¹⁴ French measurements for the chamber interior are 2.9m L x 2.5m W, making it the largest of the three built tombs with recorded measurements.¹⁵ The doorway measures 0.9 x 1.05m.

The relationship of the built tombs to the settlement

There are several problems with establishing the period of construction and use of the majority of Enkomi tombs. Many were in use for hundreds of years: flooding, roof collapse, looting and poor excavation techniques all contribute to the difficulties of interpretation. In addition, there is strong evidence during the Cypriot Bronze Age for several cases of complex secondary treatment of the dead, including deliberate disinterment and relocation of both human remains and grave goods,¹⁶ making it difficult to be certain that tomb construction does not post-date the relative date of an artefact. It was not until Schaeffer visited the site in 1934 that it was recognised that the tombs were situated within a contemporaneous town rather than the more usual Bronze Age practice of separate cemeteries.¹⁷ He probably would not have made the connection had he not recently committed the same error at Minet el-Beida.¹⁸ The French areas were not thoroughly recorded or completely published and it is only the excavation areas of the Cypriot mission that have been published with full stratigraphic information on the relationship of the tombs to the settlement.¹⁹ Unfortunately there were no built tombs in Dikaio's excavation areas.

The assumption in the literature has been that all the built tombs, including Tomb 66, were constructed during Late Cypriot II (c. 1450–1200 BC) and specifically LCIIIB according to Åström.²⁰ A glimpse into the relationship of the built tombs to the settlement sequence can be obtained from the detail of the Quartier 4E plan published by Courtois.²¹ The three built tombs are shown within rooms or on alignment with walls. TPT 1409 is surrounded by at least partial walls on all four sides, one of which is of ashlar masonry. TPT 1394 is located within a corner of a room but also partially overlain by a later mudbrick wall, probably indicating that the tomb had become disused by the last phase of the site's occupation in LCIII. The relationship of Tomb 66 (French TPT 1322) to the architecture is less clear as the closest wall has been truncated (probably by the pit dug by the British Museum excavation). It is not possible to establish whether their construction was contemporaneous with the establishment of the Quartier 4E buildings but the wall builders were certainly aware of the tombs, or *vice versa*. Courtois dates both the structures and the tombs generally to LCII but also notes occupation in Quartier 4E from LCI–III.²²

Apart from their structural similarity to tombs at Ugarit – albeit on a smaller scale – the built tombs are also integrated with the dwellings in a similar way. This is in dramatic contrast to the usual practice at Enkomi where the chamber tombs from LCI onwards remain outside, located in the streets or courtyards, and not accessed from within the buildings.²³ At Ugarit, a combination of practices seems to have been employed, with entrances to some tombs placed privately

within the dwellings and others publicly in the streets. All, however, are apparently built at the same time as the initial house construction and most often directly underlie two rooms, the larger over the tomb itself and the smaller over, and often providing access to, the dromos.²⁴ None of the illustrated Enkomi examples underlie more than one room²⁵ and the dromos is not accorded a private chamber. A greater sense of separation of the living and the dead seems to have been affected at Ugarit with the construction of a special room for access to the tomb. Despite the more private placement of the built tombs within the Enkomi houses, access is in keeping with the more usual Cypriot practice of living closely with the tombs.

Although the main construction and refurbishment phases that are seen in Dikaio's Areas I and III are not entirely contemporaneous²⁶ and may not all be reflected site-wide, it seems likely that the built tombs are to be associated with either Dikaio's Level IIA (LCIIA2-B) or Level IIB (early LCIIIC) building phase. LCI architecture comprised free-standing buildings surrounded by open space into which tombs were dug. The introduction of new tomb types during LCIIA-B sits well with the large-scale rebuilding programme and general climate of innovation which occurred in many aspects of ritual and material culture, such as the introduction of Base Ring bull rhyta, Astarte-type figurines and large quantities of imported Mycenaean pottery. However, it is not until early LCIIIC (prior to the Ashlar building phase in later LCIIIC) that Enkomi truly became a densely populated town, with the establishment of the gridded street system, the first construction of the fortification wall and buildings seemingly filling every available space. It is during this phase that Dikaio's LCI Area I building, which had lain abandoned during LCIIA-B, was finally overbuilt. During this period space for tombs within the settlement would have been at a premium. Many existing tombs were disused and sealed and it was only the few that were still located within the streets or courtyards that remained in use. It seems an appropriate time for the introduction of a new tomb type, directly under the buildings. The stone-built structures may have been necessary due to the greater risk of collapse involved in building directly over chamber tombs dug into the soft limestone bedrock. This is attested in Area I during the pre-Ashlar building phase of LCIIIC, where a wall built over Tomb 19 (disused in LCIIA and apparently unknown to the later occupants of the site) caused the tomb to collapse and the wall to subside into the chamber.²⁷

Whilst the use of Syrian-influenced ashlar masonry is attested early in the fortification at Korovia-Nitovikla, probably in LCIIA2,²⁸ it seems highly unlikely that the construction of the built tombs predates LCII or postdates early LCIIIC. Keswani has noted reduced numbers of grave goods, particularly gold, in late LCIIIC/IIIA tombs and suggested a decrease from late LCIIIC in the importance of mortuary display as a status indicator, culminating in the lower-expenditure shaft graves dug in LCIII.²⁹ The wealth of Tomb 66 makes it likely that the construction of the tomb occurred prior to the common use of ashlar masonry at Enkomi in later LCIIIC. The early use of this labour-intensive and prestigious building method in private tombs rather than monumental buildings must be significant for the importance placed upon mortuary constructions during this time. However, the built tombs, despite the majority being

looted, are towards the wealthier end of the scale, cannot be said to represent 'royal' tombs at Enkomi and the wealthiest tomb remains British Tomb 93, a chamber tomb.³⁰ At Ugarit, tomb numbers in an area are correlated with housing density, although not every house contains a tomb.³¹ The situation of three built tombs located closely together at Enkomi in Quartier 4E would also seem to suggest different lineage groups living in adjacent houses. It is, however, impossible to gain a sense of different dwelling boundaries without knowing the stratigraphic relationships of the walls.

Contents of the tomb and the chronological span of the objects

Tomb 66 was one of the more thoroughly published of the excavation, with a total of 93 objects illustrated or photographed in *Excavations in Cyprus*.³² An additional Buccero Wheelmade small jug from Tomb 73 (GR 1897,0401.1121) is wrongly attributed to Tomb 66 in fig. 63 of *Excavations in Cyprus*. One hundred and thirty nine registered objects are now held in the Department of Greece and Rome. Some of the objects registered in 1897 as the contents of Tomb 66 are either not mentioned in the notebook or assigned to the tomb in the final publication (for example, the bronzes and amber beads). This includes the only objects of definite LCI date, the three Tell el-Yahudiyyeh juglets (Cat. nos 39–41, **Pl. 14**). Murray *et al.* illustrate two of the juglets as originating from unknown tombs³³ despite the fact that they were registered in 1897 as originating in Tomb 66. They are not within the main sequence of numbering and this is the likely reason for their being overlooked in the publication, causing subsequent researchers to date the construction of the tomb to LCII. Although all the other tombs of this type were looted (British Tombs I, II, 12, French Tomb TPT 1394) they do seem to have seen their main period of use in LCII, although there is a White Painted Wheelmade I sherd from Tomb 12 of LCI date (GR 1897,0401.1555).

There was also further material listed in the notebooks that was not retained. There are quite often discrepancies between the register and the notebook and, whilst the possibility remains that errors were made between excavation and registration, every effort has been made to check the accuracy of the attributions. The main reason for the discrepancies seems to be that many items, especially local pottery, poorly preserved or more 'mundane' items were not considered important enough to be mentioned and were often not collected. In addition, many of the items that were too small to be easily marked (particularly jewellery) seem to have lost their tomb number before registration occurred. Some groups or partial objects are considered together for the purposes of the catalogue, which follows at the end of this paper and totals 131 entries. As many of the objects have previously been illustrated, the plates and figures serve only to illustrate the remainder or highlight those under discussion.

Table 1 provides an overview of the contents of the tomb by type of object and material. The table includes the items listed in the notebook, but not brought back to the museum (or their associated tomb number was lost prior to registration) but which can be assigned to a specific type through the description in the text. These comprise one gold and three silver rings; one silver spiral; an additional silver bowl and two

bronze bowls; another glass pomegranate vessel; an alabaster pyxis and disc (possibly a lid); and an additional faience bowl. Two items listed (a clay disc and fragments of wood) are not included in the table as it is not possible to assess their function or to be certain of the material.

Table 1 shows the most common material/type to be gold personal ornaments. The number is inflated as I have counted each gold bead as a separate item. These are now strung together with two carnelian beads (Cat. no. 104, **Pl. 50**) and it is not possible to know how many individual items of jewellery they originally comprised. If all the beads are counted as two necklaces (as described in the notebook) then the number of gold personal ornaments becomes 59, still the most numerous class of object in the tomb. Tomb 66 is amongst the four wealthiest tombs excavated at Enkomi by any of the missions (along with British Tombs 19 and 93 and Swedish Tomb 18) with a total gold weight of 283g (the actual figure is around 325g as the weighed material does not include the gold and silver pin, the gold-encased bead or the gold bowl as it was not possible to detach it from its mount). Tomb 19 and Swedish Tomb 18 are comparable but the amount of gold pales into insignificance beside British Tomb 93, with a total gold weight of around 1430g. Other gold items in British Tomb 66 include a typical array of gold foil strips, pins, ear-rings and rings (Cat. nos 59–105, **Pls 33–49**), the great majority of which cannot be dated closely. In general, goldwork does not occur in any tombs of solely LCIA date and gold objects do not become common in tombs until LCII.³⁴ The only items that are definitely imports are the Aegean ring (Cat. no. 101, **Pl. 46**), probably the Egyptian or Egyptianising ring (Cat. no. 97, **Pl. 44**) and some of the beads (Cat. no. 104, **Pl. 50**). The gold bowl (Cat. no. 58, **Pl. 18**) is matched only by the example from Swedish Tomb 17.³⁵ It is slightly larger than the Tomb 66 example, with a diameter of 16.6cm, and dated to LCII B.³⁶ The high numbers of gold items are consistent with a date of LCII B or the earlier part of LCII C.

