

The Egkomi Mapping Project

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INTRODUCTION

Egkomi-*Agios Iakovos* is a site with the complicated distinction of having seen excavation in piecemeal stages by more than four separate archaeological missions over the course of seventy-five years, from the 1896 British Museum excavations and the Swedish Cyprus Expedition's 1930 season through to the long involvement of the French mission and the associated joint Cypriot excavations. The Egkomi Mapping Project (EMP) brings together the published geographical and chronological mortuary data from these excavations and more recent studies, creating for the first time an inclusive graphical overview of known Late Cypriot (LC) tomb and burial distribution over the site as a whole.

Much of the source material used in the compilation of this project (with the notable exception of the detailed publications of the Cypriot Department of Antiquities' excavations under Porphyrios Dikaïos) was gathered before the advent of acceptable modern archaeological techniques, remains incompletely published, or due to a variety of other factors is of limited contemporary use. Despite these constraints this data remains an essential foundation on which new interpretations of the LC period can be built, particularly as Egkomi-*Agios Iakovos*' current inaccessibility within the occupied region of the Ammochostos district has meant that pre-1974 excavation data must constitute our understanding of the site.

It is in this context that the revised tomb locations, colour chronological tomb distribution maps and preliminary conclusions encompassed by this research are presented, as the printed edition of an interactive layered map which will form a part of the British Museum's Department

of Greek and Roman Antiquities' forthcoming Egkomi Web Project. In light of the aforementioned disparities in the quality and quantity of much of the source material used, an important aspect of the EMP has been the creation of a number of systems which make it possible to evaluate to accuracy of its results, and increase the project's value as a resource for researchers interested in this perennially intriguing and exceptionally important site.

METHODOLOGY AND MAP SOURCES

At the heart of this project lies the revision and collection of the tomb placements published by the many excavators of Egkomi. Every mission that worked on the site produced some form of site plan detailing the location of the tombs that were discovered, but these plans vary significantly in their accuracy and completeness, and the contemporary value of some of this material is in itself restricted. This is especially true of the somewhat arbitrary maps published by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition (hereafter SCE) and the British excavators, which were produced before the contemporaneity of the tombs and overlaying architectural remains was recognised and are thus unable to be understood within the site's currently known spatial framework. The mostly independent nature of the separate missions has also meant that it has previously been impossible to accurately compare or examine the geographical positioning and associated chronological distribution of most of the site's excavated tombs as a whole unit. The methodology used to resolve these problems within the EMP has been outlined below, and the issues pertinent to each source have been discussed in detail so as to provide a background to the limitations inherent in this information.

The EMP's revised tomb locations have been achieved through the creation of a reliable base map over which less accurate site plans can then be rectified against. This base map constitutes a 2004 high resolution (0.69 metres per pixel) ortho-rectified satellite image of the site provided by Digital Globe, overlaid with architectural remains redrawn from the French mission's accurately surveyed 1969 site plan (Schaeffer 1971, insert).¹ Schaeffer's projected site road network and *Quartier* city divisions have also been incorporated into the EMP period maps from this site plan. Cadastral plot boundaries, which played an important role in revising the French mission's 1934 tombs and also constitute a useful frame of reference for understanding the historical excavation of the site, have been redrawn from the map in *Missions en Chypre 1932-1935* (Schaeffer 1936, 67); the accuracy of these plot lines is readily attestable as original fence lines are still visible in the satellite image. Finally, the later architectural remains from Dikaïos' Area III have been redrawn from the original excavation plans in *Enkomi; Excavations 1948-1958* (1969-1971). For the sake of clarity only Dikaïos' later architectural levels have been shown, and the satellite base image has been omitted.

The locations of the site's British excavated tombs have been extrapolated from the field map published in A.S. Murray *et al.*'s 1900 report on the 1896 season at Egkomi. It is not known from what manuscript (if any) this map was compiled, but at any rate it was certainly not accurately surveyed, as is evident in the simplified and skewed depiction of the cliff-line and the approximately 100 metre discrepancy between the north and south wall remnants when positioned over the base map at the supplied scale. This map is also burdened with a number of factual inaccuracies, amongst the most apparent of which are the plotting of British Tomb 60 (B60) in two completely different locations, the omission of 9 catalogued tombs (including B71, a tholos tomb) and the depiction of B18, described in the notebook as positioned on the edge of the plateau (Tatton-Brown 2003), as lying deep within the field pro-

per. Due to the likelihood of other less visible errors, particularly those similar to the latter, it is advisable that any singular or particularly unusual revised placement should be viewed with caution.

Nevertheless, the possibility of showing at least the general locations of some of the site's richest and most interesting tombs (Crewe and Fitton forthcoming, 1) is enough of an impetus for the inclusion of these placements within the EMP. At any rate, in light of the definite (though not accurately scaled) correspondences between accurately locatable features² on Murray's field plan, it seems reasonable to assume that most of the map's other depictions of spatial relationships are based on actuality. A further degree of accuracy has been attained in the revised EMP placements of these tombs by using known reference points³ to resolve the British map's more serious scale discrepancies. The general accuracy of some revised tomb locations has been confirmed by comparing their cadastral position with the notebook entries, roughly one third of which contain descriptions of whose land the tomb was excavated on. The 1896 owners of several of the agricultural plots covering the site, who include farmers such as Hadji Sulieman and Panayia H. Tofeslar ('Παναγής Τοχίο') (Tatton-Brown 2003) and the then Muktar of Egkomi (Myres 1946, 70) have been deduced through a process of elimination, and are shown in Figure 4.

While there has been no attempt made to align the revised British chamber tomb locations (or indeed the revised Swedish or 1934 French

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1. The EMP does not contain the architectural remains excavated by the French mission between 1969 and 1973, which have not been published in a significantly large-scale form to be accurately redrawn. Architectural remains up to 1973 are published as a small-scale map in *Alasia IV: Deux Tombes du Chypriote Récent D'Enkomi* (Lagarce 1985, 8).
 2. B66 and B1 for example, built tombs re-excavated by the French mission (Courtois 1986, 24 fig. 4, pl. VI:1-2; Keswani 2004, 115).
 3. Particularly the wall remnants and the ruined church of *Agios Iakovos* shown in the 1896 field plan.

tomb locations) with the hundreds of *puit* marked on Schaeffer's accurately surveyed 1969 site plan,⁴ it is almost certain that due to the close spatial correspondence within the EMP of B11 and an unidentified built tomb excavated by the French mission in *Quartier* 3E, these features are in fact the same tomb. This identification confirms the number of built tombs excavated on the site as ten (four tholos type and six stone built tombs) excluding B28, which is also possibly a tholos tomb (Crewe forthcoming).

