

MORTUARY PRACTICES IN LC CYPRUS

A Comparative Study Between Tombs at Hala Sultan Tekke and Other
LC Bronze Age Sites in Cyprus



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Abstract

This thesis investigates differences and similarities in the funerary material of Late Bronze Age Cyprus in order to answer questions about a possible uniqueness of the pit/well tombs at the Late Bronze Age harbour city of Hala Sultan Tekke. The thesis also tries to explain why these features stand out as singular, compared to the more common chamber tomb, and the reason for their existence.

The thesis concludes that although no direct match to the pit/well tombs can be found in Cyprus, there are features that might have had enough similarities to be categorised as such, but since the documentation methods of the time were too poor one cannot say for certain. The thesis also gives an explanation of why not more of these features appear in the funerary material in Cyprus, and the answer is simply that the pit/well tombs were not considered to be tombs but wells. Furthermore, direct parallels to the pit/well tombs can be found on mainland Greece, first and foremost at the south room of the North Megaron of the Cyclopean Terrace Building at Mycenae but also at the Athenian Agora.

Key Words

Hala Sultan Tekke, Late Cypriote Bronze Age, pit/well tombs, chamber tombs, shaft graves, Mycenae.

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“Det tycks vara omöjligt för en människa att vara samtida med sig själv”.¹

Introduction

The quotation above derives from Theodor Kallifatides romantic travel account, *Cypern – En resa till den heliga ön*, where he journeys through Cyprus, both in memory and factually. What he impinges on is how his memories seem clearer and more joyous than the grey matter of the ordinary now. On the other hand, it is clear that he has the savvy needed to enjoy the present, when he throughout the rest of the book discusses and does exactly this, together with the history of the island and Mnemosyne.

Even if I sometimes feel nympholeptic tendencies,² I don't share the sentiment of the earlier quoted statement. I always get ravished by emotions when life presents itself and I savour in these moments with a feeling of synchronicity, and to be a part of a whole. Some of my most delightful moments have been together with the team from the New Swedish Cyprus Expedition (NSCE), of which I have been a member for three seasons, at the late Bronze Age site of Hala Sultan Tekke (HST). Sitting quietly in the open fields, all dusty and sweaty from heat and the exhaustion after hours of excavation, eating salty tomatoes and cucumbers together with bread and olive oil at *mangaria*.³ Or, walking around in the ruins of Cyprus great Bronze Age cities, seeing things only a minor number of people have the possibility to see and wondering with thankfulness and deepest respect towards life: how did I end up here? Yet, as I write this thesis, partly under quarantine due to the COVID-19 virus outbreak, unable to see my team in Cyprus during the current season, I also start to understand the sentimental thought in Kallifatides anecdotes.

But the subject of this thesis is not about awe or respect for life, or for the dead, in the present, even though the same respect is reflected in our time and maybe especially now. It investigates the respect for the people who ones lived in the LC Bronze Age through remains

¹ Kallifatides 1992, 12. 'It appears to be impossible for a human being to be contemporary with oneself'.

² Nympholepsy: to be seized by an ecstatic longing for something unobtainable, e.g. ideals.

³ *Mangaria*: A lighter meal served at 10.00 am. *Mangaria* literally means food.

of mortuary customs.⁴ Furthermore, this thesis hopes to attest that when investigating funerary practices through the means of archaeological excavations, there is a need for the same care and respect as when the occupants of the tombs were first buried. This is something that has been sorely missing, throughout the history of the Cypriote archaeology, and will be discussed in closer detail below.

Aim and Research Questions

The purpose of this thesis, which is also mentioned below, is to make a comparative study of mortuary customs in Cyprus during the LC Bronze Age with the excavated material of Hala Sultan Tekke as a datum. By using the methodology explained below I seek to:

1. Investigate possible singularities in the funerary material at Hala Sultan Tekke, especially if the pit/well tombs can be considered to be a different feature compared to other LC sites in Cyprus.
2. Explain, if there are singularities in the Hala Sultan Tekke material, why this is the case.
3. Illustrate the need for careful documentation when excavating depositions of human remains in Cyprus.

Theory and Methods

To answer the questions stated above, a clear methodology is needed. This assertion focuses on differences and similarities in funerary customs between LC sites to fulfil its purpose. It first investigates different tombs on the archaeological site of Hala Sultan Tekke (HST) and then compare these with tombs from other Late Bronze Age sites in Cyprus. The criteria for the comparisons are:

1. The shape, size and construction technique of a feature in which human remains are, or have been buried, placed or arranged.
2. The types or species and quantities of depositions in the form of faunal and vegetal remains, bone, ceramic, metallic or stone artefacts and grave goods.

⁴ LC: Late Cypriote Bronze Age, 1650-1050 BC. See chronology below.

3. The spatial arrangement and disposition, together with pre- or post mortem manipulation, of human remains.⁵

4. The existence of one or many additional features connected to a burial, e.g. offering pits.

Additionally, it should be recognised here that certain dissimilarities must be tolerated. No tombs are exactly the same, as is the case with the people once buried within. There are, *videlicet*, different additional factors that need to be considered when comparing the graves of LC Cyprus. Such factors can be geographical, physical (like the geology of the sites where the tombs were constructed), historical contexts or the state of archaeological documentation.⁶ Matters like the ones mentioned above, and other related issues, will be noted in a short discussion on the different sites and their tombs which will follow a more exhaustive study of the burial features at Hala Sultan Tekke. This thesis also has an appendix consisting of 41 Tomb Compilation Forms. These forms have been specially developed to serve the need of this thesis. They have charts, based on the assemblages of a tomb, which creates a spectra that illustrates the uniqueness of every burial feature but it also allows for the possibility to compare different graves. The material of the tomb assemblages has been documented in the compilation forms depending on how the assemblages are presented in the excavation reports. Some reports have long lists with objects and every object had to be counted one by one, while some researchers already had compiled this information. Some authors have counted every sherd while others only counted complete vessels. Generally one can say that, if a tomb is not looted, a tomb only contains complete vessels. They might be broken but the entire vessel is often there. In such cases, all the sherds belonging to one vessel has been counted as one object. But if a tomb has been robbed during antiquity, the looters may have not cared for the pottery and these assemblages can be very fragmented. All of this is reflected in the number of objects on the tomb compilation forms. For instance, Tomb 20 and Tomb 24 in Hala Sultan Tekke have more than 1000 objects each. This shows that the pottery found in the tomb was probably highly fragmented. Although, a high number of objects does not necessarily mean that the assemblage is fragmented. In comparison, Tomb 9 in Kition has a high number of objects, but these vessels are more or less complete.

⁵ Keswani 2004, 1.

⁶ Keswani 2004, 1, 22.

A question that needs to be answered before discussing mortuary practice is ‘What exactly is a tomb?’. The obvious answer would be ‘A natural or constructed (built, dug or cut) feature where a human individual or animal is consciously deposited’. But what would one call a constructed feature where no individual was ever buried. The answer to this question would be ‘cenotaph’ but is that the same thing as a tomb? And if a person, or animal, first was consciously deposited and then later was unburied, could such a feature still be considered to be a tomb? This thesis will not supply a straight answer to these questions. It will simply accept that if one wants to call a constructed feature ‘a tomb’ then there is a need for consciously deposited human remains, or proof thereof.

Furthermore, certain notions and opinions colour this thesis. It is not only interested in what sets, *exempli gratia*, people and cultures apart but also that which unites them. In this thesis, it is understood that tombs and burials can be seen as memories, even in the past, and therefore can indicate traditions.⁷ It also recognises that atypical burial practices should not be considered deviant from the typical mortuary customs seen in the same area and time, but should be viewed as ordinary, only less commonly used.⁸ Finally, it shares the idea of Liv Nilsson Stutz that emotions can be observed archaeologically and especially through actions, actions that sometimes can be visible in the material remains of burial customs.⁹

Historical Background

Chronology

In order to give a reader, not specialised in Cypriote archaeology, the possibility to position the information offered in this thesis into the larger time frame of the Mediterranean prehistory, a short and general chronological explanation is here presented. For practical reasons, the Cypriote Bronze Age will be handled in greater detail in the next chapter and is not to be mentioned here. Sufficient to say is that there are minor differences in the chronology of the Bronze Age depending on approaches of different scholars. The Bronze Age chronology used here is borrowed from Priscilla Keswani’s *Mortuary Ritual and Society*

⁷ Jennbert 1988, 88.

⁸ Murphy 2008, 19.

⁹ Nilsson Stutz 2003, 65.

in *Bronze Age Cyprus* (Fig. 2).¹⁰ The reason for this is that Keswani is the only scholar who has made a deeper comparative study of the mortuary practices in Bronze Age Cyprus, and her work is one of the pillars that this thesis rests upon.

Furthermore, it is worth noting something about the problem of the absolute chronology of Cyprus. When dating material from the early periods, as late as the Chalcolithic phases, scientific dating techniques can be used and causes no trouble, but when entering the Bronze Age difficulties arise and cross-dating is applied. The adversities depend on that reliable radiocarbon dates from closed contexts becomes fewer and in the Late Cypriote IIC, or LC IIC, phase a plateau in the calibration curve makes dating problematic and imprecise.¹¹

Cyprus does not have a Palaeolithic or a Mesolithic period, but instead, there is a Late Epipalaeolithic period marked by seasonal hunter-gatherer presence. The earliest evidence of human activity, from the coastal site *Akrotiri-Aetokremnos* on the Akrotiri peninsula in Southern Cyprus, which dates to the 11th and early 10th millennium BC comes from this period.¹² After this, strangely enough, there is no evidence of human presence on Cyprus until approximately a millennium later, when the neolithic period begins with the first farming societies of *Kissonerga-Mylouthkia* and *Parekklisha-Shillourokambos*.¹³ The neolithic period is divided into three phases; the early aceramic phase of which the sites mentioned above belong, the late aceramic Neolithic and the ceramic Neolithic phases (Fig. 1).¹⁴

The first phase of the Chalcolithic period is characterised by endeavours of early copper metallurgy and a strengthened collectivism that enhanced the agricultural production on the island.¹⁵ The early Chalcolithic also gave birth to the Erimi culture, that lasted for 1500 years, through the entire Chalcolithic period. The Erimi culture was one of Cyprus most distinguished cultures characterised by circular houses and highly artistic and qualitative workmanship.¹⁶

One of the major differences between the Early and the Middle Chalcolithic, which is correspondingly of interest for this thesis, is the innovation of the funerary customs, both for

¹⁰ Keswani 2004, 186.

¹¹ Steel 2004, 15f.

¹² Knapp 2013, 52, 54 & 56. This is called the *Akrotiri Phase*. The material collected at the site consisted of chipped stone tools and bones from pygmy hippopotamus and pygmy elephant, among other things.

¹³ Steel 2004, 16.

¹⁴ Steel 2004, 33, 45, 63.

¹⁵ Steel 2004, 83.

¹⁶ Peltenburg 2012, 44.

children and adults. Two types of graves can be distinguished; shaft graves that can contain several adult individuals, often encountered in clusters or cemeteries outside settlements, and pit graves, mostly oval and shallow in depth, containing children. The latter are found within settlements with an occasional capstone as a seal.¹⁷

Period	Phase	Chronology (BC)
Neolithic	Early Aceramic Neolithic	Late 10th-late 9th millennium
	Late Aceramic Neolithic	8200-5800/5500
	Ceramic Neolithic	5500-3900
Chalcolithic	Early Chalcolithic	3900-3400
	Middle Chalcolithic	3400-2800/2700
	Late Chalcolithic	2800/2700-2500

Fig. 1: Table over the chronological sequences of the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods in Cyprus.¹⁸

Even greater changes in mortuary practices characterise the Late Chalcolithic. This is the phase when the chamber tombs start to appear on Cyprus, an observance that will remain unbroken, for more than 3000 years, until the rise of Christianity. Other clear traits of this part of the period are the contacts with, and influences of, other parts of the Mediterranean area. These connections can be traced mainly to southwestern Anatolia and Tarsus in Cilicia.¹⁹

The Prehistoric Bronze Age of Cyprus

The Early Cypriote (EC) and Middle Cypriote (MC) periods suffer from multiple chronological problems. These challenges are comprised of difficulties in assigning material culture to either EC or MC and an absence of radiocarbon dates from the EC Bronze Age. This phenomenon is directly linked to the absence of settlements from the same period. What little chronological information there is derives from the cemeteries of two sites on the northern coast, Bellapais-*Vounous* and Lapithos-*Vrysi tou Barba*, where cross-dating and seriation of pottery wares have been applied to gain absolute respectively relative chronology.

¹⁷ Steel 2004, 88 & 96. The pit graves of the Middle Chalcolithic period should, for instance, not be compared with the pit graves of the Aceramic Neolithic period which contained adults and placed beneath the floors of the buildings.

¹⁸ Based on Steel 2004, 13; Pilides & Papadimitriou 2012, 10.

¹⁹ Peltenburg 2012, 46f; Steel 2004, 115-117.

Still, these sites offer little certainty since the tombs are mostly collectively used over numerous generations.²⁰

Despite all uncertainty, some changes from previous periods can be observed when investigating the prehistoric Bronze Age. One can see an alteration in settlement patterns and religious expressions, architectural differences, modifications in mortuary customs and technological and economical revisions together with a remodelling of the material culture.²¹

Period	Phase	Chronology (BC)
	Philia Phase	2500-2350
Early Cypriote Bronze Age	Early Cypriote I	?2300-2150
	Early Cypriote II	2150-2100
	Early Cypriote IIIA	2100-2025
	Early Cypriote IIIB	2025-1950
Middle Cypriote Bronze Age	Middle Cypriote I	1950-1850
	Middle Cypriote II	1850-1750
	Middle Cypriote III	1750-1650
Late Cypriote Bronze Age	Late Cypriote IA	1650-1550
	Late Cypriote IB	1550-1450
	Late Cypriote IIA	1450-1375
	Late Cypriote IIB	1375-1300
	Late Cypriote IIC	1300-1200/1190
	Late Cypriote IIIA	1200/1190-1125/1100
	Late Cypriote IIIB	1125/1100-1050

Fig. 2: Table over the chronological sequences of the Bronze Age in Cyprus.²²

The Philia phase, named after the Philia culture, is sometimes embedded in the prehistoric Bronze Age (*Fig. 2*). It can be understood as a transition phase between the Chalcolithic and the EC, carefully suggested to have occurred between 2500 and 2350 BC. The people of the Philia culture presumably immigrated from Anatolia and were probably the first to mould metal objects in Cyprus. The majority of the material from this culture has been

²⁰ Steel 2004, 119.

²¹ Steel 2004, 119f.

²² Based on Keswani 2004, 186. Abbreviations of the Bronze Age periods and phases are commonly used; e. g. EC, MC and LC, or ECIIIB, MCI, LCIIIC and so forth.

found near the northern copper resources in the Ovgos Valley, which suggests an active manipulation of these assets.²³ Among the actual assemblages of objects from the Philia phase, the pottery wares need certain attention especially the Red Polished ware. The Red Polished pottery is typical for the prehistoric Bronze Age, defined by a lustrous and often red slip, high quality fabric and a range of geometrically incised pattern. The Philia phase also saw the re-introduction of cattle to the island which helped to intensify the copper exploitation. The use of cattle may even have led to a new farming economy, especially together with the introduction of the plough. The influence, or immigration, from Anatolia is visible in the archaeological material as pot burials and as the beginning of the constructions of rectilinear houses. Rectilinear houses would later be the norm. This connection with Anatolia could be considered to be the establishment of the first node in Cyprus international network.²⁴

International relationships, primarily based on the export of Cypriote copper, continued during the MC, after a decline in the EC, while an export of perfumed oil, contained in smaller terracotta flasks, began in the later part of the period. Throughout the Cypriote Bronze Age there was a constant enlargement in population, and especially during the MC period, but there were also changes in the settlement pattern. In the beginning of the Bronze Age, there were mostly smaller villages, and a few larger ones, located both at the northern and southwestern coastlines as well as in the inland. This changed during the MC when some villages were abandoned while others saw an increase in population. In the transition between the MC and LC this pattern changed again, as also noted below, when many of the inland settlements were left derelict for new territories. These new settlements were chiefly positioned along the southeastern coast. Material wise, a few new objects start to appear during the EC and MC periods. Worth noting are weaving and spinning tools. Bull figurines can be found in settlements from the MC period, while human figurines are mostly found in tombs. As for the mortuary practices, some new additions can also be observed. During the EC and MC larger cemeteries, placed outside of settlements and often on hillsides, became standard. The most commonly used burial feature would be a rock cut chamber tomb, sometimes with several chambers connected to each other by a *dromos* or entrance shaft.²⁵

²³ Steel 2004, 121f.

²⁴ Steel 2004, 124-128, 132-134 The RP-ware does not occur during the LC though.

²⁵ Steel 2004, 128-138; Webb and Frankel 2012, 50-53. For *dromos* see also *Fig. 6*.

Hala Sultan Tekke and the Late Cypriote Bronze Age

The LC phases of the Cypriote Bronze Age differs from the rest of the period in many aspects. This is the period when the first written letters, the Cypro-Minoan script, starts to appear. Although undeciphered, the script occurs throughout the LC as painted, incised or impressed on a wide range of different artefacts, from metal objects to actual clay tablets.²⁶

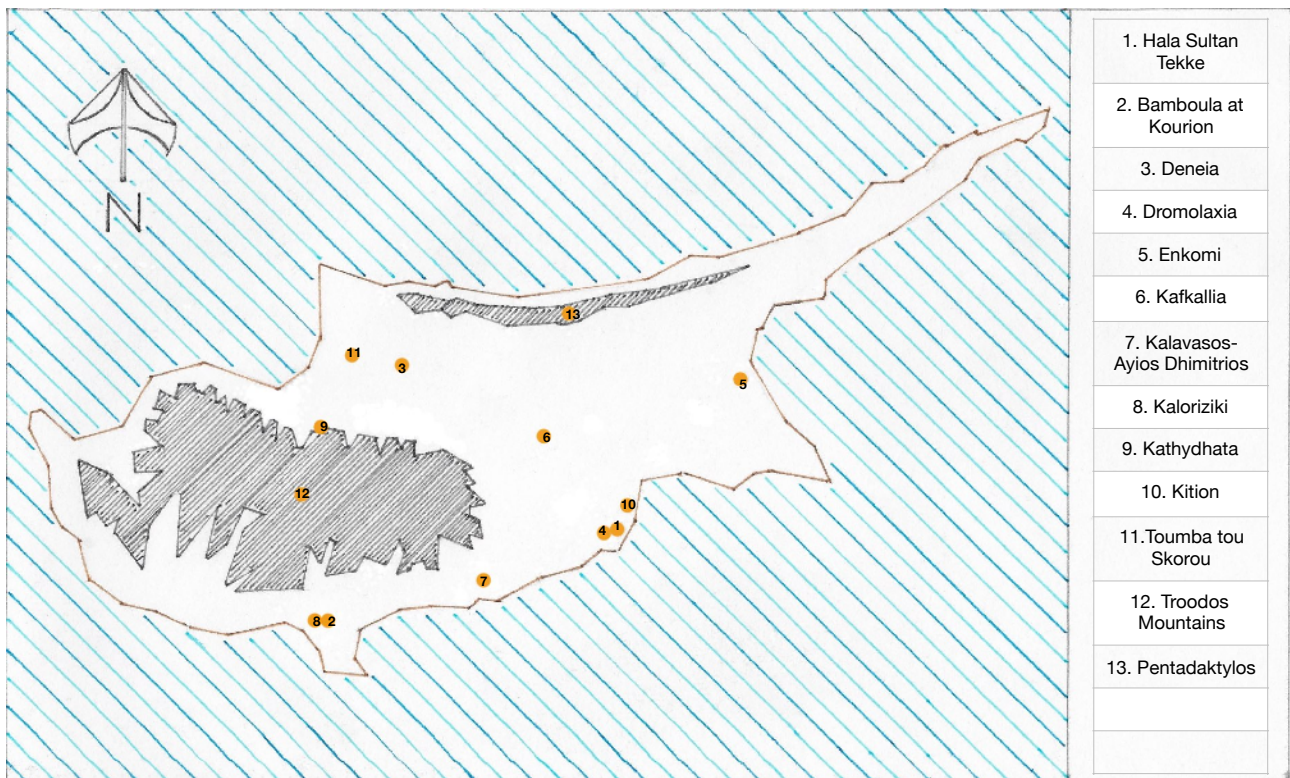


Fig. 3: Map over Late Bronze Age sites in Cyprus that are mentioned in the text. The grey areas represents mountains with the Troodos Mountains in the south.

Moreover, a tremendous growth of population, during the late MC and early LC, caused social disturbances and forced the LC denizens to colonise hitherto uninhabited parts of the island. Some of these settlements, especially those on the southern coast, became urban cosmopolitan centres with trade networks that included the Aegean, Egypt and the Levant.²⁷ The trade, for Cyprus part, was mainly focused around the refinement and export of copper, lavishly sourced from the hilly regions at the base of the Troodos Mountains. The production and trade of copper, or the control thereof, and the economic growth that can be assigned to these deeds, may be the reason for both the emergence of a political elite and the

²⁶ Hirschfeld 2010, 373. Because of the Cypro-Minoan script the period is also referred to as the Protohistoric Bronze Age, but then the MCIII phase is correspondingly added to the LC phases.

²⁷ Steel 2004, 149f; Pilides 2012, 57.

hierarchisation in settlement patterns seen in the last phases of the Cypriote Bronze Age.²⁸ The majority of the new settlements on the southern coast served as trading posts. Hala Sultan Tekke together with the neighbouring Kition, were situated within walking distance from each other (*Fig. 3*). They belong to a conspicuous group of LC sites surrounding Larnaca Bay which have a very clear trading connection with other cultures around the eastern Mediterranean. The trade presumably consisted of an exchange of copper and vernacular pottery for more exotic and luxurious products and goods.²⁹

The archaeological site of Hala Sultan Tekke borrows its name from the famous mosque situated less than 50 meters east of the site. The site itself, which lies on the south-western shore of Larnaca Salt Lake, contains the remains of a large LC Bronze Age harbour city, at least 20-25 hectares in size, as well as two burial areas. Excavations of the city quarters, as far as they are published, suggest an occupational period between 1325 and 1150 BC (LC IIC-LC IIIA), but the oldest finds from some of the tombs date to 1600 BC (LC I) or earlier, meaning that at least a part of the settlement, not yet excavated, must be from this period.³⁰ Larnaca Salt Lake embodied, during the Bronze Age, a natural harbour connected to the open sea, making the area around Hala Sultan Tekke ideal for sustaining a trading settlement.³¹ The evidence of larger amounts of copper slag that has been encountered during excavations, together with the high quality imported goods and pottery wares that have been found, especially in the tombs, leave little doubt that Hala Sultan Tekke was a trading post with clear connection with the Minoan, Mycenaean, Egyptian and the Levantine cultures.³²

²⁸ Steel 2013, 577f. There was also an extensive export of Cypriote pottery, especially to the Levant.

²⁹ Steel 2004, 156.

³⁰ Fischer & Bürge 2017a, 50; Fischer & Bürge 2018a, 29-32 & 59; Fischer & Bürge 2018b, 603-605.

³¹ Nys 2012, 60.

³² Fischer & Bürge 2018, 59-62.

Previous Research

The Early Archaeology of Cyprus

Just like in all other countries around the Mediterranean Basin, Cypriote archaeology developed from the extensive looting by antiquarians, art historians, collectors and treasure hunters and the public interest their collections invoked. Export of antiquities was completely legal until the Ottoman Empire issued a regulation in 1869 stating that a permission was needed if any excavations were to be made.³³ Much of the archaeological material excavated in this period later ended up in museums, and constitutes the preponderance of Cypriote art in many assemblages.³⁴

Luigi Palma di Cesnola, the American consul in Cyprus, was one of the treasure hunters who started his pillaging before the Ottoman regulations. After 1869 he bent the laws and simply bought the land he wanted to excavate, which enabled him to ship out the spoils without having to share them with the state, an approach commonly exercised in Cyprus until the law was substituted in 1874.³⁵

The Cypriote Law of Antiquities saw several changes and amendments until the Department of Antiquities was established in 1935, when finds were no longer divided between the excavator and the state. The most noteworthy emendation is the law from 1905, which actually shared similarities with the later law and totally banned export of archaeological material for a few years, when the Cyprus Museum was established.³⁶

The first major scientific excavations were undertaken by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition between 1927 till 1931. The purpose was to make a comprehensive study of Cypriote culture and the history of Cyprus, from the Stone Age until the fall of the Roman Empire. The expedition, directed by Einar Gjerstad, excavated a great number of different sites all over Cyprus and published their results, more or less chronologically by archaeological period, in four massive volumes. The first three volumes contain the actual excavation reports and are separated into two parts each, one with text and one with plates. The fourth and final volume,

³³ Pilides 2012, 22.

³⁴ Gubel & Massar 2012, 24; Ulbrich 2012, 26f; Karageorghis 2000, 7. E. g. The Metropolitan Museum, The Ashmolean Museum and the British Museum.

³⁵ Pilides 2012, 22. After much haggling with different parties Cesnola managed to sell his collection of Cypriote art to the Metropolitan Museum, making himself the director of the museum in the process.

³⁶ Pilides 2012, 23.

separated into three parts, contains typologies, historical conclusions and chronologies.³⁷ These works are the result of incredible efforts, almost unimaginable today, and they are the original bulk of knowledge for anyone who wishes to learn about Cypriote archaeology. Large parts of the publications are still valid and will also be of use for this thesis.



Fig. 4: Site map over Hala Sultan Tekke. The grey areas represent hills, steeper elevations and unused farmland. Orange red circles are the different areas while dark greyish brown represents roads.

Excavations at Dromolaxia-Vizatzia

John L. Myres, a professor at the University of Oxford, was in 1894 the first to examine the western shores of Larnaca Salt Lake archaeologically.³⁸ His research in the area proved fruitless but a few years later, in 1897 and 1898, the British Museum excavated a number of tombs at the *Tekke*, as the excavator H. B. Walters called it. Walters together with J. W. Crowfoot, who directed the excavations in 1898, failed to publish any material from the site

³⁷ Gjerstad *et al.* 1934, XIV-XVI. The fourth volume actually consists of six parts; Part 1A, Part 1B, Part 1C, Part 1D, Part 2 and Part 3. Gjerstad realised that Vol. IV. Part 1C was only readable by 'persons of athletic strength', and divided it into two parts for the convenience of the reader (*SwCyprusExp Vol.IV. Part. 1C, V*). Gjerstad also wrote the more consumer friendly *Sekler och Dagar med Svenskarna på Cypern 1927-1931*, about the life and adventures of the expedition, for the less interested non archaeologist.

³⁸ Fischer & Bürge 2018, 30; Pilides 2012, 23. Myres was later highly involved in different amendments of the Cypriote Law of Antiquities before the Department of Antiquities was established.

and what little is known derives from letters sent by Walters and Crowfoot to the British Museum. This information, together with the archaeological remains that were preserved at the British Museum at the time, was recounted for by D. M. Bailey and published by Åström Editions in 1976. According to Bailey, Walters excavated ten and Crowfoot around fifty tombs at a site west of the salt lake named *Visakia*, which must be the plot *Dromolaxia-Vizatzia* where Hala Sultan Tekke is situated (*Fig. 4*).³⁹

It seems like neither Walters nor Crowfoot took any field notes or documented anything during the excavations. That which one could classify as documentation, are only the list of the most valuable finds together with notes on what would be sent to the British Museum and what would remain in Cyprus. Before Walters came to Hala Sultan Tekke he excavated tombs at Maroni, a few miles south west along the coast from Hala Sultan Tekke.⁴⁰ Since the documentation from Maroni does not offer more information, than the fragmented notes from Hala Sultan Tekke, there is little doubt that the only reason for the excavations was to send back high quality finds to decorate the shelves of the British Museum.⁴¹

The first tombs, which were properly documented on this site, were excavated by Vassos Karageorghis in 1968. The excavation was a rescue operation conducted by the Department of Antiquities and the material consisted of two tombs close to the mosque. This material was published together with the report by Bailey, mentioned above, and the initial report on the site by Paul Åström, who excavated at Hala Sultan Tekke between 1971 and 2005. Even if Åström mainly focused on the settlement he also excavated a number of tombs, some of them probably previously encountered by the British, in the 1970s and 1980s.⁴²

³⁹ Bailey 1976, 1, 28f. What remains of the correspondence, in form of letters, from the excavators of the British Museum can be read in the not yet complete online research catalogue “A Catalogue of the Ancient Cyprus Collection at the British Museum” at: https://research.britishmuseum.org/research/publications/online_research_catalogues/ancient_cyprus_british_museum.aspx.

This catalogue also contains information from Enkomi, Klavdia-*Tremithos*, Kourion, Lapithos and Maroni.

⁴⁰ Bailey 1976, 1–28.

⁴¹ Johnson 1980, 7-13; Fischer & Bürge 2018, 30.

⁴² Fischer & Bürge 2018, 30; Nys 2012, 60. The publication: *HST* 1.

The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition

After Åströms death in 2008, the excavations were proceeded in 2010 by Peter M. Fischer, professor at Gothenburg University, and his team, named the New Swedish Cyprus Expedition (NSCE). The original objectives of the expedition were partly to aid a chronological intercultural synchronisation of pottery wares and thus bring clarity to the dating of the Thera eruption, and partly to establish a complete time frame of occupation for the site.⁴³ Through the ten seasons that have passed since Fischer continued the investigations, the objectives have come to include a determination of the actual size of the city, the age of the earliest settlement as well as how Hala Sultan Tekke can be related to the bigger picture of the Mediterranean Bronze Age Collapse and the Sea People Phenomenon.⁴⁴ The different objectives have resulted in the partial excavation of four city quarters, geophysical surveys and the investigation of 56 magnetic anomalies in the area close to the mosque. The investigated anomalies proved out to be wells, tombs, offering pits and other features, both ancient and modern. Much in the tomb material from Hala Sultan Tekke appears to be nonuniform compared with other Cypriote sites, especially the practice to re-use dried out wells as graves, a burial custom that Fischer believes may be “Hala Sultan Tekke-specific”.⁴⁵ To answer the question, whether this is actually the case, is partly what this disquisition aims to achieve.

⁴³ Fischer 2011, 69f. Apparently Cypriote pottery in form of a White Slip I bowl was found in the destruction layers on Thera, or Santorini as it is called today.

⁴⁴ Fischer & Bürge 2018, 31f; Fischer & Bürge 2019, 289. The excavations of 2019 is not yet published.

⁴⁵ Fischer & Bürge 2018, 31, 60; Fischer & Bürge 2019, 289, 307.

Examination of the Tomb Material

The Tomb Material of Hala Sultan Tekke

The material presented here consists of the compiled information, gathered from what is documented, of Tomb 1, Tomb 2, Tomb 20, Tomb 21, Tomb 22, Tomb 23, Tomb 24, Tomb CQ2-1, Tomb/Well A, Tomb X, Tomb/Well Z9, Tomb LL and Tomb RR.⁴⁶ These are all the tombs from Hala Sultan Tekke that, up to this point, have been published. Exceptions are Tomb 3–19, which were excavated by the British Museum, but these are too poorly documented to be of any use here.⁴⁷ If one reads Bailey's report on the excavations conducted by the British Museum most material dates to LC II, for Walters tombs, and LC I–II for Crowfoots.⁴⁸ It is more or less impossible to know exactly where these tombs were situated or which shape they had. Some indications can be given by three sketches made by Walters and Crowfoot. The first sketch indicates the area, with a square on a map, in which the tombs were excavated, the second how the excavated features were related to each other spatially, while the third shows the plan of the finest tomb, that apparently was a double feature, named Tomb 11-12.⁴⁹ Paul Åström and Karin Nys believe that the British tombs were all chamber tombs and that they were positioned in the same area as, or north of, Tomb 20–22 and 24. According to Åström and Nys some of the British tombs were still visible in 1971, when Åström first came to Hala Sultan Tekke.⁵⁰ These, and possibly other looted graves, can also be seen on Department of Land and Survey's orthophotos from 1963, some 200 m west and north west of the area that the NSCE have named CQ3 (*Fig. 4*).⁵¹

All the different features, examined in this chapter, have been excavated and documented by different archaeological teams. Tomb 1 and 2 were excavated and documented by Karageorghis and the Department of Antiquities, Tomb 20–24 by Åström and his team, while Tomb CQ2-1, Tomb/Well A, Tomb X, Tomb/Well Z9, Tomb LL and Tomb RR were

⁴⁶ See Appendix.

⁴⁷ Åström *et al.* 1983, 7.

⁴⁸ Bailey 1976, 29f.

⁴⁹ Bailey 1976, 5f, Pl. Ia–c.

⁵⁰ Åström & Nys 2007, 26f.

⁵¹ Fischer & Bürge 2017a, 51 (for the names of the different areas).

The orthophotos of 1963 are freely available in the map viewers of Department of Lands and Surveys at: <http://portal.dls.moi.gov.cy/en-us/FrontEndHelp/Pages/MapView.aspx>.

investigated by Fischer and the NSCE.⁵² Although none of the documentation methods used by the different teams are necessarily bad, there are some differences which make the already diverse material of HST to appear as even more disparate and nonuniform. One example of this lies in the naming of the respective graves. Karageorghis and Åström use numbers while Fischer uses letters when naming the tombs, at least in Area A. Even if it is totally understandable why Fischer chose to abandon the old system, since no one knows exactly how many tombs the British excavated so why even bother to include a given number, it causes some minor confusion when trying to comprehend the material from the whole site. Still, some things can be concluded about the individual structures.

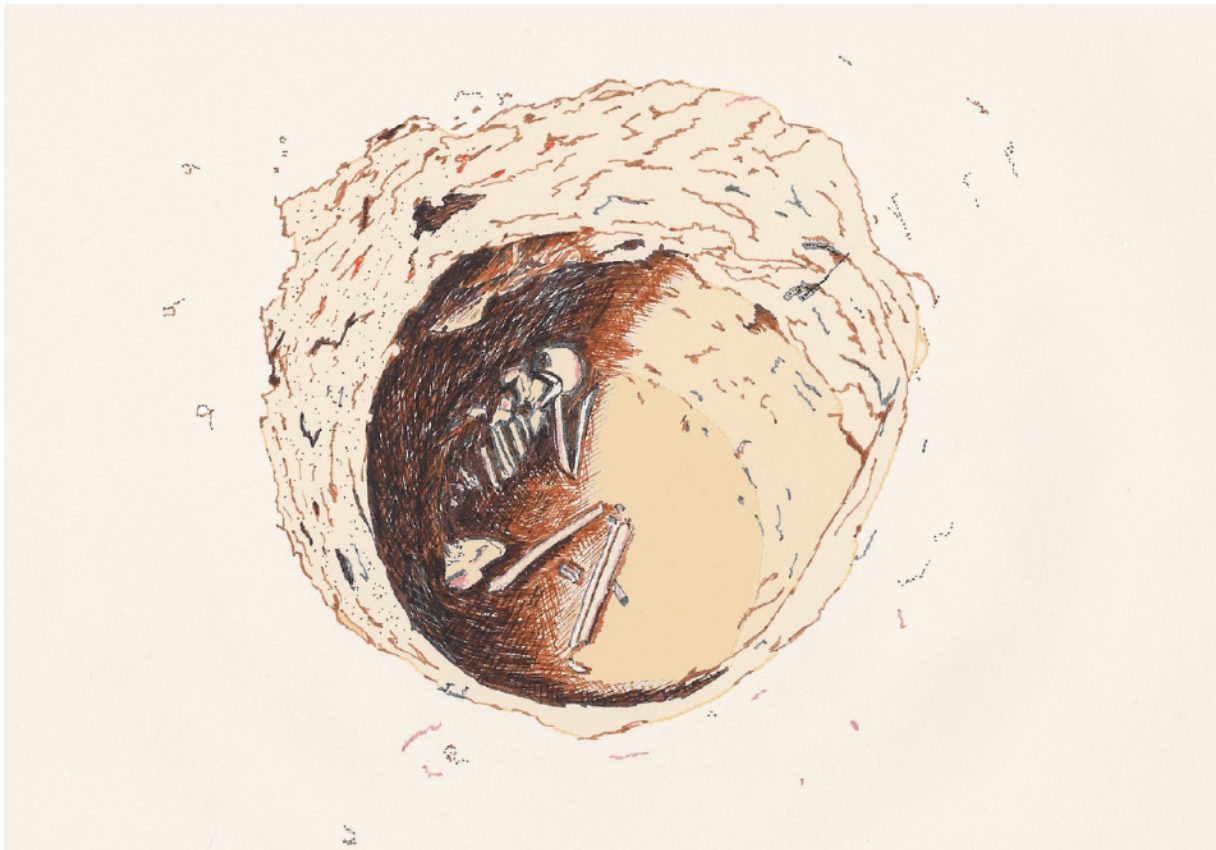


Fig. 5: A grave of the pit/well tomb type.

