

new card designs

Cyprus. 30 centuries of history on your card.



EARLY AND MIDDLE BRONZE AGES



Mastercard® Classic Credit

Juglet, Red Polished III Ware

Juglet, Red Polished Ware (Early Bronze Age 2500-2000 BC and Middle Bronze Age, 2000-1650 BC). The Red Polished Ware juglet is one of the finest expressions of prehistoric Cyprus, indicative of the dynamic nature of the local culture, reinforced by the peoples and ideas of the Eastern Mediterranean. During this time period Cypriots begin to mine copper and fabricate tools and weapons inspired by Anatolian models and made of durable materials. The artefacts are adapted to local aesthetics. The pottery of the period is imaginative and vibrant.



Mastercard® Classic Debit

Small Red Polished Ware Bowl

A small, Red Polished Ware bowl with incised decoration on the outer surface (Early Bronze Age, 2500-2000 BC). A highly attractive blow decorated with fine linear incised designs. This Red Polished Ware vessel is considered to be one of the finest expressions of prehistoric Cyprus. Through the vessels emerge the dynamic nature of the local culture, reinforced by the peoples and ideas of the Eastern Mediterranean. Cypriots begin to mine copper and fabricate tools and weapons inspired by Anatolian models and made of durable materials. The artefacts are adapted to local aesthetics.

MYCENAEAN AND MINOAN WARE



VISA Gold Credit & Debit

Mycenaean Amphoroid crater

Amphoroid crater, Mycenaean ware, with decoration depicting a chariot race (Late Bronze Age, 1650-1050 BC). Mostly restored. Amphoroid craters depicting chariot racing are especially popular among the local refined society. Large quantities have been unearthed in the major urban centres (Engomi and Kalavassos). The period pottery stands out for its originality and is particularly popular across the Mediterranean. At this time, the Mycenaean ware in the Museum's Collection is the richest after the collections in the Cyprus Museum, the British Museum, the Medelhavsmuseet (Museum of Mediterranean and Near Eastern Antiquities) in Stockholm, and the Louvre.



VISA Classic Direct

Mycenaean Jug

Mycenaean jug originating in Mycenaean Greece (Late Bronze Age, 1650-1050 BC). Used for serving liquids, the jug is decorated with a bull figure and a rosette motif. During this period the island's inhabitants exported bronze to the Near East - Egypt and the Aegean - and imported materials, enriching local art production. The period pottery stands out for its originality and is particularly popular across the Mediterranean. The Collection's Mycenaean pottery is the richest after the collections in the Cyprus Museum, the British Museum, the Medelhavsmuseet in Stockholm, and the Louvre.



VISA Electron

Mycenaean Jug

Mycenaean jug originating in Mycenaean Greece (Late Bronze Age, 1650-1050 BC). Used for serving liquids. The jug is decorated with a depiction of fish swimming across the perimeter of the shoulder in bas-relief. The white paint covering the dark brown paint, is a known Mycenaean angiographic technique dating to the 14th century BC. Fish and bird designs are widespread in angiographic depictions. The period pottery is considered original for its era and is particularly popular in the Mediterranean. The Collection's pottery is the richest after the collections in the Cyprus Museum, the British Museum, the Medelhavsmuseet in Stockholm, and the Louvre.



VISA Platinum Credit & Debit

Mycenaean Kylix

Mycenaean Kylix (wine vessel) from Mycenaean Greece (Late Bronze Age, 1650-1050 BC). Both sides between the handles are decorated with an octopus. Applied white paint on body and tentacles. The Kylix is decorated with an octopus with white paint applied on its four tentacles. The octopus is often depicted with less than eight tentacles, in contrast to the realistic depictions of tentacles on amphoroid craters of the 14th century BC. The limited space did not allow for the full depiction. The octopus theme was suitable to feasts, where guests consumed this type of food. Kylixes found in Cyprus and the Near East were typically used in feasts hosted by local potentates.



VISA Debit Business

Mycenaean Shallow bowl

Mycenaean shallow bowl from Mycenaean Greece (Late Bronze Age, 1650-1050 BC). Decorated with two wild goats with heads turned in opposite directions, symbolizing nature. Wild goats were depicted on the reverse side of the 2-cents coin in Cyprus minted in 1994. The period pottery is original and highly popular across the Mediterranean. The Collection's Mycenaean pottery is the richest after the collections in the Cyprus Museum, the British Museum, the Medelhavsmuseet in Stockholm, and the Louvre.



Mastercard® Gold Credit

Mycenaean three-handed jar

Three-handed jar concave jar from Mycenaean Greece (Late Bronze Age, 1650-1050 BC). Used for the storage of precious oils and perfumes. Decorated with a scale motif. The period pottery stands out for its originality and is particularly popular across the Mediterranean. The Collection's Mycenaean pottery is the richest after the collections in the Cyprus Museum, the British Museum, the Medelhavsmuseet in Stockholm, and the Louvre.



