

# THE LATE MINOAN IIIB:1 AND IIIA:2 POTTERY

by

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The locally produced LM IIIB:1 and LM IIIA:2 pottery will be treated in three main groups: the decorated ware, the plain (undecorated) ware and finally the pottery made in coarse fabric. Within these groups each shape is presented in the following way: 1) the evidence of the shape from the LM IIIB:1 settlement with comments on the Kydonian Workshop, 2) the same procedure from the LM IIIA:2 settlement and 3) parallels to the relevant shape inside the town and at other sites in Crete during the two periods are discussed. Within LM III Crete the LM IIIA:2 and B:1 pottery constitutes the largest group and as a consequence the comparanda are very far from, and are not intended to be, exhaustive. Selective Post-Minoan sherds of LM IIIA:2/B:1 date, which may contribute to the pottery analyses, are discussed under each shape.

Concerning the dating of the individual sherds in the catalogue, the practise outlined in *GSE* III, 197 will be followed. Pottery exhibiting new features is given a single date, while pottery known from earlier periods is given a double date. Shapes and features that are new in LM IIIB:1 are dated LM IIIB:1, while other shapes in the LM IIIB:1 strata which are also present in LM IIIA:2 are dated LM IIIA:2/B:1. The same practice is used for the LM IIIA:2 pottery. Naturally, deposits belong to the period of the latest datable sherds found in them. The advantage with a double dating is, on the one hand to present sherds that cannot be closer dated within the given period, and on the other to highlight the new traits contra the old in any given deposit.

The carelessness regarding the drawing of the motifs and the firing of the vessels observed in the LM IIIB:2 strata is rarely found in the LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 strata and consequently misfired pottery constitutes only c. 0.9% of the total inventoried sherds in the LM IIIB:1 settlement and 0.6% in LM IIIA:2.<sup>1</sup> Discoloured sherds are mainly found among the storage stirrup jars. The interior of these vessels is very often evenly grey and this discolouration can hardly have been made by anything else but by the liquid once stored in these large vessels.

The drawings, reproduced on a scale of 1:3, are arranged according to shapes, but separated into two sections: *Pls.* 91-125 present the local pottery from different deposits in the LM IIIB:1 strata, *Pls.* 129-140 the same from the LM IIIA:2 strata. Imports and Handmade Burnished Ware in the LM IIIB:1 strata are found on *Pls.* 125-128 and imports in the LM IIIA:2 strata on *Pl.* 141. A selection of LM IIIA:2 and LM

IIIB:1 pottery and imports registered in the Post-Minoan strata are found on *Pls.* 142-143. The photographed sherds (except pithoi), are arranged according to their find contexts and follow the order given in the chapter on stratigraphy and catalogues. *Pls.* 144-193 present the pottery from the LM IIIB:1 settlement and *Pls.* 194-208 the pottery from the LM IIIA:2 settlement. Finally, selected LM IIIB:1 and LM IIIA:2 sherds from the Post-Minoan strata, discussed in the text, are found on *Pls.* 209-210.

In the previous volumes of the Greek-Swedish Excavations all joins to a vase were enumerated in this chapter as well as in the catalogue. They are still to be found in the catalogue, but here (as well as in the figures and plates of the pottery) I have chosen to omit the numbers of the joins and refer to the primary catalogue number only. If a sherd has further joins these will be indicated with a + after its primary catalogue number and the interested reader is referred to the catalogue for further details.

## SHAPES AND DECORATIONS

### Decorated ware

The decorated vessels make up some 13% of the pottery in the LM IIIB:1 settlement and some 12% in the LM IIIA:2 settlement (see Appendix, p. 437-438).

Several decorated sherds from the LM IIIA:2 and B:1 strata have been analysed. The large stirrup jars have been investigated both by neutron activation analysis (NAA) and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) (see below, p. 294), while cups, bowls, kylikes, a juglet and a tankard were analysed by atomic absorption spectrometry alone.<sup>2</sup> The origin of an analysed sherd is presented after its catalogue number. Most of the pottery is locally produced. Vessels made in the Kydonian Workshop are marked with the letters LW right after the catalogue

<sup>1</sup> For the term "misfired", see *GSE* III, 197, note 1. As a comparison c. 5% were misfired in the LM IIIB:2 strata.

<sup>2</sup> The results for the large stirrup jars are presented in an unpublished report (Jones & Tomlinson 1991). These will be published in Haskell, Jones, Day & Killen, forthcoming. Most of the smaller vessels are found in Jones 1986a, table 3.12, the remaining sherds derive from unpublished reports.

number. This workshop used a characteristic white clay, while the other local workshop(s) used clays which, when fired, usually appear in different shadings of red and brown.<sup>3</sup>

### Cup (Fig. 93:1-8, Pls. 91-93, 129-130, 142)

The decorated cup is unquestionably the most common vessel in the LM IIIB:1 strata. Seven shapes were present in the LM IIIB:1 settlement: the deep cup, the shallow cup, the straight-sided cup, the globular cup, the footed cup, the spouted cup and miniature cups. A few deep and shallow cups are undecorated (see below, p. 339).

The decorated deep cups were more numerous than any of the other shapes. They are made in different sizes and may be separated into four groups according to the rim of the cup: high flaring, ledged, everted, and slightly marked/everted. These four groups are found within all the local workshops.

In the local workshops, except the Kydonian, cups with the old types of rims – the high, flaring and the ledged – are rather rare. Those with a *high, flaring rim* have either a monochrome interior or a one single rim band. As exterior decoration we find sponge pattern, running spirals with a row of dots, an unpainted exterior, irises framed by wavy bands and, on a small cup, an irregular broad band.<sup>4</sup> These cups can hardly have been made later than LM IIIA:1 and may be considered hangovers.<sup>5</sup> The four registered Kydonian cups with high flaring rims were found in constructions or in the earliest floors of the LM IIIB:1 settlement. Their rim diameters are between 0.12 and 0.13. One has a monochrome interior, another has large blobs on the rim instead of a rim band and the two exterior motifs preserved consist of reed decoration and alternating V's.<sup>6</sup>

On the cups with *ledged rims* made in the local workshops outside the Kydonian, the interior may be monochrome, left unpainted or adorned with a sponge pattern. Their motifs consist of concentric semicircles with a row of dots, sponge pattern, Minoan flower, semicircles and irises, alternating arcs, spirals and foliate band.<sup>7</sup> The ledged-rim cups were a new invention in LM IIIA:1; they are still present in the LM IIIA:2 strata but they were hardly made hereafter. Several were made in the Kydonian Workshop. The rim diameter of the ledged-rim cups found in the LM IIIB:1 strata is generally estimated of between 0.13 to 0.14. On the interior they have rim and base bands or a sponge pattern. Exterior motifs like panelled patterns – here only in the form of horizontal zigzag or wavy bands framed by vertical bands – sponge pattern (usually framing thick and thin vertical bands) and elaborated lozenges appear on more than one cup.<sup>8</sup> They are well-known motifs from the preceding LM IIIA periods and this is also the case for the remaining registered motifs: foliate band, alternating arcs, scale pattern with dots,<sup>9</sup> network, shells, birds, flowers,<sup>10</sup> irises combined with quirks and dots or wavy bands and zigzag.<sup>11</sup> One rim fragment with a strap handle and two body fragments – all three with sponge pattern on the interior – belong to this group.<sup>12</sup>

Cups with *everted rims* are the most frequent in the local workshops both in LM IIIA:2 and in LM IIIB:1 and many are difficult to date more closely within this time span. One small cup with a rim diameter around 0.11 was preserved with

full profile and it has subsequently been restored with gypsum (71-P 0289, *Pls. 91, 190c*, north of Room H). The rim has a slightly pulled-out spout, the handle is strap in section and the base is flat. The interior is monochrome with a reserved circle at the base. It is sparsely decorated on the exterior with a row of S's and three body bands. Owing to its "old-fashioned" pulled-out spout and reserved circle at the base interior it may be dated to LM IIIA:2. Another cup with pulled-out spout was found in the same context (70-P 0298, *Pl. 190a:7*).

Most of the cups in the LM IIIB:1 strata have rim diameters between 0.12 and 0.15, three are smaller with diameters between 0.10 to 0.11. The interiors are either monochrome or they have a rim band combined with a base decoration consisting of circular bands, sometimes with a filled circle at the base. The exterior motifs are varied and they often consist of a combination of two motifs or a single one motif framed by wavy bands: zigzag with filled shells, irises, spirals, loops (semicircles) or dots,<sup>13</sup> concentric semicircles with multiple

<sup>3</sup> For the LM III fabrics, see *GSE II*, 24.

<sup>4</sup> 80-P 1013, *Pl. 160g:3*, Room D constructions; 82-P 1516, *Pl. 170e:6*, Street, in upper layer; 82-P 0660, *Pl. 177e:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 84-P 1662+, *Pls. 92, 184c:2*, Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase; 70-P 0240+, *Pls. 91, 189d:2*, north of Space G, upper layer.

<sup>5</sup> The shape and the motifs are well-known in LM II/IIIA:1 and will be discussed in forthcoming Vol. V.

<sup>6</sup> 78-P 0374, *LW, Pl. 158f:2*, Room C, constructions; 83-P 0495, *LW, Pl. 160f:2*, Room D, constructions; 87-P 0327, *LW, Pl. 166d:8*, 87-P 0490, *LW, Pl. 166d:2*, both Space G, 23-Floor 11.

<sup>7</sup> 80-P 1090, *Pl. 144b:11*, 80-P 1247, *Pl. 144c:7*, both Layer with stones; 80-P 1002, *Pl. 150f:2*, Room B; 72-P 0098, *Pl. 162e:7*, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I; 82-P 0498, *Pl. 163b:5*, Corridor/Space I, constructions; 82-P 1592, *Pl. 183f:1*, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase; 82-P 1056, *Pl. 184a:4*, Courtyard, 1<sup>st</sup> phase, 19-Pit S; 71-P 0551, *Pls. 92, 190f:2*, north of Room H. A rim fragment with "ladders and strokes" and with a sponge pattern interior may belong to this group (82-P 1793, *Pl. 183c:1*, Courtyard, floors, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase), besides three body fragments with sponge pattern on the exterior: 80-P 1168, *Pl. 150e:3*, Room A, 17-Pit I; 82-P 1437, *Pl. 183f:9*, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase; 84-P 1998, *Pl. 184d:4*, Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase.

<sup>8</sup> Panelled pattern: 77-P 1803, *LW, Pl. 171c:3*, Street, in middle layer; 84-P 1993, *LW, Pl. 184b:1*, Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase; 71-P 1217, *LW, Pl. 190f:10*, north of Room H. Sponge pattern: 83-P 0251, *LW, Pl. 144c:10*, Layer with stones; 78-P 0338, *LW, Pl. 158f:1*, Room C, constructions; 73-P 0235, *LW, Pl. 169a:2*, Room E, extension. Elaborated lozenges: 71-P 1355, *LW, Pl. 168b:6*, Room E, in lower floor; 73-P 0254b, *LW, Pl. 169d:12*, 73-P 0256, *LW, Pl. 169d:13*, both Room E, walls; 70-P 0871, *LW, Pl. 190b:4*, 71-P 1245, *LW, Pl. 190e:5*, both north of Room H.

<sup>9</sup> Foliate band: 80-P 0874, *LW, Pl. 144b:12*, Layer with stones. Alternating arcs: 84-P 0405, *LW, Pl. 151e:1*, Room C, on floor. Scale pattern with dots: 72-P 0113, *LW, Pl. 163a:8*, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I.

<sup>10</sup> Network: 82-P 0745, *LW, Pl. 163d:6*, Corridor/Space I, walls. Shells: 87-P 0271, *LW, Pl. 165c:4*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10 (shell chain framed by wavy bands); 82-P 1791, *LW, Pl. 172b:6*, Street, in lower layer (alternating shells?); 71-P 0363+, *LW, Pls. 92, 190f:1*, north of Room H. Birds: 71-P 1218+, *LW, Pl. 167a:6*, Room H, above floor. Flowers: 73-P 0561, *LW, Pl. 168f:2*, Room E, pits in floor; 77-P 0936, *LW, Pl. 170e:5*, Street, in upper layer.

<sup>11</sup> Irises: 77-P 0388+, *LW, Pls. 92, 171c:1*, Street, in middle layer; 70-P 0067, *LW, Pls. 91, 190a:4*, 71-P 1001, *LW, Pl. 190e:4*, both north of Room H. Zigzag: 77-P 1706, *LW, Pl. 171b:12*, Street, in middle layer.

<sup>12</sup> 83-P 0250, *LW, Pl. 144c:12*, Layer with stones; 80-P 0869, *LW, Pl. 159e:7*, Room D, on floor; 73-P 0137, *LW, Pl. 188e:6*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit.

<sup>13</sup> 77-P 0778, *Pl. 144a:2*, Layer with stones; 81-P 0002, *Pl. 158f:5*, Room C, constructions; 82-P 1315, *Pl. 160f:6*, Room D, constructions; 87-P 0174+, *Pl. 166c:9*, Space G, 23-Floor 11; 82-P 1710+, *Pls. 92, 170b:2*, Building 3, wall; 77-P 1195, *Pl. 182d:4*, Courtyard, related; 84-P 1563, *Pl. 184b:4*, Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase; 71-P 0360+, *Pl. 190e:3*, 71-P 0329, *Pl. 192a:2*, both north of Room H.

arcs, chevrons or irises,<sup>14</sup> shells framed by wavy bands,<sup>15</sup> irises framed by dots or wavy bands,<sup>16</sup> spirals with additional motifs,<sup>17</sup> double C's framed by wavy bands, festoons with hatched triangles and chevrons or hatched triangles framed by wavy bands.<sup>18</sup> Further close motifs like tricurved and alternating arcs, zigzag, network,<sup>19</sup> foliate band, panelled pattern (here only rows of wavy bands framed by bands), elaborated lozenges, lozenges with chevrons interior – alone or combined with concentric semicircles – and sponge pattern<sup>20</sup> are present as well as some more open and simple motifs like foliate scroll, hatched lozenges, multiple arcs and quirks.<sup>21</sup> A few cups within this group are decorated with flowers and birds.<sup>22</sup> A few body fragments with motifs not mentioned above most likely belong to this group of cups.<sup>23</sup> The remaining sherds are not preserved with motifs or they have fragments of motifs which cannot be more closely defined.<sup>24</sup> One cup with an everted rim is somewhat exceptional (84-P 2224, *Pls.* 92, 182c:3, Courtyard 20-Pit AG). It is very large and deep with a diameter of 0.16. Its red clay is covered with a yellow slip on the exterior and the motif is in red paint – an imitation of the slip and paint found on the Kydonian cups. The motif – lozenges with dots framed by three large wavy bands – covers the whole body. A similar large cup imitating the colours of the Kydonian Workshop also belongs to this group (84-P 1072, see note 15).

LM IIIB:1 cups with everted rims made in the Kydonian Workshop have only one kind of interior decoration: rim band and base decoration. The latter may consist of a filled circle – alone or with bands around – or one to three bands around the base. The rim diameters are more uniform within this workshop and kept between 0.14 and 0.15. Most of the motifs used in LM IIIB:1 are known from the cups of the previous period: zigzags, hatched lozenges framed by wavy bands, foliate bands,<sup>25</sup> Minoan flowers, alternating arcs<sup>26</sup> are somewhat more frequent than zigzag with loops, shells, shell chain framed by wavy bands,<sup>27</sup> hatched triangles with spaced-out semicircles,<sup>28</sup> festoons with hatched triangles

*Pl.* 161b:2, Corridor/Space I, on floor; 73-P 0503+, *Pl.* 168e:1, Room E, pits in floor; 82-P 0589, *Pl.* 175e:12, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 84-P 1952, *Pl.* 184d:11, Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase; 70-P 0898, *Pl.* 167b:1, Room H, above floor. Network: 82-P 1436, *Pl.* 183f:8, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase.

<sup>20</sup> Foliate band: 70-P 0306, *Pl.* 190a:6, north of Room H. Panelled pattern: 74-P 0172, *Pl.* 169b:1, Room E, levelling deposits; 84-P 2001, *Pl.* 184d:2, Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase. Elaborated lozenges: 74-P 0173, *Pl.* 169b:3, Room E, levelling deposits. Lozenges with chevrons interior: 87-P 0269, *Pl.* 165c:3, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 71-P 0353, *Pl.* 191f:2, north of Room H. Sponge pattern: 01-P 0710, *Pl.* 163e:5, Space G, upper floor; 74-P 0109, *Pl.* 168f:7, Room E, pits in floor; 73-P 0605a, *Pl.* 169b:2, Room E, levelling deposits. The last three cannot be younger than LM IIIA:2.

<sup>21</sup> Foliate scroll: 80-P 1035, *Pl.* 150d:7, Room A, constructions; 78-P 0325+, *Pls.* 91, 160d:2, Room D, constructions; 71-P 1146, *Pl.* 161b:1, Corridor/Space I, on floor; 77-P 1131, *Pl.* 185e:5, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit. Hatched lozenges: 82-P 1463, *Pl.* 175e:19, Courtyard, 19-Pit P. Multiple arcs: 82-P 0661, *Pl.* 178a:9, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q. Quirks: 82-P 1267, *Pl.* 175e:13, Courtyard, 19-Pit P.

<sup>22</sup> Flowers: 80-P 1158, *Pl.* 150e:4, Room A, 17-Pit I; 87-P 0163, *Pl.* 151d:3, Room C, between layer with stones and floor; 77-P 0304, *Pl.* 171b:7, Street, in middle layer. Birds: 80-P 0872, *Pl.* 144a:11, Layer with stones; 84-P 3081, *Pl.* 150d:1, Room A, constructions; 80-P 0882, *Pls.* 92, 151e:4, Room C, on floor. A rim fragment found in the Post-Minoan strata is decorated with a quatrefoil which may be part of a Minoan flower (72-P 0309, LW, *Pl.* 209a:4).

<sup>23</sup> Scale pattern with dots: 87-P 0178, *Pl.* 166c:2, Space G, 23-Floor 11; 82-P 1059+, *Pl.* 184a:3, Courtyard, 1<sup>st</sup> phase, 19-Pit S. Chevrons and arcs: 77-P 0957, *Pl.* 171d:1, Street, in middle layer. A further two cups with everted rims found in the Post-Minoan strata contribute to wide range of motifs on these cups: 77-P 0380, *Pls.* 142, 210f:5 (multiple arcs in form of a stylized wheel); 70-P 0265, *Pls.* 142, 210f:3 (hatched tricurved arcs with spaced-out semicircle).

<sup>24</sup> 83-P 0252, *Pl.* 144c:2, Layer with stones; 80-P 1192, *Pl.* 159a:1, Room D, between layer with stones and floor; 80-P 1104, *Pl.* 150d:9, Room A, constructions; 78-P 0511, *Pl.* 160g:1, 80-P 1392, *Pl.* 160g:7, 80-P 1377, *Pl.* 160g:13, all three Room D, constructions; 72-P 0189, *Pl.* 162e:1, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I; 82-P 1664, *Pl.* 163b:4, Corridor/Space I, constructions; 87-P 0158, *Pl.* 165c:6, 87-P 0240, *Pl.* 165c:1, both Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 71-P 1564, *Pl.* 169e:5, Room U, upper floor; 77-P 0296, *Pl.* 171b:11, 77-P 0390, *Pl.* 171c:7, both Street, in middle layer; 84-P 1482, *Pl.* 183e:11, Courtyard, floors, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase; 82-P 1054, *Pl.* 184a:6, Courtyard, 1<sup>st</sup> phase, 19-Pit S; 84-P 1943, *Pl.* 184b:7, 84-P 2000, *Pl.* 184d:1, 84-P 3160, *Pls.* 184c:5, all three Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase; 73-P 0135, *Pl.* 188e:5, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit; 01-P 0288, *Pl.* 188h:1, “Building 4”, floor deposit.

<sup>25</sup> Zigzag: 80-P 0757, LW, *Pl.* 144b:7, Layer with stones; 82-P 1385, LW, *Pl.* 170c:2, Building 3, wall; 84-P 1702, LW, *Pl.* 183f:4, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase; 70-P 1001, LW, *Pl.* 190b:5, north of Room H. Hatched lozenges framed by wavy bands: 80-P 1009, LW, *Pl.* 160g:2, Room D, constructions; 82-P 1525, LW, *Pl.* 171b:8, Street, in middle layer; 82-P 1490, LW, *Pl.* 172b:3, Street, in lower layer; 84-P 1077, LW, *Pl.* 172d:8, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit H2. One body fragment has hatched lozenges combined with concentric semicircles: 70-P 0293, LW, *Pl.* 190b:7, north of Room H. Foliate band: 71-P 1224, LW, *Pl.* 167a:2, Room H, above floor; 73-P 0340, LW, *Pl.* 169a:4, Room E, extension; 84-P 1078, LW, *Pl.* 172d:10, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit H2; 84-P 1990, LW, *Pl.* 174b:2, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit M; 78-P 0150+, LW, *Pls.* 92, 189a:1, north of Buildings 1 and 2, area of floor fragments, above the floors. 70-P 0297b, LW, *Pl.* 190b:1, north of Room H.

<sup>26</sup> Minoan flowers: 82-P 1477, LW, *Pl.* 163b:3, Corridor/Space I, constructions; 77-P 0299, LW, *Pl.* 171b:6, Street, in middle layer; 70-P 0900, LW, *Pl.* 167b:3, Room H, above floor; 71-P 1214, LW, *Pl.* 190f:7, north of Room H. Alternating arcs: 71-P 1221, LW, *Pl.* 167a:3, Room H, above floor; 77-P 0454, LW, *Pl.* 171c:2, Street, in middle layer; 82-P 1491, LW, *Pl.* 172b:2, Street, in lower layer; 77-P 1366, LW, *Pl.* 185f:15, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 70-P 0901, LW, *Pl.* 167b:5, Room H, above floor; 73-P 0697, LW, *Pl.* 192e:3, 73-P 0698+, LW, *Pl.* 192e:4, both west of Building 2, deposit 1.

<sup>27</sup> Zigzag with loops: 80-P 1193, LW, *Pls.* 92, 159a:8, Room D, between layer with stones and floor. Shells: 71-P 1151+, LW, *Pl.* 169a:1, Room E, extension (analysed); 73-P 0362, LW, *Pl.* 169c:1, Room E, walls. Shell chain framed by wavy bands: 80-P 1248, LW, *Pl.* 144c:5, Layer with stones; 77-P 1786, LW, *Pls.* 91, 171c:4, Street, in middle layer; 82-P 1462, LW, *Pl.* 175e:18, Courtyard, 19-Pit P.

<sup>28</sup> 73-P 0254a, LW, *Pl.* 169d:12, Room E, walls; 82-P 1708, LW, *Pl.* 170b:3, Building 3, wall; 77-P 1211, LW, *Pls.* 92, 184f:4, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit; 70-P 0302, LW, *Pls.* 92, 190b:6, north of Room H. A further cup, found in the Post-Minoan strata may have had tricurved arcs with spaced-out semicircles: 77-P 1756, LW, *Pl.* 209b:3.

<sup>14</sup> 87-P 0238, *Pls.* 91, 165c:7, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 82-P 1539, *Pl.* 170f:1, Street, in middle layer; 84-P 1074, *Pls.* 91, 172d:3, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit H2; 71-P 0301+, *Pls.* 92, 190e:2, 71-P 0328, *Pl.* 192a:1, both north of Room H.

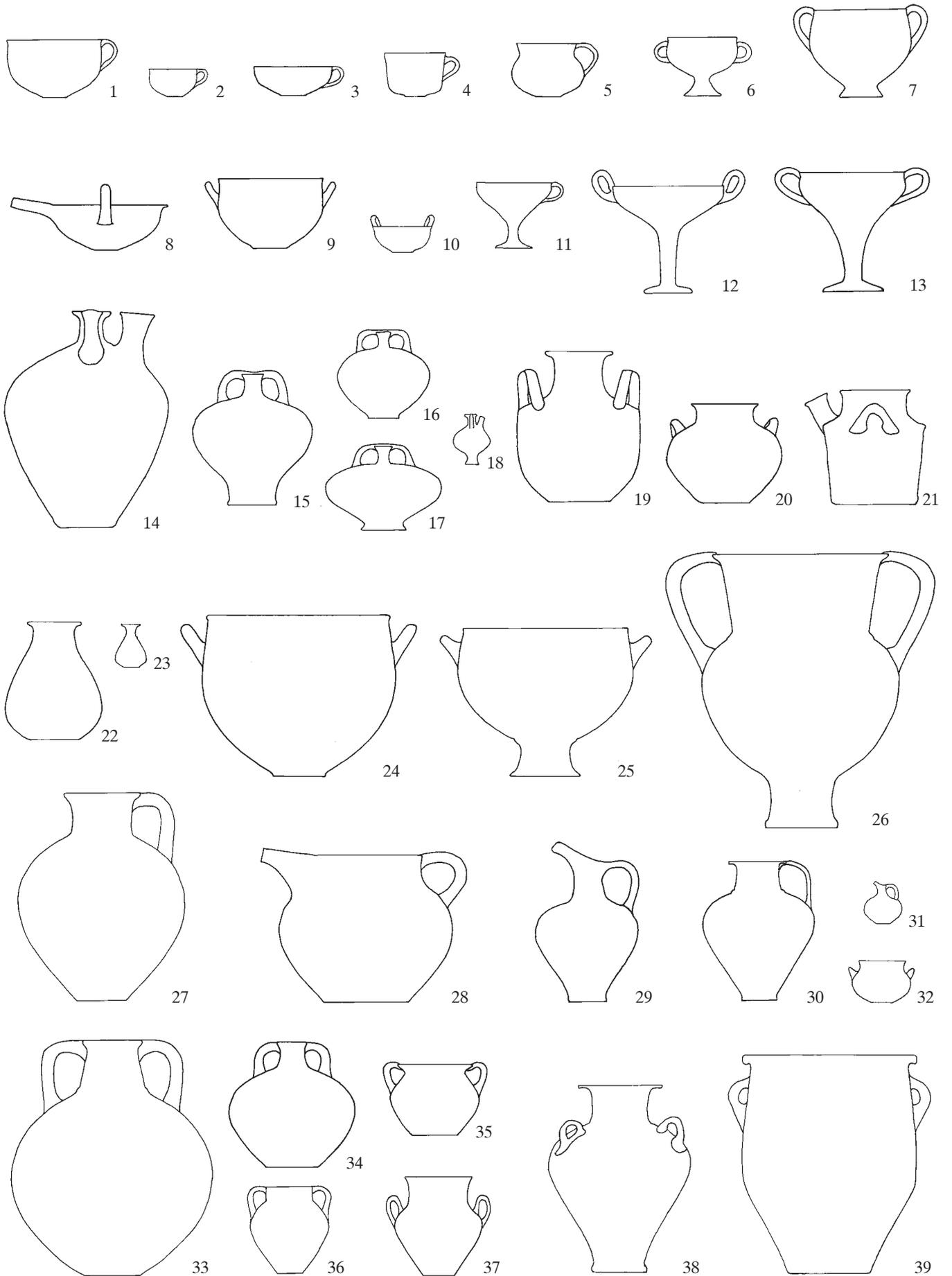
<sup>15</sup> 78-P 0327, *Pl.* 160d:3, Room D, constructions; 82-P 1386, *Pl.* 170c:1, Building 3, wall; 84-P 1072, *Pl.* 172d:1, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit H2; 82-P 1469, *Pl.* 183d:2, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase (elaborated shells).

<sup>16</sup> 72-P 0193, *Pl.* 162e:4, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I; 82-P 1057, *Pl.* 184a:5, Courtyard, 1<sup>st</sup> phase, 19-Pit S; 84-P 1944, *Pl.* 184b:8, Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase; 84-P 1363, *Pl.* 184d:10, Courtyard, 1<sup>st</sup> phase, 19-Wall 9. A small body fragment where only a row of dots is preserved may belong to this group: 84-P 1947, *Pl.* 184b:10, Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase.

<sup>17</sup> 84-P 1367, *Pl.* 183e:17, Courtyard, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase; 84-P 1704, *Pls.* 91, 183d:7, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase; 70-P 0294+, *Pls.* 92, 190a:9, north of Room H.

<sup>18</sup> Double C's: 71-P 1404, *Pl.* 168b:7, Room E, in lower floor. Festoons: 82-P 0205, *Pl.* 144b:2, Layer with stones, 80-P 1103, *Pl.* 150d:10, Room A constructions; 84-P 1076, *Pl.* 172d:5, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit H2. Chevrons: 77-P 1460, *Pl.* 182d:3, Courtyard, related. Hatched triangles: 82-P 1468, *Pl.* 183d:3, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase.

<sup>19</sup> Tricurved and alternating arcs: 77-P 0301+, *Pl.* 171b:4, 77-P 1944+, *Pl.* 171c:8, both Street, in middle layer; 82-P 0840, *Pl.* 183d:12, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase; 70-P 0060+, *Pls.* 92, 190b:2, north of Room H. Zigzag: 82-P 1633,



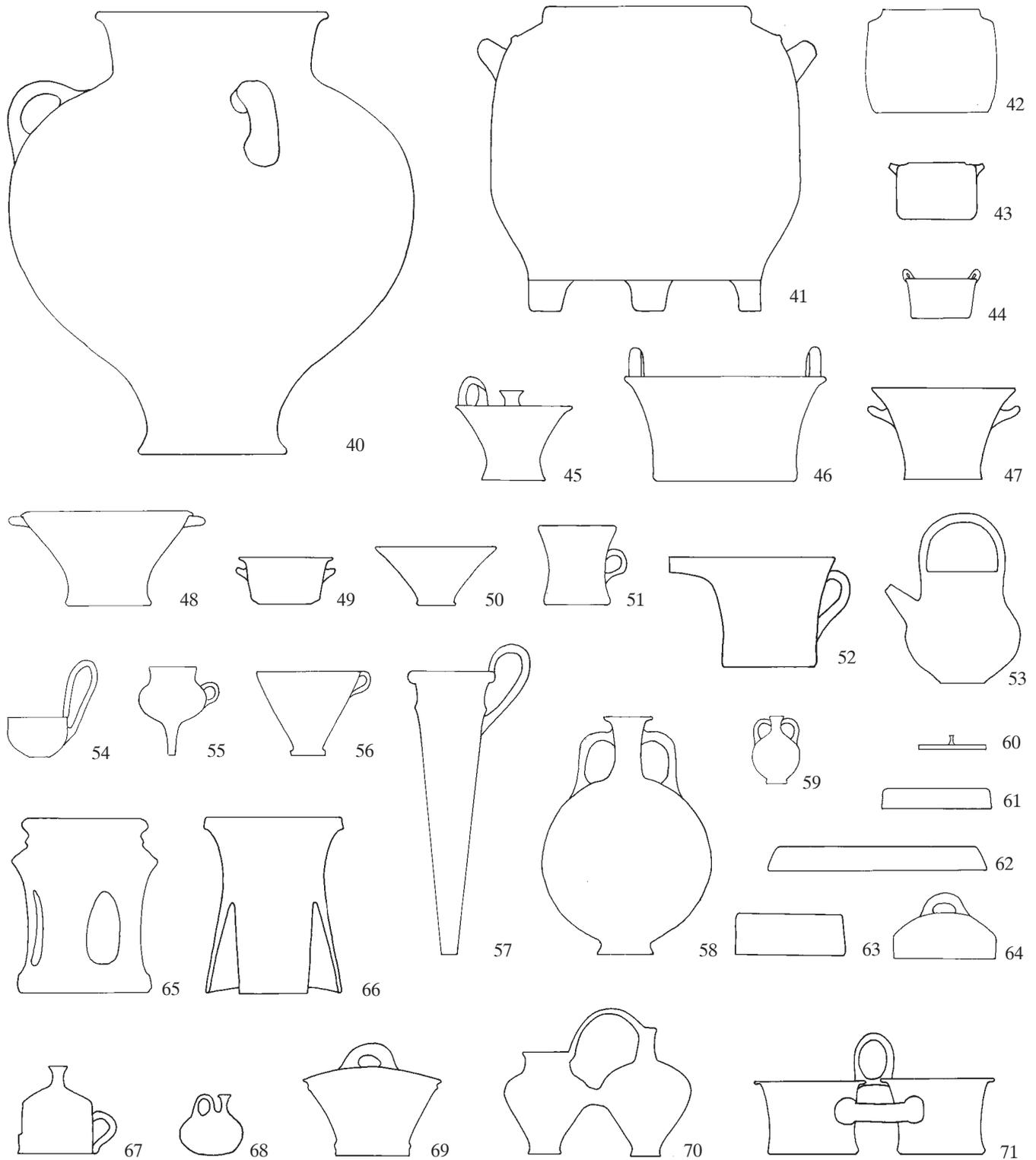


Fig. 93. LM IIIB:1 and LM IIIA:2 decorated shapes. 1, Deep cup; 2, Miniature cup; 3, Shallow cup; 4, Straight-sided cup; 5, Globular cup; 6-7, Footed cup; 8, Spouted cup; 9, Bowl; 10, Basket-handled bowl; 11, Small goblet; 12-13, Kylix; 14, Storage stirrup jar; 15, Medium-sized stirrup jar; 16, Small globular stirrup jar; 17, Small squat stirrup jar; 18, Miniature stirrup jar; 19, Straight-sided alabastron; 20, Globular alabastron; 21, Spouted alabastron; 22, Baggy alabastron; 23, Miniature alabastron; 24, Globular krater; 25, Globular footed krater; 26, Amphoroid krater; 27, Cylinder-necked jug; 28, Collared jug; 29, Beak-spouted jug; 30, Ewer; 31, Juglet; 32, Amphoriskos; 33, Large amphora; 34, Small amphora; 35, Wide-mouthed jar; 36, Straight-necked jar; 37-38, Piriform jar; 39, Pithoid jar; 40, Palace Style jar; 41, Barrel-shaped jar; 42, Handleless pyxis; 43, Side-handled pyxis; 44, Basket-handled pyxis; 45-46, Basket-handled kalathos; 47-49, Side-handled kalathos; 50, Handleless kalathos; 51, Mug; 52, Tankard; 53, Thelastron; 54, Ladle; 55, Wide-mouthed rhyton (funnel); 56, Cup/rhyton; 57, Conical rhyton; 58, Large globular flask; 59, Small globular flask; 60, Flat lid; 61-63, Flanged lid; 64, Domed lid; 65, Fenestrated stand; 66, Broad-legged stand; 67, Incense burner; 68, Askos; 69, Basket vase; 70-71, Double vase. Scale 1:8.

and irises.<sup>29</sup> Two body fragments with bird motifs probably belong to this group.<sup>30</sup> One cup with everted rim cannot be younger than LM IIIA:2 (80-P 1224+, LW, *Pls. 92, 160h:1*, Room D, constructions). It has an old motif – a kind of ripple pattern – and against the common practise in the Kydonian Workshop half of the interior of the cup is monochrome.

The deep cups with *slightly marked/everted rims* are more common in LM IIIB:1 than in LM IIIA:2. Except for the shape of the rim, they differentiate themselves from the other cups by being somewhat smaller, with rim diameters varying between 0.10 and 0.14 and motifs framed by wavy bands are extremely rare. Another interesting thing which can be observed is that they are usually found in deposits which also contain bowls i.e. not in the earliest LM IIIB:1 deposits. The cups made in the local workshops except the Kydonian, have monochrome interiors or a decoration consisting of rim bands and bands at the base. Two cups within this group were preserved to the extent that their full profile could be reconstructed in drawings. Both have only one body band and motifs not seen before LM IIIB:1. One was found above the floor in Room H (71-P 1190+, *Pls. 91, 167a:1*). Its decoration consists of a double network with fringed shells. The other came from one of the floors of the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase in the Courtyard (82-P 1515+, *Pls. 91, 183f:10*). It is decorated with a yellow slip and painted with a reddish-brown colour – an imitation of the colours of the Kydonian Workshop – and it is decorated with a simple zigzag band. The motif is only found on this one single cup in the LM IIIB:1 strata but in the following LM IIIB:2 period it became one of the most commonly used.

The other decorations used on these cups include both closed and more open motifs. Among the first we find alternating and tricurved arcs,<sup>31</sup> panelled patterns, elaborated lozenges,<sup>32</sup> elaborated shells, flowers and chevrons, hatched lozenges and loops, network, irises with loops, zigzag with concentric semicircles, spirals and chevrons<sup>33</sup> and among the latter; foliate scroll, multiple arcs, sea-anemones, quirks,<sup>34</sup> shells, concentric semicircles with dots or irises and spirals and dots.<sup>35</sup> A body fragment decorated with a comb pattern probably belong to these late cups as the decoration is not found among the earlier cups while it became a well-known motif in LM IIIB:2 (73-P 0728+, *Pl. 168f:4*, Room E, pits in floor). One cup is decorated with bands only, two rim fragments with strap handles have no preserved motifs and two cups seem to have had a blob decoration.<sup>36</sup>

One cup is odd in all aspects (77-P 0633, *Pls. 91, 186c:4*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2). It has a slightly marked rim and a rather shallow bowl. It is, however, too large to belong to a shallow cup as it has a rim diameter of 0.15. Also the decoration is unusual. A rim band is found on the exterior while the decoration fills up the body on the interior: a kind of Minoan flower decoration.

Lower body/base fragments are difficult to place in the four groups. Base fragments which are monochrome painted on the interior and with a reserved circle at the base belong to the oldest cups,<sup>37</sup> while the remaining with monochrome interior or with circular bands at the base cannot be more closely dated within LM IIIA:2/B:1.<sup>38</sup> One base fragment has a cross underneath the base (73-P 0619, *Pl. 168f:3*, Room E, pits in floor). Similar potter's marks are found on a few bowls (see below, p. 286 and p. 426),

but they are not recorded in the LM IIIA strata. Cups in all four groups have strap handles and therefore isolated handles cannot be more closely dated either.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>29</sup> Irises with a row of dots: 82-P 0767, LW, *Pl. 175e:2*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0735, LW, *Pl. 182b:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit K2. Festoons: 71-P 1246+, LW, *Pl. 190d:4*, north of Room H. Another with a festoon decoration may also belong in this group: 80-P 0805, LW, *Pl. 159a:2*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor. On two rim fragments only wavy bands are preserved: 82-P 0555, LW, *Pl. 174h:1*, Courtyard younger deposits; 71-P 1271, LW, *Pl. 190d:5*, north of Room H. Two rim fragments have motifs not more closely definable: 78-P 0099, LW, *Pl. 162b:2*, Corridor/Space I, 8-Pit T; 01-P 0504, LW, *Pl. 188h:7*, "Building 4", levelling deposit.

<sup>30</sup> 77-P 1802, LW, *Pl. 170a:1*, Room U, walls; 84-P 1079, LW, *Pl. 172d:9*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit H2. A further six body fragments, mainly found in the oldest constructions of LM IIIB:1, have motifs which may have adorned cups with everted rims: 73-P 0287, LW, *Pl. 169d:1* (lozenge with chevrons int.), Room E, walls; 82-P 1790, LW, *Pl. 172b:5* (vertical zigzag), Street, in lower layer; 84-P 1660, LW, *Pl. 184c:3* (concentric semicircles), 84-P 1995, LW, *Pl. 184d:5* (alternating arcs), both Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase; 70-P 0867, LW, *Pl. 190a:8* (shell chain and loops), north of Room H; 70-P 0899, LW, *Pl. 167b:2* (wavy bands and quirks), Room H, above floor.

<sup>31</sup> 73-P 0617, *Pl. 168b:3*, Room E, in lower floor; 84-P 1075, *Pl. 172d:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit H2; 82-P 1649, *Pls. 91, 174g:4*, Courtyard, younger deposits; 82-P 1467, *Pl. 183d:4*, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase.

<sup>32</sup> Panelled pattern: 80-P 0982, *Pl. 147c:4*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 77-P 0588, *Pl. 185a:2*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit; 77-P 1135, *Pl. 185e:4*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit; 77-P 0451, *Pls. 92, 187b:1*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E. Elaborated lozenges: 80-P 0685+, *Pls. 91, 144a:7*, Layer with stones; 71-P 1213, *Pl. 190f:6*, north of Room H.

<sup>33</sup> Elaborated shells: 77-P 1464, *Pls. 91, 185g:1*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2. Flowers and chevrons: 84-P 2225, *Pl. 182c:6*, Courtyard, 20-Pit AG. Hatched lozenges and loops: 82-P 0587, *Pl. 175e:16*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P. Network: 84-P 1650, *Pl. 183e:3*, Courtyard, floors, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase. Irises with loops: 77-P 0630, *Pl. 184f:8*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit. Zigzag with concentric semicircles: 82-P 1261, *Pls. 91, 175e:8*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P. Spirals and chevrons: 82-P 0588, *Pl. 175e:15*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P.

<sup>34</sup> Foliate scroll: 72-P 0185, *Pl. 162e:8*, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I; 73-P 0692, *Pl. 192e:1*, west of Building 2, deposit 1. A further sherd with foliate scroll was found in the Post-Minoan strata: 77-P 0193, *Pl. 209f:2*. Multiple arcs: 77-P 1712, *Pl. 174a:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit M. Sea-anemones: 84-P 1420, *Pls. 91, 174f:1*, Building 2, Room B1, fill in western part. Quirks: 82-P 0769, *Pl. 175e:14*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0682, *Pl. 182e:2*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors.

<sup>35</sup> Shells: 77-P 1264, *Pl. 185f:7*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2. Concentric semicircles with dots or irises: 77-P 0640, *Pls. 91, 185b:9*, 77-P 0661, *Pls. 91, 184f:2*, both between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit. Spirals and dots: 77-P 0604, *Pl. 185f:6*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2. Spirals and loops are found on a cup which quite exceptionally has a straight rim (83-P 0596, *Pl. 184e:5*, Courtyard, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase, wall).

<sup>36</sup> 82-P 1514+, *Pls. 92, 183d:1*, 82-P 1433, *Pl. 183g:13*, both Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase; 82-P 1673, *Pl. 183a:6*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors. Blob decoration: 80-P 1194, *Pl. 159a:6*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor; 74-P 0144, *Pl. 168e:7*, Room E, pits in floor. One small body fragment decorated with a high wavy band may belong to this group (78-P 0464, *Pl. 144a:4*, Layers with stones) and two cups found in the Post-Minoan strata have motifs not found in the stratified material: 81-P 0005, *Pl. 209b:4* (adder marks and double C's); 77-P 0321, *Pls. 142, 210a:10* (tricurved net).

<sup>37</sup> They have base diameters around 0.035: 73-P 0630, *Pl. 168e:2*, Room E, pits in floor; 70-P 0602, *Pl. 191b:12*, 70-P 0866, *Pl. 191b:11*, both north of Room H.

<sup>38</sup> 80-P 1155, *Pl. 150e:6*, 80-P 1160+, *Pl. 150e:5*, Room A, 17-Pit I; 70-P 0244, *Pl. 189d:6*, north of Space G, upper layer; 71-P 0357, *Pl. 190d:9*, 71-P 0548, *Pl. 190f:14*, both north of Room H. Five lower body fragments: 80-P 1068, *Pl. 159e:6*, Room D, on floor; 82-P 1651, *Pl. 160f:7*, Room D, constructions; 79-P 0012, *Pl. 162d:3*, Corridor/Space I, pit in south corner of I; 82-P 1488, *Pl. 172b:1*, Street, in lower layer; 84-P 1371, *Pl. 183g:12*, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase.

<sup>39</sup> 80-P 1170, *Pls. 92, 150e:2*, Room A, 17-Pit I; 80-P 1023, *Pl. 160b:6*, Room D, on floor; 82-P 1520, *Pl. 163d:1*, Corridor/Space I, walls; 84-P 1370, *Pl. 183g:4*, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase; 84-P 1560, *Pl. 184b:2*, 84-P 1945, *Pl. 184b:9*, both Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase.

Cups with slightly marked/everted rims were also made in the Kydonian Workshop. One cup, found in a pit North of the buildings, was remarkably well-preserved and has subsequently been restored in gypsum (73-P 0765+, LW, *Pls. 91, 192g*, west of Building 2, 10-Pit 4). The cup is 0.062 high and has a slightly marked rim with a diameter of 0.12. The interior of the flat base is decorated with a filled circle with a band around it. Below the rim band, on the exterior, are alternating arcs and three body bands. A further cup is decorated with alternating arcs and another three are also adorned with well-known motifs like concentric semicircles and chevrons, panelled pattern – the usual horizontal wavy bands framed by bands – and foliate scroll respectively.<sup>40</sup> Other motifs have been simplified. Simple irises and concentric semicircles – two motifs which used to appear together with additional motifs – are standing alone on two cups and another two cups are decorated with a simple wavy band.<sup>41</sup> Another three motifs are not known before LM IIIB:1; filled, connected semicircles below a rim band, loops below a wavy band and fringed shells combined with fringed concentric semicircles.<sup>42</sup> To these may be added a palm motif on a cup found in the Post-Minoan strata.<sup>43</sup>

Some body fragments made in the Kydonian Workshop may belong to either the everted or the slightly marked/everted group. Among them we find motifs like the spiral – not a common motif on the Kydonian cups – and the multiple-stemmed spiral, which is unusual before LM IIIB.<sup>44</sup> The remaining body fragments have established LM IIIB:1 motifs like blobs, shells, network, lozenges, flowers, zigzag with loops and alternating arcs<sup>45</sup> or they have motifs not well enough preserved to be identified.<sup>46</sup>

Among the Kydonian produced base fragments we find both raised and flat bases. Most have a filled circle – alone or with bands around – at the interior base<sup>47</sup> or circular bands.<sup>48</sup> Three have a spiral on the interior,<sup>49</sup> a very rare interior motif before LM IIIB:1. Isolated base fragments as well as handle fragments, all of the strap type,<sup>50</sup> could belong to any of the last two groups of cups presented.

*Shallow cups* never appear in larger amounts. Seven have been recorded from the local workshops outside the Kydonian. The rims are usually everted to ledged with diameters between 0.10 to 0.13. Two are somewhat old-fashioned with rim band and sponge pattern on the exterior and this may also be valid for a shallow cup with sponge pattern on the interior and a scale pattern with dots on the exterior.<sup>51</sup> A fourth cup has a monochrome interior and simple concentric semicircles as its main motif (78-P 0124, *Pls. 93, 189c:1*, north of Buildings 1 and 2, area of floor fragments, below the floors). One cup has a classical decoration, identifiable from the LM IIIA:1 settlement, consisting of bands only (73-P 0518, *Pl. 193a:2*, west of Building 2, 10-Pit 4) while another has a motif identifiable from the contemporary cups with everted rims – concentric semicircles and irises (70-P 0292+, *Pls. 93, 190a:5*, north of Room H). A single one is monochrome red on the interior and exterior (82-P 0554, *Pls. 93, 174h:3*, Courtyard, younger deposits). On the shallow cups from the Kydonian Workshop we find the same everted to ledged rims, here with rim diameters varying from 0.115 to 0.136. They have a rim band and base bands on the interior and as exterior motifs we find bands,

filled connected semicircles, concentric semicircles, irises with loops and wavy bands and shell chain framed by wavy bands.<sup>52</sup> One cup is different from the rest with its unusual and delicately drawn motif: “dots” on thin vertical bands which may perhaps be interpreted as buds on stalks (77-P 2037+, LW, *Pls. 93, 185f:14*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2).

*Straight-sided cups* are rare in the LM III strata. They are recorded from LM IIIA:1 and it is interesting to note that the single one found in the LM IIIB:1 settlement has a decora-

<sup>40</sup> 82-P 0758, LW, *Pl. 174f:6*, Building 2, Room B1, fill in western part; 82-P 1366, LW, *Pl. 170e:2*, Street, in upper layer; 70-P 0297a+, LW, *Pls. 92, 190b:1*, north of Room H; 73-P 0699, LW, *Pl. 192e:5*, west of Building 2, deposit 1.

<sup>41</sup> Simple irises: 71-P 1155, LW, *Pls. 91, 161b:3*, Corridor/Space I, on floor. Concentric semicircles: 77-P 0303+, LW, *Pls. 91, 171b:1*, Street, in middle layer. Wavy bands: 84-P 1355, LW, *Pls. 91, 172c:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit I; 80-P 0909, LW, *Pl. 148d:1*, Room A, on 17-Floor 4.

<sup>42</sup> 82-P 1319, LW, *Pl. 160c:1*, Room D, on floor; 77-P 2038, LW, *Pl. 185f:2*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 80-P 0072+, LW, *Pls. 91, 189b:1*, north of Buildings 1 and 2, area of floor fragments, in the floors. Another two motifs may belong to new ones but unfortunately they are too fragmentarily preserved to be more closely described: 82-P 1320, LW, *Pl. 159e:3*, Room D, on floor; 84-P 0660, LW, *Pl. 172f:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J.

<sup>43</sup> 77-P 0464, LW, *Pl. 209f:3*. On one cup with a preserved handle, very little can be seen of the motif: 77-P 1251, LW, *Pl. 185f:1*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2.

<sup>44</sup> 77-P 1764, LW, *Pl. 151a:6*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor; 82-P 0556, LW, *Pl. 174h:2*, Courtyard, younger deposits; 84-P 1679, LW, *Pl. 183b:5*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors; 82-P 0590, LW, *Pl. 175e:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P.

<sup>45</sup> 80-P 1348, LW, *Pl. 144b:1*, 83-P 0253, LW, *Pl. 144c:14*, 83-P 0254, LW, *Pl. 144c:9*, all three Layer with stones; 80-P 0867, LW, *Pl. 159d:2*, Room D, on floor; 82-P 1535, LW, *Pl. 160d:1*, Room D, constructions; 82-P 0584, LW, *Pl. 175e:4*, 82-P 1518, LW, *Pl. 175e:7*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 1372, LW, *Pl. 181f:2*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 01-P 0503, *Pl. 188h:6*, “Building 4”, levelling deposit.

<sup>46</sup> 80-P 0677, LW, *Pl. 144a:12*, Layer with stones; 82-P 1634, LW, *Pl. 161b:4*, Corridor/Space I, on floor; 72-P 0196, LW, *Pl. 162e:2*, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I; 77-P 1611, LW, *Pl. 163e:2*, Space G, upper floor; 87-P 0326, LW, *Pl. 165c:5*, 87-P 0384, LW, *Pl. 166b:7*, both Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 73-P 0285, LW, *Pl. 169d:3*, Room E, walls; 82-P 0705, LW, *Pl. 170d:2*, Building 3, 18-Pit F; 84-P 1390, LW, *Pl. 183f:5*, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase; 77-P 1162, LW, *Pl. 187b:2*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E; 77-P 1085, LW, *Pl. 188b:7*, 77-P 1332, LW, *Pl. 188b:3*, both between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit K; 73-P 0680+, LW, *Pl. 192f:2*, west of Building 2, deposit 2.

<sup>47</sup> 73-P 0288, LW, *Pl. 169d:2*, 73-P 0364, LW, *Pl. 169d:7*, both Room E, walls; 77-P 1259, LW, *Pl. 185f:12*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 71-P 0362, LW, *Pl. 190d:7*, north of Room H.

<sup>48</sup> 87-P 0183, LW, *Pl. 166c:14*, Space G, 23-Floor 11; 73-P 0236, LW, *Pl. 169a:16*, Room E, extension; 84-P 1558, LW, *Pl. 184b:6*, Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase. One raised base has no interior decoration: 77-P 1604, LW, *Pl. 163e:1*, Space G, upper floor.

<sup>49</sup> 82-P 0432, LW, *Pl. 163d:8*, Corridor/Space I, walls; 82-P 1524, LW, *Pl. 171b:3*, Street, in middle layer; 82-P 1447, LW, *Pl. 181d:6*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q.

<sup>50</sup> 80-P 1016, LW, *Pl. 160g:4*, Room D, constructions; 77-P 1710, LW, *Pl. 171c:6*, Street, in middle layer; 84-P 1081, LW, *Pl. 172d:6*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit H2; 84-P 1364, LW, *Pl. 182a:3*, Courtyard, 20-Pit P; 84-P 1985, LW, *Pl. 182d:6*, Courtyard, related; 82-P 1732, LW, *Pl. 183c:4*, Courtyard, floors, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase; 84-P 3203, LW, *Pl. 184d:9*, Courtyard, 1<sup>st</sup> phase, 19-Wall 9.

<sup>51</sup> 82-P 1043, *Pls. 93, 159e:5*, Room D, on floor; 78-P 0326, *Pl. 160d:4*, Room D, constructions; 73-P 0693, *Pl. 192e:6*, west of Building 2, deposit 1. For scale pattern with dots on a Knossian shallow cup, found in the Post-Minoan strata, see below, p. 361, n. 1142 (82-P 0136+, *Pls. 142, 210a:1*).

<sup>52</sup> 80-P 0940, LW, *Pls. 93, 151e:11*, Room C, on floor; 70-P 1140, LW, *Pl. 167b:6*, Room H, above floor; 70-P 0242, LW, *Pls. 93, 189d:1*, north of Space G, upper layer; 70-P 0065+, LW, *Pls. 93, 189g*, 70-P 0868, LW, *Pl. 190a:1*, 70-P 0872+, LW, *Pls. 93, 190a:2*, 71-P 0361, *Pls. 93, 190d:3*, all four north of Room H. One shallow cup, with a rim diameter of 0.108, recorded from the Post-Minoan strata has a shell chain (77-P 0468, LW, *Pls. 142, 209f:6*).

tion which reveals that it must have been made in this period (82-P 0923+, *Pls. 93, 179d:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q). The shape is identical to those found in LM IIIA:1: straight rim, carinated lower body, ring base and a handle attached below the rim. The cup is preserved with full profile. It has a diameter of 0.09 and not only the motif – Mycenaean flowers (FM 18C) – reveals that it was made in LM IIIB:1. Its handle is roll in section, while it was strap in the earlier period. No straight-sided cups produced in the Kydonian Workshop have yet been found in the LM IIIA:2/B:1 strata.