Geographical and architectural information

Tombs have been found in four areas of the site, five if one includes the British tombs. Tomb 1, 2 and Tomb/Well A are emplaced in what the NSCE call Area A, at the eastern edge of the field closest to the mosque and to an irrigation channel that together with a road separates the

⁵² See Appendix.

field from the area of the mosque. Tomb X, Tomb/Well Z9, Tomb LL and Tomb RR are also located in the same area but slightly more west into the field. Tomb 20–22 and 24 are situated in Area 23 which is directly south from CQ 1–3 and west from Area 22. Tomb 23 was found inside the settlement of Area 8 while Tomb CQ2-1 was found inside the settlement of CQ2 (*Fig. 4*).⁵³ Tomb 23 and Tomb CQ2-1 are the only tombs that have been found intramural, or inside the settlement. Åström claims that Tomb 20-22 and 24 were once located inside the settlement even if there are no architectural remains left. According to Fischer these remnants have probably been ploughed away, a statement supported by indications from geophysical investigations implemented in 2012.⁵⁴

There are four types of tombs represented in the material from Hala Sultan Tekke, eight chamber tombs, two shaft graves, two pit/well tombs and one pit tomb (*Fig. 5 & 6*). The most common type, the chamber tomb, can be found in both Area 23 and Area A while the shaft graves can be found in Area A and in the settlement of Area 8. The pit/well tombs have, so far, only been encountered in Area A while the single pit tomb is to be found in CQ2.

There exist at least two variants of the chamber tomb at this site, the bilobate/8-shaped kind with two chambers and the version with only one, oval or circular, chamber (*Fig. 6*). They are all used for a longer period of time, compared to the other tomb types, and some of them have a life span that stretches from LC I until LC IIIA. Tomb X and Tomb RR are two of the bilobate/8-shaped chamber tombs with the most distinct features. The two half moon-shaped chambers are separated by one or two projecting walls, in Tomb X one is emerging from the north and one from the south, leaving a connecting space between the two chambers. Interestingly, two other similar features have been discovered in Area A, namely Pit V and Pit GG. Even if pit GG is not fully published it is safe to say that these features are extremely similar to each other, and are also comparable to Tomb X and Tomb RR both in appearance and construction. Both the pits have been interpreted as offering pits and even their layout, with the chambers positioned in an almost perfect east-western direction, are more or less exactly the same as Tomb X and Tomb RR. Pit V also contains some minor human remains but these are thought of as too few and scattered to allow the pit to be interpreted as a tomb. Furthermore, both Pit V and GG contains material which dates them to a life span slightly later than Tomb X, why there seem to be nothing that connects them with Tomb X. Tomb RR

⁵³ Fischer & Bürge 2017b, 209; Fischer & Bürge 2018, 30, 44; Fischer & Bürge 2019, 307.

⁵⁴ Åström *et al.* 1983, 148; Fischer & Bürge 2017b, 209.

is unfortunately not yet fully excavated nor fully published, why dating this feature with certainty is still not possible. Although judging from the pottery, if nothing in the disposition of the assemblage changes, the dating would be rather similar to that of Tomb X.⁵⁵

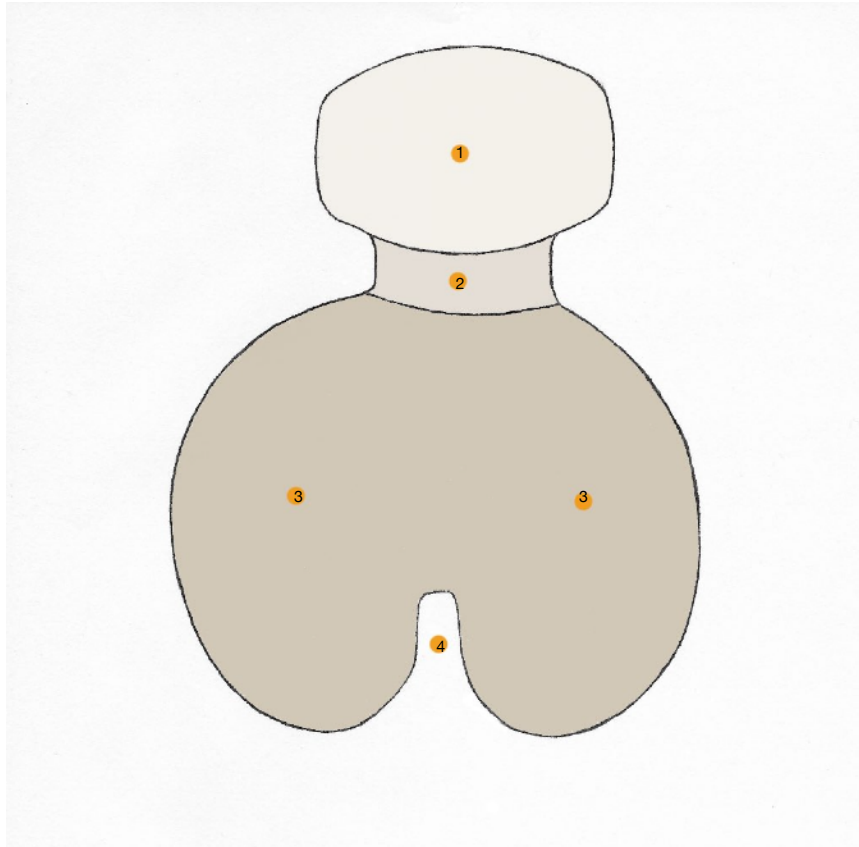


Fig. 6: The possible shape of bilobate/8-shaped chamber tomb seen from a bird eye perspective. The colours represent variation in height where the darker colours are lower in elevation, while the numbers explaining the different architectural features: 1. Dromos. 2. Stomion. 3. Chambers. 4. Buttress.

The chamber tombs with only one chamber have, just like their related double features, a horizontal and often flat floor. An exception is Tomb 21, which has a rectangular pit in the eastern part of the floor.⁵⁶ Tomb 22 also sports a different element in the form of a small niche in one of the walls.⁵⁷ Apart from this, the eight chamber tombs are quite uniform architecturally, except for the bilobate/8-shaped ones which are slightly bigger, and all are cut

⁵⁵ Fischer & Bürge 2017a, 60–65, 67–74; Fischer & Bürge 2018, 53; Fischer & Bürge 2019, 309.

⁵⁶ Åström *et al.* 1983, 149, 154.

⁵⁷ Åström *et al.* 1983, 152. These niches are sometimes called *amoraki*.

out of the same soft natural rock.⁵⁸ It is impossible to say how many of the tombs that originally had a *dromos* since the area has been so heavily farmed. Only one tomb, Tomb 22, had visible remains of a *dromos*, gently sloping down towards the chambers. According to the drawing of Tomb RR, by Muwafaq Al-Bataineh, there seems to be an area north of the actual tomb that might be the remains of a *dromos*. In the southern corner of the eastern chamber there is also a smaller space which could be an *amoraki*, or display niche. This could also be the *dromos* if one compares the drawing with the plan of Tomb 2 from Enkomi.⁵⁹

Tomb LL is labelled, by Fischer, as a shaft grave. It is a roughly circular feature with a rectangular 2 x 1 m cut, oriented in an east-western direction, which forms the shaft.⁶⁰ Considering that Tomb 21 also holds a rectangular cut, though slightly smaller, the question arises whether Tomb LL should not be labelled as a chamber tomb instead. The fact that complete finds occurred very close to the colluvial soil, ca 0.1 m down, in Tomb LL may suggest that most of the original chamber had been ploughed away, leaving only a shallow circular feature with a deeper rectangular cut inside.⁶¹ The intramural Tomb 23, on the other hand, is without doubt a shaft grave. The shaft is a 2.25 x 1.05 m roughly rectangular feature, defined on two sides, north and west, by two walls that had already been constructed before the shaft was cut. Tomb 23 also had a worked block of limestone, which might be a grave marker, on top of it.⁶² Since it is a deposition of one individual with burial gifts made at one specific point in time, a dating of this context is easier compared with many of the other features. It dates to LC III.

The pit/well tombs are reused wells and are as such much deeper than the other graves. They date to LC IIIA, which means that they are among the younger graves on the site. Neither the pit tomb in CQ2, the shaft graves or any of the chamber tombs are deeper than 1.80 m. No one knows exactly how deep the pit/well tombs are because none of them have been excavated to the bottom. The natural rock/virgin soil of the area is, as previously mentioned, very soft why it for safety reasons is not possible to excavate these features completely, since they might simply collapse. Tomb/Well A was excavated to a depth of 5 m

⁵⁸ Karageorghis 1976a, 71f; Åström et al. 1983, 145. This rock/soil is called *chavara*, which is a sort of tufa with elements of pebbles. It is very soft at Hala Sultan Tekke, which is presumably why all chambers have more or less collapsed roofs.

⁵⁹ Åström et al. 1983, 152; Fischer & Bürge 2019, 308; Gjerstad et al. 1934, 469.

⁶⁰ Fischer & Bürge 2018, 57, 60.

⁶¹ Fischer & Bürge 2018, 53f.

⁶² Åström et al. 1983, 170.

while in Tomb/Well Z9 a depth of 3 m was reached. The pit/well tombs are also much more slender, than the chamber tombs and the shaft graves, with a varying width of 1 to 1.4 m.⁶³ Furthermore, the walls of Tomb/Well A was plastered with a layer of clay, probably to make it water resistant, and it also had eight steps, or cuts, to facilitate climbing up and down through the well (Fig. 7).⁶⁴



Fig.7: A Hellenistic well in Paphos. Even if this well is around 1000 years younger than the wells at Hala Sultan Tekke, the same architectural features in form of steps are applied here.

The smallest burial of the site is the somewhat forgotten Tomb CQ2-1. It is a roughly circular feature, not more than 0.9 x 0.9 m in diameter. Tomb CQ2-1 is only mentioned passingly among the preliminary results and slightly more in the full publication. It had been happened upon during the Late Bronze Age by the inhabitants of the city who partly looted it and reused it as a copper slag/ore storage.⁶⁵

Contents and Grave Goods

The various artefacts, grave goods and all other miscellaneous contents of the tombs at Hala Sultan Tekke are even more diverse than the tombs themselves. For this reason few singular objects will be mentioned here, and in such a case only to illustrate a distinction or a

⁶³ Fischer & Bürge 2016, 47–49; Fischer & Bürge 2018, 50.

⁶⁴ Stolle 2015a, 42–44.

⁶⁵ Mehofer 2014, 75; Fischer & Bürge 2017b, 209; Fischer & Bürge 2018b, 124–130.

conformity between different structures. However, there are some clear similarities between graves of the same type as well as differences between types, visible in the assemblages of the tombs.

It appears like a rich, not looted chamber tomb has a wide range of different artefacts and grave goods. Such a grave is Tomb X, which in a diagram shows a full spectrum of different materials as well as reasonable amount of imported goods (*Fig. 8*). This is supported by the assemblages of Tomb 1, Tomb 2 and Tomb RR, that have similar spectra despite that they are partly looted or not totally excavated (*Fig. 9–11*). The spectrum of a completely looted chamber tomb is somewhat different. The contents encountered in these tombs, Tomb 20–22 & 24, is much more fragmented, which is why they have a higher number of objects but a poorer range of materials (*Fig. 12–15*). The unlooted Tomb LL has an assemblage quite similar to those of Tomb 1–2, Tomb X and Tomb RR in form of variety (*Fig. 16*). The strange thing with this grave is that there are almost no imported objects.⁶⁶

If one would compare the shaft grave, Tomb 23, with the other graves, this tomb is again totally different. The grave goods in this tomb consist, to a very low percentage, of pottery vessels but an unusually high amount of metal, ivory and stone objects, of which quite a few are imports (*Fig. 17*). Many of these pieces were carefully placed on and around the body, or on a small row of stones, which functioned as a shelf, at the northern end of the grave.⁶⁷ Another different feature is the partly looted Tomb CQ2-1, that also contained rather few vessels of pottery but a large assemblage of objects used for the manufacturing of textiles (*Fig. 18*).⁶⁸

Tomb/Well A and Tomb/Well Z9, on the other hand, are definitely on the opposite side of the coin compared to Tomb X (*Fig. 19–20*). They contain almost no objects at all, and most of those that have been found are personal objects, which the individuals probably wore when they were buried, or are simply a part of the filling.

More over, there are only three graves that have any vegetal depositions documented, namely Tomb X, Tomb LL and Tomb RR. The reason for this is that there were no archaeobotanists present in any of the teams until 2014.⁶⁹

⁶⁶ Legends of all diagrams are not included in the figures but can be found in the appendix.

⁶⁷ Åström *et al.* 1983, 171.

⁶⁸ 22 loom weights and 1 spindle whorl.

⁶⁹ Cf. Fischer & Bürge 2014. & Fischer & Bürge 2015. For the contents of all the tombs see Appendix.

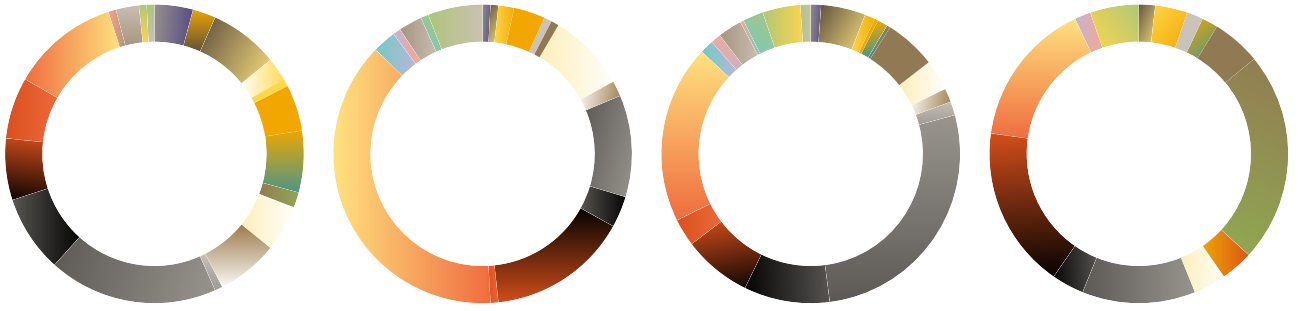


Fig. 8, 9, 10 & 11: From left to right, the spectra from Tomb X, Tomb 1, Tomb 2 & Tomb RR.

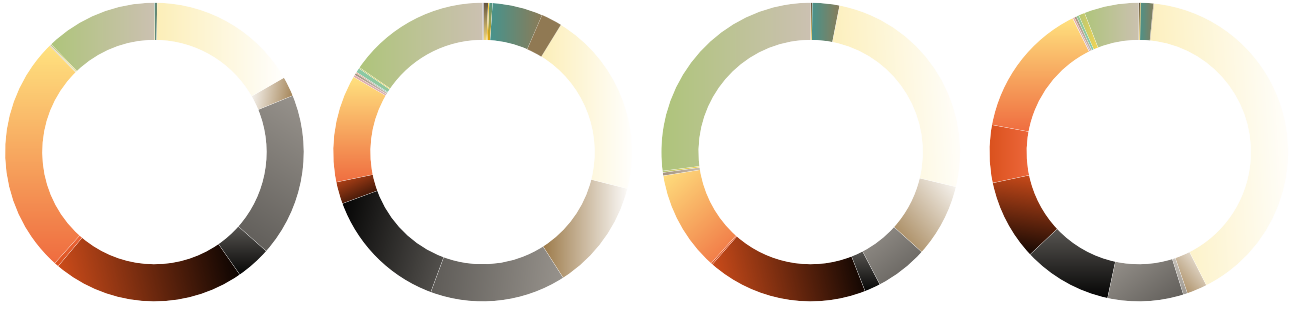


Fig. 12, 13, 14 & 15: From left to right, the spectra of Tomb 20, Tomb 21, Tomb 22 and Tomb 24.

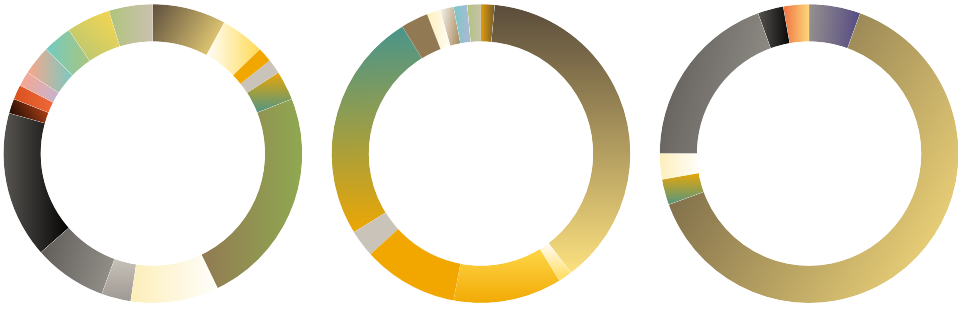


Fig. 16, 17 & 18: From left to right, the spectra of Tomb LL, Tomb 23 and Tomb CQ2-1.



Fig. 19 & 20: From left to right, the spectra of Tomb/Well A and Tomb/Well Z9.

Human Remains

Much of the material in the graves of Hala Sultan Tekke is, what some would call, a disturbed agglomerate of different burial gifts and bones, caused by a continuous collective usage of a tomb over many generations. This is particularly true of the chamber tombs, even though one can sometimes find the last buried individuals undisturbed.⁷⁰

Tomb 1, Tomb X, Tomb LL and probably Tomb 2 all have, or had, the same disturbed clutter of burial gifts and human remains as mentioned above. Tomb 1 contained twelve individuals, mostly adult, but Karageorghis does not mention how many of these who were male or female. For Tomb 2 he even fails to mention a specific number of individuals except that the tomb contained human remains.⁷¹ This is on the other hand understandable since it is extremely difficult to draw any conclusions of an osteological material when the context is partly disturbed and a part of the tomb is missing. The documentation of the human remains in Tomb X and Tomb LL is somewhat better even if an appreciation of sex is not included. Tomb X contained a minimum of eight juveniles, 5–10 years of age, and nine adults in the age of 20–50, while in Tomb LL there were a minimum of five juveniles, in the age of 1–14, and four adults, 20–40 years of age. These numbers are based on the teeth encountered in the graves.⁷² In the documentation of Tomb RR there is no longer any use of the words “disturbed” or “undisturbed”. Instead Fischer and Bürge are using the more correct phrase “disarranged” when talking about the conglomerate of human remains that have been moved aside, and in the process sometimes damaged, to make way for later burials. There are, as far as the tomb has been excavated, 13 individuals buried in Tomb RR. Of these 13 individuals, three were female and one was probably a male. Age wise there are two children, six and nine years old, one youth of 16 years of age and three adults, 25–40 years of age, discernible in the osteological material. There is no mention of the positions of the individuals but the drawing by Al-Bataineh gives some information about how the bodies were arranged in the tomb. There is also one photograph showing one of the skeletons in a dorsal position. One might suspect that a more exhausting documentation will follow when the tomb is completely excavated.⁷³

⁷⁰ Karageorghis 1976a, 71.

⁷¹ Karageorghis 1976a, 71f.

⁷² Fischer & Bürge 2017a, 67; Fischer & Bürge 2017b, 174; Fischer & Bürge 2018, 60.

⁷³ Fischer & Bürge 2019, 308. *Fig. 23 & Fig. 24.*

In the looted chamber tombs, Tomb 20–22 and Tomb 24, there were for obvious reasons not much left. Tomb 20 only contained one tooth from an adult individual. Tomb 21 held the remains of one adult male, ca 20–30 years of age, and one youth, 14–18 year old. Tomb 22 bore the fragmented bones of one fully grown person while the human remains of Tomb 24 have not yet been published.⁷⁴

The osteological material of the shaft grave, Tomb 23, is well documented. The material included only the fairly undisturbed skeleton of one 35–45 year old male, lying in a dorsal position with his arms slightly outward but still along the side of the body. He had an artificially deformed skull that was facing north while the body was oriented slightly east to west with the head pointing east. He partly rested on a stone slab.⁷⁵

The fragmented human relics remaining in Tomb CQ2-1 consist of at least one individual. A more or less complete humerus is mentioned by Mathias Mehofer but it is clear that more remains were encountered. Unfortunately, it is impossible to gain more information about these.⁷⁶ Tomb CQ2-1 is also mentioned in the excessive publication *Two Late Cypriot City Quarters at Hala Sultan Tekke, The Söderberg Expedition 2010–2017*, by Fischer and Bürge, without much additional information.⁷⁷

The contexts of the pit/well tombs are slightly different compared to the other graves. The human remains deposited in these are always almost complete and undisturbed. In Tomb/Well A there were six individuals, all buried within a rather short time period with a maximum interval of a few years, and often with a layer of stones in between the different skeletons. The individuals included three females, 15–27 years of age, one 35–40 year old female, one individual of uncertain sex, ca 20 years of age, and one 8–9 year old child. The first female to be buried in the tomb had an artificially deformed skull and was accompanied by a rather large dog. This female was found in a rather unusual position, with her legs stretched out from the body. At least four of the other individuals were found in a crouched, or hocker, position.⁷⁸ Reading the account by Bettina Stolle on the first buried person in this grave (Skeleton 6), it is clear that Stolle regarded the sex of this individual as impossible to estimate.⁷⁹ But when one

⁷⁴ Åström *et al.* 1983, 225; Åström & Nys 2007, 25.

⁷⁵ Åström *et al.* 1983, 171.

⁷⁶ Mehofer in Fischer & Bürge 2014, 75.

⁷⁷ Fischer & Bürge 2018b, 124–130.

⁷⁸ Fischer & Satraki 2014, 87f; Stolle 2015, 41–44; Fischer & Bürge 2016, 47–49.

⁷⁹ Stolle 2015a, 44.

reads Fischers and Teresa Bürges preliminary report from HST 2015, this skeleton is suddenly a female.⁸⁰ Apparently new information has been appended but it would be interesting to know in what form. A guess would be that the artificially deformed skull could be the basis for the determination of sex. Jeffrey. H. Schwartz concludes, in Appendix I of HST 1, that post-bregmatic flattening (which is the case here) only occur on female skulls.⁸¹ On the other hand, the skeleton in Tomb 23 had the same deformation and that was, according to Carola Schulte-Campell, most certainly a male.⁸² Furthermore, Stolle states in conclusions of the preliminary report from HST 2014 that there are no patterns concerning the age or sex of the individuals buried in Tomb/Well A.⁸³ Given that the new information is correct, one could definitely claim that there is a pattern. I would say that a majority of the persons who were buried in the grave are female. One individual, ca 20 years old, and one child lack a determination of sex, which means that all of the remains in the tomb could belong to female individuals. Even more, a majority were in their early twenties or younger.

Finally, five skeletons were encountered in Tomb/Well Z9, all buried at the same occasion. These individuals are represented by one male and one female, who were both adult and in their thirties. They were buried together with three infants of which two might be prematurely born. The female held the two, last mentioned, infants in her arms.⁸⁴

Other sites

The eleven sites, apart from Hala Sultan Tekke, that occur in this thesis are selected among several sites to form what could be regarded as a representative material, both chronologically and geographically. The tomb chronology spans from the end of the Middle Cypriote period to the beginning of the Cypro-Geometric period and therefore covers the entire Late Bronze Age in Cyprus.⁸⁵ The sites are all located in different parts of the island, e g Enkomi, which is far to the east, while Bamboula at Kourion and Kalavastos lie in the south. A few localities, like Deneia and Kafkallia, are inland sites while others, like Kaloriziki, are closer to the sea.

⁸⁰ Fischer & Bürges 2016, 47.

⁸¹ Schwartz 1976, 92.

⁸² Åström *et al.* 1983, 251.

⁸³ Stolle 2015b, 53.

⁸⁴ Ausiayevich, Placinte & Barrera 2018, 62–66.

⁸⁵ MC III–CG I.

The choice of Dromolaxia, and the short mentioning of Kition, is based on the close distance to Hala Sultan Tekke.⁸⁶

Some of the chosen sites have more than a hundred tombs which is why certain distinctions have been made. The graves presented here are chosen to represent a site, some of the tombs were looted and others were not. One criteria has been to show a variety within a site, another to approach a specific tomb type.

Furthermore, I have tried to follow all the leads presented in various excavation reports and publications concerning features similar to the pit/well tombs of Hala Sultan Tekke.⁸⁷ For instance, Keswani notes that dug pit graves were used as a supplement for chamber tombs in certain parts of the island and that these contexts were most common in an area, close to the northern foothills of the Troodos Mountains, which stretched from Akhera to Alambra.⁸⁸ Investigating these sites and Keswani's references, it is clear that the sites that are located in the area that she mentions are mostly occupied during the Middle Bronze Age and not in the Late Bronze Age periods, leaving a chronological gap of at least 450 years between them and the pit/well tombs of Hala Sultan Tekke. Another problem is that ordinary pit tombs are quite shallow features while the pit/well tombs are much deeper, with a probable depth of more than five meters. Additionally, I followed Keswani's references to Gjerstad's PhD thesis, *Studies on Prehistoric Cyprus*, in which Gjerstad mentions another type of tomb namely well-shaped tombs, and the existence of a LC III well-shaped tomb in Katydhata.⁸⁹ Strange as it may sound, the tombs that Gjerstad refers to are not well-shaped but beehive-shaped and three of these graves are a part of this material under the subheading *Katydhata*.

Bamboula at Kourion

The site of Bamboula is situated ca two km west from the famous classical remains of Kourion. The first excavations at Bamboula were performed by delegates from the British Museum in 1895.⁹⁰ H. B. Walters, who together with J. W. Crowfoot were responsible for the deficient excavations and the almost non existing publications at Hala Sultan Tekke in 1897

⁸⁶ See map of *Fig. 3*.

⁸⁷ Tomb/Well A and Tomb/Well Z9.

⁸⁸ Keswani 2004, 23.

⁸⁹ Gjerstad 1926, 52–56.

⁹⁰ Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 57.

and 1898, was one of these persons. The British documentation of Bamboula was somewhat better than at the Tekke but it was still disastrous as J. F. Daniel, who re-excavated the area for the University of Pennsylvania in the 1930s and 40s, soon realised.⁹¹ The site contains, except for the Bronze Age settlement, also a Late Cypriote necropolis with numerous tombs. A handful of partly looted, unlooted, and the best documented, tombs have been chosen to give an understanding of the mortuary practice at this site.

The tombs investigated here, Tomb 5, 12, 19, 36 and 40, are all chamber tombs with one chamber. The chambers are either slightly circular or roughly rectangular and Tomb 5, 19 and 40 also displays niches, or *amoraki*. Additionally, these three graves have remains of a *dromos*. The remaining two tombs might have had the same architectural feature, but no visible remains have been found. The tombs all differ in dating and together they span from LC IA to LC IIIB, which covers the lions share of the Late Bronze Age in Cyprus. Only Tomb 12 was more or less undisturbed but the others were either partly looted, collapsed or disturbed by flooding. Tomb 12 is the largest of these structures while Tomb 19 contained the remains of the highest number of individuals.⁹² The people buried in these graves were placed either in a dorsal position or in a hocker position, and sometimes both positions occur in the same grave. The publication does not offer any determination of sex and very little additional information about any of the osteological remains.⁹³ A strange phenomenon, that probably is no coincidence, is that Tomb 19 and 40 have exactly the same shape but like they are mirrored. They are also placed opposite to each other. Tomb 40, on the other hand, was not used as long as Tomb 19 and Tomb 40 only contained the remains of nine people compared to the extreme amount of 52 individuals in number 19. Tomb 19 also varies, compared to number 40, when it comes to the grave goods, which is only natural because of the chronological differences. There are more objects in Tomb 40 but these are of a slightly poorer goods, consisting mostly of plainer wares, while Tomb 19 has a larger amount of high quality goods, together with a wider range of different materials and imported objects. The grave that contains the highest number of imports is Tomb 36 which holds both Egyptian and Mycenaean finds as well as local artefacts.⁹⁴

⁹¹ Benson 1972, ix, 3–6.

⁹² All in all 52 individuals.

⁹³ Benson 1972, 12–34.

⁹⁴ Benson 1972, 12–34.

The tombs of Bamboula at Kourion that were excavated, or re-excavated, by Daniel are all published by the University of Pennsylvania in *Bamboula at Kourion: the Necropolis and the finds excavated by J. F. Daniel* in 1972.⁹⁵ Interestingly this publications offers some insights into the Tomb/Well-problem. Apparently, the most common burial feature present at Bamboula is the, for the Late Cypriote Bronze Age, ordinary chamber tomb that is cut out of the rock. There is only one exception which happens to be a well shaped structure, investigated by Daniel. This structure was, according to Daniel, actually just a well. But if one follows the references to the excavations of the British Museums published in 1900, *Excavations in Cyprus*, more information can be extracted.

In *Excavations in Cyprus* Walters concludes that there are two types of Mycenaean tombs.⁹⁶ Firstly, the ordinary oven-shaped, more shallow chamber tomb with a depth from two to ten feet.⁹⁷ Secondly, there is one type with a cylindrical shaft, that is much deeper than the first type, which is shaped like a well. The second type of these features can apparently be as deep as 70 feet, but they seldom contains bones or ashes.⁹⁸ The reason for this is, again according to Walters, that they at some point have been looted. He then explains that one of these well-shaped tombs, No 104, were encountered in Curium but that it only contained fragments of Mycenaean vases.⁹⁹ Human remains are, moreover, only mentioned once in the same context as the tombs excavated at the site, which means that the well might have contained human remains. It is clear, just like with the fragmentary report offered by the British Museum on the excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke in 1897 and 1898, that the only thing the excavators were interested in was to ship home prestigious finds.

Since there may be a connection between the Mycenaean culture and the pit/well tombs, this topic will be investigated below under the heading ‘Mycenaean Well Tombs’.

Deneia

Deneia, or Dhenia, is a village located in the United Nations Buffer Zone, in the inland of northern Cyprus. The area contains, among many archaeological remains, a cemetery that was

⁹⁵ Written by J. L. Benson.

⁹⁶ Walters naturally refers to the tombs in the area of Bamboula, even though he uses the name *Curium*, the latinised form of Kourion.

⁹⁷ Ca 0.6–3 m.

⁹⁸ Ca 21 m.

⁹⁹ Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 58f, 81.

used between the Cypriote Chalcolithic and the Roman Period. The sites have been heavily looted, especially in the years after the conflicts of 1974. Hundreds of tombs are positioned within this cemetery, or cemeteries, many of which are from the MC and LC phases.¹⁰⁰ Two of these will here be incorporated into the material of this thesis.

The two tombs are situated at two different sites around the village, Tomb 6 at *Dhenia-Kafkalla* and Tomb 8 CS2391 at *Dhenia-Mali*. Both of these tombs are chamber tombs but have a somewhat different architectural solution. Tomb 6 is shaped like a slightly deformed right foot with 6 niches, or *amoraki*, in the eastern end representing the toes. The tomb also contains a shallow burial pit in the north-west corner. It is possible that the tomb once had two chambers but that continuous use over hundreds of years reduced the wall between the chambers. The grave had moreover a circular *dromos* and a *stomion* covered with a stone slab.¹⁰¹

Since Tomb 6 was in use from MC II, or possibly even earlier, until LC IIA and much of the pottery wares are from the MC period. These wares are mostly represented by Red Polished, Black Polished and Black Slip wares. Considering that these wares are not belonging to the LC period, they are categorised under “Other” pottery wares in this thesis, which can be seen in the diagrams of those tombs containing wares that are not from the LC period.¹⁰² Tomb 6 was furthermore looted from the roof which might explain why there are fewer vessels from the later phases. There are no documented number of buried individuals, only a note about the presence of disturbed human bones.¹⁰³

Tomb 8 CS2391, on the other hand, is again a completely different feature since it is beehive shaped, or half spherical, with an oval *dromos* and a rectangular *stomion*, once more covered with a stone slab. The grave is dated to the LC IIB phase and was partly looted, also from the roof. It contained only one buried individual, an adult of indeterminable sex, and quite a low number of finds, although some of these were imports.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰⁰ Hadjisavvas 1985, 133.

¹⁰¹ Åström & Wright 1962, 241–243.

¹⁰² See Appendix.

¹⁰³ Åström & Wright 1962, 241–276.

¹⁰⁴ Hadjisavvas 1985, 133–136.

Dromolaxia and Kition

As previously noted Kition was placed within walking distance from Hala Sultan Tekke (Fig. 3). The modern city of today's Larnaca is built over the remains which is why Kition is only partly excavated. Still, new findings occur continuously. The necropolis of Kition circles the ancient city, beginning with the oldest tombs in the north and then continues in a half circle to the west and south of Kition.¹⁰⁵ The Department of Antiquities recently announced the results of several salvage operations that have been taken place in Larnaca between 2016 and 2018, and apparently more than 110 tombs were excavated during this period.¹⁰⁶ These excavations are not yet fully published but they might prove very interesting for future studies of Cypriote mortuary practice. Karageorghis and the Department of Antiquities excavated a number of tombs in Kition during the late 1950s and early 1960s. Especially interesting is Tomb 9, which is a trilobate chamber tomb, containing the human remains of eleven adult individuals, nine of which were female and two were male. These skeletons all had, in some way or another, artificially deformed skulls. The tomb also contained an unusually high amount of imported objects, 64 per cent, which mostly were mycenaean vessels.¹⁰⁷

While Kition is situated to the north-east, across the salt lake, from Hala Sultan Tekke, Dromolaxia is a village just a few kilometres west of the site. The Department of Antiquities excavated two tombs at Dromolaxia-*Trypes*, very close to Hala Sultan Tekke and next to Larnaca Airport, in 1977. Unfortunately both tombs were damaged during construction work and had at some point been partially looted.¹⁰⁸

Both Tomb 1 and 2 were roughly circular and chamber tombs with slightly flattened chambers. Tomb 1 had remains of both *dromos* and *stomion* while Tomb 2 had no visible traces of such features, why Tomb 1 appears to have been better preserved and also had a floor covered with pebbles.¹⁰⁹ This tomb has, even though it was partly looted, much in common with some of the tombs from Hala Sultan Tekke, for instance Tomb X, especially when considering the variety of the grave goods.¹¹⁰ Three complete skulls were found in the

¹⁰⁵ Nicolaou 1976, 158.

¹⁰⁶ <http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/da/da.nsf/All/CFDA4A2C96849241C2257D9E004C0E1F?OpenDocument>

¹⁰⁷ Karageorghis 1976b, 32–50. Tomb 9 might even have four chambers. Due to modern constructions the south end of the *dromos* was not entirely investigated.

¹⁰⁸ Lubsen Admiraal 1982, 39.

¹⁰⁹ Lubsen Admiraal 1982, 39f.

¹¹⁰ See Appendix.

tomb together with many other disturbed bones. No further information about the bones is published. Tomb 2 is the oldest of the two tombs and was used from the MC III phase into LC IA. It contained very few human remains, fewer finds than Tomb 1 and most of the pottery is from the MC period. Both tombs contain imported material from several different cultures. These include Minoan, Mycenaean and Syrian wares, for Tomb 1, and Egyptian and Syro-Palestine for Tomb 2.¹¹¹

Enkomi

The Swedish Cyprus Expedition excavated 22 tombs at Enkomi, which lies some two km inland from Salamis and Famagusta Bay in the eastern part of Cyprus (*Fig. 3*), between June and July 1930.¹¹² As previously mentioned they are all rather well documented for the time in which they were excavated. All tombs, excavated by the Swedish expedition, at Enkomi differs from each other in some way or another. Since there is no time or space to include all, the tombs presented here may be seen as representative for the different shapes and burial customs that were present among the graves at Enkomi. These tombs also show on the great variety in the LC tomb material.