Although they have been rectified to the furthest possible level, the intrinsic degree of uncertainty in placing many of the tombs from the 1900 plan, particularly those separated from fixed points of reference, has been mirrored in these tombs' position at the lower end of the degree of accuracy scale (see theoretical accuracy of EMP tomb placements). Tombs located in and around the escarpment have been attributed a higher degree of accuracy, as their east/west position can be correlated from the existing cliff line. The escarpment at Egkomi is in actuality a dual structure, consisting of an incline rising up from the fields covering the site to meet a small limestone outcrop (Myres 1946, 71). This incline, which ranges from between roughly 10 to 25 metres in distance from the start of the slope to the base of the limestone cliff itself, is almost certainly the shaded area along the cliff line shown in the British Map. It can thus be assumed that tombs shown inside this shaded area were found on this slope, presumably near the point where it reaches the outcrop.⁵ Known exceptions are B44 and B46, which are specifically noted as being dug into the cliff face itself (Tatton-Brown 2003). This distribution theme is reflected in the EMP maps, where all tombs depicted as lying within 10 metres to the west of the escarpment edge can be assumed to have been found on the slope, except for the aforementioned cliff tombs and B37, B38 and B39, which appear to have been found on flat ground (see note in Figure 4).

A particularly important aspect of this project has been the accurate extrapolation of the posi-

tions of the SCE's 1930 tomb locations, which remain amongst the most well documented and completely published records of the site's early excavations. These positions have been revised from the original field plan (Gjerstad *et al.* 1934, Plan V, 4), making particular use of Swedish Tomb 5 (S5), which was re-excavated by the French mission. By using S5 as a pivot point and aligning the north point of the SCE field plan with eastern Cyprus' calculated magnetic variation in 1930 (0.98°),⁶ it is possible for these tomb placements to be assimilated into the EMP with a good degree of accuracy.⁷ It is possible that Schaeffer also re-excavated S18; he is said to have named *Bâtiment* 18 because "it was in this area that the rich tomb no. 18 of the Swedish Excavations was found" (Antiquities Department of the Republic of Cyprus 1964). At any rate, the revised position of Swedish Tomb 18 falls very close to this building, which affirms to a degree the accuracy of the revised Swedish tombs' placements.

The SCE also provided a field overview (Gjerstad *et al.* 1934, Plan II, 3) showing the "more than 200 large pits" that Gjerstad excavated in 1930 (1934, 468). The marked positive *sondages* align reasonably well with the Swedish

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4. The vague descriptions of what these pits represent (they are listed in the key to Plan III (Schaeffer 1971, insert) as looter/pre-French excavators' trenches, and in the main 1969 map some appear to have dromoi, and are thus possibly uncatalogued or previously excavated chamber tombs), the relative imprecision of the original placement material and the density of *puit* would all make this an unconstructive exercise.
 5. If described in the notebook at all, these tombs are generally listed as having been found "at the foot of the cliff" or "near the foot of the cliff" (Tatton-Brown 2003).
 6. It seems likely that the SCE used a compass to define the north point on their field plan, which is orientated in an arbitrary manner and makes no reference to local cadastrals.
 7. This accuracy hinges on the reliability and accuracy of the source map; judged on the thoroughness of the early Swedish Cyprus Expedition's working methods and on a more specific level the excellent correlation between the depictions of tomb forms in the field plan and the detailed individual tomb plans also included in the volume, this would appear to be the case.

tomb placements previously discussed; using these points as anchors the outermost pits of the published scatter have been traced to infer the extent of the Swedish areas of excavation that is shown in the Figure 4. In addition to the attributable positive *sondages* marked on this map, 30 other positive features appear on this plan which were not accorded names (24 in the northern area and 6 in the southern), and are presumably empty or extremely looted tombs.

Tombs excavated by the French mission in 1934 have been easily incorporated into the EMP maps, both as a result of their being planned in relation to cadastral boundaries, and as they were published twice as separate maps in two different volumes, with the former being more precise but the latter being clearer.⁸ As these tombs were not plotted in relation to extant architectural remains it is not possible to precisely pinpoint their positions, but these can nonetheless be inferred with a good degree of accuracy. Areas of 1934 French excavation have been redrawn from those published in the cadastral site overview (Schaeffer 1936, 64), and are shown in Figure 4.⁹

Planned in relation to extant architectural remnants which are usually locatable on the base map, the locations of tombs and burials excavated by the French mission between 1946 and 1950; tombs and burials excavated by the Cypriot mission; and *point du topographique* (PT) tombs documented by later French researchers have all been placed into the EMP maps with the greatest degree of accuracy. The French mission's tombs are differentiated within the EMP by excavation date, which is due to the difference in excavation techniques employed in the earliest and later seasons, the fact that PT tombs were researched in greater detail by French researchers such as Courtois, Lagarce and Lagarce, and as Schaeffer's method of starting a new tomb numbering sequence at the beginning of each season can otherwise lead to confusion. It must be mentioned here that the methodologies of the French Mission between 1946 and 1973 had severe repercussions on the EMP's ability to present

tomb distribution patterns in areas of the site excavated during these seasons, particularly in relation to earlier levels. These excavations appear to have primarily focused on the later LCIIC/LCIII levels of the site,¹⁰ and although tombs dating mostly from earlier periods (such as PT1851 and PT547) were certainly found, it is likely that many tombs overbuilt by later architecture or unexcavated floor levels (as certainly occurred in Dikaio's areas) have been missed. If found they remain unpublished (see note in Appendix 1.d). Strong evidence for these apparent voids in data is also visible in the clear disparities between tomb densities in Dikaio's Area I when compared to the adjacent French excavated *Quartier 4-6E* (see Figure 4). At any rate, the very nature of both the site, which has received the attentions of looters since antiquity, and much of its excavation defined by *sondage* digging (Murray *et al.* 1900; Gjerstad *et al.* 1934; Schaeffer 1936) or incompleteness, reinforces that the tombs presented in the EMP maps are best viewed as a representative sample and not as a conclusive display of original distribution density.