One *globular cup*, made in the Kydonian Workshop, has been registered from the LM IIIB:1 strata. Characteristic for the shape is the high flaring rim with a rim band and a second band below (77-P 0589, LW, *Pls. 93, 151c:1*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor). The rim diameter is estimated to 0.13. The handle is, contrary to the other cups in this period, oval in section. Below the two rim bands it is decorated with alternating, hatched triangles and it has a single body band. It was not a common shape in the LM IIIB settlements. Only one was registered from the LM IIIB:2 strata.<sup>53</sup>

Decorated, *two-handled, footed cups* did not gain the same popularity as the contemporary plain, one-handled, footed cup. The decorated LM IIIB:1 footed cup is smaller than its LM IIIA:2 predecessor. A larger, monochrome, footed cup with two handles attached at the rim, familiar from the LM IIIA strata, was still produced at the beginning of LM IIIB:1. It has an everted rim around 0.14 in diameter and a somewhat smaller foot than the large decorated.<sup>54</sup> The smaller decorated shape seems to have appeared in the LM IIIB:1 period. Except for its smaller size it differs in three other ways from the older, larger ones: the rim is straight, the diameter varying from 0.106 to 0.12 and it has two handles attached below the rim. One with a full profile, and subsequently restored with gypsum, was found in a pit in the Courtyard (82-P 0961+, *Pls. 93, 177f:2*, 19-Pit Q). It has a spiral at the base on the interior and a panelled pattern on the exterior: horizontal rows of short strokes (simple foliate) framed by vertical bands. The foot is monochrome with a band above. A similar arrangement is found on another lower part of a footed cup, which has four thin bands and one broader band on the base interior (73-P 0514, *Pls. 93, 193a:3*, west of Building 2, 10-Pit 4). Another, unpainted on the interior, has two body bands and a band between the bowl and foot (87-P 0237, *Pls. 93, 165c:8*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10). One lower body and foot fragment, somewhat lower than the others, has body bands, but no visible paint on the foot (71-P 1247, *Pl. 190d:10*, north of Room H). No rim fragments are preserved with the characteristic handle attached below the rim, but six probably belong to this shape. One is undecorated, except for a rim band, three are decorated with concentric semicircles (one with added fringes), one is adorned with quirks and the last has a panelled pattern: scale pattern with dots framed by bands.<sup>55</sup>

The Kydonian footed cups found in the LM IIIB:1 strata all belong to the smaller, new shape. The rims are straight (or slightly marked) with rim diameters between 0.10 and 11. On the interior they are decorated with a rim band and one or two bands or a spiral at the base. The foot, with base diameters between 0.055 and 0.06, is usually monochrome on the exterior: one, however, has a base band.<sup>56</sup> Five exterior motifs are

recorded in this material: flowers, concentric semicircles, zigzag with loops, alternating shells and comb pattern.<sup>57</sup>

*Spouted cups* appear for the first time in the LM IIIB:1 settlement. The only recorded was found in a late LM IIIB:1 pit in the Courtyard (82-P 1271, *Pls. 93, 181f:7*, 19-Pit Q). It has a slightly marked rim with an estimated diameter of 0.13 and the open spout does not rise above it. On the preserved fragment only rim and body bands are visible and thus it cannot be excluded that it was once decorated with some kind of motif. No spouted Kydonian cups have yet been found in the LM IIIB:1 strata. In the following LM IIB:2 period spouted cups were produced both in the Kydonian and the other local workshops, but only in restricted amounts.<sup>58</sup>

Three *miniature cups* made in the local workshops have been registered. They have straight rims with diameters between 0.05 and 0.08. One is decorated with concentric semicircles and hatched triangles, the other two with alternating V's or irises.<sup>59</sup> Another four originated in the Kydonian Workshop. Also, these have straight rims and the LM IIIB:1 stratified cups were found to have diameters between 0.07 to 0.08. Parallel chevrons, a wavy band and quirks decorate three of them.<sup>60</sup> Miniature cups are usually small and deep, but one of the Kydonian cups falls outside this general rule (74-P 0174+, LW, *Pls. 93, 169b:8*, Room E, levelling deposits). It could be restored in a drawing with an estimated height of 0.05. The cup is broad-based and conical-shaped and it has a knob right below the rim on each side. Also its decoration is somewhat peculiar: on the interior is a scale pattern with dots, on the exterior crudely drawn irregular lozenges with flowers. Owing to its stratigraphical position it may have been made in LM IIIA:2.

#### LM IIIA:2

In the LM IIIA:2 strata only five shapes of cups were present: the deep cup, the shallow cup, the footed cup, the miniature cup and the cup/rhyton. It is, however, doubtful whether the

<sup>53</sup> GSE III, 202.

<sup>54</sup> 83-P 0249, *Pl. 144d:4*, Layer with stones; 80-P 1182, *Pl. 159e:9*, 80-P 1183, *Pl. 159e:8*, both Room D, on floor; 80-P 1220, *Pl. 160h:4*, Room D, constructions; 87-P 0430, *Pl. 166b:5*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 73-P 0286, *Pls. 93, 169d:8*, Room E, walls; 84-P 1577, *Pl. 183c:6*, Courtyard, floors, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase; 82-P 1308, *Pl. 183g:14*, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase.

<sup>55</sup> 80-P 0684, *Pl. 144b:6*, 82-P 0206, *Pl. 144b:3*, both Layer with stones; 82-P 1435, *Pl. 174e:1*, Building 2, Room B1, 19-Pit O; 77-P 1207, *Pls. 93, 185a:1*, 77-P 1201, *Pl. 185a:6*, both between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit; 70-P 0064, *Pl. 190a:3*, north of Room H.

<sup>56</sup> 77-P 0389, LW, *Pls. 93, 171c:15*, Street, in middle layer; 77-P 0796, LW, *Pls. 93, 185b:1*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit; 77-P 1071, LW, *Pl. 187b:8*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E; 71-P 0928, LW, *Pls. 93, 190d:8*, north of Room H.

<sup>57</sup> 82-P 1071, LW, *Pls. 93, 144c:6*, Layer with stones; 73-P 0560, LW, *Pl. 168f:1*, Room E, pits in floor (analysed); 82-P 1349, LW, *Pl. 175e:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 76-P 0022+, LW, *Pls. 93, 184f:9*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit; 70-P 0207, LW, *Pls. 93, 193b:2*, north of Room H.

<sup>58</sup> GSE III, 202.

<sup>59</sup> 80-P 0925, *Pls. 93, 144b:8*, Layer with stones; 74-P 0110, *Pls. 93, 168f:6*, Room E, pits in floor; 77-P 0393, *Pls. 93, 171c:9*, Street, in middle layer.

<sup>60</sup> 77-P 1024, LW, *Pls. 93, 161e:1*, Corridor/Space I, 13-Pit U; 84-P 1701, LW, *Pl. 174f:8*, Building 2, Room B1, 19-Floor 10; 82-P 0918, LW, *Pl. 177e:2*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q. A further miniature cup with a diameter of 0.06 and decorated with parallel chevrons, was found in the Post-Minoan strata (70-P 0325, LW, *Pls. 142, 209b:1*).

latter was still produced in LM IIIA:2; those registered from these strata should probably be considered hangovers. The cup/rhyton will be discussed below under the heading rhyton.

Most of the *deep cups* produced in the local workshops, outside the Kydonian, have more or less everted rims. One cup, found in a wall, has an everted rim, close to a high flaring, a rim type often found in LM II/IIIA:1 strata (78-P 0428, *Pls. 130, 195d:1*, 12-Wall 15). Its decoration is also in accordance with an earlier date: monochrome interior, a row of S's and, below a horizontal band, festoons with irises on the interior and multiple arcs.<sup>61</sup> Some cups have ledged rims with estimated diameters between 0.14 and 0.16 and with motifs like alternating arcs, birds, thick/thin bands framed by sponge pattern, lozenges, concentric semicircles and shells, all framed by wavy bands and panelled patterns in the form of horizontal wavy bands framed by vertical bands.<sup>62</sup> A few cups have a sponge pattern on the interior<sup>63</sup> and one body fragment with this interior decoration may belong to this group of cups. Its exterior motif is quite exceptional; preserved is the head of a bird which, with its beak, touches the handle of what seems to be a conical rhyton (71-P 0926, *Pls. 130, 206a:6*, Rubbish Area North, dump).<sup>64</sup>

Three of the recorded LM IIIA:2 cups have a straight rim with a low ridge below the lip. One is decorated with concentric semicircles and multiple arcs; a second with network, the third has an unusual broad, flat base with a diameter of 0.062.<sup>65</sup> This somewhat odd type of rim (not known before the LM IIIA:2 period) can also be seen on some of the bowls in the following LM IIIB:1 strata, see below.

A more or less everted rim, however, is, as mentioned above, the most predominant among the LM IIIA:2 cups. The estimated rim diameters may vary between 0.13 and 0.16, most lie between 0.14 and 0.15. The handles are strap in section, as are all handles of deep cups in LM IIIA:2, and usually decorated with bands along the edges.<sup>66</sup> One handle has, quite exceptionally, a motif: a foliate scroll (84-P 0864, *Pl. 198e:19*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ). A monochrome interior is somewhat more common than rim band and base decoration. Motifs framed by wavy bands were in vogue: shells, elaborated lozenges,<sup>67</sup> zigzag with loops, irises, dots or filled triangles,<sup>68</sup> foliate scroll, chevrons and tricurved arcs.<sup>69</sup> Festoons and concentric semicircles combined with other motifs,<sup>70</sup> spirals, shells and zigzag<sup>71</sup> are also fairly common. Motifs like elaborated lozenges and zigzag with irises may appear without framing wavy bands<sup>72</sup> and alternating arcs, the blob decoration,<sup>73</sup> network, hatched lozenges and loops and flowers<sup>74</sup> are sparsely present. Body fragments decorated with sponge pattern and reed decoration may belong to the older part of the LM IIIA:2 period.<sup>75</sup> The motifs on the remaining sherds either belong to a "free style" decoration<sup>76</sup> or are illegible owing to their fragmentary preservation.<sup>77</sup> Two flat bases have a monochrome interior,<sup>78</sup> another two are monochrome with a reserved circle at the base and a single one has five bands around the base.<sup>79</sup>

<sup>61</sup> It has a close parallel in a cup recorded in the LM IIIB:2 strata, *GSE III*, 203 (84-P 1713+, pls. 78, 118a:1). A further cup with an everted rim has had a similar decoration (77-P 1781, *Pl. 197d:7*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer).

<sup>62</sup> 84-P 3201, *Pl. 194d:2*, Space A-D, levelling deposit; 77-P 0564, *Pl. 197d:4*, 82-P 0378, *Pl. 197g:2*, 82-P 0390, *Pl. 197g:11*, all three Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 71-P 0302, *Pls. 130, 205f:1*, 71-P 0303, *Pls. 130, 205f:2*, 71-P 0304, *Pl. 206a:7*, 71-P 1272+, *Pl. 206d:2*, all four Rubbish Area North, dump.

<sup>63</sup> 84-P 2753, *Pl. 194c:2*, Space A-D, lower floor; 77-P 1601, *Pl. 197d:8*, 82-P 0388, *Pl. 197g:9*, 82-P 0389, *Pl. 197g:13*, all three Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer.

<sup>64</sup> Koehl (2006, 246-258) has collected the evidence for rhyta depicted on seals, frescoes, tablets and sherds.

<sup>65</sup> 84-P 2752, *Pl. 194c:1*, Space A-D, lower floor; 82-P 0349+, *Pl. 197c:8*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, upper layer; 83-P 0589+, *Pl. 204b:12*, Courtyard, floors.

<sup>66</sup> Registered isolated handles: 82-P 0377, *Pl. 197g:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 84-P 1028, *Pl. 198f:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 1884, *Pl. 204c:8*, Courtyard, floors; 71-P 0347, *Pl. 206a:3*, Rubbish Area North, dump.

<sup>67</sup> 84-P 2806, *Pl. 194c:5*, Space A-D, lower floor; 74-P 0285, *Pl. 194i:3*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 84-P 0861, *Pl. 198e:16*, 84-P 0986, *Pls. 130, 198e:9*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 0739, *Pl. 200g:5*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N.

<sup>68</sup> 74-P 0154, *Pl. 194f:2*, Space E, above 15-Floor 5; 74-P 0282, *Pl. 194i:13*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 84-P 2024, *Pl. 200g:10*, 84-P 2680, *Pl. 200g:6*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 84-P 1234, *Pl. 203g:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit Q.

<sup>69</sup> 77-P 1501, *Pl. 195i:6*, Space F, related?; 82-P 0380, *Pl. 197g:10*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 82-P 1597, *Pl. 204b:5*, Courtyard, floors; 71-P 0351, *Pl. 206a:2*, Rubbish Area North, dump.

<sup>70</sup> Festoons: 82-P 0348, *Pl. 197c:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, upper layer; 82-P 0382, *Pl. 197g:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 84-P 0830+, *Pls. 130, 198e:1*, 84-P 0962, *Pl. 198e:12*, 84-P 0969, *Pl. 198e:5*, 84-P 0984, *Pl. 198e:2*, all four Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ. Concentric semicircles: 74-P 0178, *Pls. 130, 194i:6*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 84-P 0990, *Pls. 130, 198e:18*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 0753, *Pls. 130, 200g:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 71-P 0350, *Pl. 206a:4*, Rubbish Area North, dump.

<sup>71</sup> Spirals: 84-P 2747, *Pl. 194a:1*, Space A-D, upper floor; 73-P 0273, *Pl. 195e:5*, Space H, levelling deposit; 77-P 0760, *Pl. 197b:1*, south of Building 1, deposit 2; 77-P 0566, *Pl. 197d:6*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 84-P 0988, *Pl. 198e:8*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 0726, *Pls. 130, 200g:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 84-P 1917, *Pl. 204a:5*, Building 2, Room B1. Shells: 84-P 3155, *Pl. 194d:4*, Space A-D, levelling deposit; 74-P 0197, *Pl. 194h:9*, Space E, levelling deposit; 77-P 1529+, *Pl. 130, 195h:7*, south of Building 1, 13-Pits N/M/Q; 84-P 0750, *Pls. 130, 200g:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N. Zigzag: 74-P 0106, *Pl. 194h:7*, Space E, levelling deposit; 74-P 0271, *Pl. 194i:7*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 84-P 0734, *Pl. 200g:12*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 82-P 0812, *Pl. 204a:3*, Building 2, Room B1; 71-P 0345, *Pl. 206a:5*, Rubbish Area North, dump.

<sup>72</sup> 74-P 0235, *Pl. 194h:8*, Space E, levelling deposit; 77-P 1778, *Pl. 197d:5*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer.

<sup>73</sup> 73-P 0315, *Pl. 195e:9*, Space H, levelling deposit; 84-P 0860, *Pl. 198e:6*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 1277, *Pl. 200e:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, deposit A; 77-P 1340+, *Pls. 130, 204f:1*, Rubbish Area North, 11-Pit G.

<sup>74</sup> 74-P 0196, *Pl. 194i:23* (network), 74-P 0277+, *Pl. 194i:4* (hatched lozenges and loops), both Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 77-P 0547, *Pl. 197d:3* (flower), Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 84-P 0754, *Pl. 200g:8* (network with dots), Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N.

<sup>75</sup> 82-P 1150, *Pl. 204b:3*, 84-P 1883, *Pl. 204c:1*, both Courtyard, floors.

<sup>76</sup> Motifs which do not belong to the canonical, I have named "free style": 84-P 0961, *Pl. 198e:7*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 3205, *Pl. 204d:4*, Courtyard, floors.

<sup>77</sup> 80-P 1212, *Pl. 194a:4*, Space A-D, upper floor; 84-P 2758, *Pl. 194a:7*, Space A-D, floor deposit; 82-P 1683, *Pl. 194d:6*, Space A-D, levelling deposit; 74-P 0029, *Pl. 194i:18*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 82-P 0437, *Pl. 196g:4*, 77-P 1923, *Pl. 197b:2*, both south of Building 1, deposit 1 and 2; 82-P 0379, *Pl. 197g:5*, 82-P 0383, *Pl. 197g:8*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 84-P 0968, *Pl. 198e:15*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 1427, *Pl. 204c:6*, 84-P 1979, *Pl. 204d:2*, 82-P 1151, *Pl. 204b:4*, 82-P 1410, *Pl. 204b:2*, all four Courtyard, floors.

<sup>78</sup> 84-P 3131, *Pl. 194a:6*, Space A-D, floor deposit; 71-P 1288, *Pl. 208e:15*, Rubbish Area North, deposit B.

<sup>79</sup> 84-P 1233, *Pl. 203g:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit Q; 71-P 0307, *Pl. 206a:1*, Rubbish Area North, dump; 71-P 0426, *Pl. 208e:14*, Rubbish Area North, deposit B.

Few LM IIIA:2 deep cups made in the Kydonian Workshop have a ledged rim. Among the six registered, three have a sponge pattern on the interior, two have rim bands and one is, quite exceptionally, monochrome. The rim diameters lie between 0.13 and 0.15. Two are decorated with elaborated flowers: they have long stalks and leaves delicately bent in a wind-blown way to fit the small space between the rim and body bands.<sup>80</sup> This type of flower is not unusual on the vases produced in the Kydonian Workshop during the LM IIIA period. In the following LM IIIB:1 period the stalks are more or less eliminated and the flowers simplified. Another two have panelled patterns (network framed by vertical bands),<sup>81</sup> one a scale pattern and the other a sponge pattern.<sup>82</sup>

The majority have, as was the case in the other local workshops, a more or less everted rim. Most have a rim diameter between 0.14 and 0.15. The bases are flat with a diameter around 0.043 and all handles belong to the strap type.<sup>83</sup> The interior is usually decorated with a rim band and circular bands at the base. Three everted-rim cups have a sponge pattern on the interior and body, and base fragments with this decoration cannot with certainty be distributed amongst the ledged-rim cups and the everted-rim cups. In the previous LM IIIA:1 period, however, the pattern was more common on the ledged-rim cups. On the exterior motifs like shells, large dots, lozenges and foliate scroll, all framed by wavy bands<sup>84</sup> or motifs like S's, irises and opposed spirals combined with row of dots<sup>85</sup> were the most popular, immediately followed by different variations of alternating arcs.<sup>86</sup> Panelled pattern (network or rows of wavy bands framed by vertical bands),<sup>87</sup> festoon motifs,<sup>88</sup> zigzag and foliate band<sup>89</sup> are sparsely present. Tricurved arcs, lozenges with chevrons interior, concentric semicircles, spirals and shells are usually combined with other motifs or appear in elaborated versions.<sup>90</sup> Two motifs – double rows of S's and network with irises<sup>91</sup> – are only found on one cup each, both with sponge pattern on the interior. Interior sponge pattern was frequently applied to the cups made in the LM IIIA:1 period, but it seems to be still in fashion on cups produced in LM IIIA:2 – especially within the Kydonian Workshop. Hatched parallel chevrons adorn a single cup with a rather small rim diameter of 0.12 (74-P 0263+, LW, *Pls. 129, 194h:4*, Space E, levelling deposit). This rare motif was known in LM IIIA:1 and it was still used in LM IIIB:1 as evidenced by a beak-spouted jug made in the Kydonian Workshop.<sup>92</sup>

Birds and flowers were always appreciated motifs on the pottery made in the Kydonian Workshop. One cup with a sponge pattern on the interior was preserved to the extent that it could be restored in a drawing (84-P 1229+, LW, *Pls. 129, 203g:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit Q). Part of one bird lying down with expanded wings and the long broad tail of a second occupy the larger part of the exterior of the cup. The best preserved bird is turning its head backwards to clean its feathers. The delicately drawn motif belongs to one of the highlights of the Kydonian Workshop. Birds with spreading wings can also be seen on another less well-preserved cup (71-P 0320+, LW, *Pl. 207a:1*, Rubbish Area North, 5-Pit). On both cups the birds are drawn without additional motifs, on another two cups they are combined with flowers and on a third the flowers were probably standing alone.<sup>93</sup>

Three deep cups fall outside the general pattern described above. One has a straight rim with a diameter of 0.13 and on the exterior we find concentric semicircles and irises, another has a slightly marked rim with a motif which looks like large alternating shells, but this is far from certain.<sup>94</sup> The third cup was preserved to the extent that missing pieces have been restored in gypsum (78-P 0172+, LW, *Pls. 129, 196b*, south of Building 1, 15-Pit K). Also this has a slightly marked rim with a small rim diameter around 0.118. Contrary to the other LM IIIA:2 cups it has a low ring base. The alternating arcs on the exterior are rather stiff and it has a single body band, whereas

<sup>80</sup> 74-P 0145, LW, *Pl. 194g:1*, Space E, 7-Floor 4; 74-P 0163, LW, *Pls. 129, 194i:14*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A. Part of a similar flower is also depicted on body sherds with sponge pattern on the interior (84-P 1827, LW, *Pl. 204c:14*, Courtyard, floors).

<sup>81</sup> 82-P 0516, LW, *Pl. 196g:2*, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 71-P 1275, LW, *Pl. 206d:3*, Rubbish Area North, dump.

<sup>82</sup> 77-P 0551+, LW, *Pls. 129, 197d:2*, 82-P 0387, LW, *Pl. 197g:7*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer.

<sup>83</sup> Some base and handle fragments could not be joined to cups with motifs: 84-P 3132, LW, *Pl. 194a:8*, Space A-D, floor deposit; 73-P 0283, LW, *Pl. 195g:2*, Space H, 9-Pit; 82-P 0434+, LW, *Pl. 196e:9*, 82-P 0518, LW, *Pl. 196g:6*, 82-P 0519, LW, *Pl. 196g:7*, all three south of Building 1, deposit 1; 84-P 0740, LW, *Pl. 200h:11*, 84-P 1067, LW, *Pl. 200h:10*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N.

<sup>84</sup> 74-P 0283+, LW, *Pls. 129, 194i:5*, 77-P 1998, LW, *Pl. 194i:2*, both Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 74-P 0122, LW, *Pl. 195i:2*, Space F, related?; 82-P 0515, LW, *Pl. 196g:3*, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 84-P 0737+, LW, *Pls. 130, 200h:7*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 83-P 0595, LW, *Pl. 204e:3*, Courtyard, floors; 77-P 1343, LW, *Pl. 204f:7*, Rubbish Area North, 11-Pit G.

<sup>85</sup> 74-P 0066+, LW, *Pl. 194h:10*, 74-P 0111, LW, *Pl. 194h:3*, both Space E, levelling deposit; 82-P 1483, LW, *Pl. 196e:8*, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 84-P 0788+, LW, *Pls. 129, 200h:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N.

<sup>86</sup> 77-P 1494, LW, *Pl. 195f:4*, Space F, below 12-Floor 5, west; 77-P 1593b, LW, *Pl. 196e:1*, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 84-P 2131, LW, *Pls. 129, 198f:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 83-P 0590, LW, *Pl. 204e:2*, Courtyard, floors; 73-P 0738, LW, *Pl. 207f:2*, Rubbish Area North, deposit A; 71-P 1261, LW, *Pl. 208e:7*, Rubbish Area North, deposit B.

<sup>87</sup> 74-P 0108+, LW, *Pl. 194h:1*, 74-P 0264, LW, *Pl. 194h:2*, both Space E, levelling deposit; 84-P 0756, LW, *Pl. 200h:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N.

<sup>88</sup> 74-P 0262+, LW, *Pl. 194h:5*, Space E, levelling deposit; 84-P 0989, LW, *Pl. 198e:13*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 0735, LW, *Pl. 200h:8*, 84-P 0757, LW, *Pl. 200h:3*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N.

<sup>89</sup> Zigzag: 74-P 0238, LW, *Pl. 194i:22*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 84-P 0736, LW, *Pls. 129, 200h:9*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N. Foliate band: 84-P 1228, LW, *Pl. 200f:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, deposit B.

<sup>90</sup> Tricurved arcs: 80-P 1238, LW, *Pl. 194b:3*, Space A-D, lower floor. Lozenges: 74-P 0147, LW, *Pl. 194g:2*, Space E, 7-Floor 4; 84-P 0787, LW, *Pl. 200h:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N. Concentric semicircles: 84-P 0863, LW, *Pls. 129, 198e:14*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ. Spirals: 77-P 1523+, LW, *Pl. 195i:4*, 77-P 1534, LW, *Pl. 195i:7*, both Space F, related? Shells: 82-P 0513+, LW, *Pls. 129, 196g:1*, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 84-P 2664, LW, *Pl. 200f:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, deposit B; 84-P 0758, LW, *Pl. 200h:5*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N.

<sup>91</sup> 84-P 1056, LW, *Pl. 200g:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 84-P 1425, LW, *Pl. 204c:2*, Courtyard, floors.

<sup>92</sup> 71-P 0598+, LW, *Pls. 105, 167b:11*. The remaining registered sherds from the Kydonian Workshop have only fragmentarily preserved motifs or belong to the lower part of cups: 84-P 3154, LW, *Pl. 194b:4*, Space A-D, lower floor; 82-P 1626, LW, *Pl. 196g:15*, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 82-P 0385, LW, *Pl. 197g:6*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 84-P 1484, LW, *Pl. 198d:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit G; 84-P 0738, LW, *Pl. 200h:6*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 84-P 1232, LW, *Pl. 203g:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit Q; 84-P 1978, LW, *Pl. 204d:1*, Courtyard, floors.

<sup>93</sup> 77-P 0562, LW, *Pl. 197d:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 82-P 1411, LW, *Pl. 204b:1*, Courtyard, floors. Flowers: 77-P 1593a+, LW, *Pl. 196e:1*, south of Building 1, deposit 1.

<sup>94</sup> 84-P 2768, LW, *Pls. 129, 194d:9*, Space A-D, levelling deposit; 74-P 0000, LW, *Pl. 194i:20*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A.

two or more body bands are the usual standard in LM IIIA:2. At the moment the three cups can only be explained as early experiments for what became more common in the following period.

One *shallow cup* found in the Rubbish Area North, was preserved with a full profile and has been completed with gypsum (71-P 0442, *Pls. 129, 208b*, deposit B). The rim is everted with a diameter of 0.105 and it is monochrome red both on the exterior and on the interior. A further two locally produced shallow cups with slightly marked to everted rims have a rim diameter of 0.10. One has a monochrome interior and on the exterior they are adorned with concentric semicircles, one with additional small V's.<sup>95</sup> The two registered Kydonian shallow cups have rim diameters of around 0.10 and both are sparsely decorated with bands and simple irises.<sup>96</sup>

The profile of one rim/body fragment comes close to a *straight-sided cup* (71-P 0428, *Pls. 129, 208e:6*, Rubbish Area North, deposit B). The rim is straight with an estimated diameter of 0.11. It has a monochrome interior and an exterior decoration consisting of concentric semicircles and irises.

LM IIIA:2 *footed cups* existed in two sizes. The large size can be illustrated by one footed cup which was preserved to the extent that it subsequently could be restored with gypsum. It is c. 0.12 high and has an everted rim with a diameter of 0.158 (71-P 0288, *Pls. 130, 207c*, Rubbish Area North, 5-Pit). The body is deep and heavy and its two handles, strap in section, are attached at the rim. The concave foot has a base diameter of 0.068. The interior decoration is restricted to a rim band and a broad circle with a thinner band above at the base, on the exterior a broader rim band, four thin body bands and a monochrome foot. Another four rim fragments may belong to similar footed cups.<sup>97</sup> The other seems to have been a miniature version of the shape (77-P 1605, *Pls. 130, 197d:14*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer). On the interior it is monochrome with a reserved circle at the base, on the exterior only one body band and the monochrome foot is preserved. The large footed cup is known from the LM IIIA:1 strata, the smaller has close affinities to the plain LM IIIA:2 footed cup. No large footed cups deriving from the Kydonian Workshop have been recorded from a stratified context, but one foot with a base diameter of 0.072, decorated with a filled circle with a band around on the interior base and with monochrome exterior foot may be of LM IIIA:2 date (83-P 0199, LW, *Pl. 209d:10*). It was found during a cleaning operation of an LM IIIA pit.

*Miniature cups* appeared in restricted amounts. Two were made in the local workshops outside the Kydonian. The rims are straight or slightly everted with diameters of around 0.09. One is monochrome on the interior and as exterior motifs we find tricurved arcs with multiple arcs and irises?<sup>98</sup> One cup with a similar small rim diameter of 0.09 is somewhat larger with a deep bowl (84-P 1829+, *Pl. 204c:5*, Courtyard, floors). It is decorated with bands only and has a pulled-out rim. Another two were produced in the Kydonian Workshop. A lower body/base fragment has a flat base with a diameter of 0.025. On the interior base there is a circular band and above it a sponge pattern (82-P 0520, LW, *Pl. 196g:11*, south of Building 1, deposit 1). The rim/body fragment has a slight-

ly marked rim with a diameter of 0.065 and a motif consisting of lozenges with chevrons interior and loops (77-P 1336+, LW, *Pls. 129, 204f:9*, Rubbish Area North, 11-Pit G).

Ledged, everted or slightly marked/everted rims on cups may be minor features in the development of the profile of the cups and perhaps they are “unlikely in themselves to have been regarded by potters or their customers as of any great consequence”.<sup>99</sup> Nevertheless there is a clear tendency that the rims of the cups developed from articulated (high flaring and ledged) rims via everted to slightly marked and straight rims during the period LM II-III B. But the development was gradual and details of lip profiles cannot in themselves be regarded as criteria for strict chronological distinction.<sup>100</sup> Old types of rims linger on and coexist with new and it is worth noting that this development may change from one settlement to another within Crete. At Knossos, for example, the lip of the decorated cup “has become a slight out-turning curve or the differentiated lip is dispensed with entirely” already in LM IIIA:2<sup>101</sup> whereas this development is more commonly seen in LM IIIB at Khania.

Deep cups are very common – if not the most common shape – in LM IIIA:2/B:1 settlements. Numerous deep cups are published from Knossos and most of the motifs are similar to the ones found on the deep cups at Khania.<sup>102</sup> Popham notes that LM IIIA:2 deep cups from the Unexplored Mansion have mostly traditional motifs, with “perhaps some increase in spiral patterns with the introduction of opposing concentric circles” and that the LM IIIB deep cups are smaller than their predecessor.<sup>103</sup> Pictorial motifs like birds and horns of consecration appear occasionally.<sup>104</sup> Deep cups at Archanes are, not surprisingly, similar to the ones at Knossos and this is also the case for the few fragmentary cups published from Maison E at Malia.<sup>105</sup>

The deep cup is the most popular shape at Kommos in LM IIIA:2 and IIIB. Concerning the cups from the Hilltop and the Central Hillside Houses, Watrous has listed 17 basic motifs in each period.<sup>106</sup> The motifs on the deep cups from the Civic Center – here called teacups – have got Furumark shape

<sup>95</sup> 70-P 0124, *Pls. 129, 205b:2* (analysed: local; Jones 1986a, 229, Table 3.12, sample no. 49), 71-P 0430+, *Pls. 129, 205c:1*, both Rubbish Area North, dump.

<sup>96</sup> 74-P 0180, LW, *Pls. 129, 194i:15*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 84-P 1828, LW, *Pl. 204c:13*, Courtyard, floors.

<sup>97</sup> 84-P 0964, *Pl. 199a:9*, 84-P 0965, *Pl. 198e:10*, 84-P 0966, *Pl. 198e:4*, 84-P 0967, *Pl. 198e:3*, all four Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ.

<sup>98</sup> 77-P 1006, *Pls. 129, 195i:5*, Space F, related?; 84-P 2674, *Pl. 200e:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, deposit A (the identification of this small sherd as a miniature cup is somewhat unsure).

<sup>99</sup> Sherratt 1993, 258.

<sup>100</sup> Sherratt 1993, 260.

<sup>101</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 182.

<sup>102</sup> For mainly LM IIIA:2 cups from the Palace and the surrounding houses see Popham 1970c, 68-69 with references to figs. and plates. For stratified material see Warren 1997.

<sup>103</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 182, pl. 121c, 122 and 175; 185 and pl. 180:1-3.

<sup>104</sup> For example, Popham 1970c, fig. 14:97, pl. 18a, Popham 1970b, 193, fig. 3:3, Popham *et al.* 1984, pl. 175:1.

<sup>105</sup> Archanes: Lembessi 1970, 261, pl. 360y; Andrikou 1995, 20; Deshayes & Dessenne 1959, pls. LXIV-LXVII.

<sup>106</sup> Watrous 1992, 130-131, 138-139.

numbers and Mycenaean “names”.<sup>107</sup> Except for the common motifs listed by Watrous, he also mentions monochrome deep cups which are less common and miniature cups.<sup>108</sup> LM IIIA:2/B deep cups at nearby Hagia Triada are adorned with motifs like alternating arcs, spirals, festoons, flowers, panelled patterns with hatched semicircles, flowers and vertical zigzags and on an LM IIIA:2 deep cup from Khondrou Viannou we find linked whorl shells.<sup>109</sup> Deep cups were also present at Pseira during LM IIIA:2-B:1 and two LM IIIB:1 cups are illustrated from the houses at Petras – one monochrome, the other banded with an usual handle, raised above the rim.<sup>110</sup>

Very few decorated LM III deep cups have been published from the large settlement at Palaikastro. One, dated LM IIIA:2 and decorated with a row of dots and a foliate band, has a parallel in our 78-P 0150+. Another, a miniature cup, has an odd motif: a panel pattern consisting of filled and hatched semicircles framed by fringes.<sup>111</sup>

Deep cups were also deposited in the tombs. LM IIIB:1 deep cups are somewhat rare, but they are recorded in a tomb at Olous.<sup>112</sup> Deep cups dated LM IIIA:2 are more common. LM IIIA:2 deep cups, one decorated with zigzags where every third space is filled with a row of vertical strokes, the other with zigzags and irises were found in tombs at Khania.<sup>113</sup> Another cup with zigzags with irises and a row of dots comes from a tomb at Pankalochori.<sup>114</sup> Four deep cups are illustrated from the Temple Tomb at Knossos. One has simple quirks – a motif more common in LM IIIB:2 – the others are adorned with vertical rows of zigzags, zigzags with semicircles and elaborated lozenges.<sup>115</sup> A deep cup decorated with shells comes from tholos A at Archanes, another with spirals was found at Agii Apostoli, alternating arcs adorn a cup from Tefeli and on a cup from Artsa we find groups of parallel chevrons.<sup>116</sup> One deep cup from Episkopi/Pedhiadha has flowers, another has concentric semicircles and multiple arcs.<sup>117</sup> The latter decoration is also found on a deep cup at Psari Phoradha.<sup>118</sup> A deep monochrome cup was recorded in a tomb at Gra Lygia and a similar, somewhat smaller deep cup in a tomb at Sata.<sup>119</sup>

Shallow cups are present both in settlements and tombs in LM IIIA:2-B:1 although less frequently than the deep variety. Popham found two types of shallow cups in the Palace and in the surrounding houses at Knossos: one with a flat base, another with a ring foot.<sup>120</sup> A low ring foot was also found on the LM IIIA:2 shallow cups from the Unexplored Mansion where the shape was also present in the LM IIIB strata.<sup>121</sup> Another LM IIIA:2 shallow cup with a high ring foot, decorated with shells, comes from the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site and a similar cup, decorated with foliate scrolls, was found at Palaikastro.<sup>122</sup> An LM IIIB flat-based shallow cup comes from Building 1 at the same site.<sup>123</sup> It is decorated with bands only. Banded shallow cups are also recorded at Hagia Triada and Kommos; at the latter site they are also found in a monochrome version.<sup>124</sup>

Shallow cups in LM IIIA:2/B:1 tombs at Khania are decorated with shells and fringes, bands only, N pattern and parallel chevrons.<sup>125</sup> Monochrome and banded, shallow cups are recorded at Metochion Kalou and alternating arcs at Upper Gypsades/Knossos.<sup>126</sup> A shallow cup, decorated with zigzags comes from a tomb at Aigidomantra near Apodoulou.<sup>127</sup> A

banded, shallow cup with a ring-handle was found in tomb XIII at Mavro Spelio.<sup>128</sup> Ring-handled cups are rather rare, but plain, ring-handled cups are recorded at the Unexplored Mansion and in a tomb at Katsambas (see below, p. 340). A decorated parallel was found at Kiparissi.<sup>129</sup> This cup has a banded exterior and painted fish on the interior and it is made in the Kydonian Workshop.

Straight-sided cups seem to be rare in LM III Crete. To my knowledge they are so far only reported from LM IIIA Knossos and Karnari, close to Archanes.<sup>130</sup> As Popham noted the shape corresponds closely with the Mycenaean cup FS 230. No handles were preserved at Knossos but Popham presumed that it was of the strap variety from lip to mid body. The cup from Karnari has this type of handle, but in Khania the handle is attached below the lip.

LM IIIB globular cups are presently only recorded in western Crete. The shape seems to have been invented in the Kydonian Workshop in LM IIIB:1 and may have been restricted to this workshop during LM IIIB as the presently known cups are all made in this workshop. Three decorated with multiple arcs, shells and alternating arcs were found in

<sup>107</sup> LM IIIA:2 and IIIB deep cups are briefly mentioned (Rutter 2006, 588, 614) and in Table 3.97 with “motifs used on LM IIIB deep-bodied teacups”, LM IIIB and LM IIIC motifs are unfortunately mixed.

<sup>108</sup> Watrous 1992, 39, no. 686, fig. 29, pl. 16, 72, no. 1209, fig. 45, pl. 28, 131.

<sup>109</sup> Hagia Triada: La Rosa 1977, 331, fig. 39a, b, 329, fig. 36b; La Rosa 1985a, 197 and tav. IV, c, e; La Rosa 1990, 417, tav. 56g, h; La Rosa 1994, 77 and tav. I:5; La Rosa 1997, 258, fig. 11, 260, figs. 15, 17-18; Creta Antica 1984, 218, fig. 385. Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 69b; L. Platon 1997, 367, fig. 10.

<sup>110</sup> Pseira: Betancourt, Banou & Floyd 1997, 73; Petras: Tsipopoulou 1997, 231, figs. 36-37.

<sup>111</sup> MacGillivray *et al.* 1987, 142 and fig. 3; Kanta 1980, 192 and fig. 79:7.

<sup>112</sup> van Effenterre 1948, 55-56, pl. XXXV (O 91 decorated with a “zone de croisillon”, O 93 plain).

<sup>113</sup> Hallager & McGeorge 1992, 14, Kh.mus. 6348, pl. 9a, fig. 5, 19, Kh.mus. 6343, pl. 19a.

<sup>114</sup> Baxevani-Kouzioni & Markoulaki 1996, 656, fig. 22.

<sup>115</sup> Evans 1921-35, IV, figs. 960, 965.

<sup>116</sup> Archanes: Sakellarakis 1970, 151, Abb. 4:1. Sakellarakis dates the 8 clay vessels from the tholos tomb LM IIIA:1, but Catling (in Popham 1974, 254) dates the tomb LM IIIA:2. Agii Apostoli: Gavrilakis 1994, 47, fig. 13 and pl. 14; Tefeli: Kanta 1980, 80-81, fig. 49:8; Artsa: Xanthoudidis 1904, 19-20, fig. 2.

<sup>117</sup> Kanta 1980, 62, fig. 29:4, 66, fig. 29:7.

<sup>118</sup> Banou & Rethemiotakis 1997, 37, fig. 6:10, 12.

<sup>119</sup> Gra Lygia: Apostolou 1998a, 56-57, no. 12693, fig. 38, pl. 16; Sata: Prokopiou, Godart & Tzigounaki 1990, 193-194, fig. 3γ, pl. 32γ.

<sup>120</sup> Popham 1970c, 69-70.

<sup>121</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 182, pl. 175:8, 185.

<sup>122</sup> Knossos: Warren 1997, 164, fig. 14, P 196; Palaikastro: Sackett & Popham 1970, 232, fig. 22:3.

<sup>123</sup> MacGillivray *et al.* 1987, 146, fig. 6:2, handle missing.

<sup>124</sup> Hagia Triada: La Rosa 1977, 333, fig. 41e; Kommos: Watrous 1992, 39, no. 685, fig. 29, 40, no. 690, pl. 23, 94, no. 1642, pl. 42.

<sup>125</sup> Jantzen 1951, 76, no. 762, Taf. 53:3; Papapostolou 1973-74, 926, pl. 694a-γ; Tzedakis 1969a, 406, figs. 26, 27, the last two are small.

<sup>126</sup> Metochion Kalou: Demopoulou-Rethemiotaki & Rethemiotakis 1978, 68, IV:11 (Her.mus. 21808), fig. 20, 76, IV:22, fig. 27 (Her.mus. 21785β), 82, IV:26, 82, fig. 32 (Her.mus. 21786). Knossos: Hood, Huxley & Sandars 1958-59, 244, I 3, fig. 26, pl. 55a-b.

<sup>127</sup> Tzedakis 1979, pl. 213β; Pologiorgi 1987, 139, Reth.mus. 2395, pl. XVI:4-5.

<sup>128</sup> Alberti 2003, 546, pl. 7a-β. This vessel, however, is not in Forsdyke’s list of pottery from tomb XIII, Forsdyke 1926-27, 272.

<sup>129</sup> Rethemiotakis 1987, 237-238, fig. 3, photo 5, 6.

<sup>130</sup> Knossos: Popham 1970c, 70 (type D) and fig. 8:4-5; Karnari: Sapouna-Sakellarakis 1990, 75, fig. 12a. The shape may also be present at Kommos (Watrous 1992, 37, no. 642, fig. 27, pl. 15).

a tomb at Khania, one decorated with hatched lozenges and loops comes from a tomb at Kalami, another with zigzags and loops from a tomb at Armenoi, the last cup, with concentric semicircles, was found in a tholos tomb at Stylos.<sup>131</sup>

Decorated two-handled footed cups are uncommon. To my knowledge, none have been published from an LM IIIB:1 settlement context but they appear occasionally in the tombs. Footed cups with handles attached at the rim have been found at Stannioi and Sata. The vase from Stannioi is decorated with quirks only, while the two from a tholos tomb at Sata have motifs like concentric semicircles, papyrus flowers and hatched semicircles.<sup>132</sup> The three vessels are dated LM IIIA, but as argued elsewhere, an LM IIIB date is more in accordance with the shape and motifs.<sup>133</sup> Footed cups with handles attached below the rim are recorded in tombs at Khania and Olous.<sup>134</sup> The two footed cups from Khania are adorned with loops framed by rows of dots and a flower; the two from Olous are monochrome and decorated with hatched triangles. A close parallel to our banded LM IIIA:2 two-handled footed cup (71-P 0288) comes from Kommos.<sup>135</sup>

Spouted cups seem to be rare in the settlements. One LM IIIB bridge-spouted cup was recorded at the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site at Knossos and another complete LM IIIB cup with an open spout, decorated with bands, derives from the Little Palace.<sup>136</sup> A bridge-spouted cup was also found in the so-called bathroom in Block Gamma at Palaikastro.<sup>137</sup> It is monochrome and presently it is the only spouted cup of clay in a settlement context dated LM IIIA:2, as the bathroom deposit is usually dated LM IIIA:2<sup>138</sup> and the few illustrated vases are in accordance with this date.<sup>139</sup> The shape can be traced back to metal prototypes in LM I<sup>140</sup> and spouted cups in bronze were still in use in LM IIIA:1 as evidenced in Sellopoulo tomb 4 at Knossos.<sup>141</sup> A spouted gypsum cup comes from a tomb at Milatos.<sup>142</sup>

Spouted cups were not uncommon as tomb gifts in LM IIIB. A few are bridge-spouted, but most have an open spout. Five spouted cups – three of which are miniatures – decorated with loops, chevrons, alternating arcs, concentric semicircles and shells comes from a mid IIIB tomb in Khania.<sup>143</sup> Two spouted cups, one banded, the other decorated with semicircles and shells, was found in a tomb at Maroulas and other banded, spouted cups come from Pigi and Archanes.<sup>144</sup> Spouted cups with motifs like shells, curved stripes and parallel chevrons come from Zapher Papoura, Dhamania/Monofatsiou and Alatsomouri/Pakhyammos.<sup>145</sup> At the latter site was also a plain spouted cup and other undecorated cups of this shape are recorded at sites like Gournes, Karteros, Gypsades/Knossos and Khania.<sup>146</sup> It appears also in a monochrome version as seen in a tomb at Gra Lygia.<sup>147</sup>

### *Bowl (Fig. 93:9-10, 94, Pls. 94-95)*

The decorated deep bowl with an upright profile is a new shape in the LM IIIB:1 settlement and thus one of the type fossils for the beginning of LM IIIB:1. It became the second most popular shape during this period, superseded only by the decorated cup. The ratio of bowls to cups in LM IIIB:1 is roughly estimated at 2:3.<sup>148</sup>

Deep bowls produced in the local workshops, outside the

Kydonian, usually have a straight to slightly marked rim with a diameter of between 0.15 and 0.16. Three types of bases are present: the flat,<sup>149</sup> the raised<sup>150</sup> and the ring base.<sup>151</sup> The base diameters vary between 0.04 and 0.06 and the handles are, with a single exception, always of the roll type.

The interior decoration of the bowls falls into two groups: those with a monochrome interior and those with rim band and base decoration. The latter group may have one or two body bands and a base decoration consisting of a large spiral or, more commonly, one or two bands around the base some-

<sup>131</sup> Karantzali 1986, 62 and fig. 12 (V 11), 67 and fig. 13 (V 24, 25); Kalami: Tzedakis 1969c, 366, fig. 4; Armenoi: Tzedakis 1971a, pl. 525β. Another globular cup at Armenoi has an odd spout (Tzedakis 1971a, 513, pl. 525a). Stylos: Kanta 1984, 16 and pl. VI:45. One miniature globular cup from the Astividhero cemetery at Karphi may be of LM IIIC date (Seiradaki 1960, 20, fig. 14, cup 2).

<sup>132</sup> Stannioi: Kanta 1980, 55, no. 9892 and 263, figs. 126:4, 142:4; Sata: Prokopiou, Godart & Tzigounaki 1990, 190-93 and fig. 3a-b.

<sup>133</sup> B.P. Hallager 1997, 33-34.

<sup>134</sup> Khania: Papapostolou 1973-74, 929, pl. 697σ; Karantzali 1986, 60 and fig. 10 (V 6); Olous: van Effenterre 1948, 55, O 86, pl. XV (monochrome red) and O 85, pl. XXXV (hatched triangles).

<sup>135</sup> Watrous 1992, 43, no. 738, fig. 31, pl. 17.

<sup>136</sup> Warren 1997, 175, fig. 28 (P 1704); Popham 1970a, pl. 51f; Hatzaki 2005, 169, fig. 4.27:10 (here called a shallow bowl, but in the text a side-spouted cup, id. 115).

<sup>137</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 86, fig. 69:3.

<sup>138</sup> Sackett & Popham 1970, 233; Kanta 1980, 190.

<sup>139</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 84-87. However, Bosanquet mentions unpainted pottery, a bowl "with nearly upright sides" and a small stirrup jar – all vital for the date of the deposit – but unfortunately they are not illustrated.

<sup>140</sup> Catling, 1964, 179.

<sup>141</sup> Catling in Popham 1974, 238, no. 34, fig. 22:34, 251.

<sup>142</sup> Davaras (s.a. no. 62) dates it LM IIIA. A closer find context is not given and the date derives from the incised alternating arcs on its body. A single tomb at Milatos excavated in 1889 is dated LM IIIA because of the two preserved larnakes, but no pottery exists from this tomb. All the other tombs at Milatos belong to the LM IIIB-C period (Kanta 1980, 125-128) and alternating arcs are a very common motif in LM IIIB.

<sup>143</sup> Khania: Karantzali 1986, 65 and fig. 12 (V 19, 20), 65-67 and fig. 13 (V 21-23). The last three are miniatures.

<sup>144</sup> Maroulas: Papapostolou 1974, 251, nos. 2169, 2170, fig. 28, c; Pigi: Theofanidhis 1948-49, 7, fig. 13:5; Archanes: Sakellarakis 1965, 111, pl. 58β. The tomb at Archanes is dated LM IIIA by the excavator and LM IIIB by Kanta 1980, 269. The spouted cup found in a tomb at Kalyvia/Phaistos (Savignoni 1904, fig. 45), decorated with running spirals, is also dated LM IIIB by Kanta (1980, 269). For the datings of these tombs see below, n. 575.

<sup>145</sup> Zapher Papoura: Evans 1906, 47-48, fig. 117:21a; Dhamania/Monofatsiou: Xanthoudidis 1916, 177, fig. 2; Kanta 1980, 79; Alatsomouri: Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:29.

<sup>146</sup> Alatsomouri: Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:38; Gournes: Khatzidhakis 1918, 67, fig. 11.6 (a footed, spouted cup); Karteros: Marinatos 1927-28, 73, pl. 1:15; Knossos: Hood, Huxley & Sandars 1958-59, 246, VI:1, fig. 28, pl. 56f; Jantzen 1951, 75, P 735, 736, Taf. 54:4-5.

<sup>147</sup> Apostolakou 1998a, 60, no. 12697, fig. 42, pl. 17.

<sup>148</sup> The number is based on the registered sherds and only deep cups dated LM IIIB:1 or LM IIIA:2/B:1 have been counted. As a comparison the ratio between bowls and cups at LM IIIB Kommos is 1:5. Watrous 1997, 186.

<sup>149</sup> 83-P 0277, *Pl. 144c:13*, Layer with stones; 82-P 1045, *Pls. 94, 159e:10*, Room D, on floor; 77-P 0300, *Pl. 171b:9*, Street, in middle layer; 71-P 0915, *Pl. 190f:4*, north of Room H.

<sup>150</sup> 72-P 0156, *Pl. 163a:4*, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I; 87-P 0342, *Pl. 163f:4*, Space G, dump below upper floor; 73-P 0564, *Pl. 167f:4*, Room E, in upper floor; 82-P 0864, *Pl. 177e:18*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 73-P 0134, *Pl. 188e:4*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit (analysed: local; Jones 1986a, 229, Table 3.12, sample no. 15).

<sup>151</sup> 87-P 0344, *Pl. 163f:5*, Space G, dump below upper floor; 87-P 0147, *Pl. 165a:6*, Space G, 23-Floor 8.

times with a filled circle in the centre. The handles are banded and sometimes barred.<sup>152</sup> One or two body bands seem to be the general rule, but we also find bowls with three and four body bands, and even multiple thin bands between two broader bands appear in the material.<sup>153</sup> Thus the number of body bands on bowls (and cups) is not a reliable diagnostic feature to date single sherds or vessels to LM IIIA:2 or LM IIIB.<sup>154</sup>

Concerning the motifs for the exterior decoration alternating arcs,<sup>155</sup> concentric semicircles,<sup>156</sup> lozenges and loops<sup>157</sup> and panelled patterns<sup>158</sup> are the most favoured, followed by spirals and Minoan flowers.<sup>159</sup> Other motifs like alternating hatched triangles, concentric semicircles with additional motifs like chevrons or hatched lozenges,<sup>160</sup> shells, vertical chevrons, sea-anemones and hatched ovals are less frequent.<sup>161</sup> Some motifs often found on the cups like festoons, tricurved arcs and motifs framed by wavy bands are rarely used on the bowls.<sup>162</sup> One bowl, with a rim diameter of 0.16, is painted monochrome red both on the interior and the exterior.<sup>163</sup> Two bowls have marks underneath the base: one a cross – a well-known potter's mark which also was found on cups in the LM IIIB:1 and LM IIIB:2 strata – the other mark looks like a loop on a stem, but, as it is not completely preserved, other interpretations are possible.<sup>164</sup>

One bowl is unusual in all aspects compared to the rest. It has a straight rim with a low ridge below, its rim diameter is estimated to 0.172 and it has strap handles (77-P 0649+, *Pls. 95, 185f:16*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2). Also its decoration deviates from all the others: on the interior it has painted bands all the way down to the base, on the exterior a dense decoration of elaborated alternating arcs, which fill all the available space, and one broad and two thinner body bands are preserved. The pit where it was found also contained an unusual cup with interior decoration (see above), the remaining content of the pit, however, clearly does not belong to the very earliest part of LM IIIB:1.

One bowl, somewhat smaller than the rest, was found in the upper floor of Room E (73-P 0611+, *Pl. 167e:1*). It has a slightly marked rim and the beginning of a horizontal handle is preserved. Its rim diameter is estimated to 0.13 and its decoration, alternating arcs, belongs to the most popular among the above described deep bowls.

The bowls produced in the Kydonian Workshop are different in a few aspects from the other locally made bowls. Sizes and shapes may vary, and so far none have been found with a monochrome interior. Besides the deep bowl they also made the smaller basket-handled bowl. The largest bowl has a slightly marked rim with a diameter of 0.17 (80-P 0991+, *LW, Pls. 94, 147f*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1). The bowl is deep and globular, the base slightly raised and its restored height is 0.12. A somewhat smaller and shallower version of this shape is the most common. It has a straight rim with a diameter of 0.15 and its height is about 0.09 (80-P 1400+, *LW, Pls. 94, 148b*, Room A, 17-Floor 4 inside shaft). A third, rare shape has a deep bowl with a conical-shaped lower part. The single restorable bowl of this shape has a straight rim with a rim diameter of 0.144 and its height is 0.10 (80-P 0864, *LW, Pls. 94, 152a*, Room C, on floor). It has an exceptionally narrow decoration field where the motif consists of small alternating V's and it is the only bowl with a spiral at the base on

the interior. Next in size comes a small deep bowl with a rim diameter of 0.13 (80-P 0850+, *LW, Pls. 94, 151f:1*, Room C, on floor). It has an estimated height of 0.074 and it is the only Kydonian bowl with a panelled pattern. The smallest bowl in the material must be considered a miniature bowl (77-P 1330,

<sup>152</sup> Four handles were not connected to a bowl with a preserved or readable body decoration: 82-P 1121, *Pl. 174g:3*, Courtyard, younger deposits; 82-P 0653, *Pl. 177e:4*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1203, *Pl. 185a:3*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit; 73-P 0143, *Pl. 188e:1*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit.

<sup>153</sup> On a few body sherds only the body bands are preserved: 83-P 0248, *Pl. 144c:11*, Layer with stones; 84-P 0464, *Pl. 151e:10*, Room C, on floor; 82-P 0818, *Pl. 174c:8*, Building 2, Room A, above upper floor; 82-P 0692, *Pl. 177e:13*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q. One registered rim fragment has only a rim band preserved (80-P 0897, *Pl. 148d:2*, Room A, on 17-Floor 4).

<sup>154</sup> Hatzaki 2005, 114; Rutter 2006, 612. See discussion in *LM III pottery*, 186-187.

<sup>155</sup> 77-P 1761, *Pl. 144a:6*, 83-P 0270, *Pl. 144c:1*, both Layer with stones; 77-P 0592, *Pls. 94, 151a:1*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor; 80-P 0911, *Pl. 160a:3*, Room D, on floor; 82-P 0580, *Pl. 175e:11*, 82-P 0770, *Pl. 175e:10*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0870, *Pl. 177e:6*, 82-P 1575, *Pl. 181f:12*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 0681, *Pl. 182e:1*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors; 77-P 1210+, *Pls. 95, 185a:7*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit.

<sup>156</sup> 80-P 1099+, *Pl. 147c:6*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1 (with rim Ø 0.14); 80-P 0804, *Pl. 159a:5*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor; 82-P 0578, *Pl. 175e:17*, 82-P 0579+, *Pl. 175e:20*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0968, *Pl. 177e:10*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 0546, *Pl. 182e:4*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors (with fringes); 84-P 1476, *Pl. 183e:7*, Courtyard, floors, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase.

<sup>157</sup> 77-P 1760, *Pl. 144a:9*, Layers with stones; 80-P 1188, *Pl. 159a:11*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor; 87-P 0273+, *Pl. 165c:2*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 82-P 0988, *Pl. 177e:19*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1424, *Pl. 183c:8*, Courtyard, floors, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase; 71-P 0549+, *Pls. 95, 190f:3*, north of Room H. A further one may belong to this group. 82-P 0962, *Pl. 177e:17*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q, while another hatched lozenge motif is lacking the loops. 82-P 1607, *Pl. 170f:7*, Street, in middle layer.

<sup>158</sup> 80-P 0673+, *Pls. 94, 144a:3*, Layer with stones; 82-P 0557, *Pl. 174h:6*, Courtyard, younger deposits; 82-P 0863+, *Pls. 95, 177e:20*, 82-P 0873, *Pl. 177e:14*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1369, *Pl. 185f:13*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 73-P 0744+, *Pls. 95, 192f:1*, west of Building 2, deposit 2 (analysed: local; Jones 1986a, 229, Table 3.12, sample no. 18).