The four tombs which are listed here are Tomb 2, Tomb 14, Tomb 18 and Tomb 21. Tomb 2 was architecturally a rather ordinary, almost circular, chamber tomb with oval *dromos* and a short tunnel-like *stomion*. Left of the *stomion*, which was situated in the southwestern end of the chamber, there was also a less prominent buttress. Even if the tomb was not looted the actual grave goods were somewhat poorer than one could expect and the tomb also contained very few imported objects, consisting of only three Levanto-Helladic vessels. But what made this tomb special was the human remains, which were rather well preserved. Eleven individuals had been buried in the tomb. Five of these were sitting in a hocker position with their backs against the wall of the chamber. Four skeletons were lying in a dorsal position and two of these right next to each other. The remaining skeletons were found disordered at the back wall of the tomb, evidently moved for later burials. The feature was dated to the later part of LC I and early LC II phases.¹¹³

¹¹¹ Lubsen Admiraal 1982, 39f, 56f.

¹¹² Gjerstad *et al.* 1934, 467–575.

¹¹³ Gjerstad *et al.* 1934, 470–475.

Tomb 14 can at first appear as very plain shaft grave without many grave goods at all, it only contained 12 objects, but at a closer look it is quite noteworthy. This tomb, dated to LC III, contained three individuals. One of them was an adult female, lying in a dorsal position, oriented in a north-south direction. There were also two children, also in dorsal position but oriented in an east-western direction, with their heads resting on the skeleton of the adult female. But what truly separated this tomb from the others is the architectural features. The sides of the grave had been faced with masonry, which was only partly preserved, and smaller stones partially paved the floor.¹¹⁴

What distinguishes Tomb 18 is first and foremost its shape. This burial feature was, just like Tomb 2, an unlooted chamber tomb but with a roughly square/rectangular central chamber which also had a sunken floor and two side chambers. The rectangular *dromos* and *stomion* had collapsed due to the construction of another grave close by.¹¹⁵ The tomb contained at least eleven individuals. One of these was an adult female, lying in a dorsal position, while four were male and were also in a dorsal position. The rest of the skeletons were of indeterminate sex and were rather disturbed although one of these was lying in a hocker position. Other earlier remains were also encountered but were too fragmentary for any interpretation. Many of the individuals were richly adorned with objects of gold, ivory and bronze. These materials are together with Mycenaean vessels overrepresented in the tomb. The feature is, just like Tomb 14, dated to LC III.¹¹⁶

The almost completely looted Tomb 21, dated to LC IA–IIA, only contained four objects; one ball and one spindle-whirl of terracotta, one White Shaved flask and one White Painted jug. No human remains were left but architecturally this tholos tomb is still interesting since it was built and not only cut. It was constructed of limestone blocks placed around a cut, cylindrical depression with a shallow basin. The feature was crowned with a 1.78 x 1.78 x 0.3 m top stone. No mortar was used during the construction and the tomb was probably covered with a tumulus.¹¹⁷

The Swedish Cyprus Expedition were not the only ones who came to excavate at Enkomi. The French Expedition excavated at the site between 1948–1958 together with the Cyprus Department of Antiquities. An interesting detail in the publication from these

¹¹⁴ Gjerstad *et al.* 1934, 536f.

¹¹⁵ Tomb 22.

¹¹⁶ Gjerstad *et al.* 1934, 546–558.

¹¹⁷ Gjerstad *et al.* 1934, 570–573.

investigations, written by Porphyrios Dikaios, can be found on page 111 of the first volume. In a room directly north of the court, in what is called Sector C of Area III in Enkomi, they discovered a 3.34 m deep well. This feature contained a human skeleton, encountered roughly at water level. Unfortunately Dikaios does not mention the position of the individual or gives any more details except that it is probably a female. Dikaios interpretation is that this individual had fallen at the time of the destruction of the floor. Strangely enough he then writes that immediately after this event, the well was intentionally filled and transformed into a pit of more shallow depth, of which the bottom was covered by a fine reddish soil. The well with its content is dated to LC IIC by the presence of Mycenaean sherds.¹¹⁸

Kafkallia

Kafkallia is a hill slightly to the west of Potamiá in the central parts of Cyprus. The hill harbours one fortified settlement and one necropolis from the Middle and Late Cypriote Bronze Age. The site was investigated by the State University of New York at Albany and the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary in 1970 and the expedition examined one of 110 looted tombs, namely Tomb G.¹¹⁹

The tomb, which was a somewhat circular chamber tomb, was looted just like the other 109 graves. It was cut into the limestone of the hill and entered through a vertical entrance shaft or *dromos*. This architectural feature was used in the majority of the tombs on the site.¹²⁰ Even though the grave was looted two bronze objects were recovered during the re-excavation of this burial feature. These objects were one battle-axe and one belt and were found in an undisturbed depression, or shallow pit, close to the rear wall of the chamber. The tomb also contained pottery which, although it was heavily fragmented, included an unexpected amount of complete vessels that could date the feature to LC I–IIC. No human remains are mentioned in the publication. One might expect that there were no osteological remains left when the tomb was re-excavated.¹²¹

¹¹⁸ Dikaios 1969, 111.

¹¹⁹ Overbeck & Swiny 1972, 7.

¹²⁰ Overbeck & Swiny 1972, 7.

¹²¹ Overbeck & Swiny 1972, 7–24.

Kalavastos - Ayios Dhimitrios

Excavations between 1979 and 1983, at the site Kalavastos-Ayios Dhimitrios in the Vasilikos Valley, produced a series of Late Cypriote tombs. The majority of these features were badly looted but two tombs, Tomb 6 and Tomb 11 were undisturbed. Tomb 11 is unfortunately unpublished, except for the skeletal remains, but it appears to have been quite special since it was promised a volume of its own. Tomb 6, on the other hand, was fully published and will be dealt with below. Tomb 1, though it is partly looted, offers an additional overview and is representative for the other tombs, which is why it occurs here.¹²²

Tomb 1 was a bilobate-shaped tomb with a buttress projecting from the opposite wall from the *dromos* and *stomion*, dividing the tomb into two parts. As mentioned above the tomb had been partly looted. Despite this, much material still remained within the tomb and especially pottery vessels. Few metal objects were found though. The interpretation of this is that the tomb was looted during antiquity and that the looters simply did not care about the pottery and was only interested in the metal. The human remains were heavily disturbed by the looters but at least nine individuals were buried in the tomb; one male, 16–18 years old, two male adults and three adults of indeterminate sex. This feature was possibly in use from LC IIB to LC IIC.¹²³

Tomb 6, on the other hand, was not looted. Still, its contents were definitely poorer than the contents of Tomb 1. The reason for this may be that the tomb was only used for one or maybe two burials, before it was sealed and structures were built on top of it, sometime during the LC IIC period. The only, somewhat oval or circular, chamber held two individuals; one adult, 25–30 years old, and one child, 3–8 years old. Both skeletons were encountered in an extremely fragmented state. The actual grave goods were also poor and the tomb only contained eleven objects. These include two Plain White Wheelmade kraters, both with a Base Ring II cup inside them, and two Mycenaean alabastron.¹²⁴

¹²² South Russell & Keswani 1989, ii, 41–47, 54f. Tomb 11 would be published by Åström in Vasilikos Valley Project 4: Kalavastos-Ayios Dhimitrios III.

¹²³ South Russell & Keswani 1989, 42–47.

¹²⁴ South Russell & Keswani 1989, 54f.

Kaloriziki

Kaloriziki is the sister site of Bamboula at Kourion. It lies on the field directly to the west from Bamboula. The site was excavated by Daniel, who also re-excavated the tombs at Bamboula at Kourion, together with George H. McFadden and Porphyrios Dikaios. This necropolis represents the last phase of the Late Cypriote Bronze Age and was used even in the Cypro Geometric period. The tombs at this site have very pointy and square plans, e g Tomb 40 which has an almost perfect rectangular shape. Some of them, e g Tomb 19, have very long and narrow *dromoi* which sometimes also are stepped. This is a feature that became the norm in the later, Geometric period.¹²⁵

Tomb 19 is, as mentioned above, a chamber tomb with a 6.6 m long *dromos* and a rectangular chamber. Another thing, except for the square plan, that separates this grave from other chamber tombs is the human remains. The tomb held two burials; one individual had been cremated and the remains had been placed in a Plain Wheelmade II krater-amphora, while the other burial was an inhumation and was placed in the tomb somewhat later than the cremated remains. The dating of the feature is estimated to the LC IIIB period, something that is also proved by the two iron knives that were found in the tomb.¹²⁶

The excavator considered Tomb 40 to be a shaft grave. It is, as mentioned above, almost completely rectangular. It also lacks *dromos* or *stomion* and is cut into the soft sandstone of a slope. Naturally, it might be that almost the entire chamber had eroded away. Although the tomb had been looted some of its remains were regained from the plunderers together with some statements of placements. The human remains consisted of the burnt bones of an elderly woman and these remains were placed in a bronze urn. According to the report from the looters, a second cremation burial might have been contained within the tomb. Interestingly, an exact copy of the Plain Wheelmade II krater-amphora found in Tomb 19 was encountered in Tomb 40. The dating of this feature is also the same as Tomb 19, namely LC IIIB.¹²⁷

¹²⁵ Benson 1973, 3, 15, 17, 26f, 49f.

¹²⁶ Benson 1973, 26f.

¹²⁷ Benson 1973, 20f, 49f.

Katydhata

During World War I Menelaos Markides excavated over 100 tombs at a site called Katydhata, close to the northern foothills of the Troodos Mountains.¹²⁸ Even if Markides documentation is better than the average scribbles of the time it still lacks much information that would be considered vital today. As an exemplification few of the tombs have any notes on the human remains. It is possible that Åström, who reviewed and published the notes from Markides excavations at Katydhata, failed to add this information though it seems unlikely. Furthermore, this site serves as an example of the peculiar bee-hive shaped tombs located there. More over, these graves were used in the Late Cypriote period which is another reason why they should be mentioned here.

The typical bee-hive tombs is almost conical in shape with an oval or circular *stomion* almost at the top of the cone. This is particularly true for Tomb 11. The height of the chamber was 1.90 m while the slightly lower *stomion* was placed at a level of 1.50 m. The floor of the chamber was almost circular and had a diameter of 1.70-1.75 m. The tomb also had a 1.40 m wide *dromos*. According to the lists of finds, the tomb seems to have had four different layers and had contained the remains of at least two individuals, although no further information is given on this subject. The publication also lacks a clear dating of the feature but judging from the pottery of the different layers the tomb seems to have been in use from the middle of the LC II period to the beginning of LC III.¹²⁹ Tomb 81 was very similar to Tomb 11, although the chamber of this feature was more oval and the western wall of the *stomion* more flat.¹³⁰

The previously entered Tomb 26 offers if possible even less information. Markides believed that the grave maybe had been opened by Max Ohnefalsch-Richter, who excavated in Katydhata in 1883 and 1885. No human remains are mentioned and only a score of objects are documented, but Åström believes these belong to a single burial dated to LC IIA. The most interesting thing about this tomb is that the roughly circular chamber shared its *dromos* with another burial feature, namely Tomb 27, which had its *stomion* right opposite from Tomb 26.¹³¹

¹²⁸ Åström 1989, 5f. The name can also be spelled Katýdata.

¹²⁹ Åström 1989, 12–20, 107.

¹³⁰ Åström 1989, 48f, 116.

¹³¹ Åström 1989, 20, 108.

Toumba tou Skourou

Toumba tou Skourou is a site which lies slightly north of Morphou in the north-western part of Cyprus (*Fig. 3*). The Harvard University–Museum of Fine Arts conducted excavations on the site between 1971 and 1973.¹³² Although the excavation was disturbed by the Turkish invasion of 1974, the documentation of what was encountered is reasonably thorough and can be used for a comparison with the main material of this investigation.

Harvard University excavated five and a half tombs at the site. Tomb 1 is located outside, what is called, Building B but it has one of its two entrances from within the same building, at the north-eastern end. All the other five tombs are completely free of any contemporary or later constructions covering them, except some thin wall-like structures which were presumably put there to fool looters.¹³³ The reason why Tomb 6 was not fully excavated is that the dromos, and possibly more chambers, laid on private property and therefore could not be investigated.¹³⁴

All the burial features at Toumba tou Skourou were rock-cut chamber tombs, and some of them are the most elaborate graves presented in this thesis. Tomb 1, Tomb 2 and Tomb 5 all had more than one chamber. Tomb 1 had three, while Tomb 2 had four chambers, evenly distributed around a central *dromos*. The chimney shaped *dromos* of Tomb 1 also contained 14 *amoraki*, spread out around the higher levels of the circular walls. Tomb 5 had two chambers but no *amoraki* while Tomb 3 had one and Tomb 4 had six of these burial niches. How many individuals that Tomb 1 contained is not known. The expedition did not have an osteologist. An estimation would be 35–41 individuals of which 14 would be children. The human bones that were found were restored to the tomb and blessed by a priest. Of the 14 niches twelve contained bones from 14 children of which twelve were infants. The situation of Tomb 2 was the same as in Tomb 1. Chamber 4 contained, among other individuals, one 20–25 year old female with an artificially deformed skull that probably was the latest burial. The other chambers, or at least Chamber 2 & 3, had one adult and one child each. All in all the tomb held a minimum of 6 adults, of which two were male and one was female, and 4 children. Tomb 3 contained the extremely fragmented bones of what seems to be a family, one male, one 20–25 year old female and one child. The remains were heaped together close to the right

¹³² Vermeule & Wolsky 1990, 2–5.

¹³³ Vermeule & Wolsky 1990, 8, 158–320.

¹³⁴ Vermeule & Wolsky 1990, 307.

wall. Ten individuals were encountered in Tomb 4, six adults in the main chamber and four children in the niches, but all of the bones were badly preserved. The same state of preservation can be assigned to Tomb 5. Ten to eleven individuals could be distinguished in Chamber 2 while Chamber 1 contained at least one adult male, 1.84 m tall in dorsal position with the head towards the south but facing east, and one 12 year old girl. Of the human remains in the singular chamber of tomb 6 not much is recorded. All that can be said is that the tomb contained at least 5 individuals. More over, all of the burial features at this site are dated to the beginning of the Late Cypriote period, LC IA and LC IB, but most of them were already in use from the end of the Middle Cypriote period.¹³⁵

Finally, during the excavation by the Harvard University of Toumba tou Skourou several wells were investigated. One of these, Well 7, contained the bones of an infant baby together with fragmented pottery and animal bones and horns. The well and the nearby area collapsed when a bulldozer passed over it, why it is hard to make any conclusions with certainty. The interpretation of the excavators is that these remains came from the looted burial of a lost *amoraki*.¹³⁶

Mycenaean Well Tombs

When one investigates the tomb material from Bamboula at Kourion there seems to be a connection between the Mycenaean culture and the pit/well tombs of Cyprus. This notion is based on a statement made by John Lawrence Angel in *Late Bronze Age Cypriots from Bamboula: The Skeletal Remains*, a sort of appendix to *Bamboula at Kourion. The Necropolis and the Finds* from 1972. Lawrence Angel notes that he can see similarities between the artificially deformed skulls from e g Bamboula, in Cyprus, and three skulls from a group of 13 individuals buried in a well in the south room of the North Megaron of the Cyclopean Terrace Building at Mycenae.¹³⁷ Following Lawrence Angel's references it becomes clear that there are many resemblances between the tomb in Mycenae and the pit/well tombs at Hala Sultan Tekke.

The well tomb in Mycenae was excavated down to a depth of 6.25 m. It measured 1.10 by 1.25 m but was not completely excavated, probably because it was too dangerous. The fill

¹³⁵ Vermeule & Wolsky 1990, 159–162, 243–245, 264–266, 270–273, 287–293.

¹³⁶ Vermeule & Wolsky 1990, 128.

¹³⁷ Lawrence Angel 1972, 149.

above it contained three women and one larger canine. The well itself encompassed another 10 individuals, from a depth of 1.1 m, but the sex of these skeletons is unfortunately not mentioned in the publication. The pottery in the well dates the feature to LH IIIA-B, which is roughly between 1400 and 1200 BC. The only find noted, except for the fragmented pottery, is a bronze ring.¹³⁸

Another well, reused as a tomb, from the same period was also found on the Athenian Agora in 1966. It only contained one burial, one of a middle-aged male at a depth of 1.5 m, and only one Myc. IIIB kylix was deposited with the body. Furthermore, the well had a depth of 2.75 m and its mouth had a fill of big field stones.¹³⁹

Both of these tombs are also mentioned in Kazimierz Lewartowski's *Late Helladic Simple Graves. A Study of Mycenaean Burial Customs*. According to Lewartowski reused wells, together with cave burials, are the rarest tomb types accustomed by the Mycenaean culture during this period.¹⁴⁰ This may explain why these tombs seem to be rarely known.

¹³⁸ Wace 1954, 273. The LH IIIA–B phases roughly corresponds with the LC IIA–C phases in Cyprus.

¹³⁹ Immerwahr 1971, 247.

¹⁴⁰ Lewartowski 2000, 11.

Analysis and Discussion

Although some sort of analysis, and discussion, is already included in the texts above there is a need for a deeper interpretation of the material presented in this thesis.

That which first and foremost is totally evident when analysing the tomb material of LC Cyprus is the uniqueness of every burial feature. There are not two tombs that are exactly the same. Still, there are similarities. At Hala Sultan Tekke there are, as far as the area has been investigated, four tomb types; the chamber tomb, the shaft grave, the pit/well tomb and the pit tomb. Of these the chamber tomb is by far the most common, while the shaft grave and the pit/well tomb are represented in equal numbers. The pit tomb is the least ordinary burial feature at Hala Sultan Tekke. The chamber tombs have either one, roughly circular, chamber or two interconnected chambers which sometimes form a figure 8. The later ones are sometimes referred to as bilobate and the chambers are separated by one or two buttresses. The shaft graves are much more shallow features and are also rectangular in shape while the pit/well tombs are basically reused cylindrical wells with an unknown depth. The pit tomb is similar to the pit/well tombs but narrower and much more shallow. All of the tombs at Hala Sultan Tekke, except for Tomb 23 which was dug, are cut into the very soft, natural *chavara* bedrock that occurs all over the site.

The tombs differ not only in shape but also in content. The richest graves are without question the chamber tombs that, even if they are looted, can contain an impressive span of objects. Next in line is again the shaft graves which can have an equal range of materials, although they have a lesser number of objects. Third on the list is the pit tomb that, although partly looted, contained a total number of 36 objects. If one compares this with the pit/well tombs one sees a very clear difference since neither of these unlooted graves have more than 15 objects in all.

When discussing the human remains it is yet again the chamber tombs that hold the largest material. These features have often been used for several burials over a longer period of time. Compared to these, the shaft grave Tomb 23 and the pit grave Tomb CQ2-1 are on the other end of the scale with only one inhumation each, and thus can be seen as a much shorter event in time. Strangely enough the shaft grave Tomb 11 holds a rather high number, 9–19, of individuals. A theory offered above is that this grave actually is a chamber tomb with much of its chamber ploughed away. The pit/well tombs on the other hand hold several individuals

each. Tomb/Well A and Tomb/Well Z9 have Six respectively five inhumations, all buried within a relatively short period of time. Since the pit/well tombs are two of the later burial features at Hala Sultan Tekke, dated to the LC IIIA, and are contemporary with the destruction and the abandonment of the site one may suspect that these people were some of the last residents of this Bronze Age city. Maybe this is why they were buried in wells and not properly in chamber tombs or shaft graves. The people who buried them might not have seen the need, nor had the possibility, to construct a larger feature if they were leaving the place for good. The destruction of the city could also explain the lack of grave goods. If the city had been destroyed and plundered there may have been very little left to deposit as gifts. Naturally, it is plausible that the people buried in the pit/well tombs were of a lower social status or belonged to a different culture, something that has been implied by other researchers. One could argue that the individuals who were buried in these tombs were dumped or had simply fallen down into the wells, since these features do not contain much of the ordinary mortuary furniture, but this explanation does not suffice. Skeleton 6 in Tomb/Well A may have been dumped, it is also possible that this individual had accidentally tumbled down into the well, judging from the position of the remains. Otherwise these are conscious burials. Layers of hard packed stones between every burial, in Tomb/Well A, can be seen as deliberate actions to separate the different inhumations. Tomb/Well Z9 is, in comparison to Tomb/Well A, slightly different. The burials in this grave all happened at a single occasion and these individuals had also been consciously placed in the tomb, which the careful deposition of the infants in their mothers arms is proof of. It is also possible that these two features hold more human remains since they were not excavated until virgin soil.

But the question still remains: Is the pit/well tomb a burial feature that can be considered to be unique for Hala Sultan Tekke?

In this thesis 41 Late Cypriote tombs from 11 different sites (Hala Sultan Tekke included), distributed over the majority of the island, have been researched. This investigation concludes, again, that the most common tomb type of the LC period is the chamber tomb, although the variation within the type is enormous. It seems like the tombs from the early phases of the period have a greater architectural variety than the ones from the later phases, and especially if the tombs are originally constructed in the end of the MC period. Examples of this are the huge tombs, Tomb 1 and Tomb 2, with three or four chambers at Toumba tou Skourou, or the deformed right foot-shaped Tomb 6 at Dhenia-Kafkalla. Furthermore, it

appears as if a more bee-hive shaped chamber tomb was preferred at the sites north of the Troodos Mountains. This is supported by the tombs at Katydhata and by Tomb 8 CS2391 at Dhenia-*Mali*. Other completely different features are the trilobate chamber tomb, Tomb 9, at Kition and the, of limestone built, tholos tomb at Enkomi. Another conclusion which can be made is that the chambers become more rectangular or square in the later half of the LC. Examples of this are Tomb 19, Tomb 36 and Tomb 40 at Bamboula at Kourion together with Tomb 19 and Tomb 40 at Kaloriziki.

Looking at the imported material encountered in the tombs it is clear that most imports can be found in the graves on the eastern and southeastern side of the island. In this aspect Tomb 9 in Kition is the most extreme with more than half of all objects being imported. Second and third in place are Enkomi and Hala Sultan Tekke that even in this aspect have many tombs with a high number of imported goods. Strangely enough, even Mycenaean imports occur more often in this area even though these sites are placed on the far end on the island compared to Greece. A conclusion of this would be that the Larnaca Bay area was the place where to trade on the way to Egypt or to the Levant and whoever came from the western Mediterranean passed these ports willingly on the way. In comparison, even an inland site like Kafkallia has some imported material deposited in the graves and presumably these imports managed to travel further from the bay area where they were traded. The burials with least imported material are the two graves at Kaloriziki which, in this aspect, show traits with the pit/well tombs. The tombs of Kaloriziki that are investigated here are even later in dating than the pit/well tombs of Hala Sultan Tekke. It is clear that something has disturbed the Mediterranean trading routes sometime around LC IIIA.

Quite a few of the tombs presented in this thesis have been looted. This act is always disastrous for the preservation of any human remains still *in situ*. Some of the graves have been disturbed by natural causes like flooding, for instance Tomb 19 and Tomb 40 at Bamboula at Kourion, while other materials were disturbed by human agents. An example of the later is the excavation at Toumba tou Skourou which had to be halted due to the Turkish invasion of 1974. The excavated material was later also mixed up because of the same incident. At most expeditions, like the one at Toumba tou Skourou, there were no osteologists present. A mistake which the excavators, at Toumba tou Skourou, later realised and apologised for in their otherwise excellent excavation report. But in many older publications human remains are not mentioned at all which leaves little information left to be analysed and

what remains are at best non uniform. Still, this is understandable. The scientific views on what to document, and the research questions asked, have changed immensely since the island started to be archaeologically investigated. It would be unfair to blame the researchers of the time retrospectively for what they did or did not do. Although, one wonders what conclusions could have been made if all remains had been documented. Generally, it seems like more care and time has been laid on the documentation of human remains the closer we get to present day. This might be a reason why the pit/well tombs have not been present in the archaeological material until recently.

From that which can be distinguished of the human remains encountered in the different burials, one can say that individuals could be placed in hocker positions and/or in dorsal positions within the same grave. Older burials had to give space for new ones and the older remains were pushed aside against the walls. Thanks to this burial custom a tomb could be reused for generations upon generations. One of the features that was in use for several hundreds of years is Tomb 6 at Dhenia-Kafkalla. It was in use from at least the MC II to LC IIA, a period of almost 500 years. The tomb which, in this thesis, contained most human remains was again Tomb 19 from Bamboula at Kourion. This grave held the remains of at least 52 individuals. It also seems like cremation starts to occur at the end of the LC period, sometimes together with inhumation.

Of all the tombs investigated in this thesis none have enough similarities with the pit/well tombs of Hala Sultan Tekke to be categorised as pit/well tombs. Although, there are traces which might prove their existence. The first trace is Walters well-shaped tomb No 104 at Bamboula at Kourion. This feature was 21 m deep. One does not simply excavate such a feature without believing it could hold something of value, it is simply too dangerous and one sympathises with the workers who had to excavate it. It is probable that Walters had indications for a tomb, maybe in form of human remains, and therefore continued excavating until he reached rock bottom. Walters also labelled this feature as a tomb while Daniels, who reinvestigated it, for obvious reasons only saw a well. Further proof of the possible existence of other pit/well tombs in Cyprus is the well in Mycenae, even though it is positioned on mainland Greece, which also contained artificially deformed skulls similar to the ones encountered at Hala Sultan Tekke.

A second trace are the human remains found in a well in Enkomi. Remains that directly had been covered as if it was a factual conscious burial. Interestingly, at least one tomb in

Enkomi has some similarities with the pit/well tombs of Hala Sultan Tekke. Tomb 14 at Enkomi contained three individuals, two of which were children with their heads resting on the remains of an adult female. Other similarities of this tomb is the low number of objects encountered, although it was not looted, and the dating.

The third and final trace are the bones of an infant baby happened upon, in or near the collapsed Well 7, at Toumba tou Skourou. It appears as if these features are not considered to be tombs but wells and this might explain why they do not occur in the burial material of the different sites.

Concluding Words

When I began the research of the LC tomb material for this thesis, I was naturally investigating tombs, with their contents and their human remains, for similarities with the material from Hala Sultan Tekke. Thus, I was not looking at wells or water supplies which is a completely different subject. The few traces of features, similar to the pit/well tombs, presented here I happened upon by chance. Even though I followed the leads that these traces provided I suspect that a better result could have been achieved if the research had entirely been focused on a material comprised of wells.

Still, some conclusions can be made. It is very likely that there are, or have been, several features comparable to the pit/well tombs of Hala Sultan Tekke in Cyprus. Walters, who himself had excavated a high amount of Bronze Age tombs in Cyprus, knew about these graves already in 1900. But these features were probably considered, at the time, to be so plain that no record of them was ever produced. It is also hard to determine why the pit/well tombs are used as they are. A theory included here would be that they are contemporary with the abandonment of the city and therefore are not as elaborate as the earlier tombs.

More over, this thesis is sometimes very critical to past investigations. I hope it is not too critical since I understand that the views and knowledge of past times can not always be applied to the present. There is also a constant development and accumulation of knowledge that this thesis in the end wants to be a part of. One day someone might say the same about us, that they simply did not know any better.

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Appendix

Abbreviations of Pottery

ABBREVIATION	MEANING	COMMENTS
Misc	Miscellaneous objects	Faience objects but not vessels are listed here, and so are stone objects and beads (if there not completely of gold).
PW	Plain White wares	Wheel-made or Hand-made
WP	White Painted wares	Wheel-made or Hand-made
PWS	Proto White Slip ware	
WS I	White Slip I ware	
WS II	White Slip II ware	
BR I	Base Ring I ware	Åströms BR I-II jugs are listed as BR I
BR II	Base Ring II ware	
RLW	Red Lustrous Wheel-made	
Myc	Mycenaean wares	Not specified by chronology
WSh	White Shaved ware	

Tomb Compilation Forms

The compilation forms that will follow are arranged alphabetically after the name of the site, then comes the tomb name. An exception to this is the tombs from Hala Sultan Tekke which will come first, for the convenience of the reader.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Hala Sultan Tekke
Name of feature	Tomb 1
Year of excavation	1968
Excavator	Karageorghis
Dating	LC IIB - IIC

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Roughly Circular
Size	3.60 x 3.60 x 1.45 m
Construction technique	Dug
Number of chambers	1

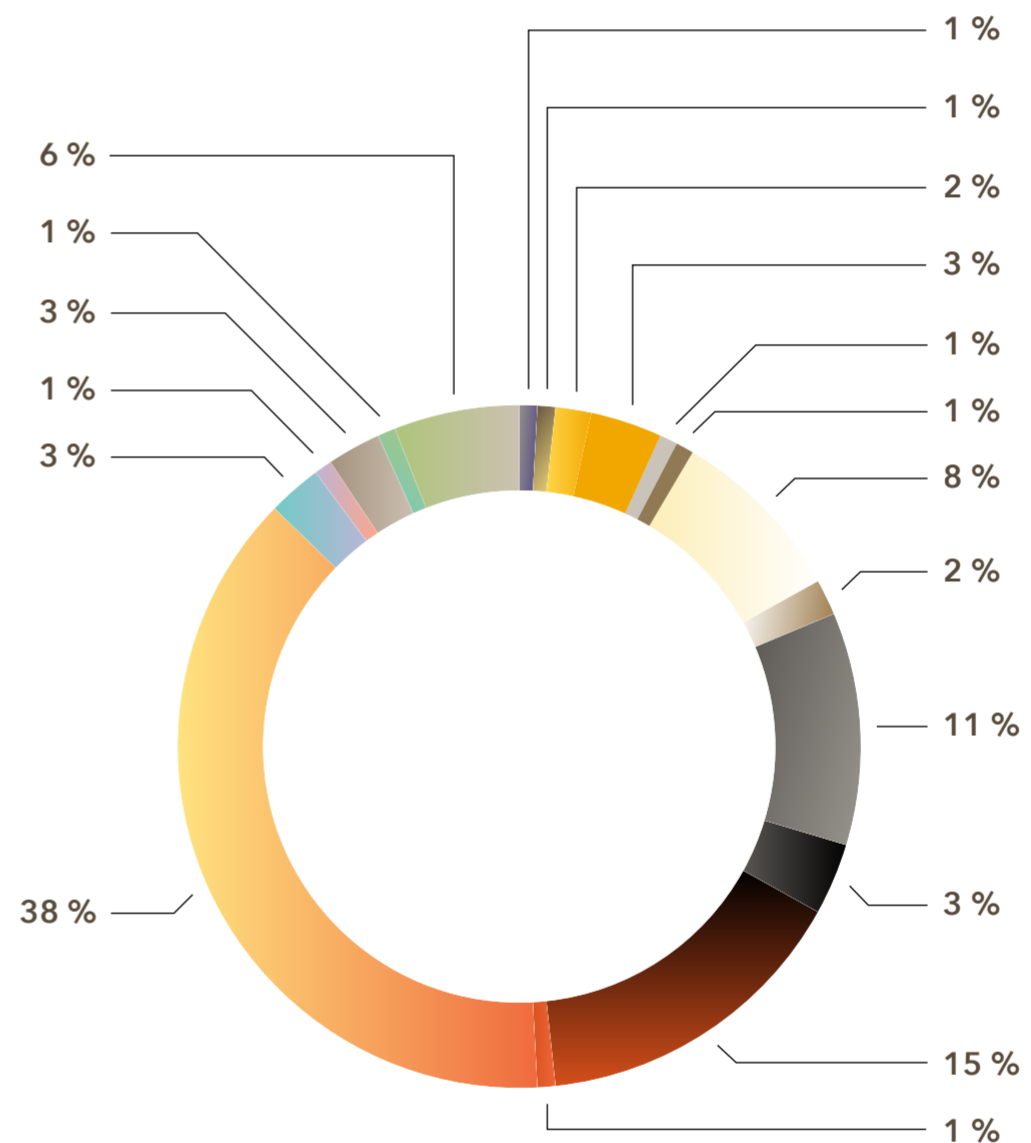
ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	1
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	1
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	2
Metal objects		
	Gold	4
	Silver	1
	Bronze	0
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		1
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	10
	WP	2
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	13
	BR I	4
	BR II	18
	RLW	1
	Myc	45
	Faience	3
	Minoan	1
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	3
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	1
	WSh	0
	Other	7
Number of objects		118
Imported objects		52

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta obje	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Biochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- Faience
- Monochrome
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- BR I
- WSh
- Bone
- Copper
- WP
- WPW
- Ivory
- Faunal
- WPW
- RLW
- Bucchero
- Other



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		12
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	0
	Dorsal	0
	Disturbed	Yes
	Uncertain	0
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

Chamber tomb.

LC IIB – IIC: Ca 1320 – 1200 BC.

The tomb was disturbed by heavy rain fall and partly looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

A roughly circularly dug feature with flat bottom (the form of a flattened bottle). The natural “rock” consisted of soft clay.

Artefacts and grave goods

The pottery encountered in the tomb was in a very fragmented state.

The miscellaneous objects consist of 1 yellow faience bead and the faunal remains of fragments of ostrich eggs.

Other pottery/terracotta objects are 2 Rude Style Craters, 1 Mycenaean imitation stirrup jar, 3 vessels of decorated Wheel-made ware and 1 fragmentary bowl of uncertain ware.

Human Remains

At least 12 were individuals buried in the tomb. The number is appreciated by the number of skulls. The majority of the individuals were adult. The last burials, together with other human remains, must have been deposited in the disturbed part of the tomb.

Related Features

References

(Karageorghis 1976, 71-76, 89).

Karageorghis, V. 1976. ‘Two Late Bronze Age Tombs From Hala Sultan Tekke’, in Åström, P. Bailey, D. M. & Karageorghis, V. (eds.), *Hala Sultan Tekke I. SIMA* 45:1. Göteborg. 70–90.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Hala Sultan Tekke
Name of feature	Tomb 2
Year of excavation	1968
Excavator	Karageorghis
Dating	LC IB - IIC

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

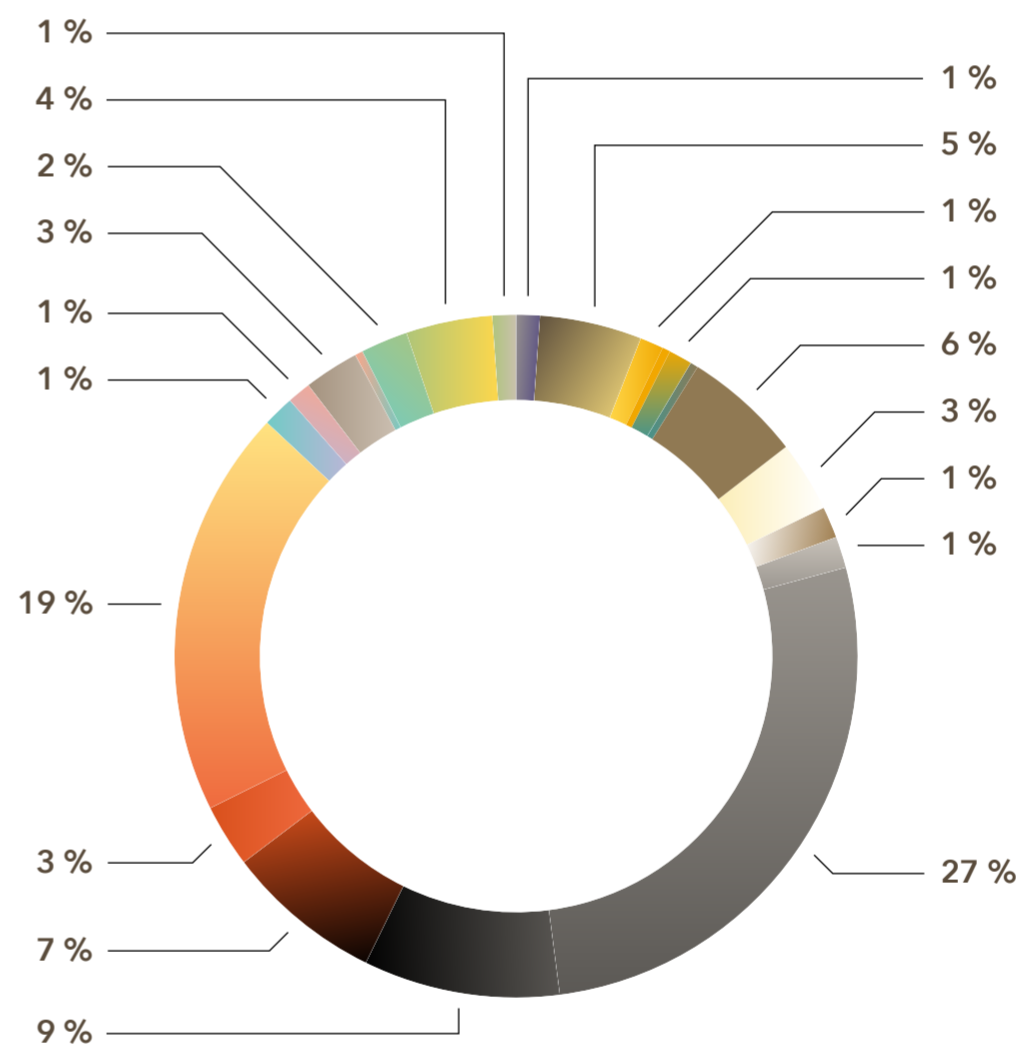
Shape	Roughly Circular
Size	3.25 x 3.25 x 1.55 m
Construction technique	Dug
Number of chambers	1

OFFERINGS AND BURIAL GIFTS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	3
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	13
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	3
Metal objects		
	Gold	1
	Silver	0
	Bronze	3
	Copper	1
Faunal remains/depositions		15
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	9
	WP	4
	PWS	0
	WS I	4
	WS II	73
	BR I	25
	BR II	20
	RLW	8
	Myc	52
	Faience	4
	Minoan	3
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	7
	Biochrome	1
	Monochrome	6
	WSh	11
	Other	3
Number of objects		269
Imported objects		65

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta obje	



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		1+
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	0
	Dorsal	0
	Disturbed	No
	Uncertain	1+
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC IB – IIC: Ca 1550 – 1200 BC.