Mastercard® Gold Debit

Mycenaean stirrup jar

Mycenaean stirrup (or false-necked) jar, imported from Mycenaean Greece (Late Bronze Age, 1650-1050 BC). Used for storage and shipping of liquids. Decorated with stylized flower motifs and a braid running across the body. The period pottery stands out for its originality and is particularly popular across the Mediterranean. The Collection's Mycenaean pottery is the richest after the collections in the Cyprus Museum, the British Museum, the Medelhavsmuseet in Stockholm, and the Louvre.

CYPRO-GEOMETRIC AND CYPRO - ARCHAIC



Mastercard® Blue

Large amphora of Bichrome Ware

Large amphora used for the storage of wine or oil, Mycenaean Bichrome Ware (Cypro-Achaic period, 750-475 BC). The Collection is rich in ware from the Cypro-Achaic period, during which pottery was innovative and popular in the Mediterranean. The Bichrome amphora is decorated with a frieze of lotus flowers and buds around the shoulder and between the handles. This type of amphorae are usually found in the tombs of wealthy people in the east of the island. The Collection's Mycenaean pottery is the richest after the collections in the Cyprus Museum, the British Museum, the Medelhavsmuseet in Stockholm, and the Louvre.



VISA 18-25

Kylix of Bichrome Ware

Kylix of Bichrome Ware (Cypro-Achaic period, 750-475 BC). The Collection is rich in ware from this period. The Kylix is decorated with a narrow decorative band above the handles. The central zone is decorated with a stylized lotus flower. Bichrome Ware Kylixes featuring a foot with a convex edge are richly decorated with narrow friezes depicting lotus flowers or large decorative panelling with lotus flowers, rosettes and abstract designs. This type of amphorae are usually found in the tombs of wealthy people in the east of the island.



Prepaid

Kylix of Bichrome Ware

Mycenaean Kylix of Bichrome Ware (Cypro-Archaic period, 750-475 BC). The Collection is rich in ware from this period. The Kylix is a wine-drinking cup, with a narrow decorative band above the handles and the frieze. Decorated with linear motifs and a stylized lotus flower across the middle. Bichrome Ware Kylixes featuring a foot with a convex edge are richly decorated with narrow friezes depicting lotus flowers or large decorative panelling with lotus flowers, rosettes and abstract designs. This type of amphorae are usually found in the tombs of wealthy people in the east of the island.



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Kylix of Bichrome Ware

Mycenaean Kylix of Bichrome Ware (Cypro-Archaic period, 750-475 BC). The Collection is rich in ware from this period. Bichrome Ware amphorae featuring a foot with a convex edge are richly decorated with narrow friezes depicting lotus flowers or large decorative panelling with lotus flowers, rosettes and abstract designs. This type of amphorae are usually found in the tombs of wealthy people in the east of the island. The Collection's Mycenaean pottery is the richest after the collections in the Cyprus Museum, the British Museum, the Medelhavsmuseet in Stockholm, and the Louvre.



VISA Credit Business

Jar (Dinos) of Bichrome Ware

Mycenaean Jar (Dinos) of Bichrome Ware (Cypro-Archaic period, 750-475 BC). The artist has applied black paint and added some white paint on a red slip, producing more vivid decorations, enriching the effect with new and highly imaginative decorative pictorial motifs. The Ware in question emerges in the early Cypro-Archaic period. The period pottery stands out for its innovation and is particularly popular across the Mediterranean. The Dinos is decorated with a depiction of two confronted fighting bulls. Above their interlocked horns flies a large bird with spread wings. It is regarded as one of the most compelling compositions of its type. The bulls' body postures are ecstatic, with the effect enhanced by the overflying bird which appears poised to peck at the bulls' heads. The specks depicted under the bulls' genitals accentuates their masculinity. The Collection's Mycenaean pottery is the richest after the collections in the Cyprus Museum, the British Museum, the Medelhavsmuseet in Stockholm, and the Louvre.



VISA Classic Credit

Barrel-shaped Jug of Bichrome Ware

Mycenaean jug of Bichrome Ware (Cypro-Archaic period, 750-475 BC). The period pottery is innovative and particularly popular across the Mediterranean. Bichrome Ware (black and additional white paint on a red slip) emerges in the early Cypro-Archaic period, demonstrating that Cypriot potters prefer more vivid decorations. The pottery is enriched with new and imaginative decorative pictorial motifs. This type of barrel-shaped jug featured common decorative features: the body, around the handle, is decorated with vertical decorative bands. Depicted between the bands are floral or other designs. The Collection's Mycenaean pottery is the richest after the collections in the Cyprus Museum, the British Museum, the Medelhavsmuseet in Stockholm, and the Louvre.