<sup>159</sup> Spirals: 87-P 0211, *Pl. 163f:2*, Space G, dump below upper floor; 87-P 0516, *Pl. 165a:3*, Space G, 23-Floor 8; 73-P 0239, *Pl. 169a:3*, Room E, extension; 77-P 0298+, *Pls. 95, 171b:2*, Street, in middle layer; 82-P 1251, *Pl. 182e:15*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors. Minoan flowers: 80-P 0671, *Pl. 144b:4*, 80-P 0924, *Pl. 144a:8*, both Layer with stones; 80-P 0987, *Pl. 147c:5*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 82-P 1637, *Pl. 175a:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit G; 70-P 0205+, *Pls. 94, 193b:1*, north of Room H. Further two bowls decorated with flowers were found in the Post-Minoan strata: one with Minoan flowers (80-P 0238, *Pls. 142, 210d:11*), the other with Mycenaean flowers (77-P 0249, *Pls. 142, 209f:1*).

<sup>160</sup> Alternating hatched triangles: 77-P 1629, *Pls. 95, 144a:1*, Layer with stones; 80-P 0941, *Pl. 151e:6*, Room C, on floor. Semicircles and hatched lozenges: 82-P 0771, *Pl. 175e:9*, 82-P 1063, *Pl. 175e:22*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit P.

<sup>161</sup> Shells: 82-P 0504+, *Pls. 94, 174d:9*, Building 2, Room B1, covering layer; 82-P 1519, *Pl. 175e:21*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P. Vertical chevrons: 77-P 1762, *Pl. 144a:10*, Layer with stones; 80-P 1180, *Pl. 159e:2*, Room D, on floor. Sea-anemone: 77-P 0783, *Pl. 144a:5*, Layer with stones. Hatched ovals: 77-P 1263, *Pl. 185f:5*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2.

<sup>162</sup> Festoons with hatched triangles: 77-P 1262, *Pl. 185f:4*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2. Tricurved arcs with hatched lozenges: 84-P 1073, *Pls. 95, 172d:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit H2. Shells chain framed by wavy bands: 84-P 0408+, *Pl. 151e:5*, Room C, on floor. Hatched lozenges framed by wavy bands: 01-P 0570, *Pl. 189c:4*, north of Buildings 1 and 2, area of floor fragments, below the floors. Another motif – zigzag with spirals – usually adorning cups, were found on a bowl which appeared in the Post-Minoan strata (71-P 0250, *Pl. 210f:6*).

<sup>163</sup> 82-P 1706, *Pls. 94, 170b:1*, Building 3, wall.

<sup>164</sup> 82-P 0864 and 71-P 0915, mentioned in n. 149-150. For potter's marks in LM IIIB:2, see *GSE III*, 199-200 and below p. 426.



Alternating arcs



Alternating arcs



Alternating arcs



Alternating arcs



Alternating arcs



Concentric semicircles



Concentric semicircles



Concentric semicircles with lozenges



Concentric semicircles with chevrons



Lozenges and loops



Lozenges and loops



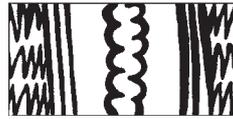
Lozenges and wavy bands



Lozenges and wavy bands



Panelled pattern



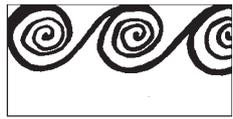
Panelled pattern



Panelled pattern



Panelled pattern



Running spirals



Isolated spirals



Multiple-stemmed spirals



Minoan flower



Minoan flower



Minoan flower



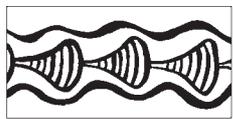
Minoan flower



Alternating triangles



Shells



Shells and wavy bands



Vertical chevrons



Sea-anemones



Alternating V's



Festoons with chevrons



Festoons with triangles and lozenges



Tricurved arcs with lozenges



Zigzag with shells



Zigzag with semicircles

Fig. 94. Motifs on LM IIIB:1 bowls.

LW, *Pls. 95, 188b:2*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit K). It has a straight rim with an estimated rim diameter of 0.09 and its decoration consists of bands only.

Most of the Kydonian bowls have a straight to slightly marked rim with rim diameters between 0.15 and 0.16. On a few of those with a straight rim, a low ridge is found right below the lip.<sup>165</sup> The bases are flat or slightly raised and they have an interior base decoration usually consisting of one or two bands around a filled circle.<sup>166</sup> A band on the mid-body occasionally appears. On the exterior one or two body bands are the general rule,<sup>167</sup> some have three bands and a single one bowl has four. The roll handles have bands along the edges sometimes with bars or a band on top.<sup>168</sup>

The motifs on the Kydonian bowls are almost the same as those used in the other local workshops, the frequency of the most common motif is slightly different. Minoan flowers<sup>169</sup> and alternating arcs or triangles<sup>170</sup> are frequently used followed by simple concentric semicircles<sup>171</sup> and those which are combined with chevrons or hatched lozenges.<sup>172</sup> Lozenges are also popular, either combined with loops,<sup>173</sup> or isolated<sup>174</sup> or framed with wavy bands.<sup>175</sup> Festoons with chevrons may have been more in vogue than is evidenced by the recorded sherds.<sup>176</sup> Zigzags, alone or framed by rows of dots, and vertical chevrons seldom appear on the registered sherds.<sup>177</sup> This is also the case for the last four motifs – multiple-stemmed spirals, zigzag with shells or semicircles, multiple ovals and vertical wavy bands<sup>178</sup> – motifs, which, so far are not recorded on the bowls in the other local workshops.

The Kydonian Workshop also made the single *small basket-handled bowl* found in the LM IIIB:1 strata (70-P 0897, LW, *Pl. 167b:4*, Room H, above floor). It has an everted rim and one of the high-slung handles along the rim is preserved. The handle is barred on top.

Deep bowls with upright profiles also seem to appear for the first time in other LM IIIB:1 settlements on the island.<sup>179</sup> They are found in larger or smaller numbers in most of the LM IIIB:1 settlements in Crete but, for some reason, they seem, with our present knowledge, to be rare in the contemporary tombs.<sup>180</sup> Bowls made in the Kydonian Workshop in

163f:3, Space G, dump below upper floor.

<sup>168</sup> Some of the recorded handles could not be attached to a body with preserved decoration: 80-P 1044, LW, *Pl. 144b:5*, 83-P 0276, LW, *Pl. 144c:3*, both Layer with stones; 80-P 1069, LW, *Pl. 148d:3*, Room A, on 17-Floor 4; 84-P 0465, LW, *Pl. 151e:2*, Room C, on floor; 74-P 0228, LW, *Pl. 168f:5*, Room E, pits in floor; 77-P 1948, LW, *Pl. 170a:3*, Room U, the walls; 84-P 1356, LW, *Pl. 172c:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit I; 82-P 0966+, LW, *Pl. 177e:7*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 01-P 0290, LW, *Pl. 188h:2*, “Building 4”, floor deposit.

<sup>169</sup> 80-P 0866+, LW, *Pls. 94, 159d:1*, Room D, on floor; 77-P 0302, LW, *Pl. 171b:5*, Street, in middle layer; 82-P 1362, LW, *Pl. 174e:6*, Building 2, Room B1, 19-Pit O; 82-P 1671, LW, *Pl. 174g:1*, Courtyard, younger deposits; 82-P 0987, LW, *Pl. 178a:7*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1134+, LW (sprays?), *Pl. 185e:2*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit; 77-P 1367, LW, *Pl. 185f:3*; between Buildings I and 2, 11-Pit F2.

<sup>170</sup> 80-P 0898+, mentioned in n. 166; 80-P 1024, LW, *Pl. 159e:4*, Room D, on floor; 87-P 0144, LW, *Pl. 165a:1*, Space G, 23-Floor 8; 77-P 1258, LW, *Pl. 185f:8*, 77-P 1447, mentioned in n. 166, 77-P 2043+, LW, *Pls. 94, 185g:2*, all three between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 77-P 2029, LW, *Pl. 187b:7*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E; 83-P 0597, LW, *Pl. 184e:4*, Courtyard, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase, wall.

<sup>171</sup> 82-P 1636+, LW, *Pls. 94, 175a:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit G; 82-P 0989, LW, *Pl. 177e:21*, 82-P 1176, LW, *Pl. 181d:2*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 1657, LW, *Pl. 182e:12*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors; 77-P 1325, LW, *Pl. 188b:1*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit K.

<sup>172</sup> 80-P 0978+, LW, *Pl. 147c:2*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 87-P 0210, LW, *Pl. 163f:1*, Space G, dump below upper floor; 87-P 0143, LW, *Pl. 165a:2*, Space G, 23-Floor 8; 82-P 0654, LW, *Pl. 177e:5*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 84-P 2698, LW, *Pl. 183b:8*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors.

<sup>173</sup> 80-P 0991+, LW, *Pls. 94, 147f,g*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 84-P 3082, LW, *Pl. 150d:2*, Room A, constructions; 80-P 0943, LW, *Pl. 151e:3*, Room C, on floor; 82-P 0655+, LW, *Pls. 94, 177e:8*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q. Further one was registered from the Post-Minoan strata (77-P 0218, LW, *Pl. 210a:6*).

<sup>174</sup> 82-P 0967, LW, *Pl. 177e:12*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 1677, LW, *Pl. 184e:1*, Courtyard, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase, wall.

<sup>175</sup> 82-P 0585, LW, *Pl. 175e:6*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0871+, LW, *Pls. 95, 177e:9*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 73-P 0520, LW, *Pls. 94, 193a:1*, west of Building 2, 10-Pit 4 (analysed).

<sup>176</sup> 80-P 1400+, LW, *Pls. 94, 148b*, Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft; 72-P 0161, LW, *Pl. 163a:7*, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I; 77-P 1242, LW, *Pl. 187b:3*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E.

<sup>177</sup> Zigzag: 77-P 1719, LW, *Pl. 174a:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit M; 82-P 1492, LW, *Pl. 183a:4*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors. Vertical chevrons: 80-P 0863+, LW, *Pls. 94, 151f:2*, Room C, on floor.

<sup>178</sup> Multiple-stemmed spirals: 72-P 0111, LW, *Pls. 95, 163a:2*, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I. Zigzag with shells or semicircles: 82-P 0583, LW, *Pl. 175e:5*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 77-P 1205+, LW, *Pls. 94, 185a:4*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit; 77-P 1132, LW, *Pl. 185e:1*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit. Multiple ovals: 77-P 1765, LW, *Pl. 151a:5*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor. Vertical wavy bands: 77-P 1365, LW, *Pl. 185f:10*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2.

<sup>179</sup> The distinction between the deep bowl with an upright profile and the one with an S-shaped profile has been pointed out by Warren (1997, 176-177). He stresses that the bowl with an upright profile is a marker for LM IIIB as opposed to the earlier type of bowl with an S-shaped profile which is present in the LM IIIA:2 strata at the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site. His two illustrated LM IIIA:2 bowls with S-shaped profiles have no bases preserved (P 385, fig. 13 top row left and P 678, fig. 16, 3<sup>rd</sup> row left). Discussing P 385, Warren suggests that “it might well have had a low pedestal foot” (Warren 1997, 164) like the large LM IIIA:2 “bowl” with a rim diameter around 0.18, from the Unexplored Mansion (Popham *et al.* 1984, pl. 174:1) He further quotes a similar “bowl” from Khania (Tzedakis 1970, 466, pl. 408γ). This “bowl” is a footed crater, a shape well-known from LM IIIA-B strata in Khania. For plain bowls with an S-shaped profile, see below p. 305.

It seems to be a matter of terminology. The difference between a bowl and a crater is above all, the larger rim diameter of the crater compared to the bowl, but also the pedestal foot which is often found on kraters but not on bowls, which usually have flat (to slightly raised) bases. Warren’s suggestion that his two LM IIIA:2 “bowls” might have had a low pedestal foot is probably correct as they have rim diameters larger than ordinary bowls (0.174 and 0.204). The diameters fit also very well with the ordinary kraters which have an S-shaped profile in LM IIIA:2.

<sup>180</sup> A deep bowl was found in tomb XVII at Mavro Spelio where the latest burials were LM IIIB (Forsdyke 1926-27, 246, 279, A 11; Alberti 2003, 546 and fig. 4). Several bowls were also found in a tomb at Foinikia, which was in use from the early to closing stage of LM IIIB (Kanta 1980, 24-25). One

<sup>165</sup> A Kydonian bowl with this type of rim was also recorded from an LM IIIB:2 pit, *GSE III*, 210, 77-P 1089, pls. 78, 108e:11. The same peculiar rim was also found on an unusual bowl made in another local workshop (77-P 0649+), mentioned in the text above and it can be traced back to the LM IIIA:2 period where it was found on a few cups, see above.

<sup>166</sup> In addition to the deep bowls mentioned: 80-P 0895, LW, *Pl. 147c:3*, 80-P 0898+, LW, *Pls. 94, 147c:1*, both Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 80-P 1142+, LW, *Pl. 151e:12*, 84-P 0402, LW, *Pl. 151e:8*, both Room C, on floor; 80-P 1251, LW, *Pl. 158f:3*, Room C, constructions; 80-P 1191, LW (a broad band around base), *Pl. 159a:10*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor; 82-P 1593+, LW, *Pl. 175a:2*, Courtyard, 19-Pit G; 82-P 0865, LW, *Pl. 177e:16*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1447, LW, *Pl. 186c:3*, 77-P 2039, LW, *Pl. 185f:9*, both between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 73-P 0136, LW, *Pl. 188e:2*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit (analysed: local; Jones 1986a, 229, Table 3.12, sample no. 6); 80-P 0074, LW, *Pl. 189b:2*, north of Buildings 1 and 2, area of floor fragments, in the floors.

<sup>167</sup> Body fragments where only bands are preserved: 83-P 0247, LW, *Pl. 144c:8*, Layer with stones; 80-P 1297, LW, *Pl. 148d:7*, Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft; 84-P 0466, LW, *Pl. 151e:9*, Room C, on floor; 80-P 1205, LW, *Pl. 159a:9*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor; 87-P 0345, LW, *Pl.*

LM IIIB are rather common in west Crete where they have been found for example in the settlements of Samonas and Stylos.<sup>181</sup> Two bowl sherds from the 1966 excavation in the Kastelli area have close parallels to the Greek-Swedish Excavations' material and the larger part of another is decorated with the common flowers.<sup>182</sup>

In LM IIIB Knossos bowls may have been more common than cups, according to Popham.<sup>183</sup> This may, like in Khania, be true for the LM IIIB:2 period. In LM IIIB:1, however, they seem to be somewhat less common. One bowl from the Unexplored Mansion has the characteristic straight rim and it is decorated with parallel chevrons.<sup>184</sup> A similar bowl with straight rim, decorated with opposed concentric semicircles and stylized flowers, comes from the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site.<sup>185</sup> LM IIIB bowls have also been found in the Palace and in its surrounding houses. One from the Lair and another from the S. Propylaeum are both decorated with whorl shells, a common LM IIIB motif on bowls and kylikes in central Crete.<sup>186</sup> An LM IIIB bowl from the NW House has a multiple-stemmed spirals motif which is present both in early and late IIIB.<sup>187</sup> Three fragmentary bowls from the Royal Villa, decorated with sprays, vertical chevrons and shells and, from the same house, a miniature bowl with foliate scrolls are probably of LM IIIB:1 date.<sup>188</sup> A very fine example of an LM IIIB:1 bowl with large, stylized Minoan flowers comes from the Royal Road excavation.<sup>189</sup> Few LM IIIB:1 bowls have been recorded at the Little Palace. One of the late LM IIIB:1 "bowls" has been restored in a drawing. It has a slightly marked rim and it is decorated with a panelled pattern.<sup>190</sup> LM IIIB bowls have also been published from the South House.<sup>191</sup>

Decorated deep bowls seem to have been present in the Toukogeitonia LM IIIB material at Archanes, one restored LM IIIB:1 bowl from the Tzami location at Archanes is decorated with argonauts and further sherds of bowls from this site have irises and whorl shells.<sup>192</sup> Hatched lozenges and large loops adorn a bowl from Amnisos.<sup>193</sup> Three more or less complete bowls and sherds from several others are recorded in the buildings at Malia. They have motifs like alternating arcs and circles with dots as filling ornaments, horizontal wavy bands, panelled patterns with quatrefoils and network, spirals, flowers, hatched lozenges, alternating arcs, quirks, semicircles with lozenges as filling ornaments, simple foliate and panelled patterns with network, the latter a common motif at Malia.<sup>194</sup>

Bowls have also been published from southern central Crete. At Hagia Triada very few examples of bowls have been recorded and on one of the two sherds presented in drawings, the decoration consists of concentric semicircles.<sup>195</sup> Pottery from the LM IIIA:2 and IIIB:1 period at Phaistos is more scanty and to my knowledge no LM IIIB:1 deep bowls have so far been published. Deep bowls are common in LM IIIB:1 Kommos, where motifs like spirals and concentric semicircles seem to be the most appreciated.<sup>196</sup> Monochrome bowls are also reported to be fairly common at the site.

Many bowls were found in the "bothroi of Kefala". The *vothroi* which contain homogeneous LM IIIB sherds may have been in the settlement of Episkopi/Pedhiadha.<sup>197</sup> At Mochlos "enough pieces from deep bowls and kylikes found

in the settlement testify to a reoccupation phase".<sup>198</sup> A monochrome bowl is mentioned from House A on Mochlos.<sup>199</sup> Deep bowls are fairly common in two LM III houses at Petras, where several seem to be imports from either Knossos (including a bowl with the whorl shell motif) or Palaikastro.<sup>200</sup> The monochrome bowl was also attested to the material. Bowls from Palaikastro, however, seem to be rare. It is firmly stated that no bowls were found on the town site in the old excavations<sup>201</sup> and few have been published from the more recent. The shape and large size of an LM IIIB bowl found in Building 1 at Palaikastro comes closer to Knossian kraters than to their bowls. It has a monochrome interior and a panelled pattern motif which has a parallel in a mid-IIIB "bowl" from the Little Palace.<sup>202</sup> A monochrome bowl with flaring rim was found in the same building.<sup>203</sup> The flaring rim of the latter is in accordance with an LM IIIB:2 date. Another bowl from Building 5 decorated with some kinds of flowers is an import.<sup>204</sup>

Parallels for our small basket-handled bowl are found in tombs. One, made in the Kydonian Workshop, was found in an LM IIIA:2 tomb in Khania, another in an LM IIIB:1

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of the bowls is decorated with rows of S's and irises (Kanta 1980, fig. 13:2), but in spite of its old-fashioned decoration, it cannot be older than LM IIIB:1. This is one of many examples where old motifs were used on new shapes and it strengthens the view that the shape is more important for dating purposes than the motifs. This has also been pointed out by Warren (1997, 177).

<sup>181</sup> Kanta 1984, 12.

<sup>182</sup> Tzedakis 1967a, pl. 375γ (top left and second row right). Compare 80-P 0991+ and 80-P 0898+; Tzedakis 1969b, pl. 435β.

<sup>183</sup> Popham 1970a, 196; Popham *et al.* 1984, 185.

<sup>184</sup> Popham had some doubts concerning the date of this bowl (Popham *et al.* 1984, 183 and pl. 114b, 115:1), but, as mentioned above, none so far has been recorded from a stratified context earlier than IIIB:1, therefore with the doubts hanging over it, it cannot be decisive evidence for bowls being produced in LM IIIA:2. Another bowl from Room A is dated LM IIIB:1 (3, pl. 105f:C).

<sup>185</sup> Warren 1997, 177 and fig. 32, P 1991.

<sup>186</sup> Popham 1970c, 29; 57 and pl. 34f; Popham *et al.* 1984, 185.

<sup>187</sup> Popham 1970c, 61, pl. 12g; Popham 1967, pl. 87d.

<sup>188</sup> Popham 1970c, 18, pl. 17e, f; 73, pl. 15e.

<sup>189</sup> Popham 1970a, 196, fig. 1:5.

<sup>190</sup> Hatzaki 2005, fig. 4.31:6 (the same as Popham 1970a, pl. 50b). The "bowl" has a rim diameter of 0.22 and may thus rather be called a krater.

<sup>191</sup> Mountjoy *et al.* 2003, 149.

<sup>192</sup> Andrikou 1997, 21 and fig. 10:54 from Zami; Lembessi 1970, pl. 362β. A bowl with straight rim has been published from the Aghios Nikolaos location, Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1990, 91, fig. 45h.

<sup>193</sup> Kanta 1980, fig. 13:7; Alexiou 1992, Taf. 53:3.

<sup>194</sup> Deshayes & Dessenne 1959, pl. XLVI:6, 10, LXVIII:h, LXIX:e; Pelon 1970, pls. XXV:3f, i, j, k, l, 4b, 5b; van Effenterre, H. & M. 1969, 127, pl. LXIV:59; Farnoux 1997, 266.

<sup>195</sup> D'Agata 2005, 120-21 and figs. 4-5.

<sup>196</sup> Watrous 1992, 140-142.

<sup>197</sup> Kanta 1980, 65.

<sup>198</sup> Banou 2005, 158-159.

<sup>199</sup> Soles & Davaras 1994, 430; Brogan 2006, 135.

<sup>200</sup> Tsipopoulou 1997, 226-228.

<sup>201</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 113. See however above, n. 139.

<sup>202</sup> MacGillivray *et al.* 1987, 145 and fig. 6:8. The parallel to the Little Palace (Popham 1967, pl. 88a, also in Popham 1970a, pl. 50b and 47f and in Hatzaki 2005, 170, no. 326, fig. 4.31:6, mentioned above) was noted by MacGillivray (1997, 201).

<sup>203</sup> MacGillivray *et al.* 1987, 145 and fig. 6:7.

<sup>204</sup> MacGillivray *et al.* 1991, 133, fig. 9:1.

tomb<sup>205</sup> and others of LM IIIB:1 date are known from sites like Alatsomouri/Pakhyammos, Olous, Gournes and Metochion Kalou.<sup>206</sup> A plain basket-handled bowl was found in tomb 96 at Zapher Papoura.<sup>207</sup>

In LM IIIB:2 bowls became far more common than cups and in this period we also find them in the contemporary tombs.<sup>208</sup> No spouted or footed bowls were present in the LM IIIB:1 strata at the Agia Aikaterini Square. At Khania these shapes are confined to the latter part of LM IIIB and I suspected that both shapes were restricted to Khania.<sup>209</sup> This is still valid for the spouted bowl, but not for the footed. Two footed bowls were present in an LM IIIB tomb at Olous.<sup>210</sup> Kanta dates the tomb to LM IIIB:1<sup>211</sup> but the other two vessels in the tomb, a deep cup decorated with running spirals and a conical cup, cannot be closer dated within LM IIIB and no parallels for the footed bowls have so far been presented from an LM IIIB:1 context.

### Goblet (Fig. 93:11, Pls. 95, 130-131)

The goblet – the low-stemmed kylix which was the forerunner for the later long-stemmed kylix – was found in very small amounts in the LM IIIB:1 and LM IIIA:2 strata. Most are hangovers from the LM IIIA:1 or even LM II strata. Of the large decorated goblet, probably not produced after LM IIIA:1, three sherds were found in the LM IIIB:1 deposits: a stem, a lower bowl with monochrome interior and exterior bands and the larger part of one decorated with a bird and small flowers.<sup>212</sup> The latter has a solid stem and part of one vertical, strap handle preserved. Eleven sherds of the small decorated goblet were also present in these layers. Six of these have hollowed stems and monochrome decoration both on the interior and the exterior, while a single stem is decorated with bands.<sup>213</sup> By LM IIIB:1 the small goblets have been replaced by the footed cups and there is no firm evidence that they were still produced in this period. The remaining five goblets cannot be later than LM II. Two rim fragments have high, flaring rims decorated with droplets; the body fragments have an iris cross and spirals – all characteristic of the LM II goblets.<sup>214</sup> However, one small goblet, decorated with droplets on the rim, seems to have been found in an LM III tomb at Malia.<sup>215</sup>

### LM IIIA:2

Small decorated goblets may, however, still have been produced in LM IIIA:2. Two have been registered in these strata – fragments from a lower bowl/stem and foot – one with a monochrome exterior, the other with a band on the foot and both with a monochrome interior.<sup>216</sup> Another two are of LM II date.<sup>217</sup> A single, large goblet was found in the constructions of the LM IIIA:2 settlement (77-P 1026, Pls. 131, 195c:2, Building 1, bedding). It has a monochrome interior with a reserved circle at the base. On the exterior we find a broad, curved band framed by two thinner bands, the remaining surface is covered with a sponge pattern. It was found very close to an LM IIIA:1 pit to which it may have belonged, although it was probably produced in LM II. Large LM II goblets with the same decoration have been found at Hagia Triada and Knossos.<sup>218</sup> For plain goblets see below, p. 335.

### Kylix (Fig. 93:12-13, Pls. 95-96, 131, 142)

Decorated kylikes are common in all deposits of the LM IIIB:1 settlement. With few exceptions the shape is standardized: the rim is straight/slightly marked or everted, rounded with a diameter usually between 0.15-0.17, the bowl is shallow, the stem hollowed with diameters of between 0.021-28 on the middle of the stem, the foot varies between 0.08-10 and the handles are of the high-slung, roll type.<sup>219</sup> Two kylikes have a spiral at the base interior, two have circular bands,<sup>220</sup> very few are monochrome painted, while the majority are left unpainted except for a rim band. Common exterior decorations are the rim band, the banded stem and foot<sup>221</sup> and bands on the handles.<sup>222</sup>

<sup>205</sup> Hallager & McGeorge 1992, 19, Kh.mus. 6346 and pl. 18b; Jantzen 1951, 76 (P 763) and Taf. 55:1.

<sup>206</sup> Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:42; van Effenterre 1948, pl. XIV, O 107 from tomb 9; Khatzidhakis 1918, 83 and fig. 27:3 from tomb 4; Demopoulou-Rethemiotaki & Rethemiotakis 1978, 68-69 and fig. 20.

<sup>207</sup> Evans 1906, 85, fig. 118: 96c.

<sup>208</sup> GSE III, 205-211.

<sup>209</sup> GSE III, 211.

<sup>210</sup> van Effenterre 1948, 55, O 83, 84, pl. XXXIII. They are good parallels to our LM IIIB:2 footed bowl 77-P 1015 (GSE III, 106, pls. 52, 110d:2).

<sup>211</sup> Kanta 1980, 131-132.

<sup>212</sup> 83-P 0255, Pl. 144d:8, Layer with stones; 71-P 1358, Pl. 168b:8, Room E, in lower floor; 77-P 0669, Pls. 95, 184f:1, Between buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit.

<sup>213</sup> 77-P 0899, Pl. 144d:10, Layer with stones; 82-P 0746, Pls. 95, 161b:5, Corridor/Space I, on floor; 87-P 0445+, Pl. 166f:8, Space G, 23-Floor 11; 84-P 1857+, Pl. 182a:7, Courtyard, 19-Wall 8; 84-P 1480, Pl. 183g:19, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase; 80-P 0985, LW, Pl. 147e:3, Room A, above 17-Floor 1.

<sup>214</sup> 80-P 1179, Pls. 95, 159e:1, Room D, on floor; 82-P 1631, Pl. 161b:6, Corridor/Space I, on floor; 78-P 0252, Pl. 189c:8, north of Space G, upper layer; 87-P 0447, Pl. 166f:1, Space G, 23-Floor 11; 84-P 1216, Pl. 174b:3, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit M.

<sup>215</sup> van Effenterre, H. & M. 1963, 119-120 and pl. XLVIII:E.

<sup>216</sup> 77-P 1591, Pl. 196e:2, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 84-P 1471, Pls. 130, 198d:4, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit G.

<sup>217</sup> 84-P 0755, Pl. 200g:11, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 70-P 0084, Pl. 205a:1, Rubbish Area North, dump. The last has close parallels in the Unexplored Mansion (Popham *et al.* 1984, pl. 168:107-112).

<sup>218</sup> La Rosa 1997, 251 and fig. 2; Popham *et al.* 1984, pl. 97a. Another with sponge pattern on the exterior was found in Quartier E (Pelon 1970, pl. XVII:6).

<sup>219</sup> One kylix has a solid stem (74-P 0014, Pl. 169e:2, Room U, upper floor), another with a rather short stem is partly hollowed (77-P 1620 (monochrome or with filled circle at base int.), Pl. 163b:8, Corridor/Space I, constructions). Few solid stems were also found in the LM IIIB:2 strata, GSE III, 212. One kylix has a low, thick, hollowed stem (82-P 1364, Pl. 174e:7, Building 2, Room B1, 19-Pit O).

<sup>220</sup> 87-P 0149, Pl. 152b:10, Room C, on floor; 77-P 1721, LW, Pl. 171c:13, Street, in middle layer; 82-P 1705, Pl. 170b:5, Building 3, wall; 84-P 1215, LW, Pls. 96, 174b:4, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit M. One kylix among the Post-Minoan material has a solid circle at the base and a band above: 77-P 0423, LW, Pl. 210b:8.

<sup>221</sup> 80-P 1242, LW, Pl. 144d:5, 83-P 0278, Pl. 144d:1, Layers with stones; 80-P 1295, LW, Pl. 148d:8, 80-P 1300, LW, Pl. 148d:9, 80-P 1301+, Pl. 148d:10, all three Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft; 80-P 0961, Pl. 152b:9, Room C, on floor; 80-P 1067, LW, Pl. 159f:2, Room D, on floor; 72-P 0157, LW, Pl. 163a:6, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I; 87-P 0206, LW, Pl. 163f:8, Space G, dump below upper floor; 87-P 0510, Pl. 165a:11, Space G, 23-Floor 8; 87-P 0179, LW, Pl. 166c:6, Space G, 23-Floor 11; 73-P 0350, LW, Pl. 169a:6, 73-P 0351, LW, Pl. 169a:7, both Room E, extension; 73-P 0602, LW, Pl. 169b:11, 73-P 0603, Pl. 169b:10, both Room E, levelling deposits; 77-P 0971, LW, Pl. 170a:4, Room U, the walls; 77-P 0297, Pl. 171b:10, 77-P 1555, LW, Pl. 171d:5, 77-P 1595, LW, Pl. 171d:4, all three Street, in middle layer; 84-P 1359, Pl. 172c:8, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit I; 82-P 0507, LW, Pl. 174d:1,

Very few kylikes exhibit a circumcurrent decoration<sup>223</sup> and one of them, with an unusually large rim diameter of 0.18, has been left undecorated except for body bands (77-P 0537, *Pls. 95, 171a:1*, Street, in middle layer). The vast majority have an all-over decoration with motifs which for the most part fall into one of four types: octopus, flowers, sprays or panelled pattern. The octopus, which is also found on the earliest kylikes in LM IIIA:2, is depicted with eyes and body and tentacles ending in spirals.<sup>224</sup> There is a rich variation in the Minoan flower motif – very few are identical.<sup>225</sup> Sprays are sometimes found alone, but very often together with the Minoan flower and in sherd material some of these motifs cannot be separated.<sup>226</sup> The panelled patterns may consist of vertical rows of chevrons, short wavy bands, zigzag panels, lozenges or dots framed by bands or wavy bands, the most common, however, is the vertical band with wavy borders.<sup>227</sup> This latter decoration is hardly present on the later LM IIIB:2 kylikes, but appears here as a favourite motif on the contemporary double-rim-band bowls (*GSE III*, 208). Sprays and panelled patterns covering the whole body are so far absent in the LM IIIA:2 material and may be innovations of the mature LM IIIB:1. Whorl shells are also present in the LM IIIB:1 material<sup>228</sup> but on the whole the motif seems to be rare on kylikes in western Crete as opposed to central Crete where it is rather common on this shape.

Roughly 2/3 of the registered LM IIIB:1 kylikes were made in the Kydonian Workshop. Kylikes from this workshop are present in all the discussed aspects above. Two of the four decorated with whorl shells were produced here and most of the variations within the panelled patterns. But they also produced motifs not found on kylikes in the other local workshops: the lozenge with spirals (80-P 0950+, *LW, Pls. 96, 152b:1*, Room C, on floor; 77-P 0601, *LW, Pls. 96, 186a:3*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2) which may have been inspired by a similar motif on an imported Knossian kylix (or vice versa, see below, p. 161), large hatched lozenges and ovals (77-P 0455, *LW, Pls. 96, 171c:5*, Street, in middle layer), hatched lozenges on stems (78-P 0349+, *LW, Pl. 166g:2*, Space G, the walls), large vertical chevrons (80-P 0793+, *LW, Pl. 144d:2*, Layer with stones), a curved ladder (73-P 0139, *LW, Pl. 188e:8*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit<sup>229</sup>) and what may be interpreted as a palm (77-P 0898, *LW, Pls. 96, 151a:4*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor). The last two do not belong to the well-known motifs and although other fragments with curved ladders appeared in the Post-Minoan strata,<sup>230</sup> a description of the full decoration is not possible presently. Another feature confined to this workshop are kylikes with monochrome decorated interior and exterior. Two were found in the LM IIIB:1 strata (82-P 0573, *LW, Pl. 175f:6*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 77-P 1329, *LW, Pl. 188b:4*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit K) and one in the Post-Minoan strata may be of the same date (82-P 0168, *LW, Pl. 210b:6*). They may have been inspired by the Mycenaean ky-

82-P 0997, *LW, Pl. 178a:5*, 82-P 1177, *Pl. 181d:3*, all three Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 1323, *Pl. 183c:7*, Courtyard, floors, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase; 82-P 1053, *LW, Pl. 184a:7*, Courtyard, 1<sup>st</sup> phase, 19-Pit S; 77-P 0711, *LW, Pl. 184e:2*, Courtyard, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase, wall; 77-P 2032, *LW, Pl. 187b:14*, 77-P 2033, *LW, Pl. 187b:15*, both between Building 1 and 2, 12-Pit E; 77-P 1093, *LW, Pl. 188b:9*, 77-P 1326, *LW, Pl. 188b:5*, both between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit K; 80-P 0073, *Pl. 189b:3*, north of Buildings 1 and 2, area of floor fragments, in the floors; 01-P 0569, *LW, Pl. 189c:3*, north of Buildings 1 and 2, area of floor fragments, below the floors; 73-P 0700, *Pl. 192e:12*, west of Building 2, deposit 1; 73-P 0516, *LW, Pl. 193a:4*, west of Building 2, 10-Pit 4.

<sup>222</sup> Two handles belong to the loop type common in LM IIIA:2: 82-P 1365, *LW, Pl. 170e:3*, Street, in upper layer; 82-P 1052, *LW, Pl. 184a:11*, Courtyard, 1<sup>st</sup> phase, 19-Pit S.

<sup>223</sup> 80-P 0688, *Pls. 96, 144c:15* (groups of vertical zigzags), Layers with stones; 82-P 1594, *LW, Pl. 175a:6*, Courtyard, 19-Pit G; 77-P 0791, *LW, Pl. 185b:2* (flowers), between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit; 77-P 1261, *LW, Pl. 186a:4* (curved band framed by dots), between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 77-P 1078+, *LW, Pls. 95, 187b:13* (sea-anemones), between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E.

<sup>224</sup> 80-P 0988, *Pl. 147e:4*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 77-P 0402, *LW, Pl. 151a:3*, 77-P 0927, *Pl. 151a:9*, both Room C, between layer with stones and floor; 80-P 1189, *Pl. 159a:3*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor; 84-P 1013, *Pl. 172f:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J; 82-P 1269+, *LW, Pls. 95, 181f:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 84-P 1365+, *Pls. 95, 182a:1*, Courtyard, 20-Pit P; 82-P 0547, *LW, Pl. 182e:3*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors; 82-P 1058, *Pl. 184a:9*, Courtyard, 1<sup>st</sup> phase, 19-Pit S; 77-P 0798, *LW, Pl. 185b:3*, 77-P 1206, *LW, Pl. 185a:8*, both between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit; 77-P 1265, *LW, Pl. 186a:5*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 73-P 0132, *LW, Pls. 95, 188e:12*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit. Furthermore, one body sherd was among the Post-Minoan material: 84-P 0219, *LW, Pl. 209a:11*.

<sup>225</sup> 80-P 0958, *LW, Pl. 152b:2*, 80-P 1141, *Pl. 152b:3*, both Room C, on floor; 80-P 1184, *LW, Pl. 159a:4*, Room D, between layers with stones and floor; 87-P 0511, *Pl. 165d:5*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 71-P 0605, *LW, Pl. 167a:4*, Room H, above floor; 73-P 0604, *LW, Pls. 96, 169b:4*, Room E, levelling deposits; 82-P 0763, *Pl. 175f:4*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0657+, *Pls. 96, 178a:2*, 82-P 0986+, *LW, Pl. 178a:8*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 84-P 1549, *LW, Pl. 183e:15*, Courtyard, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase; 77-P 1976, *LW, Pl. 185e:10*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit; 73-P 0133+, *LW, Pls. 96, 188e:3*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit; 71-P 1211, *LW, Pl. 190f:8*; 70-P 0206, *Pls. 95, 193b:3*, both north of Room H. Two sherds with Minoan flower decoration in form of triple C's appeared in the Post-Minoan strata: 78-P 0044, *LW, Pl. 209b:8*; 82-P 0270, *Pl. 210c:7* (with a monochrome interior).

<sup>226</sup> 80-P 0916, *Pl. 144d:7*, 82-P 0204, *LW, Pl. 144d:3*, 83-P 0256+, *LW, Pl. 144d:6*, all three Layer with stones; 80-P 0984, *LW, Pl. 147e:2*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 80-P 1298, *LW, Pl. 148d:5*, Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft; 77-P 1600, *Pl. 151a:8*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor; 84-P 0391, *LW, Pl. 152b:4*, Room C, on floor; 82-P 0756, *Pl. 174f:4*, 82-P 0759, *Pl. 174f:9*, both Building 2, Room B1, fill in western part; 82-P 0575, *LW, Pls. 96, 175f:10*, 82-P 0765, *Pl. 175f:8*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0869+, *Pls. 96, 178a:3*, 82-P 0872+, *LW, Pl. 178a:10*, 82-P 0922+, *LW, Pls. 96, 178a:12*, 82-P 0964, *LW, Pl. 178a:1*, 82-P 1474, *LW, Pl. 181f:4*, all five Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1977, *LW, Pl. 185e:11*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit; 77-P 1254, *LW, Pl. 186a:6*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 70-P 0603, *Pl. 191b:10*, 71-P 1008, *LW, Pl. 190f:13*, both north of Room H.

<sup>227</sup> 84-P 0392, *LW, Pl. 152b:7*, 84-P 0409+, *LW, Pl. 152b:8*, both Room C, on floor; 80-P 0806+, *Pl. 159a:7*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor; 77-P 1030, *Pl. 163b:7*, Corridor/Space I, constructions; 87-P 0343, *Pl. 163f:7*, Space G, dump below upper floor; 82-P 0558, *Pl. 174h:7*, Courtyard, younger deposits; 82-P 0576, *LW, Pl. 175f:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0658, *LW, Pl. 178a:11*, 82-P 0991, *Pl. 177e:15*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 1466, *LW, Pl. 183d:6*, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase; 77-P 0600+, *LW, Pls. 96, 186a:1*, 77-P 0602+, *LW, Pls. 96, 186a:2*, both between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 77-P 1068, *Pl. 187b:5*, 77-P 1241, *LW, Pl. 187b:12*, both between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E. One kylix decorated with vertical rows of chevrons framed by multiple U's and vertical bands was found in the Post-Minoan strata (77-P 0311, *Pl. 210b:7*). Although its shape, with a rather deep bowl, looks somewhat old-fashioned, its exterior decoration and interior spiral speak for an LM IIIB:1 date.

<sup>228</sup> 84-P 2774, *LW, Pl. 149a:3*, Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft; 71-P 0606, *LW, Pl. 167a:5*, Room H, above floor; 84-P 1421, *Pl. 174f:2*, Building 2, Room B1, fill in western part; 77-P 0450, *Pls. 96, 187b:11*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E.

<sup>229</sup> Analysed: local; Jones 1986a, 229, Table 3.12, sample no. 4.

<sup>230</sup> 77-P 0465, *LW, Pl. 209f:9*.

Building 2, Room B1, covering layer; 82-P 1360, *LW, Pl. 174e:3*, Building 2, Room B1, 19-Pit O; 82-P 0559, *LW, Pl. 174h:8*, Courtyard, younger deposits; 82-P 0586, *LW, Pl. 175f:7*, 82-P 0761, *Pl. 175f:1*, 82-P 0762, *LW, Pl. 175f:2*, 82-P 0766, *LW, Pl. 175f:9*, all four Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0996, *LW, Pl. 178a:6*,

lix FS 264 which is found quite abundantly in this period (see p. 366). Finally one kylix, badly burnt in a fire, is somewhat odd in connection with this workshop. It has, as its sole decoration, a band below the rim band (82-P 1023+, LW, *Pls. 96, 181e:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q).

Without doubt the Kydonian Workshop was the dominant one in producing kylikes in LM IIIB:1 and in connection with this one interesting feature is worth comment. Several kylikes, made of light red clay, are covered with a yellow slip and have a design painted with a reddish-brown paint. Most of these kylikes have an all-over decoration. Two, however, found in the Post-Minoan strata and decorated with Minoan flowers and sea-anemones respectively, have a circumcurrent decoration.<sup>231</sup> On the surface they could be taken as products of the Kydonian Workshop, but as the clay reveals they are not – at least not of the canonical kind. This attempt to cover light red clay with a slip and paint used in the Kydonian Workshop can also be observed on other shapes (see below, p. 376).

Among the kylikes we have a small group which are separate from the rest in almost all aspects. They are made of red clay, covered with a cream slip and decorated with reddish-brown to pale red paint. They are somewhat larger than the ordinary kylikes with rim diameters between 0.17 and 0.18 and a foot diameter of 0.10. The stems are solid, the bowls shallow and, never seen on other kylikes, the rims are everted (ledged). Unfortunately no handles are preserved but they were hardly of the high-slung type. The kylikes found so far all have a circumcurrent decoration. On the interior is a very broad rim band and one or two broad circular bands at the base; on the exterior on top of the rim, filled semicircles or bars, the stems are banded on the upper part and monochrome on the lower. The circumcurrent decorations all consist of well-known Minoan motifs: zigzag with hatched triangles, zigzag, groups of curved bands, concentric semicircles, running spirals, network with circles, all followed by three to four body bands. Six kylikes are so far registered from the LM IIIB:1 strata and one from the LM IIIA:2.<sup>232</sup> Furthermore, four were found in the LM IIIB:2 strata but these are most probably hangovers.<sup>233</sup> In spite of their solid stems they must have been made in Crete – but hardly in any of the local workshops in Khania.

#### LM IIIA:2

The first true kylikes appear in the LM IIIA:2 strata, but they are not very common. The rims are everted, 0.15-0.16 in diameters, the bowls are not as shallow as they become in LM IIIB:1, the few preserved stems are hollowed and the single handle belongs to the loop type.<sup>234</sup> Concerning their decoration, one of them has a motif which is otherwise usually found on LM IIIA:1 cups and goblets: a sponge pattern framed by bands (84-P 2132, *Pls. 131, 198f:6*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ). It is the only one with a monochrome interior. The sponge pattern is, as seen above, still found on the interior of cups in these strata and it is very tempting to regard this kylix as one the very earliest in the material, where an old motif was used on a new shape. Circumcurrent decorations are, as in LM IIIB:1, rather rare. On a fragmentary kylix found in the Courtyard we find groups of short sprays with (added) multiple arcs – a kind of flower – and two sherds, made in the Kydonian Workshop, are decorated with groups

of chevrons.<sup>235</sup> It is interesting to note that a similar kylix from this workshop was among the oldest exports to the contemporary LM IIIA:2 Knossos.<sup>236</sup> A kylix, found in the Post-Minoan strata, with an everted, grooved rim and deep bowl is another early product of this workshop (77-P 0225+, LW, *Pls. 142, 209f:17*). It has a large loop handle with a rather unusual squarish section preserved. Its circumcurrent decoration consists of groups of short sprays. The all-over decorations in the LM IIIA:2 material are somewhat more restricted in their motifs compared to LM IIIB:1. Common for both periods are the octopus, the whorl shell and vertical chevrons.<sup>237</sup> The only exceptional motif is found on a kylix made in the Kydonian Workshop (74-P 0146+, LW, *Pl. 194g:3*, Space E, 7-Floor 4), a kind of marine motif with sea-anemones and a fish? For plain kylikes, see below p. 336.

The shallow kylix appeared for the first time in LM IIIB:1 and it became very popular almost all over the island. It has been found in settlements, caves, sanctuaries and tombs. Circumcurrent and all-over decorations co-existed and as in Khania octopuses, flowers and sprays became the most appreciated motifs. Since 1994<sup>238</sup> some new kylikes have been published. An LM IIIB:1 kylix decorated with flowers comes from the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site,<sup>239</sup> a kylix, which seems only to be decorated with bands, from Hagia Triada,<sup>240</sup> another with an octopus from Quartier Nu in Malia and 10 fragments from Quartier Gamma at the same site.<sup>241</sup> Six LM IIIB kylikes from the Civic Center at Kommos are presented in drawings with circumcurrent motifs like flowers, spirals and multiple arcs and all-over motifs like octopuses, flowers and a single one with a panelled pattern.<sup>242</sup> All these motifs are well-known in the older material, but one LM IIIB kylix from Hagia Triada is decorated with argonauts (here on long stems)<sup>243</sup> – a quite unusual motif on kylikes, being more

<sup>231</sup> 84-P 2235, *Pl. 209b:18*; 77-P 0207, *Pl. 209f:5*.

<sup>232</sup> 71-P 0597, *Pls. 96, 167a:10*, 70-P 0896, *Pl. 167b:7*, both Room H, above floor; 73-P 0339+, *Pl. 169a:5*, Room E, extension; 70-P 0300, *Pls. 96, 190b:8*, 71-P 1209, *Pl. 190f:12*, 71-P 1210, *Pl. 190f:11*, all three north of Room H. In the LM IIIA:2 strata: 74-P 0107+, *Pls. 131, 194h:14*, Space E, levelling deposit.

<sup>233</sup> GSE III, 213.

<sup>234</sup> 74-P 0141, LW, *Pl. 194i:17*, 74-P 0193, LW, *Pl. 194i:12*, both Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 73-P 0438, *Pl. 195e:10*, Space H, levelling deposit.

<sup>235</sup> 83-P 0591+, *Pl. 204e:1*, Courtyard, floors; 74-P 0027, LW, *Pls. 131, 194i:1*, 74-P 0187, LW, *Pl. 194i:8* (analysed: local; Jones 1986a, 229, Table 3.12, sample no. 7) – both found in Space E, 9/7-Pit A and may belong to the same vase.

<sup>236</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 186 and pl. 122b, 2<sup>nd</sup> on 3<sup>rd</sup> row.

<sup>237</sup> Octopus: 77-P 1025, *Pls. 131, 195h:2*, south of Building 1, 13-Pits N/M/Q; 73-P 1106, LW, *Pls. 131, 207g:3*, Rubbish Area North, 10-Pit 5. Whorl shell: 83-P 0592+, *Pl. 204b:9*, Courtyard, floors. Vertical chevrons: 74-P 0280, LW, *Pl. 194i:10*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A (somewhat problematic motif without parallel in the material). Furthermore, one sherd from this last context has only three curved vertical bands preserved, maybe part of an octopus but they could as well be part of a flower (74-P 0279, LW, *Pl. 194i:11*).

<sup>238</sup> For some decorated shallow kylikes found before 1994, see B.P. Hallager 1997.

<sup>239</sup> Warren 1997, 173, fig. 28, row 3, P 1696.

<sup>240</sup> La Rosa 1997, 262, fig. 20.

<sup>241</sup> Driessen & Farnoux 1994, 61, Pl. II:6; Farnoux 1997, 265.

<sup>242</sup> Rutter 2006, 622 and table 3.99; pls. 3.69 (60/2), 3.70 (60/3), 3.74 (62/1), 3.77 (67a/11, 67a/12, 67a/13).

<sup>243</sup> D'Agata 2005, 116 and figs. 2a-b.

common on small stirrup jars. Another unusual decoration is found on an LM IIIB kylix from the Psychro cave: spirals arranged in a vertical row with multiple arcs and multiple stems ending with an iris.<sup>244</sup>

LM IIIB decorated kylikes have for a long time been rare in the very eastern part of the island, but now fragments of three decorated kylikes, which are considered to be imports, have appeared at Palaikastro.<sup>245</sup> Decorated kylikes have recently also been found in the Petras excavations, where they are considered mainland imports.<sup>246</sup> The illustrated sherd has a whorl-shell motif and according to Popham these whorl shells “in a blatantly Mycenaean form” appear in LM IIIB.<sup>247</sup> Examples are particularly common in central Crete and here especially at Knossos where whorl shells seem to have been among the three most popular motifs on kylikes. One of the very first vases unearthed by Kalokairinos at Knossos was a kylix with whorl shells and others have appeared in places like the Court of the Distaff, the NE Angle, the Royal Villa, the NW House, the Little Palace and the Unexplored Mansion.<sup>248</sup> Sherds decorated with whorl shells from Maison E at Malia seem to derive from kylikes.<sup>249</sup> A sherd is illustrated from Archanes, the kylix found in a tomb at Metochion Kalou is presented as an import from the mainland and one of the three drawn kylikes with whorl shells at Kommos is considered to come from Knossos.<sup>250</sup> Lower parts of similar kylikes were also found in a box labelled “bothroi of Kefala” from Episkopi/Pedhiadha.<sup>251</sup>

Another motif on kylikes, which seems to appear for the first time in LM IIIB:1, is the simple all-over panelled pattern. They are rather common in Khania and one of the Kydonian Workshop’s kylikes – decorated with vertical bands with wavy borders – was found in a tomb at Mastampas/Rethymnon<sup>252</sup> and a fragment of another in the Unexplored Mansion (see below). Another motif – vertical rows of dots framed by wavy bands – is also present in Kommos.<sup>253</sup> At this site we also find two other motifs – vertical quirks and vertical rows of double spirals.<sup>254</sup> The latter motif has also been found on a kylix at the House of the High Priest at Knossos.<sup>255</sup>

Some Kydonian kylikes were exported to other parts of the island in LM IIIB:1. Most have been discovered at Knossos where fragments of at least 16 kylikes have been found in the large houses surrounding the Palace.<sup>256</sup> On them we find motifs like octopuses, flowers, sprays, multiple ovals, lozenges on stems and the simple panelled pattern; all motifs with parallels in Khania. Fragments of a kylix decorated with an octopus are reported from Malia<sup>257</sup> and kylikes with the same motif also reached Hagia Triada and Kommos.<sup>258</sup> Complete kylikes have been found in two tombs. Except for one from Mastampas/Rethymnon, mentioned above, another from Episkopi/Ierapetra with a flower motif is exhibited in the Hierapetra Collection.<sup>259</sup>

As mentioned above, the first kylikes were introduced in LM IIIA:2 and it is interesting to note that the shape quickly spread all over the island.<sup>260</sup> Although kylikes in general seem to have been rare in eastern Crete, the early shape was present both in Palaikastro and Zakro.<sup>261</sup> These are, like most of the LM IIIA:2 kylikes so far presented, decorated with a circumcurrent motif. Flowers, running spirals and alternating arcs are among the most common, but in Knossos we also

find motifs like foliate scrolls and parallel chevrons.<sup>262</sup> A kylix with running spirals has been found in a tomb at Frangoutou louri/Apodoulou.<sup>263</sup> Unusual motifs occasionally appear. A kylix from Tertsia is decorated with a panelled pattern and small, isolated, different types of birds adorn a kylix from Hagia Triada.<sup>264</sup>

The all-over decorations seem at present to be restricted to two motifs: the flowers and the octopus. Two extremely large kylikes from the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site present two different types of flowers and one lower bowl of a kylix of more normal size has, quite exceptionally, a bird and flower decoration on the interior.<sup>265</sup> Other types of flowers are seen on kylikes from Episkopi/Pedhiadha and Hagia Triada.<sup>266</sup> A few kylikes decorated with an octopus have so far been published.<sup>267</sup>

To my knowledge only two kylikes made in the Kydonian Workshop have so far been reported from LM IIIA:2 deposits outside the town. One, found in the Unexplored Mansion is mentioned above, the second comes from Kommos.<sup>268</sup> It has an all-over decoration consisting of a floral motif combined with rosettes which so far has no parallels in the Kydonian material. At present it is difficult to find arguments

<sup>244</sup> Watrous 2004, 142, no. 173 and fig. 3, pl. 6e. Watrous dates it LM IIIB:2.

<sup>245</sup> MacGillivray *et al.* 1991, 133, fig. 9:2, 3; MacGillivray *et al.* 1992, 124 and fig. 3.

<sup>246</sup> Tsipopoulou 1997, 231; Tsipopoulou 2005, 310 and fig. 6.

<sup>247</sup> Popham 1978, 182. In Khania, however, we have one kylix with this motif in the LM IIIA:2 strata, see above n. 237.

<sup>248</sup> Fabricius 1886, 141 and Taf. III; Popham 1970c, pls. 17f, 19h, 27e, 41f-g; Popham 1970a, pls. 48d, 50a; Popham *et al.* 1984, 185 and pls. 180:9, 181c; Hatzaki 2005, 117.

<sup>249</sup> Deshayes & Dessenne 1959, pl. LXX:d, f, g.

<sup>250</sup> Archanes: Andrikou 1997, 20, fig. 19:53; Metochion Kalou: Demopoulou-Rethemiotaki & Rethemiotakis 1978, 52, no. 19014, fig. 7 and pl. 16a; Kommos: Watrous 1992, 81, no. 1396, pl. 35, fig. 52; 94, no. 1644, pl. 42, fig. 61; 98, no. 1684, pl. 43, fig. 64; 140.

<sup>251</sup> Kanta 1980, 65, fig. 29:2.

<sup>252</sup> Kanta 1980, 211, fig. 87:8.

<sup>253</sup> No. 67a/13, mentioned above in n. 242 and Watrous 1992, 61, no. 1031, pl. 25.

<sup>254</sup> Watrous 1992, 89, no. 1556, pl. 39 and 108, no. 1900, fig. 67.

<sup>255</sup> Popham 1970c, pl. 45f.

<sup>256</sup> Little Palace: Hallager & Hallager 1999, 313, pl. LXIVa, top row left, middle row left, pl. LXIVc, top row left; Popham 1970a, pl. 48b, first and second in top row; South House: one unpublished; Royal Villa: four unpublished; Unexplored Mansion: Popham *et al.* 1984, 186, pl. 182d.

<sup>257</sup> Poursat 1990, 160, pl. 28b; Farnoux 1997, 265, fig. 8.

<sup>258</sup> Hagia Triada: Creta Antica 1984, fig. 382a. The provenance of the kylix fragment is somewhat insecure (Hagia Triada or Phaistos), but as only a few and scattered LM IIIA:2/B:1 sherds are known from Phaistos (Borgna 2006, 109), it is more plausible that the kylix derives from Hagia Triada. Kommos: Watrous 1992, 85, no. 1477, pl. 35; 108, nos. 1897, 1899, pl. 49.

<sup>259</sup> Popham 1967, 349 and pl. 86d; Popham 1969a, pl. 64d.

<sup>260</sup> B.P. Hallager 1997, 28-29.

<sup>261</sup> Palaikastro: Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 85, fig. 68 and 60b. Zakro: Kanta 1980, 195 and fig. 73:1, 4.

<sup>262</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 83 and figs. 174:2, 175:16.

<sup>263</sup> Pologiorgi 1987, 144, Reth.mus. 3076, pl. XIX:6.

<sup>264</sup> Tertsia: Banou & Rethemiotakis 1997, 37 and fig. 14:5, fig. 15; Hagia Triada: D’Agata 2005, 116 and fig. 1; La Rosa 1977, 333, fig. 41d.