THEORETICAL ACCURACY OF EMP TOMB PLACEMENTS

To compensate for the limitations of the earlier site plans, a varying scale of accuracies has been devised to accompany the EMP's revised tomb locations. Using this system, each tomb could in actuality be situated in any direction from its EMP map placement within the boundary distance given. The distances provided in Classes B-D are based on the relative accuracy of

8. Shown in the site plans *Terrain des Fouilles* (Schaeffer 1936, 67) and *Terrain des Fouilles* (Schaeffer 1952).

9. The *Terrain des Fouilles* map in *Alasia I* (Schaeffer 1952) presents some details about these 1934 sondages.

10. As attested to by the French mission's published site plans, which appear to primarily plot architectural remains postdating the *ca* LCIIC reorganisation of the site within a gridded road system.

the original maps as determined by their overlaying onto the ortho-rectified base map and on the incidence of nearby fixed reference points (such as the cliff line, plot boundaries, and the ruined church of *Agios Iakovos*). The values have been calculated on the probable *maximum* limits of inaccuracy that may occur, as determined by how many ways the original maps can be plausibly overlayed onto the base map. The accuracy of Class A tombs is limited only by the necessarily small scale of the EMP maps themselves, and reasonably large-scale plans of these tomb placements are available in the original publications.

CLASS A: Locations pinpointed as shown in the EMP

- British (B) tombs re-excavated by the French mission: B1, B66 and B11
- All French 1946-1950 (F46/, F47/, F49/, F50/) tombs and burials
- All Cypriot (C) tombs and burials
- All French *point du topographique* (PT) tombs
- Swedish tomb 5 (S5)

CLASS B: Within 5 metres of EMP placement

- All French 1934 (F34) tombs
- All other Swedish (S) tombs

CLASS C: Within 15 metres of EMP placement

- All British tombs placed within 10 metres of the cliff edge.
- British tombs B28 and B19, near *Agios Iakovos*.

CLASS D: Within 25 metres of EMP placement

- All other British tombs

NOTES ON DATING

Dating information has been gathered from both original site publications and later studies, and is shown as published in Appendix 1. For the purposes of the EMP dating maps, sub-periods have been shortened (LCIIA² becomes LCIIA),

and in line with the amended LC chronology proposed by various researchers (summarised with references in Crewe 2004), MCIII has been revised to LCIA within the maps. Dating attributed to Dikaïos in Appendix 1 has been correlated from the published levels of each tomb (Dikaïos 1969-71) to amended LC chronology (Crewe 2004 with references, 144) by the author. It should be noted that the latest dates provided for these tombs are based upon the stratigraphical evidence of proceeding levels sealing tomb entrances, and thus differ methodologically from the apparent latest use indicated by much of the chronological data tabulated in Appendix 1, which have with some exceptions been dated on the basis of artifact wares and types known to have been excavated from each tomb (Åström 1972a; Åström 1972b; Keswani 2004; Crewe forthcoming; Courtois *et al.* 1980; Lagarce 1985).

The problems involved in accurately assigning LC chronologies using this methodology are extremely complex; dating of the British tombs is especially vague, hindered as it is by the general lack of chronologically sensitive local plain wares that were often ignored by the 1896 excavators (Crewe forthcoming). There is ample evidence of multi-period use and re-use in many tombs, and Keswani also presents a case for the deliberate relocation of human remains and grave goods (Keswani 2004, 191-92, 217-18, tables 4.1 and 5.1), meaning that objects in some tombs may pre-date the building of the tomb in which they are found. This is particularly true of British tomb 66 (B66), which contains objects dating from LCIA but was most probably constructed in LCII (Crewe and Fitton forthcoming, 3). These dating sequences are thus necessarily approximate (Åström 1972d; Crewe forthcoming), but can still be used to infer main periods of tomb use (Keswani 2004, table 5.9 etc.), which allows a range of distinctive distribution patterns to show through in Figures 1-3. As with the revised tomb placements, it should be kept in mind that the estimation involved requires particularly singular distribution themes be treated with extra care.

Considering the small scale of the EMP period maps and the complexities of tomb chronologies which may span multiple periods, some broad categorisation has been necessary to simplify dating in such a way as to make distribution themes visually evident. Three separate dating maps have been created, each representing one primary LC period (Figures 1-3), with tombs known to contain material from each respective period shown on the appropriate map. It has been made clear where tombs either do or do not span multiple periods; a tomb with LCIA-LCIA/B datable material, for example, would appear as a circle (additional material from other periods) on the LCI and LCII period maps (with its LCII entry specifying that there is no evidence of post LCIIA/B material), while a tomb containing datable wares from a single period would be shown as a cross (material from one period only) on a single map.

The chronological categorisation of locatable tombs within the EMP is methodologically based upon the four broad groupings created by Keswani,¹¹ which are related to socio-political changes and place importance on transitional periods such as the division between LCIB/LCIA and particularly LCII/LCIA as impetuses linked to the probable first and last use of many tombs (Keswani 1989, 708-13). These general parameters, in particular the importance of showing the earliest and latest datable evidence within each tomb, have formed the basis of the categories devised for the EMP. The use of the three period maps has permitted an expansion of groupings to allow for the subtler variations in chronology present in later researcher's classifications to appear and, importantly, accommodate the ambiguity of dating information based upon often incomplete or looted assemblages.

CONCLUSIONS

Although it is beyond the scope of this article to provide a comprehensive survey of Egkomi's tomb distribution patterns, a number of this project's preliminary conclusions will be briefly discussed below.

Particularly apparent within Figure 1 is the wide geographical distribution of tombs containing material dated to the earliest evidenced periods of site use, LCIA and LCIB (especially B87, B4, C17, B19 and similarly located tombs). Indeed, tombs that see their apparent first use in the later LCIIA/B period show little tendency towards furthering the bounds of mortuary distribution; consolidation instead appears as the dominant theme during this period (clearly visible within Figure 2 in the high concentrations of tombs appearing in *Quartier* 5W and 6W during these periods). This evidence points towards a significant growth in the settlement's geographical extents during LCI, caused perhaps by a population influx from surrounding areas of the island, as is suggested by Keswani with the identification of similar tomb types and burial practices in Egkomi and sites such as *Agios Iakovos*, *Milia* and *Paleoskoutella* (1996, 222). Another possibility is that these outlying tombs may represent an extramural LCI cemetery area which was integrated into the town during later stages of development. Unfortunately both of these hypotheses are difficult to substantiate, due particularly to the paucity of any meaningful descriptions of architectural contexts related to the British tombs, and more generally due to the lower density of excavation in the site's southern half (see Figure 4). At any rate, this evidence sits well with the general climate of upheaval and growth in population (summarised in Steel 2004, 149-58) and the tendency towards larger settlements that occurred during the early LC period, as compared to the preceeding Middle Cypriot period (Catling 1962, 143).