The tomb was disturbed by heavy rain fall and partly looted but better preserved than HST–Tomb1.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

A roughly circularly dug feature with flat bottom (the form of a flattened bottle) and a roof of 90-95 cm. The stomion was 1.75 x 1.75 m (pieces of stone was included in the stomion). The natural “rock” consisted of soft clay.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The pottery encountered in the tomb was in a very fragmented state.

The miscellaneous objects consist of 1 nude Astarte figurine, 1 fragment of a stone anchor, 1 fragment of an andesite mortar, 1 Egyptian amulet, 1 faience ring, 2 lead fragments, 3 faience beads, 1 bead of carnelian, charcoal, 1 clay loom weight and the faunal remains of 5 equids (based on the number of skulls), 2 fishbones, fragments from an ostrich egg, and 7 seashells.

Other pottery/terracotta objects are 1 foreign bowl (Anatolian Red Burnished?), 1 Coarse ware bowl, and numerous fragments that Karageorghis felt to small to describe.

Human Remains

At least 1 individual was buried in the tomb. This number is appreciated by a skull presented on Plate LV, but Karageorghis fails to mention any number, only that there are human remains mixed with pottery and animal bones.

Related Features

References

(Karageorghis 1976, 71f, 78–86 & 89).

Karageorghis, V. 1976. ‘Two Late Bronze Age Tombs From Hala Sultan Tekke’, in Åström, P. Bailey, D. M. & Karageorghis, V. (eds.), *Hala Sultan Tekke 1. SIMA 45:1*. Göteborg. 70–90.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Hala Sultan Tekke
Name of feature	Tomb 20
Year of excavation	1974
Excavator	Åström
Dating	LC I - IIIA

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Bilobate/8-shaped
Size	3.80 x 1.60-2.70 x 1.30 m
Construction technique	Dug
Number of chambers	2

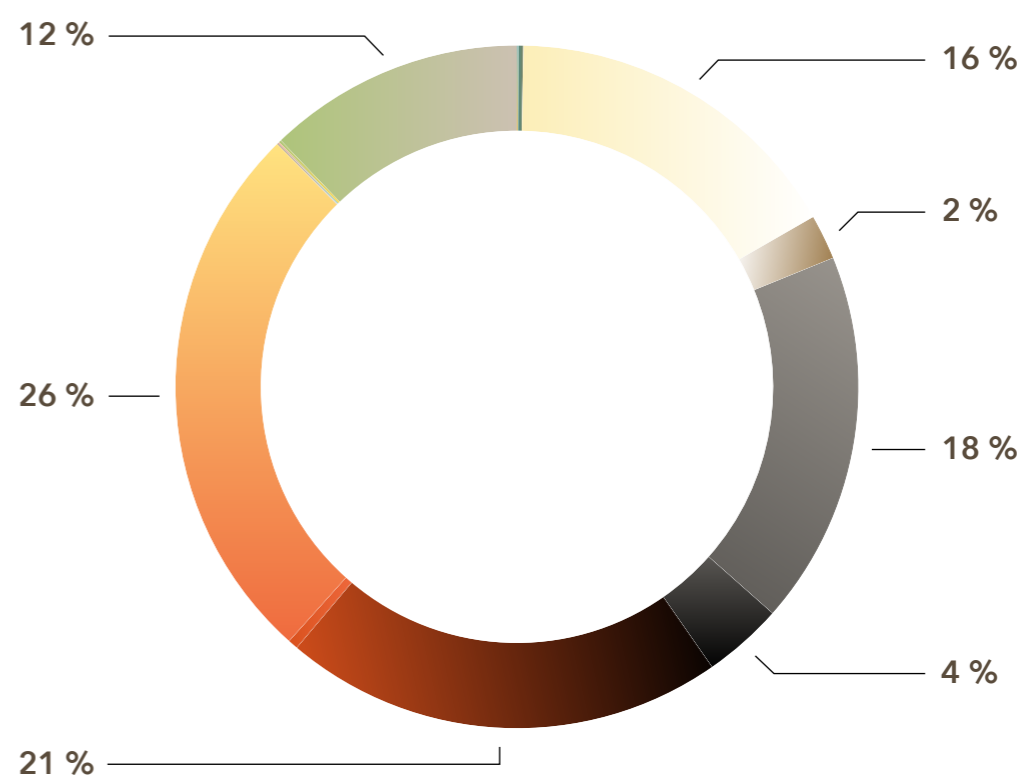
ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	0
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	0
	Bronze	1
	Copper	4
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	278
	WP	36
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	300
	BR I	64
	BR II	353
	RLW	8
	Myc	440
	Faience	0
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	1
	Biochrome	1
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	2
	Other	206
Number of objects		1694
Imported objects		440

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta obje	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Biochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- Faience
- Minoan
- Leventine
- Bucchero
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- BR I
- WSh
- Bone
- Copper
- WP
- BR II
- Other
- Ivory
- Faunal
- WPW
- RLW



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		1
Spatial arrangement and disposition*		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	?
	Uncertain	1
Manipulation		?
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC I – IIIA: 1650–1125/1100 BC.

The tomb was completely looted, presumably during antiquity.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

A bilobate/8-shaped tomb with the eastern part of the roof collapsed. The northern part was 2.70 m wide while the southern chamber was 1.60 m wide. The tomb was dug in a soft, soil like rock, sometimes called chavara. The dromos was probably ploughed away since none could be detected.

The tomb might once have been located inside the settlement.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

Only the sherds in the fill will be registered to give a notion about the dating of the tomb.

“Other” represents sherds that come from wares which are earlier or later than the wares normally used during the LC. They mostly occur in smaller numbers but are listed here. They consist of 2 Black Slip Hand-made, 4 Black Slip Wheel-made, 7 Dark-on-Buff, 1 Red-on-Black, 1 Red-on-Red, 5 Red Polished, 1 Red Slip Hand-made, 3 Red Slip Wheel-made and 1 White Painted VI Soft Triglyphic Style. Other wares that normally not are accounted for, because of their plainness, are 91 Coarse and 91 Pithos.

Human Remains

1 human tooth of an adult individual is all that remains in the tomb.

Related Features

References

(Åström 1983, 145–148; Jonsson 1983, 224f).

Jonsson, L. 1983. ‘Appendix III’, in Åström, P. Åström, E. Hatziantoniou, A. Niklasson, K. & Öbrink, U. (eds.), *Hala Sultan Tekke 8. SIMA 45:8*. Göteborg. 222–225.

Åström, P. 1983. ‘Chamber Tombs’, in Åström, P. Åström, E. Hatziantoniou, A. Niklasson, K. & Öbrink, U. (eds.), *Hala Sultan Tekke 8. SIMA 45:8*. Göteborg. 145–168.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Hala Sultan Tekke
Name of feature	Tomb 21
Year of excavation	1974-75
Excavator	Åström
Dating	LC I - IIIA

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

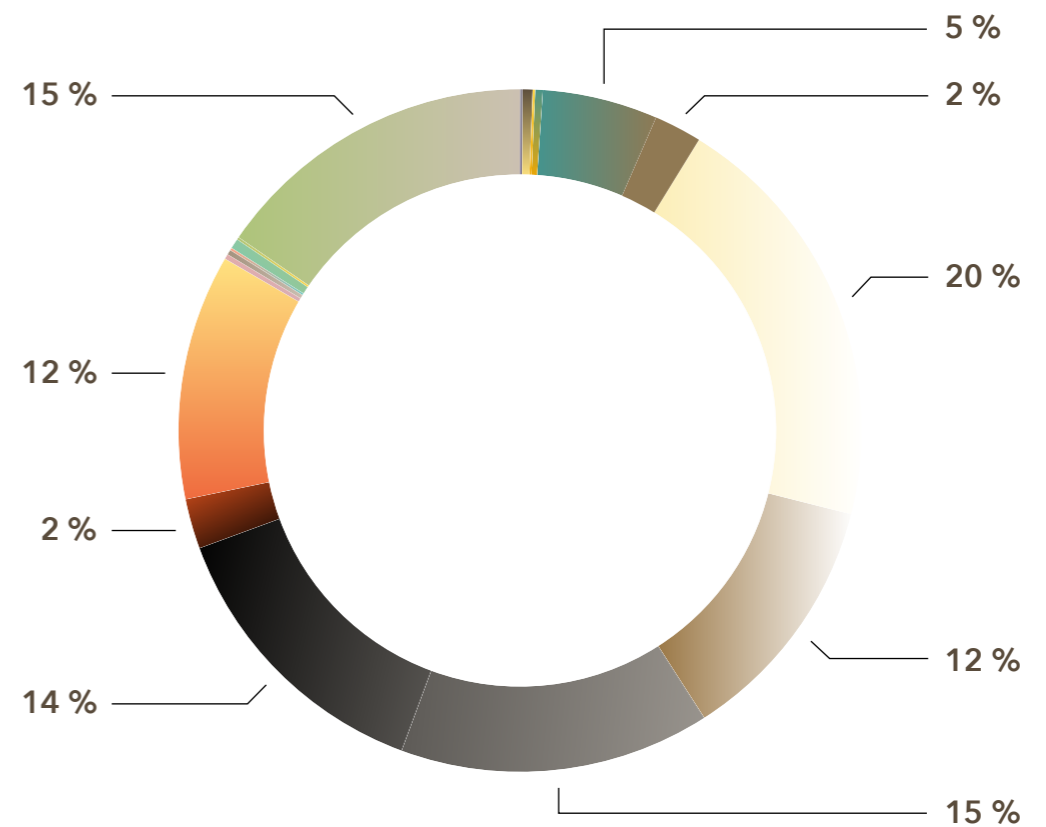
Shape	Roughly Oval
Size	3.40 x 2 x 1.80 m
Construction technique	Dug
Number of chambers	1

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	1
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	4
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	1
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	0
	Bronze	3
	Copper	46
Faunal remains/depositions		19
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	170
	WP	101
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	124
	BR I	116
	BR II	20
	RLW	0
	Myc	98
	Faience	0
	Minoan	2
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	2
	Biochrome	1
	Monochrome	4
	WSh	1
	Other	130
Number of objects		843
Imported objects		104

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta obje	



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		2 (1+1)
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	0
	Dorsal	0
	Disturbed	Yes
	Uncertain	2
Manipulation		?
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC I – IIIA: 1650–1125/1100 BC.

The tomb was completely looted, presumably during antiquity.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

A roughly oval tomb with a straight western wall and no dromos. It contained a rectangular pit, 1.20 x 0.70 m in size

The tomb might once have been located inside the settlement.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

This table will mainly contain the sherds of the fill, the reason for this is to give a notion about the dating of the tomb.

Miscellaneous objects consist of fragments from 2 circular discs of Egyptian calcite, and 2 pieces of mud-brick with grain impressions.

“Other” represents sherds that come from wares which are earlier and later than the wares normally used during the LC. They mostly occur in smaller numbers but are still listed here. They consist of 1 Black Glazed, 4 Black Lustrous Wheel-made, 5 Black Slip Hand-made, 3 Black Slip Wheel-made, 1 Coarse Monochrome, 1 Red-on-Black, 1 Red-on-Brown, 3 Red Slip Hand-made and 3 Red Slip Wheel-made. Other wares that normally not are accounted for, because of their plainness, are 79 Coarse and 29 Pithos.

The tomb contained an unknown number of shells.

Human Remains

Remains of 1 adult male, ca 20–30 years of age, and 1 young individual, 14–18 years of age, was encountered in the tomb.

Related Features

References

(Åström 1983, 148, 149–151; Jonsson 1983, 225).

Jonsson, L. 1983. ‘Appendix III’, in Åström, P. Åström, E. Hatziantoniou, A. Niklasson, K. & Öbrink, U. (eds.), *Hala Sultan Tekke 8. SIMA 45:8*. Göteborg. 222–225.

Åström, P. 1983. ‘Chamber Tombs’, in Åström, P. Åström, E. Hatziantoniou, A. Niklasson, K. & Öbrink, U. (eds.), *Hala Sultan Tekke 8. SIMA 45:8*. Göteborg. 145–168.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Hala Sultan Tekke
Name of feature	Tomb 22
Year of excavation	1974-75?
Excavator	Åström
Dating	LC I - IIIA

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Roughly Oval
Size	3.15 x 2.30 x 1.70 m
Construction technique	Dug
Number of chambers	1

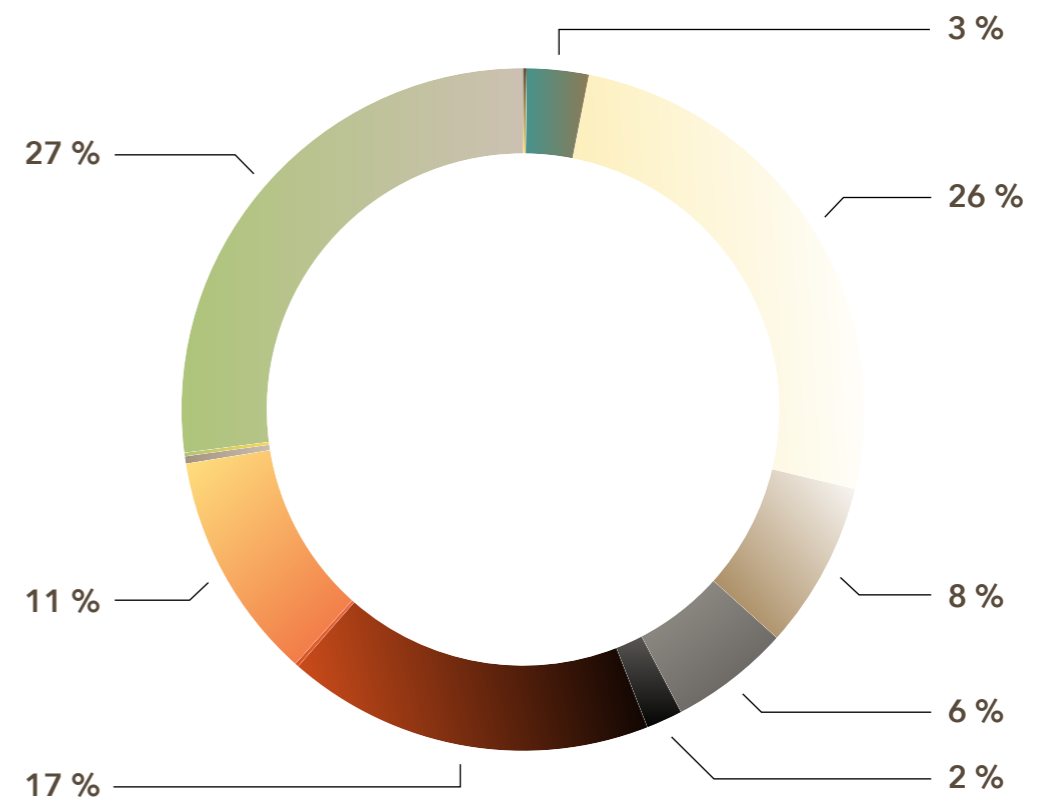
ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	1
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	0
	Bronze	0
	Copper	17
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	149
	WP	46
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	33
	BR I	10
	BR II	101
	RLW	1
	Myc	63
	Faience	0
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	2
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	1
	Other	157
Number of objects		581
Imported objects		64

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta obje	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Biochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- Faience
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- WS II
- BR I
- BR II
- RLW
- Bone
- WP
- WPW
- Ivory
- Faunal
- WPW
- Minoan
- Leventine
- Bucchero
- WSh
- Other



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		1
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	0
	Dorsal	0
	Disturbed	Yes
	Uncertain	1
Manipulation		?
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC I – IIIA: 1650–1125/1100 BC.

The tomb was completely looted, presumably during antiquity.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

A roughly oval tomb with the remains of a gently sloping dromos, 1.20 x 0.60–0.80 m, preserved to the north. The chamber contained a smaller niche, 1.20 x 0.60 x 0.55 m, in the eastern wall.

The tomb might once have been located inside the settlement.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

This table will mainly contain the sherds of the fill, the reason for this is to give a notion about the dating of the tomb.

Miscellaneous objects consist of 1 fragments from a circular grinder/mortar with a base-ring, which probably is an imported object.

“Other” represents sherds that come from wares which are earlier or later than the wares normally used during the LC. They mostly occur in smaller numbers but are still listed here. They consist of 1 Black Glazed, 5 Black Lustrous Wheel-made, 4 Black Slip Hand-made, 1 Black Slip Wheel-made, 10 Coarse Monochrome, 1 Red Polished, 5 Red Slip Hand-made, 5 Red Slip Wheel-made and 1 Roman Red fragment. Other wares that normally not are accounted for, because of their plainness, are 94 Coarse and 30 Pithos sherds.

The tomb contained shells of an unknown number.

Human Remains

The remains of only 1 adult individual was found in the tomb.

Related Features

References

(Åström 1983, 148, 152–154; Jonsson 1983, 225).

Jonsson, L. 1983. ‘Appendix III’, in Åström, P. Åström, E. Hatziantoniou, A. Niklasson, K. & Öbrink, U. (eds.), *Hala Sultan Tekke 8. SIMA 45:8*. Göteborg. 222–225.

Åström, P. 1983. ‘Chamber Tombs’, in Åström, P. Åström, E. Hatziantoniou, A. Niklasson, K. & Öbrink, U. (eds.), *Hala Sultan Tekke 8. SIMA 45:8*. Göteborg. 145–168.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Hala Sultan Tekke
Name of feature	Tomb 23
Year of excavation	1979
Excavator	Niklasson et al.
Dating	LC III

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

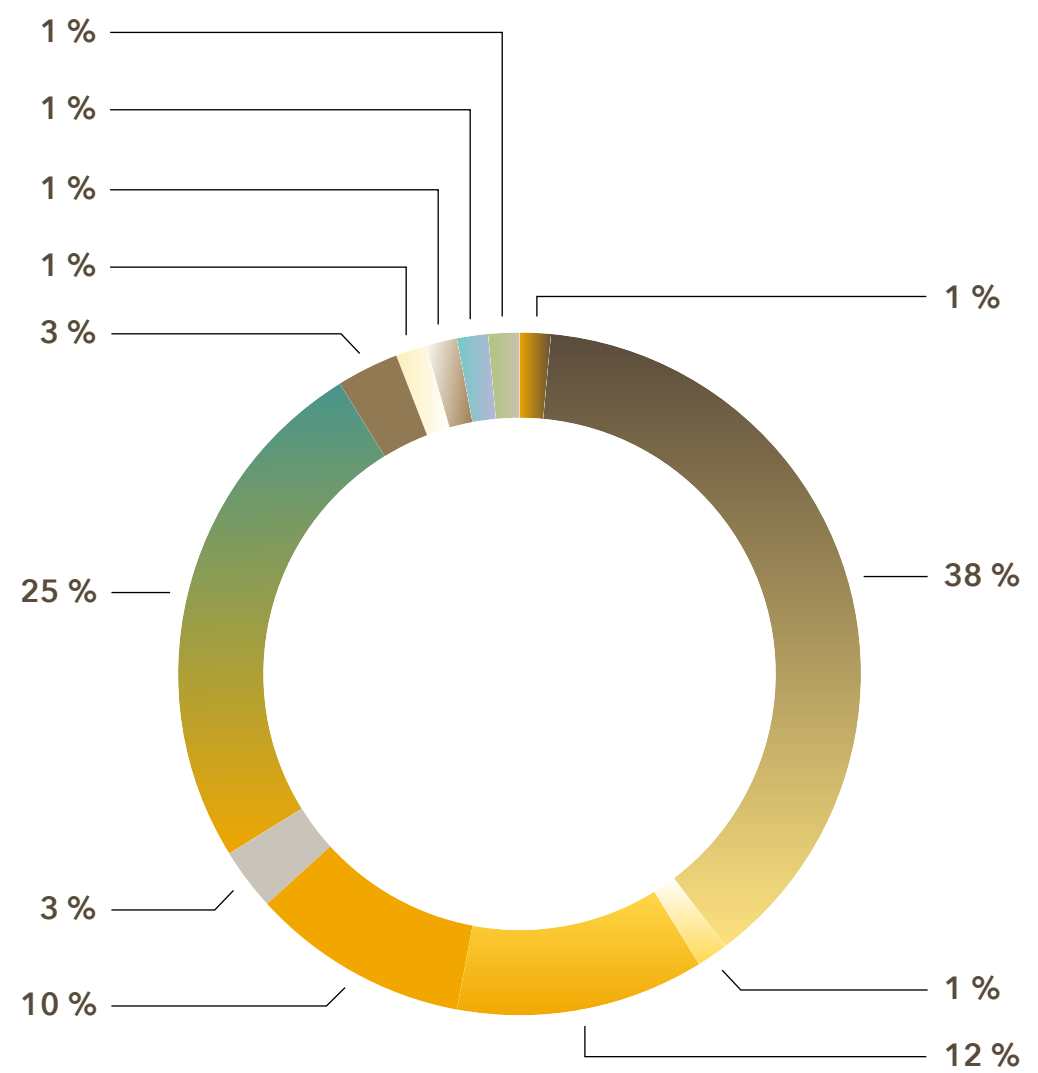
Shape	Roughly Rectangular
Size	2.25 x 1.05 x 0.70 m
Construction technique	Dug
Number of chambers	1

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	1
	Misc	26
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	1
	Ivory	8
Metal objects		
	Gold	7
	Silver	2
	Bronze	17
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		2
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	1
	WP	1
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	0
	BR I	0
	BR II	0
	RLW	0
	Myc	0
	Faience	1
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	0
	Other	1
Number of objects		68
Imported objects		23?

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta obje	



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		1
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	0
	Dorsal	1
	Disturbed	No
	Uncertain	0
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC III:1200/1190–1050 BC.

The tomb was discovered by P. M. Fischer and L. Åström who excavated it together with K. Niklasson, K. Arnberg, I. Johansson and R. Åström.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Shaft-grave.

A roughly rectangular dug feature, 2.25 m long, 1.05 m wide and 0.70 m deep. It was located in a corner of two walls (which also serve as walls in the tomb) and had a floor of compact lime. Collapsed stones from the northern wall formed a shelf for some burial gifts. The skeleton rested on two fragmentary but worked stone slabs. The tomb was covered with a larger, worked, rectangular limestone slab with a grinding stone on top, a possible grave-marker.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The miscellaneous objects consist of 3 gaming-pieces and 7 beads of faience, 4 beads of lapis lazuli, 8 beads of agate, 1 bead made of carnelian and 1 bead of turquoise, and finally 1 weight of hematite.

The faunal remains include only 1 murex shell and the vertebra from a fish.

Other pottery/terracotta objects are 1 glazed bowl.

Human Remains

1 inhumed male, with an artificially deformed skull, in dorsal position was buried in the tomb. The male was in his late 30s or early 40s.

Related Features

References

(Niklasson 1983, 169–180).

Niklasson, K. 1983. 'A Shaft-Grave of the Late Cypriote III Period', in Åström, P. Åström, E. Hatziantoniou, A. Niklasson, K. & Öbrink, U. (eds.), *Hala Sultan Tekke 8. SIMA 45:8*. Göteborg. 169–213.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Hala Sultan Tekke
Name of feature	Tomb 24
Year of excavation	1995
Excavator	Persson & Zimonyi
Dating	LC IB - IIIA

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Roughly Oval
Size	2.40 x 1.30 x 0.90 m
Construction technique	Dug
Number of chambers	2

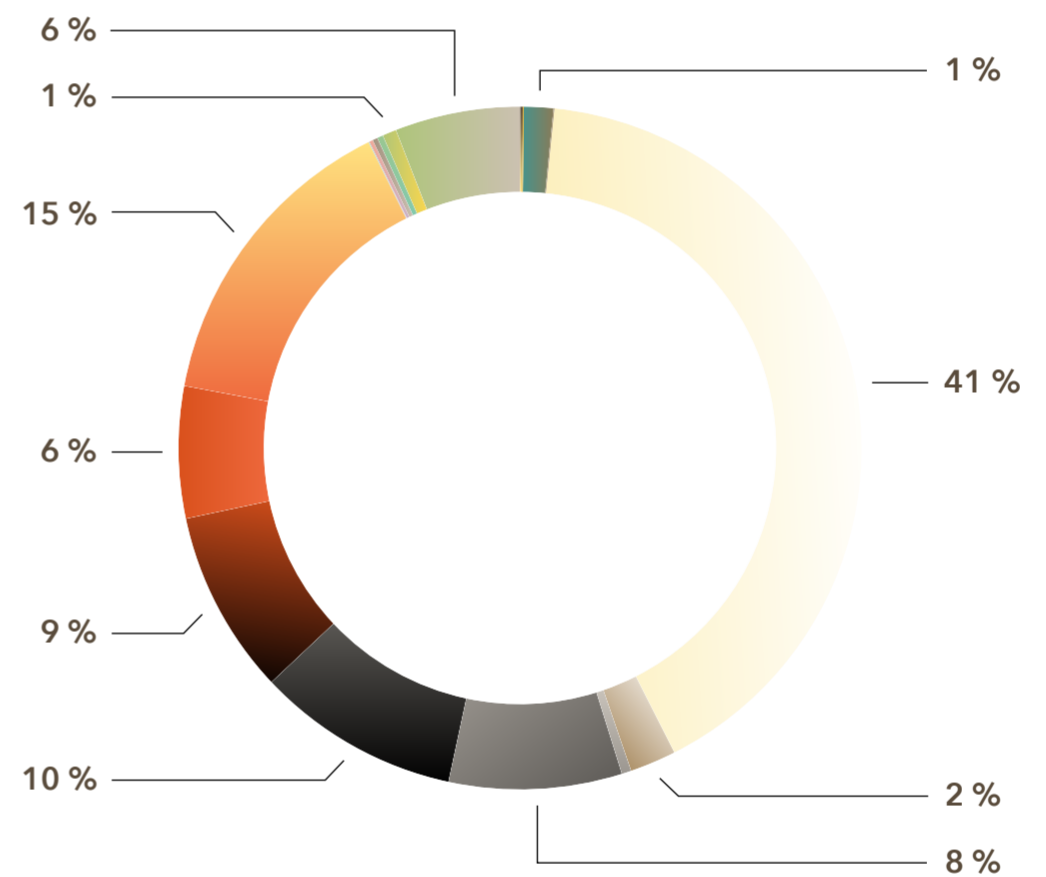
ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	4
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	1
	Silver	0
	Bronze	0
	Copper	40
Faunal remains/depositions		1
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	1175
	WP	63
	PWS	0
	WS I	13
	WS II	235
	BR I	276
	BR I + II	250
	RLW	179
	Myc	424
	Faience	1
	Minoan	5
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	7
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	8
	WSh	19
	Other	170
Number of objects		2871
Imported objects		426

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta obje	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Biochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- Faience
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- WS II
- Minoan
- Monochrome
- Bone
- WP
- BR I
- Leventine
- Ivory
- Faunal
- WPW
- RLW
- Bucchero
- Other



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		?
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	Yes
	Uncertain	?
Manipulation		?
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC IB – IIIA: 1550–1125/1100 BC.

The tomb was completely looted, presumably during antiquity.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

A bilobate/8-shaped tomb with a rectangular dromos, 1.20 x 1 x 1.40 m, preserved to the north. The chamber was 1.30 x 2.40 m with a height of 0.95 m to the slightly domed ceiling.

The tomb might once have been located inside the settlement.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

This table will mainly contain the sherds of the fill, the reason for this is to give a notion about the dating of the tomb.

Miscellaneous objects consist of 1 piece of gypsum alabaster, 1 part of a saucer lamp and 2 pieces of mud brick, while the faunal remains contain 11 fragments from an ostrich egg (counted as 1 object).

“Other” represents sherds that come from wares which are earlier or later than the wares normally used during the LC. They mostly occur in smaller numbers but are still listed here. They consist of 2 Black Glazed, 1 Black Lustrous Wheel-made, 1 Black Slip Hand-made, 12 Black Slip Wheel-made, 25 Canaanite, 5 Coarse Monochrome, 1 Hellenistic and 1 Iron Age sherd. Other wares that normally not are accounted for, because of their plainness, are 63 Coarse and 59 Pithos sherds.

Human Remains

No human remains are documented. According to the report (see below) the human bones are not yet analysed.

Related Features

References

(Åström & Nys 2007, 7–27).

Åström, P. & Nys, K. 2004. ‘Tomb 24’, in Åström, P. & Nys, K. (eds.), *Hala Sultan Tekke 12. SIMA 45:12*. Göteborg. 145–168.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Hala Sultan Tekke
Name of feature	Tomb/Pit CQ2
Year of excavation	2013
Excavator	The NSCE
Dating	LC IIC

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

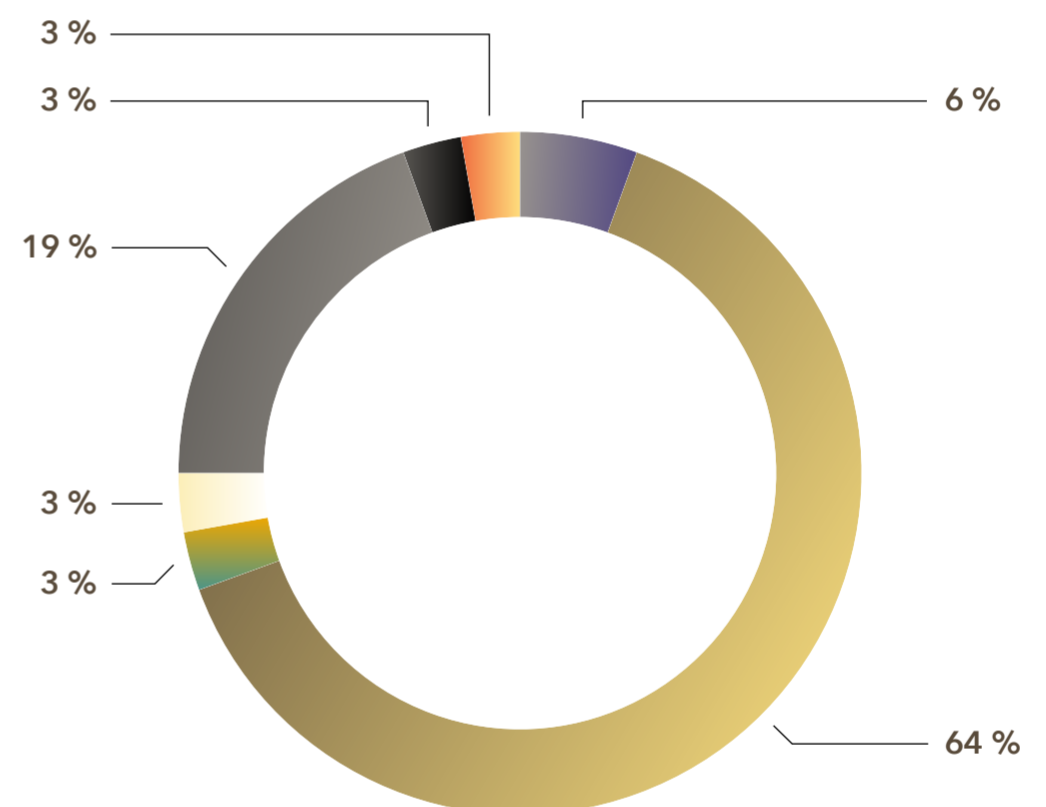
Shape	Roughly Circular
Size	0.9 x 0.9 m
Construction technique	Dug
Number of chambers	1

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	2
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	23
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	0
	Bronze	1
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	1
	WP	0
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	7
	BR I	1
	BR II	0
	RLW	0
	Myc	1
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	0
	Other	0
Number of objects		36
Imported objects		3

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta obje	



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		1
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	0
	Dorsal	0
	Disturbed	Yes
Manipulation		?
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC IIC: 1300–1200/1190.

The tomb was partly looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Pit tomb.

A circularly dug feature, connected with a younger pit filled with copper slag, inside the settlement of CQ2. Later inhabitants probably happened on the tomb and looted much of the remains.

The ground is composed of a clayish soil that is rather soft.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

Miscellaneous objects consist of 22 loom weights and 1 spindle whorl.

Human Remains

Fragmented remains of 1 individual.

Related Features

References

(Fischer & Bürge 2017, 209; Mehofer 2014, 75–77.)

Mehofer, M. 2014. 'A note on the copper-working remains from Area 6W, Stratum 2', in Fischer, P. M. & Bürge, T. 'The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition 2013 Excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke', *OpAthRom* 7, 61–106.

Fischer, P. M. & Bürge, T. 2017. 'Tombs and Offering Pits at the Late Bronze Age Metropolis of Hala Sultan Tekke', *BASOR* 377, 161–218.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Hala Sultan Tekke
Name of feature	Tomb/Well A
Year of excavation	2013-2015
Excavator	The NSCE
Dating	LC IIIA

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Circular
Size	1-1.4 x 1-1.4 x 5 m
Construction technique	Dug
Number of chambers	1

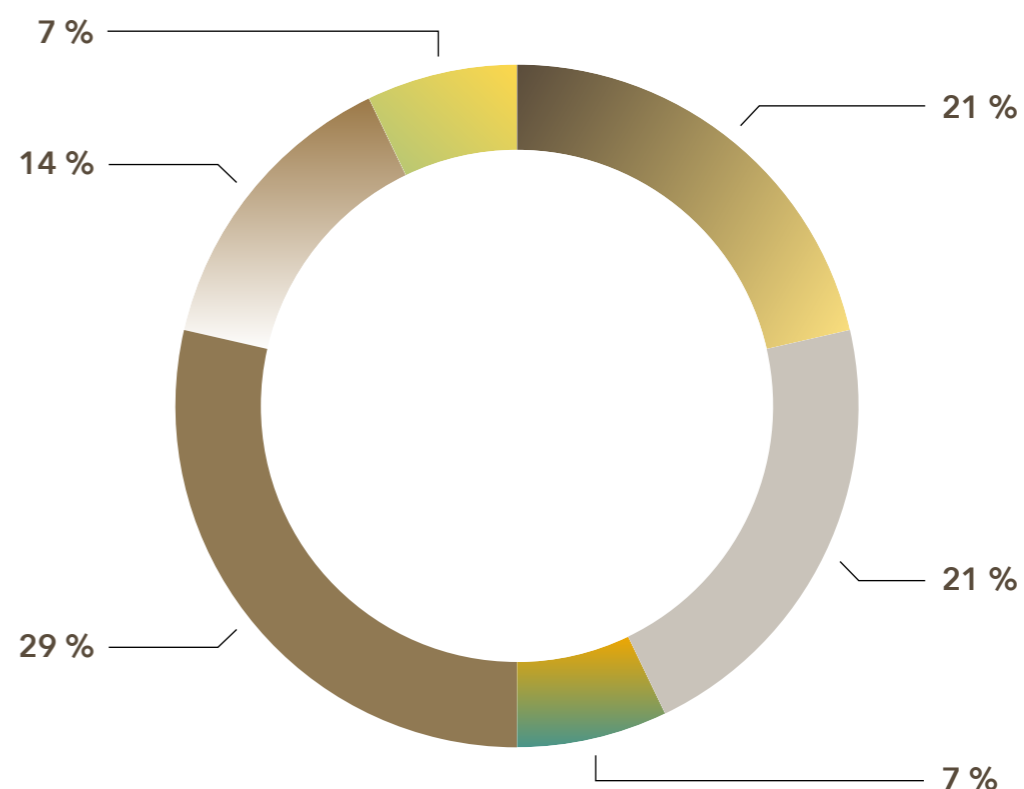
ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	3
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	3
	Bronze	1
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		4
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	0
	WP	2
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	0
	BR I	0
	BR II	0
	RLW	0
	Myc	0
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	1
	Other	0
Number of objects		14
Imported objects		0

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta obje	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Monochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- WS II
- Minoan
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- BR I
- Leventine
- Bucchero
- Bone
- Ivory
- Copper
- WP
- WPW
- BR II
- RLW
- Biochrome
- Other



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		6
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	4
	Dorsal	0
	Disturbed	No
	Uncertain	2
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC IIIA: 1200/1190–1125/1100 BC.