<sup>265</sup> Warren 1997, 163, fig. 13, row 3 (P 386); 180, fig. 36, row 1 (P 191) and row 2 (P 1932).

<sup>266</sup> Popham 1969a, pl. 64c; Kanta 1980, fig. 27:1; La Rosa 1979-80, 52, fig. 2b.

<sup>267</sup> L. Platon 1997, 369, fig. 11 and 13; Popham *et al.* 1984, 183 and pl. 122e left.

<sup>268</sup> Watrous 1992, 52, no. 900, pl. 20, fig. 37.

for an LM IIIA:2 date, rather than an LM IIIB:1, but more studies of the workshop's production could perhaps solve the problem.<sup>269</sup> Finally, monochrome painted kylikes seem, as in Khania, also to be rare in other parts of Crete during LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1.<sup>270</sup>

### *Stirrup jar, large (Fig. 93:14, Pls. 97, 131)*

Among the three sizes of stirrup jars – small, medium-sized and large – the latter is the most common in the LM IIIB:1 strata. Several of these (including six inscribed with Linear B) have been analysed by AAS and NAA.<sup>271</sup> With two exceptions (see below), they are fairly uniform in size. The diameter of the disc of the false neck is (as in LM IIIB:2) usually between 0.06–0.07 and the spouts are somewhat smaller; between 0.05–0.065. One spout has a small knob below the rim (77-P 1716, *Pl. 171c:16*, Street, in middle layer) – a feature occasionally found on the earlier LM IIIA stirrup jars (see below). Of the three types of bases, the flat base and one with a moulding (torus) have a diameter of between 0.10–0.115 while the single registered splaying base is smaller with a diameter of 0.085.<sup>272</sup> Among the LM IIIB:1 large stirrup jars three have a sunken disc. It has been stated that these deep depressions in the discs are deliberately made and that they are of Central Cretan origin.<sup>273</sup> However, the sunken discs have to do with a weakness in fastening the separately made disc to the false neck and it is not a feature confirmed to central Crete: two were analysed and found to be local and the third does not deviate from these. Furthermore, one analysed local stirrup jar with sunken disc was found in the LM IIIA:2 strata and another two analysed local were found in the LM IIIB:2 strata.<sup>274</sup>

Concerning the decoration, most have a band around the edge of the disc.<sup>275</sup> Some have an additional motif in the form of a spiral,<sup>276</sup> ending hooks,<sup>277</sup> a band across the disc, or a cross.<sup>278</sup> Most handles have bands along the edges, those with additional motifs on top of the disc often also have handles decorated with bars or bands/wavy bands along the mid-handle.<sup>279</sup> The vast majority of the body fragments are banded in groups of two or three on the upper and lower body and of the registered stirrup jars c. 1/4 are decorated with a dull creamish-white paint on a red to dark brown surface.<sup>280</sup>

Except for 19-Pit Q in the Courtyard, the largest amounts of large stirrup jars were found on the floor of Room C. Only one, however, with a more or less complete body, was preserved to the extent that it could be restored with gypsum (80-P 1483+, LW, *Pls. 97, 152d*, analysed: local). It is exceptionally large with a maximum body diameter of 0.406. Unfortunately the upper part of the handles, the false neck and spout are missing but the height up to the beginning of the neck alone is about 0.42 – some 0.10 higher than the full height of an ordinary, large stirrup jar. Filled with oil or wine, this “oversized” stirrup jar must have been almost impossible to handle. Subsequently it is not surprising to find three small holes with a diameter of one centimetre evenly spaced around the vessel about three centimetres above the base. These holes may have been closed with wooden pegs or some other impermeable material and thus the vessel had functioned as a barrel. The upper body is decorated

with an elegantly drawn octopus, two by three body bands and a base band. The clay is fired creamish-yellow turning grey towards the interior and it may have been a product of the Kydonian Workshop. This large, oversized vessel has not been the only one in the LM IIIB:1 settlement, as evidenced by a large false neck/disc with a disc diameter of 0.12 (almost double the size of a common large stirrup jar!) found in a pit in the Courtyard (82-P 1019, *Pl. 178c:1*, 19-Pit Q). A large body sherd, most probably deriving from a transport stirrup jar and decorated with high wavy bands, was found among the surface material (71-P 0936, *Pl. 209a:7*) and further minor fragments with this decoration are occasionally found among the closed vessels.

Very few of these large stirrup jars are adorned with motifs on the upper part (in the handle section). One found on the floor of Room C has concentric semicircles (83-P 0013, *Pl. 153b*), another found in the middle layer of the Street has flowers (77-P 1662, *Pl. 171f:1*). A further two have had some motifs, of which only four short horizontal bands between

<sup>269</sup> B.P. Hallager 1997, 28 and n. 81.

<sup>270</sup> Kanta 1980, 82 and fig. 36:3; Gavrilakis 1994, 43, fig. 10 and ph. 11.

<sup>271</sup> Altogether 23 large stirrup jars from the LM IIIA:2/B:1 strata and 8 from the Post-Minoan strata have been analysed by Richard Jones (AAS) alone or together with Jonathan Tomlinson (NAA); Jones & Tomlinson 1991; Haskell, Jones, Day & Killen, forthcoming.

<sup>272</sup> 80-P 0666, *Pl. 144g:8* (torus). Layer with stones; 80-P 1139+, *Pl. 153a* (flat), 83-P 0014a, *Pl. 152e* (torus – analysed: local), 80-P 0996, *Pl. 156e:12* (close to a base), all three Room C, on floor; 77-P 0717, *Pl. 160b:2* (splaying), Room D, on floor; 73-P 0620, *Pls. 97, 168e:9* (flat), Room E, pits in floor; 84-P 0671, *Pl. 172f:10* (flat), Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J; 82-P 0643, *Pl. 178b:2* (flat), 82-P 0656+, *Pl. 178b:1* (flat – analysed: West Cretan regional variant), 82-P 0856, *Pl. 178c:6* (flat), 82-P 0899, *Pl. 178c:4* (flat), all four Courtyard, 19-Pit Q.

<sup>273</sup> Haskell 1981, 232–234; Haskell 2005, 209.

<sup>274</sup> See notes 275, 276, 278 and 297; GSE III, 214.

<sup>275</sup> 87-P 0529, *Pl. 164a:6*, Space G, dump below upper floor; 82-P 1122, *Pl. 174g:6*, Courtyard, younger deposits (analysed: local); 82-P 1502, *Pl. 175c:4*, Courtyard, 19-Pit M; 82-P 0901, *Pl. 178c:2*, 82-P 0972, *Pl. 178c:3*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1184 (slightly sunken disc), *Pl. 185a:11*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit (analysed: local). From the Post-Minoan strata: 77-P 0110, *Pl. 209f:4* (analysed: local).

<sup>276</sup> 77-P 0894, *Pl. 144g:1*, Layer with stones (analysed: atypical member of local group); 83-P 0029, *Pl. 153d:3*, Room C, on floor; 01-P 0671, *Pl. 166b:8*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 77-P 1597, *Pl. 170e:11*, Street, in upper layer; 82-P 1026 (with sunken disc), *Pl. 181e:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q.

<sup>277</sup> 80-P 1480+, *Pl. 144f*, Layer with stones (analysed: local); 82-P 0508, *Pl. 174d:3*, Building 2, Room B1, covering layer; 77-P 1328, *Pl. 188b:6*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit K.

<sup>278</sup> 83-P 0014b, *Pl. 152c*, Room C, on floor (analysed: West Cretan regional variant); 73-P 0510, *Pl. 167e:4*, Room E, in upper floor; 77-P 0539, *Pl. 171a:4*, Street, in middle layer; 73-P 0183 (with slightly sunken disc), *Pl. 188g:2*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit (analysed: local [B]); 71-P 0300, *Pl. 191c:5*, north of Room H. One disc decorated with a cross (73-P 0568, *Pl. 210d:9* (analysed: local [B]) and another with faint traces of creamish-white paint (84-P 2286, *Pl. 209e:12*) were found among the Post-Minoan material.

<sup>279</sup> Except for the handles on the false neck/discs mentioned above also 82-P 1478, *Pl. 163c:3*, Corridor/Space I, constructions; 87-P 0518, *Pl. 165a:15*, Space G, 23-Floor 8 and 77-P 1547, *Pl. 210c:12* (analysed: local) found in the Post-Minoan strata.

<sup>280</sup> Except for those mentioned elsewhere: 80-P 0683, *Pl. 144g:4*, 80-P 1474+, *Pl. 144e*, Layer with stones; 80-P 1062, *Pl. 147e:7*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 84-P 0395, *Pl. 153d:1*, Room C, on floor; 82-P 1137, *Pl. 175c:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit M; 82-P 0646, *Pl. 178d:2*, 82-P 0999, *Pl. 178d:3*, 82-P 1169, *Pl. 181d:7*, all three Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 1493+, *Pl. 183a:3*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors; 73-P 0142, *Pl. 188e:10*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit.

handle and spout are preserved on one and two large dots on the other (80-P 1029+, *Pl. 160b:1*, Room D, on floor; 73-P 0601, *Pl. 169b:9*, Room E, levelling deposits). The latter stirrup jar differs from the rest insofar as it is decorated with a circular band on the disc, a motif not found on the other stirrup jars and, besides, it has a separate band around the preserved handle while the others have the common band surrounding the handle, false neck and spout section. The vessel has light reddish-brown clay and is covered with a thick cream slip and painted with a red to dark brown paint. Another two stirrup jars with red clay have been covered with a creamish or yellowish slip but, while the first seems a little bit odd in the material, the last two could very well be local.<sup>281</sup> A stirrup jar with separate bands around the false neck and the handle was also found in the Post-Minoan strata (84-P 2268, *Pl. 209c:9*).

Seven large stirrup jars are inscribed with Linear B signs (or possible signs): two were found on the floor of Room C,<sup>282</sup> one in a layer with stones above the floor of Room D,<sup>283</sup> one in a pit of the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase in the Courtyard,<sup>284</sup> one in the upper deposit between Buildings 1 and 2,<sup>285</sup> the last two in LM IIIB:1 pits.<sup>286</sup> The six analysed stirrup jars are locally made and thus belong to the West Cretan group. One is painted with creamish-white paint – the single one with an incised inscription on top of the disc which also belongs to a stirrup jar with somewhat larger dimensions than the average with a disc diameter of 0.078. Another four, locally made inscribed stirrup jars were found in Post-Minoan contexts. Two of them can with some confidence be dated to LM IIIB:2,<sup>287</sup> the other two cannot be more closely dated within LM IIIB.<sup>288</sup> No inscribed stirrup jars are so far recorded from the LM IIIA:2 strata.<sup>289</sup> For comments on the inscriptions, see below, p. 414-425.

A few fragmentary large stirrup jars have no traces of decoration. The four LM IIIB:1 fragments preserved consist of one spout and three false neck/discs with a diameter of 0.07.<sup>290</sup> One of the latter has a hole in the disc; obviously made after the vessel had been in use for some time. Similar secondary openings in the discs were also found on some other stirrup jars in the LM III settlements.<sup>291</sup> Finally, it is interesting to note that several of the large stirrup jars are discoloured grey on the interior. The same phenomenon was observed on the ones in the LM IIIB:2 strata.<sup>292</sup> The discolouration may derive from the content of the vessels as it is confined to the interior. Olive oil is the most commonly assumed commodity,<sup>293</sup> but analyses of two storage stirrup jars from the Kastelli area revealed that they once held “resinated wine, possibly as part of a mixed fermented beverage” and wine was also found in another two from Mycenae.<sup>294</sup>

### LM IIIA:2

The large stirrup jars in the LM IIIA:2 strata (7 of which have been analysed) are of roughly the same size as those in LM IIIB:1, with a disc diameter between 0.06-0.07 and a somewhat smaller spout.<sup>295</sup> Two bases are registered, both flat bases with a diameter of 0.12, one with a low moulding (torus).<sup>296</sup> Three of the motifs found on the discs of the later stirrup jars are present in this period, those with bands along

the edge and those with additional motifs, the spiral and the cross.<sup>297</sup> The cross is found on a locally produced stirrup jar with a sunken disc. Handles are either decorated with bars or with a band along the mid-handle.<sup>298</sup> Knobs are found on one spout (71-P 0306, *Pls. 131, 206b:7*, Rubbish Area North, dump). Similar knobs, perhaps used for sealing the content, have been found on large LM II and LM IIIA stirrup jars at Knossos.<sup>299</sup> One or groups of two body bands adorn the bodies, a few in creamish-white paint. Two upper body fragments have decorations in the form of chevrons in the handle section.<sup>300</sup> One stirrup jar is somewhat different and it was probably made in a workshop outside the town (82-P 0354, *Pl. 197c:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, upper layer). It appears in light yellowish-grey clay. It has a broad band along the edge of the disc and another in the centre of the disc which is surrounding a deliberately made hole through

<sup>281</sup> 80-P 1287, *Pl. 148f:3*, Room A, 17-Floor 4 inside shaft (analysed: local); 82-P 1369, *Pl. 170e:8*, Street, in upper layer. Another with sunken disc (77-P 1184 mentioned above in n. 275) and with a yellowish-cream slip has been analysed and considered local.

<sup>282</sup> 80-P 0858+ (**KH Z 19**), *Pls. 153d:2, 273* (analysed: local [B]); 80-P 1398+ (**KH Z 22**), *Pls. 153c, 273* (analysed: local [A]).

<sup>283</sup> 80-P 1061 (**KH Z 40**), *Pls. 159b:1, 275*.

<sup>284</sup> 84-P 1281 (**KH Z 27**), *Pls. 183e:12, 274* (analysed: local [A]).

<sup>285</sup> 76-P 0001 (**KH Z 16**), *Pls. 184f:11, 272* (analysed: local [B]).

<sup>286</sup> 84-P 0663 (**KH Z 28**), *Pls. 172f:6, 274*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J (analysed: slightly different from the main group, west Crete); 77-P 0500 (**KH Z 17**), *Pls. 187c:2, 273*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E, (analysed: local [B]).

<sup>287</sup> 70-P 0377 (**KH Z 10**), *Pl. 272* (analysed: local [B]); 80-P 0892 (**KH Z 20**), *Pls. 209b:12, 273* (analysed: local [B]), see *GSE III*, 274 and note 5 and here below, p. 416 and 417.

<sup>288</sup> 71-P 0888 (**KH Z 37**), *Pls. 209a:6, 275* (analysed: local [B]); 70-P 1141 (**KH Z 34**), *Pls. 210f:8, 275* (analysed: local [B]).

<sup>289</sup> Before we had separated the LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 deposits we suspected that two could be of LM IIIA:2 date (*GSE III*, 274, note 10), but after the separation this turned out not to be case.

<sup>290</sup> 80-P 0953, *Pl. 158c:1*, Room C, on floor; 82-P 1698, *Pl. 161c:2*, Corridor/Space I, on floor; 82-P 0493, *Pl. 163c:2*, Corridor/Space I, constructions; 82-P 1017, *Pl. 181c:2*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q. A further body/spout fragment was found in the Post-Minoan strata (70-P 0471, *Pl. 209c:11* [analysed: local]).

<sup>291</sup> Two were found in the LM IIIC strata (*GSE II*, 144) and a further one in the LM IIIA:2 strata, see text here above.

<sup>292</sup> *GSE III*, 215. Mountjoy has noted the same discolouration on storage stirrup jars from the South House at Knossos (Mountjoy *et al.* 2003, 147).

<sup>293</sup> E.g. Catling, Cherry, Jones & Killen 1980, 91; Hallager 1987, 187; van Alfen 1996-7; Haskell 2005, 205.

<sup>294</sup> *Minoans and Mycenaens* 1999, 153 and 173.

<sup>295</sup> The spouts are usually between 0.05-0.06 in diameter: 82-P 0359, *Pl. 197h:1*, 82-P 0363, *Pl. 197h:4*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 84-P 1535, *Pl. 198f:11*, Rubbish Area Southeast 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 1070, *Pl. 201b:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 71-P 0563, *Pl. 206d:14*, Rubbish Area North, dump (analysed: local [B]).

<sup>296</sup> 77-P 1341, *Pl. 204g:8*, Rubbish Area North, 11-Pit G; 71-P 0308, *Pl. 206b:5*, Rubbish Area North, dump.

<sup>297</sup> 73-P 0282, *Pl. 195g:1*, Space H, 9-Pit (analysed: local [B]); 84-P 0843, *Pl. 198f:8*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ (sunken disc, analysed: local); 77-P 1323, *Pl. 204g:7*, Rubbish Area North, 11-Pit G (analysed: between central and west [Rethymnon group]).

<sup>298</sup> Except for those mentioned in the note above, 77-P 1930, *Pl. 197d:13*, 82-P 1163, *Pl. 197c:10*, 82-P 0360, *Pl. 197h:2*, all three Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K.

<sup>299</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 177; Evans 1906, 74, fig. 83.

<sup>300</sup> 73-P 0427+, *Pl. 195e:1*, Space H, levelling deposit (analysed: local [A]); 77-P 1513, *Pl. 195i:1*, Space F, related? One upper body fragment with preserved spout and decorated with chevrons, was found in a cleaning operation (83-P 0110, *Pl. 209d:2*).

the disc with a diameter of 0.006. Besides, it has a low ridge at the base of the false neck and a decoration on the false neck consisting of three blobs and a filled triangle, features not registered on the locally made, large, stirrup jars. It may be of central Cretan origin but the clay does not look like the typical Knossian.

One large stirrup jar with a partly preserved upper body has a more elaborated decoration than it has been possible to trace among the others (84-P 0837a+, *Pls. 131, 199e:7*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ). Below the false neck it has a smaller zone with a foliate band and below the handle section a broad zone decorated with hatched tricurved arcs with spaced-out semicircles. This latter motif is found on a further two, closed vessels in the LM IIIA:2 strata both of which could have belonged to large stirrup jars.<sup>301</sup> Other motifs may be hidden among those which cannot be more closely defined than belonging to closed vessels.

The “undecorated” large stirrup jars in these layers are somewhat larger than the decorated with disc diameters of 0.08-0.085 and spouts of up to 0.067.<sup>302</sup> One of them has a torus base, another a hole through the disc – a feature also found on a large stirrup jar in the LM IIIB:1 strata.

Large stirrup jars decorated with an octopus with tentacles arranged in tiers and, even more so, those reduced to high wavy bands seem to be the hallmarks of the LM IIIB period. The octopus motif is very rare on large stirrup jars before LM IIIB:1 and the few published have a more naturalistic appearance reminiscent of the tradition from the Palace Style amphorae.<sup>303</sup> No large, complete (or with more or less full profile) stirrup jar with an octopus with tentacles arranged in tiers covering most of its body has so far been published from a stratified LM IIIA:2 deposit.<sup>304</sup> However, in LM IIIB:1 we find them all over Crete both in settlements and tombs. The amount of sherds of large stirrup jars reported from the Palace at Knossos are quite impressive and fortunately several complete ones have been preserved.<sup>305</sup> Evans mentions a “Stirrup Vase” showing the usual octopus design of degraded style from the SE House.<sup>306</sup> A further octopus stirrup jar (with Linear B inscription) was found at the Unexplored Mansion.<sup>307</sup> Similar vessels have been found in the LM IIIB settlement at Malia. One was recorded from Maison E and one inscribed stirrup jar with a body zone with a wavy band was found in Quartier Nu at Malia.<sup>308</sup> Two octopus stirrup jars have been found in the houses at Amnisos, one in a house at Poros and similar complete vases were found in Building 1 and in Gamma 9 at Palaikastro and according to Dawkins “numerous tops of these vessels found in clearing the streets testified to its commonness”.<sup>309</sup> We also find them in Phaistos and Kommos<sup>310</sup> and in tombs at locations like Khania, Mastampas/Rethymnon, Knossos, Klima Pyrgiotissas, Episkopi/Pedhiadha and Gra Lygia.<sup>311</sup> An LM IIIB storage stirrup jar decorated with high wavy bands was also found in the shrine at Kannia/Metropolis and another comes from the Shrine of the Double Axes at Knossos.<sup>312</sup> Fragments of an octopus stirrup jar, recorded at the Psychro cave, is an import from Malia.<sup>313</sup> Unfortunately we have no information on the find contexts for another two octopus storage stirrup jars found at Anopolis and at Hagios Thomas.<sup>314</sup>

The most common type of storage stirrup jar in Khania, decorated with bands, either in dark on light or in creamish-white on a red to dark brown surface, has also been reported from settlements like Knossos (from the Palace and the NW House), Malia (Maison des Vases à étrier and Quartier

<sup>301</sup> 84-P 0800, *Pl. 202b:11*, 84-P 1061, *Pl. 202b:6*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N.

<sup>302</sup> 82-P 0531, *Pl. 196d*, south of Building 1, deposit 1 (analysed: Central Cretan source); 77-P 1189, *Pl. 204g:6*, Rubbish Area North, 11-Pit G (analysed: local [AJ]); 71-P 0191, *Pl. 207e:5*, Rubbish Area North, 5-Pit; 73-P 1109, *Pl. 207f:1*, Rubbish Area North, 10-Pit 5.

<sup>303</sup> A large stirrup jar from the S. Front at Knossos has been published by Evans (1921-35, IV, 355, fig. 298). He dated it to LM II, a date which has been confirmed by Popham (1970c, 73). Another with octopus decoration was found in an LM IIIA tomb at Karpathos (Kharitonidis 1961-62, pl. 18). On both these stirrup jars the body of the octopus is much larger than on the LM IIIB storage stirrup jars and the long tentacles are not yet arranged in tiers.

<sup>304</sup> Kanta, in a recent study of the history of the Cretan storage stirrup jar (2005, 226-227 and fig. 6), holds up a stirrup jar from a tomb dated LM IIIA:2 early (by Furumark) at Palaikastro as evidence for the existence of octopus decorated stirrup jars at this early stage. The stirrup jar does not have an octopus with tentacles in tiers, nor high wavy bands covering its surface, but only a narrow body zone with a wavy band. Therefore it is not a very good example of an octopus stirrup jar. Besides there are some controversies regarding the date of the tomb. The tomb, dug by Bosanquet in 1902, was initially dated LM IIIB (Bosanquet 1901-02, 303-305; Dawkins 1903-04, 196). It contained a single skeleton. In a restudy of the tomb material, Smee concludes that the date “must lie in the period IIIA 2 to IIIB” (Smee 1966, 162). The original date, however, seems to be the right one. The stirrup jar in question has a shape which is very close to the LM IIIC storage stirrup jar with a wide flat base (as pointed out by Kanta 2005, 227) and, perhaps more importantly, the tomb contained, in addition another two large stirrup jars and a pulled-rim bowl, also a small squat stirrup jar. Smee (1966, 160) compares this vessel to another small squat stirrup jar from Aspa, which Kanta (1980, 108) rightly dates LM IIIB.

<sup>305</sup> Popham 1964b, 6, 8 and n. 27; fig. 3, pl. 3 and 4; In Popham 1970c there are also many references to storage stirrup jars, for example from the Queen’s Megaron where octopus stirrup jars were present (28 and pl. 28e-g).

<sup>306</sup> Popham 1970c, 31. It may be the same, Popham dates LM IIIB (32 and pl. 23f).

<sup>307</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 11 (D 5), pls. 110a-c, 185, Popham 1969b, 43-45.

<sup>308</sup> Deshayes & Dessenne 1959, 131 (Her.mus. 10036), pl. XLVII:6, 8 with close parallels at Knossos; Driessen & Farnoux 1992, 741, fig. 13.

<sup>309</sup> Amnisos: Kanta 1980, fig. 13:6; Alexiou 1992, 188, Taf. 45:2 and one inscribed: id. 190, Taf. 52:2; Poros: Alexiou 1970a, 455 and pl. 396a; Palaikastro: MacGillivray *et al.* 1987, 143 and pl. 23a; Dawkins 1902-03, 318. One complete storage stirrup jar with a height of 0.47 is mentioned from Block B (Bosanquet 1901-02, 316).

<sup>310</sup> Phaistos: Kanta 1980, 96; Borda 1946, pl. XXXIV; Creta Antica, 218, fig. 384, where it is stated that it comes from the “palazzo posteriore”. Kommos: Watrous 1992, 143. Among the twenty-five fragments recorded, no. 1636, fig. 61, pl. 41 seems to be the best preserved. Watrous mentions two sherds of octopus stirrup jars (136, no. 930 and 1300) under the heading LM IIIA:2 in his chapter on the ceramic sequence. Both sherds were found in deposits with LM IIIA:2-B:1 pottery and thus they cannot be considered securely stratified LM IIIA:2 sherds.

<sup>311</sup> Khania: Andreadaki-Vlasaki 2002, 233 and fig. 1; Mastampas/Rethymnon: Kalokyris 1950, pl. I; Kanta 1980, 211 and fig. 86:7; Knossos: from tomb? Popham 1977, 189 and pl. 27c; Klima Pyrgiotissas: Vasilakis 1983, 354-355 and pl. 152a, β, Rethemiotakis 1995, 165 and pl. 39στ; Episkopi/Pedhiadha at Ston Kampo location: Kanta 1980, 60 and fig. 107:1; Gra Lygia: Apostolou 1998a, 46, no. 12680, fig. 27, pl. 13.

<sup>312</sup> Kannia/Metropolis: Levi 1959, 264, fig. 37a; Alexiou 1958, 198. The stirrup jar actually found in the Shrine of the Double Axes can be seen on a photograph taken during the excavation; see Popham 1964b, 11, n. 17 and pl. 2a contra pl. 9f. Popham compares it to the stirrup jar in his pl. 4c which is medium-sized.

<sup>313</sup> Watrous 2004, 136, no. 74, pl. 9d.

<sup>314</sup> Kanta 1980, 46 and figs. 20:1, 3, 82 and fig. 36:4-6.

Nu), Palaikastro and Kommos<sup>315</sup> and it has been found in tombs at sites like Achladia and Trypiti/Heraklion.<sup>316</sup> Most of the inscribed stirrup jars belong to this group including the one found in tomb 146 at Armenoi, which presently is the smallest and the only inscribed stirrup jar found in a tomb in Crete.<sup>317</sup> Numerous west Cretan, banded, storage stirrup jars (inscribed or not) were exported to mainland centres like Mycenae, Tiryns and Thebes.<sup>318</sup>

LM IIIB storage stirrup jars with different motifs in the handle zone are less common. One comes from Agia Aikaterini at Khania and others were present in Delta 45 at Palaikastro and in the settlement of Gournia.<sup>319</sup> We also find them in tombs; as for example seen at Episkopi/Ierapetra, Hagios Thomas, Xerokamara and Kritsa.<sup>320</sup> Parallels to our undecorated stirrup jars have been published from settlements at Palaikastro, Kouramenos, Mitropolis and Malia.<sup>321</sup> Two undecorated, storage stirrup jars found at Kommos “may be West Cretan”.<sup>322</sup>

Banded (inscribed or not) and octopus storage stirrup jars continued to be produced in LM IIIB:2 as evidenced for example at Khania, Mameloukou cave and in tombs at Milatos and Souda.<sup>323</sup> It is also interesting to note that the number of inscribed stirrup jars in the Agia Aikaterini Square is presently higher in the LM IIIB:2 strata than in the LM IIIB:1.<sup>324</sup>

LM IIIA:2 storage stirrup jars decorated with bands alone are reported from sites like Knossos and Kommos<sup>325</sup> but stirrup jars with decorations either restricted to the upper part of the vessel or with additional zones on the body seem to be more common during this period. Complete preserved examples come from tombs at sites like Khania, Katsambas and Kalyvia/Phaistos. One from the cemetery at Khania is adorned with two body zones below the handle section. In the upper and broader zone we find panels with zigzags, shells and scale pattern with dots and in the lower zone a row of shells.<sup>326</sup> Another two storage stirrup jars were found in a chamber tomb in 1938. Both have broad decoration zones below the handle section, one with alternating arcs, the other with elaborated shells.<sup>327</sup> Two large stirrup jars were also found in the LM IIIA:2 tomb H at Katsambas, one inside the tomb, the other in the dromos close to the entrance.<sup>328</sup> Both are decorated in the handle zone; one with parallel chevrons, the other with elaborate lozenges and a semicircle with vertical wavy bands, spirals and multiple arcs and with groups of multiple body bands covering the remaining part of the bodies. A storage stirrup jar decorated with bands only comes from the contemporary tomb Θ at this site<sup>329</sup> and the storage stirrup jar from a tomb at Kalyvia/Phaistos is adorned with two zones of spirals.<sup>330</sup>

Fragmentary storage stirrup jars are reported from settlements. At Palaikastro several top parts of larger stirrup jars were among the bath-room-fill in Block Gamma, a deposit usually dated LM IIIA:2 and a large stirrup jar top was recorded from Area DD.<sup>331</sup> They were present in LM IIIA:2 deposits at the Unexplored Mansion.<sup>332</sup> Upper part of a storage stirrup jar was also recorded in the Kamares cave.<sup>333</sup>

### *Stirrup jar, medium-sized (Fig. 93:15, Pl. 131)*

Medium-sized stirrup jars constitute the smallest group among the three sizes of stirrup jars. As opposed to the large stirrup jar, the medium-sized stirrup jar is always adorned with a motif on the upper body. None in the LM IIIB:1 strata are preserved with a full profile but discs and spouts may give some information about their sizes. One upper body found on the floor of Room C has a disc diameter of 0.041 (84-P 0396+, *Pl. 153f*). The disc has a broad band around its edge, concentric semicircles and two body bands adorn the upper body. A spout from the lowest floor in Space G has a diameter of 0.033 (01-P 0422, *Pl. 166f:15*, 23-Floor 11) and a wavy band decoration on the mid-neck. One false neck/disc from a pit in the Rubbish Area Southeast differs in two aspects from

<sup>315</sup> Knossos: Popham 1964b, pl. 4e; Popham 1977, 189 and pl. 27e (an abbreviated whisker-like design on shoulder); Complete and broken stirrup jars from above the Queen's Megaron are published by Popham (1970c, 12d, e, 28e) and Palmer & Boardman (1963, 56 and pl. XIVb, see also 77, pl. XVIIa); Sherds from the Room of the Tall Pithos, Popham 1970c, 74; from the Area of the Fish Fresco, Popham 1970c, pl. 20g; NW House, Popham 1970c, pl. 41c; Malia: van Effenterre, H. & M. 1969, 112, pl. LVIII:57; Farnoux & Driessen 1991a, 76, figs. 7 and 9-10 (the last with a Linear B inscription); Palaikastro: MacGillivray *et al.* 1987, 143 and pl. 23b. Kommos: Watrous 1992, 143 and 152; for example no. 1625, fig. 60, pl. 43, no. 922, fig. 36 and no. 1407, fig. 54, pl. 35. Several of the banded stirrup jars seem to be of West Cretan origin.

<sup>316</sup> Achladia: Tsipopolou & Vagnetti 1995, 118, no.7, figs. 87:7, 90. Trypiti/Heraklion: Kanta 1980, 25 and fig. 9:5.

<sup>317</sup> *Das Mykenische Hellas*, 208, no. 187.

<sup>318</sup> Haskell 2005, 211.

<sup>319</sup> Khania: Tzedakis 1966, 425, pl. 461a (decorated with wheels). Six large stirrup jars from room Delta 45 are decorated with “triple stripes forming two heart-shaped figures on shoulder” and fragments of same type were found in Xi 29 (Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 109 and n. 1). A further two from Gamma 9 have “stripes on shoulder” (id. 108). The stirrup jar from Gournia (Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:3), found in E 65, is decorated with chevrons, dashes and cross-hatchings.

<sup>320</sup> Episkopi/Ierapetra: (chevrons and spirals on upper body, no. 7635), Xanthoudidis 1920-21, 160, fig. 8. Hagios Thomas (a wavy band on upper body), Kanta 1980, 82, fig. 36:9. Xerokamara (elaborated triangles), Kanta 1980, 198 and fig. 69:9. Kritsa (no. 133 with argonauts; no. 134 and 137 with elaborated triangles) Kanta 1980, 136 and figs. 54:10, 123:4, 9, 134:9.

<sup>321</sup> Palaikastro: MacGillivray *et al.* 1992, 140 and fig. 21:2 (from a storeroom in Building 7); Kouramenos: Kanta 1980, 193; Metropolis: Kanta 1980, 91 and fig. 49:12; Malia: van Effenterre, H. & M. 1969, 112, pl. LVIII:34, 140.

<sup>322</sup> Watrous 1992, 143, nos. 1408 and 1518.

<sup>323</sup> *GSE* III, 214-217. For large storage stirrup jars in LM IIIC, see *GSE* II, 144-145 and Kanta 2005, 228-229.

<sup>324</sup> In the Agia Aikaterini Square we have so far recorded 24 inscribed stirrup jars; 14 LM IIIB:2, 8 LM IIIB:1 and 2 which cannot be closer dated within LM IIIB. According to Haskell (2005, 207) there is a production drop after mid-IIIB, but this seems not to be the case in Khania.

<sup>325</sup> Knossos: Warren 1997, 181 and fig. 20 (light-on-dark); Kommos: Watrous 1992, 48, no. 834, fig. 34, pl. 19.

<sup>326</sup> Jantzen 1951, 75, P 738, Taf. 49:3, 60:1.

<sup>327</sup> Theofanidhis 1948-49, 15 and fig. 24.

<sup>328</sup> Alexiou 1967a, 33, 38 and pl. 25β, 64, fig. 38.

<sup>329</sup> Alexiou 1970c, 6, fig. 6 and pl. 4a. Hatzaki (2007, 223) writes that this vessel is one of the earliest transport stirrup jars but this must be a printing error. The earliest were produced in MM III (Betancourt 1990a, 38-39; Haskell 1985) and from LM I and onwards they are present in most settlement contexts.

<sup>330</sup> Savignoni 1904, 565, no. 15 and fig. 46 to the right.

<sup>331</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 87; Sackett & Popham 1970, 232, pl. 59e.

<sup>332</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 183.

<sup>333</sup> Dawkins & Laistner 1912-13, 25, fig. 4.

the rest in LM IIIB:1. It has a projecting knob on the disc often found on the LM IIIA medium-sized stirrup jars and a decoration on the disc consisting of a reserved quatrefoil (84-P 1218, *Pl. 174b:6*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit M). It is rarely produced after the LM IIIA:2 period and may even be somewhat older. One false neck with an estimated disc diameter of 0.048 has no traces of paint (82-P 0665+, *Pl. 180c:6*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q). It is highly probable that it was once decorated, as we have no other evidence of undecorated medium-sized stirrup jars in the material.

Eight stirrup jars in the IIIB:1 deposits are produced in the Kydonian Workshop. One false neck/disc/handle fragment has a disc diameter of 0.047 which is decorated with filled opposed semicircles (80-P 1293, *Pl. 148f:2*, Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft). Two spouts have diameters of 0.033 and 0.038, one of them decorated with two blobs.<sup>334</sup> Four fragments reveal some of the motifs used on the body in this period: Minoan flowers, zigzag and hatched triangles with spaced-out semicircles, ending spirals and high wavy bands, the last two both of which may be part of an octopus decoration.<sup>335</sup> One decorated with high wavy bands has a banded lower body and part of its base preserved, which seems to have been of the high, raised type with a diameter of 0.09. Furthermore, one fragment derives from the upper part of a similar base (84-P 3080, LW, *Pl. 150d:6*, Room A, constructions). Both these latter fragments are discoloured grey – probably by the content of the vessel – all over the interior and may eventually belong to the same vessel. A high raised base found in the Post-Minoan strata may belong to a medium-sized stirrup jar of somewhat smaller dimensions (77-P 1674, LW, *Pl. 210c:13*). The base with a diameter of 0.048 has a low moulding. Stirrup jars with a high raised base were also made in a miniature version (see below). Presently no medium-sized, Kydonian stirrup jars older than LM IIIB:1 have been recorded in the Greek-Swedish Excavations.

#### LM IIIA:2

A larger part of a medium-sized stirrup jar turned up in an LM IIIA:2 pit in the Rubbish Area North (73-P 0767, *Pls. 131, 208c*, 10-Pit 5). It has a high raised base with a diameter of 0.075 and on the disc of the false neck, a projecting knob. The disc (without knob) has a diameter of 0.036 and the restored height of the vessel is 0.206. The decoration is typical for the period. On the disc, except for the usual band around the edge, there is a circular band in the middle, the handles are barred and wavy bands adorn the upper section between the handles. Below three body bands it has a broad zone of lozenges with chevrons interior which are framed by wavy bands, thin and broad body bands on the mid-body and a monochrome base with a thin band above. Furthermore, two false neck/discs are registered from these strata, both with barred handles. One, with a disc diameter of 0.036, has a simple band along the edge (77-P 1607, *Pl. 197d:15*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer), the other with a larger disc diameter (0.057) has a projecting knob and a disc decoration consisting of a central, small, filled circle surrounded by dots (73-P 0313, *Pl. 195e:3*, Space H, levelling deposit). One spout had three knobs below the rim, but now only two are preserved (84-P 0793a, *Pl. 201c:3*, Rubbish Area

Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). Similar knobs were found on one of the large stirrup jars. Part of a barred handle found in the Rubbish Area Southeast, may belong to this group (84-P 1276, *Pl. 200e:1*, deposit A).

Most LM IIIB:1 and LM IIIA:2 medium-sized stirrup jars are fragmentarily preserved in the settlements. LM IIIB exceptions, however, are found at Knossos, Malia and Palaikastro. Three from the Palace at Knossos are decorated with high wavy bands on the upper body and a close parallel to these was found at Palaikastro.<sup>336</sup> Another from the Palace at Knossos is decorated with flowers in the handle section and two stirrup jars from the Unexplored Mansion are adorned with flowers and multiple arcs in the handle sections, while high wavy bands cover most of their bodies.<sup>337</sup> A complete medium-sized stirrup jar found in Maison E at Malia has a high wavy band and triangles with multiple arcs in the handle section.<sup>338</sup> Fragments of Kydonian medium-sized stirrup jars have been found at sites like Knossos and Palaikastro.<sup>339</sup> Medium-sized stirrup jars from Palaikastro were also exported, as for example, the fragments found in Khania (see below, p. 364) and in Petras.<sup>340</sup>

Medium-sized stirrup jars found in tombs are, like the ones in the settlement, adorned with motifs either in the handle section alone or with an additional motif in a zone on the upper body. One dated LM IIIB at Klima Pyrgiotissas has spirals in the handle section and another two from a tomb at Pigi have flowers and elaborated lozenges in the handle sections and additional body zones with quirks and high wavy bands.<sup>341</sup> LM IIIA:2 examples with decorations restricted to the handle section are found at sites like Khania, Pankalochori, Kalyvia/Phaistos and Gra Lygia,<sup>342</sup> while others are adorned with body zones with motifs like hanging semicircles (Khania), shells (Knossos), alternating arcs (Metochion Kalou) panels with foliate band and zigzags (Malia), concentric semicircles, alternating arcs and groups of chevrons (Gra Lygia).<sup>343</sup>

<sup>334</sup> 71-P 1007, LW, *Pl. 167d:4*, Room H, levelling deposit; 77-P 1411, LW, *Pl. 186c:8*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2.

<sup>335</sup> 84-P 1366+, LW, *Pl. 182a:2*, Courtyard, 20-Pit P; 77-P 1423, LW, *Pl. 186c:5*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 73-P 0679+, LW, *Pl. 192f:6*, west of Building 2, deposit 2; 80-P 0844+, LW, *Pl. 148f:1*, Room A, on 17-Floor 4.

<sup>336</sup> Popham 1964b, 19, nos. 34, 35 and pl. 4b,c. One complete stirrup jar, decorated with high wavy bands, from the Palace is now in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford (Palmer & Boardman 1963, 77 and pl. XVb). Palaikastro: Bosanquet 1901-02, 316, pl. XVII:4 (from Block B); Kanta 1980, 193, pl. 81:8.

<sup>337</sup> Popham 1977, 188-189 and pl. 27b; Popham *et al.* 1984, 3-4 (A 2), pl. 105 a-b, 11 (D 6), pl. 110 f-g.

<sup>338</sup> Deshayes & Dessenne 1959, 130 (Her.mus. 10037) and pl. XLVII:4. This has the usual piriform body. Another with a heavy globular body can be seen in pl. XLVI:11.

<sup>339</sup> Knossos: Warren 1997, 163-164, fig. 14 (P 370), dated LM IIIA:2; Palaikastro: Kanta 1980, 191, fig. 80:4-5, dated LM IIIB.

<sup>340</sup> Tsipopoulou 1997, 219 and figs. 14i, j and 15, 16.

<sup>341</sup> Klima Pyrgiotissas: Vasilakis 1983, 354-355, pl. 152e, Rethemiotakis 1995, 165 and pl. 38δ; Pigi: Tzedakis 1969b, 435, pl. 443e-ç.

<sup>342</sup> Khania: Jantzen 1951, 75, P 743, Taf. 52:3; Pankalochori: Baxevasi-Kouzioni & Markoulaki 1996, 656, fig. 21; Kalyvia/Phaistos: Savignoni 1904, 562, fig. 44: 3-5; Gra Lygia: Apostolakou 1998a, 59, no. 12696, fig. 41, pl. 17.

<sup>343</sup> Khania: Jantzen 1951, 75-76, P 743, 744, Taf. 52:4; Knossos: Forsdyke 1926-7, 273, fig. 28; Popham 1981, 332 and pl. 58g; Metochion Kalou: De-

*Stirrup jar, small (Fig. 93:16-17, Pls. 98, 131, 142)*

The globular and the squat stirrup jars are the two most common small stirrup jars in the LM IIIB:1 settlement. Small globular stirrup jars are very rare in the settlements at Agia Aikaterini before LM IIIB:1 but in this period they suddenly become very popular together with the small squat stirrup jar, which, so far, has not been recorded before the LM IIIB:1 period.

Concerning the size of these vessels, the few registered false neck/discs reveal a disc diameter of between 0.020 and 0.027. Two types of bases are present: the raised base and the ring base. The raised base, with a diameter of around 0.05, belongs to the globular stirrup jar, the ring base with a greater variation in size (in this material with diameters between 0.038 and 0.07) is found on the squat stirrup jar.

Decorations on the small stirrup jars produced outside the Kydonian Workshop include motifs on the disc of the false neck like simple bands along the edges and a spiral, handles are either monochrome or carry bands along the edge and one spout has a band on mid-neck.<sup>344</sup> The body is usually banded, either with groups of thin and broad bands or with even body bands.<sup>345</sup> Motifs are mainly restricted to the upper body and among these we find octopuses, Minoan flowers, stylized leaves and hatched triangles, zigzag, hatched lozenges, spirals, multiple arcs, semicircles and chevrons.<sup>346</sup> Pictorial scenes (except for octopuses) are rare – only birds appear. One small stirrup jar depicts two birds separated by a row of vertical dots (77-P 0805, *Pl. 187c:3*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E).

Only one small stirrup jar found on the floor of Room C was preserved to the extent that it could be restored in a drawing (84-P 0390+, *LW, Pl. 98, 154c:1*). It has a globular shape and is made in the Kydonian Workshop. On the disc we find filled opposed semicircles and on the body an octopus with six tentacles. The motif, which is repeated on the other side, is covering *c.* 2/3 of the vessel. About half of the registered small stirrup jars are made in this workshop. Features often seen among their small stirrup jars are the barred handles and the even body bands but bands along the edges of the handles and thin, broad body bands were also frequently used.<sup>347</sup> A single stirrup jar with barred handles has a painted cross on top of the false neck/disc (84-P 1031+, *LW, Pl. 174b:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit M). The workshop had a partiality for motifs like the octopus, the whorl shell and the Minoan flower<sup>348</sup> but the repertoire among the registered sherds include motifs like hatched lozenges and loops and zigzag with loops as well.<sup>349</sup> Some sherds from squat and globular small stirrup jars found in the Post-Minoan strata exhibit further variations of the octopus and the Minoan flower motifs within this workshop.<sup>350</sup>

We have only recorded two straight-sided stirrup jars. One was found in an LM IIIB:1 pit and it is made in the Kydonian Workshop. The upper body sherd with a preserved spout has two zones of decoration divided by a body band: hatched triangles and high wavy bands (82-P 0662, *LW, Pl. 178e:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q). The other was made in another local workshop in the town. The upper body, with a scar from the spout, is decorated with groups of concentric semicircles

and shells. On the straight-sided body, part of two flowers, one complete bird and part of the head and the body of a second are preserved (77-P 0714+, *Pls. 98, 169c:5*, Room E, walls). Other motifs probably placed between the birds and the flowers include shells and what may be interpreted as a stylized palm. The maximum body diameter of the vessel is estimated to 0.14. It was found in the eastern end of 9-Wall 4 and cannot be closer dated within the period LM IIIA:2/B:1.

Excavations in the Agia Aikaterini Square in 1964 and 1965 brought to light two more or less complete, small LM IIIB stirrup jars. One globular, with a raised splaying base, is decorated with triple wavy bands and chevrons; the other is squat and decorated with flowers.<sup>351</sup> Squat and globular small stirrup jars are, in smaller or larger quantities, present in the contemporary larger settlements, although often fragmentarily preserved and not always illustrated in the preliminary publications. Several have been recorded at Knossos. Five complete, small globular and squat stirrup jars were found in the Palace. One globular decorated with an octopus and made in the Kydonian Workshop was found in the Area of the Wheat, another globular from the same area is decorated with flowers.<sup>352</sup> Three small stirrup jars were found in the Area of the Chessmen: a small globular decorated with flowers and two squat, one with a flower, triangles with arcs and sea-anemones,

mopoulou-Rethemiotaki & Rethemiotakis 1978, 75, no. 21804a, fig. 25, 26; Malia: van Effenterre, H. & M. 1963, 119 and pl. XLVIII:A; Gra Lygia: Apostolakou 1998a, 36, no. 12658, fig. 13, pl. 10, 45, no. 12678, fig. 25, pl. 12, 58, no. 12695, fig. 40, pl. 16.

<sup>344</sup> 87-P 0509, *Pl. 165a:12* (false neck), Space G, 23-Floor 8; 77-P 1945, *Pl. 171c:12*, Street, in middle layer; 82-P 0773, *Pl. 176a:5*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 73-P 0678, *Pl. 192f:3*, west of Building 2, deposit 2.

<sup>345</sup> 80-P 0678, *Pls. 98, 145a:9*, Layer with stones; 80-P 0983, *Pl. 147e:6*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 82-P 0914, *Pl. 178e:4*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1469, *Pl. 185g:5*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2.

<sup>346</sup> 80-P 0791, *Pl. 145a:12*, 83-P 0288, *Pls. 98, 145a:8*, Layer with stones; 80-P 0846+, *Pls. 98, 154a*, 83-P 0022, *Pl. 154b:4*, both Room C, on floor; 87-P 0521, *Pl. 165e:4*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 82-P 1367, *Pl. 170e:4*, Street, in upper layer; 77-P 0641, *Pl. 185b:10*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit; 77-P 1147, *Pl. 185e:6*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit. To these may be added an upper body fragment with part of the spout preserved (84-P 2250, *Pl. 209b:20*). It is decorated with multiple arcs on one side of the spout and perhaps a flower on the other and it was found in the Post-Minoan strata.

<sup>347</sup> Except for those mentioned below: 80-P 1233, *LW, Pl. 145a:5*, Layer with stones; 77-P 0457, *LW, Pls. 98, 154b:2*, Room C, on floor; 77-P 1632, *LW, Pl. 163e:6*, Space G, upper floor; 73-P 0627, *LW, Pl. 167e:3* (a spout), Room E, in upper floor. A small stirrup jar with a preserved false neck, a sunken disc and barred handle was registered from the Post-Minoan strata (83-P 0108, *LW, Pl. 209e:2*).

<sup>348</sup> 80-P 1234, *LW, Pl. 145a:1*, 82-P 0089+, *Pls. 98, 145a:7*, both Layer with stones; 80-P 0847+, *LW, Pl. 154b:1*, 84-P 0397+, *LW, Pls. 98, 154c:3*, 84-P 0399+, *LW, Pls. 98, 154c:2*, all three Room C, on floor; 77-P 1955+, *LW, Pl. 169e:3*, Room U, upper floor.

<sup>349</sup> 78-P 0465, *LW, Pl. 145a:3*, Layer with stones; 73-P 0690, *LW, Pl. 192e:7*, west of Building 2, deposit 1. The last vessel is so far the only small stirrup jar with a discoloured grey interior.

<sup>350</sup> 73-P 0562, *LW, Pl. 209b:11*; 84-P 3053, *LW, Pl. 209e:9*; 82-P 0069, *LW, Pl. 210a:14*; 77-P 0329+, *LW, Pl. 210c:6*; 71-P 0272, *LW, Pls. 142, 210f:12*. An upper body sherd decorated with a sea-anemone and multiple curved bands ending in a spiral, testifies to a presence of a wider range of motifs than at present can be traced within the stratified material (77-P 0773, *LW, Pl. 209f:15*).

<sup>351</sup> Tzedakis 1965, 569, pl. 716β; Tzedakis 1966, 426, pl. 462γ and Tzedakis 1969a, fig. 7.

<sup>352</sup> Popham 1964b, 14, no. 9, 10, pl. 5a-b (LW), 5c-d.

the other with vertical fields with network and groups of fine wavy bands. The last two Popham suspected were imported from Khania.<sup>353</sup> Other fragmentary LM IIIB small stirrup jars are illustrated from areas like the Lair where “substantial number of fragments of two globular fine-ware stirrup jars” were found, from the Court of the Distaffs and from the S. Propylaeum.<sup>354</sup> Other sherds are illustrated from the Royal Villa, the SE House and the NW House.<sup>355</sup> Small stirrup jars are not mentioned in the preliminary reports of the LM III material from the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site but one small squat LM IIIB stirrup jar decorated with flowers and a whorl shell and one small globular adorned with flowers are illustrated from the nearby Unexplored Mansion.<sup>356</sup>

Few small stirrup jars are recorded in the Tourkogeitonía excavation at Archanes; two squat stirrup jars are presented in drawings.<sup>357</sup> Small stirrup jars are present among the material from Marinatos’ excavation at Amnisos. One from the top of the Palaioikhora hill may be of LM IIIB:1 date.<sup>358</sup> Two complete, small, globular stirrup jars and three sherds with motifs like octopuses, sprays with central hatched lozenge and whorl shells come from Maison E at Malia,<sup>359</sup> a squat decorated with an octopus from Maison des Vases à étrier, one squat decorated with palms, and a sherd with the common elaborated triangle from Quartier E.<sup>360</sup> A sherd from a squat stirrup jar appeared in a sounding north of Quartier Gamma and a small stirrup jar is mentioned and a Kydonian octopus stirrup jar is illustrated in preliminary reports from the new excavations at Quartier Nu.<sup>361</sup>

Fragments of two small Kydonian LM IIIB:1 stirrup jars have also been found in the settlement at Kastelli/Pedhiadha: one has an octopus, the other a floral decoration.<sup>362</sup> To my knowledge, no small stirrup jars are so far illustrated from Hagia Triada but miniature stirrup jars were present at the site (see below). A body fragment of a Kydonian small octopus stirrup jar exhibited in the Museo Pigorini at Rome derives probably from Hagia Triada.<sup>363</sup> At Kommos globular, squat, straight-sided and miniature stirrup jars were used in the LM IIIB:1 Hilltop and Central hillside houses. Here it is interesting to note that of the 15 highlighted in the chapter on the ceramic sequence at the site, not less than 12 were imported from other sites in Crete.<sup>364</sup>

The single complete LM IIIB:1 small stirrup jar and a body sherd of another illustrated from the settlement at Gournia are also imports: Kydonian globular stirrup jars both decorated with an octopus.<sup>365</sup> Small LM IIIB stirrup jars are mentioned from the settlement on Mochlos and several LM IIIB:1 small globular stirrup jars from Block Beta, Delta and Ypsilon at Palaikastro have been published by Kanta.<sup>366</sup> Their decorations are not always visible but two are adorned with arcs, chevrons and flowers. No small stirrup jars are so far reported from a stratified LM IIIA:2 settlement strata in Crete.

Small stirrup jars are usually the most common LM IIIB grave gifts in the tombs. Among the published vessels from the numerous old tombs at Khania<sup>367</sup> we find several small stirrup jars and the more unusual Minoan imitation of the Mycenaean stirrup jar FS 182. The globular<sup>368</sup> and squat<sup>369</sup> stirrup jars, of which several are made in the Kydonian Workshop, have decorations like concentric semicircles, different types of flowers, large branches, lozenges and loops, argo-

nauts and elaborated whorl shells. The three FS 182 stirrup jars published by Jantzen are made in the Kydonian Workshop.<sup>370</sup> They have three handles, which is not unusual on the stirrup jars made in this workshop. Two are decorated with octopuses, the third with a rather unusual panelled pattern consisting of palm motifs, sea-anemones and zigzag designs. Similar Minoan stirrup jars imitating FS 182 are also found in tombs outside Khania at sites like Gazi, Frangou tou Iouri/Apodhoulou, Kritsa, Episkopi/Ierapetra and Gra Lygia.<sup>371</sup> Here they have the common two handles. One of the two from Gra Lygia was made in the Kydonian Workshop, the other in a workshop at Episkopi/Ierapetra.

One globular and one squat stirrup jar are illustrated from the tombs at Kalami and globular and squat stirrup jars are also among the common grave gifts in the cemetery at Armenoi where they are adorned with motifs like branches, different types of flowers, alternating arcs, octopuses, lozenges and loops, panelled patterns, shells and loops, concentric semicircles, zigzags, palm and scale pattern with dots.<sup>372</sup> Several are made in the Kydonian Workshop.

<sup>353</sup> Popham 1964b, 15, nos. 13, 14, 15, pls. 5e-f, 6a-b, c-d; Popham 1977, 189, note 6.

<sup>354</sup> Popham 1970c, 29, pl. 19b-c, 29, pl. 19g, 57, pl. 34f. The last from the S. Propylaeum was found in the same box as an LM IIIB bowl.

<sup>355</sup> Popham 1970c, 19, pl. 15i (with a decoration similar to our 70-P 0745 in GSE III, pl. 57), 32, pl. 24f, g (larger parts of two small stirrup jars, one a Local Kydonian import), 61, pls. 39f, 41d.

<sup>356</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 3-4, pls. 105c, 115:7, 185 and pl. 126d, last on middle row.

<sup>357</sup> Andrikou 1995, 20-22, fig. 4; Andrikou 1997, 15 and fig. 5.

<sup>358</sup> Kanta 1980, 38, 39, fig. 16:10. According to Kanta (1980, 38) much of the pottery belong to LM IIIB:2, but this material is rare in the box from the top of the Palaioikhora hill.

<sup>359</sup> Deshayes & Dessenne 1959, 130 (Her.mus. 10035) and pl. XLVI:12, 130 and pl. XLVII:2, LXX:a, LXXI:a, b.

<sup>360</sup> van Effenterre, H. & M. 1969, 113, pl. LIX:3; Pelon 1970, 122, pls. XXIV:4-6, XXV:5e.

<sup>361</sup> Farnoux 1997, 266, fig. 5i; Driessen & Farnoux 1993, 675; Farnoux & Driessen 1991b, 736 and fig. 26.

<sup>362</sup> Rethemiotakis 1997a, 306, fig. 2, 3.

<sup>363</sup> It was identified by me c. 30 years ago. On the interior of the sherd was written “no. 59” and it was stated that it came from Hagia Triada or Phaiastos. See n. 258.