Readily apparent within Figure 3 are the distinctively long periods of use in the tombs located within the cliff and on the adjacent plateau (as suggested by their datable contents), which point towards a number of interesting conclusions. On

11. LCIA/B, LCIA/B-LCIA/B, LCIA/B-LCII/LCIA, LCII/LCIA-LCIIIB (Keswani 1989, 708-13).

the simplest level, this pattern can be explained by the likelihood that these cliff tombs would have remained more accessible and probably more visible than those in the city, which were liable to coverage by debris, wash, and later building work. This visibility is supported by the Cypro-Archaic re-use of B33 and B30, tombs located “at the foot of the cliff” and “near the cliff” respectively (Tatton-Brown 2003). As has been noted in the earlier discussion of the British 1896 field plan, it is probable that these ‘foot of cliff’ tombs would have in actuality been located on the short incline leading up to the escarpment, and would therefore have been positioned away from the town buildings themselves. This apparent separation is interesting in that it differentiates markedly from the close proximity of tombs and housing characteristic of much of the site. Was burial in these cliff tombs accompanied by distinctive social significance, or was it more a matter of convenience, space or ease of access that caused tombs here to be dug and reused over such a wide period of time? There is certainly no shortage of prestige goods such as ivory and goldwork in these tombs (particularly B32) (Crewe forthcoming), although the fact remains that the richest tombs in terms of volume of gold, B93, B19, S18 and B66 (Crewe and Fitton forthcoming, 4) were found within the town proper. This later use can also be seen as confirming the density of LCIIC construction within the city, when many existing tombs were covered (see particularly tombs with no post LCIIC material in Figure 2) and tomb space would have been at a premium (Crewe and Fitton forthcoming, 3). There is further evidence that many tombs which can be accurately placed under or near the city’s LCIIC roads (including S6, S19A, F34/16, F49/5; see Figure 3) continued to be used well into the LCIII period, which similarly suggests

an additional degree of access was available. Interestingly, many tombs associated with these roads also show strong evidence of LCI use (including S2, S4, PT126; indeed C11 and C12 have no use after LCI) which suggests that the later reorganisation of the city may have been based around pre-existing thoroughfares or open spaces, and also provides supplementary support for the early use of this public form of mortuary practice.

Also apparent within Figure 3 is the sparser concentration of tombs from preceeding periods which see probable LCIII reuse, following the decline in the importance of mortuary display following the LCIIC/IIIA transition suggested by the reduced volumes of grave goods (Keswani 2004, 143-44, 237-38) and introduction of smaller and more easily constructed pit and shaft graves (Crewe and Fitton forthcoming, 3). In this context of this reduced importance, the largely random distribution of chamber tombs which contain LCIII wares (see Figures 3 and 4) could be taken to indicate the more piecemeal or opportunistic reuse of these features, linked to the possibility that new buildings may have taken precedence over available space. This certainly sits well with the previously mentioned tendency towards the more frequent reuse of tombs less prone to overbuilding.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is a pleasure to acknowledge and thank Dr Lindy Crewe for her invaluable assistance and thoughtful advice, without which this research would have been impossible. Many thanks are also due to Thomas Kiely of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum for his detailed answers to my numerous queries and for suggesting the need for these maps in the first place.

APPENDIX 1. DATING OF TOMBS PRESENTED IN THE EMP

1a. The British Museum expedition to Egkomi, 1896

No.	Source Dating	Shown	Form	No.	Source Dating	Shown	Form
B1	LCIB-LCIIC/IIIA	Y	Built	B51	LCII, LCIIIA?	Y	Chamber
B2	LCIB-LCIIC/IIIA	Y	Chamber?	B52	LCIA-LCIIB?	Y	Chamber
B3		Y	Chamber?	B53	LCIB-III	Y	Chamber
B4	LCIA or IB-IIB/C	Y	Chamber?	B54	LCIB-IIC, LCIIIA?	Y	Chamber
B5	LCIB? LCII-III	Y	Chamber?	B55	LCIA-III	Y	Chamber
B6	LCIIA or IIB	Y	Chamber?	B56	LCIB-II?	Y	Chamber
B7	LCII-LCIII	Y	Chamber?	B57	LCIB-IIC	Y	Chamber
B8	LCII	Y	Chamber?	B58	LCIB?, LCII-III	Y	Chamber
B9	LCIII	Y	Chamber?	B59	LCIB-IIC	Y	Chamber
B10	MCIII/LCIA-IIC/IIIA	Y	Chamber	B60	LCIB?, LCII-III	Y*	Chamber
B11	LCII	Y	Built	B61	LCIB?, LCII-III	Y	Chamber
B12	LCI-IIC, LCIIIA?	Y	Built	B62	LCIB-II	Y	Chamber
B13	L Helladic, C-Archaic?	Y	Chamber?	B63	LCIB-II	Y	Chamber
B14	LCIIA or LCIIB-C	Y	Chamber	B64	LCIB-II	Y	Burial**
B15	LCIB-III	Y	Chamber	B65	LCIB-II	Y	Chamber
B16	LCIB-III, C-Archaic	Y	Chamber	B66	LCIA-III	Y	Built
B17	LCII-III	Y	Chamber	B67	LCIA-IIC	Y	Chamber
B18	L Helladic, LC?	*	Chamber?	B68	LCI-IIC, LCIIIA?		Chamber
B19	LCIA-IIC, LCIIIA?	Y	Chamber	B69	LCIA-IIC	Y	Chamber
B20	LCIA-II	Y	Chamber	B70	LCII-III	Y	Chamber
B21	LCIB-II	Y	Chamber?	B71	LCII-III		Tholos
B22	LCIB-III	Y	Chamber	B72	LCII-III	Y	Chamber
B23	LCIB-II	Y	Chamber?	B73	LCIB?, LCII-III	Y	Chamber
B24	LCIB-III	Y	Chamber	B74	LCIIC or LCIIIA-III	Y	Chamber
B25	LCIB-II, LCIII?	Y	Chamber?	B75	LCIB?, LCIIC-LCIII	Y	Chamber
B26			Chamber?	B76	LCIB?, LCII-III	Y	Chamber
B27	LCIA-III	Y	Chamber?	B77	LCIB-IIA/B		Chamber
B28	LCIB, LCII	Y	Tholos?	B78	LCIB-IIC, LCIIIA?	Y	Chamber
B29	LC	Y	Chamber?	B79	LCIB-IIC	Y	Chamber
B30	LC, C-Archaic	Y	Chamber?	B80	LCIA-IIC	Y	Chamber
B31	LC	Y	Chamber?	B81	LCII-III		Chamber
B32	LCIB-III	Y	Chamber?	B82	LCIB-III		Chamber
B33	LC, C-Archaic	Y	Chamber?	B83	LCIA-IIC, LCIIIA?	Y	Chamber
B34	LCIA ² -IIB, LCIIC?	Y	Chamber?	B84	LCI?, LCII-III	Y	Chamber
B35	LCII-III?	Y	Chamber?	B85	LCIA-III		Chamber
B36	LCII-III	Y	Chamber?	B86	LCIA-III	Y	Chamber
B37	LCIB-III	Y	Chamber?	B87	LCIA-III	Y	Chamber
B38	LCIB-III	Y	Chamber	B88	LCIA-III		Chamber
B39	LCIB-III	Y	Chamber	B89	LCIA?, LCII-III	Y	Chamber