The tomb was not looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Pit/well tomb.

A circularly dug feature, sealed by stones, which originally was a well with walls plastered with a layer of clay from a depth of 2 m and downwards. It was excavated to a depth of 5 m after which excavation stopped for safety reasons. Some of the layers of fill contained much copper slag. The walls contained a number of 8 steps, used to climb up and down through the feature.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The miscellaneous objects consist of 5 beads of faience (counted as 2 objects) and 1 loom weight. Most of the material was found close to the human remains and are personal objects. One exception is the White Painted Wheel-made Geometric Style bowl, which probably is an offering gift. A White Shaved jug was found beneath the dog.

Human Remains

The individuals buried in the tomb is represented by:

- 1 female, ca 20 years of age, dislocated.
- 1 individual of uncertain sex, ca 20 years with both hands, one arm, and five teeth missing. Buried in a somewhat crouched position.
- 1 child, ca 8–9 years of age, buried in crouched position.
- 1 female, 35–40 years old. The cause of death was a forced blow, with a pointed weapon, towards the skull.
- 1 female, 19–27 years of age.
- 1 female, 15–25 years of age. The individual had an artificially deformed skull and rested in a difficult position. She was buried with a larger dog.

Related Features

References

- (Fischer & Satraki 2014, 86–88; Fischer & Bürge 2015, 41–44, 53; Fischer & Bürge 2016, 47–49).
- Fischer, P. M. & Satraki, A. 2014. 'The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition 2013: Excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke, Appendix 1', *OpAthRom* 7, 86–88.
- Fischer, P. M. & Bürge, T. 2015. 'The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition 2014: Excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke', *OpAthRom* 8, 27–79.
- Fisher, P. M. & Bürge, T. 2016. 'The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition 2015: Excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke', *OpAthRom* 9, 33–58.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Hala Sultan Tekke
Name of feature	Tomb X
Year of excavation	2016
Excavator	The NSCE
Dating	LC IB-IIC

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Bilobate/8-shaped
Size	3.75 x 2.5 x 1.35 m
Construction technique	Dug
Number of chambers	2

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

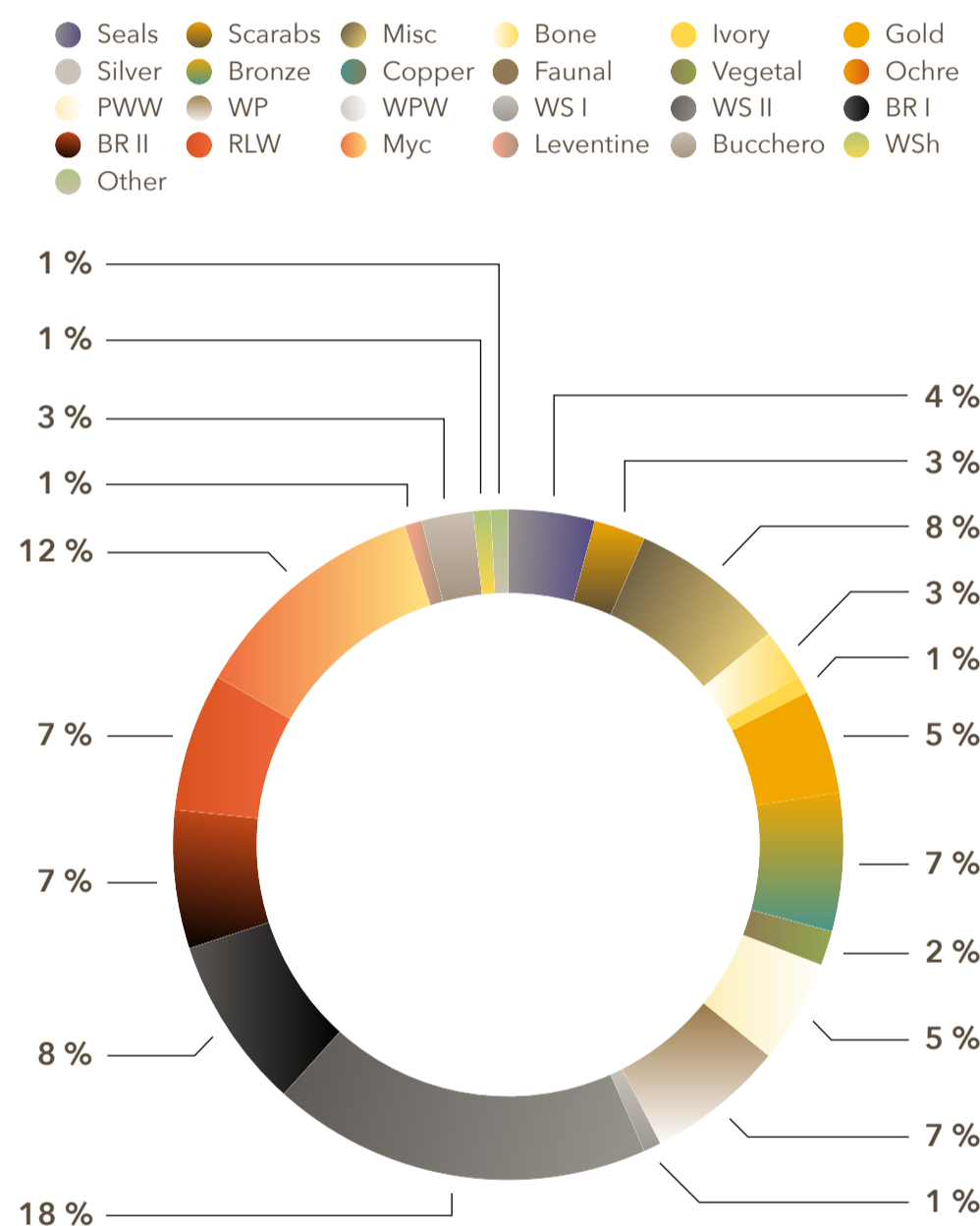
Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	5
	Scarabs	3
	Misc	9
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	3
	Ivory	1
Metal objects		
	Gold	6
	Silver	0
	Bronze	8
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		2
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PWW	6
	WPW	8
	PWS	0
	WS I	1
	WS II	22
	BR I	10
	BR II	8
	RLW	8
	Myc	14
	Leventine	1
	Bucchero	3
	WSh	1
	Other	1
Number of objects		120
Imported objects		20

HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		8 + 9
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	0
	Dorsal	0
	Disturbed	Yes
Manipulation		Partly burnt
Additional information		Yes

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta obje	



*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC IB – LC IIC: 16th century – 1200 BC.

The tomb has been disturbed during antiquity but not looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

Bilobate/8-shaped dug feature. Two chambers with a short passage in between. The ground is composed of a clayish soil that is rather soft. No dromos visible.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The other non specified miscellaneous objects consist of 4 beads (white paste, turquoise, glass and amethyst), 30 beads of carnelian (counted as one object), 3 spindle whorls and 1 amulet of faience.

Among the vegetal remains, 1 grain of rye was found in one of the vessels.

The Mycenaean pottery spans from LH IIA/LM IB to LH IIIB. The other pottery/terracotta object is 1 White Painted VI bowl.

Among all of the objects there are at least 20 that are imported.

Human Remains

All human remains were disturbed. The number of individuals that is here presented is a minimum and appreciated on the preserved teeth. The age of the individuals spans from 5–10 to 20–50, 8 juveniles and 9 adults.

The tomb was reused on several occasions and the earlier remains moved against the walls.

Related Features

References

(Fischer & Bürge 2017a, 58f; Fischer & Bürge 2017b, 161, 165, 170–174 & 210; Kofel 2017, 85 & 87.).

Fischer, P. M. & Bürge, T. 2017a. ‘The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition 2016: Excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke (The Söderberg Expedition)’, *OpAthRom* 10, 50–93.

Fischer, P. M. & Bürge, T. 2017b. ‘Tombs and Offering Pits at the Late Bronze Age Metropolis of Hala Sultan Tekke, Cyprus’, *BASOR* 377, 161–218.

Kofel, D. 2017. ‘Appendix 2’, in Fischer, P. M. & Bürge, T. ‘The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition 2016: Excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke (The Söderberg Expedition)’, *OpAthRom* 10, 50–93.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Hala Sultan Tekke
Name of feature	Tomb/Well Z9
Year of excavation	2017
Excavator	The NSCE
Dating	LC IIIA

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Circular
Size	1.08 x 1.08 x 3 m
Construction technique	Dug
Number of chambers	1

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	4
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	0
	Bronze	1
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		2
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	0
	WP	6
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	0
	BR I	0
	BR II	0
	RLW	1
	Myc	0
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	1
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	0
	Other	0
Number of objects		15
Imported objects		1-2?

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta obje	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Monochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- WS II
- Minoan
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- WSH
- Bone
- Copper
- WP
- BR I
- Bucchero
- Ivory
- Faunal
- WPW
- RLW
- Biochrome
- Other



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		5 (3 + 2)
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	2 (5?)
	Dorsal	0
	Disturbed	No
Manipulation		
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC IIIA: 1200/1190–1125/1100 BC.

The tomb was not looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Pit/well tomb.

A circularly dug feature, sealed by stones, which originally was a well. It was excavated to a depth of 3 m and virgin soil was not encountered when excavation stopped. A layer of stones was also found beneath the human remains.

The ground is composed of a clayish soil that is rather soft.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

2 loom weights were found in the colluvial soil close to the feature. All the pottery vessels were highly fragmented, they probably ended up in the tomb as part of the backfill, and should not be considered as offering gifts. Indeed, nothing of the material encountered in the tomb should be considered as burial gifts. A bronze needle/pin, found close to skeleton 1, is probably a personal object.

Human Remains

The individuals buried in the tomb is represented by 1 male and 1 female, who were both adult and in their thirties, and 3 infants of which 2 might be prematurely born. The female held the two, last mentioned, infants in here arms.

Related Features

References

(Fischer & Bürge 2018, 50, 60; Ausiayevich, Placiente Robedizo & Barrera Alarcón 2018, 62–66.)

Ausiayevich, M. Placiente Robedizo, B & Barrera Alarcón, V. 2018. 'The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition 2017: Excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke (The Söderberg Expedition). Appendix 1', *OpAthRom* 11, 62–66.

Fischer, P. M. & Bürge, T. 2018. 'The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition 2017: Excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke (The Söderberg Expedition)', *OpAthRom* 11, 29–79.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Hala Sultan Tekke
Name of feature	Tomb LL
Year of excavation	2017
Excavator	The NSCE
Dating	LC IIA

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

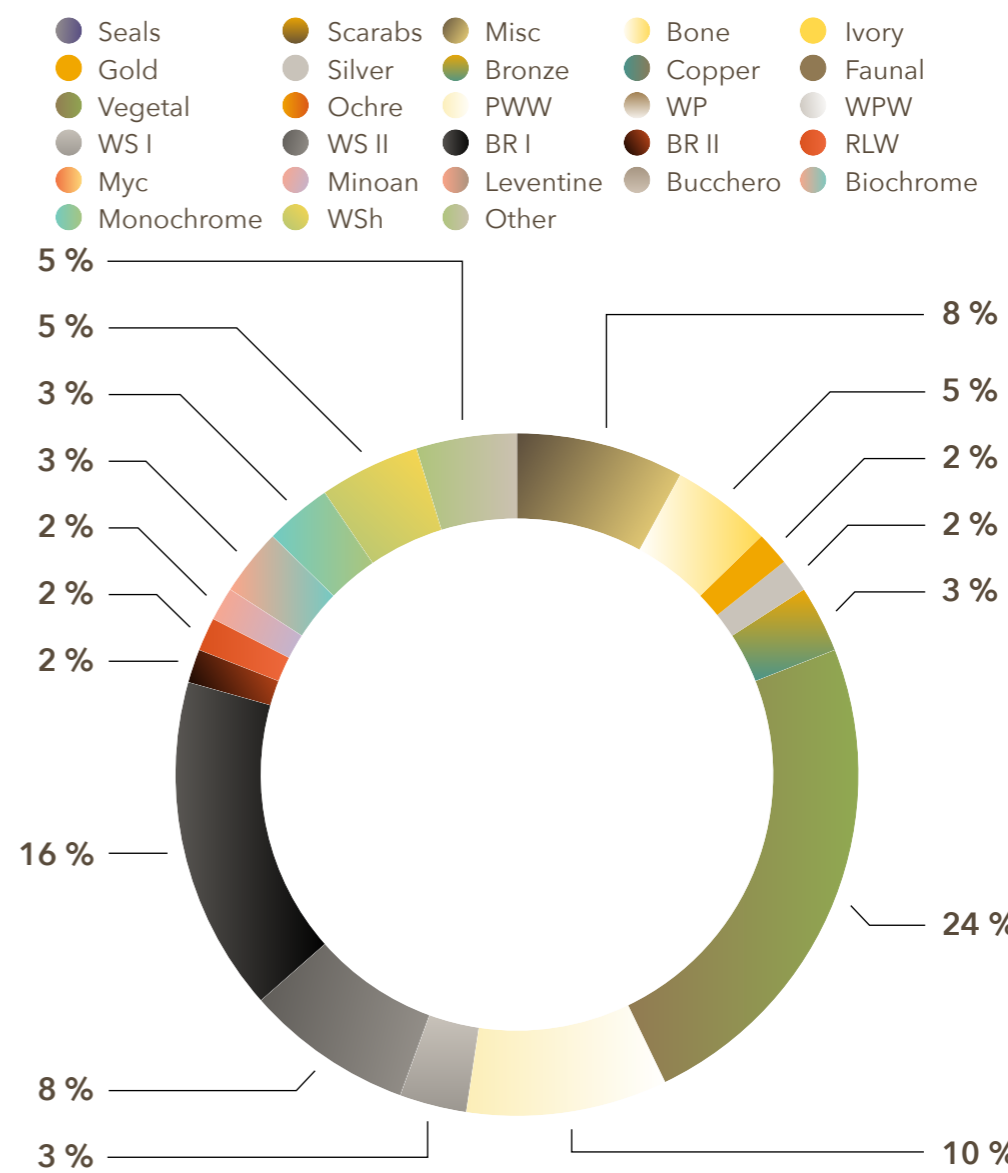
Shape	Roughly Circular
Size	3 x 2.5 m
Construction technique	Dug
Number of chambers	1

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	5
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	3
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	1
	Silver	1
	Bronze	2
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		15
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	6
	WP	0
	PWS	0
	WS I	2
	WS II	5
	BR I	10
	BR II	1
	RLW	1
	Myc	0
	Minoan	1
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	2
	Monochrome	2
	WSh	3
	Other	3
Number of objects		63
Imported objects		1

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta obje	



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		9 (5+4) - 19 (11+8)
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	0
	Dorsal	0
	Disturbed	Yes
Manipulation		Partly burnt
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC IIA: 1450 – 1375 BC.

The tomb has been disturbed during antiquity but not looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Shaft grave.

A roughly circular dug feature with finds and cuts encountered very close (0.1–0.25 m) to the ploughed soil. The ground is composed of a clayish soil that is rather soft.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

Some miscellaneous objects of interest are worth mentioning, including 9 spondonoid shaped balance weights of hematite (counted as 1 object), 1 whetstone, 2 beads, 1 of amethyst and 1 of faience, 1 astragalus and 1 loom weight.

8 archaeobotanical samples were taken from this tomb, 4 of which produced results (2 from the contents of vessels). Of the results 8 grains of germinated barley (counted as 1) and 50 grains of dyer's croton (counted as 1) should be mentioned.

There were a small number of other wares represented in the tomb. These were 1 Grey Lustrous Wheel-made juglet, 1 Black Slip juglet and 1 Black/Red Slip juglet.

Human Remains

All human remains were disturbed. The number of individuals that is here presented is a minimum and appreciated on the preserved teeth. The age of the individuals spans from 1–14 to 20–40, 5–11 juveniles and 4–8 adults.

Related Features

References

(Fischer & Bürge 2018, 53–58 & 60–62; Kofel 2018, 70 & 75.).

Fischer, P. M. & Bürge, T. 2018. 'The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition 2017: Excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke (The Söderberg Expedition)', *OpAthRom* 11, 29–79.

Kofel, D. 2018. 'Appendix 3', in: Fischer, P. M. & Bürge, T. 'The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition 2017: Excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke (The Söderberg Expedition)', *OpAthRom* 11, 29–79.

TOMB COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Hala Sultan Tekke
Name of feature	Tomb RR
Year of excavation	2018-?
Excavator	The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition
Dating	LC IIA-IIC

HUMAN REMAINS

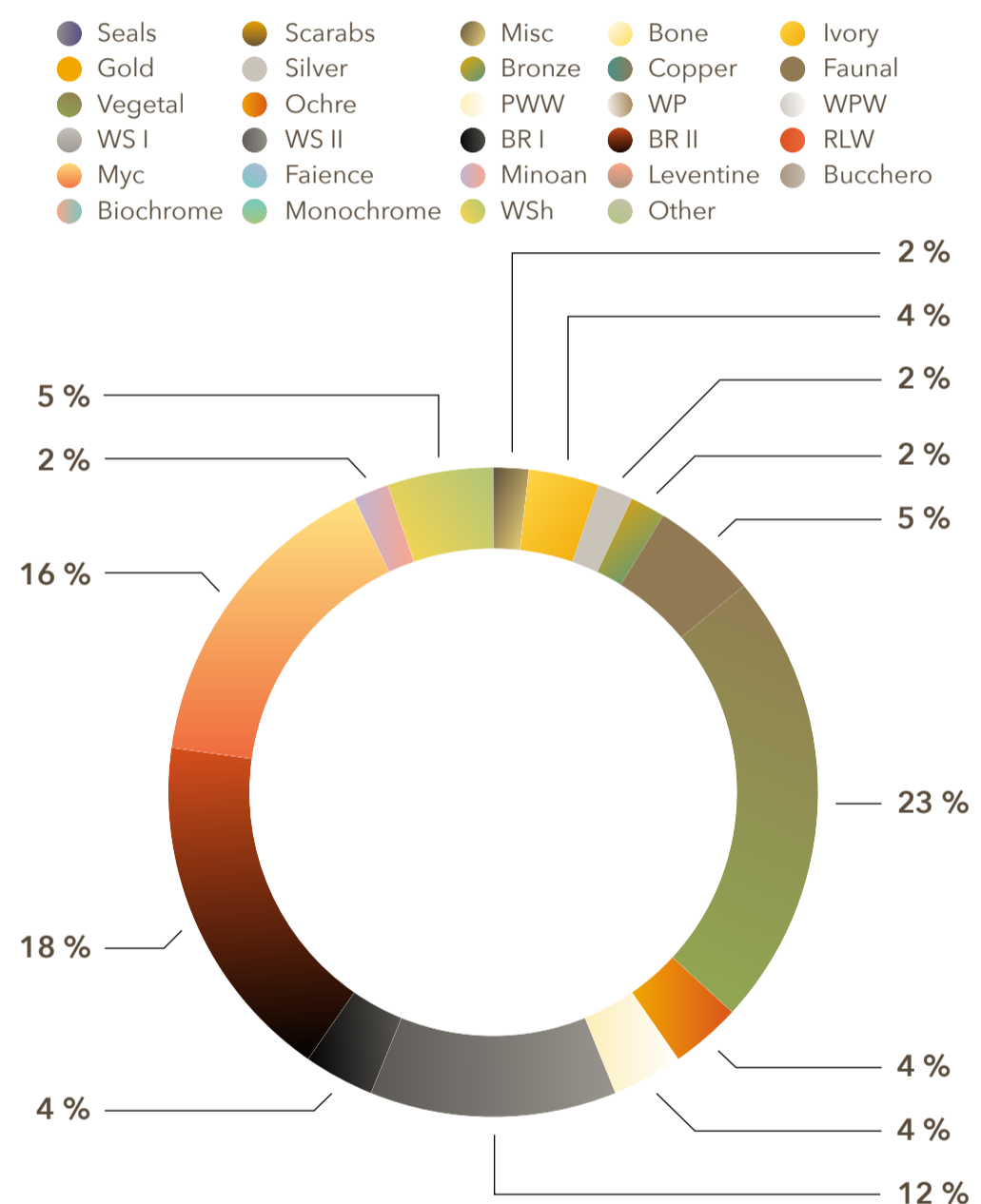
Number of individuals		13
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	0
	Dorsal	2
	Cremated	?
	Disturbed	?
	Uncertain	11
Additional information		Yes

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Bilobate/8-shaped
Size	3.5 x 2.5 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	2

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	1
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	2
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	1
	Bronze	1
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		3
Vegetal depositions		13
Ochre		2
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PWH	2
	WP	0
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	7
	BR I	2
	BR II	10
	RLW	0
	Myc	9
	Faience	0
	Minoan	1
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	3
	Other	0
Number of objects		57
Imported objects		10-?



*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

Chamber tomb.

LC IIA–IIC: 1400–1200 BC.

The tomb was completely undisturbed, and is not fully excavated or published yet.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

A bilobate/8-shaped feature with two chambers separated by a buttress. There seem to be a niche or *amoraki* in the S part of the E chamber. This might also be a later cut. Further more, there are possible remains of a dromos and a stomion N of the chambers.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The miscellaneous objects consist of 1 half of an Egyptian alabaster jar.

Of the Mycenaean wares there is 1 complete chariot krater.

Human Remains

The tomb has, as far as it has been investigated, produced 13 individuals of which 2 are children, 6 and 9 years of age; 1 juvenile, 16 years of age; 3 adults, 25–40 years of age. Further more, 3 of the 13 individuals were female and 1 was probably a male. The rest are as yet undetermined. 2 of the bodies seem to have been in a dorsal position.

References

Fischer & Bürge 2019, 'The New Swedish Cyprus Expedition 2018:Excavations at Hala Sultan Tekke (The Söderberg Expedition)', *OpAthRom* 12, 287–326.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Bamboula at Kourion
Name of feature	Tomb 5
Year of excavation	1937-1939, 1948
Excavator	University of Pennsylvania
Dating	LC IIB-III A

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

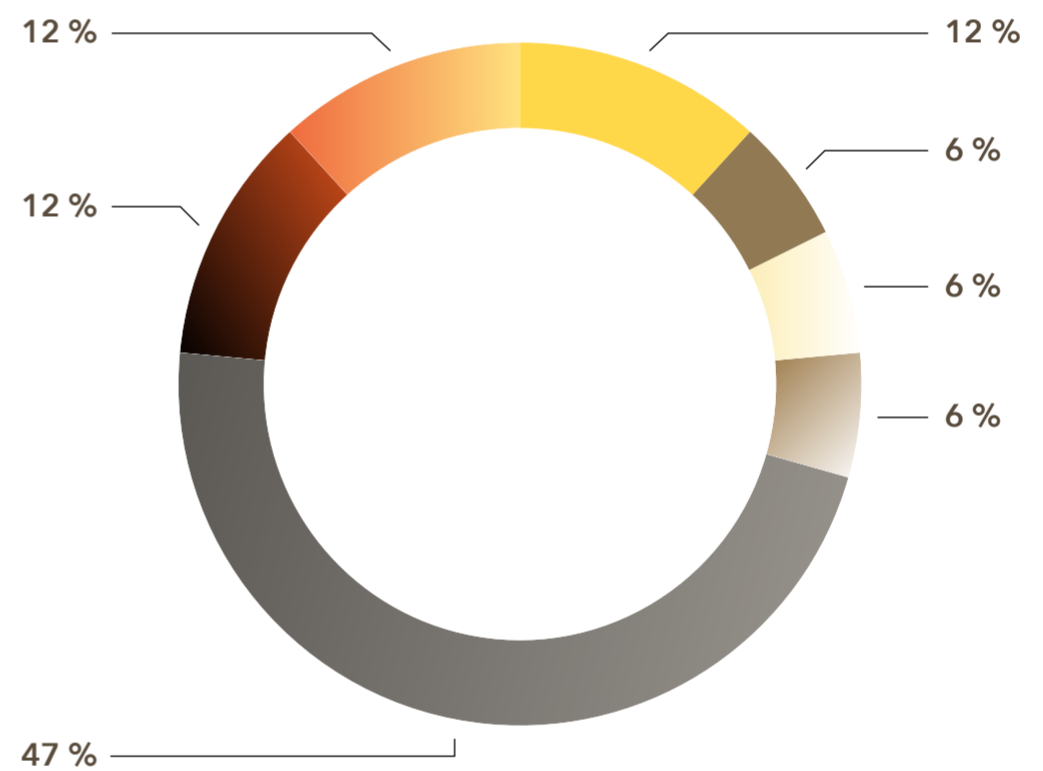
Shape	Roughly circular chamber
Size	3 x 1.5 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1 + 2

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	0
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	2
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	0
	Bronze	0
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		1
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	1
	WP	1
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	8
	BR I	0
	BR II	2
	RLW	0
	Myc	2
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	0
	Other	0
Number of objects		17
Imported objects		4

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		2-?
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	1
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	Yes
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC IIB–IIIA:1375–1125/1100 BC.

The tomb was partly looted and disturbed.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb with 1 slightly circular chamber and a dromos. The chamber also contained two niches.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

Human Remains

The looted tomb contained the remains of 2 individuals. 1 of the skeletons was lying in hocker position while 1 was probably in a dorsal position. The tomb probably had more human remains before it was looted.

Related Features

References

(Benson 1972, 12f).

Benson, J. L. 1972. *Bamboula at Kourion. The Necropolis and the Finds. Excavated by J. F. Daniel*. Philadelphia.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Bamboula at Kourion
Name of feature	Tomb 12
Year of excavation	1937-1939,1948
Excavator	University of Pennsylvania
Dating	LC IA-IIB

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

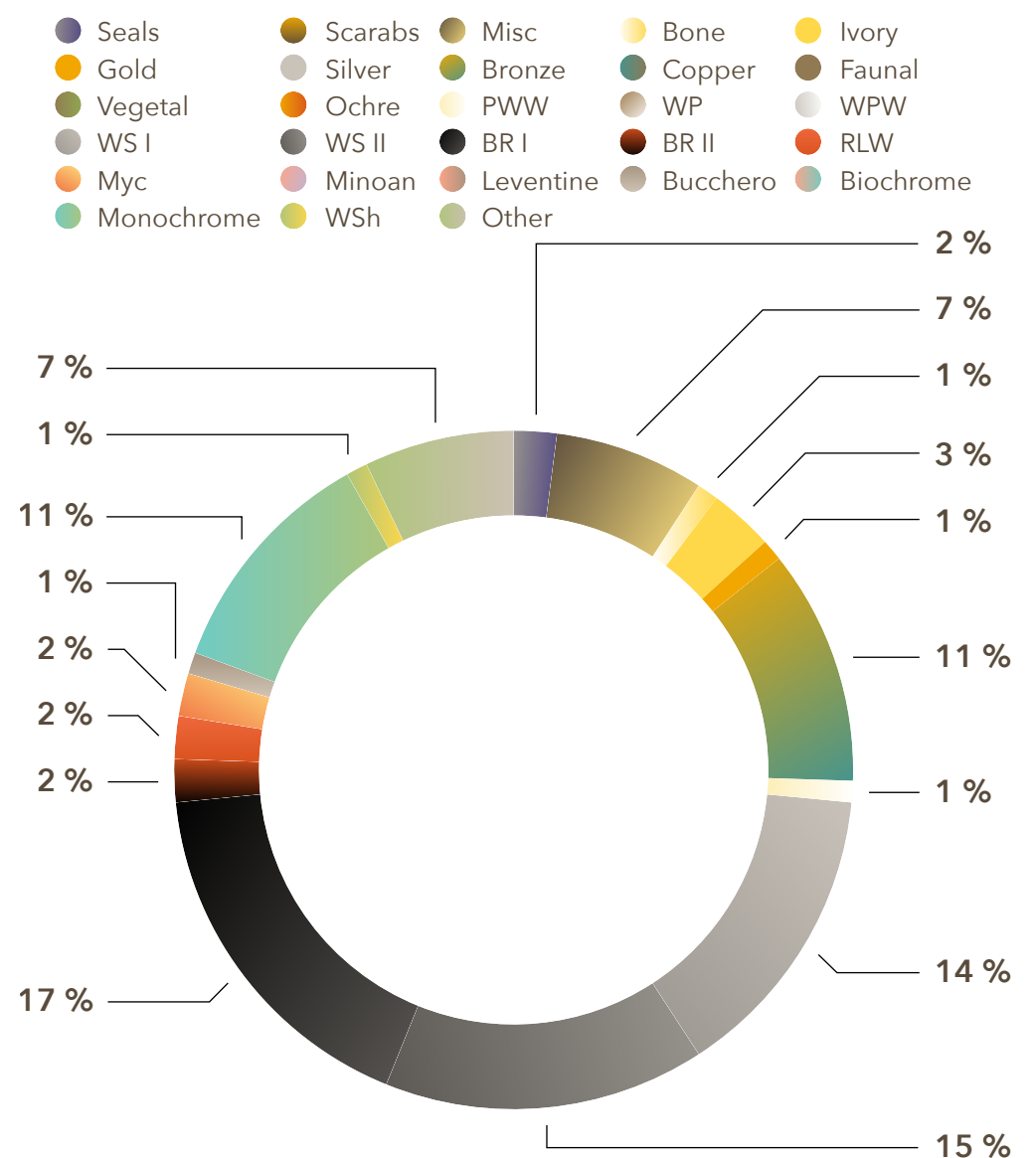
Shape	Slightly circular chamber
Size	2.47 x 2.9 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	2
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	7
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	1
	Ivory	3
Metal objects		
	Gold	1
	Silver	0
	Bronze	11
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects*		
	PW	1
	WP	0
	PWS	0
	WS I	14
	WS II	15
	BR I	17
	BR II	2
	RLW	2
	Myc	2
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	1
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	11
	WSh	1
	Other	7
Number of objects		98
Imported objects		6

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		15
Spatial arrangement and disposition		?
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	2
	Disturbed	No
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC IA–IIB:1650–1300 BC.

The tomb was not looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb with 1 slightly circular or kidney shaped chamber with no remains of a dromos.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

“Other” pottery are represented by: 5 Wash ware, 1 Syrian Biochrome and 1 imported jug of uncertain origin.

The Miscellaneous objects are 6 spindle whorls of steatite and 1 stone weight.

Human Remains

The tomb contained the remains of at least 15 individuals. The 2 last buried skeletons were lying undisturbed in dorsal position.

Related Features

References

(Benson 1972, 16f).

Benson, J. L. 1972. *Bamboula at Kourion. The Necropolis and the Finds. Excavated by J. F. Daniel*. Philadelphia.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Bamboula at Kourion
Name of feature	Tomb 19
Year of excavation	1937-1939, 1948
Excavator	University of Pennsylvania
Dating	LC IIA-III B

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

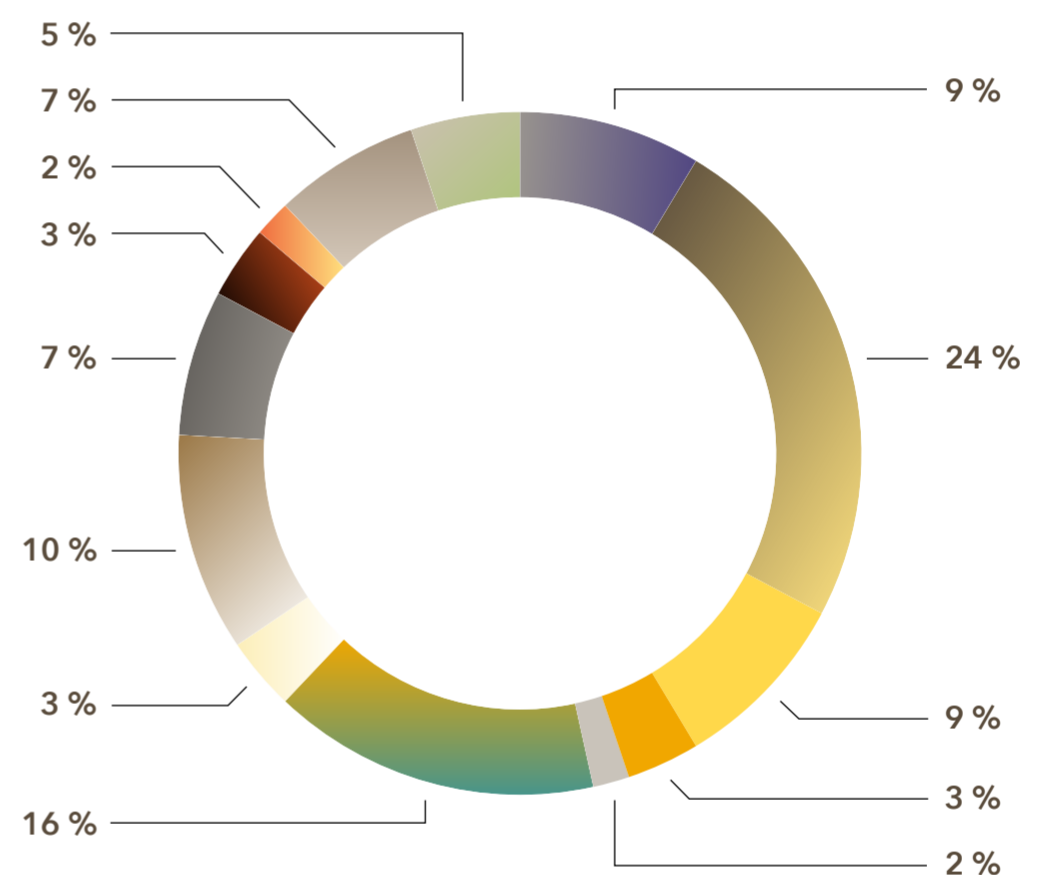
Shape	Rectangular chamber with rounded corners
Size	1.4 x 2.6 x 2 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	1
Name of features	Tomb 40
Dating	LC IIA-III A
Shapes	The same as 19
Sizes	The same as 19
Construction techniques	Cut
Chambers	1
Stone objects	3
Bone/ivory objects	1
Metal objects	3
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	70

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	5
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	14
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	5
Metal objects		
	Gold	2
	Silver	1
	Bronze	9
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	2
	WP	6
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	4
	BR I	0
	BR II	2
	RLW	0
	Myc	1
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	4
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	0
	Other	3
Number of objects		58
Imported objects		4



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		52
Spatial arrangement and disposition		?
	Hocker	1
	Dorsal	1
	Disturbed	Yes
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC IIA–IIIB:1450–1050 BC.

The tomb was not looted but disturbed by flooding.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb with 1 slightly rectangular chamber and a dromos. The chamber also contained a niche.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

“Other” pottery are represented by: 3 plain ware.

The Miscellaneous objects are 4 spindle whorls of steatite, 3 glass beads, 3 faience beads, 1 loom weight, 1 handle with impressed ornament and 1 necklace consisting of 2 glass beads and 17 sea shells.

Further more, among the cylinder seals there are 3 domed shaped of steatite.

Human Remains

The tomb contained the remains of at least 52 individuals. 1 of the skeletons was lying in a dorsal position and one in hocker position.

Related Features

Tomb 40. The two tombs are more or less identical but their shapes are reversed. They are also placed opposite to each other.

References

(Benson 1972, 22f).