<sup>364</sup> One Knossian, one East Cretan, six from Khania, the last four are not Mesara products. Watrous 1992, 142.

<sup>365</sup> Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:2 and fig. 25.

<sup>366</sup> Mochlos: Soles & Davaras 1994, 431; Palaikastro: Kanta 1980, 191-192 and figs. 79:3; 80:4-5; 81:2, 4; 81:7, and others without find contexts in figs. 78:9 right; 78:11, 12; 79:9. A small globular stirrup jar in Building 1 at Palaikastro, decorated with hatched lozenges, may belong to the latter part of LM IIIB (MacGillivray *et al.* 1987, 147 and fig. 6:6).

<sup>367</sup> For the cemetery at Khania, see Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1997.

<sup>368</sup> Jantzen 1951, 78, P 775, Taf. 62; Tzedakis 1967a, 506, pl. 379a-β; Theofanidis 1948-49, 15, fig. 25.

<sup>369</sup> Jantzen 1951, 73, P 40, Taf. 51:3; 54:2, 74-75, P 729, P 730, P 731, P 732, Taf. 54:1, 6; Mackeprang 1938, pl. 28:1-3; Tzedakis 1969a, figs. 28, 29, 32, 33.

<sup>370</sup> Jantzen 1951, 74, P 726, P 727, P 728, Taf. 49:2, 53:4, 56:3. They are also found in Mackeprang 1938, pl. 28:4-6, Tzedakis 1969a, figs. 8-10 and Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1997, fig. 10.

<sup>371</sup> Gazi: Alexiou 1972, 87-88, pl. 38γ, in the middle; Frangou tou Iouri/Apodhoulou: Pologiorgi 1987, 143, Reth.mus. 3074, pl. XIX:1-2; Kritsa: Kanta 1980, 136, Hag.Nik.mus. 141, fig. 125:3; Episkopi: Kanta 1980, 149, 248, Her.mus. 7643; Gra Lygia: Apostolou 1998a, 48, no. 12682, fig. 29, pl. 13, 54, no. 12689, fig. 36, pl. 15.

<sup>372</sup> Kalami: Tzedakis 1969c, fig. 1 and 5; Armenoi: Tzedakis 1970, pl. 418a, β, δ, ε, ζ; Tzedakis 1971a, pl. 524a, β, 525γ, ε, ζ, 526β, γ, ε, 527a, 528a, γ; Tzedakis 1972a, pl. 598β; Tzedakis 1973-74, 689γ; Tzedakis 1976, pl. 291a, δ; Tzedakis 1980a, pl. 319β, 320γ.

Squat and globular stirrup jars are equally common in central and east Cretan tombs as for example at Gazi, Knossos, Klima Pyrgiotissas, Gournes, Mochlos, Achladia and Palaikastro – just to mention a few in this large area.<sup>373</sup> Among the ten small stirrup jars found in tomb 1 at Gra Lygia, three were made in the Kydonian Workshop.<sup>374</sup> In fact, stirrup jars made in the Kydonian Workshop are not only found in many of the sites mentioned above, but also in several other sites, not only in Crete, but also on the mainland<sup>375</sup> and on islands like Melos, Kos, Rhodes, Cyprus and Sardinia.

An LM IIIB straight-sided stirrup jar, made in the Kydonian Workshop, found in a tomb at Gypsades/Knossos has a very close parallel in another found in Cyprus.<sup>376</sup> Both have four, vertical, plastic ribs on the body dividing the body zone in four panels. The Gypsades vessel has two handles and two zones of motifs on the upper body: triangles with arcs in the corners and lozenges and loops. On the body one panel is decorated with an octopus, the other with vertical rows of connected, hatched lozenges. The Cyprus vessel is three-handled and it is decorated with Minoan flowers both on the upper body and in the body panels. Three-handled stirrup jars were occasionally produced in other Minoan workshops as evidenced by a straight-sided stirrup jar from a tomb at Kalokhorafitis dated LM IIIB.<sup>377</sup> The shape is rare at Kommos: the one mentioned is dated LM IIIB and it is not local.<sup>378</sup>

Two unstratified, straight-sided stirrup jars are dated LM IIIA:2. One, adorned with alternating arcs on the body, likely came from the right-hand slope of the Kamares cave.<sup>379</sup> The other, decorated with adder marks and triple C's, was found some 100 metres east of an LM I building at Amnisos.<sup>380</sup> It is likely, but not yet stratigraphically proven, that straight-sided stirrup jars appeared in LM IIIA:2. The miniature version of this shape has been found in tombs (see below).

### *Stirrup jar, miniature (Fig. 93:18)*

Three miniature stirrup jars were registered in the LM IIIB:1 strata. Two belong to the globular shape: one is decorated with shells framed by dots; the other, made in the Kydonian Workshop, has a flower motif and a body zone with quirks framed by wavy bands.<sup>381</sup> The third fragment – lower body and a high raised base – belongs to the piriform shape (82-P 1359, LW, *Pl. 174e:5*, Building 2, Room B1, 19-Pit O).

The miniature piriform stirrup jar – a miniature version of the medium-sized stirrup jar – appeared already in LM IIIA:2 as evidenced by another high raised base found in an LM IIIA:2 pit (76-P 0014, LW, *Pls. 131, 204f:3*, Rubbish Area North, 11-Pit G). It has a base diameter of 0.023 and it is, like the one in LM IIIB:1, made in the Kydonian Workshop.

Miniature squat and globular stirrup jars dated LM IIIB:1 are also recorded in other settlements in Crete at Malia, Hagia Triada, Kommos and Palaikastro.<sup>382</sup> They are more common in the contemporary tombs as for example at sites like Armenoi, Gazi, Metochion Kalou, Gournes, Knossos, Aniphoros/Archanes, Malia, Alatsomouri/Pakhyamos,

Khandras and Gra Lygia.<sup>383</sup> One has been published from the Kamares cave.<sup>384</sup> Miniature straight-sided stirrup jars are found at Khania, Armenoi and Kalyvia/Phaistos.<sup>385</sup>

Few miniature piriform stirrup jars are illustrated from settlements so far. One dated LM IIIA:2 from Hagia Triada is published by Kanta and a Kydonian spout of a miniature stirrup jar in LM IIIA:2 Unexplored Mansion at Knossos may belong to a similar vessel.<sup>386</sup> Most miniature stirrup jars are found in tombs at sites like Khania, Armenoi, Metochion Kalou, Knossos, Frangou tou Iouri/Apodhoulou, Goudies, Kalyvia/Phaistos, Malia and Episkopi/Pedhiadha<sup>387</sup> where they often are dated LM IIIA:2, but as seen in tomb 99 at Zapher

<sup>373</sup> Gazi: Alexiou 1972, 87, Her.mus. 18989-18992, pl. 38β and γ to the left; Knossos: Evans 1906, 65, fig. 114:54a (Kydonian); Klima Pyrgiotissa: Vasilakis 1983, 354-355 and pl. 152γ, Rethemiotakis 1995, 165 and pl. 41α (Kydonian; together with other globular and squat stirrup jars); Gournes: Khatzidhakis 1918, 67, figs. 11:3, 19:3, 20 (Kydonian); Mochlos: Several stirrup jars are mentioned from tomb 13, the one illustrated (Soles & Davaras 1996, 216-217, pl. 63b) is Kydonian. Squat and globular stirrup jars are also mentioned by Banou (2005, 160 and fig. 19), the one illustrated here is also Kydonian. Achladia: Tsipoulou & Vagnetti 1995, 118, nos. 8-9, figs. 87:8-9, 90, 92:4; Palaikastro: Kanta 1980, 193 and fig. 79:5; Smee 1966, 158, Her. mus. 2859, fig. 1:1, pl. 34a-b. Concerning the date of the tomb published by Smee, see above n. 304. For further sites with small stirrup jars, see Kanta 1980, 246-247.

<sup>374</sup> Gra Lygia: Apostolou 1998a, 35, no. 12657, fig. 12, pl. 10, 39, no. 12666, fig. 17, pl. 11, 39, no. 12667, fig. 18, pl. 11, 42, nos. 12670, 12671, fig. 21, pl. 12, 43, no. 12672, fig. 22, pl. 12, 44, no. 12674, fig. 23, pl. 12, 46-48, no. 12681, fig. 28, pl. 13, 51, no. 12685, fig. 32, pl. 14, 57, no. 12694, fig. 39, pl. 16, the last three from the Kydonian Workshop.

<sup>375</sup> B.P. Hallager 2007a, 190-195.

<sup>376</sup> Gypsades: Grammatikaki 1993, 448, pl. 138α. The stirrup jar from Cyprus comes from the Pierides collection (Karageorghis 1956, 10, pl. V).

<sup>377</sup> Kanta 1980, 109, fig. 44:7-8.

<sup>378</sup> Watrous 1992, 81, no. 1397, fig. 52, pl. 35, 142.

<sup>379</sup> Dawkins & Laistner 1912-13, 26, fig. 5b; Kanta 1980, 112, fig. 49:2-3.

<sup>380</sup> Alexiou 1992, 187, Taf. 43:4, Kanta 1980, 41, fig. 14:4, 7.

<sup>381</sup> 73-P 0508, *Pls. 98, 168b:2*, Room E, in lower floor; 71-P 1192, LW, *Pl. 191d:1*, north of Room H.

<sup>382</sup> Malia: Pelon 1970, 121-122, no. 233, pl. XXIV:2; Hagia Triada: Kanta 1980, 103, fig. 37:1, 4, 6, 9, 41:6, 8; Kommos: Watrous 1992, 142; Palaikastro: Kanta 1980, fig. 79:1, 2, 81:9.

<sup>383</sup> Armenoi: Tzedakis 1973-74, pl. 688γ; Tzedakis 1978, pl. 196γ; Gazi: Alexiou 1972, 88, Her.mus. 18994, pl. 38γ, to the right; Metochion Kalou: Demopoulou-Rethemiotaki & Rethemiotakis 1978, 59-60, fig. 13; Gournes: Khatzidhakis 1918, figs. 11:4, 19:1; Knossos: Hood, Huxley & Sandars 1953-54, 252, XIV:1, fig. 29 and pl. 57e; Evans 1906, 83-84, fig. 114:95a, 87-90, fig. 100:l, m, n, o; Aniphoros/Archanes: Sapouna-Sakellarakis 1990, 70-72, fig. 5b, d, e, g; Malia: van Effenterre, H. & M. 1963, 119, pl. XLVIII:B; Alatsomouri: Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:31, 32, 33, 36; Khandras: Kanta 1980, 188, figs. 70:2, 4-5, 8-9 (probably from a tomb); Gra Lygia: Apostolou 1998a, 32, no. 12653, fig. 8, pl. 9, 37, no. 12659, fig. 14, pl. 10, 76, no. 12721, fig. 52, pl. 23, 79, no. 12725, fig. 57, pl. 23.

<sup>384</sup> Dawkins & Laistner 1912-13, 26-27, fig. 5a.

<sup>385</sup> Khania: Jantzen 1951, 79, no. 1, Taf. 53:2. It is dated early LM IIIC by Kanta (1980, 227), but as no LM IIIC tombs has yet appeared in Khania (Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1997, 489) and as Jantzen believed it came from one of the old tombs it is probably of LM IIIB date. Armenoi: Tzedakis 1976, pl. 292γ; Kalyvia/Phaistos: Savignoni 1904, 565, fig. 47.

<sup>386</sup> Hagia Triada: Kanta 1980, 103, fig. 37:5, 8; Knossos: Popham *et al.* 1984, 183.

<sup>387</sup> Khania: Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1990, 442 and pl. 219α; Andreadaki-Vlasaki & Niniou-Kindeli 1991, 411 and pl. 159γ; Armenoi: Tzedakis 1973-74, pl. 689γ, ε, Tzedakis 1980a, pl. 319γ; Metochion Kalou: Demopoulou-Rethemiotaki & Rethemiotakis 1978, 69-70 and fig. 21, 88 and fig. 38; Knossos: Evans, 1921-35, IV, 1007-8, fig. 961; Frangou tou Iouri: Pologiorgi 1987, 144, Reth.mus. 3071, pl. XIX:3; Goudies: Laviosa 1970, 111, fig. 13, b,e; Kalyvia/Phaistos: Savignoni 1904, 562, no. 13, fig. 46:2; Malia: van Effenterre, H. & M. 1963, 118, pl. XLVII:F; Episkopi/Pedhiadha: Kanta 1980, 59, no. 18137, fig. 28:3, 6.

Papoura and in a small tholos tomb at Sfakia/Siteia the shape seems to have lingered on in LM IIIB:1.<sup>388</sup>

*Alabastron (Fig. 93:19-23, Pls. 99, 131)*

The alabastron is not a very common shape in the LM III settlement material but nevertheless three shapes were recorded in the LM IIIB:1 strata: the straight-sided, the globular and the spouted alabastron. The last two are old shapes, but the straight-sided alabastron seems, with current information, to have been introduced in LM IIIA:2. Two large, straight-sided alabastra were found on the LM IIIB:1 floor in Room C. One with a full profile preserved has now been completed with gypsum (80-P 0932+, *Pls. 99, 154d*). It has an everted rim with a diameter of 0.17, a high neck with a low ridge at its base and four handles: two vertical and two horizontal. The restored height is 0.25. As commonly found on these vessels the rim is barred on the top, the decoration zone is restricted to the sloping shoulder, here with a broad band and multiple thin curved bands between the handles, three upper body bands and two close to the base. The handles have bands along the edges; the horizontal ones are also barred. The other large, straight-sided alabastron from this room is somewhat more elegant in its proportions and interesting in that it may have had a pictorial decoration covering the larger part of the body. Unfortunately only the head of a bird and a human hand are preserved (80-P 0947+, *Pls. 99, 154e*). The everted, barred rim has a diameter of 0.135, the high neck is decorated with a wavy band and two, of its original three, high-slung, horizontal handles are present. The only other evidence of this large shape consists of a high-slung, horizontal, barred handle, a small rim fragment with a wavy band on the everted rim and part of a high neck with an estimated diameter of 0.09.<sup>389</sup> This neck is decorated with large quirks between two bands. One sherd belongs to the small version of the straight-sided alabastron. It is decorated with a foliate band below the everted, barred rim (82-P 0506, *Pls. 99, 174d:2*, Building 2, Room B1, covering layer).

The globular alabastron has a shorter neck and a rim/neck fragment with rim diameter of 0.13 belongs to this shape. It has a low ridge at the base of the neck and a monochrome painted neck with a thin reserved band below rim (73-P 0361, *LW, Pls. 99, 169c:2*, Room E, walls). The spouted alabastron is very difficult to identify in sherd material unless both the spout and one of the handles are present. Only one sherd can with some certainty be ascribed to this shape. It belongs to the upper part of the vessel and it is decorated with broad and thin, curved, vertical bands in the section between the spout and the handle (71-P 0352, *Pls. 99, 191f:3*, north of Room H). A similar but sparser decoration was found on one of the straight-sided alabastra. The horizontal, strap/oval handle has a low groove in the middle.

LM IIIA:2

From the LM IIIA:2 strata three straight-sided and two globular alabastra have been recorded. The smallest (a miniature) is preserved with an almost full profile, only the base is missing (74-P 0195+, *Pls. 131, 195a:4*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A). It is a straight-sided alabastron with a rim diameter of 0.030

and the full height cannot have exceeded 0.05. On the upper body it has a half foliate and on the body tricurved arcs with lozenges and chevrons. A somewhat larger vase is decorated with a panelled pattern consisting of rows of wavy bands framed by bands and a row of dots below on the shoulder section (84-P 0731, *Pls. 131, 202b:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). The third straight-sided alabastron is produced in the Kydonian Workshop. It has an estimated body diameter of 0.15 and a body decoration often used in this workshop: hatched triangles within festoons (77-P 0697, *LW, Pls. 131, 204f:6*, Rubbish Area North, 11-Pit G).

A rim fragment with a short rim and with a ridge on the upper body may belong to a globular alabastron (73-P 0588, *Pls. 131, 195e:7*, Space H, 9-Floor 2). The broad rim band covers the ridge and only a small part of a curved band is visible below. The second sherd consists of a very thin body fragment with a barred, horizontal handle (84-P 2760, *LW, Pl. 194a:10*, Space A-D, floor deposit).<sup>390</sup>

While we only have fragments of Kydonian alabastra in the settlement, complete vases have been found in the contemporary tombs of the town. Among the tombs excavated in 1928 two large LM IIIA:2 straight-sided alabastra, made in the Kydonian Workshop, have been published.<sup>391</sup> One has a body decoration consisting of elaborated lozenges, the other is decorated with six different panels: hatched triangles with spaced-out semicircles, chevrons, elaborated lozenges, four rows of birds, scale pattern with dots and festoons and the last with an unusual chariot scene. LM III chariot scenes are very rare.<sup>392</sup> Presently only one further chariot scene has been found on a vessel and this was also made in the Kydonian Workshop.<sup>393</sup> An LM IIIB miniature alabastron decorated with quirks was also found in the old tombs and two globular and one straight-sided alabastron are published from a more recent excavated tomb dated LM IIIA:2/B:1 – all three with motifs commonly used in the Kydonian Workshop.<sup>394</sup>

Small and large straight-sided and globular alabastra have been much appreciated grave gifts in the LM IIIA-B cemetery at Armenoi.<sup>395</sup> Two of the globular alabastra have tripod

<sup>388</sup> Zapher Papoura: Evans 1906, 87-90, fig. 100:u; Sfakia/Siteia: Kanta 1980, 187, fig. 70:6, made in the Palaikastro workshop.

<sup>389</sup> 84-P 2127, *LW, Pl. 183b:1*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors; 78-P 0165, *LW, Pl. 163c:5*, Corridor/Space I, constructions; 73-P 0745, *Pl. 192f:5*, west of Building 2, deposit 2.

<sup>390</sup> A base/body fragment with an estimated base diameter of 0.18 and decorated with bands could also have belonged to an alabastron – but the identification is somewhat unsure (83-P 0594, *Pl. 204e:4*, Courtyard, floors).

<sup>391</sup> Jantzen 1951, 75, P 739, P 740, Taf. 3:1, 49:1, 50, Kanta 1980, fig. 93:1-3.

<sup>392</sup> To my knowledge, LM III chariot scenes outside Khania are so far only found on three larnakes, one in a tomb at Kavrokhori (Rethemiotakis 1979, 231, fig. 3), the other on the well-known larnax from a tomb at Episkopi/Ierapetra (Kanta 1980, fig.63:1), the third on a larnax from tomb 9 at Zapher Papoura (Evans 1906, 29).

<sup>393</sup> The scene is painted on a large LM IIIB:2 krater, see *GSE II*, 148 (78-P 0182+, pls. 48, 65c) and B.P. Hallager 1999.

<sup>394</sup> Jantzen 1951, 76, P 764, Taf. 55:4; Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1990, 442, pl. 219γ-δ.

<sup>395</sup> Tzedakis 1971a, pl. 525δ, 526δ; Tzedakis 1972a, pls. 597α-ε, 598ζ (with tripod feet); Tzedakis 1973-74, pls. 687σ, 688δ, 688σ, 689α-β; Tzedakis 1976, pl. 291γ, σ, 292δ-ε, 293β, ε; Tzedakis 1978, pl. 195γ, 197α (with tripod feet); Tzedakis 1980a, pl. 318β, δ, 320δ.

feet and a similar vessel was found in an LM IIIA:2 tomb at Pankalochori.<sup>396</sup> Globular alabastra are also recorded in tombs at Filaki, Mesi, Adele, Agii Apostoli and Aigidomantra in west Crete.<sup>397</sup> Globular and straight-sided alabastra are more common in the western part of the island but both shapes are recorded elsewhere in Crete. An LM IIIB:1 globular alabastron decorated with a simple wavy band was found in a house at Poros, another decorated with rows of wavy bands and dated LM IIIA:2 comes from the Civic Center at Kommos.<sup>398</sup> The latter is considered to be an import from Knossos, but so far no globular alabastra have been mentioned from this site.<sup>399</sup> An LM IIIA:2 globular alabastron from tomb H at Myrsini, decorated with network and dotted scale net, is exhibited in the Hagios Nikolaos Museum and two globular alabastra of unknown provenance are in the Heraklion Museum.<sup>400</sup> Straight-sided alabastra are recorded in tombs at places like Zapher Papoura/Knossos, Gournes, Olous and Milatos.<sup>401</sup>

Presently the spouted alabastron seems to have been more in vogue in central Crete than in the eastern and western part of the island. It may vary in size and it has two horizontal handles, sometime a third vertical handle is added. LM IIIB:1 examples are recorded at sites like Malia, Knossos, Poros, Ligortyno, Episkopi/Pedhiadha and Gazi.<sup>402</sup> They have simple decorations with the exception of the Knossian alabastron which has alternating and multiple arcs on the shoulder and spirals on the body. A spouted alabastron found in a tomb at Agii Apostoli has a panelled pattern with vertical chevrons on the body, while others dated LM IIIA:2 are decorated with bands only, or with alternating arcs on the body as found at sites like Khondrou Viannou, Kavrokhori, Metochion Kalou and Olous.<sup>403</sup> Two spouted alabastra of unknown provenance are in the Heraklion Museum.<sup>404</sup> Usually the spout is added to the straight-sided alabastron but at Palaikastro it is found on a globular alabastron.<sup>405</sup> The alabastron is somewhat depressed, decorated with bands only and dated LM IIIA:2/B:1. The spouted alabastron is an old shape which was in use until the end of LM IIIB:2.<sup>406</sup>

Three other shapes of alabastra existed in LM IIIA – the flat, the baggy and the globular, handleless – but of these only the baggy alabastron seems to have been produced in LM IIIA:2.<sup>407</sup> One baggy alabastron, dated LM IIIA:2, is present in the settlement at Khania, another comes from the Palace at Knossos and others of a similar date are found in tombs at sites like Armenoi, Pigi, Pankalochori, Kalyvia/Phaistos, Kera Limaniotissa and Olous.<sup>408</sup> The baggy alabastron was also made in a miniature version, which is found both in settlements and tombs. LM IIIA:2 examples comes from sites like Khania, Knossos, Khondrou Viannou, Aissa Langadha and Episkopi/Ierapetra.<sup>409</sup>

#### *Krater (Fig. 93:24-25, Pls. 99-100, 131-132)*

LM IIIB:1 globular kraters appear in slightly different sizes but only a single one of the very large globular kraters appearing in LM IIIB:2 has so far been recorded. The rims vary from slightly marked to everted with diameters mainly between 0.20 and 0.27. Only three were smaller with diameters around 0.18.<sup>410</sup> One base is flat,<sup>411</sup> the remaining are footed

examples. Three slightly different types are present: splaying,<sup>412</sup> low ring<sup>413</sup> and high ring foot,<sup>414</sup> the first two with foot diameters of between 0.07-0.09, the high ring foot somewhat larger, around 0.10 to 0.11. Few handles are preserved but both single horizontal, roll handles and double roll handles are present, the latter only with one example in the latest LM IIIB:1 material. In LM IIIB:2 this type of handle is only used in the Kydonian Workshop.<sup>415</sup>

Common for all the kraters are a banded interior: one

<sup>396</sup> Baxevasi-Kouzioni & Markoulaki 1996, 651, fig. 10-11.

<sup>397</sup> Filaki: Tzedakis 1981a, 399, pl. 296f; Mesi: Tzedakis 1981b, 402, pl. 300f; Adele: Papapostolou 1974, 255; Agii Apostoli: Gavrilakis 1994, 39, fig. 7, ph. 8; Aigidomantra near Apodoulou: Pologorgi 1987, 139 (shape not specified).

<sup>398</sup> Poros: Alexiou 1970a, 455, pl. 396γ; Kommos: Rutter 2006, 528, 56e/12, pl. 3.62.

<sup>399</sup> Rutter's (2006, 528) parallel at Knossos is, according to Popham, a collar-necked jug (Popham *et al.* 1984, 183, pl. 114c, top left).

<sup>400</sup> Kanta 1980, 169 and figs. 96:3, 6.

<sup>401</sup> Zapher Papoura: Evans 1906, 87-90, fig. 100v; Gournes: Khatzidhakis 1918, 85, fig. 32; Olous: van Effenterre 1948, 51, pl. VIII (O 48 no decoration visible). A straight-sided alabastron decorated with bands only from Milatos is exhibited in the Hagios Nikolaos Museum.

<sup>402</sup> Malia: Driessen & Farnoux 1992, 739 and fig. 12; Knossos: Hood & de Jong 1958-59, 186 and fig. 6:7, pl. 48b; Poros: Alexiou 1970a, 455, pl. 396β; Ligortyno: Savignoni 1904, 657-9, fig. 120; Mavriyannaki 1974, 55 (CA 906) and pl. 24c; Episkopi/Pedhiadha: Kanta 1980, 67, fig. 72:4, 139:13; Gazi: Alexiou 1972, 88 and pl. 40b.

<sup>403</sup> Agii Apostoli: Gavrilakis 1994, 42, fig. 9, ph. 10; Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 70α; Kavrokhori: Rethemiotakis 1979, 237 and fig. 12; Metochion Kalou: Demopoulou-Rethemiotaki & Rethemiotakis 1978, 72-75 and fig. 24, IV:18 and 19; Olous: van Effenterre 1948, pl. XXXVIII (O 68).

<sup>404</sup> Kanta 1980, fig. 96:2 and 97:11.

<sup>405</sup> MacGillivray *et al.* 1992, 140, fig. 20:6, here called askos.

<sup>406</sup> Xanthoudidis 1920-21, fig. 2.

<sup>407</sup> There is, however, a flat alabastron among the vases found in a pit in the Temple Tomb at Knossos (Evans 1921-35, IV, 1009, fig. 960). The pit is usually dated LM IIIA:2. A baggy alabastron, dated LM IIIA by the excavators, was found in an LM IIIB context at Malia (Deshayes & Desenne 1959, 131, no. 10048, pl. XLVII:5). Popham (1987, 458) calls it "the only survivor into LM IIIB".

<sup>408</sup> Khania: Kanta 1980, 219; Knossos: Popham 1970c, 77, fig. 5:2; Armenoi: Tzedakis 1972a, 641, pl. 598e; Tzedakis 1976, 369, pl. 291β; Pigi: Tzedakis 1969b, 435, pl. 443δ; Pankalochori: Baxevasi-Kouzioni & Markoulaki 1996, 647-650, figs. 6-9, 656-658, figs. 23-25; Kalyvia/Phaistos: Savignoni 1904, 567-570, pls. XXXVII-XXXVIII, Popham 1970c, 77; Kera Limaniotissa: Banou & Rethemiotakis 1997, 40 and fig. 17:1; Olous: van Effenterre 1948, 52, pl. XLIV (O 53), Kanta 1980, 132.

<sup>409</sup> Khania: Hallager & McGeorge 1992, 19, Kh.mus. 6345, pl. 20a and fig. 16; Knossos: Evans 1921-35, IV, 1007-1008, fig. 961, Popham 1970c, 77, pl. 10e; Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 69α; Aissa Langadha: Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:13; Episkopi/Ierapetra: Kanta 1980, 159, fig. 61:8.

<sup>410</sup> One rim fragment which may derive from a krater with an everted rim has a smaller rim diameter (0.16). It was found in the levelling deposits to Room E and may belong to the smaller kraters produced in LM IIIA:2 (72-P 0139, Pl. 169b:5).

<sup>411</sup> 77-P 1427, Pl. 187d:8, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E.

<sup>412</sup> 83-P 0286, Pls. 100, 145b:10, Layer with stones; 82-P 1384, LW, Pl. 170c:3, Building 3, wall; 77-P 1183, Pls. 100, 185a:10, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit; 77-P 1255, Pls. 100, 186b:9, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2.

<sup>413</sup> 82-P 0496, Pls. 99, 163b:6, Corridor/Space I, constructions; 82-P 1370, Pl. 170e:1, Street, in upper layer; 84-P 1030, Pls. 99, 174b:9, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit M; 82-P 0900, LW, Pls. 99, 179c:8, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q (very low, almost flat).

<sup>414</sup> Except for the ones mentioned in the text: 82-P 0694+, LW, Pls. 100, 179c:5, 82-P 0906+, Pls. 100, 179a:3 (somewhat larger foot than the others with a diameter of 0.14), 82-P 0910, Pl. 179c:4, all three Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1046, LW, Pls. 100, 187d:6, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E.

<sup>415</sup> GSE III, 219.

or two mid-body bands, circular bands around the base or a filled circle, few are monochrome, one with a reserved circle at base. One is somewhat exceptional with what looks like a pictorial scene on the interior (83-P 0271, *Pl. 145b:9*, Layer with stones). It may perhaps depict a maritime motif with fish but it is very fragmentarily preserved and other interpretations may be possible. One krater with a pictorial decoration interior (perhaps a bird) was also found in the LM IIIB:2 strata.<sup>416</sup>

The only restored krater was found on the floor of Room C (80-P 0999+, *Pls. 100, 154f*). It has a height of 0.228 and a rim diameter of 0.252. The deep globular body is mounted on a separately made, high ring foot. No handles were preserved but as there is no space for double handles it has been restored with the most common, horizontal, roll handles. The decoration consists of a panelled pattern with somewhat asymmetrical filled-in corners in a cross – but it is not by accident: the next field is identical, mirrored and upside down. Another krater of similar size and shape was found in the same room (80-P 0948+, *Pls. 100, 155a*). It has a double, roll handle, a high ring foot and a main decoration consisting of hatched lozenges and loops. Close to the handle section the decoration ends with a small curved ladder. A similar motif can be seen on a large krater found in the Post-Minoan strata (73-P 0741+, *Pl. 209e:13*). Here it appears as a filling motif between festoons. Instead of the common banded interior, this krater is covered with irregular splashes of paint covering almost all the interior.

A further two globular kraters have a panelled pattern: one sherd on the floor of Room C is decorated with a zigzag motif framed by vertical bands (80-P 0969, *Pl. 156e:14*), the other, found in the lower deposit between Buildings 1 and 2, has a very delicate branch drawn by a very thin brush (77-P 2151+, *Pls. 99, 188g:4*). This krater may have been the largest in the material with an estimated body diameter of 0.36. A more common decoration, suitable for the large surface offered, is the octopus.<sup>417</sup> But, as seen in the material, hardly more than 2/3 of the surface was used for the motif, followed by one to four body bands. Except for flowers,<sup>418</sup> other motifs like spirals, multiple arcs, multiple wavy bands, shell chain with loops and zigzag with hatched lozenges framed by wavy bands appear only with a single one or two examples among the registered sherds.<sup>419</sup>

The Kydonian Workshop produced roughly half of the registered globular kraters and all three types of bases are present in the material. Their favourite motif seems to have been the octopus followed by flowers. Further motifs, not found in the other local workshops, include vertical chevrons (84-P 2769, *LW, Pl. 149a:5*, Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft), concentric semicircles (82-P 1273, *LW, Pl. 181f:6*, 19-Pit Q), a kind of elaborated lozenge (77-P 0792, *LW, Pl. 185b:7*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit) and hanging, filled semicircles (77-P 1567, *LW, Pl. 187d:7*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E). Three handles from this workshop are decorated with a band along the lower edge and with bars on the top of the handle.<sup>420</sup> One rim/body fragment may perhaps belong to a conical krater (82-P 1262, *LW, Pl. 176a:13*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P). Like the one described above, it is decorated with filled semicircles on top of the everted rim but the scar

of the handle seems to indicate that it has been of the ordinary horizontal type on the upper body and thus it may after all be of the more common globular shape (with a rather straight upper profile owing to its large size with an estimated diameter of Ø 0.27). On two fragments from the lower body the interior body bands are preserved, one with two bands exterior, while a third has a monochrome painted lower body with a thin band above.<sup>421</sup>

#### LM IIIA:2

Kraters are also present in the LM IIIA:2 strata, but in smaller amounts than in B:1. This is partly owing to the fact that these strata are much less extensive than the B:1 but we can also see that they are not very numerous in the LM IIIA:1 settlement. Of the six registered, one belongs to a splaying foot with three circular bands on the interior of the base (73-P 0430, *LW, Pls. 132, 195e:8*, Space H, levelling deposit). In the same context as this was a body fragment of a krater probably decorated with flowers (73-P 0272, *LW, Pl. 195e:2*). Another body fragment is decorated with a panelled pattern with horizontal rows of zigzag framed by vertical bands (74-P 0188, *LW, Pl. 195a:9*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A). All three are produced in the Kydonian Workshop. One small body fragment found in the Post-Minoan strata may also belong to their earliest kraters: of its decoration only the head of a bird and part of a flower is preserved (81-P 0001, *LW, Pl. 209d:4*). The size of the remaining three rim/body fragments is somewhat smaller than those in LM IIIB:1 with rim diameters between 0.18-0.20. They have a more pronounced incurving or S-shaped profile than the kraters in LM IIIB:1. One with full body profile preserved has a banded interior and a panelled pattern exterior: opposing concentric semicircles framed by multiple vertical bands (77-P 1339+, *Pls. 132, 204f:2*, Rubbish Area North, 11-Pit G) – a motif introduced in LM IIIA:2 according to Popham.<sup>422</sup> Another smaller fragment has a second band below the rim band and decoration consisting of

<sup>416</sup> *GSE* III, 219.

<sup>417</sup> 83-P 0271, *Pl. 145b:9*, Layer with stones; 80-P 0868, *LW, Pl. 159f:5*, Room D, on floor; 77-P 1029+, *LW, Pl. 168d:3*, Room E, in lower floor; 82-P 0858+, *LW, Pl. 179c:6*, 82-P 0908, *LW, Pl. 179c:2*, both 19-Pit Q; 77-P 0797, *LW, Pl. 185b:5*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit. A rim/body fragment decorated with an octopus was also collected from the Post-Minoan strata (77-P 0217, *LW, Pl. 210b:2*).

<sup>418</sup> 80-P 1246, *Pl. 144c:4* (possibly with flowers), Layer with stones; 87-P 0154, *Pl. 165d:2*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 73-P 1067+, *LW, Pl. 168b:11* (with additional fringed shells), Room E, in lower floor; 70-P 0968, *LW, Pl. 191b:3*, north of Room H.

<sup>419</sup> 80-P 1296, *Pl. 149a:7*, Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft; 80-P 0910, *Pl. 160a:2*, Room D, on floor; 77-P 1368, *Pl. 186b:3*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2 (badly pres. decoration); 77-P 1725, *Pls. 99, 162b:3*, Corridor/Space I, 8-Pit T; 77-P 0534, *Pls. 99, 164a:1*, Space G, dump below upper floor; 82-P 1674+, *Pl. 183a:2*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors; 77-P 0340, *LW, Pl. 174a:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit M; 73-P 0691, *Pls. 99, 192e:2*, west of Building 2, deposit 1.

<sup>420</sup> 84-P 2773, *LW, Pl. 149a:6*, Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft; 82-P 1536, *LW, Pl. 160d:7*, Room D, constructions; 82-P 1489, *LW, Pl. 172b:7*, Street, in lower layer.

<sup>421</sup> 84-P 1040+, *LW, Pl. 172d:16*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit H2; 82-P 0992, *LW, Pl. 179c:7*, 82-P 1024, *LW, Pl. 181e:2*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit Q.

<sup>422</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 182. This motif can also be found on the contemporary cups (see above).

festoons with double C's (84-P 0812, *Pls. 132, 203f:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit Q). The last, with partly preserved roll handles, is painted monochrome black on both the interior and exterior (73-P 1105, *Pls. 131, 207g:1*, Rubbish Area North, 10-Pit 5), a decoration also found on the kraters in LM IIIA:1. Finally, two body fragments of open vessels with motifs too large to fit on cups may derive from kraters. One is decorated with opposed concentric semicircles and dots, the other with chevrons and multiple arcs.<sup>423</sup>

Kraters are sparsely recorded in several LM IIIA:2/B:1 settlements, probably owing to the fact that when only rim fragments of kraters are preserved they may be muddled with bowls. The latter, however, usually have smaller rim diameters. A large fragment of an LM IIIB krater was found in a Space N. of Area of the Beans in the Palace at Knossos and it has subsequently been restored.<sup>424</sup> It is decorated with a panelled pattern: a quatrefoil with spiral filling ornament and panels with a central lozenge and arcs in each corner. A very close parallel to this krater was found in Maison E at Malia and a krater with quatrefoil and rosettes has also been reported from Petras.<sup>425</sup> Another krater fragment was recorded at Quartier Gamma at Malia.<sup>426</sup> It has a panelled pattern with branches similar to our 77-P 2151+. There may be more krater fragments at Knossos hidden among the largest of the many LM IIIB bowls, where the "sizes range from 21 to 14 cm. in diameter".<sup>427</sup> Two fragmentary LM IIIB kraters were found in the Little Palace<sup>428</sup> and some of the very large bowls from this house may in fact be kraters.<sup>429</sup> LM IIIB kraters are among some 300 vases reported from Quartier Nu at Malia.<sup>430</sup> They were also recorded at Kommos: one is decorated with hatched lozenges and has circles with dots as filling ornaments; the other has an ivy chain, a third is adorned with antithetical birds.<sup>431</sup> An LM IIIB krater, decorated with alternating arcs, was found in the potters' quarter at Gouves and LM IIIB kraters have also been found at Archanes and in a tomb at Foinikia, both probably made in the later part of LM IIIB.<sup>432</sup> One LM IIIB footed krater even reached as far as Enkomi on Cyprus.<sup>433</sup> Footed and flat-based kraters are not new inventions in LM IIIB:1.<sup>434</sup>

An LM IIIA footed krater, decorated with hatched lozenges and loops framed by wavy bands, was found in a plot close to Agia Aikaterini Square at Khania.<sup>435</sup> One krater decorated with horns of consecration and flowers was found in an LM IIIA:2 pit at the Unexplored Mansion.<sup>436</sup> It is described as a unique version of a bowl on a short pedestalled foot. To my knowledge no bowls with this type of foot have so far been recorded, but it will very well fit a krater (see also above under bowls). Another "bowl" from an LM IIIA:2 context was found in the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site.<sup>437</sup> It has the same incurving or S-shaped profile, the same second rim band and the same unusual body bands (two groups of thick bands framed by thinner) as the krater from the Unexplored Mansion. Unfortunately the base is lacking but Warren suggests that it might have had the same pedestal foot as the krater from the Unexplored Mansion. It is decorated with alternating arcs and a similar decoration is found on another very large "bowl" from the same site.<sup>438</sup> An LM IIIA:2 krater was also recorded among the sherds from

the South House.<sup>439</sup> A footed krater decorated with large spirals comes from Archanes.<sup>440</sup> An LM IIIA:2 fragmentary krater from Kommos, decorated with zigzag and irises, has similar body bands interior and exterior as our LM IIIA:2 krater 77-P 1339+.<sup>441</sup> Another LM IIIA:2 krater comes from the Civic Center at Kommos and LM IIIA kraters are mentioned from yards and porches at Mochlos.<sup>442</sup> An LM IIIA:2 krater was also recorded from one of the houses at Zakro<sup>443</sup> and a rim fragment of a krater with a double axe motif has been identified at Jouktas.<sup>444</sup> A parallel to our monochrome krater 73-P 1105 comes from Kommos.<sup>445</sup>

#### *Amphoroid krater (Fig. 93:26, Pls. 100-103, 132, 142)*

Amphoroid kraters are far more common than kraters in the LM IIIB:1 settlement. Most are decorated with an octopus which covers *c.* 2/3 of the body of the vase. These octopus kraters are more or less standardized, concerning both the size and the decorative scheme: the rim diameter spans from 0.27 up to 0.35, the neck is usually high, the base has a diameter of around 0.105-0.12<sup>446</sup> and it may have one of two types of handles – strap handles with a low central groove or triple roll handles. Most of them are decorated with filled semicircles (sometimes bars) on top of rim, one or two usually high wavy bands on neck, bands on the handles, bands on the

<sup>423</sup> 84-P 0834, *Pl. 199a:8*, 84-P 0970, *Pl. 199a:4*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ.

<sup>424</sup> Popham 1964b, 14, no. 11 and pl. 8a.

<sup>425</sup> Malia: Deshayes & Dessenne 1959, 123 and pl. LXIXa, b. Petras: Tsipopoulou 1997, 219 and fig. 18d.

<sup>426</sup> Demargne & Gallet de Santerre 1953, 35, no. M323, pl. LIIh; Farnoux 1997, 266.

<sup>427</sup> Popham 1970a, 196.

<sup>428</sup> Hatzaki 2005, figs. 4.22:22 and 4.25:15.

<sup>429</sup> For example Hatzaki 2005, fig. 4.26: 8 and 11, both with rim diameters 0.22, although one is larger than the other on the drawings.

<sup>430</sup> Driessen & Farnoux 1994, 63.

<sup>431</sup> Watrous 1992, 57, no. 984, pl. 24, 87, no. 1512, fig. 56, pl. 38, 101, no. 1750, pl. 44 (= Rutter 2006, no. 60/4, pl. 3.70). On p. 143 these are called conical kraters but as seen on the drawing of no. 1512 they are rather globular kraters. Another krater is decorated with alternating arcs (Watrous 1992, 62, no. 1044, pl. 25).

<sup>432</sup> Gouves: Vallianou 1995, 1047 and fig. 13; Archanes: Lembessi 1970, 262, pl. 364a; Foinikia: Kanta 1980, 24-25 and fig. 13:3. For kraters in LM IIIB:2, see *GSE* III, 218-220.

<sup>433</sup> Furumark 1941, 637 (FS 303), 1992, pl. 166.

<sup>434</sup> At Kommos, however, the "bell" krater appears to be a new shape in LM IIIB (Rutter 2006, 612).

<sup>435</sup> Tzedakis 1970, 466 and pl. 408β.

<sup>436</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 183 and pl. 174:1.

<sup>437</sup> Warren 1997, 164 (P 385) and fig. 13 upper left.

<sup>438</sup> Warren 1997, 169 (P 678) and fig. 16, 1<sup>st</sup> on third row.

<sup>439</sup> Mountjoy *et al.* 2003, 141, no. 696, fig. 4.39.

<sup>440</sup> Sakellarakis & Sapouna-Sakellarakis 1997, 454, fig. 433.

<sup>441</sup> Watrous 1992, 56, no. 971, fig. 39, pl. 23.

<sup>442</sup> Kommos: Rutter 2006, 529, 56f/1, pl. 3.62 (called horizontal-handled bowl); Mochlos: Brogan 2006, 137.

<sup>443</sup> I am indebted to Lefteris Platon for this information.

<sup>444</sup> Karetsou (1975b, 338, pl. 266β) dates the sherd LM IB, but Watrous (1996, 72) enumerates it among the LM IIIA-B sherds from the sanctuary.

<sup>445</sup> Watrous 1992, 67, no. 1132, fig. 43, pl. 26. Watrous writes that it is not local, but probably a Minoan (Knossian?) imitation of the LH IIIB monochrome stemmed bowl FS 303.

<sup>446</sup> One base with a diameter of 0.14 may have belonged to the large-sized (82-P 0898, *Pls. 101, 179b:5*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q).

lower body and a monochrome painted base.<sup>447</sup> One of these kraters, found on the floor of Room C, was preserved with its full profile and it has subsequently been restored (80-P 0845+, LW, *Pls. 101, 155b*). Its restored height is 0.418 and with a rim diameter of 0.27 it belongs with the smaller kraters in this group. The vessel is made in the Kydonian Workshop; it has triple roll handles which are normally found on amphoroid kraters of this workshop, but to my knowledge this type of handle has so far not been recorded on amphoroid kraters made in Cretan workshops outside Khania.<sup>448</sup> Another handle of this type was found inside the shaft in Room A (80-P 1291, LW, *Pl. 149a:8*).<sup>449</sup> The octopus has two neatly drawn rows of tentacles which end in spirals below the handle. This is the most common way of drawing it but on another vessel, with more than half the profile preserved, only a single row on either side of the body fills the space available (84-P 1007, *Pls. 102, 172g*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J). This vase differs also from the others with its very low wavy band on the neck. As mentioned above, the neck in this material is usually high. On the restored krater above it is c. 0.12, only one was found with a higher neck (0.15) and with a larger rim diameter than the rest (0.364) (82-P 1168+, LW, *Pls. 103, 181d:8*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q). This type of octopus krater continued to be the standard type in the LM IIIB:2 settlement.<sup>450</sup>

Although dominant in the LM IIIB:1 material, the octopus krater was not the only one present. Among the kraters produced outside the Kydonian Workshop, one, with a larger part of the upper body preserved, is decorated with vertical, filled, opposed semicircles in a field within the handle section (78-P 0236+, *Pls. 103, 164b*, Space G, dump below upper floor). Further less well-preserved body decorations may include hatched lozenges and semicircles (87-P 0207, *Pl. 164a:3*, Space G, dump below upper floor), hatched triangles with spaced-out semicircles (87-P 0267+, *Pl. 165e:5*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10), network (84-P 1951, *Pl. 184d:13*, Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase), horizontal rows of filled semicircles separated by bands (71-P 0916+, *Pl. 191d:6*, north of Room H) and others which may represent flowers.<sup>451</sup> A rim/neck fragment with filled semicircles both on top of rim and on neck may belong to a krater in this group (77-P 1243, *Pl. 187d:5*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E).

A few amphoroid krater fragments in the LM IIIB:1 strata are of an older date. One upper body fragment has a small zone with a very thin wavy band and below these filled, connected, semicircles with a wavy band (87-P 0192, *Pl. 166c:4*, Space G, 23-Floor 11). The latter decoration is also found on the neck of an amphoroid krater with a rather small rim diameter of 0.24 (70-P 1054+, *Pls. 103, 167d:1*, Room H, leveling deposit). The stratigraphical position of these two sherds may indicate an LM IIIA:2 date. Four rim/neck fragments, monochrome painted, two of them with a small reserved band below the rim, may also be of this date owing to their small diameters, which lies between 0.20 and 0.23.<sup>452</sup>

A broad, strap handle with a low central groove could belong to the large-sized amphoroid kraters in LM IIIB:1 (82-P 0903, *Pl. 179b:6*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q), another two handles, however, which have a more elaborate decoration than the common bands may be of an LM IIIA:2 or even LM IIIA:1

date: one has a foliate band (78-P 0274, *Pl. 160d:8*, Room D, constructions), the other chevrons (82-P 1538, *Pl. 170f:2*, Street, in middle layer). One body fragment which cannot be more closely dated within the period LM IIIA:2/B:1 was found in the Post-Minoan strata. Its body decoration, however, may be added to the motifs used during this period: sea-anemones in a network (83-P 0202, *Pl. 209d:6*).

C. half of the above mentioned octopus amphoroid kraters were produced in the Kydonian Workshop and it is interesting to note that several made in reddish clay were covered with a yellowish slip as if to imitate the products of this workshop.<sup>453</sup> Also the Kydonian Workshop had a repertoire of motifs beside the octopus. The most impressive is perhaps a large stylized papyrus which must have covered at least 2/3

<sup>447</sup> 80-P 1472, LW?, *Pl. 145b:2*, 82-P 0080, *Pl. 145d:12*, 83-P 0268, *Pl. 145d:2*, all three Layer with stones; 80-P 1289, LW, *Pl. 149a:4*, Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft; 80-P 1121, LW, *Pl. 150d:3*, Room A, constructions; 80-P 1173, LW, *Pl. 150e:12*, Room A, 17-Pit I; 80-P 0936+, *Pl. 155c*, 80-P 0962+, LW, *Pl. 155d:4*, 80-P 1150, *Pl. 155d:1*, 83-P 0030, *Pl. 155d:5*; 83-P 0033+, *Pl. 155d:7*, 84-P 0388, LW, *Pl. 155d:6*, all six Room C, on floor; 80-P 1206, *Pl. 159b:9*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor; 77-P 1634+, *Pl. 159f:1*, 77-P 1783, LW, *Pl. 159f:3*, both Room D, on floor; 78-P 0146+, LW, *Pl. 161a*, 82-P 1620, LW, *Pl. 161b:8*, both Corridor/Space I, on floor; 77-P 0966, LW, *Pls. 102, 161e:2*, Corridor/Space I, 13-Pit U; 71-P 1419, LW, *Pl. 163c:6*, 82-P 0489, LW, *Pl. 163c:8*, Corridor/Space I, constructions; 77-P 1791, *Pl. 163d:5*, Corridor/Space I, the walls; 87-P 0528, LW, *Pl. 164a:4*, Space G, dump below upper floor; 87-P 0517, LW, *Pl. 165a:13*, Space G, 23-Floor 8; 87-P 0150, LW, *Pl. 165d:3*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 73-P 1078, *Pl. 167f:1*, Room E, in upper floor; 77-P 0524, LW, *Pl. 171a:2*, Street, in middle layer; 84-P 1018, LW, *Pl. 172c:10*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit I; 84-P 1008, *Pls. 100, 172e*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J; 87-P 0571, LW, *Pl. 174c:6*, Building 2, Room A, above lower floor; 82-P 1361, LW, *Pl. 174e:4*, Building 2, Room B1, 19-Pit O; 82-P 0757, LW, *Pl. 174f:10* (with rim diameter 0.25), Building 2, Room B1, fill in western part; 82-P 1638, *Pl. 175a:7*, Courtyard, 19-Pit G; 82-P 0569, *Pl. 176a:7*, 82-P 0570, LW, *Pl. 176a:10*, 82-P 0571, LW, *Pl. 176a:11*, 82-P 0774, LW, *Pls. 101, 176a:8*, 82-P 0775, *Pl. 176a:9* (with rim diameter 0.235), all five Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0695, *Pl. 179b:4*, 82-P 0859, LW, *Pl. 179b:7*, 82-P 0904, *Pl. 179b:2*, 82-P 0953+, LW, *Pl. 179b:1*, 82-P 1240, LW, *Pl. 181f:8*, all five Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 0732, LW, *Pls. 101, 182b:5*, 82-P 0733, LW, *Pl. 182b:4*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit K2; 77-P 1196, LW, *Pls. 103, 182d:5*, Courtyard, related; 84-P 2696, *Pl. 183b:12*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors; 84-P 1576, LW, *Pl. 183c:5*, 84-P 1674, *Pl. 183e:8*, both Courtyard, floors, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase; 82-P 1439, LW, *Pls. 101, 184c:10*, Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase; 77-P 1056, *Pl. 187e:6*, 77-P 1244, *Pl. 187d:4*, 77-P 1245, *Pl. 187d:1*, all three between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E; 77-P 1331, LW, *Pl. 188b:10*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit K (handle with three low grooves); 78-P 0151, *Pl. 189a:2*, north of Buildings 1 and 2, area of floor fragments, above the floors; 71-P 0919, LW, *Pl. 191d:9*, north of Room H; 73-P 1054+, LW, *Pl. 192e:8*, west of Building 2, deposit 1. Rim/neck and handle fragments of amphoroid kraters were also found in the Post-Minoan strata: 71-P 0512, LW, *Pl. 209a:2*; 72-P 0318, LW, *Pl. 209a:10*; 84-P 0056, *Pls. 142, 210a:2*; 73-P 0567, LW, *Pl. 210d:2*; 70-P 0285, LW, *Pl. 210e:13*; 77-P 0289, *Pl. 210c:4*.

<sup>448</sup> We have, however, recorded a single, not very successful, attempt to imitate the workshop's triple roll handle (77-P 1058, *Pl. 187d:3*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E). Triple roll handles are also found on a decorated amphora at Kommos, made in the Kydonian Workshop, see below, p. 313.

<sup>449</sup> A further three Kydonian triple roll handles have been registered from the Post-Minoan strata: 71-P 0889, LW, *Pl. 209a:3*; 77-P 0214, LW, *Pl. 210b:9*; 77-P 1654+, LW, *Pl. 210c:5*. In the same strata we also found a broad, strap handle which has been made out of two flattened rolls "glued" together with a strip of clay (82-P 0342, LW, *Pl. 210d:1*).

<sup>450</sup> GSE III, 220.

<sup>451</sup> 87-P 0522, *Pl. 165e:3*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 82-P 0954, *Pl. 179b:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 84-P 2129, *Pl. 183b:2*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors.

<sup>452</sup> 84-P 0404, *Pl. 155d:3*, Room C, on floor; 82-P 1685, *Pl. 163b:2*, Corridor/Space I, constructions; 71-P 1403, *Pl. 168b:10*, Room E, in lower floor; 82-P 1330, *Pl. 183g:17*, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase.

<sup>453</sup> A similar treatment is also noted on other shapes, see below p. 376.

of the body of the vase 78-P 0100+ (LW, *Pls. 101, 162c*, Corridor/Space I, 8-Pit T). This krater is one of the largest with an estimated rim diameter of 0.34. Others were decorated with flowers or a combination of flowers and whorl shells<sup>454</sup> or with more formal motifs like alternating arcs, lozenges (or shells?) framed by wavy bands and zigzag with filled shells.<sup>455</sup> The last motif is a later version of the zigzag with irises which was more common in LM IIIA:2.<sup>456</sup> One body fragment with three rows of dots is a little bit odd for being part of a flower, and with the lack of parallels in the material the motif remains unknown at the moment (71-P 0917, LW, *Pl. 191d:5*, north of Room H). Two rim/neck fragments both with a rim diameter of 0.27, decorated with bars on top of the rim and with filled connected semicircles hanging from the rim band, may very well fit as an upper part to this last group of vases (71-P 1357, LW, *Pl. 168b:9*, Room E, in lower floor; 77-P 0493, LW, *Pls. 103, 184f:10*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit).

One Kydonian amphoroid krater found in the constructions of Room D exposes a mixture of old traditions and new innovations (78-P 0284, LW, *Pls. 103, 160e*). With a rim diameter of 0.22 it is smaller than the LM IIIB:1 vases, besides it has a rather low neck and a strap handle with a central ridge (as opposed to the low groove in the LM IIIB:1 material). Its decoration, however, a wavy band on neck and high wavy bands on the body exhibit the new ideas in LM IIIB:1. The vase must be dated to the very end of LM IIIA:2/beginning of LM IIIB:1. Another prelude to the later octopus vases was found in an LM IIIA:2 pit in the Rubbish Area Southeast. Here the upper body is decorated with half a foliate and below, squeezed in on a narrow field above two lower body bands, we find an octopus (84-P 2133+, LW, *Pl. 199f*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ). So far it is the only krater with an octopus in the LM IIIA:2 strata. For an unusual, plain amphoroid krater produced in the same workshop, see below p. 341.

#### LM IIIA:2

The number of amphoroid kraters in the LM IIIA:2 strata is also considerable, taking into consideration the much thinner strata preserved from this period. The vases are usually somewhat smaller with rim diameters between 0.24-0.28, the neck rather low (never reaching the heights seen in LM IIIB:1) and the two bases preserved are roughly of the same size as those in LM IIIB:1 with diameters around 0.12.<sup>457</sup> The only handle type found is the strap, either with a central groove or a ridge. The top of the rim is decorated with filled semicircles or bars and the interior rim band is somewhat broader than in LM IIIB:1. The decoration on the neck consists of either filled hanging semicircles (also known in LM IIIB:1) or it may be monochrome, often with reserved wavy band(s).<sup>458</sup> The bases are as in LM IIIB:1 monochrome.