Ceramics are the second most common item deposited in the tomb. It is striking how little local pottery is present. This is at least partially a factor of the collection strategies of the excavation and local pottery seems to have been the least-retained class of object. Value judgments on its aesthetic appeal are a prime factor with local pottery being dismissed as 'common ware of a dull colour with moulded, incised, or rudely painted patterns, which point back to an origin in primitive times'.³⁷ Aside from the three Tell el-Yahudiyyeh juglets and the two Syrian glazed pottery bottles, which will be discussed further below, all imported pottery is Mycenaean except one Late Minoan stirrup jar (Cat. no. 38, **Pl. 13**). From an average long-lived tomb at Enkomi, one would expect around 15% of the pottery to be Mycenaean but it is double the number of local wares from the British Museum excavations. Tomb 66 contains 18% local wares, 70% Mycenaean and 11% other imports. However, Swedish Tomb 18, which is of comparable wealth³⁸ and dates only to LCII C, has similar proportions of local (19%) to Mycenaean (81%).³⁹ Thirty-nine pottery vessels from Tomb 66 were listed in the notebook but registered ceramics total 44 (the additional krater listed is not counted as it has been added provisionally into the local column but it is not possible to be certain of its production). Therefore, it is possible that most, if not all, of the pottery was retained. If this is the case, it has ramifications for the chronological span of

tomb construction and use, indicating a most likely construction date of early LCIIIC.

The Cypriot pottery (Cat. nos 1–7) is difficult to date closely, except generally to LCII, aside from the White Slip II (late) bowl (Cat. no. 4, **Pl. 2**), which dates to the end of LCIIIC and the Buccheri Wheelmade ware small jug (Cat. no. 7, **Pl. 3**). The latter ware does not occur in the settlement levels prior to Dikaios' Level IIIA, or late LCIIIC⁴⁰ but becomes more prevalent in LCIII. The vessel types and wares combined all suggest a later LCII date. The majority of Aegean pottery (Cat. nos 8–38) dates to LH IIIB, with only one out of 31 imports as early as LHIIIA1-2 (Cat. no. 31, **Pl. 9**), which may have been an heirloom when deposited. The Syrian glazed pottery bottles (Cat. nos 42–3, **Pl. 15**) date from the 13th–early 12th centuries BCE and were possibly produced at Ugarit.⁴¹ The only additional occurrence of this ware at Enkomi is two sherds from one vessel from Tomb 12, interestingly another of the built tombs.

Despite the possibility that not all the grave goods were retained, it seems extremely unlikely that the built tombs date to LCI. As noted above, the only objects can be dated with certainty prior to LCII are the three Tell el-Yahudiyyeh juglets (Cat. nos 39–41), associated with the MCIII–LCIA period on Cyprus⁴² and particularly with the earliest LCIA occupation at Enkomi. The presence of these vessels may be interpreted two ways, both indicating a high value placed upon the juglets. Firstly, that they were held as heirlooms by the living before being placed in an LCII tomb or, secondly, that the juglets were redeposited from an earlier, probable chamber, tomb that ceased to be used when the settlement area was expanded in LCII. The problem with the first interpretation is that juglets, and particularly imported juglets, seem to serve a solely funerary function at Enkomi. Sherds are extremely rare in the settlement assemblage.⁴³ The second, and more likely, explanation indicates that the builders and users of the built tombs at Enkomi were members of a long lineage of occupants at the site or that they were attempting to associate themselves with a long lineage through appropriation of earlier tombs within the settlement. Whether they were truly descendants of the first settlers at Enkomi, this illustrates the continuing importance of kin-group within the construction of Late Cypriot identity.⁴⁴

It is certainly possible that use of the tomb continued into LCIIIA but it may also have gone out of use near the end of LCIIIC. As with the majority of non-ceramic Late Bronze Age objects, many of the finds are difficult to date closely. Tombs 1 and 12 contain ivory and bone objects which may date to LCIIIC or IIIA but most of the material dates to LCII. Tomb 11 contained only a faience head goblet, probably of Syrian production (GR 1897.0401.831), which must have been produced prior to the early 11th century BCE. Bronzes are rarely deposited in tombs between end LCI and late LCIIIC and become more common again in LCIII.⁴⁵ In summary, once the Tell el-Yahudiyyeh juglets are taken out of the equation the date range is LCIIA2 to LCIIIA, with quite possibly use only in LCIIIC.

Several of the object types or their concentrations in one tomb are exceptional. The number of metal vessels from Tomb 66 is high, with nine examples (Cat. nos 44–7, 58, 115, **Pls 18–22**), although equivalent numbers do occur in other tombs, mainly of LCIIIC/III date.⁴⁶ Catling considers that all bronze vessels found date to LCIIIC/III⁴⁷ but the gold and silver

examples are probably earlier.⁴⁸ Tomb 66 has a higher than average number of bronze weapons. The socketed spear-head (Cat. no. 50, **Pl. 24**) is considered by Catling to date to no earlier than LCII⁴⁹ but the remaining five daggers (Cat. nos 51–5, **Pls 25–9**) cannot be closely dated. Catling appreciated that some of the bronze weapon types of Tomb 66 may be dated to LCI and it is possible that a few may also have been re-interred from the same tomb as the Tell el-Yahudiyyeh juglets.⁵⁰ Five of a total of six amber beads from the British Museum excavations are concentrated in Tomb 66 (Cat. nos 106–10) (the other is from Tomb 67). Neither notebook entry mentions amber but the material was possibly difficult to identify prior to conservation. The number of glass and faience vessels are also high (Cat. nos 116–129, **Pls 16–17**). There is only one faience cylinder seal (Cat. no. 121) and no ivories (although it is probable that the wood fragments mentioned above may have been poorly preserved ivory). The tomb furniture is a typical Enkomi combination of local/imported and luxury/utilitarian goods. One feature of Tomb 66 is, however, completely unique and the remainder of this paper will explore the implications of the tomb assemblage, and particularly, the bronze nails and lamps that were found driven into the tomb walls.

Displaying objects in Tomb 66

As noted in the description of the tomb above, five bronze nails were found driven into the cracks between the stones of the tomb walls (Cat. no. 56, **Pl. 30**). The notebook mentions a ceramic lamp supported by two of the pins on one side of the doorway (not retained) and, on the other side of the doorway, the copper lamp (Cat. no. 48, **Pl. 23**) was inserted into the wall by its handle. Murray *et al.* further state: 'on the walls in several places were bronze pins for the suspension of objects, including the silver bowl' (Cat. no. 115, **Pl. 19**).⁵¹ This would seem to imply that other objects were found hanging, although no specifics are given. The special value of the silver bowl may be indicated by its privileged position. The suspension of the bowl on the wall is also suggestive of its purpose for either display or use, rather than as a personal possession of, or offering to, one of the deceased.

Tomb 66 provides the only instance of the practice of suspension nails in tomb walls in Cyprus, although it is certainly possible that they were commonly manufactured from wood and therefore not preserved. In addition, lamps are not particularly common at Enkomi or any Late Cypriot site in either mortuary or settlement contexts, although small numbers of Plain White ware examples do occur from LCI onwards in the settlement.⁵² LCI examples in tombs occur in Swedish Tomb 8 first burial layer and French Tomb 15 (1949). Around five further examples are either later or cannot be dated closely.⁵³ The arsenical copper lamp is the only example known and different from the usual handle-less ceramic examples.⁵⁴ It is unfortunate that the ceramic example from Tomb 66 was not retained but there seems little doubt that the description 'crooked hat' indicates the standard trefoil-mouth type with a round base.

Permanently affixing lamps on either side of the tomb doorway suggests that the tomb was visited on a frequent enough basis, or for long enough duration, to warrant such an effort. Although this may have been due to the protracted nature of Cypriot funerals, it is also possible that visiting the

tomb was conducted on a regular basis for rituals not related only to funerals. The notebook entry cited above states that one of the door stones was smaller than the other and it is possible that the door sealing was constructed in such a manner so as to facilitate easy access into the tomb. The sealing method of the other built tombs is unknown but it may be the case that they were equipped with a form of 'door' rather than the more substantial sealings of the chamber tombs. The extra security or privacy for the tomb afforded by its location underneath a building may have dispensed with some of the necessity for heavy, difficult to remove sealing methods.

Feasting with the dead at Enkomi?

Accessibility to the built tombs was obviously important at both Ugarit and Enkomi but it is difficult to ascertain what part within funerary ritual the tomb itself played or how important the presence of the physical remains of the deceased were. The recently discovered Royal Tomb at Qatna provides contemporary Syrian evidence of *kispum*, or memorial feasting with the dead,⁵⁵ while at Ugarit, there is textual evidence of offerings to or for the dead from the royal funerary liturgy RS 34.126.⁵⁶ It is likely that some form of the practice occurred outside royal circles. Schaeffer's 'libation installations' associated with the intramural tombs at Ugarit and Minet el-Beida have been reinterpreted as having a domestic function, primarily to do with household drainage, storage and olive pressing.⁵⁷ Pitard believes that the initial error arose as he had interpreted Minet el-Beida as a necropolis, with all buildings assumed to have a mortuary or cultic function.⁵⁸ If there were no external libation installations, and if memorial offerings were required in non-royal contexts, then it would seem likely that entering the tomb was the way in which they were administered. Feasting associated with funerary ritual, probably involving consumption of alcoholic beverages, is attested on Cyprus from at least the Early Cypriot through the Late Cypriot⁵⁹ although there is no evidence that it was conducted within tombs at any time.

Grave goods found within the Qatna tomb have been interpreted as falling into two categories. Firstly, those associated with the dead in the form of offerings or personal goods, either with individuals, within ossuaries or in a special chamber, and, secondly, those left in the tomb for use by the living. Underneath and on top of a series of stone benches in the main chamber were found storage and serving vessels, along with animal bones representing the debris of feasting.⁶⁰ Pfalzner has also interpreted the storage vessels found in the tomb at Qatna as housing liquids for consumption within the tomb.⁶¹

Aside from personal ornaments, tools and weapons deposited in Late Cypriot tombs, the majority of grave goods (including metal, stone, glass, faience and ceramics) are also storage or serving vessels (Table 1). Storage vessels are primarily juglets or small closed vessels but occasional large examples occur (including Cat. no. 36, Pl. 12). It is assumed that the juglets and smaller vessels with restricted mouths contained a precious commodity, such as perfumed oils. There are a total of 21 juglets or small closed vessels in Tomb 66, which may have been either personal possessions of the dead or have held oils or unguents for use in ceremonies conducted in the tomb. As noted above, the majority of grave goods, aside

from gold jewellery, in Tomb 66 are serving vessels, totalling 43 examples. At least two complete 'drinking sets' are contained within the tomb⁶², each comprising a krater, a jug and several local and imported cups.