B40	LCIB-II, LCIII?	Y	Chamber	B90	LCIB-III	Y	Chamber
B41	LCIB-II	Y	Chamber	B91	LCIB-IIC, LCIII?	Y	Chamber
B42	LCIB-II, LCIII?	Y	Chamber	B92	LCIB-IIC, LCIII?	Y	Chamber
B43	LCIB-III	Y	Chamber	B93	LCIA-IIC, LCIII?	Y	Chamber
B44	LCIB, LCII?	Y	Chamber	B94	LCIA-IIC, LCIII?	Y	Chamber
B45	LCIA-IIC or LCIIIA	Y	Chamber	B95	LCIB-III	Y	Chamber
B46	LCIA-II	Y	Chamber	B96	LCIB-III	Y	Chamber
B47	LCII-LCIII	Y	Chamber	B97	LCII-III	Y	Chamber?
B48	LCII, LCI?	Y	Chamber?	B98	LCII-III		Chamber?
B49	LCI?	Y	Chamber	B99	LCI-?	Y	Chamber?
B50	LCI-II, LCIIA?	Y	Chamber	B100		Y	Chamber?

* Both B60 positions are marked in the EMP maps, although one is certainly erroneous. B18, placed wrongly according to its notebook description, is shown in the EMP distribution map as originally planned by A.S. Murray.

**Described as a “small open grave” in the Egkomi notebook (Tatton-Brown 2003)

‘Shown’ = Plotted on the published site plan.

‘Chamber?’ = Most likely a stone cut chamber tomb but form not described in the notebook

All dating by Crewe (forthcoming).

1b. The Swedish Cyprus Expedition (SCE) at Egkomi, 1930

No.	Source Dating	Form	Source	No.	Source Dating	Form	Source
S1*		Chamber	Sjöqvist	S12	LCIA/MCIII	Chamber	Keswani
S2	LCIB, LCIIA/B?	Chamber	Keswani	S13	LCIA? LCIB-IIC	Chamber	Keswani
S3	LCIB-IIC	Chamber	Keswani	S13c	LCIII	Shaft	Keswani
S4	LCIA/B	Chamber	Keswani	S14	LCIII	Chamber	Keswani
S5	LC	Chamber	Sjöqvist	S15	LCIIC? LCIII	Shaft	Keswani
S6	LCIIB? LCIIC-III A	Chamber	Keswani	S16	LCIII	Chamber	Keswani
S7	LCIA-III A	Chamber	Åström	S16a	LCIII?	Shaft	Åström
S7a	LCIIC? LCIII	Shaft	Keswani	S17	LCIB, LCIIA/B	Chamber	Keswani
S8	LCIA/B, LCIIA?	Chamber	Keswani	S18	LCIIC	Chamber	Keswani
S9**		Chamber	Åström	S19	LCIA/B, LCIIC	Chamber	Keswani
S10	LCIIB/C-III A	Chamber	Keswani	S19a	LCIII	Shaft	Keswani
S10a	LCIIC-?	Shaft***	Åström	S20	LCIA/MCIII	Chamber	Keswani
S11	LCIIA/B/C	Chamber	Keswani	S21	LCIA-IIB, LCIIC?	Tholos	Åström
S11a	LCIII	Shaft	Keswani	S22	LCIIB/C	Chamber	Keswani

* Completely looted with only ‘Byzantine’ settlement debris present (Sjöqvist 1940).

** Not used for Burial (Sjöqvist 1940) (presumably emptied).

*** A rectangular shaft tomb found just outside of S10. It is “a forerunner of a type common in the next period” (ie. LCIII) (Åström 1972a, 48).

Dating by Åström (1972b) except for S10a and S16a dating (Åström 1972a). Additional dating by Keswani (2004) and Sjöqvist (1940).

1c. Tombs excavated by the French mission, 1934

No.	Source Dating	Form	Source	No.	Source Dating	Form	Source
F34/1	LCIIIA	Chamber?	Åström	F34/10	LCIIA ¹	Chamber?	Åström
F34/2	LCIIA ²	Chamber?	Åström	F34/11	LCIA/MCIII	Chamber?	Keswani
F34/3	LCIB-IIA	Chamber?	Keswani	F34/11C	LCIIA2	Chamber?	Åström
F34/3II	LCIIA	Chamber?	Åström	F34/12	LCIIB-C	Chamber?	Åström
F34/4	LCIBÅ	Chamber?	Åström	F34/13	LCIII	Shaft	Keswani
F34/5	LCIA-IIIB	Chamber?	Åström	F34/14*	LCIII?	Shaft	Åström
F34/5IV	LCIB-IIA ²	Chamber?	Åström	F34/15	LCIII	Chamber?	Keswani
F34/6	LCIII	Shaft	Keswani	F34/16	LCIII	Shaft	Keswani
F34/6II	LCIIIB	Shaft	Åström	F34/17*	LCIII?	Shaft	Åström
F34/8	LCIB	Chamber?	Åström				

* Dated LCIII by shaft form (Åström 1972a, 50).

Tombs with no apparent published dating or tomb type (7, 9, 18, 19) are omitted from this table, but are marked in the EMP distribution map.

Dating by Åström (1972b) except for F34/14 and F34/17 (Åström 1972a). Additional dating by Keswani (2004).