Exterior decorations seem to be confined to the handle section and among the registered material we find motifs like zigzag with flowers (82-P 0374, *Pl. 198a:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer), elaborated shells (84-P 0724, *Pls. 132, 201f*, 20-Pit K/N), elaborated lozenges and chevrons (84-P 1236+, *Pl. 203g:8*, 20-Pit Q) and a motif that cannot be closely defined which includes a curved band and

dots (77-P 0999, *Pl. 195f:2*, Space F, below 12-Floor 5, west). One krater is more sparsely decorated than the rest. It has an estimated rim diameter of 0.25 and a handle with a central ridge ending in a knob at the attachment (71-P 0434+, *Pls. 132, 205c:7*, Rubbish Area North, dump). Unfortunately the neck is missing but below (and hanging from) the neck band, it has a tongue pattern with dots and this seems to be the only motif on the upper body of the vase. Tongues hanging from the neck band on amphoroid kraters were rather common in LM IIIA:1 and a small fragment with this decoration found in an LM IIIB:1 pit may be either of LM IIIA:1 or IIIA:2 date.<sup>459</sup>

While the Kydonian Workshop was responsible for c. half of the registered amphoroid kraters in LM IIIB:1 – here it was only responsible for 1/3. Two of their kraters are quite unusual, one owing to its decoration on the neck. The large quirks filling the full height of the neck may have been a single experiment (84-P 0840, LW, *Pls. 132, 199a:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ). Very little of its body decoration is preserved but it seems to have included rows of zigzags. The other vase is somewhat larger than the average in LM IIIA:2. The rim/neck fragment has an estimated diameter of 0.305 and a rather high neck of 0.073 (84-P 0723, LW, *Pls. 132, 201d:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). The neck decoration consists of the common filled semicircles and a body fragment, found in the same context, decorated with elaborated lozenges and hatched triangles, could very well have belonged to this vase (84-P 0766, LW, *Pl. 201d:4*). At present it seems to be the very first in a long series of grand-scale kraters which became popular in LM IIIB. Few body fragments reveal some other motifs used by the workshop in LM IIIA:2: zigzag with irises, shells framed by wavy bands and festoons with hatched triangles.<sup>460</sup>

Perhaps amphoroid kraters were more popular in Khania than in any other settlement site in Crete. Astoundingly few have been published from LM IIIB:1 settlements: one from the old and two from the recent excavations at Palai-

<sup>454</sup> 84-P 2665, LW, *Pl. 174h:5*, Courtyard, younger deposits; 77-P 0795+, LW, *Pl. 185b:6*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit.

<sup>455</sup> 82-P 1044, LW, *Pl. 159f:4*, Room D, on floor; 82-P 1239, LW, *Pl. 181f:9*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1069, LW, *Pl. 187e:5*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E (a fragment found in the LM IIIB:2 strata may belong to this krater, 83-P 0325, *GSE III*, 137). An upper body fragment found in the Post-Minoan strata has a row of isolated spirals below the neck band (73-P 0737, LW, *Pl. 209b:23*).

<sup>456</sup> 77-P 1667, LW, *Pl. 171d:7*, Street, in middle layer; 77-P 1417, LW, *Pl. 186c:6*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2. A similarly decorated vessel was found in the LM IIIA:2 strata (84-P 0872).

<sup>457</sup> 77-P 1652, *Pl. 197e:3*, 77-P 1666, *Pls. 132, 197e:6*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer.

<sup>458</sup> 77-P 1581, *Pl. 196e:4*, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 84-P 1486, *Pl. 198d:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit G; 84-P 0978, *Pl. 199a:2*, 84-P 0999+, *Pls. 132, 199a:1*, 84-P 1536, *Pl. 199a:5*, all three Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 0765, *Pl. 201d:5*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N.

<sup>459</sup> 82-P 0982, *Pl. 179e:5*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q.

<sup>460</sup> 84-P 0872, LW, *Pl. 199a:10*; 84-P 0979+, LW, *Pl. 199d:2* (only body bands), 84-P 0994, LW, *Pl. 199a:7*, all three Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 0813+, LW, *Pl. 203f:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit Q.

kastró,<sup>461</sup> four from the houses at Malia<sup>462</sup> and a few sherds from Petras and Kommos.<sup>463</sup> Amphoroid kraters were also among the pottery in the reoccupied House A at Zakro, but a closer date is not stated.<sup>464</sup> The almost complete absence of published LM IIIA:2 and LM III B:1 amphoroid kraters at Knossos is remarkable. None were found among Evans' Little Palace pottery and they are not mentioned in the chapters on the LM IIIA and B pottery from the Unexplored Mansion, although some sherds, presented on the plates, decorated with octopus and flowers, could belong to amphoroid kraters.<sup>465</sup> Neither are they mentioned in the preliminary reports from the fairly recent excavations at the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site, but the final publication may perhaps change the picture. Amphoroid krater fragments from Knossos without further provenance have, however, been published by Kanta.<sup>466</sup> The sherds from Knossos, Petras, Kommos, one of the partly preserved from Palaikastro and the four vases from Malia are decorated with the popular octopus motif which covers most of the surface of the vessels. An amphoroid krater adorned with an octopus and found at Agios Onoufrios on Akrotiri, not far from Kania, has triple roll handles and may derive from the Kydonian Workshop.<sup>467</sup>

Most of the LM IIIB:1 amphoroid kraters known from Crete are found in tombs. The octopus motif was also common on these vessels as evidenced by vases from sites like Mastampas/Rethymnon (made in the Kydonian Workshop), Episkopi/Ierapetra, Gra Lygia, Sarkhos, Rousospition, Episkopi/Pedhiadha, Gournes and Ligortino.<sup>468</sup> Another motif – large quatrefoils with flowers as filling motifs – covers most of the surface of an amphoroid krater from Karteros.<sup>469</sup> Others are decorated with panels: panels with alternating arcs, spirals, and large scale pattern as found on the krater from Palaikastro mentioned above, horns of consecration with a branch and scale pattern with dots on a krater from Mastampas/Rethymnon;<sup>470</sup> octopus-palm hybrid and argonauts on three vases from Episkopi/Ierapetra<sup>471</sup> and panels with octopuses on a vase from Kritsa.<sup>472</sup> An LM IIIB:1 amphoroid krater found in the tholos tomb at Achladia has the common wavy band on the neck but only simple sprays on its upper body.<sup>473</sup> A fragment of an LM IIIB amphoroid krater decorated with an octopus was also found in the Skoteino cave.<sup>474</sup>

The octopus motif was already present on amphoroid kraters in late LM IIIA:2, as seen in our material and also evidenced by kraters found in the Temple Tomb at Knossos and Ligortino.<sup>475</sup> The octopus on the krater from the Temple Tomb has its suckers preserved – not found on later kraters – and a row of S's below the neck. Apart from these, kraters in LM IIIA:2 usually have a motif confined to a zone on the upper part of the vessel. Alternating arcs, foliate bands, chevrons and arcs, zigzags or groups of diagonal thin bands framed by thicker are seen on amphoroid kraters from tombs at Myrsini, Vatheianos Kampos, Tourtoulou, Khondros Viannou and Agii Apostoloi.<sup>476</sup> One from tomb 1 at Gra Lygia has tightly packed panels with festoons, foliate bands with Z's and rows of zigzags and another from the same tomb an ivy chain below a foliate band.<sup>477</sup> Vertical stylized flowers with chevrons as filling motifs can be seen on a late LM IIIA:2 krater in the Temple Tomb at Knossos<sup>478</sup> and elabo-

rated shells with spirals on a krater from Seager's tomb at Episkopi/Ierapetra.<sup>479</sup> A version of the same type of elaborated shells decorates an LM IIIA:2 amphoroid krater from the settlement at Kommos<sup>480</sup> – a motif which is very close to our 84-P 0724. Panels with opposed filled semicircles and dots adorn an LM IIIA:2 amphoroid krater from Tylissos.<sup>481</sup> One vessel found in tomb 15 at Mochlos is very sparsely

<sup>461</sup> One was found in storeroom Gamma 9 dated LM IIIB:1 (Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 106, fig. 90) and two partly preserved were found in Area 26 in Building 3 (MacGillivray *et al.* 1988, 274 and fig. 8:3, 4).

<sup>462</sup> Quartier Nu: Farnoux & Driessen 1991a, 76, fig. 6, Driessen & Farnoux 1993, fig. 10; Maison Ke: van Effenterre, H. & M. 1969, 136, pl. LXX:2, 5 (K 269); Quartier E: Pelon 1970, 119, no. 231, pl. XXIII:3-5.

<sup>463</sup> Petras: Tsipopoulou 1997, 219-21 and fig. 18. Kommos: Watrous 1992, 143 and fig. 53. Among the recently published pottery from the Southern area at Kommos, three sherds of this shape have been identified (Rutter 2006, 552 [66/11], 563 [71a/2] and 571 [77/6]).

<sup>464</sup> N. Platon 1963, 163.

<sup>465</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 3, pls. 105g-h; 114e bottom row right.

<sup>466</sup> Kanta 1980, fig. 96:7-8.

<sup>467</sup> Papapostolou 1973-74, 930, pl. 698γ.

<sup>468</sup> Mastampas/Rethymnon: Kalokyris 1950, pl. I; Kanta 1980, 211; Episkopi/Ierapetra: Xanthoudidis 1920-21, 160, fig. 8; Kanta 1980, 149 and fig. 57:9; another krater from Platon's tombs at Episkopi/Ierapetra with octopus on one side and big zigzag line on the other is described by Kanta (1980, 153); Gra Lygia: two amphoroid kraters in tomb 1, Apostolou 1998a, 31, no. 12651, fig. 6, pl. 9 and 34, no. 12655, fig. 10, pl. 10; Sarkhos: Kanta 1980, 18 and fig. 6:9 (no find context); Rousospition: Kanta 1980, 216 (no find context); Episkopi/Pedhiadha: in a tomb excavated in 1974 three amphoroid kraters, one with a carelessly drawn octopus, the other two have a "semi-circle net motif" (Kanta 1980, 61-62); Gournes: Kanta 1980, 48, fig. 22:7 (only a sherd); Ligortino: Savignoni 1904, 658, fig. 120; Mavriyannaki 1974, 49-54 and pls. 19β, 20-22. The three amphoroid kraters found in the Ligortino tomb are usually dated LM IIIA:2. One is decorated with alternating arcs on the upper body and with a foliate band on the neck; the second has an octopus on either side of the body and reserved wavy bands on the neck. The third has two ibexes on either side of a papyrus-palm derivative on one side and an octopus with an unusual "body" on the other side. The remaining vases in the tomb are associated with the 2<sup>nd</sup> larnax – a burial Kanta (1980, 84) dates LM IIIB.

<sup>469</sup> Marinatos 1927-28, pl.1:3.

<sup>470</sup> Tzedakis 1971a, 512 and pl. 523e.

<sup>471</sup> From Platon's tombs: one with a central panel with octopus-palm hybrid has been published by Popham (1967, pl. 87a; Kanta 1980, 153); a further two with panels are described by Kanta (1980, 153).

<sup>472</sup> Two amphoroid kraters have been published from Kritsa. One with octopuses in panels, the other unusually small with a height of 0.24, is decorated with quatrefoils and circles with dots (Davaras s.a., nos. 64, 65). Kanta (1980, 134-135) dates them to transitional A/B.

<sup>473</sup> Tsipopoulou & Vagnetti 1995, 115, figs. 87:4a and 91.

<sup>474</sup> Kanta 1980, 68.

<sup>475</sup> Temple Tomb: Evans 1921-35, IV, 1017, fig. 965k; For Ligortino, see n. 468.

<sup>476</sup> Myrsini: Kanta 1980, 167 and fig. 67:3. This krater was found in tomb B and Kanta mentions a second LM IIIA:2 amphoroid krater from tomb A decorated with foliate bands. There seems, however, to have been a third amphoroid krater in this cemetery, decorated with a very unconventional flower and branch motif (Daux 1960, 820, fig. 2); Vatheianos Kampos: Kanta 1980, 44 and fig. 20:2; Tourtoulou: N. Platon 1960, pl. 241a; Kanta 65:7; Khondros Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 71, top row, right; Agii Apostoloi: Gavrilakis 1994, 40 and fig. 8 and Ph. 9.

<sup>477</sup> Apostolou 1998a, 33, no. 12654, fig. 9, pl. 9 and 52, no. 12686, fig. 33, pl. 15.

<sup>478</sup> Evans 1921-35, IV, 1017, fig. 965p.

<sup>479</sup> Kanta 1980, fig. 58:5.

<sup>480</sup> Watrous 1992, 133, no. 1355, fig. 51 and pl. 33 (considered to be a Knossian import). The vase is redated LM IIIB by Rutter 2006, 542, no. 59/10); another LM IIIA:2 amphoroid krater (no. 1093, pl. 26) is decorated with alternating arcs and flowers.

<sup>481</sup> Khatzidhakis 1934, 92-93, pl. XXV1a.

decorated. It has two groups of three body bands and it is considered an import from Palaikastro.<sup>482</sup>

### Jug (Fig. 93:27-31, Pls. 104-105, 132)

Decorated jugs are rather common in the LM IIIB:1 settlement. Five shapes are registered: the cylinder-necked, the collared, the beak-spouted, the juglet and the ewer. A sixth shape, the funnel-necked jar, has so far only appeared in plain ware, see below, p. 342.

The cylinder-necked jug is, with present evidence, a new shape in the LM IIIB:1 strata and the shape seems to be confined to the latest deposits in this period. The rim is flaring or everted, rounded with a rim diameter between 0.06 and 0.09, the body is globular and the base flat. The rim/neck is usually decorated with simple rim and neck bands. Two jugs, however, have other decorations: one has an extra band at mid-neck, the other a barred rim and a blob on neck.<sup>483</sup> The handle has bands along the edges; one jug has a band on the mid-handle.<sup>484</sup> Body decorations are confirmed to the upper body while the lower is banded. One jug, from the floor of Room C, is decorated with concentric semicircles and has four knobs surrounded by a band with radiating strokes (80-P 0938+, Pls. 104, 155e). Another, from a pit in the Courtyard, has a palm motif which is reminiscent of one found on a hydria in a tomb at Pigi.<sup>485</sup> One jug, with a preserved full body profile but lacking the rim/spout, is decorated with large lozenges framed by wavy bands and with added shells interior (82-P 0680+, Pls. 104, 182f, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors). The last, with a more or less well-preserved upper body, is like two of the above mentioned cylinder-necked jugs, made in the Kydonian Workshop (80-P 0990+, LW, Pls. 104, 155f, Room C, on floor). It is, as very often seen on the vessels made in this workshop, decorated with Minoan flowers.

Collared jugs are rare and the three registered from the LM IIIB:1 strata are rather large-sized with rim diameters between 0.185 and 0.25. On one, a minor part of the spout is preserved and the only decoration to be seen on the fragment are bars on top of the everted rim (87-P 0239, Pl. 165f:3, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10). The other rim/neck fragment was found in the walls of Room E (77-P 1992, Pls. 104, 169c:3). This has a slightly flaring rim, a band on rim and what seems to be a large wavy band on the neck. The last has a squarish rim with an estimated diameter of 0.25 and it is decorated with a low wavy band on the flaring neck and with bars on the rim (87-P 0241, Pls. 104, 165f:2, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10).

Beak-spouted jugs are more common than the collared in this material, but with one exception only smaller fragments of the shape are preserved. Four decorations are found on the strap/oval handles: bars, chevrons, bands along the edges and monochrome painted.<sup>486</sup> Two different kinds of bases may belong to this shape. One is flat, splaying with a diameter between 0.052 and 0.063, the other flat with a small moulding and a base diameter of 0.065.<sup>487</sup> The neck/spout is the most easily recognizable part of the vessel. One spout may have been monochrome but this is far from sure as only a smaller part is preserved and a neck from another vessel with a diameter of 0.04 is decorated with filled, connected triangles.<sup>488</sup>

Only one is preserved with a full profile of the upper part (71-P 0598+, LW, Pls. 104, 167b:3, Room H, above floor). It has a high cylinder-shaped neck with a diameter of 0.04 and a strap handle with a deep central groove. It is decorated with bands along the edges of the rim/spout and the handle, two bands adorn the lower neck and hatched, parallel chevrons followed by two body bands the upper body. The jug belongs to one of the highlights in the Kydonian Workshop's production and it may be of interest to note that the rather uncommon upper body decoration also appears on cups produced in this workshop.<sup>489</sup> The neck/spout is separately made. This creates a weak point and is probably one of the reasons why it is difficult to trace the body decorations of these vessels which are now hiding among the many (and some richly adorned) registered body fragments of closed vessels. One body fragment with the lower part of the handle preserved, which may derive from a jug, has a zone with hatched triangles followed by another with zigzag and irises (82-P 1438, Pl. 183f:7, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase).

The juglets, not uncommon in the LM IIIB:1/A:2 strata, are probably of the beak-spouted type. Although they are miniature vessels, with base diameters of 0.03, the preserved sherds are more informative concerning the current body decorations than the contemporary jugs. Among those registered in the LM IIIB:1 settlement we find motifs like shell chain, lozenges, spirals, shells with fringes, concentric semicircles with fringes, multiple arcs and foliate bands.<sup>490</sup> The Kydonian Workshop, except for the foliate band, contributes with chevrons and irises, rows of dots, parallel chevrons, hatched triangles and flowers.<sup>491</sup> One Kydonian juglet is unusual with its straight-sided body and a carination on the upper body (82-P 0592+, LW, Pls. 105, 176b:4, Courtyard, 19-Pit P).<sup>492</sup> It has a foliate band above the carination, followed by a zone

<sup>482</sup> Soles & Davaras 1996, 221, fig. 63a; Smith 2005, 197.

<sup>483</sup> 80-P 0849+, LW, Pls. 104, 156b:6, Room C, on floor; 82-P 1709, Pls. 104, 170b:4, Building 3, wall.

<sup>484</sup> E.g. 80-P 0964+, Pl. 156b:5, Room C, on floor; 80-P 1185, LW, Pl. 159b:5, Room D, between layer with stones and floor.

<sup>485</sup> 82-P 0648+, Pls. 104, 178f:1, 19-Pit Q. The Pigi hydria is published in Tzedakis 1969b, pl. 443a.

<sup>486</sup> 83-P 0036, Pl. 156b:1, Room C, on floor; 78-P 0233, Pl. 165b:2, Space G, 23-Floor 8; 77-P 0339, Pl. 174a:7, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit M; 84-P 1242, Pl. 174h:9, Courtyard, younger deposits; 82-P 1655, Pl. 182e:11, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors; 84-P 1673, Pl. 183e:2, Courtyard, floors, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase.

<sup>487</sup> 80-P 0848+, Pls. 104, 156e:10, Room C, on floor; 77-P 0338, Pl. 174a:5, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit M; 78-P 0273, Pl. 160d:10, Room D, constructions.

<sup>488</sup> 80-P 1030, Pl. 160a:10, Room D, on floor; 82-P 0704, Pl. 170d:4, Building 3, 18-Pit F.

<sup>489</sup> E.g. on 74-P 0263+, LW, Pls. 129, 194h:4, found in the LM IIIA:2 strata.

<sup>490</sup> 77-P 0890, Pl. 151b:2, Room C, between layer with stones and floor; 80-P 1223+, Pls. 105, 160h:6, Room D, constructions; 87-P 0330, Pl. 166f:10, Space G, 23-Floor 11; 82-P 0736, Pl. 182b:3, Courtyard, 19-Pit K2; 82-P 1465, Pl. 183d:5, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase; 82-P 1782, Pls. 105, 184a:8, Courtyard, 1<sup>st</sup> phase, 19-Pit T; 70-P 0869, Pl. 191b:9, north of Room H.

<sup>491</sup> 80-P 1181, LW, Pl. 160a:9, Room D, on floor; 73-P 0499, LW, Pl. 168e:6, Room E, pits in floor; 82-P 0505, LW, Pl. 174d:4, Building 2, Room B1, covering layer; 77-P 2040, LW, Pl. 186b:6, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 01-P 0566, LW, Pl. 188h:8, "Building 4", levelling deposit.

<sup>492</sup> Another Kydonian straight-sided juglet was found in a tomb in the town (Jantzen 1951, 79, Taf. 52:1).

with running spirals; on the body we find shells framed by wavy bands. The two bases in the material exhibit both a ring base and a flat base.<sup>493</sup> Two juglets in the Post-Minoan strata cannot be more closely dated within LM IIIA:2/B:1: a neck and handle fragment and a flat base with a diameter 0.024, the latter made in the Kydonian Workshop.<sup>494</sup>

Quite surprisingly an old type of jug appeared in the LM IIIB:1 strata: the so-called ewer. A rim/neck fragment was found in the pits below the middle layer of the Street (77-P 1669+, *Pls. 104, 171d:6*). It has a broad everted rim with an estimated diameter of 0.12. The interior of the neck is monochrome and filled semicircles are painted on top of the rim. On the exterior, below thin and broad bands, it has a zone of S's framed by bands on the lower neck. The scar of a broad, strap handle attached at the rim leaves little doubt concerning its identification as a ewer. Considering both the shape and the decoration it can hardly have been made after LM IIIA:2.

#### LM IIIA:2

Three shapes are present in the LM IIIA:2 strata: the collared jug, the beak-spouted and the juglet.

The collared jugs have smaller rim diameters than those in LM IIIB:1. The two jugs presented in drawings have rim diameters of around 0.14. They were found in two different pits in the Rubbish Area Southeast. One, with a complete spout, has a slightly marked rim and three large wavy bands painted on the upper body (84-P 0873, *Pls. 132, 198f:7, 20-Pit L/AJ*), the other, a spout with a very small part of an everted rim preserved (84-P 0727, *LW, Pls. 132, 201c:4, 20-Pit K/N*), is together with a complete spout, with an estimated length of 0.058 and decorated with multiple bands, (77-P 0756, *LW, Pl. 195d:2, 12-Wall 15*), the only evidence for a Kydonian production of collared jugs during this period. As none were found in the LM IIIA:1 strata they are so far the oldest Kydonian collared jugs known to date.

The beak-spouted jugs in the LM IIIA:2 strata are not better preserved than those in LM IIIB:1. Two barred handles, one with a mid-ridge may belong to this shape as well as a flat, splaying base with a diameter of 0.06, which has five body bands above the canonical base band.<sup>495</sup> Three neck/spouts may illustrate the different decorations in use on this part of the body. One, with a neck diameter of 0.048, even has broad bands, another neck/spout is monochrome painted and has small flat knobs attached at the rim, the third, a spout made of very fine, creamy clay, only has a band along the rim.<sup>496</sup> As seen on complete preserved beak-spouted jugs they are usually adorned with many and varied motifs. Several thin-walled sherds of closed vessels in the catalogue may belong to these jugs. Two have been drawn: one decorated with a foliate scroll, the other with a large bird among flowers.<sup>497</sup>

Among the juglets in the LM IIIA:2 strata there is a preserved neck with a beak-spout and a barred handle, body fragments with motifs like tongue pattern, row of dots, parallel chevrons and semicircles and evidence for a band surrounding the handle and spout section.<sup>498</sup> Two juglets made in the Kydonian Workshop are decorated with foliate bands, a popular motif on these small vessels, a third with an elaborated lozenge.<sup>499</sup> For plain jugs, see below p. 342.

Jugs are rather common vessels both in settlements and in tombs. The cylinder-necked jug seems also to be a new shape in other parts of Crete in LM IIIB:1. It is "probably the commonest LM IIIB jug type at Kommos" where one presented in a drawing is decorated with running spirals.<sup>500</sup> Two LM IIIB cylinder-necked jugs come from Maison des Vases à étrier at Malia, one with a badly preserved decoration, the other with a wavy band on neck and shoulder.<sup>501</sup> A smaller cylinder-necked jug from the LM IIIB:1 settlement at Gournia is adorned with alternating arcs.<sup>502</sup> Others with rather simple motifs are recorded from tombs at sites like Deliana/Kisamou, Khania, Kalami, Mesi/Rethymnou, Frangou tou Iouri/Apodhoulou, Gra Lygia, Episkopi/Ierapetra and Alatsomouri/Pakhyammos.<sup>503</sup>

Some of the cylinder-necked jugs have, as well as a vertical handle, smaller horizontal handles on the body: a shape called hydria. So far this shape seems to be confined to sites in west Crete where it has been found in LM IIIB caves and tombs. LM IIIB:1 examples of this shape are recorded in tombs at site like Khania, Agii Apostoli and Pigi.<sup>504</sup>

Collared jugs are not numerous in LM IIIA:2 and IIIB:1 settlements. Jugs with blot and trickle decoration are found at Palaikastro and a jug from Khondrou Viannou is adorned

<sup>493</sup> 82-P 1321, *Pls. 105, 160b:3*, Room D, on floor; 84-P 1956, *Pl. 182a:6*, Courtyard, 19-Wall 8.

<sup>494</sup> 71-P 1130, *Pl. 209a:9; 73-P 0419, LW, Pl. 209b:14* (analysed: local; Jones 1986a, 230, Table 3.12, sample no. 76).

<sup>495</sup> 84-P 0795, *Pl. 201c:6*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 84-P 1579, *Pl. 204a:7*, Building 2, Room B1; 71-P 0336, *Pl. 207a:4*, Rubbish Area North, 5-Pit.

<sup>496</sup> 84-P 1831, *Pl. 204c:11*, Courtyard, floors; 01-P 0740, *Pl. 206e:9*, Rubbish Area North, dump; 71-P 0411, *Pl. 208e:16*, Rubbish Area North, deposit B. <sup>497</sup> 74-P 0176, *Pls. 133, 195a:3; 74-P 0028+, Pls. 133, 195a:6*, both from Space E, 9/7-Pit A.

<sup>498</sup> 84-P 0792, *Pl. 201c:5*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 83-P 0593, *Pl. 204e:5*, 84-P 3206, *Pl. 204c:12*, both Courtyard, floors; 71-P 0348, *Pl. 206b:4*, Rubbish Area North, dump.

<sup>499</sup> 84-P 0866+, *LW, Pls. 132, 199c:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 1924, *LW, Pl. 204a:2*, Building 2, Room B1; 74-P 0272, *LW, Pl. 194i:21*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A.

<sup>500</sup> Watrous 1992, 73, no. 1237, fig. 46, pl. 29, 142.

<sup>501</sup> van Effenterre, H. & M. 1969, 113-114, pl. LIX:1, 5, Lambda 5 and 3. Another jug where the top part is missing comes from the same context (id. 113, pl. LIX:2, Lambda 16). Its reed decoration is somewhat old-fashioned for an LM IIIB:1 date.

<sup>502</sup> Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:10. Another larger cylinder-necked jug, decorated with chevrons, is now in Philadelphia (Betancourt & Silverman 1991, 91, no. 765, fig. 39, pl. 42).

<sup>503</sup> Deliana/Kisamou: Papapostolou 1975, pl. 328a with alternating arcs; Khania: Jantzen 1951, 74, P 725, Taf. 56:2 with flowers; Papapostolou 1973-74, 928, pl. 697a-β, one with concentric semicircles, another with flowers; Kalami: Tzedakis 1969c, fig. 8, with lozenges and loops; Mesi/Rethymnou: Tzedakis 1981b, 402, pl. 300a, with vertical and curved bands; Frangou tou Iouri: Tzedakis 1979, pl. 213γ, Pologgiorgi 1987, 141, Reth.mus. 2409, 142, Reth.mus. 2410, pl. XVII:3, 2, one with body bands only, the other with a row of S's and simple foliate. The latter is an old motif used on a new shape and the vessel is dated LM IIIA probably owing to its motif. For an old motif on a bowl from Foinikia, see above, n. 180. Gra Lygia: Apostolakou 1998a, 31, no. 12650, fig. 5, pl. 9, a ladder motif, 77, no. 13048, fig. 53, pl. 23, with semicircles and simple foliate; Episkopi/Ierapetra: Kanta 1980, 150, fig. 57:5, 8 one with alternating arcs, the other with bands; Alatsomouri: Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:37, with flowers.

<sup>504</sup> Khania: Hallager & McGeorge 1992, 23, Kh.mus. 6337, pl. 23b; Agii Apostoli: Gavrilakis 1994, 37, fig. 5, ph. 6; Pigi: Tzedakis 1969b, pl. 443a.

with a simple foliate hanging from the neck band.<sup>505</sup> Two collared jugs from Knossos are decorated with wavy bands, one found in the “kitchen” at Makritikhos, the other in the Little Palace.<sup>506</sup> LM IIIA:2 collared jugs are recorded from the Unexplored Mansion but no jugs are mentioned from the LM IIIB:1 deposits.<sup>507</sup> They may also be present in Kommos in LM IIIA:2.<sup>508</sup> We find them in the contemporaneous tombs, adorned with similar simple decorations, at sites like Adele, Maroulas, Aissa Langadha, Gra Lygia, Myrsini and Palaikastro.<sup>509</sup> Two collared jugs from a tomb at Mochlos are more richly adorned. Both have neck decorations, one a body zone with flowers, the other an octopus covering the whole body of the vase.<sup>510</sup>

No trefoil-spouted jugs were found in the LM IIIA:2 or IIIB:1 strata in the Agia Aikaterini Square, but the shape is recorded from another plot close by.<sup>511</sup> With present knowledge they seem to be more popular in east Crete where they are half or completely monochrome painted, sometimes with blot and trickle.<sup>512</sup> One small trefoil-spouted jug was also found in the Shrine of the Double Axes at Knossos and miniature versions have appeared in tombs at Kalokhorafitis, Alatsomouri/Pakhyammos and Psari Phorada.<sup>513</sup>

As a contrast to the sparsely decorated jugs mentioned above, the beak-spouted jug usually has an up to date motif on the shoulder. Owing to their fragmentary state in the settlements they are hardly visible in the literature. Two LM IIIA:2 beak-spouted jugs from the Royal Villa at Knossos have been restored with gypsum and upper body fragments of another from the 18<sup>th</sup> Magazine are dated to the same period.<sup>514</sup> Two are decorated with flowers, the third with groups of parallel chevrons and semicircles. Complete vases come from tombs. The beak-spouted is difficult to find in LM IIIB:1 tombs and the problems with the LM IIIA jugs have been expressed by Kanta who states that “the difference between the earlier and later vases is not always easily perceptible” and “there is a tendency to attribute the finest vases to LM IIIA:1”.<sup>515</sup>

An LM IIIB:1 beak-spouted jug, decorated with flowers and made in the Kydonian Workshop, was found in a tomb at Khania and another LM IIIB:1 beak-spouted jug, adorned with spirals, comes from a tomb at Malia.<sup>516</sup> Beak-spouted jugs, dated LM IIIA:2, are recorded from tombs at places like Knossos, Olous, Aissa Langadha, Myrsini and Gra Lygia.<sup>517</sup> On these we find motif like alternating arcs, elaborated spirals, foliate bands, hatched triangles, concentric semicircles, S’s and zigzags. From the LM IIIA:2 tomb H at Katsambas comes a beak-spouted jug adorned with rows of plastic knobs and body fragments of what is probably a similar jug were found in the LM IIIA settlement at Khania.<sup>518</sup>

The few sherds belonging to the funnel-necked jug, which were recorded in the Agia Aikaterini Square, belong to undecorated vessels. As argued below (p. 342) the undecorated funnel-necked jug was still in use in LM IIIB:1, but nearly all the decorated jugs are dated within the LM IIIA period. One found in the Palace at Knossos has been reconstructed with a cut-away neck. It is decorated with curved stripes covering the whole body and in spite of a close resemblance to similar jugs on the mainland, it is locally made.<sup>519</sup> If this vessel had been reconstructed with a beak-spout is has a

very close parallel in a jug found in an LM IIIA:2 building at Nopigeia in west Crete.<sup>520</sup> Most funnel-necked jugs found in tombs are dated to the early part of LM IIIA, some, however, have been ascribed to LM IIIA:2. One found in an LM IIIA:2 tomb at Pankalochori has a panelled pattern with wavy bands and curved fringed bands, another from a tomb at Tertsa is decorated with a foliate band and zigzags and a third with three rows of foliate bands comes from a tomb at Gra Lygia.<sup>521</sup> Similar motifs, especially the foliate band, are found on the jugs dated to the early part of the period. The jug from Kalyvia/Phaistos, adorned with alternating arcs, may also belong to LM IIIA:2.<sup>522</sup> With the exception of the Knossian jug, the decoration on these vessels is usually confined to the upper body. Another exception was found in a tomb at Armenoi. This jug is adorned with a fish swimming in what looks like sea grass – a scene covering most of the body of the vessel.<sup>523</sup>

Juglets are found in LM IIIA:2 and B:1 settlement sites like Nopigeia, Knossos, Amnisos, Kommos, Khondrou Viannou and Petras<sup>524</sup> and in the contemporary tombs they are

<sup>505</sup> Palaikastro: Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 111, fig. 96b, c; MacGillivray *et al.* 1992, 140, fig. 20:5; Khondrou Viannou: L. Platon 1997, fig. 15.

<sup>506</sup> Makritikhos: Hood & de Jong 1958-9, 186, fig. 6:8, pl. 47b; Little Palace: Popham 1970a, 197, fig. 51e; Hatzaki 2005, 169, no. 307, fig. 4.27:9.

<sup>507</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 183.

<sup>508</sup> Watrous 1992, 132, mentions “a large globular jug with a vertical neck”.

<sup>509</sup> Adele and Maroulas: Papapostolou 1974, 255, pl. 189e, 251, pl. 189g; Aissa Langadha: Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:25; Gra Lygia: Apostolakou 1998a, 56, no. 12692, fig. 38, pl. 16; Myrsini: Kanta 1980, 165, no. 1925, 166, figs. 108:2, 109:2; Palaikastro: Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 80, fig. 64.

<sup>510</sup> Soles & Davaras 1996, 221 and figs. 25-26.

<sup>511</sup> Tzedakis 1980b, 403 and pl. 227β.

<sup>512</sup> For example at Myrsini (Kanta 1980, 166, fig. 109:4), Hagios Spyridonas (Tsipopoulou 1983, 80, fig. 1), Aissa Langadha (Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:23), Episkopi/Iterapetra (Kanta 1980, 151) and Mochlos (Soles 2008, 162, pl. 30c [tomb 16], 173, pl. 38c [tomb 23], 174, pl. 40c and Smith 2005, 191 and fig. 5 [tomb 24]).

<sup>513</sup> Knossos: Popham 1964b, 17, no. 24 and pl. 9b; Kalokhorafitis: Kanta 1980, 110, fig. 42:1; Alatsomouri: Boyd-Hawes 1908, X:35; Psari Phorada: Banou & Rethemiotakis 1997, fig. 13:6.

<sup>514</sup> Popham 1970c, 70-71, figs. 3:7, 4:1, pl. 3a-b from Royal Villa, pl. 47f from 18<sup>th</sup> Magazine.

<sup>515</sup> Kanta 1980, 261.

<sup>516</sup> Khania: Jantzen 1951, 74, P 724, Taf. 48, Mackeprang 1938, pl. 27:4; Malia: van Effenterre, H. & M. 1963, 117, pl. XLVII:D.

<sup>517</sup> Knossos: Evans 1921-35, IV, fig. 953; Evans 1906, 68, fig. 117:62b, 69, fig. 117:64a; Olous: van Effenterre 1948, 53, pls. XII, XXX (O 70 decoration worn off); Aissa Langadha: Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:21; Myrsini: Kanta 1980, 165, nos. 1937, 1938; Gra Lygia: Apostolakou 1998a, 48, no. 12683, fig. 30, pl. 14.

<sup>518</sup> Katsambas: Alexiou 1967a, 52, pl. 24y; Khania: Tzedakis 1969a, fig. 2.

<sup>519</sup> Popham 1970c, 24, 71, fig. 5:3, pls. 3c, 29f.

<sup>520</sup> Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1996, 34 (6325), fig. 14.

<sup>521</sup> Pankalochori: Baxevani-Kouzioni & Markoulaki 1996, 653-655, figs. 16-18; Tertsa: Banou & Rethemiotakis 1997, 42-43, figs. 17:2, 21 (called spoutless jug or hydria-lekythos); Gra Lygia: Apostolakou 1998a, 53, fig. 34, pl. 15. A further funnel-necked jug was found in a tomb with two LM IIIA:2 kylikes at Episkopi/Pedhiadha (Marinatos 1933-35, 52, fig. 5, top shelf). Kanta (1980, 58) dates the jug to LM IIIA:1.

<sup>522</sup> Savignoni 1904, 566 and fig. 46 (to the left), Mackeprang 1938, pl. XXVI:1.

<sup>523</sup> Tzedakis 1976, pl. 291e.

<sup>524</sup> Nopigeia: Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1996, 36, fig. 13 (6324); Knossos: Popham 1970c, 71, figs. 10b, 15e; Amnisos: Alexiou 1992, Taf. 53:1, 2; Kommos: Watrous 1992, 132, 142; Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 69a, L. Platon 1997, fig. 9 right. Numerous juglets are reported from Petras, all imported from Palaikastro (Tsipopoulou 1997, 225).

almost as common grave gifts as the stirrup jars. These miniature jugs appear, like the larger jugs, in different shapes: cylinder-necked (spoutless), collared, beak-spouted and trefoil-spouted. According to Kanta the spoutless juglet (cylinder-necked) is a new shape in LM IIIB:1.<sup>525</sup> It is present in tombs at sites like Psila Khomata, Klima Pyrgiotissas, Alatsomouri/Pakhyamos, Episkopi/Ierapetra, Gra Lygia and Kalokhorafitis where they are decorated with simple motifs like shells, wavy bands, simple foliate, network, stripes, chevrons, alternating arcs, bands only, flowers, chevrons, lozenges and loops.<sup>526</sup> One spoutless juglet, however, found at Psari Phorada, has been dated LM IIIA:2.<sup>527</sup> At Kalokhorafitis two tombs, where most of the vases are dated LM IIIB:1, contained 15 juglets all together and all four shapes are present.<sup>528</sup> One cylinder-necked and three beak-spouted juglets were found in LM IIIA:2-B:1 tombs at Metochion Kalou and collared juglets at Agii Apostoli and Episkopi/Ierapetra.<sup>529</sup> Beak-spouted juglets dated LM IIIB:1 are also found in tombs at Mavro Spelio/Knossos, Gazi, Gournes, Gra Lygia and Ligortino and a monochrome, straight-sided, beak-spouted juglet comes from Zapher Papoura.<sup>530</sup> Among the beak-spouted juglets found in the LM IIIA:2-B:1 tombs at Khania there is an unusual double vase consisting of two connected juglets, made in the inventive Kydonian Workshop.<sup>531</sup>

Juglets found in tombs and dated LM IIIA:2 belong mainly to the beak-spouted type as evidenced for example at Psari Phorada, Tertsas, Aissa Langadha, Stannioi, Episkopi/Pedhiadha, Olous, Malia, Kamilari, Goudies and Knossos<sup>532</sup> but collared juglets are also present as seen at Stavromenos, Pankalochori and Zapher Papoura.<sup>533</sup>

#### *Amphora (Fig. 93:33-34, Pls. 105, 133)*

Amphorae appear in different sizes. The large ones in the LM IIIB:1 strata usually have rim diameters between 0.10 and 0.12, handles with an oval section and flat bases. The decorations are simple and mainly restricted to rim and neck bands, bands on the body and bands along the edges of the handles or with a band on mid-handle.<sup>534</sup> Two amphorae deviate somewhat from this general description. One has a high wavy band on the upper body (77-P 0391, *Pls. 105, 171e:1*, Street, in middle layer) and a rim/handle fragment, monochrome painted, has a hole going through the handle close to where it is attached to the rim (82-P 0959, *Pl. 179e:7*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q).

With current evidence it looks like the small amphora with a round mouth appears in LM IIIB:1. They have rim diameters of between 0.05 and 0.07, they have usually a decoration on the upper body and handles may be barred. Only two motifs were found in the material: hatched, isolated lozenges and flowers.<sup>535</sup> Three fragmentary Kydonian vases may either belong to amphorae or to cylinder-necked jugs. They are rather heavy vessels with sturdy handles, globular bodies and flat bases.<sup>536</sup> On the single one with a preserved decoration on the upper body, the hatched, isolated lozenges are not found in a stiff row as in another local workshop, but haphazardly drawn and in different sizes. One amphora in the LM IIIB:1 strata, with a monochrome neck and handle, has an oval mouth (78-P 0123, *Pl. 189c:2*, north of Buildings 1 and 2, area of floor fragments, below the floors). A further

oval-mouthed amphora was found in the Post-Minoan strata 78-P 0513, *Pl. 209d:11*).

#### LM IIIA:2

Amphorae in the LM IIIA:2 strata have a size in-between the two found in IIIB:1. The rim diameters are between 0.07 and 0.10. They have a rim and a neck band, a decoration on the upper body and handles with all the variations found on the handles in IIIB:1. The upper body motifs found in the material are isolated, stylized flowers on either side of one vessel and on another a more elaborate motif consisting of alternating arcs.<sup>537</sup>

Large amphorae, both decorated and undecorated (see below, p. 358), are common vessels in the settlements, while the smaller ones seem to have been preferred for the tombs. The decoration on the larger amphorae is usually simple. One LM IIIB:1 amphora from a house at Amnisos is adorned with body bands only, another from Gournia has in addition two semicircles on the upper body.<sup>538</sup> The round-mouthed

<sup>525</sup> Kanta 1980, 261.

<sup>526</sup> Psila Khomata: Pologjorgi 1987, 140, *Reth.mus.* 2397, pl. XVI:6; Klima Pyrgiotissas: Vasilakis 1983, 354-355 and pl. 152d; Alatsomouri: Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:34; Episkopi/Ierapetra: Kanta 1980, 150, fig. 57:5, 8; Gra Lygia: Apostolou 1998, 80, no. 12726, fig. 58, pl. 23; Kalokhorafitis: Kanta 1980, 110, fig. 44:3, 6, 46:1.

<sup>527</sup> Banou & Rethemiotakis 1997, 40, fig. 13:4.

<sup>528</sup> Kanta 1980, 109-110, fig. 127-128.

<sup>529</sup> Metochion Kalou: Demopoulou-Rethemiotaki & Rethemiotakis 1978, 52 and fig. 6, 56-58 and fig. 11, 84 and fig. 35; Agii Apostoli: Gavrilakis 1994, 36, fig. 4, ph. 5; Episkopi/Ierapetra: Kanta 1980, fig. 127:7.

<sup>530</sup> Mavro Spelio/Knossos: Alberti 2003, 546, fig. 4 (found in tomb XVII together with a bowl); Gazi: Alexiou 1972, pl. 40γ; Gournes: Khatzidhakis 1918, 82, fig. 27:4; Gra Lygia: Apostolou 1998, 44-45, no. 12675, fig. 24, pl. 12; Ligortino: Mavriyannaki 1974, 56, pl. 24δ-ε (associated with the 2<sup>nd</sup> burial dated IIIB by Kanta, see n. 468). The straight-sided, beak-spouted juglet from Zapher Papoura (Evans 1906, 65, fig. 117:54c) has a parallel in a tomb at Tefeli which Kanta dates late IIIB (Kanta 1980, 81, fig. 49:7).

<sup>531</sup> Jantzen 1951, 76, P 760, Taf. 55:3, 78, P 781, Taf. 55:2, 79, no. 5, Taf. 52:1; Hallager & McGeorge 1992, 19, *Kh.mus.* 6344, pl. 19b; Theofanidis 1948-49, 15, fig. 25:2; Karantzali 1986, 64, fig. 13.

<sup>532</sup> Psari Phorada and Tertsas: Banou & Rethemiotakis 1997, fig. 13-14; Aissa Langadha: Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:19, 20; Stannioi: Kanta 1980, 55; Episkopi/Pedhiadha: Kanta 1980, 62; Olous: van Effenterre 1948, pl. XXX (O 75), XXXVIII (O 73), Kanta 1980, 130-131; Malia: van Effenterre, H. & M. 1963, 120, pl. XLVIII:G, Kanta 1980, 51, fig. 23:3; Kamilari: Levi 1961-62, fig. 42e, Kanta 1980, 102; Goudies: Laviosa 1970, fig. 13d, f-i (LM IIIA:1-2); Knossos/Upper Gypsades: Hood, Huxley & Sandars 1958-59, 245 (II. 1) and fig. 26, pl. 55e.

<sup>533</sup> Stavromenos: Kanta 1980, 212 and fig. 87:6 (dated LM IIIA); Pankalochori: Baxevasi-Kouzoni & Markoulaki 1996, 658 and fig. 26-27; Zapher Papoura: Evans 1906, 78, fig. 117:76f.

<sup>534</sup> 80-P 0853, *Pl. 156b:7*, Room C, on floor; 82-P 1368, *Pl. 170e:7*, Street, in upper layer; 84-P 1010, *Pls. 105, 172f:9*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J; 01-P 0505, *Pl. 188h:5*, "Building 4", levelling deposit; 71-P 0403, *Pls. 105, 191e*, north of Room H.

<sup>535</sup> 74-P 0118, *Pls. 105, 168f:8*, Room E, pits in floor; 82-P 0647, *Pls. 105, 179e:2*, 82-P 0917, *Pls. 105, 178f:3*, 82-P 0956, *Pls. 105, 178f:2*, all three Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 84-P 1842, *Pl. 183c:3*, Courtyard, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase.

<sup>536</sup> 84-P 0403+, *LW, Pl. 153e*, 83-P 0031, *LW, Pl. 156b:4*, both Room C, on floor; 73-P 1056+, *LW, Pl. 188d*, between Buildings 1 and 2, deposits.

<sup>537</sup> 84-P 0722, *Pls. 133, 201e*, 84-P 0725+, *Pls. 133, 201c:1*, 84-P 0793b, *Pl. 201c:2*, all three Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 01-P 0738, *Pl. 206e:1*, 01-P 0739, *Pl. 206e:2*, both Rubbish Area North, dump.

<sup>538</sup> Amnisos: Alexiou 1992, 188, Taf. 45:2; Gournia: Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:8.

amphora is the most common, but the old-fashioned oval-mouthed is occasionally present as evidenced by one found in the “kitchen” at Makritikhos/Knossos, decorated with a simple vertical wavy band on each side of the shoulder.<sup>539</sup> Decorated amphorae are mentioned from the LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 deposits at the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos and two from the Little Palace, decorated with bands and high wavy bands, are illustrated.<sup>540</sup>

Large amphorae with dripping paint are common at Palaikastro and two of these vessels have been found at Petras.<sup>541</sup> At Kommos most LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 amphorae are decorated with body bands only, one has a high wavy band on the body.<sup>542</sup> Another, made in the Kydonian Workshop, is quite exceptional. It is decorated with bars on the rim, bands on the neck, alternating arcs on the upper body and a large octopus on the lower.<sup>543</sup> Also, it has triple roll handles, otherwise only found on the amphoroid kraters made in this workshop (see above, p. 306). So far there are no parallels for this jug in Khania. An amphora decorated with an octopus covering half of its body is also recorded at Hagia Triada.<sup>544</sup>

Smaller LM IIIB amphorae with simple decorations are found at sites like the SE House at Knossos, Maison E at Malia and Archanes.<sup>545</sup> Some of the small LM IIIB amphorae found in tombs have simple decoration like two in Gazi with motifs like single hanging spirals and semicircles, while others are more elaborate like one in Kalami, decorated with hatched triangles with spaced-out semicircles, and another in Gra Lygia with parallel chevrons between anti-thetic spirals.<sup>546</sup> Adder marks, wavy band and large blobs with dripping paint adorn small amphorae in tomb at Agios Silas, Agii Apostoli and Episkopi/Ierapetra<sup>547</sup> and in other LM IIIA:2/B:1 tombs like at Episkopi/Pedhiadha, Gra Lygia and Pankalochori they are decorated with an ivy leaf, vertical parallel chevrons framed by bands and spirals and wavy bands.<sup>548</sup> Like many other shapes, amphorae were also produced in a miniature edition.<sup>549</sup>

#### *Jar (Fig. 93:35-36, Pls. 105-106, 133, 142)*

In LM IIIB:1 the wide-mouthed jar seems to be the most prevalent shape. It is a new shape of jar which appears for the first time at the beginning of this period. It has a high, flaring rim/neck, usually with a rim diameter of around 0.16-0.17, a globular body and a broad, flat base. The two vertical handles are attached at the rim. The decoration on the upper body is more or less confined to two motifs, running spirals or wavy bands, and as a strange peculiarity these jars very often have splashes/dots of paint on the interior which can hardly be explained as accidental.<sup>550</sup> One of these jars is decorated with white paint on the red clay (77-P 0710). Light on dark decoration is not common in the material, but it is found on a lid and a pyxis in the LM IIIA:2 strata and on some of the large stirrup jars.<sup>551</sup> Some of these jars have double handles on each side: below the vertical handle a somewhat smaller, horizontal handle is attached.<sup>552</sup> One wide-mouthed jar found on the floor in Room C was preserved to the extent that it has subsequently been restored in gypsum (80-P 1482+, *Pls. 106, 156a*). It has two handles and two wavy bands on the upper body. It is also adorned with two plastic decorations not found on

the other jars. In the middle of the decoration zone a rather flat, round disc is attached on one side and what looks like a bucranium on the other. Plastic decorations are normally not found on ordinary household vessels, to which the jars must be ascribed. Middle Minoan jars with similar bucrania are interpreted as ritual vases.<sup>553</sup> The flat round disc on our jar may be interpreted as a sun disc, but it is far from sure that the presence of the two symbols justifies an identification of the vase as ritual. A stunningly similar, but seemingly undecorated jar, has been recorded at Gournia: on opposite sides it has “a circle and a goat’s horn in rude relief”.<sup>554</sup> The goat’s horn is identical to our bucranium, the circle is not illustrated but it must be similar to our disc. The Gournia jar was found in A 13, a room in an LM I building, from which, to my knowledge, no LM III vases have been reported. The question is whether the jar is of LM I date or if it could be of LM III date.<sup>555</sup>

A few other vessels belong to straight-necked jars, which have more elaborate motifs than the wide-mouthed. One is decorated with festoons with irises and multiple arcs (82-P 1500, *Pls. 106, 175b*, Courtyard, 19-Pit M). This decoration is somewhat old-fashioned in LM IIIB:1 and it may be dated to transitional LM IIIA:2/B:1 the latest. Another, made in the Kydonian Workshop, may be ascribed to the same shape

<sup>539</sup> Hood & de Jong 1958-9, 186 and fig. 5:3.

<sup>540</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 182, 184-185; Hatzaki 2005, 132, no. 55, fig. 4.6:20, 144, no. 131, fig. 4.13:5.

<sup>541</sup> Palaikastro: Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 112 and fig. 97; MacGillivray *et al.* 1988, figs. 8:4, 9:2-4, pls. 48f, 49c; 1989, pl. 66c; Petras: Tsipopoulou 1997, 225 and fig. 20.

<sup>542</sup> Watrous 1992, 48, no. 835, fig. 34; 55, no. 954, fig. 38, pl. 22; 56, no. 973, fig. 40, pl. 23; 82, no. 1409, 1412, 1415, fig. 54, pls. 35, 36; 90, no. 1585, fig. 59; 96, no. 1661, fig. 63.

<sup>543</sup> Watrous 1992, 52, no. 910, fig. 37, pl. 21.

<sup>544</sup> La Rosa 1979-80, 52, fig. 2d; La Rosa 1985a, 196 and tav. IVa.

<sup>545</sup> Knossos: Popham 1970c, 32 and pl. 24f; Malia: Deshayes & Dessenne 1959, 132, pl. XLVII:1; Archanes: Sakellarakis & Sapouna-Sakellarakis 1997, 454, fig. 433, 461-2, fig. 443.

<sup>546</sup> Gazi: Alexiou 1972, 88, pl. 39β; Kalami: Tzedakis 1969c, 368, fig. 6; Gra Lygia: Apostolakou 1998a, 40, no. 12668, fig. 19, pl. 11.

<sup>547</sup> Agios Silas: Karetsou 1978, 353, pl. 180y; Agii Apostoli: Gavrilakis 1994, 38, fig. 6 and ph. 7; Episkopi/Ierapetra: Xanthoudidis 1920-21, 161, fig. 12.

<sup>548</sup> Episkopi/Pedhiadha: N. Platon 1952, 622, fig. 3, Kanta 1980, 62-63; Gra Lygia: Apostolakou 1998a, 80-81, no. 13081, fig. 59, pl. 23; Pankalochori: Baxevani-Kouzioni & Markoulaki 1996, 659 and fig. 29.

<sup>549</sup> N. Platon 1952, 628, fig. 8; Kanta 1980, 55.

<sup>550</sup> 77-P 0710, *Pls. 105, 160b:5*, Room D, on floor; 87-P 0137, *Pl. 174c:3*, Building 2, Room A, above lower floor; 82-P 0543, *LW, Pls. 105, 182e:5*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors; 77-P 1256, *Pls. 105, 186b:2*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2.

<sup>551</sup> Light-on-dark decoration is also found on a kylix from Hagia Triada (Kanta 1980, pl. 40:2, 5) and on a kalathos from Pankalochori (see n. 631).

<sup>552</sup> 80-P 0963+, *Pl. 156b:2*, Room C, on floor; 82-P 0567, *Pl. 176a:6*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 77-P 1257+, *LW, Pls. 105, 186b:1*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2. Two wide-mouthed jars found in the Post-Minoan strata may both belong to the double-handled type although only one of them has handles preserved (71-P 0614, *Pl. 209a:1*; 77-P 1668, *Pl. 210b:11*). These double-handled jars are usually decorated with running spirals on the upper body – a tradition which continued in LM IIIB:2 (*GSE* III, 223).

<sup>553</sup> Kanta & Tzizounaki 2001, 156 and pl. XXXVIIIId-f.

<sup>554</sup> Boyd-Hawes 1908, 28, no. 17, pl. I.

<sup>555</sup> LM IIIA:2/B vases have, however, been found in other LM I houses at Gournia, f.ex. a bull’s head rhyton is reported from A 20 (Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. XI:20; B.P. Hallager 2001, 315, n. 6) and a krater (storage jar) comes from B 36 (Betancourt & Silverman 1991, 90).

(84-P 2695, LW, *Pl. 183b:11*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors). Its rim diameter is estimated to 0.12 and the upper body has a decoration consisting of concentric semicircles and chevrons. Rim and base fragments of a Kydonian jar of similar size were registered from the Post-Minoan strata (82-P 0068, LW, *Pl. 210a:16*). In the same strata were large fragments of another straight-necked jar made in another local workshop (73-P 0421, *Pls. 142, 209c:3*). The shape of the jar could be reconstructed in a drawing. No remains of an upper body decoration are preserved but this does not exclude that it may have had one.

Finally, part of a miniature jar was found in an LM IIIB:1 pit in the Rubbish Area Southeast (84-P 1015, *Pls. 106, 172f:3, 20-Pit J*). It has the form of a barrel-shaped storage jar and a rim like a moulded band on the body, which is often found on these large vessels. Its rim diameter is not larger than 0.08 and it has small, horizontal roll handles on the upper body. Rim and handles are barred and multiple wavy bands adorn its upper body. Another open vessel which may belong to a barrel-shaped jar of small dimensions was found in a cleaning operation (71-P 0144, LW, *Pls. 142, 209b:2*). Its rim diameter is estimated at 0.136 and the larger part of its body has been covered with an octopus. It was made in the Kydonian Workshop and so far no parallel has been found.

#### LM IIIA:2

One straight-necked jar with almost complete profile was found in an LM IIIA:2 pit (84-P 0761a+, LW, *Pls. 133, 201b:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). The jar, made in the Kydonian Workshop, has a piriform body and it is rather small-sized with a rim diameter of 0.068. Below a monochrome rim/neck it is adorned with alternating arcs and the handles are barred. Decorated straight-necked jars are in general rather rare in LM III, whereas they are far more common in plain ware.