Whilst Tomb 66 is obviously on a much smaller scale than the tombs at Qatna or Ugarit, it is still spacious enough to enable several people to comfortably sit or stand within. The low bench around two of the walls (Fig. 1) may have been used either by the living or for laying out the dead. If the Tell el-Yahudiyyeh juglets, and possibly some of the bronze weapons, represent grave goods from an earlier tomb located elsewhere, it is likely that some form of funerary ritual would have been enacted upon the interment of the individual (or parts thereof) within Tomb 66. Given that at least two hundred years had elapsed between the importation of the juglets and their deposition in Tomb 66, any associated remains would have long decomposed.

It is not particularly likely that protracted rituals or repeated visits were conducted in chamber tombs. Even the larger examples would have been dark and cramped, with sloping roofs and only an average height of 1.3m.⁶³ It is more probable that most of the funerary ritual was conducted above ground. However, the more sophisticated built tombs may have functioned as locations for ritual feasting as well as housing the bodies. Whilst this may not have been part of traditional Cypriot practice, the LCII period saw a range of appropriations and reinterpretations of Near Eastern and Aegean symbols and practices, including of course, the construction of the built tombs themselves.

Conclusions

Many of the specifics of the construction date and use, and also the complete repertoire of grave goods, of the built tombs at Enkomi remain obscure. Despite the presence of LCI objects in at least two of the built tombs, it is almost certain that they were constructed in LCII, either LCIIB or early LCIIC. Use may have continued into LCIIIA but probably not for very long. The built tombs may also provide evidence that ashlar masonry was first used in tomb construction, prior to its wider use in buildings. It seems likely that a combination of the emulation of foreign burial practices and the practical spatial constraints of the expanding town led to the construction of this tomb type. Tomb 66 does provide some evidence that the people responsible for their construction were of long-term Enkomi lineage, or at least that they wished it to be seen that they were.

The permanent placement of lighting and nails for hanging objects, along with a possible 'door' rather than a more substantial sealing method, suggests that the tomb was visited on a regular basis and that not all goods deposited in the tombs were associated with the dead. The hanging of the silver bowl on the wall makes it likely that it was not the possession of one of the interred but may have served a function in some form of *kispum*. The contents of the tomb represent a combination of personal ornaments and tools, probably possessions of the deceased, and a range of local and imported serving vessels and commodity containers. The introduction of spacious and well-built tombs may have provided a means of enacting a new type of ritual, or a particularly prestigious variation on the more usual above-ground form. However, after the end of LCIIC, the introduction of new shaft or pit graves involving less

expenditure and primarily for single-interments, seems to indicate less importance was placed on the grave itself. The construction of built tombs was only a short-lived and localised practice, one that imitated Syrian ritual practice but that was not really suited to the Late Cypriot built environment or to changing modes of elite expression.

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Notes

- 1 Murray *et al.* 1900, 1–54.
- 2 Murray *et al.* 1900, 6.
- 3 Tatton-Brown 2003.
- 4 Gjerstad *et al.* 1934.
- 5 Main publications are Schaeffer 1936, 1952, 1971; Courtois 1981, 1984; Courtois, Lagarce and Lagarce 1986; Lagarce and Lagarce 1985.
- 6 Dikaios 1969–71.
- 7 Crewe 2008.
- 8 Keswani 2004, 114–15 with references.
- 9 Gjerstad *et al.* 1934; Johnstone 1971; Courtois 1981; Courtois, Lagarce and Lagarce 1986; Keswani 2004, 115.
- 10 Tatton-Brown 2003, 34–6.
- 11 Murray *et al.* 1900, 36.
- 12 see Gjerstad *et al.* 1934, 469–569 for examples.
- 13 Courtois 1986, 24; fig. 4, pl. VI:1–2.
- 14 Keswani 2004, 115.
- 15 Courtois 1986, 24.
- 16 Keswani 2004, 191–2, 217–18; table 4.1 and 5.1.
- 17 Schaeffer 1952, viii.
- 18 Pitard 1994, 22–3.
- 19 Dikaios 1969–71.
- 20 Åström 1972a, 48.
- 21 Courtois, Lagarce and Lagarce 1986, 25, fig. 4.
- 22 Courtois, Lagarce and Lagarce 1986, 24–7.
- 23 see Dikaios 1969–71, plates 243–8 and 267–72 for examples.
- 24 Marchegay 2000, 208–9.
- 25 Courtois, Lagarce and Lagarce 1986, 25, fig. 4.
- 26 Negbi 1986; Crewe 2007, 73 and table 11.1.
- 27 Dikaios 1969–71, 409.
- 28 Hult 1983, 88; Merrillees 1994, 258.
- 29 Keswani 2004, 143–4, 237–8, table 5.9d.
- 30 Keswani 2004, 115.
- 31 Marchegay 2000, 208.
- 32 Murray *et al.* 1900, 35–6, figs 63–4 & pl. IX.
- 33 Murray *et al.* 1900, 6, fig. 9.
- 34 Keswani 2004, 119.
- 35 Gjerstad 1934, 545 no. 61 & pl. LXXXVII, no. 61.
- 36 Åström 1972, 582.
- 37 Murray *et al.* 1900, 7.
- 38 Keswani 2004, 236, table 5.9c.
- 39 Gjerstad *et al.* 1934, 558–9, table.
- 40 Dikaios 1969–71, 458.
- 41 Matoian and Bouquillon 1999, 61.
- 42 Kaplan 1980.
- 43 Crewe 2007, 132.
- 44 Parker Pearson 2003, 141.
- 45 Catling 1964, 299.
- 46 see Keswani 2004:124–9, 233–9; tables 5.9b–d, for a full discussion of comparative wealth in tombs at Enkomi.
- 47 Catling 1964, 148, 188.
- 48 Åström 1972, 566.
- 49 Catling 1964, 121.
- 50 Catling 1964, 125.
- 51 Murray *et al.* 1900, 36.
- 52 Crewe 2007, 107.

- 53 Schaeffer 1952, Åström 1972, 517–18; Dikaios 1969–71.
- 54 Catling 1964, 162.
- 55 Pfalzner 2006, 20.
- 56 Schmidt 2000, 238.
- 57 Pitard 1994.
- 58 Pitard 1994, 22.
- 59 Herscher 1997; Steel 2004.
- 60 Pfalzner 2006, 19–20.
- 61 Pfalzner 2006, 21.
- 62 Steel 2004, 173.
- 63 Keswani 2004, 222, table 5.5.

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- Amber*: Strong D.E. 1966, *Catalogue of the carved amber in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities* (London).
- Bronze*: Walters H.B. 1899, *Catalogue of the bronzes, Greek, Roman, and Etruscan, in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum* (London).
- Finger Ring*: Marshall F.H. 1907, *Catalogue of the finger rings, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman, in the Departments of Antiquities, British Museum* (London).
- Gem*: Walters H.B. 1926, *Catalogue of the engraved gems and cameos, Greek, Etruscan and Roman, in the British Museum* (London).
- Glass*: Harden D.B. 1981, *Catalogue of Greek and Roman glass in the British Museum. Volume I. Core- and rod-formed vessels and pendants and Mycenaean cast objects* (London).
- Jewellery*: Marshall F.H. 1911, *Catalogue of the jewellery, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman, in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum* (London).
- Lamp*: Bailey D.M. 1996, *A Catalogue of the lamps in the British Museum. IV. Lamps of metal and stone, and lampstands*. (London).
- Vase*: Walters H.B. 1912, *Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan vases in the British Museum. Vol. I Part II. Cypriote, Italian, and Etruscan Pottery* (London).

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Table 1 Overview of contents of Tomb 66 by type of object and material

Object Type	Local Pottery	Imported Pottery	Bronze/copper	Gold	Silver	Glass	Faience	Stone	Amber, semi-precious stone	Total
cup/bowl/dish	6	16	6	1	2		7	1		39
krater	1(?)	2								2
closed serving vessel		2								2
small/miniature container	1	14				6				21
large container		2						1		3
personal ornament			1	164	5		2	1	8	181
seal							1			1
weapon			6							6
tool							2			
tomb furnishing			5							5
mirror			1							1
lamp	1		1							2
Total	8	36	20	165	7	6	12	3	8	265

Catalogue

Ceramics

Cypriot

1

1897,0401.1023

Base Ring II ware bowl; depressed hemispherical body with vertical rim, thickening to a flat top; ring base; pierced lug at rim; decorated in white paint with sets of four lines, dashes on rim and lug top, horizontal band below rim and four sets of arcs near base; thin, matt red-brown slip.

D. 10.10cm

H. 4.20cm

Production: Late Cypriot II–early IIIA

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64; Vase C170

2

1897,0401.1028

Plain White Wheel-made ware bowl; vertical rim with flattened top; body curving to low ring base; pierced tubular lug at rim; fabric pinkish; unslipped.

D. 17.80cm

H. 5.40cm

Production: Late Cypriot I–II

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63

3

1897,0401.1029

Base Ring II ware bowl; Y-shaped profile with straight rim, carinated shoulder, concave lower body and concavo-convex underside forming slight ring base; wishbone handle from rim rising to above rim; thin, matt reddish-brown slip; fabric reddish-brown; roughly formed; small chip missing from rim.

D. 9.90cm

H. 4.10cm (to rim)

H. 4.90cm (total)

Production: Late Cypriot II–early IIIA

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64; Vase C122

4

1897,0401.1030 (Pl. 2)

White Slip II (late) ware hemispherical bowl; incurved rim and wish-bone handle below rim; decorated with brown paint in bands of four lines; one band at rim and six spaced around body to base; handle decorated with short lines; surface of buff slip rough and of variable thickness; fabric red-brown; mended from sherds.

D. 13.00cm

H. 6.40cm

Production: End Late Cypriot IIC

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64; Vase C237

5

1897,0401.1031

White Slip II ware bowl; hemispherical with slightly incurved rim; wishbone handle below rim; thick cream slip burnished to very slight lustre; decorated in dark brown paint with framed hatched ladder motif and dots at rim, frontal motif of vertical ladder, framed by rows of dots; body decorated with row of lozenges and second vertical hatched ladder beneath rim and alternating vertical hatched and single ladder bands to base; handle decorated with oblique lines; mended with sherd missing from body; fabric reddish brown.

D. 18.80cm

H. 10.90cm

Production: Late Cypriot II

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63; Vase C222

6

1897,0401.1032

Base Ring II ware bowl; Y-shaped profile; rim slightly incurved with flattened top; body concave with bulge near base; low, narrow ring base; horizontal loop handle from below rim rising above rim; thin, slightly lustrous burnished red to dark brown slip; decorated in white paint with two thick bands at rim and near base framing triple zig-zag; fabric reddish brown.