1d. Dated tombs and burials excavated by the French mission in 1946-47 and 1949-50

No.	Source Dating	Form	Source	No.	Source Dating	Form	Source
F46/12	LCIA/MCIII	Chamber?	Keswani	F49/5	LCIB-LCIIIB	Chamber?	Keswani
F47/1	LCIIIA	Cist Grave	Keswani	F49/11	LCIIA	Chamber?	Keswani
F49/2	LCIIA	Chamber?	Keswani	F49/15	LCIB	Chamber?	Keswani

This table represents the apparent extent of published data (interpreted by Keswani) on the many mortuary features excavated in these seasons. Several of these datable tombs (F49/11 and 15) are unfortunately missing from the published site plans, whilst many others that had been plotted (and are thus shown on the EMP) were not accompanied into print by finds information or individual tomb descriptions.

Dating by Keswani (2004).

1e. Tombs excavated by the French mission, 1957-1969

PT	Source Dating	Form	Source	PT	Source Dating	Form	Source
32	MCIII?						
	LCIA/B-IIA	Chamber	Keswani	634	LCIIC-III A/B	Chamber	Courtois
108	LCIII	Chamber	Keswani	979	LCIIC-III A/B	Chamber	Courtois
110	LCIA-IIC	Chamber	Keswani	1322	As for B66	Built	
126	LCIA?						
	LCIA/B-LCIA	Chamber	Keswani	1336	C.1400-1200	Tholos	Johnstone
134	LCI, LCIB?	Chamber	Courtois	1394	LCIIC	Built	Courtois
240	MCIII-LCIA	Chamber	Courtois	1409	As for B1	Built	
365	LCI	Chamber	Courtois	1432	C.1400-1200	Tholos	Johnstone
390	MCIII-LCIA	Chamber	Courtois	1851	LCIB	Chamber	Keswani
430	LCIIIA/B	Chamber	Courtois	1907	LCIA-III A	Chamber	Lagarce
547	LCIA	Chamber	Courtois	?*		Pit Grave?	Courtois

* Burial found in 2W, contents unpublished.

Dating by Åström (1972b), Keswani (2004), Courtois (1980), Johnstone (1971) and Lagarce (1985).

1f. The Cypriot mission at Egkomi, 1948-1958

No.	Source Dating	Form	Source	No.	Source Dating	Form	Source
C1	LCIIC	Chamber	Dikaïos	C13	LCIB	Chamber	Åström
C2	LCIA/B-IIC	Chamber	Dikaïos	C14	LCIA/B	Chamber	Keswani
C3	LCIA/MCIII	Chamber	Keswani	C15	LCIA	Chamber	Dikaïos
C4	LCIII	Pit Grave	Keswani	C16	LCIA/B	Chamber	Dikaïos
C4a	LCIII	Pit Grave	Keswani	C17	LCIA	Chamber	Åström
C5	LCIB-IIA	Chamber	Åström	C18	LCIIA/B	Chamber	Dikaïos
C6	LCIIIA/B	Chamber	Dikaïos	C19	LCIIA	Chamber	Keswani
C7	LCIIA/B-IIC	Chamber	Dikaïos	C20	LCIB	Chamber	Åström
C8	LCIIIA	Pit Grave - Child	Dikaïos	C21	LCIA/B	Chamber	Dikaïos
C9			*	C22	LCIB	Chamber	Åström
C10	LCIA-IIC	Chamber	Keswani	C23	LCIIIB	Pit Grave	Dikaïos
C11	LCIB	Chamber	Åström	C24	LCIIIA	Pit Grave	Dikaïos
C12	LCIB	Chamber	Åström				

* Plotted in the site plans but not mentioned in Dikaïos' final report.

Dating by Åström (1972b), Keswani (2004), and correlated by the author from Dikaïos' (1969-1971) published levels.

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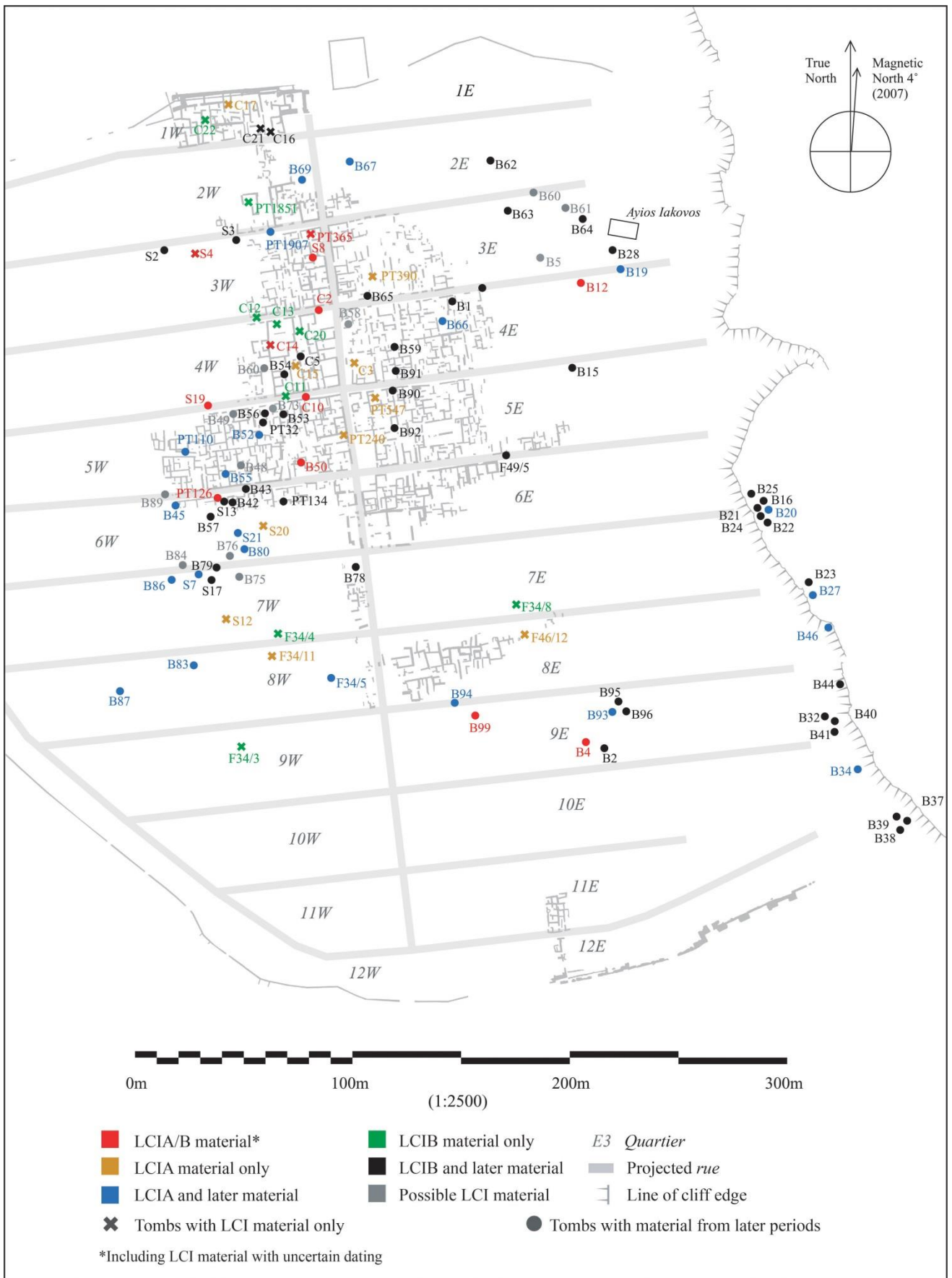