Benson, J. L. 1972. *Bamboula at Kourion. The Necropolis and the Finds. Excavated by J. F. Daniel*. Philadelphia.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Bamboula at Kourion
Name of feature	Tomb 36
Year of excavation	1937-1939, 1948
Excavator	University of Pennsylvania
Dating	LC IIA-IIC

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

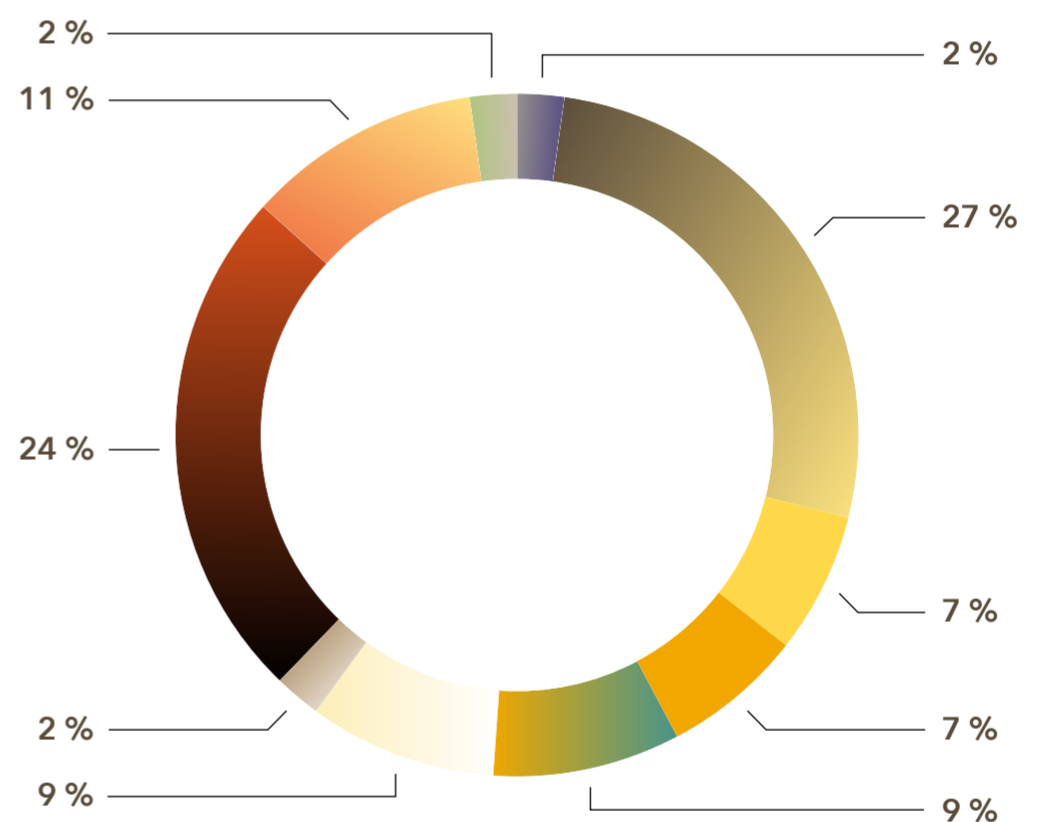
Shape	Slightly rectangular chamber
Size	2 x 2.6 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	1
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	12
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	3
Metal objects		
	Gold	3
	Silver	0
	Bronze	4
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	4
	WP	1
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	0
	BR I	0
	BR II	11
	RLW	0
	Myc	5
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	0
	Other	1
Number of objects		45
Imported objects		8

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		4
Spatial arrangement and disposition		?
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	Yes
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC IIA–IIC:1450–1200/1190 BC.

The tomb was not looted but totally collapsed.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb with 1 slightly rectangular chamber with no visible remains of a dromos.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

“Other” pottery are represented by: 1 Plain ware.

The Miscellaneous objects are 9 Glass beads, 2 faience beads and 1 pear-shaped pendant of dark glass.

Human Remains

The tomb contained the remains of at least 4 individuals. The 2 last buried skeletons were lying undisturbed.

Related Features

References

(Benson 1972, 30f).

Benson, J. L. 1972. *Bamboula at Kourion. The Necropolis and the Finds. Excavated by J. F. Daniel*. Philadelphia.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Bamboula at Kourion
Name of feature	Tomb 40
Year of excavation	1937-1939,1948
Excavator	University of Pennsylvania
Dating	LC IIA-III A

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

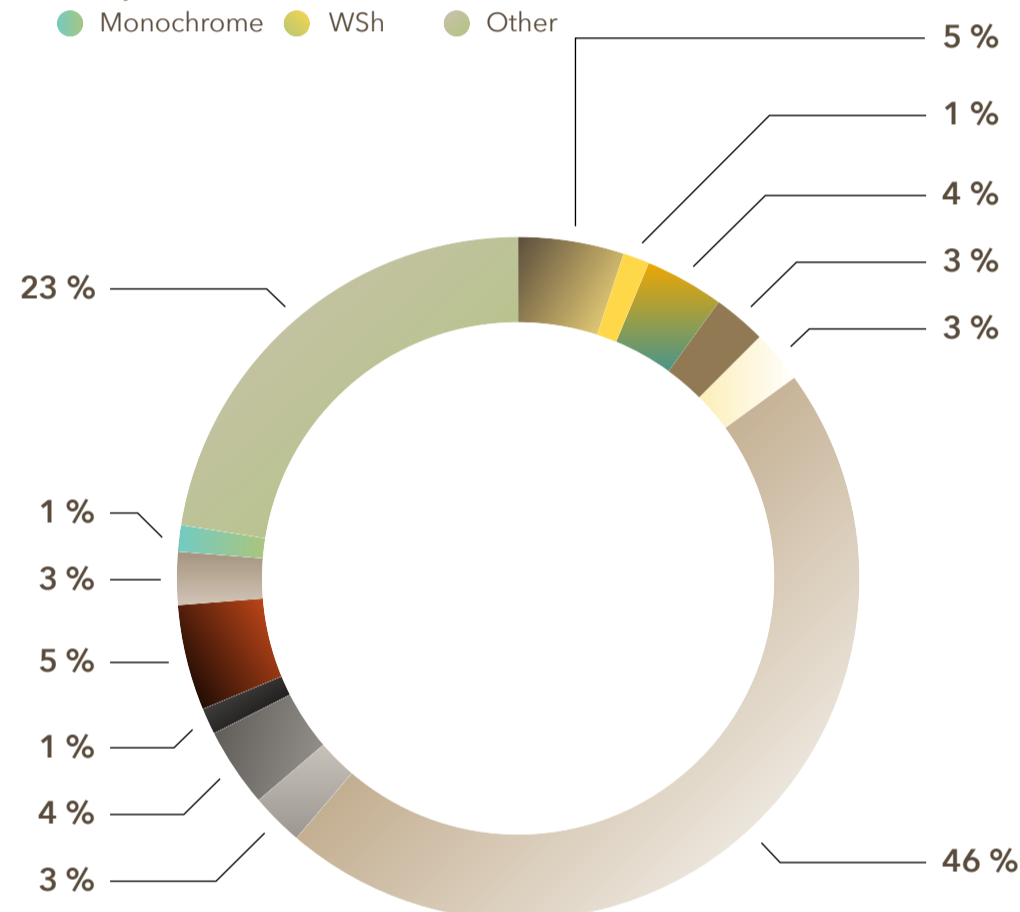
Shape	Rectangular chamber with rounded corners
Size	1.4 x 2.6 x 2 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	1
Name of features	Tomb 19
Dating	LC IIA-III B
Shapes	The same as 40
Sizes	The same as 40
Construction techniques	Cut
Chambers	1
Stone objects	9
Bone/ivory objects	5
Metal objects	12
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	22

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	4
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	1
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	0
	Bronze	3
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		2
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	2
	WP	37
	PWS	0
	WS I	2
	WS II	3
	BR I	1
	BR II	4
	RLW	0
	Myc	0
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	2
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	1
	WSh	0
	Other	18
Number of objects		80
Imported objects		1



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		9
Spatial arrangement and disposition		?
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	1
	Disturbed	Yes
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC IIA–IIIA:1450–1125/1100.

The tomb was not looted but disturbed by flooding.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb with 1 slightly rectangular chamber and a dromos. The chamber also contained a niche.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

“Other” pottery are represented by: 17 plain ware and 1 pink burnished.

The Miscellaneous objects are 3 spindle whorls of steatite and 1 glass bead.

Human Remains

The tomb contained at least 9 individuals. 1 of the skeletons was lying in a dorsal position with the right hand at the hip while the other arm was stretched out in shoulder height. The legs were stretched apart and had several vessels placed between them.

Related Features

Tomb 19. The two tombs are more or less identical but their shapes are reversed. They are also placed opposite to each other.

References

(Benson 1972, 32–34).

Benson, J. L. 1972. *Bamboula at Kourion. The Necropolis and the Finds. Excavated by J. F. Daniel*. Philadelphia.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Dhenia-Kafkalla
Name of feature	Tomb 6
Year of excavation	1954
Excavator	G. R. H. Wright
Dating	MC II-LC IIA

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Deformed Right Foot
Size	9 x 4 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1 (-2+6)

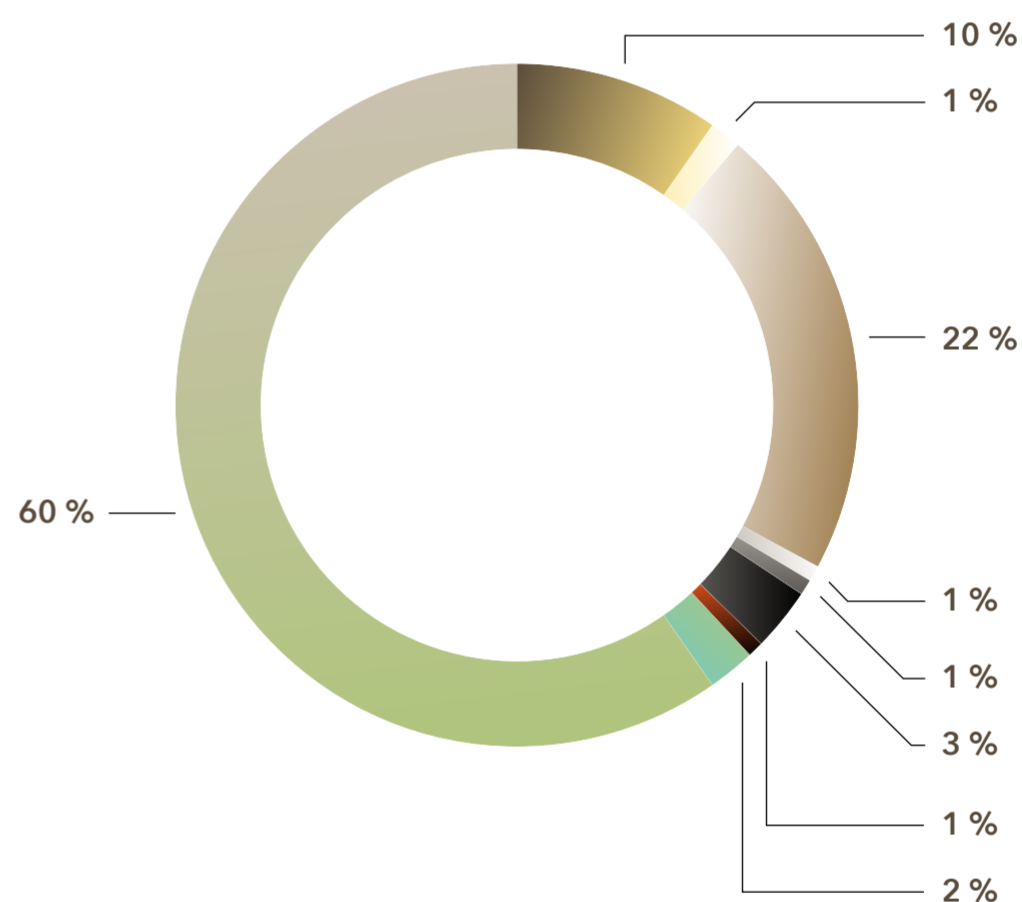
ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	13
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	0
	Bronze	0
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	2
	WP	29
	PWS	1
	WS I	0
	WS II	1
	BR I	4
	BR II	1
	RLW	0
	Myc	0
	Faience	0
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	3
	WSh	0
	Other	80
Number of objects		134
Imported objects		0

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	

- Seals
- Scarabs
- Misc
- Bone
- Ivory
- Gold
- Silver
- Bronze
- Copper
- Faunal
- Vegetal
- Ochre
- PWW
- WP
- WPW
- WS I
- WS II
- BR I
- BR II
- RLW
- Myc
- Faience
- Minoan
- Leventine
- Bucchero
- Biochrome
- Monochrome
- WSh
- Other



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		?
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	?
	Uncertain	?
Manipulation		?
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

Chamber tomb.

MC II–LC IIA: 1850–1375 BC.

The tomb was looted from the roof.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

The tomb was shaped as a deformed right foot with 6 niches, or *armoraki*, in the eastern end representing the toes. There was a shallow burial pit in the north-west corner. The grave had a circular *dromos* shaft and a *stomion* covered with a stone slab. It is possible that there originally were two chambers but that the wall between them was reduced over time.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

Since the tomb was used in the MC II phase, or earlier, the majority of the pottery is from this period. “Other” pottery is thus represented by:

10 Black Slip, 12 Black Polished, 48 Red Polished, 6 Red Slip and 4 Red Polished/Proto Base Ring.

Misc. objects are 11 spindle whorls of terracotta and 1 of stone plus 1 mace head or loom weight of stone.

Human Remains

The documentation does not mention any exact numbers of individuals only the presence of disturbed human remains.

Related Features

References

(Åström & Wright 1962, 241–276).

Åström, P & Wright, G. R. H. 1962. ‘Two Bronze Age Tombs at Dhenia in Cyprus’, in *OpAth* 4, 225–276.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Dhenia-Mali
Name of feature	Tomb 8 CS2391
Year of excavation	1976
Excavator	Dep. of Ant. Cyp.
Dating	LC IIB

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Half Spherical/ Beehive
Size	2 x 2.2 x 1.9 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1

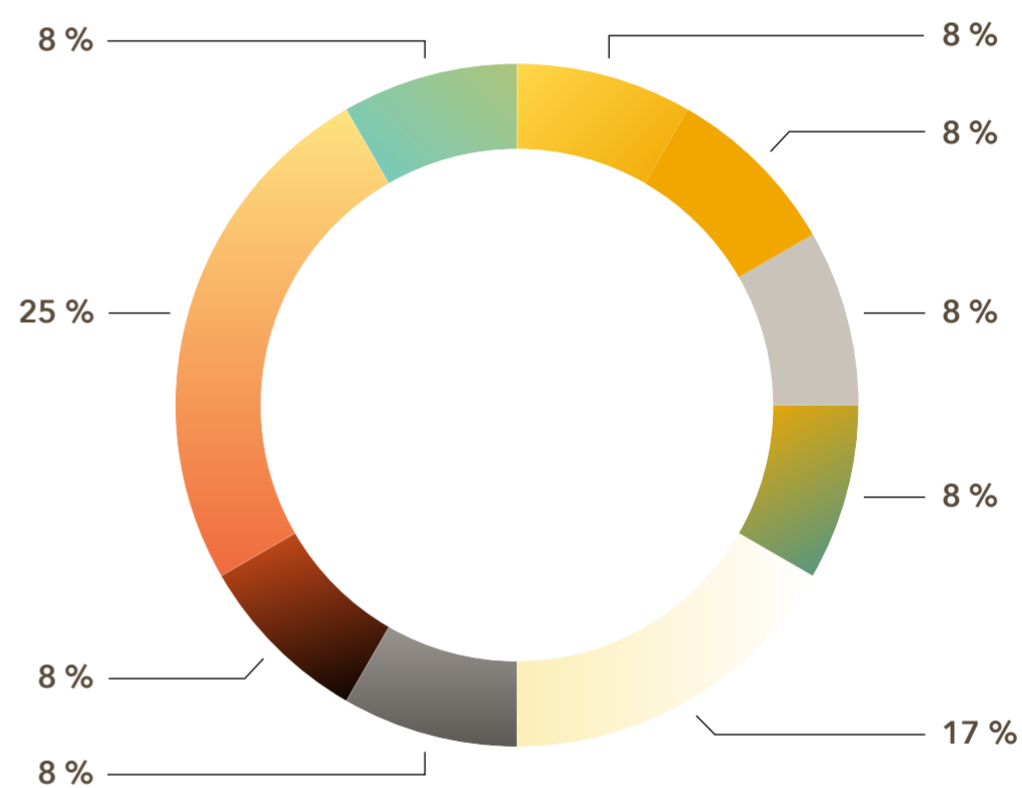
ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	0
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	1
Metal objects		
	Gold	1
	Silver	1
	Bronze	1
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	2
	WP	0
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	1
	BR I	0
	BR II	1
	RLW	0
	Myc	3
	Faience	0
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	1
	WSh	0
	Other	0
Number of objects		12
Imported objects		4

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Biochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- WS II
- Faience
- Minoan
- Monochrome
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- BR I
- BR II
- RLW
- WSh
- Bone
- Copper
- WP
- WPW
- Ivory
- Faunal
- WPW
- Leventine
- Bucchero
- Other



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		1
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	Yes
	Uncertain	?
Manipulation		?
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

Chamber/Beehive tomb.

LC IIB: 1375–1300 BC.

The tomb was partly looted from the roof.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber/Beehive tomb.

A half spherical/bee hive shaped tomb with an oval *dromos* shaft and rectangular *stomion* covered with a stone slab.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

Human Remains

1 single burial of an adult individual of indeterminate sex.

Related Features

References

(Hadjisavvas 1985, 133–136).

Hadjisavvas, S. 1985. 'A Late Cypriote II Tomb from Dhenia', in *RDAC* 1985, 133–136.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Dromolaxia-Trypes
Name of feature	Tomb 1
Year of excavation	1977
Excavator	The Department of Antiquities
Dating	LC IA-IIC

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Circular
Size	3 x 3 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1

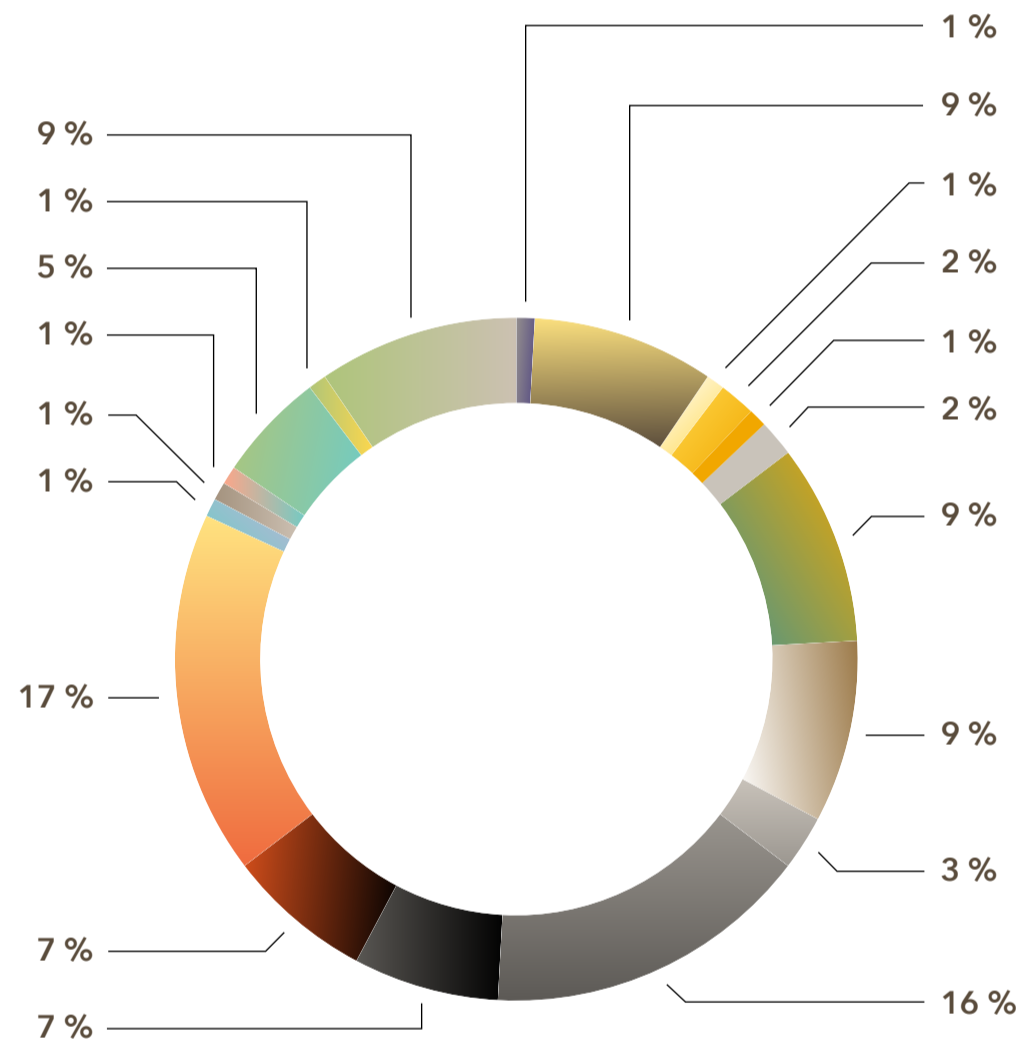
ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	1
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	10
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	1
	Ivory	2
Metal objects		
	Gold	1
	Silver	2
	Bronze	11
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	0
	WP	10
	PWS	0
	WS I	3
	WS II	18
	BR I	8
	BR II	8
	RLW	0
	Myc	20
	Faience	1
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	1
	Biochrome	1
	Monochrome	6
	WSh	1
	Other	11
Number of objects		116
Imported objects		23

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Biochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- Faience
- Monochrome
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- BR I
- BR II
- Minoan
- Leventine
- WSh
- Bone
- Copper
- WP
- WPW
- Ivory
- Faunal
- RLW
- Bucchero
- Other



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		3-?
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	Yes
	Uncertain	3-?
Manipulation		?
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

Chamber tomb.

LC IA–IIC: 1650–1200/1190.

The tomb was partially looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

Roughly circular feature with the remains of dromos and stomion. The floor was partially covered with a layer of minor pebbles.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The miscellaneous objects are 2 spindle whorls; 1 of terracotta and 1 of stone, 1 terracotta figurine, 1 stone plaque, 1 loom weight of terracotta, lumps of iron and 4 beads; 1 stone, 1 carnelian, 1 glass paste and 1 of terracotta.

The “Other” pottery vessels are 5 Black Slip, 3 Coarse ware, 1 Plain ware, 1 Red on Black and 1 Syrian Red Burnished.

Human Remains

The tomb was reused a number of times and heavily disturbed. Large amounts of human remains were encountered but no complete skulls except for 3 skulls at the south side of the chamber.

Related Features

Possibly Tomb 2 (10 m in between them).

References

(Luben Admiraal 1982, 39–57).

Luben Admiraal, S. ‘Late Bronze Age Tombs from Dromolaxia’, in *RDAC* 1982, Nicosia, 39–57.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Dromolaxia-Types
Name of feature	Tomb 2
Year of excavation	1977
Excavator	The Department of Antiquities
Dating	MC III-LC IA

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Circular
Size	2.5 x 2.5 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1

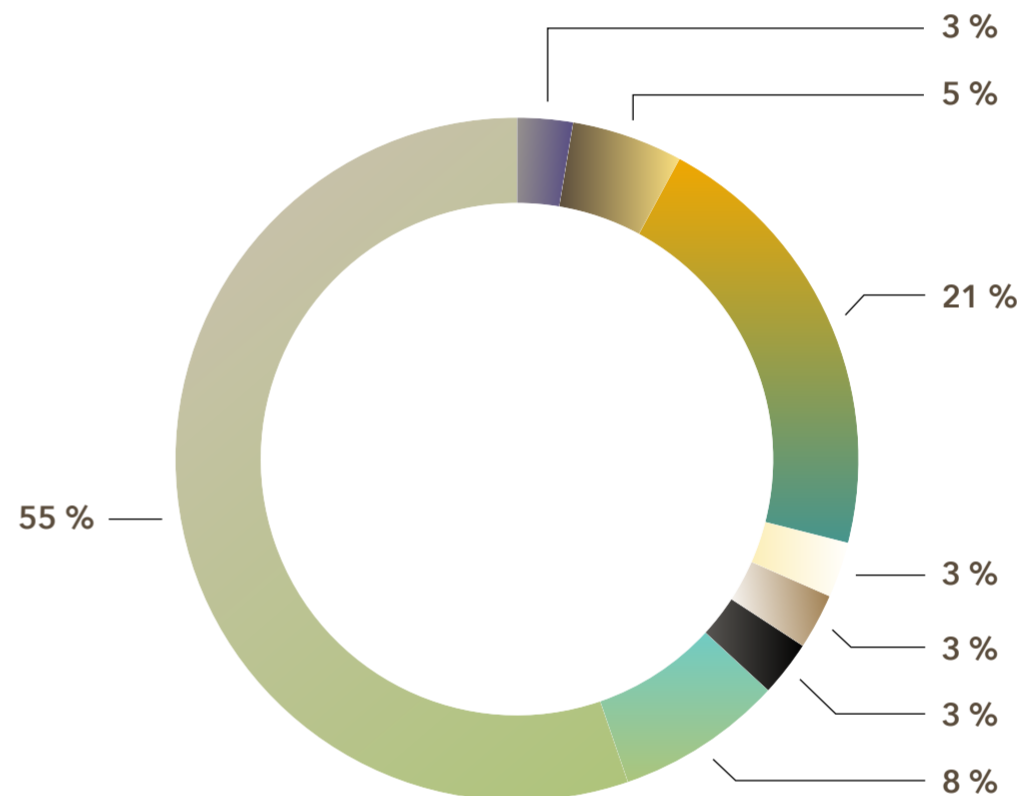
ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	1
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	2
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	0
	Bronze	8
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	1
	WP	1
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	0
	BR I	1
	BR II	0
	RLW	0
	Myc	0
	Faience	0
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	3
	WSh	0
	Other	21
Number of objects		38
Imported objects		3

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	

- Seals
- Scarabs
- Misc
- Bone
- Ivory
- Gold
- Silver
- Bronze
- Copper
- Faunal
- Vegetal
- Ochre
- PWW
- WP
- WPW
- WS I
- WS II
- BR I
- BR II
- RLW
- Myc
- Faience
- Minoan
- Leventine
- Bucchero
- Biochrome
- Monochrome
- WSh
- Other



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		?
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	?
	Uncertain	?
Manipulation		?
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

Chamber tomb.

MC III–LC IA: 1750–1550.

The tomb was partially looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

Roughly circular feature with no remains of dromos and stomion.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The miscellaneous objects are 1 terracotta bead and 1 spindle whorl of stone.

The “Other” wares are 9 Black Slip, 4 Red Slip, 1 Coarse ware, 4 Red on Black, 2 Tell-el-Yahudiyeh (which of 1 was locally produced) and 1 Syrian Red Burnished.

Human Remains

The tomb contained very few human remains.

Related Features

References

(Luben Admiraal 1982, 40–57).

Luben Admiraal, S. ‘Late Bronze Age Tombs from Dromolaxia’, in *RDAC* 1982, Nicosia, 39–57.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Enkomi
Name of feature	Tomb 2
Year of excavation	1930
Excavator	The SCE
Dating	LC IB-IIA

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Roughly Circular
Size	4 x 2 m (with <i>dromos</i>)
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1

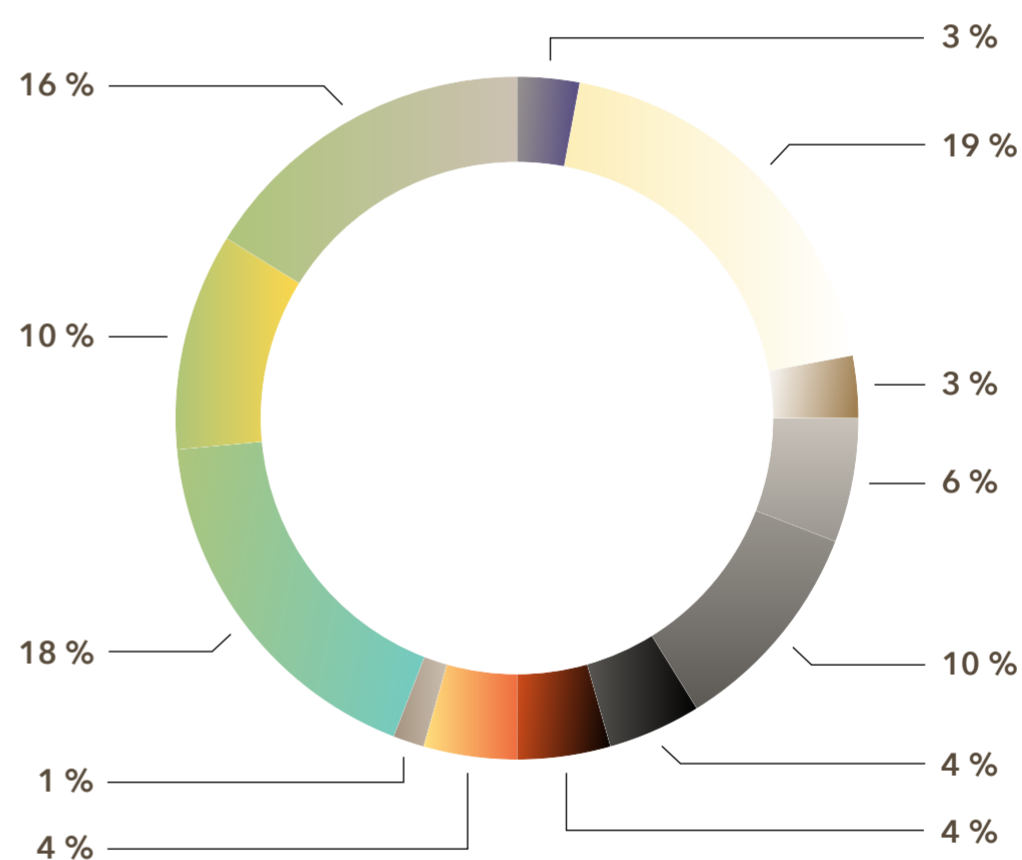
ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	2
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	0
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	0
	Bronze	0
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	13
	WP	2
	PWS	0
	WS I	4
	WS II	7
	BR I	3
	BR II	3
	RLW	0
	Myc	3
	Faience	0
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	1
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	12
	WSh	7
	Other	11
Number of objects		68
Imported objects		3

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Biochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- WS II
- Faience
- Minoan
- Monochrome
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- BR I
- WSh
- Bone
- Copper
- WP
- BR II
- Ivory
- Faunal
- WPW
- RLW
- Bucchero
- Other



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		11
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	5
	Dorsal	3
	Disturbed	No
	Uncertain	3
Manipulation		?
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

Chamber tomb.

LC IB–IIA: 1550–1375 BC.

The tomb was not looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

The tomb was located in a east-western direction with the oval *dromos* shaft to the west of the chamber. The *stomion* was a short horizontal tunnel. The actual chamber was roughly circular, or slightly bilobate, with a small buttress projecting from the wall left of the entrance. The entrance itself was located in the south-western end of the chamber

Artefacts and Grave Goods

“Other” pottery is represented by:

8 Black Slip and 3 Red Slip.

Human Remains

The tomb contained 11 individuals. 5 were sitting around the walls in hocker position, 4 were lying in dorsal position and 2 were too badly disturbed to make an appreciation possible.

Related Features

References

(Gjerstad et al. 1934, 470–475).

Gjerstad, E. Lindros, J. Sjöqvist, E & Westholm, A. 1934. *SCE*. Vol. I. Stockholm.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Enkomi
Name of feature	Tomb 14
Year of excavation	1930
Excavator	The SCE
Dating	LC III

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Roughly Square
Size	2.35 x 1.9 x 1.05 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1

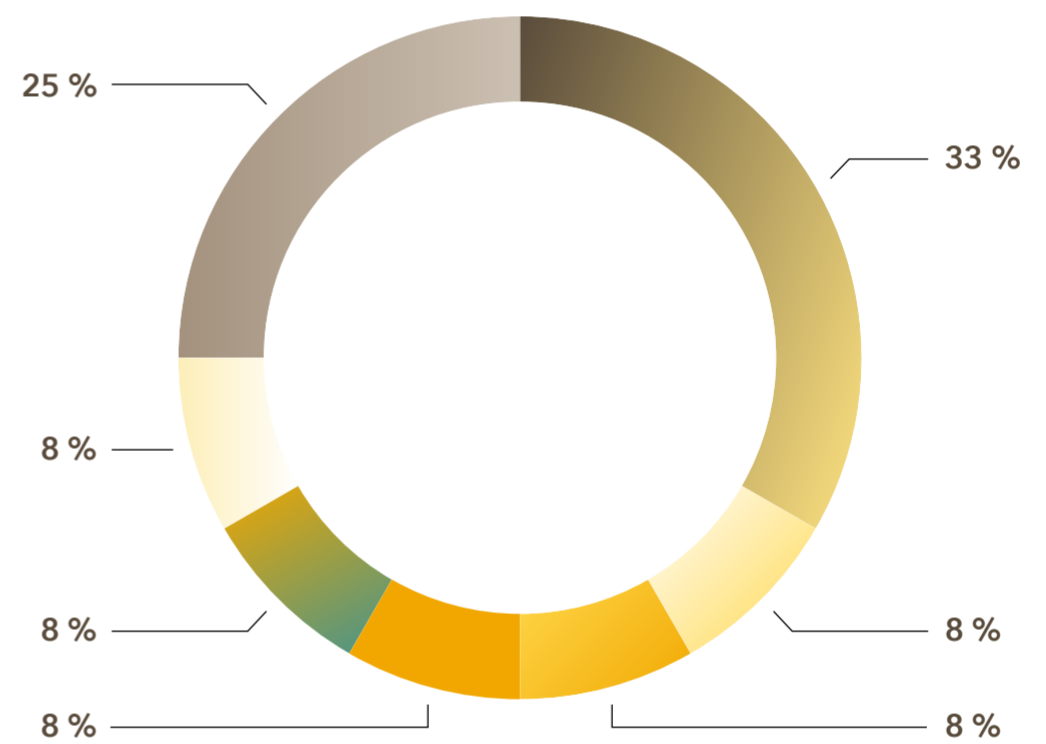
ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	4
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	1
	Ivory	1
Metal objects		
	Gold	1
	Silver	0
	Bronze	1
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	1
	WP	0
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	0
	BR I	0
	BR II	0
	RLW	0
	Myc	0
	Faience	0
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	3
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	0
	Other	0
Number of objects		12
Imported objects		2?

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Biochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- Faience
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- WS II
- BR I
- BR II
- RLW
- Minoan
- Leventine
- Bucchero
- Bone
- Ivory
- Faunal
- WPW
- WP
- Other



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		3 (1 + 2)
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	0
	Dorsal	3
	Disturbed	No
	Uncertain	0
Manipulation		?
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

Shaft grave.

LC III: 1200/1190–1050 BC.

The tomb was not looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Shaft grave.

The tomb had a roughly square shaft which once had been covered with coarse masonry and a partly paved stone floor.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The “Misc” objects are 1 stone bowl and 1 stone pestle, 2 carnelian beads (1) and 14 beads of glass paste (1).

Human Remains

The tomb contained 3 individuals. 1 of them was an adult female, lying in dorsal position, oriented in a north-south direction. There were also 2 children, also in dorsal position but oriented in an east-western direction..

Related Features

References

(Gjerstad et al. 1934, 536f).

Gjerstad, E. Lindros, J. Sjöqvist, E & Westholm, A. 1934. *SCE*.