D. 17.10cm

H. 8.60cm (to rim)

H. 11.10cm (total)

Production: Late Cypriot II–early IIIA

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63; Vase C172

7

1897,0401.1037 (Pl. 3)

Small jug of Bucchero Wheel-made Ware; neck slightly tapering towards round mouth; flared rim with ridged exterior; vertical strap handle from rim to shoulder; ridge at base of neck; vertical ribbing incised down body; ring base; thin reddish brown, matt, flaking slip on exterior and neck interior; buff clay.

H. 14.90cm

D. 9.10cm

Production: Late Cypriot IIC (late) –IIIA

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63; Vase C199

Late Helladic

8

1897,0401.1003 (Pl. 4)

Kylix; painted concentric circles and three fish on interior; bands on exterior; part of rim missing.

H. 12.70cm

D. 18.70cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64; Vase C614; Furumark FS 310.1; Vermeule and Karageorghis 1982, V.136

9

1897,0401.1004

Kylix; painted exterior and interior with bands; one handle missing.

H. 11.90cm

D. 19.10cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63; Vase C615; Furumark FS 310.2

10

1897,0401.1005 (Pl. 5)

Kylix; painted outside with bands and inside with concentric rings and antithetic spirals on stalks; the foot is chipped; hole in the body.

H. 13.60cm

D. 22.10cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64; Vase C609; Furumark FS 309.1

11

1897,0401.1006 (Pl. 6)

Fragmentary kylix; painted on exterior with bands; interior has a central spiral surrounded by two bands, the inner one with an opaque wavy line and the outer one with short white vertical cross-lines.

H. 10.60cm

D. 18.90cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIB

Bibliography: Vase C613; Furumark FS 310.3

12

1897,0401.1007

Two-handled bowl; painted on exterior with a band and on interior with a central disc surrounded by a spiral, and two broad bands with white-dotted circles; one handle is missing.

D. 19.10cm

H. 5.70cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64; Vase C666; Furumark FS 296.15

13

1897,0401.1008

Kylix; painted with bands and scale pattern.

H. 18.00cm

D. 18.10cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64; Vase C610; Furumark FS 258.27

14

1897,0401.1009

Large globular stirrup jar; painted bands; chevrons on upper shoulder; band of sets of

vertical lines framed by antithetic triangles on lower shoulder; false neck broken.

H. 20.40cm

D. 19.40cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIA2–IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64;

Vase C528; Furumark FS 170.6

15

1897,0401.1010

Squat stirrup jar; painted bands.

H. 9.70cm

D. 14.00cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64;

Vase C552

16

1897,0401.1012

Squat stirrup jar; painted bands.

H. 10.30cm

D. 12.80cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIB, provenanced through NAA to the Argolid

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63;

Vase C553; Leonard *et al.* 1993, 123

17

1897,0401.1013

Three-handled, straight-sided alabastron; painted bands and vertical strokes on the shoulder and a central spiral with concentric circles on base.

H. 7.30cm

D. 8.60cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIA2–IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64;

Vase C486; Furumark FS 95.2

18

1897,0401.1014

Three-handled, straight-sided alabastron; painted bands and oblique lines on the shoulder; spiral on base.

H. 8.00cm

D. 8.30cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIA2–IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64;

Vase C484; Furumark FS 95.3

19

1897,0401.1015

Straight-sided alabastron; painted bands, oblique lines on shoulder and spiral on base.

H. 8.00cm

D. 8.70cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIA2–IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64;

Vase C483; Furumark FS 95.4

20

1897,0401.1016

Three-handled, straight-sided alabastron; painted bands and oblique lines on the shoulder; concentric circles on base; the rim is chipped.

H. 7.70cm

D. 8.50cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIA2–IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63;

Vase C485; Furumark FS 95.5

21

1897,0401.1017

One-handled cup; painted bands and wavy line; remnants of crossing lines on interior.

H. 5.30cm

D. 12.80cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIA2–IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64;

Vase C632

22

1897,0401.1018

One-handled pottery cup; decorated with bands; interior surface worn.

H. 5.60cm

D. 12.30cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIA2–IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64;

Vase C633

23

1897,0401.1019 (Pl. 7)

One-handled pottery cup; base interior painted with concentric bands and the exterior with N pattern row and bands.

D. 11.40cm

H. 5.00cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIA2–IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64;

Vase C628

24

1897,0401.1020

One-handled cup; painted bands on interior and exterior near base.

H. 6.40cm

D. 12.70cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIA2–IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64;

Vase C629

25

1897,0401.1021

One-handled cup; painted bands on interior and exterior.

D. 11.00cm

H. 4.90cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIA2–IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64;

Vase C634

26

1897,0401.1022 (Pl. 8)

One-handled cup; painted bands interior and exterior; handle broken.

H. 5.70cm

D. 12.00cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIA2–IIIB

Bibliography: Vase C635

27

1897,0401.1024

One-handled cup with a bridged spout; painted bands on exterior, interior base with concentric circles.

H. 4.20cm

D. 10.80cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64;

Vase C658; Furumark FS 250.8

28

1897,0401.1025

Two-handled bowl; painted on exterior with a band and on interior with a central disc surrounded by a spiral, and two broad bands with white-dotted circles.

D. 18.40cm

H. 5.60cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64;

Vase C667; Furumark FS 296.16

29

1897,0401.1026

Two-handled bowl; painted bands on exterior; interior with two bands, the outer one with sets of white concentric arcs, the inner one with a white wavy line.

D. 17.70cm

H. 6.00cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63;

Vase C661; Furumark FS 296.17

30

1897,0401.1027

Two-handled bowl; painted bands on the exterior and interior; two outermost interior bands filled with chains of loops; one handle and a large rim fragment are missing.

D. 19.60cm

H. 6.50cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63;

Vase C668; Furumark FS 296.18

31

1897,0401.1033 (Pl. 9)

Three-handled piriform jar; painted bands and spirals on shoulder; row of dots at neck base.

H. 11.70cm

D. 9.80cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIA1–IIIA2 early

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64;

Vase C467

32

1897,0401.1034 (Pl. 10)

Jug; painted bands, double semicircles and arrow-head ornaments.

H. 17.40cm

D. 13.10cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64;

Vase C582; Furumark FS 116.1

33

1897,0401.1035

Miniature jug with cutaway neck; painted bands and vertical dashes on shoulder.

H. 8.20cm

D. 5.50cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIA2–IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64;

Vase C592

34

1897,0401.1036

Jug; painted bands on body; scale pattern on shoulder.

H. 23.60cm

D. 16.90cm

Production: Late Helladic IIIA2–IIIB

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63; Vase C58r; Furumark FS 118.6

35

1897,0401.1038 (Pl. 11)
Pictorial Style bell krater; reddish-brown painted decoration of five stags, two on one side with hatched lozenges and dotted rosettes in the field, three on the other with only dotted rosettes in the field; mended from sherds and partially restored.
H. 30.10cm
D. 35.10cm
Production: Late Helladic IIIB
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63; Vase C408; Furumark FS 281.8; Vermeule and Karageorghis 1982, V.53

36

1897,0401.1039 (Pl. 12)
Large three-handled piriform jar; painted with tricurved arches and concentric semi-circles on shoulder, bands above and below.
H. 36.00cm
D. 28.00cm
Production: Late Helladic IIIB
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63; Vase C431; Furumark FS 36.4

37

1897,0401.1057
Fragmentary Late Helladic vessel. The register sketch shows wavy line rock pattern and the shape is described as 'amphora'. The sketch next to the notebook entry shows an amphoroid-type krater. Not found.

Late Minoan

38

1897,0401.1011 (Pl. 13)
Globular stirrup jar; painted bands, chevrons, vertical strokes and dots on shoulder.
H. 11.00cm
D. 10.70cm
Production: Late Minoan IIIA2–IIIB
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 36, fig. 64; Vase C529

Tell el-Yahudiyeh ware

39

1897,0401.1303
Juglet; concave neck with rolled rim; vertical handle from below rim to shoulder; piriform body; button base; decorated all over body with closely spaced, punctured vertical zig-zags; traces of highly lustrous burnishing; fabric dark grey with red core; surface near base poorly preserved.
H. 12.10cm
D. 8.90cm
Production: Second Intermediate Period
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 6-7, fig. 8; Vase Cror; Kaplan 1980, 306, fig. 98.a

40

1897,0401.1304
Juglet; concave neck with rolled rim; vertical handle from below rim to shoulder; globular body with rounded base; decorated with

shallow incised horizontal line at maximum diameter; above and below are two rows of punctured chevrons around body; traces of highly lustrous burnishing; fabric dark grey; small chip missing from rim; mended.
H. 13.40cm
D. 8.70cm
Production: Second Intermediate Period
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 6-7, fig. 9; Vase C105; Kaplan 1980, 250, fig. 19.b

41

1897,0401.1305 (Pl. 14)
Juglet; cylindrical neck flaring slightly to rolled rim; vertical handle from below rim to shoulder; piriform-ovoid body; button base; decorated in three vertical zones separated by incised lines, with alternating plain areas and closely spaced, punctured chevrons; traces of highly lustrous burnishing; fabric dark grey with red core; small chip missing from rim; hole in body.
H. 12.00cm
D. 8.00cm
Production: Second Intermediate Period
Bibliography: Vase C103; Kaplan 1980, 277, fig. 56.b

Syrian Glazed pottery

42

1897,0401.1043 (Pl. 15)
Blue glazed pottery bottle; narrow body with rounded shoulders tapering towards footed base; short concave neck with round mouth and flaring rim with rounded profile; glaze well preserved in parts, faded to white in others.
H. 17.90cm
D. 7.70cm
Production: c. 1300–1180 BC
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63

43

1897,0401.1044
Blue glazed pottery bottle as above; narrow body with rounded shoulders tapering towards base; base and neck reconstructed; glaze well preserved on one side, faded to white on the other.
H. 18.50cm
D. 6.80cm
Production: c. 1300–1180 BC
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63

Bronze/copper

Vessels

44

1897,0401.1058 (Pl. 20)
Bronze bowl; hemispherical with slightly flattened base; straight rim with slight thickening on interior; sides raised by hammering a cast disc; mended from pieces, two rim fragments missing; shown on right in photograph.
H. 8.70cm
D. 19.60cm
Th. 0.30cm (rim)

Production: Late Cypriot IIC–III

45

1897,0401.1059 (Pl. 20)
Bronze bowl; hemispherical with slightly flattened base; straight rim with slight thickening on interior; sides raised by hammering a cast disc; shown on left in photograph.
H. 8.00cm
D. 19.80cm
Th. 0.30cm (rim)
Production: Late Cypriot IIC–III

46

1897,0401.1060 (Pl. 21)
Bronze laver (basin); cast flat and raised by hammering; incurved rim with flat top; two vertical loop handles, cast separately and riveted to vessel below rim; two rivets with round raised heads on interior of each handle join; body curving to flat foot base; possibly originally on a stand; the vessel is of a Minoan type but may have been made on Cyprus.
D. 31.70cm
H. 8.00cm (to rim)
H. 11.40cm (total)
Production: Late Cypriot IIC–III or Late Minoan III
Bibliography: *Bronze* 64; Catling 1964, 153 no. 11, fig. 17:10, pl. 21:b.