Fig. 1. Late Cypriot I

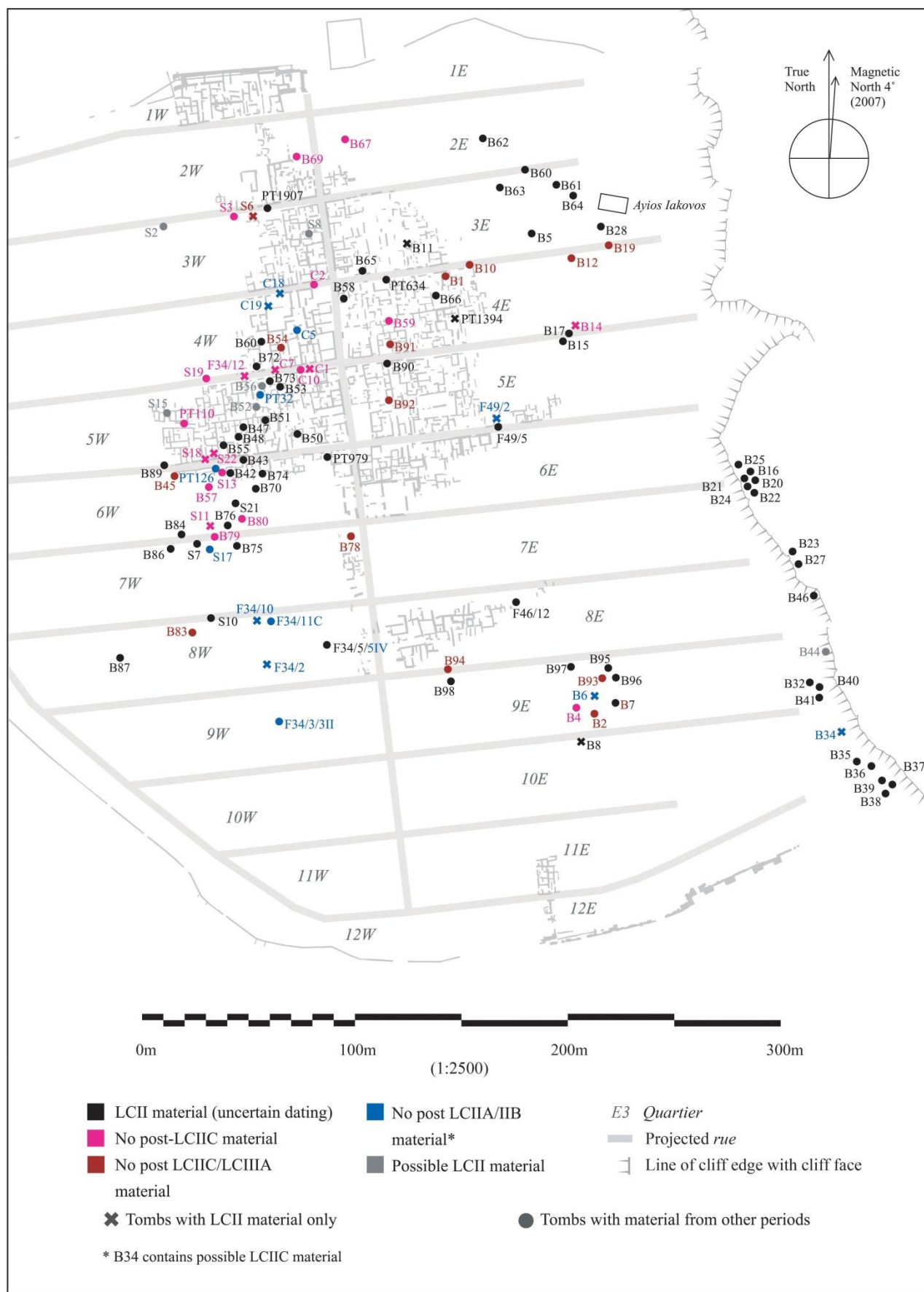


Fig. 2. Late Cypriot II

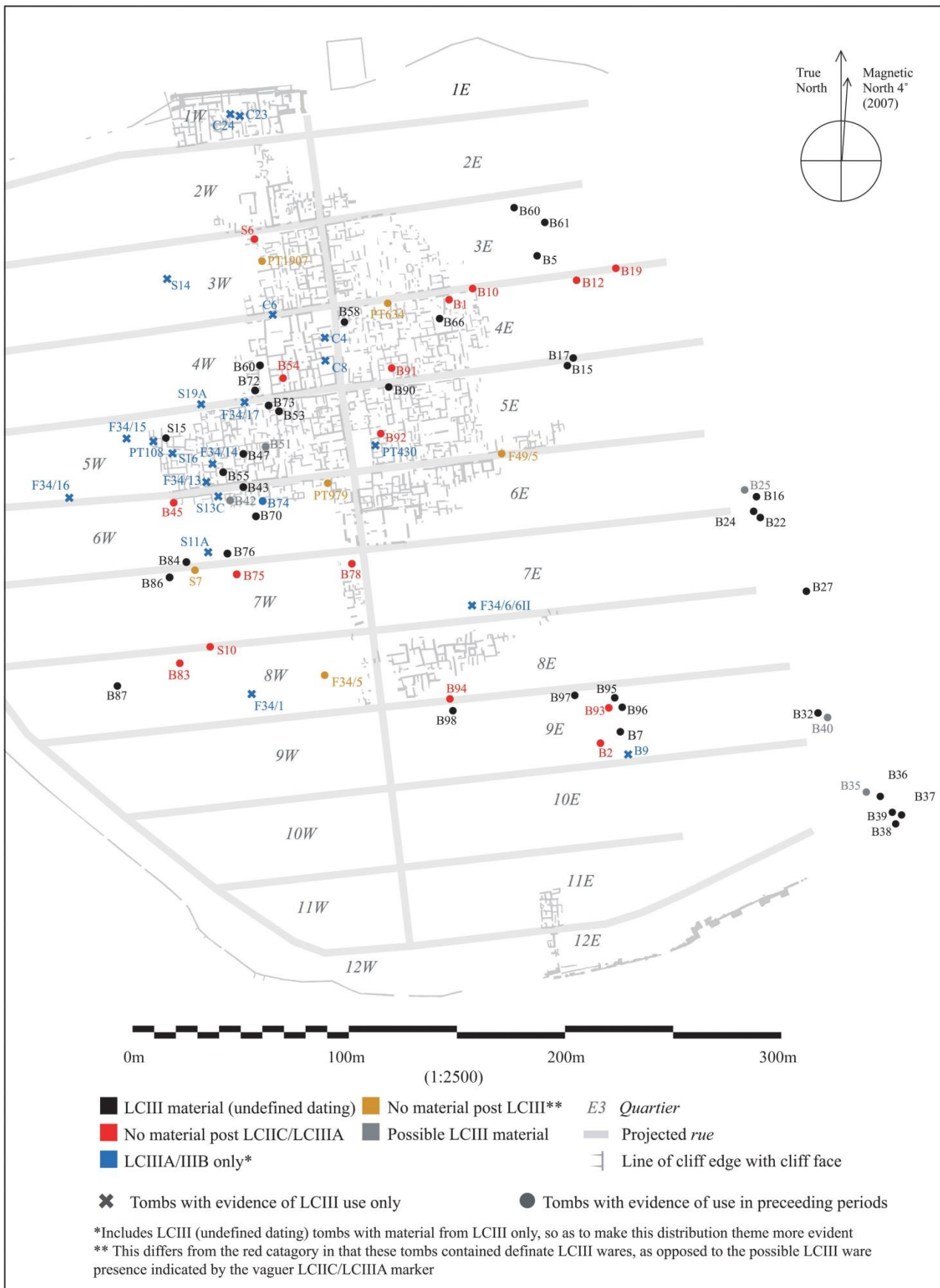