The decorated jars are for some reason, the least known group within the LM III pottery. They are often fragmentarily preserved in the settlements and they hardly appear in tombs. As a consequence we have no clear picture of the different shapes present during this period. Presently no LM IIIB:1 parallel can be found to our wide-mouthed jars and therefore one may suspect that they are a local invention. Decorated straight-necked jar are also difficult to find. Two jars at LM IIIB:1 Kommos may belong to this shape.<sup>556</sup> They have short straight necks and globular bodies, but the handles are horizontal. One is decorated with a simple wavy band; the other has an octopus design. A jar with traces of a painted decoration was also found in tomb 70 at Zapher Papoura, but it is unfortunately not illustrated.<sup>557</sup>

#### Jar/amphoriskos (Fig. 93:32, *Pls. 106, 133*)

Very few amphoriskoi could be traced in the material. The best preserved, with close to full profile, was found in a layer above the floor in Room C (77-P 0887+, LW, *Pls. 106, 151c:2*). It is of rather small dimensions with a rim diameter of 0.068. Below a monochrome rim it is decorated with a panelled pattern consisting of multiple hanging and standing semicircles

framed by groups of vertical bands. Another small-sized amphoriskos has a rim diameter of 0.045 and the motif exterior consists of concentric semicircles (77-P 0794, *Pls. 106, 185b:8*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit). A further three amphoriskoi registered from the LM IIIB:1 strata are of a more normal size with rim diameters between 0.09 and 0.10. All three have monochrome rim and neck – one has bars on top of the rim. One is decorated with simple foliate band framed by dots, the other with hatched ovals, which could be parts of leaves.<sup>558</sup> The last mentioned is made in red clay which, on the exterior, is hidden behind a creamy yellow slip – a practise which also has been noted among other shapes in this period.

#### LM IIIA:2

Only one amphoriskos has been recorded from the LM IIIA:2 strata (71-P 0439, *Pls. 133, 205c:2*, Rubbish Area North, dump). It belongs to a vessel of normal size with a rim diameter of 0.10. Below a rim band and a neck band it has a reed decoration, probably repeated in groups of two, on the upper body. This motif is occasionally found on cups and closed vessels in LM IIIA:2 but it is far more common on vases in the LM IIIA:1 period.

Rather few amphoriskoi have been reported from LM IIIA:2 and IIIB:1 contexts. LM IIIB:1 amphoriskoi decorated with wavy bands and running spirals have been found at Kommos.<sup>559</sup> Others with similar simple motifs like wavy bands, S's, concentric semicircles, shell chains and vertical wavy bands are found in tombs at sites like Khania, Knossos, Karteros and Kalokhorafitis<sup>560</sup> and they are present in the LM IIIA:2-B cemetery at Armenoi.<sup>561</sup>

An LM IIIA:2 amphoriskos comes from the settlement at Khondrou Viannou and another decorated with a panelled pattern was found in a tomb at Pankalochori.<sup>562</sup>

#### Piriform jar (Fig. 93:37-38, *Pls. 106, 133*)

The piriform jar is a common vessel shape on the contemporary mainland and present among the imported vessels in Khania, but for some reason it is a rare shape in the LM III settlements. One with a complete upper body profile and scar of one vertical handle was found in LM IIIB:1 23-Floor 8 in Space G (87-P 0515+, *Pls. 106, 165b:1*). It has a high neck with a wavy band and an everted rim with a diameter of 0.10.

<sup>556</sup> Watrous 1992, 89, no. 1559, fig. 59, pl. 39, 95, no. 1649, fig. 61, pl. 42.

<sup>557</sup> Evans 1906, 75, no. 70a.

<sup>558</sup> 87-P 0323, *Pls. 106, 166a:3*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 77-P 1158, LW, *Pl. 187e:2*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E; 71-P 1417, *Pl. 168b:4*, Room E, in lower floor.

<sup>559</sup> Watrous 1992, 60, no. 1013, fig. 42, pl. 24, 79-80, no. 1372, fig. 51, pl. 34.

<sup>560</sup> Khania: Jantzen 1951, 76, P 765, Taf. 51:2; Karantzali 1986, 67 and fig. 13 (V 27); Knossos: Evans 1906, 65, fig. 117:54b (Zapher Papoura); Karteros: Marinatos 1927-28, 71, pl. 1:4; Kalokhorafitis: Kanta 1980, 111, fig. 103:3.

<sup>561</sup> Tzedakis 1973-74, 919, pl. 687β (flower); Tzedakis 1976, 371, pl. 292β (linked fish); Tzedakis 1976, pl. 293α (multiple arcs), 293δ (quirks).

<sup>562</sup> Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 70a; L. Platon 1997, 369, fig. 11, 4<sup>th</sup> from left on top shelf; Pankalochori: Baxevani-Kouzioni & Markoulaki 1996, 660 and fig. 30.

On the upper body it is decorated with hatched lozenges and semicircles in a field covering the handle zone, followed by four body bands. A rim/neck fragment from a pit in the Courtyard belongs to the same shape (84-P 2226, *Pl. 182c:4*, 20-Pit AG). The estimated neck diameter on mid-neck is 0.10 and it is monochrome painted both on the interior and the exterior. A larger body fragment may also belong to this shape (01-P 0724+, *Pls. 106, 191d:4*, north of Room H). It has part of a horizontal handle preserved on the upper body, which is decorated with a scale pattern with dots. The three groups of bands covering the body are commonly found on piriform jars.

#### LM IIIA:2

A piriform jar with an almost fully preserved profile was thrown away in an LM IIIA:2 pit in the Rubbish Area Southeast (84-P 1488, *Pls. 133, 199b*, 20-Pit L/AJ). Below the monochrome painted rim/neck with a rim diameter of 0.12, it has two small zones with different motifs on its upper body; the upper has sea-anemones, the lower has running spirals framed by wavy bands. Three groups of three body bands adorn the rest of the body. Part of a rim was found in another pit in the Rubbish Area North (71-P 1156, *Pl. 207a:3*, 5-Pit). It has a broad everted (ledged) rim with a diameter of 0.13. On the top of the rim it is decorated with curved bands, while both the interior and exterior, are monochrome painted.

Parallels for our LM IIIB:1 piriform jars are very hard to find. None with a preserved upper part where the characteristic rim and handles are present have so far been reported from an LM IIIB settlement outside Khania.<sup>563</sup> One, with a similar shape and large, vertical handles like our 87-P 0515+, was found in tomb 95 at Armenoi, but it is dated LM IIIA.<sup>564</sup> A further two derive from tombs at the same site dated LM IIIA:2/B:1: one from tomb 67 has small horizontal handles and may be of LM IIIA:2 date, the other from tomb 71 has both vertical and horizontal handles and may be of LM IIIB:1 date.<sup>565</sup> A piriform jar found in a tomb at Ligortino has been dated LM IIIB.<sup>566</sup> To my knowledge only the tombs at Sklavoi/Farmakokéfalo in eastern Crete contained a considerable amount of piriform jars, some of which are dated LM IIIB.<sup>567</sup>

LM IIIA:2 piriform jars are also rare in the settlements. None are mentioned from the vast material at Kommos. The few so far presented from Knossos were found in the Little Palace and they have all been dated LM IIIA:1.<sup>568</sup> A more or less complete LM IIIA:2 piriform jar comes from Khondrou Viannou and a sherd of a Palaikastro imported LM IIIA:2 piriform jar has been found at Petras.<sup>569</sup> Upper part of an LM IIIA:2 piriform jar was also recorded in House B at Zakro.<sup>570</sup>

Piriform jars are, however, recorded in contemporary tombs. The upper part of a piriform jar was found in a tomb at Khania. Another, decorated with spirals and dated LM IIIA:2/B:1, was found in a pit close to another tomb in the town.<sup>571</sup> A tomb at Stavromenos, used in LM IIIA:1 and LM IIIA:2, contained a piriform jar and two piriform jars from tombs 101 and 167 at Armenoi are dated LM IIIA:2.<sup>572</sup> They are rather common in Knossian LM II and LM IIIA tombs, where LM IIIA:2 examples were found at Zapher Pappoura.<sup>573</sup> A piriform jar considered to be a Knossian import

comes from a looted tomb at Tourloti.<sup>574</sup> Five are published from the LM IIIA tombs at Kalyvia/Phaistos.<sup>575</sup> Piriform jars dated LM IIIA:2 have been recorded in tombs at Gra Lygia, Myrsini, Stamnioi, Vryses, Oλους and in the tombs at Sklavoi/Farmakokéfalo mentioned above.<sup>576</sup> A complete piriform jar in the Hagios Nikolaos Museum was found in the Siteia region.<sup>577</sup> Miniature piriform jars are, for example, published from tombs at Kera Limaniotissa and Khania.<sup>578</sup>

#### Jar/basin

No decorated jar/basin has been recorded in our LM IIIA:2 and B:1 settlements. It may be a coincidence as similar jars are present in the LM IIIA:1 strata. These vessels, usually decorated with a single wavy band, are, however, recorded elsewhere as evidenced by one at Archanes, others at Kommos and a basin found in an LM IIIA:2 tomb at Katsambas.<sup>579</sup>

#### Storage jar (Fig. 93:39-41, Pls. 106-108, 133)

Regrettably, only small fragments are preserved of the large-sized storage jars. This implies that it is somewhat difficult to get a full view of the current shapes in the LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 settlements. In principle, however, the preserved fragments may belong to one of the three basic shapes: the barrel-shaped jar, the pithoid jar, and the Palace Style jar.

<sup>563</sup> Kanta reports that they were common in the LM IIIB levels at the Kastelli 1966 excavation at Khania (Kanta 1980, 277), but no upper body fragment is preserved (Tzedakis & Kanta 1978, 24).

<sup>564</sup> *Kreta* 1990, 110, no.78.

<sup>565</sup> Tzedakis 1973-74, 919, 6876, 6880a.

<sup>566</sup> Savignoni 1904, 658, fig. 120. The vase is associated with the 2<sup>nd</sup> larnax, a burial Kanta dates LM IIIB, see n. 468.

<sup>567</sup> Kanta 1980, 183-184.

<sup>568</sup> Popham 1970c, 78; Hatzaki 2005, 111. Mountjoy has identified a body sherd in the South House as coming from an LM IIIA:2 piriform jar, but she has some doubt as to whether in fact it could be LM IIIA:1 in date (Mountjoy *et al.* 2003, 139, no. 683, fig. 4.39).

<sup>569</sup> Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 70a, bottom row middle; Petras: Tsipopoulou 1997, 221.

<sup>570</sup> Platon 1962, 151.

<sup>571</sup> Theofanidhis 1948-49, 15, fig. 25:5; Papapostolou 1973-74, 926, pl. 694c.

<sup>572</sup> Stavromenos: Kanta 1980, 212, fig. 88:4; Armenoi: Godart & Tzedakis 1992, pls. CXXXII:2, CXLIV:2.

<sup>573</sup> Evans 1906, 24, no. 6a, fig. 117, 33, no. 12a, fig. 117; Kanta 1980, 276.

<sup>574</sup> Paschalidis 2009, 5-6, fgs. 3-4.

<sup>575</sup> Savignoni 1904, fgs 42-44. Besides, Mackeprang (1938, pl. XXVI:8) has published a piriform jar from Phaistos which does not resemble any of the ones in Savignoni. The Kalyvia tombs are usually dated LM IIIA:1-2 (Furumark 1941, 104-105, Kanta 1980, 99), but according to La Rosa "the oldest tomb furnishings from Kalyvia ... date from LM IIIA2" (La Rosa 1985b, 51).

<sup>576</sup> Gra Lygia: Apostolou 1998a, 78, no. 12724, fig. 55, pl. 23; Myrsini: Kanta 1980, 168; Davaras s.a. no. 63; Stamnioi: Kanta 1980, 56 and fig. 26:5; Vryses (at the Drasi location): Kanta 1980, 141, fig. 58:7; Oλους: van Effenterre 1948, O 47, pl. XXXIV.

<sup>577</sup> Davaras s.a. no. 57.

<sup>578</sup> Kera Limaniotissa: Banou & Rethemiotakis 1997, 55, nos. 47, 48, fig. 10: 5, 6; Khania: Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1990, 442, fig. 219a.

<sup>579</sup> Archanes: Lembessi 1970, pl. 362a (dated LM IIIA); Kommos: Watrous 1992, 69, no. 1162, 91, no. 1592, fig. 58, 96, no. 1660, fig. 63, pl. 43. These are LM IIIB:1, for similar vessels in LM IIIA:2, see Watrous 1992, 136; Katsambas: Alexiou 1967a, 53, no. 27, pl. 26b, right.

However, as different types of rims are present in the material it is impossible to tell if they represent smaller variations within the three shapes or indeed further shapes have actually been present.

The barrel-shaped storage jar is perhaps the easiest to identify. One was fortunately so well preserved that the missing pieces could be restored in gypsum (77-P 0876+, LW, *Pls. 107, 162a*, Corridor/Space I, 13-Pit U). The reason that it was well-preserved is probably owing to its find context in a pit deliberately made for the vessel. It has an incurving, rounded rim with an exterior diameter of 0.416, and a flat base almost of the size of the rim ( $\emptyset$  0.374) with three broad tripod legs. The restored height with legs is 0.57. Four smaller handles are placed right below the rim on the upper body and two larger are found on the lower part. It is lavishly and somewhat boldly decorated with a large papyrus in a central panel on each side of the vessel framed by panels of opposed rows of vertically running concentric semicircles. Considering its richly adorned surface it is somewhat difficult to believe that it was originally made for the storage pit in which it was found.

Among the fragmentarily preserved jars some may derive from the barrel-shaped, above all, two with incurving rims. One, with a rounded rim of roughly similar size as the restored one, is decorated with an even, broad band on its preserved upper body (01-P 0565, *Pls. 107, 188h:4*, "Building 4", levelling deposit), the other has a somewhat different rim, flat on top and laid as a broad, moulded band on the body (84-P 1084, *Pls. 106, 172d:17*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit H2). Both have barrel-shaped bodies, the latter too small a fragment to estimate its rim diameter but with a scar from a horizontal handle on the upper body. Other fragments may derive from this shape owing to their very broad base diameters (between 0.30-0.40) and preserved tripod legs.<sup>580</sup>

The pithoid jar is in principle a smaller version of a pithos with a much larger rim than base diameter. Presently this shape has not been recorded in the previous settlements. One found on 17-Floor 4 in Room A was not preserved to the extent that it could be restored in gypsum but it allowed a reconstruction in drawing (80-P 0889+, *Pls. 106, 149b*). It has an everted (ledged) rim with a diameter of 0.266, a much smaller flat base ( $\emptyset$  0.12) and two vertical handles, oval in section, below the rim. With its restored height of 0.336, this vessel is much smaller than the barrel-shaped jar. It is made in a red clay, the exterior is hidden behind a yellowish-white slip, a phenomenon also seen on other shapes. The decoration on the upper body consists of filled, opposed, connected semicircles framed by thin wavy bands, the lower body is banded and the top of the rim is adorned with bars and filled semicircles. A fragment of a jar of similar size, clay and slip was found in the layer with stones above the Rooms A, B, C, D and a flat base with a moulding could, with its base diameter of 0.24, belong to a larger variant of this shape.<sup>581</sup> A rim fragment with a heavy rim, triangular in section, and a low ridge below it, may belong to a pithoid jar larger than the one from Room A (82-P 1590, *Pls. 107, 183g:10*, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase).

Another three large rim fragments may be ascribed to a storage vessel called Palace Style jar or amphora.<sup>582</sup> Two rims are everted; the third has a heavier rim, squarish in section.<sup>583</sup> The two with an estimated rim diameter around 0.30

have a monochrome painted neck, the third a banded neck. Body fragments belonging to storage jars have motifs like flowers, high wavy bands (octopuses?), hatched lozenges and loops, zigzag and two with a less readable decoration which includes a filled circle with radiating strokes on one and a filled circle(?) and a band with fringes on the other.<sup>584</sup> Some body fragments, which have a sponge pattern within irregular curved bands, may belong to a Palace Style jar which, owing to its decoration, cannot be later than LM IIIA:1 (70-P 0584+ *Pl. 193f:1*, north of Room H, lower layer).

#### LM IIIA:2

In the LM IIIA:2 strata only one rim/body fragment of a storage jar was noted. The rim is everted, rounded with an estimated diameter of 0.39-40 and it probably belongs to a barrel-shaped jar (84-P 1059, *Pls. 133, 200g:13*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). The red clay is covered with a thick yellow slip. The top of the rim is barred and of the exterior decoration only a large filled semicircle is preserved. Another four body fragments give a small impression of the motifs used during this period: foliate bands, vertical running filled, connected semicircles framed by two thin wavy bands, leaves and filled triangles.<sup>585</sup>

Barrel-shaped jars, pithoid jars and Palace Style jars are present in both LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 settlements. Two large barrel-shaped storage jars with tripod feet from Hagia Triada have been published by La Rosa.<sup>586</sup> They are different from ours in that they both have a collar neck. Their full surface is covered with different motifs in three horizontal panels and they cannot be later than LM IIIB:1. Lower part of an LM IIIB:1 barrel-shaped jar with tripod feet comes from Quartier Nu at Malia.<sup>587</sup> It has a panel of high wavy bands, quite exceptionally in white on dark. A barrel-shaped storage jar with tripod feet and a collar neck was also found at Ka-

<sup>580</sup> 77-P 0615, *Pl. 144g:6*, Layer with stones; 77-P 0605, *Pls. 108, 151d:7*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor; 80-P 1253, *Pl. 158f:6*, Room C, constructions. Two body fragments in the Post-Minoan strata may belong to barrel-shaped storage jars. One has been decorated with an octopus (77-P 1776, *Pl. 209c:10*), the other has a scar from a horizontal, roll handle but no remains of its body decoration (73-P 0888, *Pl. 210d:8*).

<sup>581</sup> 83-P 0241, *Pl. 144g:2*, Layer with stones; 87-P 0161, *Pl. 165d:8*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10.

<sup>582</sup> It is occasionally also called a pithoid jar. The pithoid jar is an open vessel, whereas the Palace Style jar has a neck and it is thus a closed vessel. See Popham 1970c, 71.

<sup>583</sup> 83-P 0244, *Pls. 107, 144g:9*, Layer with stones; 82-P 0495, *Pls. 107, 163b:1*, Corridor/Space I, constructions; 84-P 1675, *Pl. 183e:1*, Courtyard, floors, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase.

<sup>584</sup> 80-P 1245, *Pl. 144g:7*; 83-P 0291, *Pl. 144g:10*, both Layer with stones; 80-P 1175, *Pl. 160b:4*, Room D, on floor; 73-P 0886, *Pl. 167e:5*, Room E, in upper floor; 77-P 1952, *Pl. 170a:9*, Room U, walls; 77-P 0392, *Pl. 171e:4*, Street, in middle layer; 73-P 0184, *Pl. 188g:3*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit.

<sup>585</sup> 82-P 0527+, *Pl. 197a*, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 82-P 0375, *Pl. 197h:5*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 84-P 1472, *Pl. 198d:5*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit G; 84-P 1386, *Pl. 204d:6*, Courtyard, floors.

<sup>586</sup> La Rosa 1987, 383-387, tav. I:1-2. One of them is also published by Kanta (1980, 29 and fig. 13:8), who writes that it comes from a deep well at Katsambas, but La Rosa makes it clear that its find place must be Hagia Triada.

<sup>587</sup> Driessen & Farnoux 1992, 739 and fig. 11. Lower part of a barrel-shaped jar was also found at the Little Palace, Hatzaki 2005, 146, no. 182, fig. 4.18:1.

vousi.<sup>588</sup> It has a badly preserved octopus decoration, which presumably dates it to LM IIIB, and it seems to have been made at Palaikastro. The published barrel-shaped storage jars from Palaikastro, however, have flat bases. One found in a “small house ... inhabited up to the middle of L.M. III”, has a panelled decoration with motifs like large papyri, plants and quatrefoils.<sup>589</sup> Another two barrel-shaped jars came from Pi 9 and one from Pi 3. All three have panels on the upper body with motif like plants, scale patterns and zigzags framed by spirals.<sup>590</sup> Other barrel-shaped jars at the site are decorated with dripping paint.<sup>591</sup>

A pithoid storage jar was also found in storeroom Pi 9 at Palaikastro. Like the barrel-shaped jars, it has motifs in panels: octopus, spiral motifs and a pictorial motif showing a winged griffin.<sup>592</sup> Pithoid jars were present in the LM III buildings at Petras, some of which were produced at Palaikastro.<sup>593</sup> A pithoid jar from LM IIIB:1 Gournia is decorated with an octopus and two similar LM IIIB pithoid jars with an octopus motif have been found at Hagia Triada. All three have a low ridge below the rim and a rim/body fragment of a similar vessel has been published from Khondrou Viannou.<sup>594</sup> An LM IIIB storage jar, decorated with a high wavy band on the upper body, contained a cremated human. It was found in the Gourgouthia cave on Apokoronas and fragments of similar jars were found in a tomb close to Aptera.<sup>595</sup> Two large, spouted storage jars were found in LM IIIB:1 deposits at Kommos. One is decorated with a double wavy band; the other has an elaborated decoration consisting of palm trees and papyri.<sup>596</sup>

Palace Style jars are not very common after LM IIIA:2 but for some reason they were still present and probably produced in LM IIIB:1 Palaikastro. Palace Style jars, decorated with octopus, seem to have been appreciated, but other motifs like fish, alternating arcs and rosettes are also present.<sup>597</sup> Two from the old excavations came from a small storeroom in Gamma 9, the contents of which seems to be of LM IIIB:1 date. One Palace Style jar from the new excavations, with a spiral decoration, was found in an upper deposit in a storeroom in Building 4, another, decorated with an octopus, was found in Building 7 where jars with dripping paint were also present.<sup>598</sup> These deposits are dated LM IIIA:2/B:1. An LM IIIB somewhat depressed version of a Palace Style jar with a simple wavy band on the upper body has been recorded at Kommos.<sup>599</sup>

LM IIIA:2 Palace Style jars were present in the Palace at Knossos and fragments of these vessels were found in the Little Palace.<sup>600</sup> A Palace Style jar was found in the large central building in the LM IIIA:2 settlement of Khondrou Viannou and Palace Style jars were also in use at LM IIIA:2 Kommos<sup>601</sup> but no other large decorated storage jars are mentioned from the LM IIIA:2/B:1 deposits at the Hill-top and Central Hillside houses. Palace Style jars were also among the grave gifts in LM IIIA:2 tombs at Katsambas.<sup>602</sup>

### *Pyxis* (Fig. 93:42-44, Pls. 108, 134)

The shape was rare in the LM IIIB:2 strata and this seems also to be the case in the LM IIIB:1 settlement. The best preserved is a side-handled pyxis found between the layer with

stones and the floor of Room C (77-P 0925, Pls. 108, 151c:3). It has an estimated rim diameter of 0.14 and a decoration divided into two zones on the body: below the neck band a zone with a simple wavy band and the same decoration may have been repeated below two body bands. Another rim/body fragment may belong to the same shape, although no handles are preserved on the fragment (77-P 1057, Pls. 108, 187e:1, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E). One hole going through the body is present and its rim diameter is slightly smaller than the pyxis described above (Ø 0.13). On the straight-sided body only a single row of zigzags is preserved.<sup>603</sup> A further two body fragments of pyxides of roughly similar sizes as those above are decorated with bands and what seem to be leaves respectively.<sup>604</sup> Another body fragment has a more elaborate decoration consisting of a zone with half foliate and a second with a row of S's and foliate scroll (70-P 0138, Pls. 108, 193f:4, north of Room H, lower layer). Owing to its decoration it must be an upworked piece in these strata and cannot be dated later than LM IIIA:2. The last registered sherd consists of a flat base with a base diameter of 0.18. It has three base bands and perhaps part of a shell preserved (82-P 0867, Pl. 179e:14, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q).

### LM IIIA:2

One decorated pyxis is registered from the LM IIIA:2 strata. It is preserved with full profile and may belong to the handleless type (74-P 0181, Pls. 134, 195a:7, Space E, 9/7-Pit A). It has a rim diameter of 0.12 but it is rather shallow, being a pyxis (H 0.062). Furthermore, it is made of red clay and painted with a dull, thin, greyish-white paint. The motif is simple: a large network between two broad bands. It is somewhat different from the rest of the local material and may have been

<sup>588</sup> Kanta 1980, 144, fig. 56:7.

<sup>589</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 98-99 and pl. XXIIIa-b. Dated LM IIIA:1 by Kanta 1980, 191.

<sup>590</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 100, fig. 83 (only upper part preserved) and pl. XXIIIc dated LM IIIA:2 by Kanta 1980, 190-191.

<sup>591</sup> MacGillivray *et al.* 1992, 143, fig. 21:3.

<sup>592</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 101, fig. 84. This jar is dated LM IIIB by Kanta (1980, 190).

<sup>593</sup> Tsipopoulou 1997, 216 and fig. 12d-h.

<sup>594</sup> Gournia: Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:12; Hagia Triada: La Rosa 1994, 77 and tav. I:4, La Rosa 1979-80, 52, fig. 2a; Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 71, top row. Another storage jar from Gournia, decorated with a simple high wavy band and with a similar low ridge below the rim is now in the Museum of University of Pennsylvania (Betancourt & Silverman 1991, 90, no. 761, fig. 38, pl. 41).

<sup>595</sup> Mavriyannaki 1967-68, 167-168, fig. 1-3.

<sup>596</sup> Watrous 1992, 57, no. 976, fig. 40, pl. 23, 78, no. 1348, fig. 51, pl. 32.

<sup>597</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 83, fig. 66a, b; 107, figs. 91, 92; Kanta 1980, 191, fig. 78:1.

<sup>598</sup> MacGillivray *et al.* 1989, 434, pl. 66a; MacGillivray *et al.* 1992, 143, fig. 21:1, 4, 5.

<sup>599</sup> Watrous 1992, 78, no. 1345, fig. 50, pl. 32, called an amphoroid jar.

<sup>600</sup> Popham 1970c, 72-73; Hatzaki (2005, 108-9, 111) dates them LM IIIA.

<sup>601</sup> Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 69a; L. Platon 1997, 367, fig. 7; Kommos: Watrous 1992, 135; Rutter 2006, 536, no. 57i/2, pl. 3.65.

<sup>602</sup> Alexiou 1967a, 59 and pl. 24b; Niemeier 1985, 8; Alexiou 1970c, 5-6, fig. 10a-γ and pl. 1-2.

<sup>603</sup> A rim/body fragment of a similar pyxis of smaller size was registered from the Post-Minoan strata (70-P 0572, Pl. 210d:12).

<sup>604</sup> 73-P 0141, Pl. 188e:7, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit; 71-P 0396, Pl. 191c:7, north of Room H.

produced somewhere outside the town. None of the above registered pyxides were made in the Kydonian Workshop, but as evidenced in the tomb material we know that they produced this shape.

Three types of pyxides are present in LM IIIA:2/B:1 Crete: the side-handled, the basket-handled and the handleless. The first two are occasionally found in LM IIIB:1, but handleless pyxides have so far not been reported from this period.<sup>605</sup> Presently the pyxis seems to be more common in tombs than in settlements.

The side-handled pyxis is an old shape present in LM I and LM II settlements. A side-handled pyxis decorated with festoons and chevrons comes from LM IIIB:1 Gournia and LM IIIA:2 examples are published from site like the Little Palace at Knossos, Episkopi/Ierapetra and Khondrou Viannou, where the pyxis has a flanged lid.<sup>606</sup> A large Knossian side-handled pyxis with a simple band decoration has a domed lid.<sup>607</sup> Pyxides are also recorded in LM IIIB:1 Quartier Nu at Malia, but as none are presented with photographs in the preliminary publications we do not know the shapes yet.<sup>608</sup> Miniature to large pyxides with diameters ranging from 0.07 to 0.23 are reported from the LM III houses at Palaikastro and several complete ones were found in the tombs: one with three handles and decorated with a panelled pattern has a flanged lid with neatly drawn semicircles and a central circle with chevrons.<sup>609</sup> An LM IIIA:2 side-handled pyxis with network was among the grave gifts in the Achladia tholos tomb and a miniature version comes from the tomb at Kamilari.<sup>610</sup> The most spectacular side-handled pyxis, however, came from a tomb at Kalami in west Crete. In one panel it is decorated with flying birds, horns of consecrations with double axes and a man holding a lyre and the vessel is dated LM IIIB.<sup>611</sup>

The basket-handled pyxis usually has a ledge inside to support its lid. One basket-handled pyxis, which seems to be undecorated, comes from the Shrine of the Double Axes at Knossos.<sup>612</sup> An LM IIIB pyxis from the Aspa cemetery at Palaikastro is decorated with simple, hanging, concentric semicircles and another LM IIIB:1 basket-handled pyxis with a flat lid and decorated with birds was found in a tomb at Pigi.<sup>613</sup> A fourth LM IIIB basket-handled pyxis comes from a tomb at Mastampas/Rethymnon.<sup>614</sup> It is decorated with multiple arcs in panels and made in the Kydonian Workshop. Basket-handled pyxides dated LM IIIA:2 have been found in tombs at sites like Kavrokhori (with a flat lid), Mastampas/Rethymnon (with a domed lid with central knob), Frangou tou louri/Apodhoulou (with a domed lid), Archanes (with a flanged lid) and Kalyvia/Phaistos (with a domed lid).<sup>615</sup> As to my knowledge none have been presented from a stratified LM IIIA:1 deposit, the basket-handled pyxis seems to be a new shape in LM IIIA:2.

The decorated handleless pyxis is so far confined to the LM IIIA period, while the smaller plain version was still present in LM IIIB (see below, p. 343). Two handleless pyxides, dated LM IIIA, have been recorded from Greek excavations in the settlement at Khania.<sup>616</sup> For most of the few LM IIIA fragmentary pyxides found at Knossos, Kommos, Pseira and Palaikastro we cannot be sure if they were handleless or side-handled.<sup>617</sup> One handleless pyxis, however, from an

LM IIIA:2 floor deposit in House X, Room 4 at Kommos is decorated with a scale pattern and flowers.<sup>618</sup> LM IIIA:2 handleless pyxides are recorded from tombs at places like Metochion Kalou (with a flanged lid), Stavromenos (with a flanged lid) and Frangou tou louri/Apodhoulou<sup>619</sup> and others dated LM IIIA at Aspa/Palaikastro, Olous (with flanged lid) and Mochlos.<sup>620</sup> With the exception of the pyxis from Apodhoulou, which is decorated with bands only, they are adorned with motifs common for the period. Two pyxides, however, from the cemetery at Mochlos have pictorial motifs: on one we find birds, a goat and a griffin near horns of consecration on the other a bird, horns of consecration and human figures.<sup>621</sup> One pyxis found in House X at Kommos is adorned with a figure-of-eight shield.<sup>622</sup> On another two handleless pyxides dated LM IIIA:2 from Alatsomouri/Pakyammos we find large birds and smaller ones on top of horns of consecration.<sup>623</sup> A miniature handleless pyxis was found in a nearby rock shelter at Aissa Langadha/Pakyammos.<sup>624</sup>

Pyxides were not only used as jewellery boxes, as evidenced by the pyxis at Archanes and one at Alatsomouri/Pakyammos (above), but also as vessels for reburials of skeletons. This use was noted in connection with one of the handleless pyxides at Mochlos (above), another large pyxis at Palaikastro contained bones and offerings and a pyxis with beads and a skeleton of a 12-18 month old baby was found at Aissa Langadha/Pakyammos.<sup>625</sup>

<sup>605</sup> Popham 1970c, 77; Kanta 1980, 130.

<sup>606</sup> Gournia: Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:5; Little Palace: Hatzaki 2005, 146, no. 172, fig. 4.17:10; Episkopi/Ierapetra: Kanta 1980, 158, fig. 61:11; Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 69β.

<sup>607</sup> Kanta 1980, fig. 95:1.

<sup>608</sup> Farnoux & Driessen 1991b, 735-736; Driessen & Farnoux 1994, 63.

<sup>609</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 94-96, fig. 79.

<sup>610</sup> Achladia: Tsipopoulou & Vagnetti 1995, 115 and figs. 87:4, 91; Kamilari: Levi 1961-62, fig. 42g. The latter is dated LM IIIA:2 by Kanta (1980, 102).

<sup>611</sup> Tzedakis 1969c, 365, fig. 2; Tzedakis 1970, 468, pl. 410a-β.

<sup>612</sup> Popham 1964b, pl. 2a.

<sup>613</sup> Palaikastro: Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 97, fig. 81; Pigi: Tzedakis 1969b, pl. 443γ.

<sup>614</sup> Godart & Tzedakis 1992, pl. CLXII:1.

<sup>615</sup> Kavrokhori: Rethemiotakis 1979, 239, Her.mus. 21904, fig. 13, pl. 90γ; Mastampas/Rethymnon: Tzedakis 1971a, pl. 523δ; Frangou tou louri/Apodhoulou: Tzedakis 1979, pl. 213α; Pologorgi 1987, 142, Reth.mus. 2399, pl. XVII, 5-6; Archanes: Sakellarakis & Sapouna-Sakellarakis 1991, 128 and fig. 105, used as a jewellery box; Phaistos: Savignoni 1904, 559, fig. 43.

<sup>616</sup> Tzedakis 1969b, 429, pl. 436δ; Tzedakis 1970, 466, pl. 407δ.

<sup>617</sup> Knossos: Popham 1970c, 77, Hatzaki 2005, 111-112, Kanta 1980, fig. 96:5; Mountjoy *et al.* 2003, 139, no. 684, fig. 4.39; Kommos: Watrous 1992, 46, no. 819, pl. 19, 133, Rutter 2006, 538, no. 58a/1, pl. 3.66; Pseira: Betancourt, Banou & Floyd 1997, 74, no. 41; Palaikastro: MacGillivray *et al.* 1992, 143, fig. 22:4.

<sup>618</sup> Shaw & Shaw 1993, 153, pl. 26a, 27a.

<sup>619</sup> Metochion Kalou: Demopoulou-Rethemiotaki & Rethemiotakis 1978, 65-68, fig. 18-19; Stavromenos: Kanta 1980, pl. 87:10; Frangou tou louri/Apodhoulou: Pologorgi 1987, 144, Reth.mus. 3975, pl. XIX:5.

<sup>620</sup> Aspa/Palaikastro: Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 94 and fig. 85c; Olous: van Effenterre 1948, O 51, pl. XXXIV; Mochlos: Soles & Davaras 1996, 218, pls. 61b, right, 62a-b. The last pyxis was used for the reburial of a female skeleton.

<sup>621</sup> Banou 2005, 161-164 and figs. 24-26, one with a flanged lid.

<sup>622</sup> Shaw 1986, 238, pl. 58E.

<sup>623</sup> Alexiou 1954, 403, pl. Z, ΣT, fig. 2, with flanged lid, used as a jewellery box; Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:40.

<sup>624</sup> Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:18.

<sup>625</sup> Palaikastro: Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 94; Aissa Langadha/Pakyammos: Boyd-Hawes 1908, 47.

*Kalathos* (Fig. 93:45-50, Pls. 108, 109, 134, 142)

The kalathoi present in LM IIIB:1 settlement belong to either the basket-handled or the side-handled kalathos. Kalathoi are usually decorated not only on the exterior but often also on the interior. In connection with Room C two large kalathoi were found, one with a diameter of 0.27, the other with a diameter of 0.33.<sup>626</sup> One has interior body bands, both are barred on top of the rim and they have banded exteriors. Another rim/body fragment has an everted rim decorated with filled semicircles on top and an estimated rim diameter of 0.32. The interior is banded and on the exterior it has a panelled pattern above a body band: filled ovals framed by bands (82-P 0952+, Pls. 108, 179c:1, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q). A further large kalathos is decorated with a zigzag below a second rim band (84-P 0705, Pls. 108, 172c:3, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit H). One flat base, rounded to the body with a base diameter of 0.19, has a lower body band and one band at the base on the interior and a similar decoration is found on the exterior (84-P 1824, Pls. 109, 174h:13, Courtyard, younger deposits). A base which may belong to the large shape with a base diameter of 0.12 has circular bands at the base, interior and exterior underneath the base. Another with a base diameter of 0.11 is banded on the lower part both interior and exterior.<sup>627</sup> Two rim fragments have basket handles, one barred, but of the exterior decoration only rim bands are preserved.<sup>628</sup> All these large kalathoi probably had two basket-handles; a few may have been side-handled, although no such handles have been recorded as of yet. Similar large kalathoi have not been recorded before LM IIIB:1.

The smaller basket-handled kalathoi have only one handle. Usually this shape has a small conical cup attached at the rim, but none of our vessels are complete and no such small cups were recorded in the LM IIIA:2 and B:1 settlements. Two made in the Kydonian Workshop have a high, raised base, a globular upper body and the usual everted rim. One was preserved with a full profile. It is barred on top of the rim and decorated with Minoan flowers on the upper body (82-P 0876+, LW, Pls. 108, 177f:1, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q). Its rim diameter is 0.165 and the base diameter and height are 0.08. Only the lower part is preserved of the other vessel, which is decorated with bands on the interior (80-P 1294, LW, Pls. 108, 148d:6, Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft). This is so far the only registered kalathos shape produced in the Kydonian Workshop during LM IIIB:1. One rim/body fragment, with the more common conical body, has a complete basket-handle preserved.<sup>629</sup> In the constructions of Room A we found a somewhat smaller basket-handled kalathos of similar shape with an estimated rim diameter of 0.145 (84-P 2837+, Pls. 108, 150d:11). Only the beginning of the handle is preserved and the body is decorated with hatched lozenges and spirals below a second rim band. The last two kalathoi have close parallels in the LM IIIA:2 strata.

One small side-handled kalathos is only present with one catalogue number, but on the other hand when we tried to join the many fragments together it turned out to be two vessels of identical shape, size and decoration – a quite unusual feature in the LM III settlements. They were found on the floor of Room C, probably, as most of the vessels in the room,

fallen from the cupboard, and although none were preserved to the extent that they could be restored with gypsum, the shape, however, could be restored in a drawing (80-P 0971+, Pls. 108, 156c, d). The vessels are slightly conical and shallow with an estimated height of 0.07, the rim everted with an estimated diameter of 0.15 and the flat base 0.108. The handles are quite exceptional; consisting of two horizontal, triple rolls attached on the mid-body. On the interior they have a band close to the base and a small filled circle in the centre of the base. On the exterior, between the rim and base band, there is only space for a single flower on each side of the vessel owing to the heavy, space-requiring handles. The two kalathoi are probably made in a local workshop. There are no predecessors for this shape or other parallels in the LM IIIB:1 strata, but the shape (with simpler handles) was adopted by the Kydonian Workshop in LM IIIB:2.<sup>630</sup>

A further fragment in the LM IIIB:1 strata may perhaps belong to a large side-handled kalathos. It has a broad, everted rim with a large diameter estimated between 0.34 and 0.35 (84-P 0389, Pls. 108, 156b:3, Room C, on floor). The body is incurving and rather thin-walled which may suggest that it was not a very high vessel. The top of the rim is decorated with filled connected semicircles and it has a scar of a handle right below the rim.

## LM IIIA:2

Only one kalathos is registered from the LM IIIA:2 strata and it may belong to the small kalathos with one basket handle. It has an everted rim with an estimated rim diameter of 0.17. Its decoration is more varied than usually seen on this shape (84-P 1064+, Pls. 134, 202a:6, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). On the interior it is monochrome with a reserved rim band, the top of the rim is decorated with filled semicircles and on the exterior it has a panelled pattern with motifs including chessboard pattern, a ladder, tricurved arcs with spaced-out semicircles and lozenges. A base fragment of a similarly decorated kalathos was registered from the Post-Minoan strata (83-P 0061, Pls. 142, 209e:15). With present knowledge this kalathos with one basket-handle seems to have been introduced in the LM IIIA:2 period.

The kalathos with one basket-handle, usually with a small conical cup attached at the rim, has been recorded from LM IIIA:2 contexts at Palaikastro (where it was fairly common) and from tombs at Pankalochori, Gra Lygia and Kalokhorafitis.<sup>631</sup> The shape was popular well into the LM IIIC pe-

<sup>626</sup> 77-P 0923, Pls. 108, 151c:4, Room C, between layer with stones and floor; 80-P 0856, Pls. 108, 155d:2, Room C, on floor.

<sup>627</sup> 73-P 0746, Pl. 192f:7, west of Building 2, deposit 2; 80-P 1186, Pl. 159b:2, Room D, between layer with stones and floor.

<sup>628</sup> 77-P 0938, Pl. 170e:10, Street, in upper layer; 84-P 1011, Pl. 172f:8, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J.

<sup>629</sup> 84-P 1039, Pls. 108, 172d:12, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit H2. Furthermore, one lower base fragment, banded both on the interior and the exterior, was found in the Post-Minoan strata (84-P 2727, Pl. 209b:21).

<sup>630</sup> GSE III, 225, pl. 64 (70-P 0362, 73-P 0455).

<sup>631</sup> Palaikastro: Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 86, fig. 69:4 and fig. 70; Pankalochori: Baxevani-Kouzioni & Markoulaki 1996, 655, fig. 19-20; Gra Lygia: Apostolakou 1998a, 77, fig. 54, pl. 23; Kalokhorafitis: Kanta 1980, 111.

riod. LM IIIB examples have been published from sites like Gournes, Palaikastro (see above) Armenoi, Kalami, Episkopi/Ierapetra, Mesi and Olous.<sup>632</sup>

The kalathos with two basket handles seems to be less common. An LM IIIB:1 kalathos with two basket-handles from the settlement at Malia is decorated with a spiral at the base interior and panelled patterns with network and flowers.<sup>633</sup> Kalathoi with two basket-handles from Myrsini tomb A and H are mentioned by Kanta, who dates them LM IIIA:2.<sup>634</sup>

A side-handled kalathos from an LM IIIA:2/B:1 context, with a rim diameter around 0.26 and decorated with bands only, comes from Building 7 at Palaikastro, but others decorated with dribble and dot patterns are more common at this site.<sup>635</sup> Another side-handled LM IIIB kalathos with a rim diameter of 0.22 was recorded at Kommos.<sup>636</sup> Side-handled kalathoi are also recorded from LM IIIA:2 settlements like Khondrou Viannou, Kommos and Palaikastro and in a contemporary tomb at Mochlos.<sup>637</sup>

### Mug (Fig. 93:51, Pls. 109, 134, 143)

Kanta has stated that “the mug and tankard are two variations of the same shape, and are differentiated by the spout of the tankard, a feature absent from the mug”.<sup>638</sup> Another three differences between the two shapes in LM IIIB:1 may be worth pointing out. Mugs are usually smaller than tankards, the motifs on the mugs are much more varied than those found on the tankards and only mugs have a hole in the base.

The LM IIIB:1 mug has a straight rim with a diameter of between 0.10-0.12, usually a ridge at the mid-body (characteristic for those produced in the Kydonian Workshop) and a flat base with a diameter between 0.08-0.10. One base is somewhat larger with a diameter of 0.12 and it also has a small hole in the base near one edge (77-P 1209, Pls. 109, 185c:3, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit). Two bases found in the Post-Minoan strata have the same feature (77-P 0185, LW, Pls. 143, 209f:13; 77-P 0286, Pl. 210c:11). The first made in the Kydonian Workshop is decorated with a panelled pattern consisting of vertical chevrons framed by bands; the second is banded above a yellow slip covering the red clay. No LM IIIB:1 mug is preserved with a handle but some with the scar of a handle reveal that they have been attached on the mid-body. Concerning the decoration of these mugs, the interior has a rim band only and occasionally bands are found underneath the base. On the exterior one broad rim band or several smaller are found, a band on the mid-body and band(s) at the base, thus leaving only small fields on either side of the mid-body band for the different motifs. These include zigzag, network, lozenges and wavy bands, chevrons and wavy bands, shells and S's and foliate bands.<sup>639</sup> Two mugs registered from the Post-Minoan strata are decorated with lozenges and loops and zigzag combined with another motif which is only fragmentarily preserved.<sup>640</sup>

Most of the mugs described above derive from the Kydonian Workshop. As very often seen in this workshop they experimented with the given shapes, whether creating new shapes or new decorations on old shapes. Among the mugs one deviates from the rest: a small mug with a rim diameter

of 0.072 preserved with its full profile. It is only 0.048 high, decorated with bars on the top of the rim and a banded body with the scar from a handle attached at the rim (84-P 0400+, LW, Pls. 109, 156e:7, Room C, on floor). There are no other parallels to this small mug in the Greek-Swedish Excavation material.

The holes in the bases of the LM IIIB:1 mugs were made before the vessels were fired and to quote Popham “a ritual purpose is a possible, if not entirely convincing, explanation”.<sup>641</sup> According to Koehl all vessels with a “secondary opening” are rhyta and he suggests that mugs were “used to conduct private or domestic libations”.<sup>642</sup>

### LM IIIA:2

Seven sherds belonging to mugs are registered from the LM IIIA:2 strata. Two, with a low ridge at mid-body, are decorated with elaborated triangles and with wavy bands, dots (on ridge) and half foliate respectively.<sup>643</sup> One of the two flat bases has, except for the base bands, a further three bands underneath the base and a scar from a handle attached on mid-body.<sup>644</sup> Another two mugs are somewhat larger than the rest. One rim/body fragment with an estimated rim diameter of 0.13 has a ridge on the upper body, a broad rim band covering the ridge with a band below and a motif which seems to consist of hatched triangles (84-P 2759, LW, Pls. 134, 194a:9,

<sup>632</sup> Gournes: Khatzidakis 1918, 82-83, figs. 27:2 and 28; Armenoi: tomb 24, *Kreta* 1990, 125 no. 138, tomb 65, Tzedakis 1973-74, 919, pl. 687a (the tomb is dated LM IIIA:2/B:1); Kalami: Tzedakis 1970, 468-69, pl. 410y; Episkopi/Ierapetra: Xanthoudidis 1920-21, 161, fig. 12 left; Mesi: Tzedakis 1981b, 402 and pl. 301β; Olous: van Effenterre 1948, pl. IX (O57). A further LM IIIB kalathos comes from a tomb in the Rethymnon area (Godart & Tzedakis 1992, pl. CXV with Reth.mus.no. 564). The kalathos (no. 7620) from Milatos is dated late IIIB by Kanta (Xanthoudidis 1920-21, 155, fig. 2 right; Kanta 1980, 127).

<sup>633</sup> Deshayes & Dessenne 1959, 131 (Her.mus 10040), pl. XLVIII:2 (called pyxis).

<sup>634</sup> Kanta 1980, 169, nos. 1943 and 1913. The last is described as a one-handled kalathos with a conical cup, but in the publication of the Museum of Hagios Nikolaos it is a two-handled kalathos without cup (Davaras s.a. no. 59).

<sup>635</sup> MacGillivray *et al.* 1992, 142, fig. 20:4; MacGillivray *et al.* 1988, 274, fig. 8:2 and pl. 48a,c.

<sup>636</sup> Watrous 1992, 89, no. 1558, pl. 39.

<sup>637</sup> Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 71; Kommos: Watrous 1992, 52, no. 911, fig. 37, pl. 20; Palaikastro: Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 93-94, fig. 78, a kalathos with a handle on one side and a knob on the other; Mochlos: Banou 2005, fig. 23.

<sup>638</sup> Kanta 1980, 284.

<sup>639</sup> 80-P 1171, Pl. 150e:16, Room A, 17-Pit I; 80-P 0945, LW, Pls. 109, 156e:6, Room C, on floor; 71-P 1074, LW, Pls. 109, 163d:2, Corridor/Space I, the walls; 87-P 0491, LW, Pl. 166d:3, Space G, 23-Floor 11; 73-P 0238, LW, Pls. 109, 169a:8, Room E, extension; 84-P 1012, LW, Pl. 172f:5, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J; 82-P 0827, LW, Pl. 183f:2, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase; 84-P 1552, LW, Pl. 183g:7, Courtyard, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase, 20-Wall 9; 84-P 1996, Pl. 184d:3, Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase; 77-P 1013+, LW, Pls. 109, 185e:13, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit; 77-P 1253, Pls. 109, 186b:7, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 70-P 0490, LW, Pls. 109, 189d:8, north of Space G, upper layer.

<sup>640</sup> 82-P 0211, LW, Pl. 209c:12; 71-P 1109, LW, Pls. 143, 210f:7.

<sup>641</sup> Popham 1978, 184.

<sup>642</sup> Koehl 2006, 5 and 320.

<sup>643</sup> 80-P 1239, LW, Pls. 134, 194b:2, Space A-D, lower floor; 84-P 0870, Pls. 134, 199e:6, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ.

<sup>644</sup> 84-P 0762, LW, Pls. 134, 202a:5, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 01-P 0736, Pl. 206e:4, Rubbish Area North, dump.

Space A-D, floor deposit). The large diameter and above all the unusual ridge make its identification as a mug somewhat uncertain, but as it is made in the Kydonian Workshop, it is not impossible. A further rim sherd may belong to a mug (84-P 2804, *Pl. 194c:3*, Space A-D, lower floor). It has a straight rim with an estimated rim diameter of 0.12 and it is decorated with what seem to be hatched ovals.

The last mug belongs to one of the masterpieces of the Kydonian Workshop (70-P 0083+, LW, *Pls. 134, 205a:2*, Rubbish Area North, dump). More than 2/3 of its body profile is preserved. The flat base, with a small moulding, has an estimated diameter of 0.10. The decoration – painted reserved – is delicately drawn and consists of three horizontal panels: in the upper; alternating arcs, in the middle; a large rosette and chevrons<sup>645</sup> and in the lowest; a small panel above the base band, with triangles. From the base and upwards on the vessel climbs a curved, plastic ridge outlined with thin bands and decorated with two rows of dots. The ridge narrows towards the lower part and it probably depicts a snake. Unfortunately only a small part of the base is preserved and as none of the other mugs in LM IIIA:2 have a complete base, we do not know if the shape had a hole in the base or not in this period. But the unusual snake on the Kydonian mug may indicate that it was a ritual vessel, used for libations. This makes it highly probable that mugs also functioned as libation vessels in the LM IIIA:2 period.

On LM IIIB mugs from the Palace at Knossos, with a hole in the base near the edge, we find motifs like floral sprays, panelled pattern with networks and vertical rows of simple foliate.<sup>646</sup> An LM IIIB mug – with a hole in the base – decorated with flimsy sprays and a wavy band comes from Gamma 9 Palaikastro.<sup>647</sup> Two LM IIIB:1 mugs – one with a hole at the base – recorded at Kommos have flowers and simple bands and another two fragmentary mugs from Archanes – one with a hole – have sprays.<sup>648</sup> A few mugs are also reported from LM IIIB:1 tombs. One miniature mug decorated with bands was found in the Achladia tholos tomb.<sup>649</sup> A banded mug – with a hole in the base – was also present in a tomb at Maroulas, an LM IIIB mug is reported from a tomb at the modern village of Malia and a mug decorated with foliate bands from Hagios Thomas has no find context.<sup>650</sup>

Very few LM IIIA:2 mugs have been published so far. Four are reported from Knossos: one with a mid-ridge and a zigzag design comes from the Royal Villa, one fragment without provenance has a foliate band, another mug with a mid-ridge and decorated with high wavy bands was found in the Temple Tomb and one mug decorated with palms are recorded at the Stratigraphical Museum Extension site.<sup>651</sup> Another fragmentary mug with mid-ridge is reported from Kommos. It is decorated with a row of S's framed by bands.<sup>652</sup>

#### *Tankard (Fig. 93:52, Pls. 109, 143)*

In LM IIIB:1 a new shape of spout is introduced on the tankards. It is long, cut straight at the tip and runs in straight prolongation of the rim, whereas the older spout was short, arched and slightly raised above the rim. Decorated tankards are somewhat less common in LM IIIB:1 than in the follow-

ing LM IIIB:2 period, the shape, however, is more or less the same. Rims are straight, rounded on top with diameters between 0.15-0.21, a low ridge on the mid-body is not uncommon and the bases are flat, rounded or somewhat angular to body, with diameters from 0.12 to 0.15. The preserved handles are of the strap/oval type fastened to the mid-body of the vessel.<sup>653</sup> Only a single one with full profile was found (82-P 0564, *Pls. 109, 176b:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P). It is 0.152 high and made in red clay which has been covered with a yellow slip and decorated with bands in brownish-black paint. A yellow slip hiding the red colour of the clay is also found among other vessels shapes (see below, p. 376).

The exterior decoration on these tankards is usually very simple. The most common consists of bands, one to four at the rim, always a band (or more) at the mid-body and a broad or several thinner at the base.<sup>654</sup> Some of these have additional filled semicircles hanging from the lowest rim band.<sup>655</sup> The spouts are always banded along the edges and with an additional band where it is attached to the body.<sup>656</sup> One tankard may have had a chessboard pattern (badly preserved) above two body bands (70-P 0489, *Pl. 189d:5*, north of Space G, upper layer).

Most of the registered tankards are made in the Kydonian

<sup>645</sup> A rhyton found in the same pit as the mug has a similar decoration and is made in the same workshop, see below 71-P 1273+ under rhyton, p. 325.

<sup>646</sup> Popham 1964b, 13, nos. 4 and 5, pl. 7a, b; Popham 1977, 188, no. 5 and fig. 1d, pl. 27a; Popham 1978, 184, no. 4, fig. 1d, pl. 25d.

<sup>647</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 109, fig. 93.

<sup>648</sup> Watrous 1992, 66, no. 1114, fig. 43, pl. 44, 133. It is called a pyxis or an alabastron, but as no holes are recorded in the bases of these two shapes it may belong to a mug; Watrous 1992, 76, no. 1302, fig. 47, pl. 30. Archanes: Andrikou 1997, 13, fig. 4.

<sup>649</sup> Tsipopoulou & Vagnetti 1995, 118, no. 5a, figs. 87:5a, 90, 92:7.

<sup>650</sup> Maroulas: Papapostolou 1974, 249, fig. 2γ, pl. 189γ; Malia: Kanta 1980, 52; Hagios Thomas: Kanta 1980, 82 and fig. 36:2.

<sup>651</sup> Popham 1970c, 76, pl. 10a, 48m; Pendlebury 1939, pl. XL:3 (wrongly restored with two handles); Warren 1997, 169 and fig. 18.

<sup>652</sup> Watrous 1992, 69, no. 1158, pl. 27.

<sup>653</sup> 80-P 1076, *Pl. 147e:1*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 87-P 0523, LW, *Pl. 165f:4*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 82-P 0861, LW, *Pl. 179c:3*, 82-P 0995, LW, *Pl. 179d:2*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 0831, LW, *Pl. 182d:10*, Courtyard, related.

<sup>654</sup> 77-P 1657+, LW, *Pl. 145e:3*, 80-P 1088, *Pl. 144b:10*, both Layer with stones; 80-P 1122, LW, *Pl. 150d:4*, Room A, constructions; 80-P 1040+, LW, *Pls. 109, 150f:1*, 80-P 1056, LW, *Pl. 150f:4*, both Room B (and may belong to one and the same); 77-P 1031, LW, *Pl. 163c:4*, Corridor/Space I, constructions; 84-P 0704, LW, *Pl. 172c:7*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit H; 82-P 0552, *Pls. 109, 174h:12*, 84-P 1825, LW, *Pls. 109, 174h:11*, both Courtyard, younger deposits; 82-P 1266, LW, *Pl. 176b:2*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0636+, LW, *Pls. 109, 179d:6*, 82-P 0957+, LW, *Pl. 172d:5*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 73-P 0519, *Pls. 109, 193a:7*, west of Building 2, 10-Pit 4 (analysed: local; Jones 1986a, 229, Table 3.12, sample no. 17).