Vol. I. Stockholm.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Enkomi
Name of feature	Tomb 18
Year of excavation	1930
Excavator	The SCE
Dating	LC III

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Roughly Square
Size	Ca 4 x 4 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	3 (1+2)

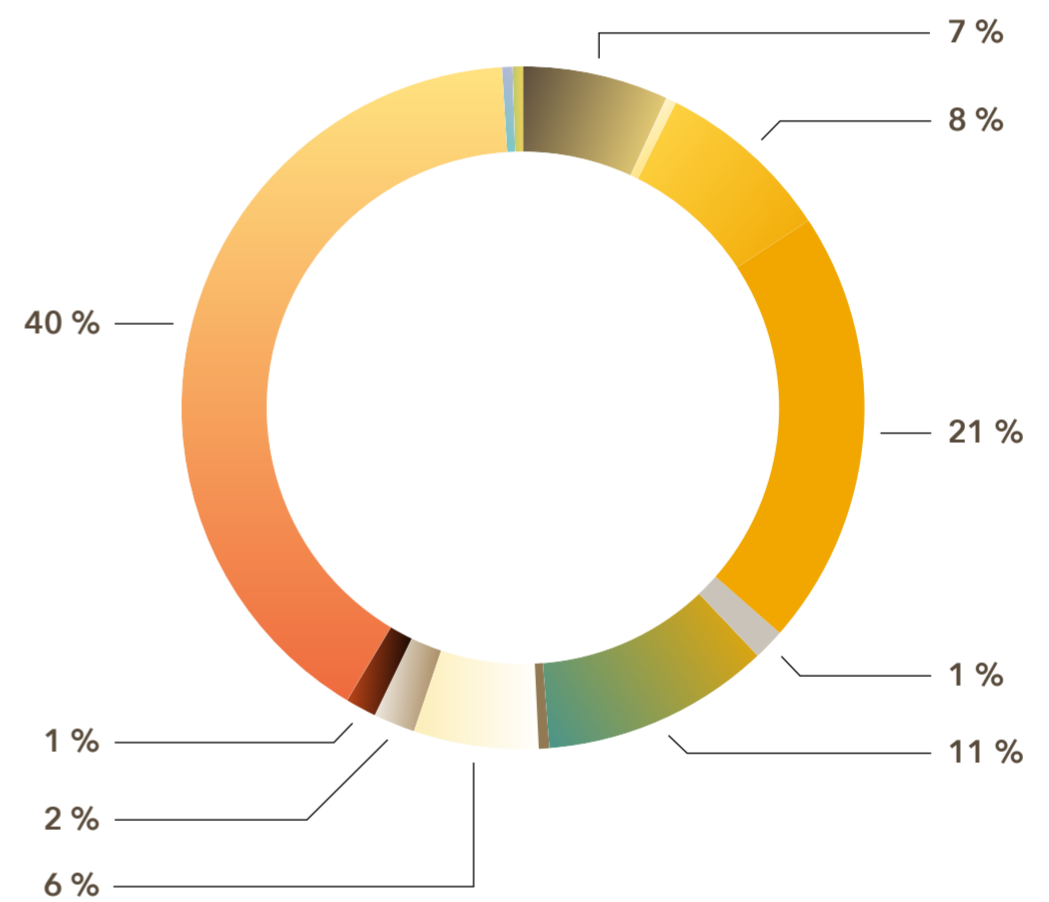
ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	14
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	1
	Ivory	17
Metal objects		
	Gold	42
	Silver	3
	Bronze	22
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		1
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	12
	WP	4
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	0
	BR I	0
	BR II	3
	RLW	0
	Myc	82
	Faience	1
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	1
	Other	0
Number of objects		203
Imported objects		84

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Biochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- Faience
- Minoan
- Leventine
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- BR I
- BR II
- RLW
- Bone
- Ivory
- Faunal
- WP
- WPW
- Bucchero
- Other



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		11-15
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	1
	Dorsal	6
	Disturbed	?
	Uncertain	4
Manipulation		?
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

Chamber tomb.

LC III: 1200/1190–1050 BC.

The tomb was not looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

A collapsed chamber tomb, with a rectangular dromos shaft and stomion, repaired with stone packing during construction. The roughly square central chamber had a curved back wall and 2 more or less circular side chambers.

Offerings and Burial Gifts

The miscellaneous objects are 5 stone bowls, 3 pestles, 5 glass bottles and 1 glass bowl.

Human Remains

The tomb contained at least 11 individuals. 1 of them was an adult female, lying in dorsal position, 4 were male (also in dorsal position) and 6–8 were of indeterminate sex and were rather disturbed (1 of these was lying in hocker position).

Related Features

References

(Gjerstad et al. 1934, 546–558).

Gjerstad, E. Lindros, J. Sjöqvist, E & Westholm, A. 1934. *SCE*. Vol. I. Stockholm.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Enkomi
Name of feature	Tomb 21
Year of excavation	1930
Excavator	The SCE
Dating	LC IA-IIA

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Circular/Beehive
Size	4.5 x 2.38 x 2.43 m
Construction technique	Built
Number of chambers	1

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	2
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	0
	Bronze	0
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	0
	WP	1
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	0
	BR I	0
	BR II	0
	RLW	0
	Myc	0
	Faience	0
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	1
	Other	0
Number of objects		4
Imported objects		0

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Biochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- WS II
- Faience
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- BR I
- Minoan
- WSh
- Bone
- WP
- WPW
- BR II
- Leventine
- Other
- Ivory
- Faunal
- WPW
- RLW
- Bucchero



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		?
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	Yes
	Uncertain	?
Manipulation		?
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

Chamber tomb.

LC IA–IIA: 1650–1375.

The tomb was looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

A tholos/bee-hive shaped chamber constructed of limestone over a cylindrical rock-cut basin. The construction was crowned with a 1.78 x 1.78 x 0.3 m top stone. No mortar was used during the construction and the tomb was probably covered with a tumulus.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The miscellaneous objects are only 1 spindle whorl and 1 ball of terracotta.

Human Remains

No human remains were left in the tomb.

Related Features

References

(Gjerstad et al. 1934, 570–573).

Gjerstad, E. Lindros, J. Sjöqvist, E & Westholm, A. 1934. *SCE*.

Vol. I. Stockholm.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Kafkallia
Name of feature	Tomb G
Year of excavation	1970
Excavator	Overbeck & Swiny
Dating	LC I-II

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

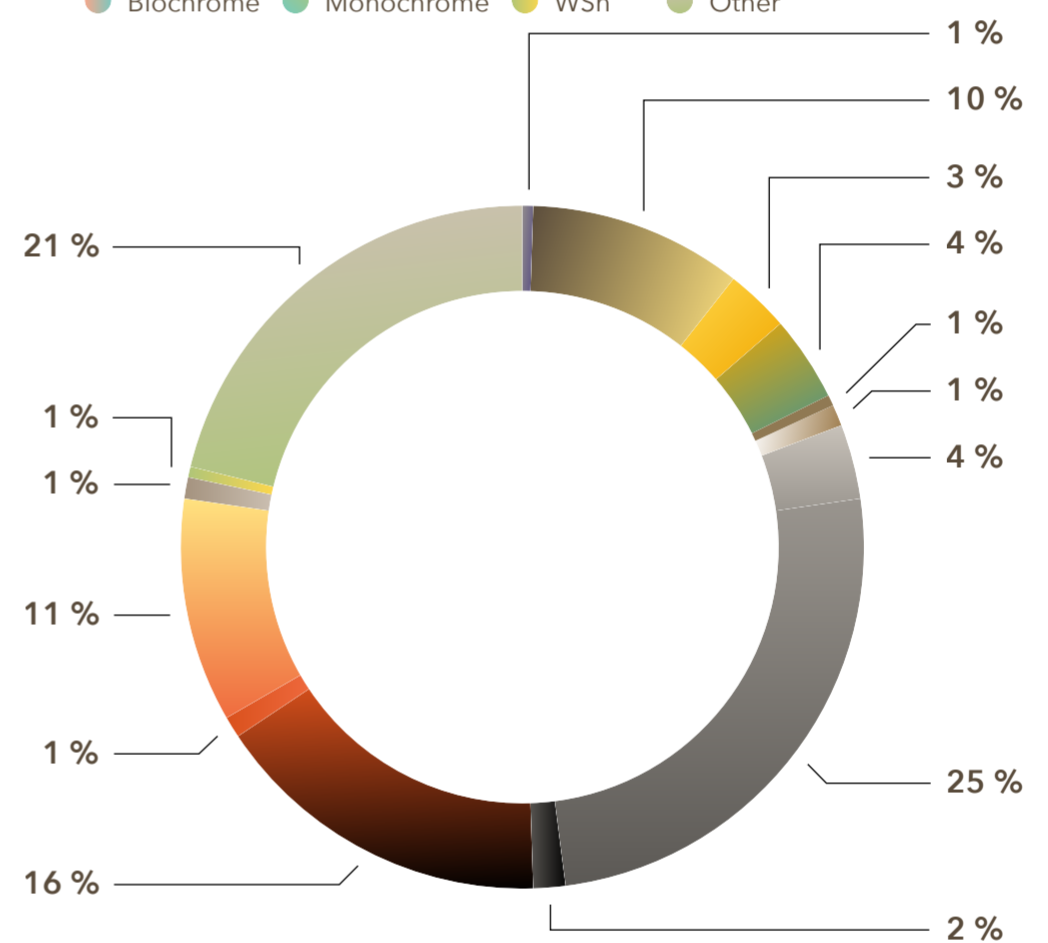
Shape	Oval
Size	4.5 x 3.5 x 3 m (not including <i>dromos</i>)
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	1
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	20
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	6
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	0
	Bronze	8
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		1
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	0
	WP	2
	PWS	0
	WS I	7
	WS II	50
	BR I	3
	BR II	32
	RLW	2
	Myc	21
	Faience	0
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	2
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	1
	Other	42
Number of objects		198
Imported objects		28

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		?
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	?
	Uncertain	?
Manipulation		?
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

Chamber tomb.

LC I–II: 1650–1200/1190 BC.

The tomb was looted, probably in the Antiquity since the tomb contained a Hellenistic bronze coin.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

An slightly oval chamber with *dromos*.

The tomb had an undisturbed pit in the northeast corner which contained a battle-axe and a belt of bronze. The pit was covered with a flat stone.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The miscellaneous objects consist of 1 mace head of stone, 6 stone beads , 2 terracotta beads, 3 spindle whorls of terracotta, 1 Egyptian alabaster chalice, 5 terracotta handles with Cypro-Minoan script and 1 pin head of glass.

Other pottery/terracotta objects consist of 25 plain and coarse ware, 15 decorated LC III Cypriote pottery vessels (?) 1 Black Slip, 1 Cypro-Geometric and an unknown quantity of MC vessels.

Human Remains

No human remains are mentioned in the documentation.

Related Features

References

(Overbeck & Swiny 1972, 7–24).

Overbeck, J. C. & Swiny, S. 1972. *Two Cypriot Bronze Age Sites at Kafkallia (Dhali)*. SIMA 33. Göteborg.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios
Name of feature	Tomb 1
Year of excavation	1979-1984
Excavator	John Forg
Dating	LC IIC

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Bilobate
Size	3 x 2.8 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1

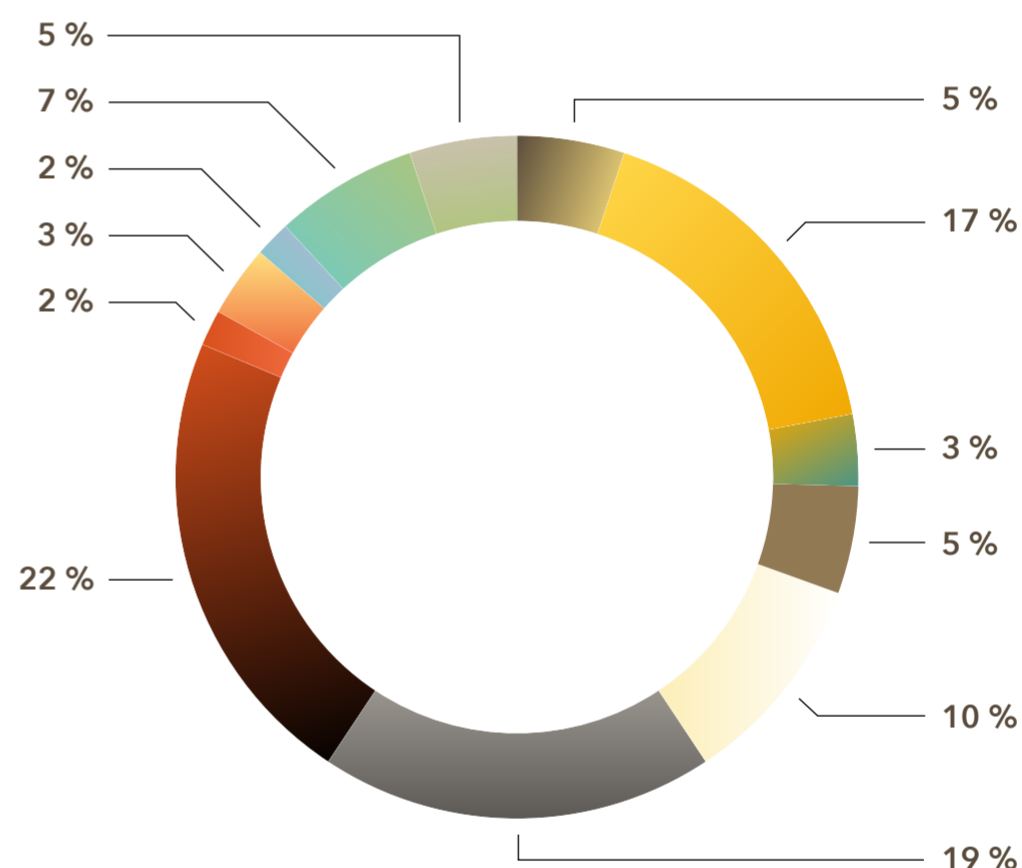
ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	3
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	10
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	0
	Bronze	2
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		3
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	6
	WP	0
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	11
	BR I	0
	BR II	13
	RLW	1
	Myc	2
	Faience	1
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	4
	WSh	0
	Other	3
Number of objects		59
Imported objects		13

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Biochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- WS II
- Faience
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- BR I
- Minoan
- WSh
- Bone
- Copper
- WP
- BR II
- Leventine
- Other
- Ivory
- Faunal
- WPW
- RLW
- Bucchero



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		9
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	Yes
	Uncertain	?
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

Chamber tomb.

LC IIB–IIC: 1375–1200/1190 BC.

The tomb was partly looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

A bilobate shaped tomb with a butters projecting from the opposite wall from the *dromos* and *stomion*, dividing the tomb into two parts.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The “Other” pottery consists of 3 plain ware vessels while the “Miscellaneous” objects are represented by 1 fragment of a wall bracket, 1 stone pestle and 1 stone with depression.

Human Remains

At least 9 individuals were buried in this tomb. 1 male, 16–18 years old, 2 male adults and 3 adults of indeterminate sex.

Related Features

References

(South, Russell & Keswani 1989, 42–47).

South, A. Russell, P. & Schuster Keswani, P 1989. *Vasilikos Valley Project 3: Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios II. Ceramics, Objects, Tombs, Specialist Studies. SIMA 71:3*. Göteborg.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios
Name of feature	Tomb 6
Year of excavation	1979-1984
Excavator	John Forg
Dating	LC IIC

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Oval/Circular
Size	3 x 2.8 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	0
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	2
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	0
	Bronze	1
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		1
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	2
	WP	0
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	0
	BR I	0
	BR II	2
	RLW	0
	Myc	2
	Faience	0
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	1
	WSh	0
	Other	0
Number of objects		11
Imported objects		4

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Biochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- WS II
- Faience
- Minoan
- Monochrome
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- BR I
- WSh
- Bone
- Copper
- WP
- BR II
- Other
- Ivory
- Faunal
- WPW
- RLW
- Bucchero



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		2
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	No
	Uncertain	?
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

Chamber tomb.

LC IIC: 1300–1200/1190 BC.

The tomb was not looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

An oval/circular chamber with *dromos* and *stomion*.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

Human Remains

At least 2 individuals were buried in this tomb. 1 adult, 25-30 years old, and one child, 3–8 years old.

Related Features

References

(South, Russell & Keswani 1989, 54f).

South, A. Russell, P. & Schuster Keswani, P 1989. *Vasilikos Valley Project 3: Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios II. Ceramics, Objects, Tombs, Specialist Studies. SIMA 71:3*. Göteborg.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Kaloriziki
Name of feature	Tomb 19
Year of excavation	1937-1939, 1948
Excavator	University of Pennsylvania
Dating	LC IIIB

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Rectangular
Size	2.4 x 2.2 x 2.3 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1

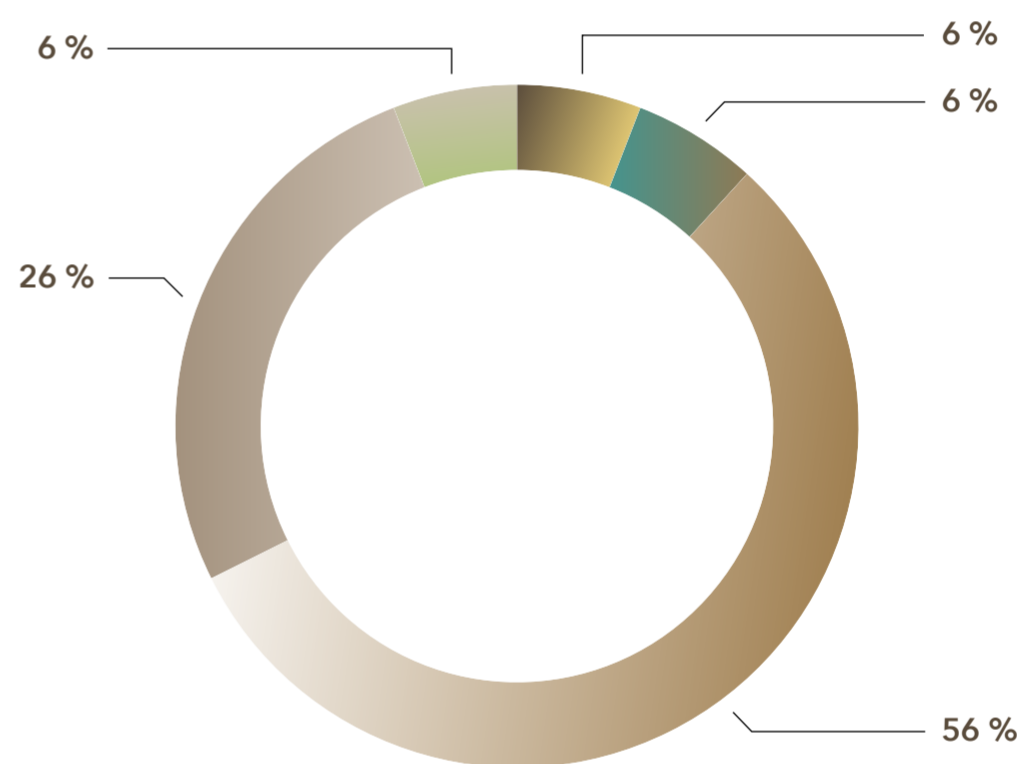
ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	2
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	0
	Bronze	0
	Copper	2
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	0
	WP	19
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	0
	BR I	0
	BR II	0
	RLW	0
	Myc	0
	Faience	0
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	9
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	0
	Other	2
Number of objects		34
Imported objects		0

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Biochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- WS II
- Faience
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- BR I
- BR II
- RLW
- Bone
- Ivory
- Faunal
- WP
- WPW
- Minoan
- Leventine
- Bucchero
- Copper
- Other



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		2
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	Yes
	Uncertain	?
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

Chamber tomb.

LC IIIB: 1125/1100–1050 BC.

The tomb was looted from the roof of the chamber.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

A rectangular chamber with a 6.6 x 1.3 m long *dromos*.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The miscellaneous objects consist of 1 fragment of a slate whetstone, and 1 iron knife.

Other pottery/terracotta objects consist of 1 Proto White Painted and 1 Plain wheel-made.

Human Remains

At least 2 individuals were buried in this tomb, 1 of which was cremated with the remains deposited in a krater-amphora.

Related Features

Possibly Tomb 40.

References

(Benson 1973, 19, 26f).

Benson, J. L. 1973. *The Necropolis of Kaloriziki. Excavated by J. F. Daniel and G. H. McFadden for the University Museum University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. SIMA 36.* Göteborg.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Kaloriziki
Name of feature	Tomb 40
Year of excavation	1937-1939, 1948
Excavator	University of Pennsylvania
Dating	LC IIIB

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Rectangular
Size	2.8 x 2 x 1.4 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1

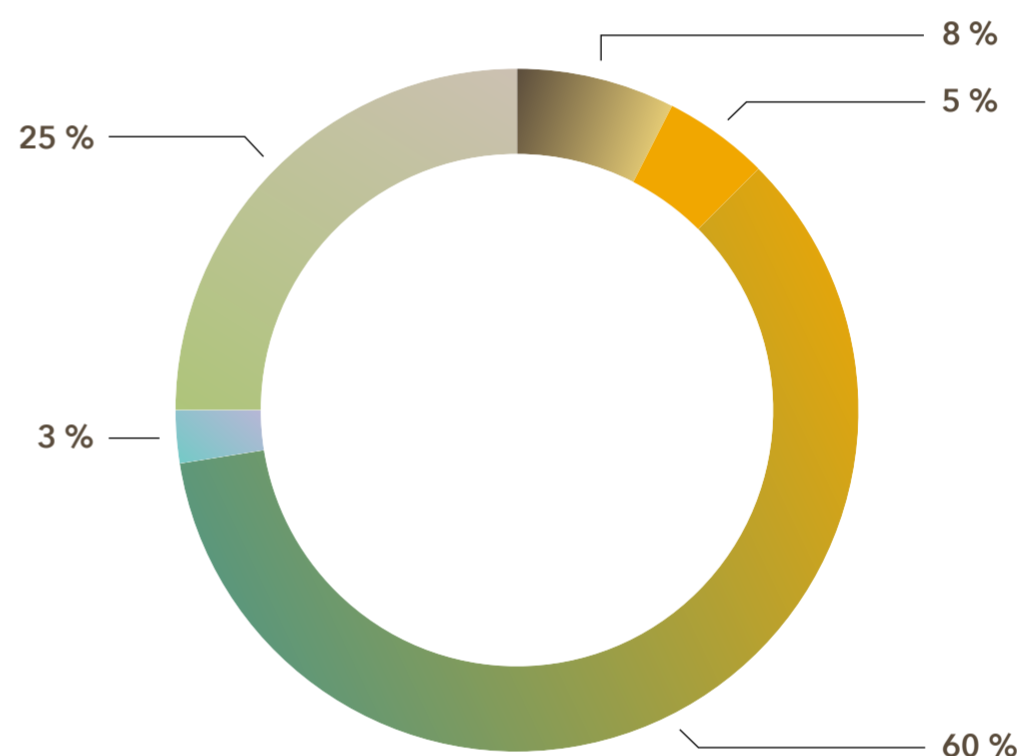
ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	3
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	2
	Silver	0
	Bronze	24
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	0
	WP	0
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	0
	BR I	0
	BR II	0
	RLW	0
	Myc	0
	Faience	1
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	0
	Other	10
Number of objects		40
Imported objects		1

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Biochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- WS II
- Faience
- Minoan
- Monochrome
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- BR I
- WSh
- Bone
- WP
- BR II
- Other
- Ivory
- Faunal
- WPW
- RLW
- Bucchero



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		1-2
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	Yes
	Uncertain	1
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

Shaft grave.

LC IIIB: 1125/1100–1050 BC.

The tomb was partly looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Shaft grave.

A perfectly rectangular shaft with no *dromos*.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The miscellaneous objects consist of 1 loom weight of stone, 1 iron nail and 1 iron knife.

Other pottery/terracotta objects consist of 8 Proto White Painted, 1 Plain wheel-made and 1 Coarse ware.

Human Remains

At least 1 elderly woman was buried in the tomb. She was cremated and her remains deposited in a bronze urn. According to one of the looters there had been 1 more burial in the grave.

Related Features

Possibly Tomb 19.

References

(Benson 1973, 19, 49f).

Benson, J. L. 1973. *The Necropolis of Kaloriziki. Excavated by J. F. Daniel and G. H. McFadden for the University Museum University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. SIMA 36.* Göteborg.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Katydhata
Name of feature	Tomb 11
Year of excavation	1915-1916
Excavator	Markides
Dating	LC

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

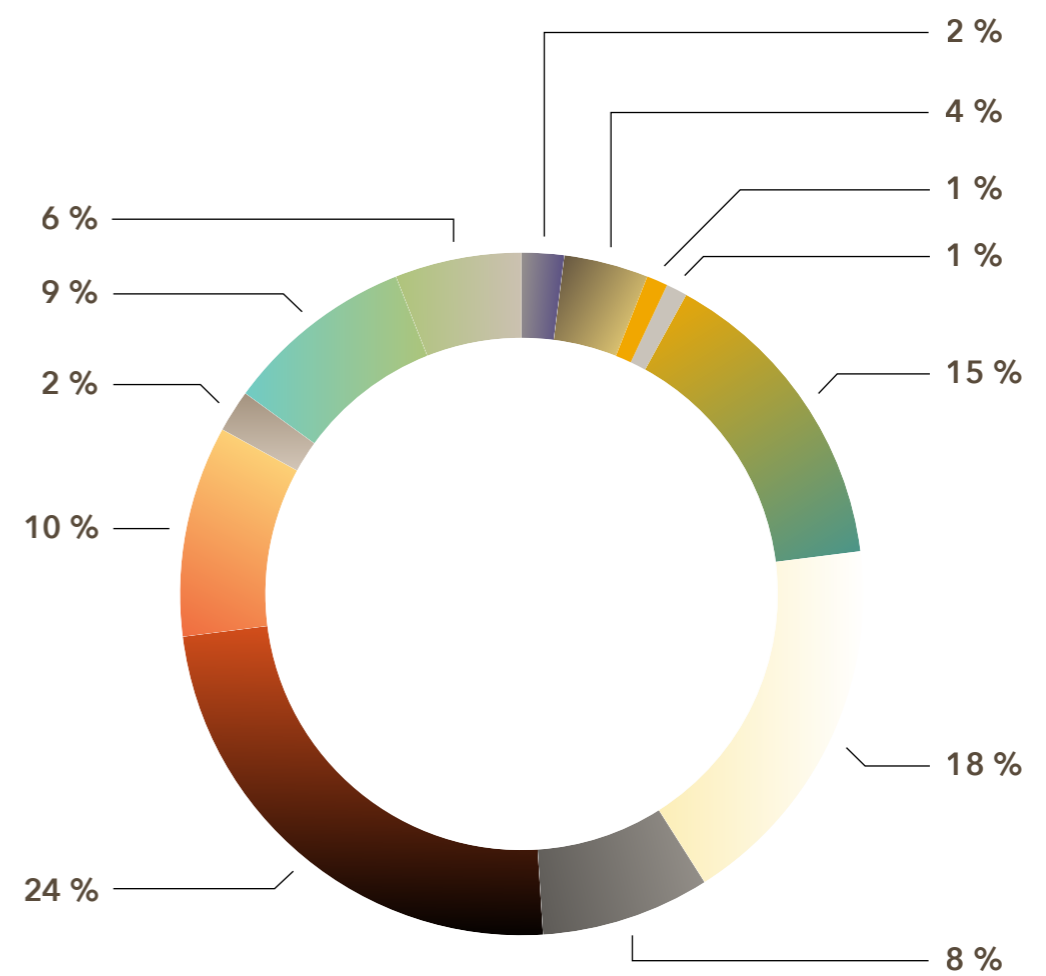
Shape	Beehive with <i>dromos</i>
Size	1.7 x 1.75 x 1.9 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	2
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	4
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	1
	Silver	1
	Bronze	15
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	18
	WP	0
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	8
	BR I	0
	BR II	24
	RLW	0
	Myc	10
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	2
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	9
	WSh	0
	Other	6
Number of objects		100
Imported objects		10

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		2-?
Spatial arrangement and disposition		?
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	No
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC: 1650–1050 BC. The publication does not offer any closer details on dating. The tomb probably belongs to the LC II phase (1450–1200/1190 BC).

The tomb was not looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Beehive shaped tomb with a dromos.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The list versus what remains in the museum gives only an estimation of what the tomb contained. There were probably 6 pieces of “Other” pottery of which 2 were plain ware, 1 Red Monochrome and 1 was Black Slip.

The Miscellaneous objects are 2 spindle whorls and 2 glass beads.

Human Remains

According to the lists the tomb seem to have contained the remains of at least 2 individuals. No further information is given.

Related Features

References

(Åström 1989,12–20).

Åström, P. 1989. *Katydhata. A Bronze Age Site in Cyprus*. Göteborg.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Katydhata
Name of feature	Tomb 26
Year of excavation	1915-1916
Excavator	Markides
Dating	LC IIA

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Beehive with <i>dromos</i>
Size	2.25 x 2.1 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1

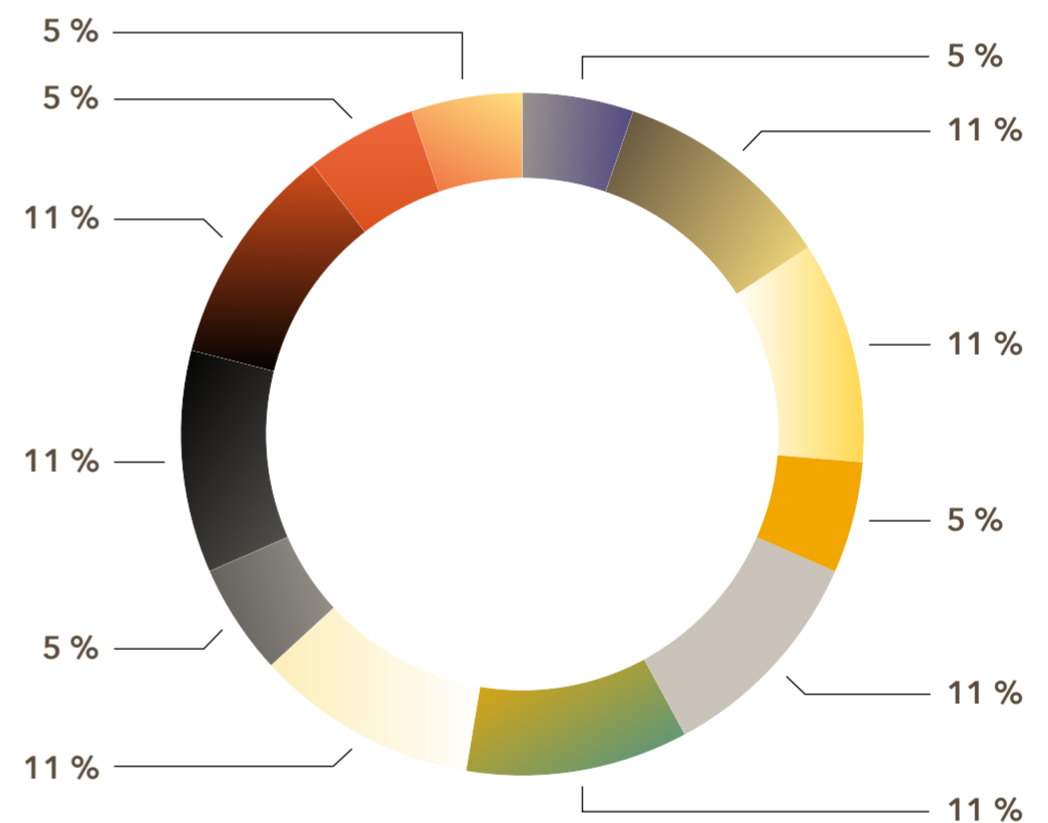
ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	1
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	2
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	2
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	1
	Silver	2
	Bronze	2
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	2
	WP	0
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	1
	BR I	2
	BR II	2
	RLW	1
	Myc	1
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	0
	Other	0
Number of objects		19
Imported objects		1

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	1
Name of features	Tomb 27
Dating	MC II
Shapes	Beehive?
Sizes	2.25 x 2.1 m?
Construction techniques	Cut?
Chambers	1
Stone objects	2
Bone/ivory objects	0
Metal objects	4
Faunal remains/depositions	0
Vegetal remains/depositions	0
Ochre	0
Pottery/terracotta objects	21

- Seals
- Scarabs
- Misc
- Bone
- Ivory
- Gold
- Silver
- Bronze
- Copper
- Faunal
- Vegetal
- Ochre
- PWW
- WP
- WPW
- WS I
- WS II
- BR I
- BR II
- RLW
- Myc
- Minoan
- Leventine
- Bucchero
- Biochrome
- Monochrome
- WSh
- Other



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		?
Spatial arrangement and disposition		?
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	Yes
Manipulation		?
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC IIA: 1450– 1375 BC).

The tomb was looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Beehive shaped tomb? with a dromos shared with Tomb 27.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The Miscellaneous objects are 2 spindle whorls.

Human Remains

Related Features

The tomb shared the *dromos* with Tomb 27 which lies directly opposite Tomb 26 with the *dromos* in between.

References

(Åström 1989, 20).

Åström, P. 1989. *Katydhata. A Bronze Age Site in Cyprus*. Göteborg.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Katydhata
Name of feature	Tomb 81
Year of excavation	1915-1916
Excavator	Markides
Dating	LC IIC

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Oval Beehive
Size	2.5 x 2.3 x 1.9 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1

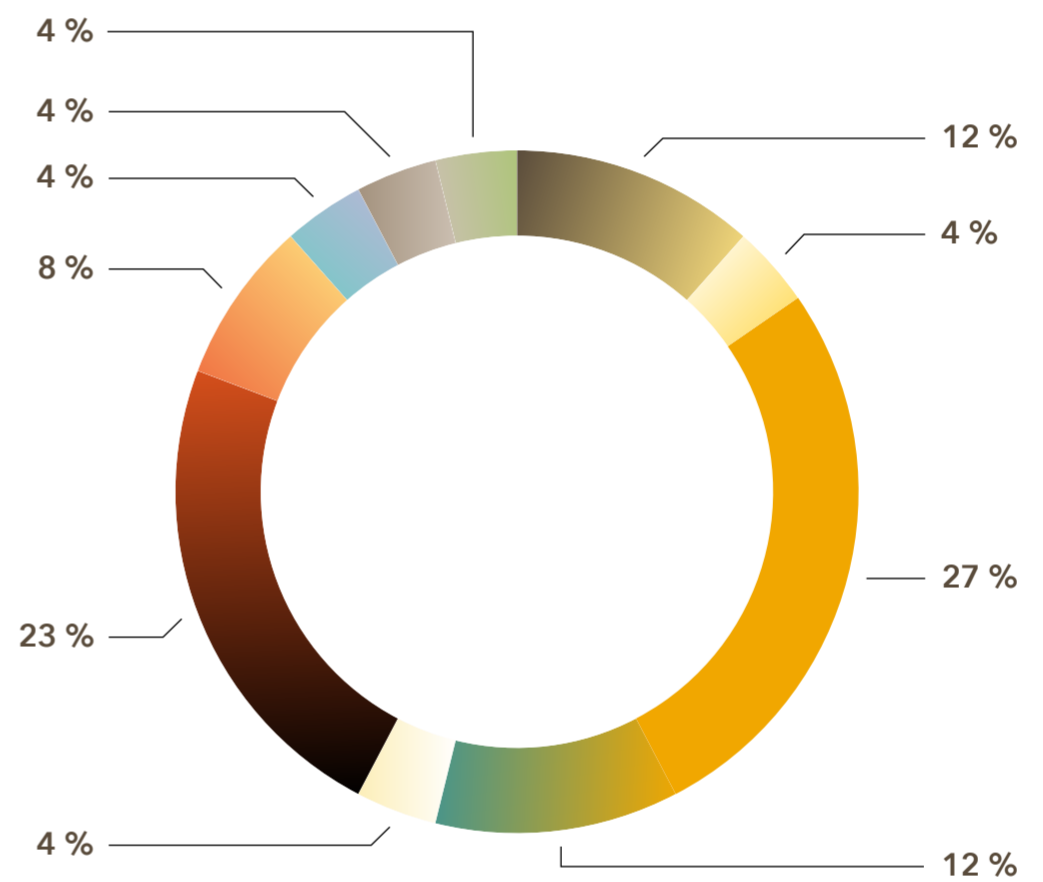
OFFERINGS AND BURIAL GIFTS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	3
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	1
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	7
	Silver	0
	Bronze	3
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	1
	WP	0
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	0
	BR I	0
	BR II	6
	RLW	0
	Myc	2
	Faience	1
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	1
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	0
	Other	1
Number of objects		26
Imported objects		3

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Biochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- Faience
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- WS II
- BR I
- BR II
- RLW
- Minoan
- Leventine
- Bucchero
- Bone
- Ivory
- Faunal
- WP
- WPW
- Other



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		?
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	No
	Uncertain	?
Manipulation		?
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

Beehive tomb.

LC IIC: Ca 1300 – 1200/1190 BC.

The tomb was not looted.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Beehive tomb.

An oval beehive with no *dromos* mentioned.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The miscellaneous objects consist of 1 stone mortar, 1 glass bottle and 1 female terracotta figurine.

Other pottery/terracotta objects consist of only 1 coarse ware.

Human Remains

No human remains are mentioned in the documentation.

Related Features

References

(Åström 1989, 48f).

Åström, P. 1989. *Katydhata. A Bronze Age Site in Cyprus*. Göteborg.