Fig. 3. Late Cypriot III

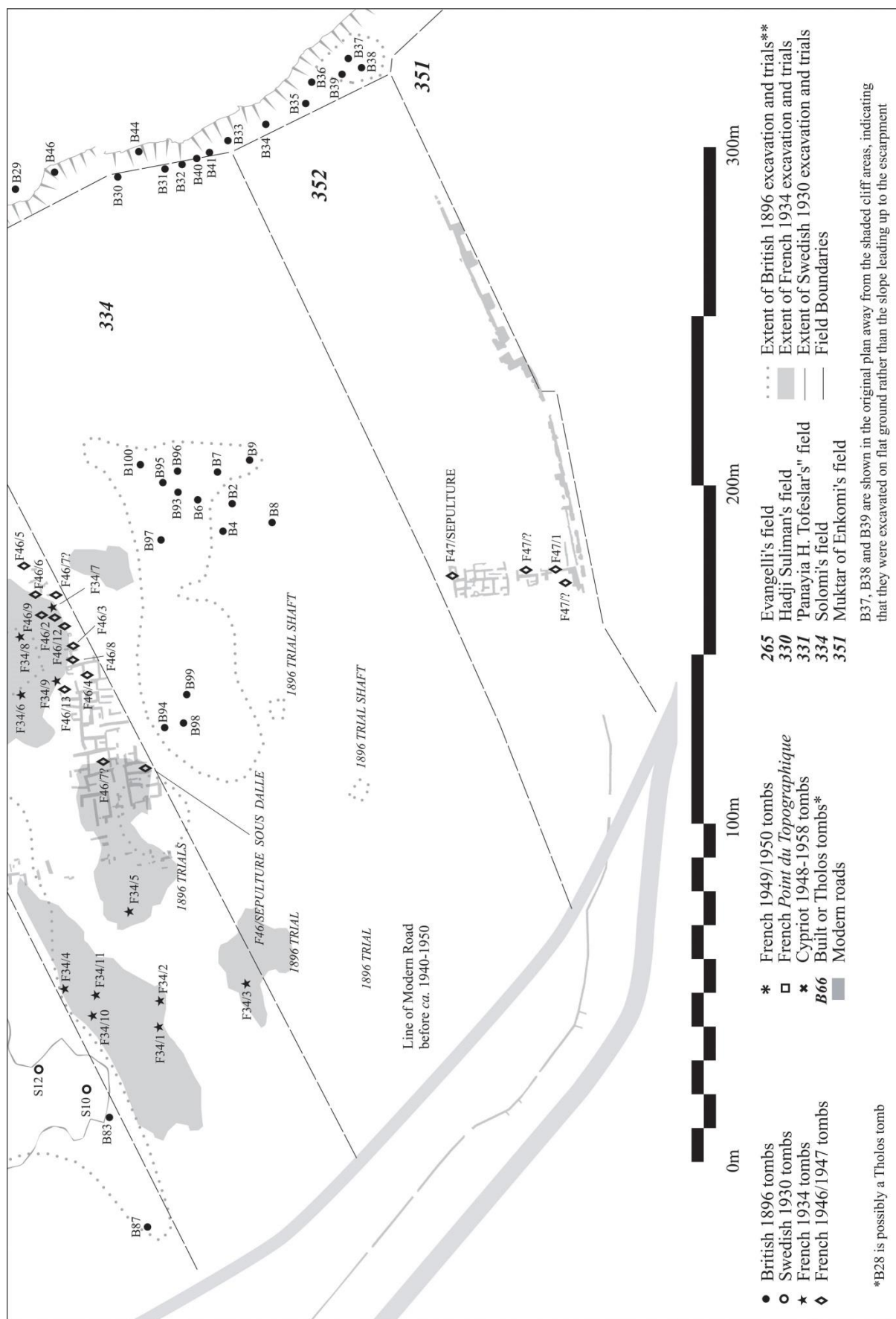


Fig. 4. Distribution of Locatable Tombs