47

1897,0401.1061 (Pl. 22)
Fragment and handle of bronze bowl (probably a basin of the same type as above); raised by hammering; handle cast separately and attached to vessel with four rivets on wall interior; the vessel is of a Minoan type but may have been made on Cyprus.
W. 10.00cm (max)
H. 7.90cm
Production: Late Cypriot IIC–III or Late Minoan III
Bibliography: Catling 1964, 153 no. 2, pl. 21:c.

Lamp

48

1897,0401.1071 (Pl. 23)
Arsenical copper open lamp; cast flat and raised by hammering; narrow flat handle, rectangular in section with rounded end; handle widens towards body; body roughly square with tapering rounded base; square shoulders either side of handle edge; one side edge concave, one open; front edge, opposite handle, pinched to form wick-rest; this is the only lamp of this type known. The composition of the metal is 97.5% copper; 0.15% lead; 0.3% tin; 1.0% arsenic (unpublished report, Department of Conservation, Documentation and Science, the British Museum)
L. 23.20cm
W. 16.80cm
H. 5.20cm
Production: Late Cypriot IIC–III
Bibliography: *Lamp* Q3537; *Bronze* 65; Catling 1964, 162 no. N1, pl. 25:a

Weapons/tools

49

1897,0401.1062 (Pl. 31)

Bronze mirror-disc; slightly convex on one face, flat on the other; cast and hammered; two pierced holes for attachment of handle.
D. 15.60cm
Th. 0.50cm

Production: Late Helladic III

Bibliography: Catling 1964, 224 no. 1, pl. 40.a

50

1897,0401.1063 (Pl. 24)

Bronze socketed spear-head; narrow elliptical blade; flattened diamond profile with low, flat central ridge; tubular socket broadens towards base; two pierced rivet holes near base; cast and hammered; damaged at edges and base.

L. 15.60cm

W. 1.90cm

Th. 0.70cm

Production: Late Cypriot II–III

Bibliography: *Bronze* 73; Catling 1964, 120, e.1, pl. 14.b

51

1897,0401.1064 (Pl. 25)

Bronze dagger-blade; tip pointed; flattened hexagonal profile with low, flat central ridge; two rivets at butt; end broken off; cast and hammered.

L. 19.20cm (max)

W. 2.50cm

Th. 0.30cm

Production: Late Cypriot I–II

Bibliography: *Bronze* 68

52

1897,0401.1065 (Pl. 26)

Bronze dagger-blade; flattened diamond profile with low central ridge; two rivets at butt, possibly originally three; tip and butt end broken off; cast and hammered.

L. 12.70cm (max)

W. 2.80cm

Th. 0.90cm

Production: Late Cypriot

Bibliography: *Bronze* 69

53

1897,0401.1066 (Pl. 27)

Bronze dagger-blade; flattened diamond profile with low central ridge; probably originally three rivets at butt, only two preserved; butt tapers but the end and tip are broken off; cast and hammered.

L. 19.90cm (max)

W. 2.50cm

Th. 0.40cm

Production: Late Cypriot

54

1897,0401.1067 (Pl. 28)

Bronze dagger-blade; probably flattened diamond profile with low central ridge; three rivets at butt; butt tapers to a rounded end, tip broken off; cast and hammered.

L. 16.70cm (max)

W. 2.50cm

Th. 0.40cm

Production: Late Cypriot

55

1897,0401.1068–9 (Pl. 29)

Bronze dagger-blade; flattened diamond profile with low central ridge; two rivets at butt, possibly originally three; tip and butt end broken off; cast and hammered; tip registered separately as 1897,0401.1069.

L. 17.00cm (total max)

W. 2.70cm

Th. 0.90cm

Production: Late Cypriot

Bibliography: *Bronze* 70

56

1897,0401.1072, .1073, 1073*, .1074, .1075 (Pl. 30)

Five bronze nails; slightly polygonal in section with parallel grooves down length, apparently from shaving; one end tapered to a blunt point; the other end flat with hammering marks.

Registration sequence and dimensions from right to left in photograph:

L. 17.30; 18.90; 19.50; 19.10; 22.30cm

D. 0.80–.90cm

Production: Late Cypriot

Bibliography: *Bronze* 66

Jewellery

57

1897,0401.1070 (Pl. 32)

Fragment of bronze bracelet; less than half preserved; elliptical shape; slightly square profile, one end tapering; hammered.

D. 5.80cm (circa)

Th. 0.40cm

Production: Late Cypriot

Goldwork and other personal ornaments

Vessel

58

1897,0401.273 (Pl. 18)

Gold bowl; round base and gently sloping sides; composed of a heavy concavo-convex sheet of gold; hammered; restored from three fragments and currently mounted on perspex; approximately three quarters preserved; formerly thought to be a mask.

D. 12.30cm

H. 5.20cm

Production: Late Bronze Age

Bibliography: *Jewellery* 680; Goring 1983, no. 729

Dress pins

59

1897,0401.285

Gold dress-pin; plain rod tapering downwards; widens at about one third of the way down where eyelet hole is pierced through; hammered.

H. 6.90cm

D. 0.25cm (head)

Weight: 4.67g

Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900:pl. IX;

Jewellery 561; Goring 1983, no. 575

60

1897,0401.286

Silver dress-pin cased with gold; the upper part, where the silver core is lost and the gold casing burst open, has ribbed decoration; hole pierced towards the middle; head missing; hammered.

L. 8.20cm (max)

Weight: 2.39g

W. 1.10cm (max)

Production: Late Cypriot (?)

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX;

Jewellery 572; Goring 1983, no. 591

Gold strips

61

1897,0401.261

Reddish gold foil strip; probably a mouth-piece; hammered; parallel sides tapering to squared ends; impressed decoration in the form of a mouth in the centre, framed by rows of dots along the long edges; two holes pierced at either end.

L. 13.00cm

W. 3.50cm

Weight: 4.26g

Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX;

Jewellery 167; Goring 1983, no. 14

62

1897,0401.262 (Pl. 33)

Gold foil strip; diadem or mouth-piece; hammered; wide with parallel sides tapering to one rounded end, the other squared; two holes pierced at each end; one hole torn through.

L. 12.00cm

W. 3.80cm

Weight: 3.03g

Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)

Bibliography: *Jewellery* 35

63

1897,0401.263 (Pl. 34)

Gold foil strip; probably a diadem; hammered; oval, tapering to rounded ends; one hole pierced at each end.

L. 18.60cm

W. 3.00cm

Weight: 9.52g

Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)

Bibliography: *Jewellery* 38

64

1897,0401.264 (Pl. 35)

Gold foil strip; probably a diadem; hammered; narrow with parallel, curving sides, tapering to rounded ends; traces of impressed decoration comprising palmettes and possibly a bucranium; two holes pierced in each end; damaged at ends and pattern flattened; one hole torn through; mended from three pieces, two of which were joined in antiquity with a gold clamp.

L. 24.30cm

W. 3.40cm

Weight: 16.82g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: *Jewellery* 133; Goring 1983, no. 145

65

1897,0401.265 (Pl. 36)
Gold foil strip; diadem or mouth-piece; hammered; wide oval, tapering to rounded ends; two holes pierced in each end; damaged at edges and one end broken.
L. 12.10cm
W. 4.00cm
Weight: 5.14g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: *Jewellery* 39

66

1897,0401.266
Gold foil strip; diadem or mouth-piece; hammered; wide oval, tapering to rounded ends; one hole pierced in each end; damaged at edges and both ends.
L. 13.50cm
W. 3.70cm
Weight: 3.75g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: *Jewellery* 37

67

1897,0401.267
Gold foil strip; diadem or mouth-piece; hammered; oval, tapering to rounded ends; one hole pierced in each end; damaged at edges.
L. 14.10cm
W. 3.50cm
Weight: 3.88g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: *Jewellery* 36

68

1897,0401.268 (Pl. 37)
Gold foil strip; diadem or mouth-piece; hammered; parallel sides tapering towards ends; impressed decoration comprising four columns of two and three S-spirals; probably two holes pierced at each end, only one of which survives; both ends damaged.
L. 12.00cm
W. 5.20cm
Weight: 4.44g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: *Jewellery* 75; Goring 1983, no. 59

69

1897,0401.269
Gold foil strip; diadem or mouth-piece; hammered; parallel sides, tapering to one end; impressed decoration comprising five linked spirals, each with a raised boss in the centre framed by lines of bosses along the long edges; both ends missing.
L. 8.70cm
W. 2.60cm
Weight: 2.04g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX; *Jewellery* 86; Goring 1983, no. 79

70

1897,0401.270
Gold foil strip; diadem or mouth-piece;

hammered; impressed decoration comprising five S-spirals and three spirals placed at random; possibly two holes pierced at one end; edges and one end damaged; other end missing.
L. 11.80cm
W. 4.70cm
Weight: 4.29g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: *Jewellery* 81; Goring 1983, no. 64

71

1897,0401.271
Gold foil strip; probably a diadem; hammered; parallel sides with squared ends and rounded corners; impressed decoration comprising circles in one row along the edge and 35 neat vertical columns; two holes pierced at each end; three holes torn through.
L. 14.20cm
W. 1.80cm
Weight: 1.72g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX; *Jewellery* 121; Goring 1983, no. 18

72

1897,0401.272
Gold foil strip; diadem or mouth-piece; hammered; narrow with parallel sides, one rounded end, the other squared; impressed decoration comprising a row of eight S-spirals with a dotted border; one hole pierced at each end.
L. 17.10cm
W. 4.00cm
Weight: 5.33g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX; *Jewellery* 71; Goring 1983, no. 55

73

1897,0401.311 (Pl. 38)
Gold foil strip; diadem or mouth-piece; hammered; thin, probably with parallel sides; impressed decoration comprising a scaled pattern; edges damaged and both ends broken.
L. 3.60cm
W. 2.40cm
Weight: 0.27g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: *Jewellery* 127; Goring 1983, no. 716