TOMB COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Kition
Name of feature	Tomb 9
Year of excavation	1959-1962
Excavator	The Department of Antiquities, Cyprus
Dating	LC IIC

HUMAN REMAINS

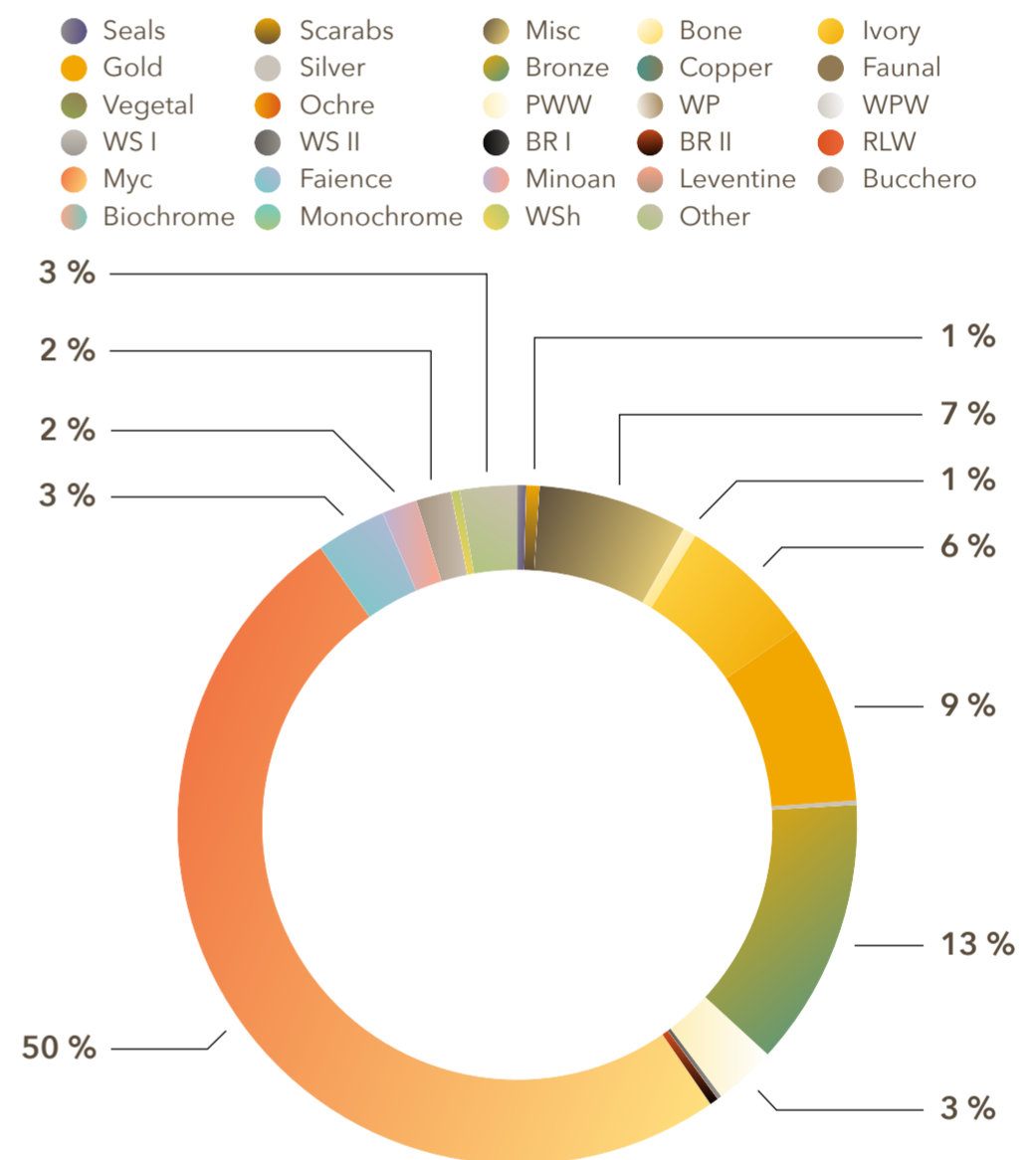
Number of individuals		13
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	0
	Dorsal	2
	Cremated	?
	Disturbed	?
	Uncertain	11
Additional information		Yes

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Trilobate
Size	6 x 4.5 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	3-4

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	2
	Scarabs	3
	Misc	34
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	3
	Ivory	31
Metal objects		
	Gold	41
	Silver	1
	Bronze	61
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PWW	14
	WP	0
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	1
	BR I	0
	BR II	2
	RLW	0
	Myc	238
	Faience	16
	Minoan	8
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	8
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	2
	Other	13
Number of objects		478
Imported objects		294-?



*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

Chamber tomb.

LC IIC: 1300–1200 BC.

The tomb was not looted, but the roof had collapsed due to later house construction.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Chamber tomb.

A trilobate feature with 3 chambers separated by two buttresses which are supporting the roof. There is a side chamber or *amoraki* in the E wall of the *dromos*. The *dromos* is further more rectangular shaped and narrows closer to the *stomion*. There is also a possibility for a fourth chamber at the S end of the *dromos*, but due to modern constructions proper investigation or excavation was not possible.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The miscellaneous objects consist of 6 fragment of different Alabaster containers and 1 complete Alabaster amphora, 3 fragments of glass bottles and flasks, 6 spindle-whorls of clay or steatite, 8 pestles of steatite, basalt and andesite, 9 mortars of steatite, basalt and andesite, 1 pounder of andesite, beads made of rock crystal, carnelian, glass and faience, 1 whetstone of steatite and finally, fragments from a sarcophagus.

Among the Mycenaean wares there is 1 *psi*-figurine.

Other wares consist of 2 Coarse ware, 1 Canaanite jar, 1 Grey Lustrous Wheelmade, 1 Anatolian Kylix, 3 Rude Style craters and 3 Rude Style bell craters together with 2 bottles of Glazed ware.

Human Remains

The tomb contained the human remains of 11 adult individuals, 9 of which were female and 2 were male. These skeletons all had, in some way or another, artificially deformed skulls. 1 of the skeletons was found *in situ*, Skull Q, which had been stacked on top of piled burial gifts. It was lying with its head and torso in a slightly twisted position.

References

Karageorghis, V. 1974 *Excavations at Kition. Vol I* (text and plates). Nicosia. 42–94 (text).

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Toumba tou Skourou
Name of feature	Tomb 1
Year of excavation	1971-1973
Excavator	Harvard University
Dating	MC III-LC IB

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

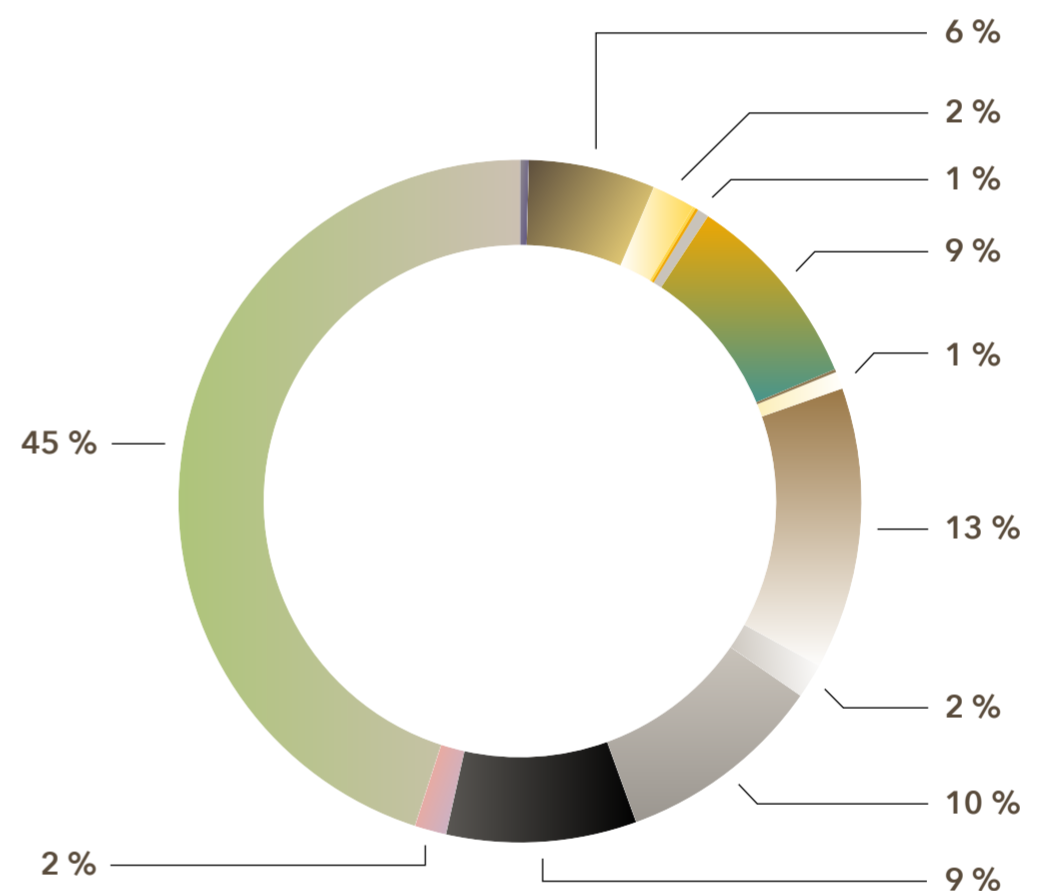
Shape	Circular chimney with surrounding chambers
Size	7.5 x 6.5 x 3.3 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	3 + 14

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	3
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	44
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	15
	Ivory	1
Metal objects		
	Gold	1
	Silver	4
	Bronze	69
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		1
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	6
	WP	98
	PWS	12
	WS I	72
	WS II	0
	BR I	66
	BR II	0
	RLW	0
	Myc	0
	Minoan	11
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	0
	Other	330
Number of objects		733
Imported objects		20?

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta obje	



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		?
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	?
Manipulation		
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

MC III – LC IB:1750–1450.

The tomb was not looted but the material from the excavation was disturbed during the Turkish invasion of 1974.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Rock-Cut chimney tomb with surrounding chambers.

A circularly cut feature, which was used as a *dromos*, with 3 chambers and 14 niches. The floor level of the *dromos*/chimney was rectangular. Chamber 3 also had a sort of second *dromos* (not fully explored).

Artefacts and Grave Goods

The other wares are represented by: 1 Red lustrous (import), 3 “Syro-Palestinian” Burnished (import), 2 Tell El-Yahudiyeh Ware (import), 41 Red Polished, 183 Black Slip, 39 Black Slip/Proto Base Ring, 3 Plain Wheel-made, 6 Coarse ware,, 3 Red Polished/Base Ring, 17 Proto Base Ring, 1 Red Slip/Proto Base Ring, 6 Black Slip/Base Ring, 6 Red Polished/Proto Bas Ring, 12 Morphou Bay Mottled ware, 3 Red Slip Wheel-made, 1 White Polished, 1 Black Polished/Proto Base Ring and 2 “Palestinian” Biochrome Wheel-made (import).

Further more, there are 44 miscellaneous objects specified by: 34 beads of which 8 are of glass paste, 12 of different stones and 18 of terracotta, 3 weights, 1 terracotta disc and 1 gypsum pommel.

Human Remains

How many individuals that the tomb contained is nor known. The expedition did not have an osteologist. An estimation would be 35–41 individuals of which 14 would be children. The human bones that were found were restored to the tomb and blessed by a priest. Of the 14 niches 12 contained bones from 14 children (12 of these infants).

Related Features

References

(Vermeule & Wolsky 1990, 158–243).

Vermeule, E. D. T. & Wolsky, F. Z. 1990. *Toumba tou Skourou. A Bronze Age Potters' Quarter on Morphou Bay in Cyprus*. Cambridge/London.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Toumba tou Skourou
Name of feature	Tomb 2
Year of excavation	1971-1972
Excavator	Harvard University
Dating	LC IB

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

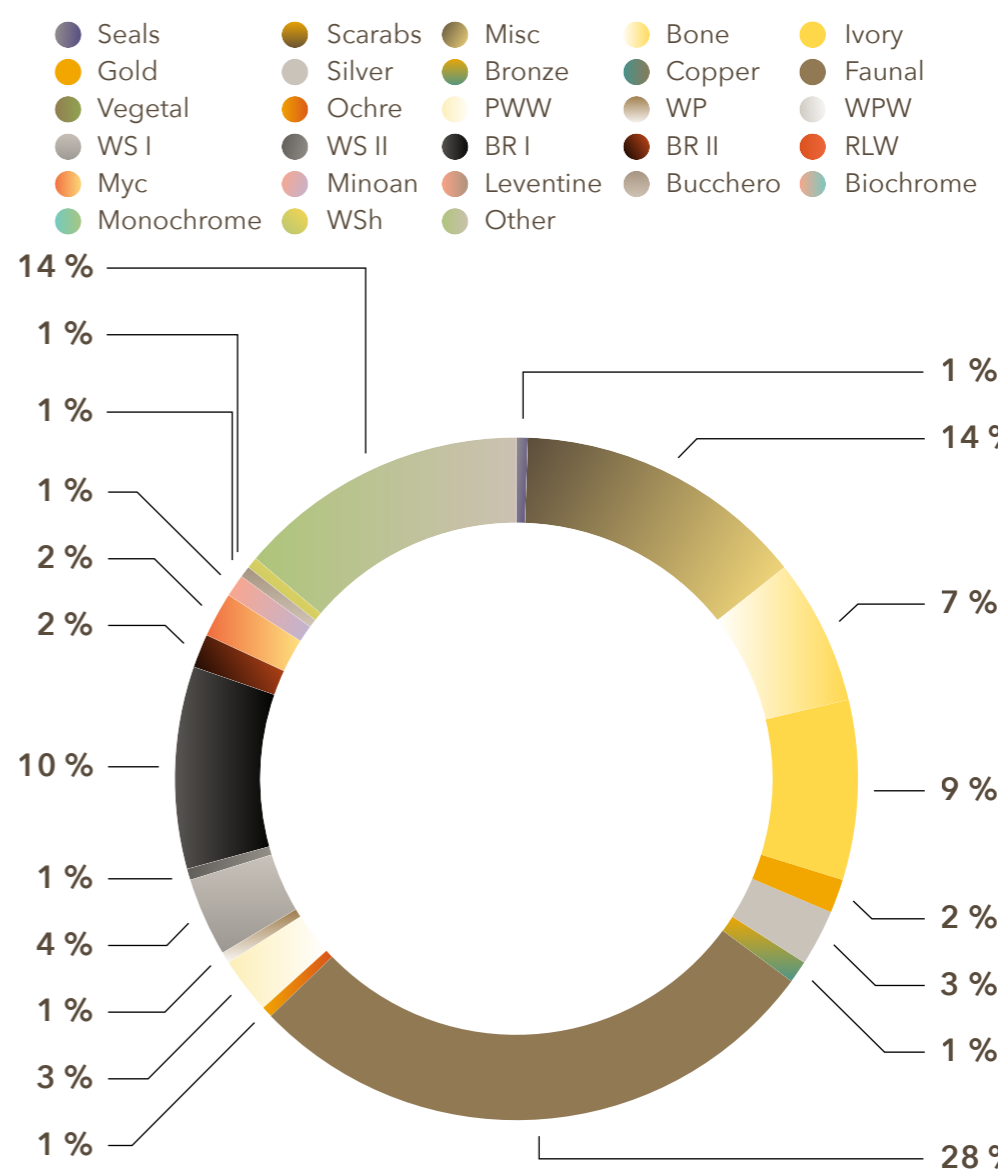
Shape	Rectangular <i>dromos</i> with 4 chambers
Size	6.5 x 5.2 x 2.2 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	4

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	1
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	26
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	13
	Ivory	16
Metal objects		
	Gold	3
	Silver	5
	Bronze	2
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		52
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		1
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	5
	WP	1
	PWS	0
	WS I	7
	WS II	1
	BR I	18
	BR II	3
	RLW	0
	Myc	4
	Minoan	2
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	1
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	1
	Other	26
Number of objects		188
Imported objects		24?

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta obje	



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		10 (6 + 4)
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	Yes
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

LC IB–IIA:1550–1375.

The tomb was not looted but the material from the excavation was disturbed during the Turkish invasion of 1974. Remains of a wall-like structure covered the tomb but also partly covered of areas with burnt animal bones and fragmented *pithoi* sherds, perhaps remnants after feasting. A 1.35 m long log of burnt timber pierced Chamber 1.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Rock-Cut chamber tomb with 4 chamber and a rectangular *dromos* in the middle.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

“Other” pottery are represented by: 3 Black Slip, 4 Black Slip/Proto Base Ring, 9 Black Slip/Base Ring, 2 Proto Base Ring, 1 Red Slip Wheel-made, 1 Syrian/Base Ring, 2 Red Wheel-made, 2 “Palestinian” Biochrome Wheel-made and 2 Coarse ware.

The Miscellaneous objects are: 1 glass object, 4 glass beads, 5 stone beads, 12 terracotta beads, 1 cast, 1 miniature throne of terracotta, 1 disc of terracotta and 1 mace head of stone.

Among the objects from the faunal depositions there is 1 delicately painted ostrich egg.

Human Remains

Same situation as in Tomb 1. Chamber 4 contained, among other individuals, 1 20–25 year old female with an artificially deformed skull, probably the latest burial. The other chambers (at least Chamber 2 & 3) had 1 adult and 1 child each. All in all the tomb held a minimum of 6 adults (of which 2 were male and 1 was female) and 4 children.

Related Features

References

(Vermeule & Wolsky 1990, 243–264).

Vermeule, E. D. T. & Wolsky, F. Z. 1990. *Toumba tou Skourou. A Bronze Age Potters' Quarter on Morphou Bay in Cyprus*. Cambridge/London.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Toumba tou Skourou
Name of feature	Tomb 3
Year of excavation	1971-1973
Excavator	Harvard University
Dating	MC III-LC IB

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Rectangular <i>dromos</i> with 1 slightly bilobate chamber
Size	3.7 x 2.8 x 3 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1 + 1

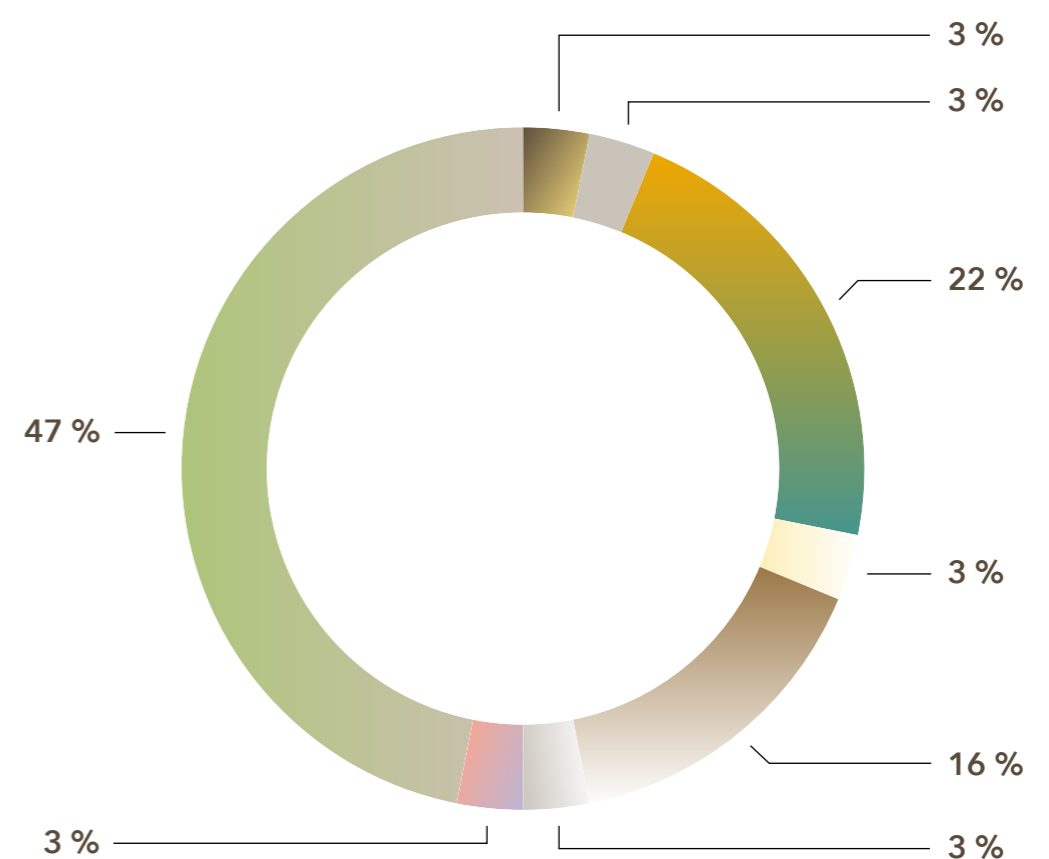
ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	1
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	1
	Bronze	7
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	1
	WP	5
	PWS	1
	WS I	0
	WS II	0
	BR I	0
	BR II	0
	RLW	0
	Myc	0
	Minoan	1
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	0
	Other	15
Number of objects		32
Imported objects		1

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	

- Seals
- Gold
- Vegetal
- WS I
- Myc
- Monochrome
- Scarabs
- Silver
- Ochre
- WS II
- Minoan
- Leventine
- Misc
- Bronze
- PWW
- BR I
- Leventine
- Bucchero
- Bone
- Copper
- WP
- Bucchero
- Ivory
- Faunal
- WPW
- RLW
- Biochrome
- Other



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		3 (2 + 1)
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	No
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

MC III–LC IB: 1750–1450.

The tomb was not looted but the material from the excavation was disturbed during the Turkish invasion of 1974.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Rock-Cut chamber tomb with 1 slightly bilobate chamber and a rectangular *dromos* with a niche. The dromos lies above chamber 1 of Tomb 1.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

“Other” pottery are represented by: 10 Black Slip, 3 Red Polished, 1 Syrian/Proto Base Ring and 1 White Polished.

The Miscellaneous objects are 1 mace head of stone.

Human Remains

The tomb contained the extremely fragmented bones of what seems to be a family, 1 male, 1 20–25 year old female and 1 child. The remains were heaped together close to the right wall.

Related Features

References

(Vermeule & Wolsky 1990, 264–270).

Vermeule, E. D. T. & Wolsky, F. Z. 1990. *Toumba tou Skourou. A Bronze Age Potters' Quarter on Morphou Bay in Cyprus*. Cambridge/London.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Toumba tou Skourou
Name of feature	Tomb 4
Year of excavation	1972-1973
Excavator	Harvard University
Dating	MC III-LC IB

RELATED FEATURES

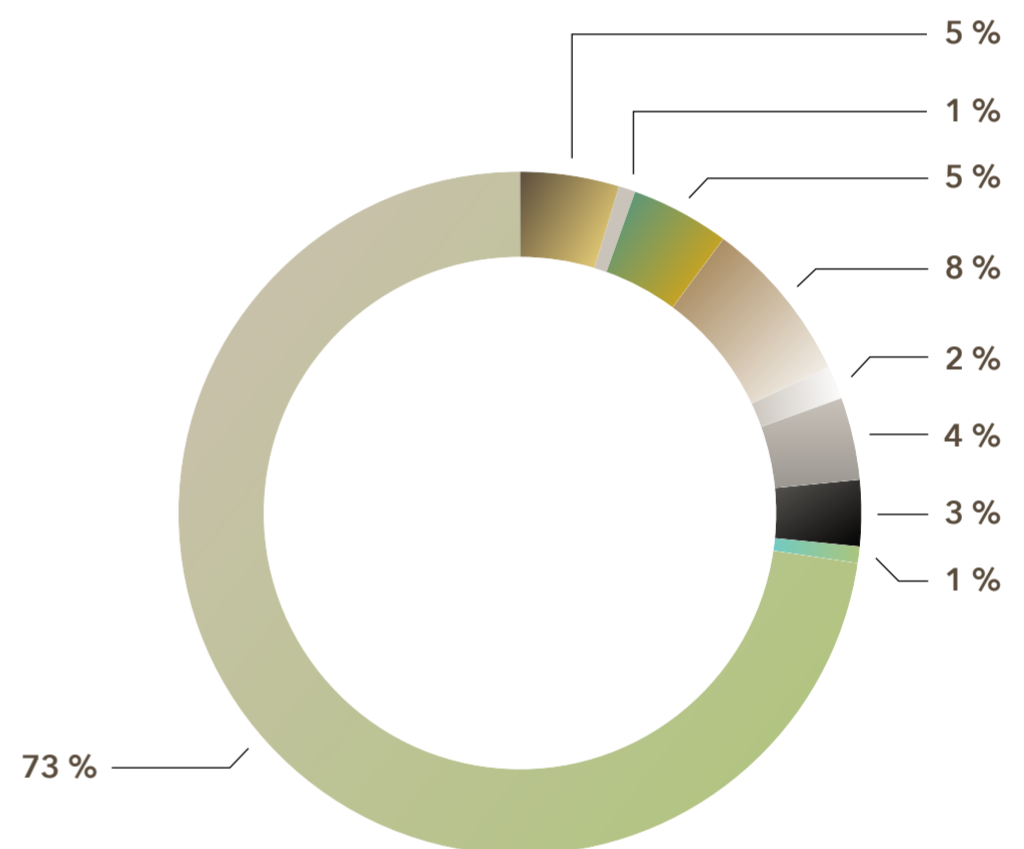
Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Rectangular <i>dromos</i> with 1 bilobate chamber
Size	4.3 x 3.3 x 3.2 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1 + 6 niches

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	6
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	1
	Bronze	6
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	0
	WP	10
	PWS	2
	WS I	5
	WS II	0
	BR I	4
	BR II	0
	RLW	0
	Myc	0
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	1
	WSh	0
	Other	93
Number of objects		128
Imported objects		0



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		10 (6 + 4)
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	No
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

MC III–LC IB: 1750–1450.

The tomb was not looted but the material from the excavation was disturbed during the Turkish invasion of 1974.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Rock-Cut chamber tomb with 1 bilobate chamber and a rectangular *dromos* with 6 niches. The doorway to the chamber had once been blocked with mud bricks.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

“Other” pottery are represented by: 52 Black Slip, 14 Red Polished, 17 Black Slip/Proto Base Ring, 6 Proto Base Ring, 3 Coarse ware and 1 Morphou Bay Mottled ware.

The Miscellaneous objects are 1 clay lamp, 3 spindle whorls of terracotta and 2 beads of the same material.

Human Remains

The tomb contained 10 individuals. 6 adults in the main chamber and 4 children in the niches. All bones were badly preserved.

Related Features

References

(Vermeule & Wolsky 1990, 270–287).

Vermeule, E. D. T. & Wolsky, F. Z. 1990. *Toumba tou Skourou. A Bronze Age Potters' Quarter on Morphou Bay in Cyprus*. Cambridge/London.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Toumba tou Skourou
Name of feature	Tomb 5
Year of excavation	1973
Excavator	Harvard University
Dating	MC III-LC IA

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

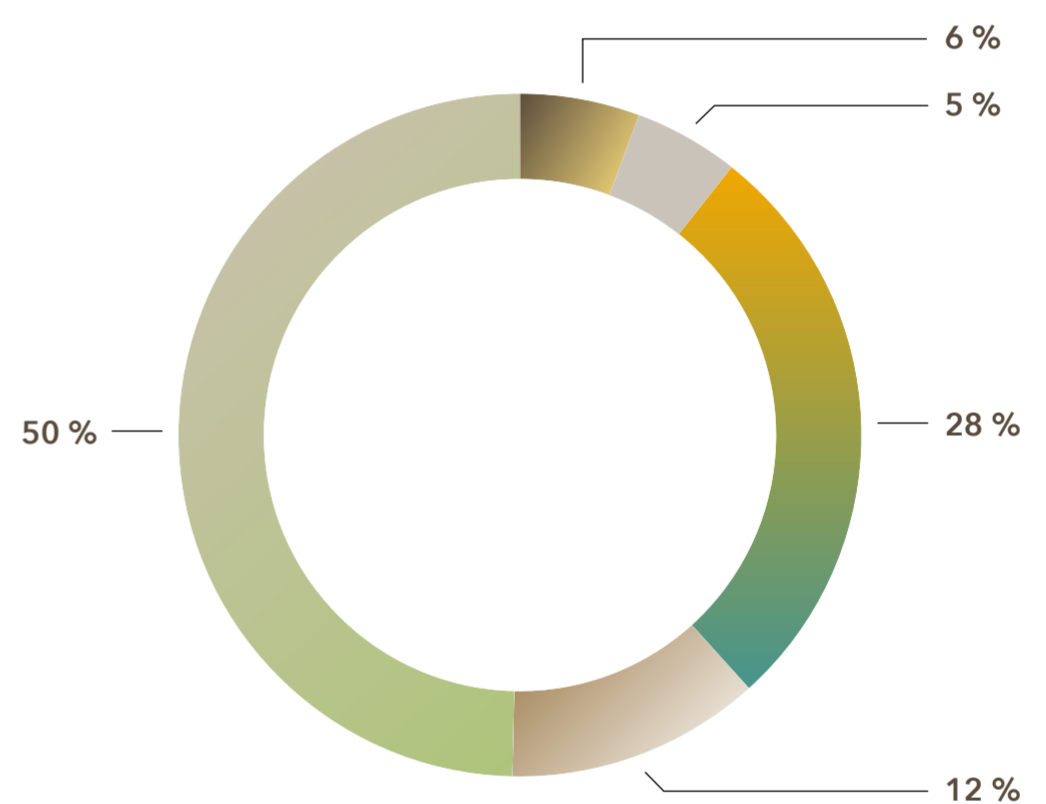
Shape	Rectangular <i>dromos</i> with 2 circular chamber
Size	2.5 x 2.5 x 2.3 m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	2

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	8
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	7
	Bronze	39
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	0
	WP	17
	PWS	0
	WS I	0
	WS II	0
	BR I	0
	BR II	0
	RLW	0
	Myc	0
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	0
	Other	70
Number of objects		141
Imported objects		5

RELATED FEATURES

Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		13-?
Spatial arrangement and disposition		
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	1
	Disturbed	No
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

MC III–LC IA: 1750–1550.

The tomb was not looted but the material from the excavation was disturbed during the Turkish invasion of 1974.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Rock-Cut chamber tomb with 2 circular chambers and a rectangular *dromos*.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

“Other” pottery are represented by: 35 Black Slip, 24 Red Polished, 5 Coarse ware, 5 Tell El-Yahudiyeh (import) and 1 Black Slip Reserved Slip ware.

The Miscellaneous objects are 4 terracotta beads, 1 glass bead, 1 sling stone and 2 mace heads.

Human Remains

The tomb contained 10–11 individuals in chamber 2. Chamber 1 contained “several individuals”. Among the badly preserved bones 1 adult male, 1.84 m tall in dorsal position with the head towards the south but facing east, and one 12 year old girl could be distinguished.

Related Features

References

(Vermeule & Wolsky 1990, 287–307).

Vermeule, E. D. T. & Wolsky, F. Z. 1990. *Toumba tou Skourou. A Bronze Age Potters' Quarter on Morphou Bay in Cyprus*. Cambridge/London.

TOMB MATERIAL COMPILATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site	Toumba tou Skourou
Name of feature	Tomb 6
Year of excavation	1973
Excavator	Harvard University
Dating	MC III-LC IB

RELATED FEATURES

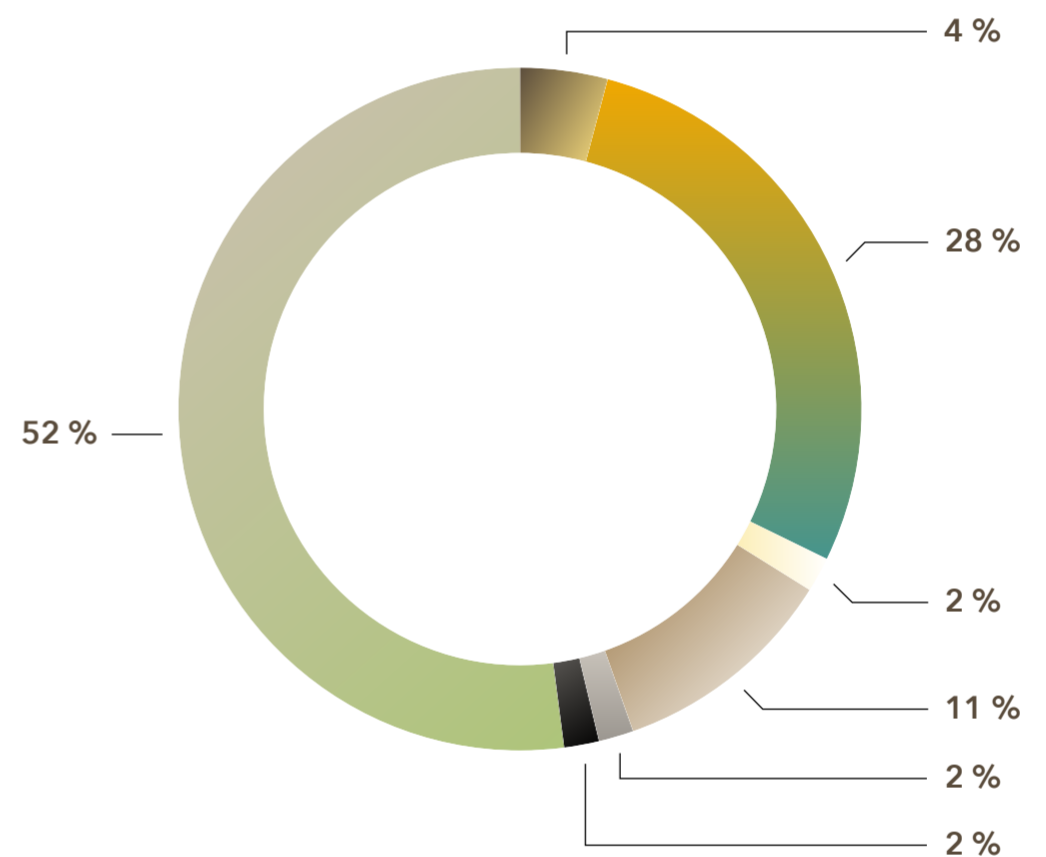
Number of features	
Name of features	
Dating	
Shapes	
Sizes	
Construction techniques	
Chambers	
Stone objects	
Bone/ivory objects	
Metal objects	
Faunal remains/depositions	
Vegetal remains/depositions	
Ochre	
Pottery/terracotta objects	

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Shape	Rectangular <i>dromos</i> with 1 slightly bilobate chamber
Size	3 x 1.8 x 4? m
Construction technique	Cut
Number of chambers	1-?

ARTEFACTS AND GRAVE GOODS

Miscellaneous objects		
	Cylinder seals	0
	Scarabs	0
	Misc	5
Bone/ivory objects		
	Bone	0
	Ivory	0
Metal objects		
	Gold	0
	Silver	0
	Bronze	34
	Copper	0
Faunal remains/depositions		0
Vegetal depositions		0
Ochre		0
Pottery/terracotta objects		
	PW	2
	WP	13
	PWS	0
	WS I	2
	WS II	0
	BR I	2
	BR II	0
	RLW	0
	Myc	0
	Minoan	0
	Leventine	0
	Bucchero	0
	Biochrome	0
	Monochrome	0
	WSh	0
	Other	63
Number of objects		121
Imported objects		0



HUMAN REMAINS

Number of individuals		5-?
Spatial arrangement and disposition		?
	Hocker	?
	Dorsal	?
	Disturbed	No
Manipulation		Yes
Additional information		Yes

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information

MC III–LC IB: 1750–1450.

The tomb was not looted but the material from the excavation was disturbed during the Turkish invasion of 1974.

Architectural Information

Tomb type: Rock-Cut chamber tomb with at least 1 bilobate chamber. The rest of the tomb was located on a plot not belonging to the government and could therefore not be excavated.

Artefacts and Grave Goods

“Other” pottery are represented by: 44 Black Slip, 9 Red Polished, 5 Coarse ware, 3 Proto Base Ring, 1 Black Slip/Proto Base Ring and 1 Morphou Bay Mottled ware.

The Miscellaneous objects are 5 terracotta beads.

Human Remains

The tomb contained at least 5 individuals.

Related Features

References

(Vermeule & Wolsky 1990, 307–320).

Vermeule, E. D. T. & Wolsky, F. Z. 1990. *Toumba tou Skourou. A Bronze Age Potters' Quarter on Morphou Bay in Cyprus*. Cambridge/London.