74

1897,0401.312
Gold foil strip; diadem or mouth-piece; hammered; wide with parallel sides tapering to squared ends; one hole pierced at each end.
L. 6.60cm
W. 2.10cm
Weight: 1.26g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)

75

1897,0401.313
Gold foil strip; diadem or mouth-piece; hammered; wide with parallel sides and slightly squared ends; one hole pierced at each end.
L. 8.90cm
W. 2.60cm

Weight: 1.48g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)

76

1897,0401.314
Gold foil strip; diadem or mouth-piece; hammered; parallel sides tapering to rounded ends; two holes pierced at each end.
L. 10.80cm
W. 2.90cm
Weight: 2.09g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)

77

1897,0401.315
Gold foil strip; diadem or mouth-piece; hammered; wide with parallel sides tapering to rounded ends; two holes pierced at each end; edges torn.
L. 11.10cm
W. 3.80cm
Weight: 3.13g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)

78

1897,0401.316
Gold foil strip; diadem or mouth-piece; hammered; oval, tapering to rounded ends; two holes pierced at each end; edges torn.
L. 12.30cm
W. 3.40cm
Weight: 2.82g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)

79

1897,0401.317
Gold foil strip; diadem or mouth-piece; hammered; wide with parallel sides tapering to rounded ends; one hole pierced at each end; edges torn.
L. 12.80cm
W. 3.70cm
Weight: 3.75g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)

80

1897,0401.318
Gold foil strip; diadem or mouth-piece; hammered; wide with parallel sides tapering to squared ends; one hole pierced at each end; edges torn.
L. 14.10cm
W. 3.80cm
Weight: 3.05g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)

81

1897,0401.319 (Pl. 39)
Gold foil strip; mouth-piece; hammered; oval with rounded tapering ends; rough outline of lips impressed in centre; one hole pierced at each end; both ends torn through piercing.
L. 12.30cm
W. 5.10cm
Weight: 4.05g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)

82

1969,0701.49
Fragment of strip of gold foil; hammered; probably from diadem or mouth-piece; undecorated.
L. 1.50cm (max)

W. 1.10cm (max)
Weight: 0.10g
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)

Ear-rings

83

1897,0401.274
One of a pair of gold ear-rings (with .275), made from two flat strips of metal folded, soldered back to back and twisted; ends hammered into tapering terminals.
D. 3.70cm
Weight: 5.15g
Th. 0.40cm
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX; *Jewellery* 364; Goring 1983, no. 341

84

1897,0401.275
One of a pair of gold ear-rings (with .274), made from two flat strips of metal folded, soldered back to back and twisted; ends hammered into tapering terminals.
D. 3.40cm
Weight: 4.91g
Th. 0.40cm
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX; *Jewellery* 365; Goring 1983, no. 342

85

1897,0401.287 (**Pl. 40**)
Plain oval gold ear-ring with tapered ends overlapping for around half the circumference; hammered.
D. 3.60cm
Weight: 6.55g
Th. 0.20cm
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: *Jewellery* 230; Goring 1983, no. 217

86

1897,0401.288
Plain oval gold ear-ring with tapered ends overlapping for around half the circumference; hammered.
D. 3.60cm
Weight: 6.35g
Th. 0.21cm
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX; *Jewellery* 231; Goring 1983, no. 218

87

1897,0401.289
Plain oval gold ear-ring with tapered ends overlapping for around half the circumference; hammered.
D. 4.10cm
Weight: 9.88g
Th. 0.24cm
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX; *Jewellery* 232; Goring 1983, no. 219

88

1897,0401.290
Plain oval gold ear-ring with tapered ends overlapping for around half the circumference; hammered.

D. 3.90cm
Weight: 9.14g
Th. 0.20cm
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX; *Jewellery* 233; Goring 1983, no. 220

89

1897,0401.291
Plain oval gold ear-ring with overlapping tapering ends; hammered.
D. 3.70cm
Weight: 7.69g
Th. 0.30cm
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX; *Jewellery* 234; Goring 1983, no. 221

90

1897,0401.292
Plain oval gold ear-ring with overlapping tapering ends; hammered.
D. 3.80cm
Weight: 7.58g
Th. 0.29cm
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX; *Jewellery* 235; Goring 1983, no. 222

91

1897,0401.293
Plain oval gold ear-ring with overlapping tapering ends; hammered.
D. 3.60cm
Weight: 6.72g
Th. 0.25cm
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX; *Jewellery* 236; Goring 1983, no. 223

92

1897,0401.294
Plain oval gold ear-ring with overlapping tapering ends; hammered.
D. 3.30cm
Weight: 4.61g
Th. 0.21cm
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX; *Jewellery* 237; Goring 1983, no. 224

93

1897,0401.295
Plain oval gold ear-ring with overlapping tapering ends; hammered.
D. 2.60cm
Weight: 2.63g
Th. 0.16cm
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX; *Jewellery* 238; Goring 1983, no. 225

94

1897,0401.296 (**Pl. 41**)
Plain oval gold ear-ring with overlapping tapering ends; hammered.
D. 2.60cm
Weight: 2.12g
Th. 0.15cm
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: *Jewellery* 239; Goring 1983, no. 226

95

1897,0401.297 (**Pl. 42**)
Plain oval gold ear-ring with overlapping ends cut straight; hammered.
D. 2.40cm
Weight: 2.56g
Th. 0.15cm
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: *Jewellery* 240; Goring 1983, no. 227

96

1897,0401.298 (**Pl. 43**)
Plain oval gold ear-ring with overlapping ends cut straight; hammered.
D. 2.10cm
Weight: 1.52g
Th. 0.14cm
Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)
Bibliography: *Jewellery* 241; Goring 1983, no. 228

Rings

97

1897,0401.276 (**Pl. 44**)
Gold finger-ring; Egyptian or Egyptianising type with swivelling bezel; round-sectioned hoop tapering towards splayed, pierced ends; bezel swivelled around a wire inserted through the pierced ends and block-twisted around the hoop; bezel is of scaraboid form set in a gold mounting, scaraboid of faience extremely poorly preserved.
D. 3.00cm (outer)
D. 2.00cm (inner)
L. 1.70cm (scaraboid setting)
W. 1.20cm (scaraboid setting)
Weight: 21.08g
Production: Late Bronze Age
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 43, pl. IX; *Finger Ring* 279; Goring 1983, no. 668

98

1897,0401.277
Gold finger-ring; concavo-convex hoop; decorated with incised ridged edges and six vertical incised lines to either side of the bezel; the ends of the hoop were hammered flat and soldered to the back of the bezel; the bezel is a disc decorated with three concentric wires, the outer plain and the inner two twisted; at the centre is a circular cloison formed of square-sectioned wire, probably originally containing a faience inlay, now missing; signs of wear.
D. 2.20cm (outer)
D. 1.90cm (inner)
D. 1.30cm (bezel)
Weight: 4.59g
Production: Late Cypriot II
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX; *Finger Ring* 684; Goring 1983, no. 660

99

1897,0401.278
Gold finger-ring; thin wire hoop with tapering ends hooked around a loop on either side of a circular bezel; the loops are formed by two antithetic looped spirals of wire soldered to the underside of the bezel; the front is decorated with four concentric circles of alternating granules and wires

surrounding a circular cloison with a blue glass inlay; worn around edge of bezel.

D. 2.20cm (outer)

D. 1.80cm (inner)

D. 1.30cm (bezel)

Weight: 3.20g

Th. 0.07cm (hoop)

Production: Late Bronze Age

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX; *Finger Ring* 688; Goring 1983, no. 663

100

1897,0401.279 (Pl. 45)

Gold finger-ring; flat hoop composed of three gold wires soldered together, exterior wires plain and central wire twisted; the ends of the hoop were hammered flat and soldered to the back of the bezel; the bezel is a disc decorated with three concentric wires, the outer plain and the inner two twisted; at the centre is a circular cloison formed of square-sectioned wire, probably originally containing a faience inlay, now missing.

D. 2.10cm (outer)

D. 1.90cm (inner)

D. 1.20cm (bezel)

Weight: 4.01g

Production: Late Cypriot II

Bibliography: *Finger Ring* 682; Goring 1983, no. 658

101

1897,0401.279.* (Pl. 46)

Gold finger-ring; thin flattened hoop, angular below; oval bezel with engraved design of a crudely rendered quadrupe with head turned back, remains of a rosette above hindquarters; very worn.

D. 2.10cm (outer)

D. 1.80cm (inner)

L. 1.20cm (bezel)

W. 0.80cm (bezel)

Weight: 6.84g

Production: Late Helladic III

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX; *Finger Ring* 12; Kenna 1971, no. 41; Goring 1983, no. 683

102

1897,0401.280

Gold toe-ring; open overlapping ends splayed and hammered flat; raised ridge on the outer side, thin edges; decorated with groups of incised vertical dashes and bordered by incised lines; both ends pierced.

D. 2.00cm

Weight: 2.08g

H. 0.40cm

Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, pl. IX; *Jewellery* 596

103

1897,0401.281 (Pl. 47)

Gold toe-ring; plain flat gold strip with overlapping ends, one narrow and rounded, the other splayed; hammered.

D. 2.20cm

Weight: 2.68g

H. 0.35cm

Production: Late Cypriot (from LC IB)

Bibliography: *Jewellery* 597

Beads and mounts

104

1897,0401.282–3, 307–8 (Pl. 50)

Necklace of gold and cornelian beads comprising:

A. one biconical fluted bead with double suspension rings;

B. two oblate fluted beads with suspension rings;

C. one oblong bead with double suspension rings decorated with four groups of block-twisted and plain wires soldered to the bead;

D. 64 barrel beads with suspension rings, some crushed;

E. 19 plain biconical beads;

F. 28 spiral beads, block twisted and soldered;

G. An additional gilded spherical black, polished stone bead from .283 is not strung; part of gilding missing and stone beneath visible.

Also strung with two lentoid carnelian beads, 1897,0401.307 (left in photograph) and .308 (right in photograph).

L. 82.00cm (total)

Weight: 67.39g (total)

D. 1.10cm, H. 1.20cm (A)

D. 0.90cm, H. 0.60cm (B)

D. 0.90cm, H. 1.00cm (C)

D. 0.60cm, H. 0.50cm (D)

D. 0.40cm, H. 0.30cm (E)

D. 0.50cm, H. 1.30cm (F)

D. 0.90cm, H. 0.70cm (G)

L. 1.45cm, W. 1.15cm, Th. 0.50cm (.307)

L. 1.50cm, W. 1.30cm, Th. 0.70cm (.308)

Note: The 1897,0401.282 component of the necklace equals the small barrel beads and the 19 small plain biconical beads. The 1897,0401.283 component equals the spiral beads and the five larger single examples. The register states that 1897,0401.282 comprised 65 small barrel beads and 17 small plain biconical beads.

1897,0401.283 should be 31 spiral beads and 5 larger different ones (including the gilded stone bead). The Jewellery catalogue lists J679 as comprising 64 barrel beads, 19 small plain biconical, 31 spiral beads and 4 larger different ones (not including the gilded stone bead). It is unknown whether the discrepancy results from an initial miscounting or whether some beads have subsequently gone missing and beads from other contexts have been added.

Production: Late Cypriot with possible imported parts

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 43, pl. IX; *Jewellery* 679; Goring 1983, no. 530

105

1897,0401.284

Gold-mounted chalcedony cylindrical bead; drilled through long axis; at either end is a flat gold cap composed of a disc soldered to an encircling ring; the surface of the cylinder was originally encased in gold filigree decoration of two rows of running spirals composed of soldered gold wire (one row now missing) bordered by sets of four soldered wires, the outer two plain and the inner two twisted in opposite directions to resemble braiding.

L. 2.30cm

D. 1.00cm (mount)

D. 0.70cm (cylinder)

Weight: 59.00g

Production: Late Cypriot (?)

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 43, pl. IX; *Jewellery* 659; Kenna 1971, no. 42; Goring 1983, no. 711

106

1897,0401.300.*

Oval plano-convex amber bead; pierced lengthwise; shown in right of photograph.

L. 2.30cm (max)

W. 2.00cm

Production: Late Bronze Age

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 43, pl. IX; *Amber* 2.d

107

1897,0401.301

Flattened biconical amber bead; one edge broken.

D. 1.40cm

Th. 0.70cm

Production: Late Bronze Age

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 43, pl. IX; *Amber* 2.b

108

1897,0401.302

Rectangular plano-convex amber bead with rounded corners; pierced lengthwise; shown in centre of photograph.

L. 2.50cm

W. 1.70cm

Production: Late Bronze Age

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 43, pl. IX; *Amber* 2.e

109

1897,0401.303

Hollow cylindrical amber bead; broken along long side; only half preserved.

L. 2.30cm

D. 1.20cm

Production: Late Bronze Age

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 43, pl. IX; *Amber* 2.c

110

1897,0401.304

Amber disc bead; one side broken; mended.

D. 1.10cm

Th. 0.30cm

Production: Late Bronze Age

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 43, pl. IX; *Amber* 2.f

111

1897,0401.305

Three beads. One steatite cylindrical bead; ground and polished; hole drilled through long axis; one blue faience segmented bead and one white faience ring bead, both core-formed; the register entry describes six beads of various forms, seemingly faience, but the remaining three are missing.

L. 1.80 mm (cylindrical)

D. 0.65cm (cylindrical)

L. 0.60 mm (segmented)

D. 0.30cm (segmented)

L. 0.40cm (ring)

D. 0.70cm (ring)

Production: Late Bronze Age

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 43, pl. IX

112

1897,0401.306

Gold cylinder mount; suspension ring around hole at top for threading.

D. 0.80cm

H. 0.40cm

Weight: 0.77g

Production: Late Bronze Age

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 43, pl. IX (incorrectly numbered as .305)**113**

1897,0401.309 (Pl. 48)

Piece of gold foil; roughly in the form of a shoe with pointed upturned toe or a leaf; originally most likely wrapped around a core made from perishable material.

L. 2.40cm

Weight: 0.59g

W. 0.90cm

Production: Late Bronze Age

Bibliography: *Jewellery* 681; Goring 1983, no. 721**114**

1897,0401.310 (Pl. 49)

Piece of gold foil; roughly in the form of a shoe with pointed upturned toe or a leaf; originally most likely wrapped around a core made from perishable material.

L. 2.45cm

W. 0.90cm

Weight: 0.59g

Production: Late Bronze Age

Bibliography: *Jewellery* 682; Goring 1983, no. 721

Silver

115

1897,0401.300 (Pl. 19)

Silver hemispherical bowl; horizontal loop handle below rim with vertical protrusion creating 'wishbone' appearance, attached to vessel with sets of three rivets; row of engraved double circles on flat top of rim; hammered.

D. 20.90cm (rim)

H. 8.50cm

Production: Late Helladic III

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 17–8, fig. 34

Glass vessels

116

1897,0401.1052

Glass flask in the form of a pomegranate; core-formed; originally six pointed calyx tips, two missing; short concave neck, meeting spherical body at a slight angle; clear brown glass decorated with opaque white, light blue and orange trails in two antithetic festoon patterns.

H. 8.50cm

D. 6.50cm

Production: Late Cypriot IIC

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 23–4, 35, fig. 63; *Glass* 14; Peltenburg 1986, 153, no. 1; Tatton-Brown 1987, 8, pl. 3**117**

1897,0401.1053 (Pl. 16)

Glass lentoid flask; core-formed; cylindrical neck; lentoid body; remnants of two vertical loop handles on shoulder; clear dark blue glass decorated with opaque white, light blue and orange trails in horizontal bands and feather pattern; the rim, most of the neck and handles, and much of the lower body is reconstructed.

H. 9.00cm (reconstructed)

D. 7.30cm

Production: Late 18th Dynasty–19th Dynasty

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 23–4, 35, fig. 63; *Glass* 8; Peltenburg 1986, 152, Flask no. 1; Jacobsson 1994, no. 87**118**

1897,0401.1054

Glass amphoriskos; core-formed; cylindrical neck; pronounced angle to sloping shoulder; vertical loop handles attached just below shoulder, worn; one handle slightly larger; body tapering from shoulder downwards; body and handles clear dark green trailed with opaque orange zig-zag and feather pattern; neck and lower body largely restored.

H. 11.40cm (reconstructed)

D. 4.70cm

Production: Late 18th Dynasty–19th Dynasty

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 23, 35, fig. 63; *Glass* 5; Peltenburg 1986, 153, Bottle no. 1; Jacobsson 1994, no. 98**119**

1897,0401.1055

Glass amphoriskos; core-formed; sloping shoulder; vertical loop handles attached below shoulder, one worn; body tapering downwards; body clear dark blue trailed with opaque white, opaque light blue and opaque yellow horizontal bands and feather pattern; handle(s?) clear wine-coloured trailed with opaque light blue and opaque orange; neck and lower body heavily restored.

H. 11.20cm (reconstructed)

D. 5.00cm

Production: Late 18th Dynasty–19th Dynasty

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 23, 35, fig. 63; *Glass* 4; Peltenburg 1986, 152, Bottle no. 2; Jacobsson 1994, no. 97**120**

1897,0401.1056

Glass flask in the form of a pomegranate; core-formed; neck curved at base to join spherical body; clear pale green glass decorated with opaque white, light blue and orange trails in two antithetic festoon patterns; rim and top of neck missing; surface poorly preserved.

H. 5.80cm (max)

D. 6.30cm

Production: Late Cypriot IIC

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 23–4, 35, fig. 63; *Glass* 15; Peltenburg 1986, 153, no. 2

Faience

121

1897,0401.299

Faience cylinder seal; hole pierced through long axis; worn but traces of dark blue glaze in

engraving; engraved with two sacred trees, one above the other, each flanked by rampant animals; five draped figures approach left to right: naked goddess and interceding goddess with hands raised, robed king, interceding robed figure with hands raised, nude figure with arms crossed over chest, stags heads in upper field.

L. 2.65cm

D. 1.20cm

Production: Late Bronze Age, probably

Mitannian

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, pls IV and IX; *Gem* 121; Kenna 1971 no. 40**122**

1897,0401.1042

Faience dish; Egyptian or Egyptianising; thick-walled modelled construction; decorated in black paint with a man punting a papyrus boat accompanied by a bull or a cow sitting under a canopy, a fish swims below; at the rim a border of double framed running lozenges with a dot in the centre; well-preserved blue glaze in some areas, faded to white in others; this is the only vessel of this type known with a low ring base, which has been applied separately to the vessel (E. Peltenburg pers. comm.).

D. 23.00cm

H. 4.70cm

Production: New Kingdom or Late Cypriot IIC

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 22, 35, fig. 63; Jacobsson 1994, no. 164**123**

1897,0401.1045

Faience tripodic mortar; modelled; circular concave dish with raised rim; three squat, rounded legs; well preserved greenish blue glaze with dark blue areas at base and centre of dish; usewear around one side of rim.

H. 6.20cm

D. 20.40cm

Production: New Kingdom or Late Cypriot II

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63**124**

1897,0401.1046

Purple-grey faience pestle; modelled; wide circular, slightly convex top, narrowing towards base and then flaring to a sharp angle with a pronounced convex base; glaze well preserved; one chip missing from the base; object is shown upside-down in photograph.

H. 5.40cm

D. 5.00cm

Production: Late Bronze Age

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63**125**

1897,0401.1047 (Pl. 17)

Faience vessel, bucket-shaped with two loops rising above rim for handle attachment; modelled; two incised lines below upright rim; slightly concave walls widening towards slightly convex base; patches of blue glaze preserved on exterior and interior.

H. 6.00cm

D. 8.40cm

Production: Late Bronze Age, probably

Mesopotamia

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63; Peltenburg 1972:136, pl. XXIV.3

126

I897,040I.I048

Faience hemispherical bowl; mould-made; rounded base, straight rim with rounded top; two incised lines below rim exterior; exterior pale blue to white with dark brown at rim, interior yellow; glaze quite well preserved; one side of rim chipped.

D. 10.70cm

H. 4.50cm

Production: Late Bronze Age

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63

Peltenburg 1986:173

127

I897,040I.I049

Faience hemispherical bowl; mould-made; upright rim; large areas of blue glaze preserved on interior and exterior; black dots painted along rim top.

D. 9.80cm

H. 3.80cm

Production: Late Bronze Age

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63;

Peltenburg 1986, 173

128

I897,040I.I050

Small faience hemispherical bowl; mould-made; upright rim with thick incised line below; base vitrified; traces of blue glaze on interior and exterior.

D. 9.00cm

H. 3.50cm

Production: Late Bronze Age

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63**129**

I897,040I.I051

Faience bowl in the form of a lotus flower; modelled triangular petals painted alternately with brown, blue, yellow and white glaze; circular raised rim; two opposing elongated rectangular lugs, pierced vertically; low disc base.

H. 5.50cm

L. 14.80cm

W. 11.40cm

Production: Late Bronze Age

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63**Stone vessels****130**

I897,040I.I040

Stone jar, probably limestone; short concave neck with flaring rim with broad, flat upper face and lip on interior; elaborate scale pattern engraved into top; ovoid body with footed base; three rhomboidal handles on shoulder, each with carved detail on side, engraved line at edge and hole drilled horizontally through near top; part of rim and one of handles missing.

H. 27.50cm

D. 23.30cm

Production: Late Bronze Age

Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63**131**

I897,040I.I041

Gypsum footed bowl; low cylindrical dish with slightly flared rim and base and carved relief ridge at centre; foot widens to stepped disc at base; around one third of rim and upper body missing.

H. 9.50cm

D. 12.90cm

Production: Late Bronze Age

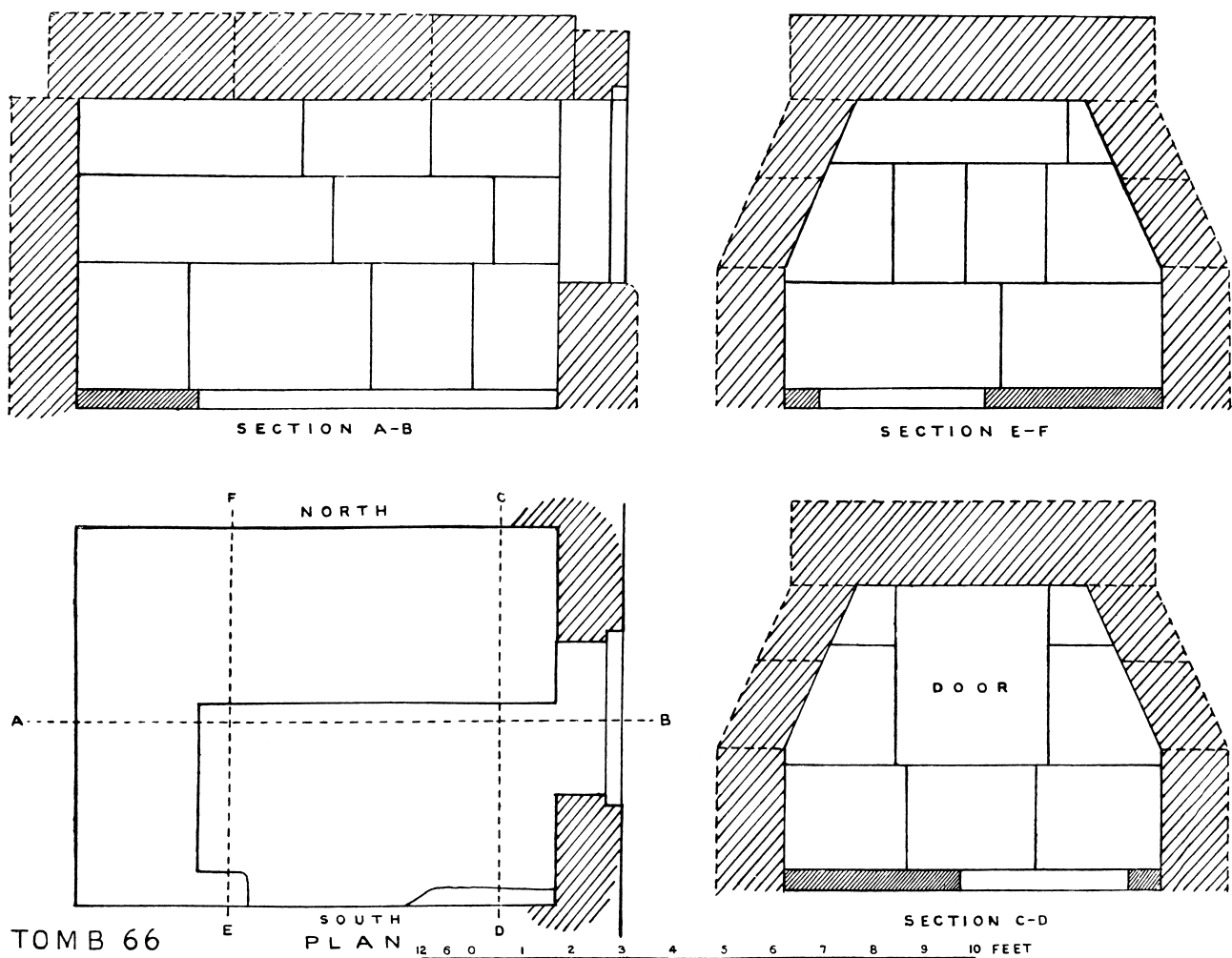
Bibliography: Murray *et al.* 1900, 35, fig. 63**Figure 1 Plan and section of Enkomi Tomb 66 (Murray *et al.* 1900, 2 fig. 1)**



Plate 1 Exterior view of Tomb 66



Pl. 7: LHIIIA2/IIIB cup (Cat. no. 23)



Plate 8 LHIIIA2/IIIB cup (Cat. no. 26)



Plate 9 LHIIIA1–IIIA2 early piriform jar (Cat. no. 31)



Plate 2 White Slip II (late) bowl (Cat. no. 4)



Plate. 4 LHIIIB kylix (Cat. no. 8)



Plate 5 LHIIIB kylix (Cat. no. 10)



Plate 6 LHIIIB kylix (Cat. no. 11)



Plate 3 Bucchero Wheelmade small jug (Cat. no. 7)



Plate 10 LHIIIB jug (Cat. no. 32)

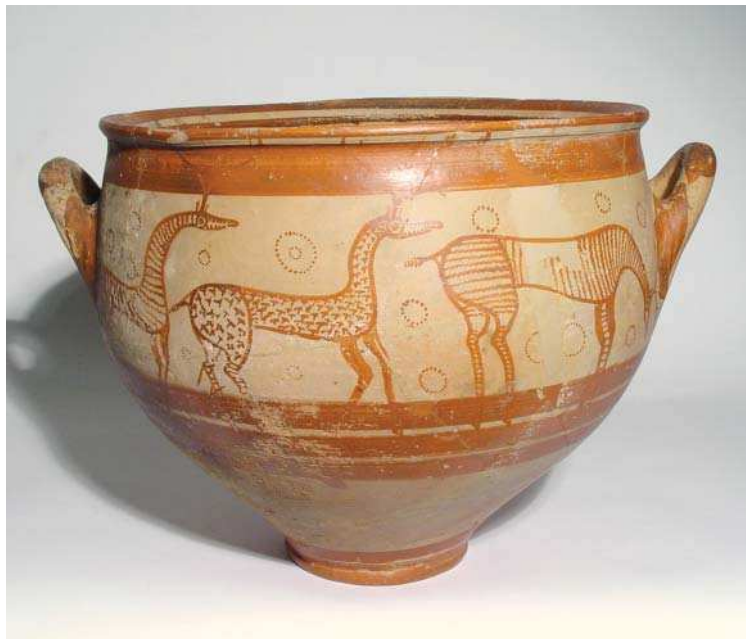


Plate 11 LHIIIB Pictorial Style krater (Cat. no. 35)



Plate 12 LHIIIB large piriform jar (Cat. no. 36)



Plate 13 LMIIIB stirrup jar (Cat. no. 38)



Plate 15 Glazed pottery bottle (Cat. no. 42)



Plate 16 Glass flask (Cat. no. 117)



Plate 14 TEY juglet (Cat. no. 41)



Plate 17 Faience vessel (Cat. no. 125)



Plate 18 Gold bowl (Cat. no. 58)



Plate 19 Silver bowl (Cat. no. 115)



Plate 20 Bronze bowls (Cat. no. 44 on right and Cat. no. 45 on left)



Plate 21 Bronze laver (Cat. no. 46)



Plate 23 Copper lamp (Cat. no. 48)



Plate 22 Bronze laver handle (Cat. no. 47)

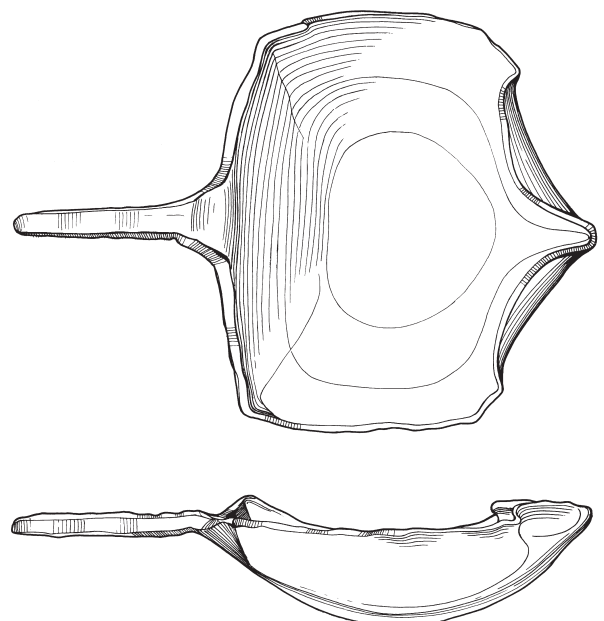




Plate 24 Bronze spearhead (Cat. no. 50)



Plate 25 Bronze dagger (Cat. no. 51)



Plate 26 Bronze dagger (Cat. no. 52)



Plate 27 Bronze dagger (Cat. no. 53)



Plate 28 Bronze dagger (Cat. no. 54)



Plate 29 Bronze dagger (Cat. no. 55)



Plate 30 Bronze nails (Cat. no. 56)



Plate 31 Bronze mirror (Cat. no. 49)



Plate 32 Bronze bangle fragment (Cat. no. 57)



Plate 33 Gold foil strip (Cat. no. 62)



Plate 34 Gold foil strip (Cat. no. 63)



Plate 35 Gold foil strip (Cat. no. 64)



Plate 36 Gold foil strip (Cat. no. 65)



Plate 37 Gold foil strip (Cat. no. 68)



Plate 38 Gold foil strip (Cat. no. 73)



Plate 39 Gold foil mouth-piece (Cat. no. 81)



Plate 40 Gold ear-ring (Cat. no. 85)



Plate 41 Gold ear-ring (Cat. no. 94)



Plate 42 Gold ear-ring (Cat. no. 95)



Plate 43 Gold ear-ring (Cat. no. 96)



Plate 44 Gold ring (Cat. no. 97)



Plate 45 Gold ring (Cat. no. 100)



Plate 46 Gold ring (Cat. no. 101)



Plate 47 Gold toe-ring (Cat. no. 103)



Plate 48 Gold foil (Cat. no. 113)



Plate 49 Gold foil (Cat. no. 114)



Plate 50 Gold and carnelian necklace (Cat. no. 104)