<sup>655</sup> 78-P 0466, *Pl. 145e:2*, 83-P 0243, LW, *Pl. 145e:1*, both Layer with stones; 80-P 1204, LW, *Pl. 159b:3*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor; 82-P 0747, LW, *Pls. 109, 161b:7*, Corridor/Space I, on floor; 77-P 0636+, LW, *Pls. 109, 185g:6*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 77-P 0715, LW, *Pl. 188b:8*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit K. Another two tankards with this motif were found in the Post-Minoan strata, one of which was made in the Kydonian Workshop (83-P 0152, *Pl. 209e:1*; 77-P 0324, LW, *Pls. 143, Pl. 210b:10*).

<sup>656</sup> 80-P 0890, LW, *Pl. 149a:2*, Room A, on 17-Floor 4; 80-P 1143, *Pl. 156e:4*, Room C, on floor; 82-P 1609, *Pl. 170f:6*, Street, in middle layer; 82-P 0560, LW, *Pl. 174h:4*, Courtyard, younger deposits; 82-P 0998+, *Pl. 179d:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 0644, LW, *Pl. 186b:4*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2. A further spout appeared in the Post-Minoan strata (79-P 0051, LW, *Pl. 209c:6*).

Workshop and, with one exception, those with filled, hanging semicircles are restricted to this workshop. This motif remained popular also in the following LM IIIB:2 period.<sup>657</sup> Tankards with decorations covering the whole body are very few in number but three produced in the Kydonian Workshop have been recorded. On one, an octopus with two rows of tentacles is depicted (84-P 0661, LW, *Pls. 109, 173a*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J).<sup>658</sup> On the other two, found in the Post-Minoan strata, a base/body sherd is decorated with vertical chevrons between groups of sprays (a flower) and part of a shell is found below the rim band on a fragmentary spout.<sup>659</sup>

#### LM IIIA:2

In the LM IIIA:2 strata we have only one possible tankard: two body fragments belonging to an open vessel with a mid-ridge and with a band on either side (84-P 1060+, *Pl. 202b:12*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). It has a parallel in the LM IIIA:1 strata and consequently cannot be dated closer within the period LM IIIA:1/2.

Few tankards have been published so far, but nevertheless they are spread all over the island. A Kydonian tankard, found in a plot close to the Agia Aikaterini Square, is decorated with flowers which have a close parallel in another Kydonian tankard found in the Palace at Knossos.<sup>660</sup> Another LM IIIB tankard from the Palace is decorated with multiple arcs, one from the SE House is adorned with flowers and one, dated LM IIIA:2 from the South House, has alternating arcs.<sup>661</sup> A small LM IIIB tankard adorned with a high wavy band comes from the Little Palace and an LM IIIB miniature tankard was also recorded from the NE Palace area.<sup>662</sup> The shape is rare at Kommos: only a single base/body fragment, with a scar of a mid-body handle and dated LM IIIB, has been published.<sup>663</sup> A complete tankard from the settlement at Hagia Triada is decorated with argonauts.<sup>664</sup> A decorated LM IIIB tankard from Quartier Nu at Malia is exhibited in the Hagios Nikolaos Museum. A large mug or tankard decorated with birds and flowers was found in a street at Palaiakastro.<sup>665</sup> A Kydonian tankard decorated with bands has also been recorded at Kition on Cyprus.<sup>666</sup>

Tankards seem to be quite rare in the contemporary tombs. A small LM IIIB tankard, decorated with lozenges and loops was found in a tomb at Khania and another of similar date, decorated with a network, was found in tomb 206 at Armenoi.<sup>667</sup> The handle on the Armenoi tankard is attached at the rim and a similar handle can be seen on a bronze tankard from an LM IIIB tomb at Gournes.<sup>668</sup> Presently the shape seems to be absent in LM IIIA:2 tombs.

#### *Thelatron* (Fig. 93:53, Pl. 110)

Spouts or rim/handle sections of thelastra are for some reason rather rare in both the LM IIIB:1 and the LM IIIA:2 strata. Minor fragments of a thelastron were found on the floor of Room D in the LM IIIB:1 settlement (80-P 0865+, *Pl. 160a:5*). It is made of reddish-brown clay, covered with a yellow slip and decorated with reddish-brown paint – a slip and paint probably used to imitate the Kydonian vessels and found on other shapes as well during this period (see below,

p. 376). The spout is banded with a five millimetre opening and the upper body is decorated with multiple arcs above two body bands. A further two, banded spouts were found in the LM IIIB:1 strata, both with somewhat larger openings, between eight and nine millimetres.<sup>669</sup> Although the evidence for a spout and rim/handle is lacking, one large body fragment of a closed vessel may belong to a thelastron (82-P 1135, *Pls. 110, 175c:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit M). Part of a foliate band is visible on the upper body, below, and between groups of three body bands, a panelled pattern consisting of a vertical band framed by filled semicircles. Both motifs are found on thelastra, the panelled pattern can, for example, be seen on a thelastron from Hagia Pelagia now in the Ashmolean Museum.<sup>670</sup> But this identification is far from certain, it may eventually be part of another closed shape. A handle found in the Post-Minoan strata has a projecting knob at the handle attachment (77-P 1653, *Pl. 210b:12*) – a characteristic Cretan feature, which fulfilled a practical function rather than being a decorative detail.<sup>671</sup>

#### LM IIIA:2

Only two fragments from the LM IIIA:2 strata may be assigned to this shape and both are somewhat uncanonical. Both consist of spouts, one a very clumsy and thick-walled spout with a nine millimetre opening decorated with two irregular bands at the tip (01-P 0744, *Pl. 206e:10*, Rubbish Area North, dump), the other with a smaller opening and a spout decoration not otherwise found on thelastra: rows of vertical wavy bands framed by horizontal bands (71-P 0314, *Pl. 207a:6*, Rubbish Area North, 5-Pit). None of the above registered thelastra in the LM IIIA:2/B:1 strata were made in the Kydonian Workshop but this may be a coincidence as they are present among the thelastra found in the contemporary tombs in the town and in tombs at nearby Akrotiri and Kalami.<sup>672</sup>

<sup>657</sup> GSE III, 226.

<sup>658</sup> Another sherd, most probably deriving from a tankard and made in reddish-brown clay, has the same motif, 82-P 1265, *Pl. 176b:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P.

<sup>659</sup> 78-P 0059, LW, *Pls. 143, 209c:4*; 77-P 0365, LW, *Pl. 210e:14*.

<sup>660</sup> Khania: Tzedakis 1969a, fig. 6; Knossos: Popham 1964b, 13, no.7, fig. 2 and pl. 7c.

<sup>661</sup> Popham 1964b, 13, no. 6 and pl. 7e (with handle from the rim); Popham 1967, pl. 87f; Mountjoy *et al.* 2003, 144, no. 767, fig. 4.41.

<sup>662</sup> Little Palace: Hatzaki 2005, 158, no. 235, fig. 4.22:8; NE Palace area: Popham 1964b, 16, no. 22, pl. 7d.

<sup>663</sup> Watrous 1992, 99, no. 1713, pl. 44.

<sup>664</sup> *Creta Antica* 1984, 180, fig. 271.

<sup>665</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 92 and fig. 77. It is large enough to be a tankard but on the drawing no spout is present.

<sup>666</sup> Popham 1979, 187, fig. 2:2. It is called a mug, but the size is more in accordance with a tankard.

<sup>667</sup> Khania: Tzedakis 1969a, fig. 24; Armenoi: *Kreta* 1990, 130, no. 157.

<sup>668</sup> Khatzidhakis 1918, 73, fig. 17:1.

<sup>669</sup> 71-P 0819, *Pl. 169e:1*, Room U, upper floor; 82-P 1055, *Pl. 184a:10*, Courtyard, 1<sup>st</sup> phase, 19-Pit S. Another two spouts were collected in the Post-Minoan strata (79-P 0056, *Pl. 209c:5*; 84-P 2251, *Pl. 209c:8*). The latter has an opening of eleven millimetres and it is monochrome painted.

<sup>670</sup> Kanta 1980, 18 and fig. 8:8. The same decoration may, however, appear on other closed vessels as for example on a jug from Giofyrakia, Kanta 1980, 21 and fig. 9:3.

<sup>671</sup> Kanta 1980, 281; GSE III, 228.

<sup>672</sup> Jantzen 1951, 79, no. 4, Taf. 51:4, 75, P 737 (not LW), Taf. 56:1; Akrotiri: Tzedakis 1969a, 406, fig. 25; Kalami: Tzedakis 1969c, 368, fig. 7.

Only a single fragmentary thelastron has, to my knowledge, been recorded from a deposit earlier than LM IIIA:2. It was found in the North Corridor of the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos, together with several LM IIIA:1 vases.<sup>673</sup> It may have been the very first thelastron produced in Crete – it is not unexpected that it would be found at Knossos in this period – but as it was lying in a somewhat disturbed corridor some doubts may perhaps be hanging over its date. Until other stratified LM IIIA:1 thelastra appear, it seems presently to be a new shape in Crete, introduced in LM IIIA:2.<sup>674</sup>

Thelastra are seldom reported from settlement contexts. They are, however, not easily identified in sherd material unless the characteristic handle or spout is present. There seems to be no reason to postulate that they were totally absent, but they could, like in Khania, have been rare vessels and smaller fragments could easily have been overseen. Two sherds have been identified as thelastra in the LM IIIA:2/B material from the South House at Knossos<sup>675</sup> and others have been recorded at Malia and Kommos. At Malia the shape was present among the some 300 complete vases found on the floors of Quartier Nu.<sup>676</sup> Considering the sparse appearance of thelastra in settlements in Crete it is quite appalling to read about fragments of LM IIIB thelastra which “turn up in surprising quantity in settlement deposits at Kommos”.<sup>677</sup> If we have a look at what has been published, the picture seems to be somewhat different. Three LM IIIB and two LM IIIA:2 thelastra are recorded in the Hilltop material<sup>678</sup> and only one secure LM IIIB comes from the Civic Center.<sup>679</sup> Presently we may conclude that they are equally rare at Kommos as at Khania.

While they are difficult to find in LM IIIA:2/B:1 settlements they are rather common in the contemporary tombs. They are, for example, reported from LM IIIB tombs at Stamnioi, Mavro Spelio, Upper Gypsades, Preveliana, Petras, Kasanoi<sup>680</sup> and in Khania and its neighbourhood.<sup>681</sup> With present knowledge they are far more common in the LM IIIA:2 tombs where they have been found at sites like Khania, Stavromenos, Pigi, Hagia Pelagia,<sup>682</sup> Knossos, Stamnioi, Myrsini,<sup>683</sup> Kalokhorafitis, Mochlos and Episkopi/Ierapetra.<sup>684</sup> Unfortunately the find contexts are unknown for another two thelastra from Laconia and Trokhaloi.<sup>685</sup>

Recently Rutter has tried to argue that LM IIIB thelastra have been used as “beer jugs” at Kommos.<sup>686</sup> He admits that the thelastron is “more typical of funerary assemblages, especially those of infants and very young children”<sup>687</sup> but he does not comment on why these “beer jugs” are found in children’s tombs. Very few LM III tombs have, so far, been published together with a full report on the skeleton material and therefore it is somewhat difficult to trace the combination of thelastron and child. Evans, however, found an exceptionally small pit cave at Knossos which contained two jugs and a thelastron.<sup>688</sup> Although no bones were preserved he suspected that the tomb belonged to a child. Among the tombs in Khania another example was found: a small child about three years old was buried with a thelastron as the single grave gift. As for their use as “beer jugs” it can only be added that the only thelastron which, to my knowledge, has been analysed “contained elements of essential oils which could have been used for perfumes, skin treatments, or pharmaceuticals”.<sup>689</sup>

### Ladle (Fig. 93:54, Pl. 110)

Decorated ladles never gained the same popularity as the plain version of the shape (see below p. 344). Five stratified examples have been registered and they were all found in the LM IIIB:1 strata. The best preserved has a complete high-slung handle with bands along its edges (76-P 0021, *Pls. 110, 184f:12*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit). The rim is straight with an estimated diameter of 0.11 and on the exterior it is decorated with a rim band and two body bands. The handle rises almost 0.08 above the rim. Another ladle with a straight rim has a monochrome interior (84-P 1436, *Pls. 110, 183g:2*, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase). Here the handle is much lower – about 0.024 above the rim.

The remaining three fragments are made in the Kydonian Workshop. Two belong to the typical rounded base of the vessel, one with a painted filled circle underneath the base (77-P 0395, *LW, Pl. 151c:8*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor), the other with a similar circle and also part of a further three large, filled, semicircles decorating the body (77-P 0804, *LW, Pl. 187b:4*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E). The last, a rim fragment with straight rim, has a partly preserved high-

<sup>673</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 89-90, 182, pl. 116d.

<sup>674</sup> In *GSE* III, 228, I incautiously mentioned LM IIIA:1 thelastra with rivets, but now when I have had a closer look at the published thelastra, I could not find a single one.

<sup>675</sup> Mountjoy *et al.* 2003, 139, no. 691, fig. 4.39, 146, no. 775, fig. 4.42.

<sup>676</sup> Driessen & Farnoux 1994, 63.

<sup>677</sup> Rutter 2006, 625.

<sup>678</sup> Watrous 1992, 81, no. 1390, fig. 53, pl. 35, 90, no. 1580, pl. 39, 92-92, no. 1620. LM IIIA:2 thelastra, see Watrous 1992, 50-51, no. 859, pl. 20 and no. 883.

<sup>679</sup> Rutter 2006, 541, no. 59/1 (which is the same as Watrous 1992, 78, no. 1354) while 59/2, 3 are dubious. The same number appears in Rutter’s Table 3.96.

<sup>680</sup> Stamnioi: Kanta 1980, 281; Mavro Spelio: Forsdyke 1926-27, 279, tomb XVIIIB, nos. 14, 15. Popham (1981, 332 and pl. 59c) has published one of the two which he dates LM IIIB, they could both be late IIIB (*GSE* III, 227); Upper Gypsades: Hood, Huxley & Sandars 1958-59, 251, fig. 29, XI 3, pl. 57c. It is here dated end of LM IIIB:1 or beginning of LM IIIB:2; Preveliana: Alexiou 1970b, 253, Kanta 1980, 86; Petras: Kanta 1980, 194, fig. 67:8, Tsipopoulou 1997, 249, fig. 43a. Kanta argues that the thelastron comes from the Palaikastro workshop and dates it LM IIIB, but Tsipopoulou states that it is probably a central Cretan import and dates it LM IIIA:2. Kasanoi: Alexiou 1971, 285, pl. 364a.

<sup>681</sup> Except for those mentioned in n. 672 one from a tomb at Agios Ioannis/Khania (Papapostolou 1973-74, 929, pl. 697δ).

<sup>682</sup> Khania: Hallager & McGeorge 1992, 21, Kh.mus. 6338, pl. 23a; Stavromenos: *Kreta* 1990, 130, no. 156; Pigi: Tzedakis 1969b, 443beta; Kanta 1980, 212; Hagia Pelagia: Kanta 1980, 18, fig. 8:8.

<sup>683</sup> Zapher Papoura: Evans 1906, 75 and fig. 117:70c; Mavro Spelio: Mentioned by Fordyke (1926-27, 272, tomb XIII, no. 4) and published by Alberti (2003, 546, fig. 7γ); Stamnioi: two thelastra from tomb B (Kanta 1980, 56; N. Platon 1952, fig. 8); Myrsini one from tomb H and one from tomb Θ (Kanta 1980, 164, 169).

<sup>684</sup> Kalokhorafitis: Kanta 1980, 111; Mochlos: Papadakis 1986, 228 (in tomb 6 and 8); Episkopi/Ierapetra: Kanta 1980, 151, fig. 106:4.

<sup>685</sup> Laconia: Kanta 1980, 142, fig. 58:9; Trokhaloi location: Kanta 1980, 118, fig. 48:3.

<sup>686</sup> Rutter 2006, 626. He argues that thelastra were present in the Iron Age Levant and there replaced by side-spouted strainer jugs. The side-spouted strainer jug is in the Levant “often referred to as a “beer jug”.” How can a different vessel shape so much younger and found in another culture tell us anything about the use of thelastra in LM IIIB Crete?

<sup>687</sup> Rutter 2006, 625.

<sup>688</sup> Mentioned above in n. 683.

<sup>689</sup> Andreadaki-Vlasaki & Papadopoulou 2005, 391.

slung handle decorated with bands (77-P 1614, LW, *Pl. 169f:6*, Room U, possible levelling deposit).

The size of the cup of the decorated ladle corresponds more or less to the size of the plain ware ladle. However, one smaller cup was recorded from the Post-Minoan strata (77-P 0346, *Pl. 210f:4*). Its handle rises about 0.045 above the rim and it is decorated with groups of cross bars. The exterior of the cup is adorned with a foliate band followed by three body bands and the ladle may be dated to LM IIIA:2.

Decorated ladles were in use from LM IIIA:1 to early LM IIIC in Khania, but in all strata very few were recorded. One LM IIIB ladle, decorated with bands, was registered in a plot close to Agia Aikaterini Square.<sup>690</sup> They seem also to be rare in other LM IIIA:2/B:1 settlements on the island. An LM IIIB ladle decorated with bands was found in the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site at Knossos and another two banded ladles dated LM IIIA:2 were recorded at Khondrou Vianou and in the Little Palace at Knossos.<sup>691</sup> Besides decorated and plain ladles, it is interesting to note that bronze ladles were also in use during LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1. Some had followed their owners into the tomb as seen at sites like Armenoi, Stavros Galias, Gournes and Gypsades at Knossos.<sup>692</sup>

#### *Rhyton (Fig. 93:55-57, Pls. 110, 134, 142)*

Several rhyta have been registered from the LM IIIB:1 strata. Most belong to conical rhyta, but there is also evidence for the wide-mouthed rhyton (also called a funnel). None have a full profile. The rim and upper body are preserved from one unusually large, conical rhyton (84-P 0662, *Pls. 110, 172f:7*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J). It has a rather broad, everted rim and an estimated rim diameter of 0.17. The first two centimetres below the rim are straight, hereafter, with a carination, it attains its conical body. Below the rim band there are two further horizontal bands; on the upper body it is decorated with multiple semicircles and a group of horizontal wavy bands.

Two systems of decoration are found on the conical rhyta: either they have a motif covering *c.* 2/3 of the body with a banded lower part, or the whole surface is covered by smaller horizontal panels. Among those with a 2/3 body decoration, one has a pictorial motif consisting of diving fish (73-P 0247, *Pls. 110, 169a:9*, Room E, extension). The motif is very similar to one on a basket vase found in a tomb at Varkitsa in Attica, a vase considered to be a Minoan import.<sup>693</sup> The Cretan parallels for the fish motif on the Varkitsa vase are, with their additional marine motifs, in accordance with an LM IIIA:1 date, but as no similar additional motifs are visible on our rhyton it may be dated LM IIIA:2/B:1. Similar fish are found on several larnakes, for example on one from Adele found in a tomb with LM IIIA:2/B:1 pottery.<sup>694</sup> A further motif is taken from the sea fauna, the popular octopus. The two vessels registered are unusually thick-walled and both produced in the Kydonian Workshop.<sup>695</sup> Other motifs include, except for the lower banded part, irises and network.<sup>696</sup> Two exceptional vertical motifs, which seem to have covered 2/3 of the vessel – if not the whole – consist of filled and fringed semicircles in panels divided by a broad

vertical band (80-P 1415, LW, *Pl. 149a:10*, Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft) and vertical foliate bands divided by a broad band framed by two thinner (70-P 0213+, *Pls. 110, 189d:7*, north of Space G, upper layer). A rim and body fragment of an LM IIIB rhyton found in the Post-Minoan strata, adorned with vertical rows of hatched lozenges, may belong to the earlier part of the period but as the motif is also known in LM IIIB:2 a closer date within the period is not possible to establish with certainty.<sup>697</sup>

The second system of decoration – smaller horizontal panels with motifs divided by body bands – is more common in the material. The foliate band is popular, followed by filled connected triangles or semicircles,<sup>698</sup> all three motifs were also found in the LM IIIA:2 strata. A body fragment from the upper part close to the rim has vertical wavy borders between filled triangles (84-P 1080, LW, *Pls. 110, 172d:11*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit H2). One rhyton, found in the walls of Room U, with panels of decorative, simple alternating arcs, may be a product of the LM IIIA:2 period (77-P 2183+, *Pls. 110, 170a:10*) and this may also be the case for a rim fragment with a complete preserved high-slung handle found on one of the lower floors of Space G (87-P 0325, *Pls. 110, 166a:2*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10). The handle has a groove in the middle and it is attached at the rim.

Two sherds belonging to wide-mouthed rhyta were found in the pits below the middle layer of the Street.<sup>699</sup> Both belong to the lower part of the vessel – the spout or funnel – which have opening diameters of 0.004 and 0.005 respec-

<sup>690</sup> Tzedakis 1980b, 406, pl. 227δ. Another was found in a mid-LM IIIB tomb in the town (Karantzali 1986, 64, fig. 13 (V26).

<sup>691</sup> Knossos: Warren 1997, fig. 22, p. 646. The shape of the Knossos ladle is somewhat unusual, but it has a close parallel in a plain ladle from a tomb at Milatos, which was found together with LM IIIB:2 vases (Evans 1906, 97, fig. 106q). Khondros Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 71; Little Palace: Hatzaki 2005, 159, no. 251, fig. 4.23:16. The last is described as a spouted cup, but it has a large ladle handle with a clumsy attachment and the fragment has no visible spout.

<sup>692</sup> Armenoi: Tzedakis 1978, pl. 196e; Stavros Galias: Karetsoy 1975a, pl. 336β; Gournes: Khatzidhakis 1918, 73, fig. 17:4; Gypsades: Grammatikaki 1993, 447-448, pl. 139a. A bronze ladle was also found in an LM IIIA tomb at Zapher Papoura (Evans 1906, 43, no. 140, pl. LXXXIXo).

<sup>693</sup> Theocharis 1960, fig. 1-2 and pl. XXXV:a. Theocharis refers to a fragmentary vase in the Ashmolean Museum and to a body fragment of an amphoroid krater found in the Area of W. Magazines at Knossos (Popham 1970c, pl. 47c) which Popham (Popham *et al.* 1984, 174) dates LM IIIA:1. See also n. 816 under basket vase.

<sup>694</sup> Papapostolou 1974, 253, fig. 3.

<sup>695</sup> 77-P 1636+, LW, *Pls. 110, 145e:4*, Layer with stones; 73-P 0521+, LW, *Pls. 110, 193a:10*, west of Building 2, 10-Pit 4.

<sup>696</sup> 77-P 0916+, *Pl. 145e:5*, Layer with stones; 77-P 0396, LW, *Pls. 110, 151c:6*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor; 77-P 0523+, LW, *Pls. 110, 163e:7*, Space G, upper floor; 84-P 0664, *Pl. 172f:11*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J.

<sup>697</sup> 82-P 1125+, *Pls. 142, 210b:1*. An LM IIIB:2 rhyton made in the Kydonian Workshop with this motif has been published in *GSE III*, 228 (84-P 1588, pls. 66, 122b:3).

<sup>698</sup> 77-P 0591, *Pl. 151c:7*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor; 73-P 0342, LW, *Pl. 169a:10*, Room E, extension; 77-P 1613, *Pl. 168f:11*, Room E, pits in floor; 77-P 1941+, LW, *Pl. 171a:5*, 77-P 0529, *Pl. 171d:9*, both Street, in middle layer; 84-P 1038, LW, *Pl. 172d:15*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit H2; 84-P 1547, *Pl. 183e:14*, Courtyard 3<sup>rd</sup> phase; 82-P 0826, *Pl. 183f:3*, 84-P 1368, LW, *Pl. 183g:11*, both Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase; 77-P 1217, LW, *Pl. 184f:3*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit.

<sup>699</sup> 77-P 0530, LW, *Pls. 110, 171d:2* and 77-P 0531, *Pl. 171d:3*.

tively. They are produced in two different local workshops but they are decorated in the same manner: a monochrome spout and bands above. An enigmatic rim fragment may belong to the upper part of a Kydonian funnel (77-P 0888+, LW, *Pls. 110, 163e:3*, Space G, upper floor). It has an everted rim with a diameter of 0.142 and the body of a globular cup. But unlike the cup it has a ridge on the upper body and a vertical, strap handle attached on the ridge. It is decorated with a very broad rim band covering the ridge and on the upper body only two (or three?) rows of wavy bands are preserved of its motif. So far no similar funnel has been found in the LM III settlements.

About half of the registered rhyta were produced in the Kydonian Workshop. The two unusually thick-walled rhyta mentioned above came from this workshop and a large high-slung handle with central ridge found between the two buildings may have belonged to a similar sturdy rhyton (77-P 1198, LW, *Pl. 184f:7*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit). They produced rhyta with both systems of decoration and the less common funnel. While most fragments from this workshop derive from the middle or lower body of the shape, a rim and upper part were found in the middle layer of the Street (82-P 1605+, LW, *Pls. 110, 170f:8*). It has an everted (ledged) rim with an estimated diameter of 0.12 and a low ridge some 0.015 below the rim. A broad rim band covers the ridge and one filled semicircle is preserved on top of the rim. The body decoration consists of a panelled pattern: horizontal rows of wavy bands framed with vertical bands and vertical bands with wavy borders. Below this we find both thin and broad body bands. It is broken off at a point where a new layer of clay had been applied. It has been stated that the body of the conical rhyton is thrown on the wheel in one piece, as opposed to being built in sections.<sup>700</sup> It is true that the interior upper parts of our rhyta are smooth, and may thus have been made on the wheel, but the lower parts seem to have been made by hand as the interior is irregular, the lowest part twisted and on several sherds it is visible that a layer of clay has “glued” the two parts together.

Rhyta with more or less broad, ledged rims appeared in the LM IIIB:1 settlement as opposed to the everted, rounded rim of the LM IIIA period. A broken off rim from a Kydonian rhyton of this older type was found in a deposit north of the buildings (70-P 1016, LW, *Pls. 110, 191b:5*, north of Room H). It is barred on top of the rim which has a diameter of 0.142.

#### LM IIIA:2

In the LM IIIA:2 strata the rhyta are mainly found in pits. None of the very thick-walled, conical rhyta nor any with a very large rim diameter, as found in IIIB:1, have been registered and all are decorated with smaller horizontal panels. Two rhyta with everted, rounded rims have rim diameters of 0.10.<sup>701</sup> Both have bars on top of the rim. One has a small ridge 0.021 below the rim and a panel with filled triangles is preserved.<sup>702</sup> Another body fragment has panels with connected, filled semicircles and rows of dots and irises as additional motifs (84-P 0796, LW, *Pl. 202a:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). As in LM IIIB:1 the foliate band is an appreciated motif. It may be repeated all the way down to the tip or the lowest part may be banded.<sup>703</sup> One rhyton

is somewhat better preserved than the others with fragments from both the upper and the lower body (71-P 0341+, *Pls. 134, 207a:7*, Rubbish Area North, 5-Pit). It has a small everted, rounded rim with an estimated diameter of 0.112 and three low ridges below. Part of a long (raised) handle attachment is visible on the upper part, the handle having a low, central groove, which is barred.<sup>704</sup> Bars are also found on top of the rim and, below the bands on the ridges repeated, small panels have covered the vessel down to the monochrome painted tip: filled connected semicircles with a row of dots, a thinly incised foliate band on a monochrome painted band and zigzag. The estimated height of this rhyton seem to be somewhere between 0.25 and 0.26; a rather small size for this shape.<sup>705</sup> For a rhyton depicted on an LM IIIA:2 deep cup, see above p. 281.

As a strange coincidence the two registered LM IIIA:2 wide-mouthed rhyta were found together in a pit and, as seen above, this was also the case for the two found in the LM IIIB:1 strata. It is probably a coincidence as we otherwise do not have any testimonies that this particular shape appears in pairs. Both belong to the lower part of the vessel; one, a spout with a four millimetre opening, is decorated with thin and broad bands, the other, with part of the lower globular body and the beginning of the spout preserved has a similar decoration but more delicately drawn.<sup>706</sup> A body sherd of a closed vessel made in the Kydonian Workshop may belong to a third funnel (84-P 0865, *Pl. 199c:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ). The sherd is very straight and would fit the lower part of the vessel, above the spout. Also, it is decorated with similar wavy bands as were found on the Kydonian funnel found in the LM IIIB:1 strata mentioned above.

Only three (four with the funnel) of the above mentioned LM IIIA:2 rhyta were produced in the Kydonian Workshop. Fragments of a further one, however, were found north of the buildings: an exquisite, thin-walled rhyton with a rim diameter of 0.10 (71-P 1273+, LW, *Pls. 134, 206d:4*, Rubbish Area North, dump). The rim is ledged and it has a low ridge on the upper body. The delicately drawn decoration appears reserved on a black background. The top of the rim and the ridge are barred. Below the ridge a rosette is in the centre of a square field with chevrons in the corners and on one side of this a row of vertical running quirks is seen. It is quite an outstanding piece of art and it is interesting to note that a similar reserved rosette decoration appears on a mug found

<sup>700</sup> Koehl 2006, 47.

<sup>701</sup> 84-P 0761b, LW, *Pls. 134, 202a:3*, 84-P 0797, *Pls. 134, 202a:2*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N.

<sup>702</sup> Horizontal rows of filled triangles and dots are also found on an LM IIIA rhyton registered from the Post-Minoan strata (71-P 1127, *Pl. 210a:9*).

<sup>703</sup> 82-P 0522, LW, *Pl. 196g:12*, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 01-P 0743, *Pl. 206e:5*, Rubbish Area North, dump; 71-P 0337, *Pl. 207a:5*, Rubbish Area North, 5-Pit.

<sup>704</sup> Scar from a similar long, raised handle attachment was also found on a rhyton decorated with foliate bands in the Post-Minoan strata (83-P 0580, LW, *Pl. 209d:12*).

<sup>705</sup> Conical rhyta corresponds to Koehls Type III S Conical and according to him the average height of this shape is 0.34 (Koehl 2006, 52).

<sup>706</sup> 71-P 1045, *Pl. 206d:6*, 71-P 0925+, *Pls. 134, 206b:1*, both Rubbish Area North, dump.

in the same context as the rhyton (see above, p. 321). Both vessels belong to the highlights of the Kydonian Workshop.

An old-fashioned type of rhyton, probably not produced, but still present in LM IIIA:2, is the so-called cup/rhyton. The cup is high and conical-shaped, the base has a moulding (torus) and it has a small hole going through the base. The rim is straight, usually with a diameter of 0.14. Four were made in the local workshops outside the Kydonian. Two are decorated with leaves, one may have been monochrome and a base fragment with a diameter of 0.048 has a broad base band.<sup>707</sup> Leaves and reed decoration adorn a further three rim fragments recorded from the LM IIIB:1 floors of the Courtyard.<sup>708</sup> Another two produced in the Kydonian Workshop were found in the LM IIIA:2 strata. Also here we find the reed decoration on the preserved rim fragments, the base/body fragment, with a diameter of 0.045, has above the base band part of two broad vertical bands which may be the lower part of two leaves.<sup>709</sup> The latter also has accidental dots/splashes on the interior.

As in Khania, conical rhyta seem to have been fairly common in the settlement at Palaikastro. Three of the five illustrated rhyta belong within the period LM IIIA:2/B:1. One which has a larger panel with an octopus on its upper part seems to belong to LM IIIB:1.<sup>710</sup> "It is thick-walled and heavily made" like some of the LM IIIB:1 rhyta in Khania. It was found in Pi 3 together with a second and more finely made rhyton, which has panels with foliate, horns of consecration, flowers and bird(s).<sup>711</sup> It could very well have been made in LM IIIA:2, but we cannot exclude an LM IIIB:1 date as the two rhyta were found in the same context and in the publication the authors seem to lean towards the later date. The third fragment was found in the upper level of the eastern house in Block Epsilon.<sup>712</sup> This find context and, above all, the large panel with an octopus and vertical network panels dates the rhyton to LM IIIB:1; a date suggested by Bosanquet. The lower part of an LM IIIB:1 rhyton is reported from Quartier E at Malia and at Quartier Nu, the upper part of a rhyton, decorated with an octopus, was found.<sup>713</sup> Two LM IIIB:1 rhyta are also recorded in the Hilltop houses at Kommos. One from court 11 has a broad upper panel decorated with stylized palms; another from room 3 has a panel with elaborated shells.<sup>714</sup>

Three conical rhyta, with an octopus covering the larger part of the vessels, are dated LM IIIA:2. One was found in a house at Kato Zakro, another comes from a house at the Tsingouia location at Koumasa, the third from the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site at Knossos.<sup>715</sup> Another four come from the Royal Villa, the South House and the Little Palace.<sup>716</sup> Several LM IIIA rhyta with horizontal panels have been found at the Palace and in the surrounding houses at Knossos with motifs like zigzag with filled triangles, vertical wavy bands, alternating arcs, horns of consecration, spirals and flowers, birds, stylized shells, foliate bands and flowers.<sup>717</sup> A fair number of conical rhyta were in use in LM IIIA:2 Unexplored Mansion.<sup>718</sup> One complete conical rhyton with horizontal panels is reported from Khondrou Viannou and two fragmentary rhyta dated LM IIIA:2 come from Kommos.<sup>719</sup>

No rhyton has, to my knowledge, been found in an LM IIIB:1 tomb, but they are not uncommon in LM IIIA:2 tombs.

Several LM IIIA rhyta, decorated with smaller horizontal panels, were found in the cemetery at Myrsini and more than one was found in tomb A at Stannioi.<sup>720</sup> Two LM IIIA:2 conical rhyta come from tomb 15 at Mochlos, one decorated with smaller horizontal panels, the other, quite unusually is unpainted.<sup>721</sup> LM IIIA:2 rhyta with horizontal panels are also found in tombs at sites like Tertsa, Metochion Kalou, Pigi, Stavrokhoron and Siteia.<sup>722</sup>

An LM IIIB:1 parallel for our wide-mouthed rhyta (or funnels) is found at Kommos, where, however, it is undecorated.<sup>723</sup> One LM IIIB:1 funnel was found in a tomb at Ligortino.<sup>724</sup> It is decorated with a simple foliate band framed by bands on the neck and rows of irises on the upper body. Another LM IIIB funnel with an octopus motif comes from a tomb at Pigi.<sup>725</sup> An LM IIIA funnel decorated with a foliate band was recorded in an early excavation at the Agia Aikaterini Square.<sup>726</sup> LM IIIA:2 funnels are also reported from tombs. One from tomb B at Myrsini, now exhibited in the Hagios Nikolaos Museum, is decorated with a row of S's and double wavy bands on the upper body.<sup>727</sup> Tomb 15 at Mochlos contained two funnels; one is decorated with a foliate band, the other with sprays or flowers.<sup>728</sup> Another variant of a wide-mouthed rhyton, called a pomegranate rhyton, was found in tomb 13 at Mochlos. Two such vases were in the tomb, both decorated with a panel with an octopus.<sup>729</sup>

<sup>707</sup> 82-P 0391, *Pl. 130, 197g:15*, 82-P 0392, *Pl. 197g:14*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 84-P 1375, *Pls. 130, 204a:8*, Building 2, Room B1; 71-P 1120, *Pls. 130, 206d:7*, Rubbish Area North, dump.

<sup>708</sup> 84-P 1651, *Pl. 183e:5*, Courtyard, floors, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase; 84-P 1435, *Pl. 183g:1*, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase; 84-P 1559, *Pl. 184b:3*, Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase.

<sup>709</sup> 74-P 0183+, LW, *Pls. 130, 194i:19*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 01-P 0737, LW, *Pl. 206e:6*, Rubbish Area North, dump.

<sup>710</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 105, fig. 88b.

<sup>711</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 105, fig. 88a.

<sup>712</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 106, fig. 89; Kanta 1980, fig. 78:6.

<sup>713</sup> Pelon 1970, 125, pl. XXV:6g; Driessen & Farnoux 1994, 61, fig. 5.

<sup>714</sup> Watrous 1992, 76, no. 1303, fig. 48, pl. 30, 87, no. 1513, fig. 56, pl. 35.

<sup>715</sup> Kato Zakro: N. Platon 1971, 75, fig. 33; Koumasa: Kanta 1980, 85, figs. 32:7-9; Knossos: Warren 1997, 163, fig. 13 (P 377).

<sup>716</sup> Popham 1970c, 78, fig. 4:7, pls. 14f, 48b; Hatzaki 2005, 134, no. 69, fig. 4.9:6, 163, no. 269, fig. 4.25:10.

<sup>717</sup> Popham 1970c, 78, pl. 14f, 20d, 35d, 44b, 48a, c, d; Hatzaki 2005, 146, no. 171, fig. 4.17:11, 159, no. 248, fig. 4.23:13, 170, no. 319, fig. 4.29:11.

<sup>718</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 184, pl. 177b, c. Two LM IIIA:2 rhyta were also found in the 'kitchen' at Makritikhos, one from the fill of 'kitchen', the other unstratified (Hood & de Jong 1958-59, 192, no. 22-23, fig. 8, pl. 48).

<sup>719</sup> Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 70a; L. Platon 1997, 369, fig. 12; Kommos: Watrous 1992, 50, no. 868, pl. 20 (panels with vertical wavy bands), no. 1884, pl. 48 (double axes?).

<sup>720</sup> Myrsini: Kanta 1980, 167, fig. 111:3-4; Davaras s.a. no. 50; Daux 1960, 820, fig. 2; Stannioi: Kanta 1980, 54, fig. 26:1.

<sup>721</sup> Soles & Davaras 1996, 221, pl. 63d.

<sup>722</sup> Tertsa: Banou & Rethemiotakis 1997, 40, fig. 14:3 and 16; Metochion Kalou: Demopoulou-Rethemiotaki & Rethemiotakis 1978, 84-85, fig. 36, pl. 16b; Pigi: Tzedakis 1971a, 516-517, pl. 528y; Stavrokhoron: Kanta 1980, 174 (two rhyta reported); Siteia: Kanta 1980, 177 (the tomb is not dated closer than LM III).

<sup>723</sup> Watrous 1992, 90, no. 1583, fig. 58, pl. 39.

<sup>724</sup> Savignoni 1904, fig. 120, Mavriyannaki 1974, 48, CA 905, pl. 24γ. It is associated with the 2<sup>nd</sup> larnax, a burial Kanta dates LM IIIB, see n. 468.

<sup>725</sup> Godart & Tzedakis 1992, pl. CLV:1.

<sup>726</sup> Tzedakis 1966, 427 and pl. 463c.

<sup>727</sup> Kanta 1980, 167.

<sup>728</sup> Soles & Davaras 1996, 221, pl. 63c; Smith 2005, 197, fig. 8.

<sup>729</sup> Soles & Davaras 1996, 216-217, fig. 22, pl. 61.

Similar rhyta are recorded from a tomb at Maroulas dated LM IIIB:1.<sup>730</sup> LM IIIA:2 parallels for our cup/rhyta seem not to exist among the published material.<sup>731</sup>

Conical rhyta are not associated with the public shrines in LM IIIA:2-B.<sup>732</sup> The many rhyta found in settlement contexts speak for their function as household vessels rather than vessels reserved for libations. They have probably been used as funnels as the seemingly more practical, wide-mouthed rhyton is uncommon and mainly found in tombs.<sup>733</sup> Except for the pomegranate rhyta mentioned above, a further four shapes of rhyta may be found in LM IIIA:2/B:1: the animal's-head rhyton, the cup/rhyton in the form of a conical cup on a high stem (chalice), the basket vase and the mug.<sup>734</sup>

#### *Minoan flask (Fig. 93:58-59, Pls. 111, 134-135)*

Four fragments of the large Minoan flask are registered from the LM IIIB:1 strata. They were found in the earliest levels of this period and may all be products of the LM IIIA:2 period. Three of them derive from the middle (or close to) of the central disc. One from the middle layer in the Street may have been decorated with an iris cross within a circle with two further circular bands around it (82-P 1540, *Pls. 111, 170f:3*). Another from the floors of the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase in the Courtyard has a filled lozenge and semicircles within the circle and here part of the “second row” decoration is preserved: running spirals framed by a band (84-P 1479, *Pl. 183g:20*). A similar “second row” decoration is found on another flask from the same context (84-P 1369, *Pl. 183g:6*). Running spirals are also present on a fragment from the lowest floor in Space G (87-P 0331, *Pl. 166f:9*).

#### LM IIIA:2

In the LM IIIA:2 strata the amount of flask fragments is almost three times more. All were thrown in pits or rubbish areas mainly outside the existing buildings. South of Building 1 roll handles of two different flasks were found, both decorated with bars. One has a band around the attachment and curved thin and broad bands in a field close to the handle (82-P 0367, *Pl. 198a:9, 13-Pit K, lower layer*). The other is somewhat unusual in the Cretan material. There can be no doubt that it belongs to a flask, owing to the characteristic wheel marks on the interior – but the handle is not attached below the rim, which is the common way, but at the rim (82-P 0523, *Pl. 196g:17, deposit 1*). The rim is everted, down-sloping but too small a part is preserved to measure its rim diameter. Similar handle attachments are also recorded from the LM IIIA:1 strata. In the same area was a body fragment decorated with larger and smaller running spirals on either side of dividing bands (82-P 0393, *Pl. 198a:8, 13-Pit K, lower layer*). In a pit in the Rubbish Area Southeast we found a body fragment decorated with bands and two bases of the common high ring foot type with estimated diameters of 0.090 and 0.095, both with the characteristic interior wheel marks and with monochrome paint on the exterior.<sup>735</sup> In the same pit was a central disc decorated with concentric circles, the only fragment in LM IIIA:2 strata which derives from the Kydonian Workshop (84-P 0976+, *Pls. 135, 199d:6, 199e:5*). A further two fragments from this flask come from the section close

to and below the handles. They are also banded. Concentric circles can be seen on a central disc found in a deposit in the Rubbish Area North (71-P 0419, *Pls. 135, 208e:12, deposit B*). Parts of two loops are the only remains of the “second row” of decoration. In the same deposit – and perhaps belonging to the same flask – we found a monochrome painted neck fragment (71-P 0423, *Pls. 135, 208d:4*). The beginning of a handle attached below the rim reveals that the more common shape of Minoan flask was also present in the settlement. A small part of a central disc which comes from a dump area above a large LM IIIA:1 pit may have been decorated with an iris cross within a circle and surrounded by three concentric circles (71-P 0349, *Pls. 134, 206b:3, Rubbish Area North, dump*). The last fragment, the only one found in a pit inside the building, has a central disc decoration consisting of a filled lozenge and semicircles within a circle and it is framed by one more concentric circle (74-P 0192, *Pls. 135, 195a:11, Space E, 9/7-Pit A*).

As may be noted from the above, most fragments derive from the central disc and here the decoration is limited to three motifs: the iris cross, the filled lozenge with semicircles or the more simple concentric circles. The only “second row” motif (outside the central disc) on the preserved fragments are the running spirals. A single one has a field of curved thin and broad bands close to the handle section and one, the Kydonian flask, may have been decorated with concentric circles all over. Concerning the sizes of these flasks the estimated maximum body diameter varies from 0.26 up to 0.38. Only one, again the Kydonian, was somewhat smaller with a diameter of 0.18. Flasks from this workshop are not recorded from earlier strata, the remaining fragmentary flasks, however, can presently not be dated closer within the LM IIIA period.

Both larger and smaller Minoan flasks are known in LM IIIA Crete. The closest parallels to our flasks were found in the 1969 excavation in the Plateia. The four fragmentary large-

<sup>730</sup> Mavriyannaki 1973, 85-87, tav. IX:3-5, XI:1. Koehl (2006, 38-39) has identified them as poppy capsule rhyta.

<sup>731</sup> Koehl's Type IV, Bowl: conical (2006, 63). The two vessels presented in his catalogue are dated LM I (from Psychro and Khania; Koehl 2006, 235-236), but as they are present in the LM IIIA:1 strata in Khania, our sherds in LM IIIA:2/B:1 contexts need not be older than LM IIIA:1. Another LM IIIA:1 cup/rhyta has been published from Khamalevri (Andreadaki-Vlasaki & Pappadopoulou 1997, 119, XAM 93/6, figs. 16 and 19).

<sup>732</sup> Gesell 1985, 52; B.P. Hallager 2009.

<sup>733</sup> According to Koehl (2006, 270-271) they may have channelled liquids from mixing containers into pouring containers and if a tuft of wool was set into the tip they may have had a second function as purifier and flavour enhancers.

<sup>734</sup> For animal's-head rhyta, see B.P. Hallager 2001. Two almost identical cup/rhyta on a high stem (also called chalices) are recorded in a tomb at Gra Lygia (Apostolaki 1998a, 41, no. 12669, fig. 20, pl. 11, 60, no. 12699, fig. 42, pl. 17), another comes from the Psychro cave (Watrous 1996, 41, pl. XII, a-b, XXIIIe-g dated “probably LM II” and LM IIIA:1 when an additional sherd was found (Watrous 2004, 138, no. 97, pl. 8g). A fourth probably from a tomb at Sklavoi/Farmakokefalo is in the Metaxa collection (Niemeier 1985, 78, Taf. 24, no. 663, dated LM IIIA:1). Similar vessels are known from LM I, see Koehl 2006, 80, 218 with bibliographic references. For the mug and the basket vase, see above, p. 320 and below p. 333.

<sup>735</sup> 84-P 1487, *Pl. 199c:9*; 84-P 1532, *Pl. 199e:3*; 84-P 0837b, *Pls. 134, 199e:7*, all three 20-Pit L/AJ.

sized flasks have either an iris cross or a filled lozenge with semicircles on the central disc and one has running spirals in the “second row”.<sup>736</sup> A complete large flask found in a tomb in the town of Khania is also adorned with a filled lozenge with semicircles on one side of the central disc.<sup>737</sup> The aforementioned flasks are all dated LM IIIA:2 and as second row motifs foliate bands and alternating arcs are also found. With the exception of the foliate bands, these decorations may be local features as they seem to be absent on other flasks of the period. At Knossos flowers were appreciated as a central motif as seen on the flask from the Temple Tomb and two fragmentary flasks in the Stratigraphical Museum and Ashmolean Museum respectively, the last two with foliate bands in the second row.<sup>738</sup> Concerning the decoration on the four fragments found in the area of the Palace, Popham points out the similarities to the flask found at Maroni in Cyprus and to two examples published from Palaikastro.<sup>739</sup> The flasks from Palaikastro have circles of foliate bands as second and third row motifs around a central disc with concentric circles and here – as on some Knossian flasks – the running spirals are found, not as a second row motif as in Khania but, as a motif in the section below the handles. Base and body fragments of a large flask found at the settlement of Stylos have quite an unusual decoration: quatrefoil net in a vertical-circular arrangement.<sup>740</sup> Another west Cretan flask found in an LM IIIA:2 building at Nopigeia is adorned with concentric circles and zigzags.<sup>741</sup> An LM IIIA:2 large flask found in House A on Mochlos is decorated with concentric circles.<sup>742</sup> Like some of the flasks from Khania, the handles are attached on the rim and it has an uncommon raised solid foot. Part of a foot of a large Minoan flask and two sherds are also recorded at Kommos.<sup>743</sup> One flask – unfortunately not illustrated – was found in tomb 3 at Mavro Spelio.<sup>744</sup> The height of these large Minoan flasks usually varies between 0.30-0.33, only one from the Temple Tomb is higher (0.40).

The large flasks may have been exclusive containers for some valuable liquid<sup>745</sup> and they were probably sealed. The rim itself with its down-sloping rim was ideal for a sealing device whether a clay stopper or a piece of cloth or thin leather was used.<sup>746</sup> Large Minoan globular flasks were probably not produced after LM IIIA:2.<sup>747</sup>

The smaller version is roughly half size or even smaller – between 0.175 and 0.072 high. One small flask from tomb Gamma at Episkopi/Pedhiadha is dated LM IIIB. It is decorated with horizontal bands and has a badly preserved motif on the shoulder.<sup>748</sup> Small flasks dated LM IIIA:2 are more common. Two were found in the 1969 excavation in Khania.<sup>749</sup> Both are decorated like the large ones, with a central iris cross and zigzag or spirals in the “second row”. A further two flasks have motifs like the larger flasks: one found at Maroulas has flowers on the central disc; another from a tomb at Episkopi/Pedhiadha has a zigzag design on one disc and a foliate band on the other.<sup>750</sup> Other small flasks have concentric circles covering the discs on both sides and only the motifs under the handles may vary. They have been found in places like Armenoi, Stavromenos, Zapher Papoura/Knosos, Anopolis/Pedhiadha, Metochion Kalou and Stavros Galias.<sup>751</sup> A flask imported from Palaikastro and decorated with horizontal bands, was found at Petras and another with a zig-

zag design on the shoulder and horizontal body bands comes from a tomb at Armenoi.<sup>752</sup> All the small flasks have handles attached on the neck, one, however, from a tomb in Manou street at Khania has handles attached at the rim.<sup>753</sup> One flask from Armenoi has no parallels in Crete so far. It has the body of a ring vase, but both rim/neck/handles and base are in accordance with a flask.<sup>754</sup>

### *Pedestal bowl (Pl. 111)*

An unusual vessel was found on the LM IIIB:1 floor of Room D (77-P 0709, *Pls. 111, 160c:4*). Preserved is part of a large,

<sup>736</sup> Tzedakis 1971b, 366-367 and pls. 64b-e.

<sup>737</sup> Tzedakis 1971b, 364 and pl. 63a-c.

<sup>738</sup> Temple Tomb: Evans 1921-35, IV, 1008-9, figs. 959-60; Stratigraphical Museum: Popham 1970c, pl. 48f; Tzedakis 1971b, pl. 64a; Ashmolean Museum: Popham 1970c, pl. 48e; Tzedakis 1971b, pl. 63d. The last two are dated LM IIIA:1 by Tzedakis (365-66). Foliate bands seem generally to have been a popular motif on the Knossian flasks; furthermore one fragmentary flask found at the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site has the same motif, Warren 1997, 160, fig. 10.

<sup>739</sup> Popham 1970c, 76 and pls. 27f, 29f, 34f and 48f, left. The Maroni flask, now in the British Museum, has among others been published by Popham 1967, pl. 84d. For the two flasks from the “bath-room” in block Gamma at Palaikastro see Dawkins 1902-03, 316-7, fig. 15 and Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 84-85, fig. 67. A further fragment of a flask from this site has been published by Kanta (1980, fig. 80:3).

<sup>740</sup> Kanta 1984, 12, fig. 5:35. Quatrefoils are known on vessels like amphoroid kraters, kraters, cups and bowls, but to my knowledge no other flasks have this motif.

<sup>741</sup> Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1996, 36, fig. 13 top.

<sup>742</sup> Soles & Davaras 1994, 429-430, P 516, fig. 21. According to Brogan (2006, 133) it is a central Cretan import and it was found in a fill tentatively dated LM II/IIIA:1.

<sup>743</sup> Watrous 1992, 36, no. 613, 42, no. 726, pl. 17; Rutter 2006, 499, no. 52a/2, pl. 3.55.

<sup>744</sup> Forsdyke 1926-27, 254, no. 28.

<sup>745</sup> Tzedakis 1971b, 368. Tzedakis suggests perfumed oils or wine, but two analysed Minoan flasks seem to have contained ingredients of animal origin (*Minoans and Mycenaean* 1999, 58).

<sup>746</sup> A flask from the LM I buildings in Khania had been sealed with a clay stopper (Hallager 2001, 6, fig. 2), [www.hum.au.dk/ckultur/f/pages/publications/eh/sealing\\_without\\_seals.pdf](http://www.hum.au.dk/ckultur/f/pages/publications/eh/sealing_without_seals.pdf)

<sup>747</sup> One flask, however, is dated to the end of LM IIIB. It is 0.24 high, decorated with concentric circles and comes from Malia (Deshayes & Desenne 1959, 132-133, pl. XLVIII:1). An odd and unique squat LM IIIB flask of similar size with six handles around the circumference was found in the Palace at Knossos (Popham 1964b, 16, no. 21 and pl. 4f, g) and a large one-handled, globular flask was found in an LM IIIC tomb at Mouliana (Xantoudhidhis 1904, fig. 6).

<sup>748</sup> Kanta 1980, 63-64, fig. 28:7. Rim/neck and handles of a miniature flask at Kommos, was found in an LM IIIA deposit, which recently has been redated LM IIIB (Watrous 1992, 50, no. 858, pl. 20, from deposit 45; Rutter 2006, 612). An unstratified body fragment of a flask is also mentioned from this site (Watrous 1992, 109, no. 1913).

<sup>749</sup> Tzedakis 1971b, 367, pls. 64f-g, 65a-b.

<sup>750</sup> Maroulas: Tzedakis 1971b, 367 and pls. 65c, e (dated to an advanced stage of LM IIIA:1); Episkopi/Pedhiadha: Kanta 1980, 60 and fig. 27:2, 5.

<sup>751</sup> Armenoi: *Minoans and Mycenaean* 1999, 58, no. 29; Stavromenos: Alexiou 1960, 272; Tzedakis 1971b, 367 and pl. 65f, g; Zapher Papoura/Knosos: Evans 1906, 78 and fig. 117:76e; Anopolis/Pedhiadha: Demopoulou 1985, 296 and pl. 132a; Metochion Kalou: Demopoulou-Rethemiotaki & Rethemiotaki 1978, 50-52 and fig. 5; Stavros Galias: Karetsou 1975a, 524, fig. 2 and pl. 336a. The flasks from Stavromenos and Zapher Papoura are considered Mycenaean imports (Kanta 1980, 287).

<sup>752</sup> Petras: Tsipopoulou 1997, 225 and fig. 21; Armenoi: Tzedakis 1973-74, 919, pl. 687γ, found in a tomb dated LM IIIA:2/B:1.

<sup>753</sup> Theofanidhis 1948-49, 15, fig. 25:1.

<sup>754</sup> Tzedakis 1978, pl. 197δ.

rather shallow and thick-walled bowl with a rim diameter of 0.34. At its base there is a c. two centimetre thick scar of a cylindrical stand to which the bowl has been attached. The bowl has a monochrome interior, the rim is barred and two bands are painted on the upper body. From the upper band irregular, short strokes are painted with a very thin brush. In shape it looks like a large pedestal bowl, but unlike this shape it has a c. two centimetres large opening at the centre of the bowl, and thus it must have had a function other than the coarse pedestal bowl. No other decorated pedestal bowl has been found. So far there are no parallels for this vessel in Khania and to my knowledge none of this late date have been published from other parts of Crete.<sup>755</sup>

#### Stand (Fig. 93:65-66, Pls. 111, 135)

The stand, which functioned as a support for a vessel, has a cylindrical body usually open at both ends. Two shapes are present in the LM IIIB:1 strata, the fenestrated stand and the broad-legged stand. Both shapes may have added plastic decorations in the form of ridges or knobs. Two fenestrated stands were found in two different strata within Space G. One with a ridge close to its splaying base was lying in a dump below the upper floor (87-P 0214, Pls. 111, 164d:11). It has an estimated base diameter of 0.15 and the scar of a probably triangular opening above the ridge. The stand is rather thin-walled and decorated with two bands at the base. The other, found in the lowest floor of the space, is sturdier and has, beside part of a round opening, two plastic knobs (87-P 0336, Pl. 166f:3, 23-Floor 11). The exterior is monochrome painted with thin, reserved wavy bands. It may be of LM IIIA:2 date.<sup>756</sup> A small, enigmatic, oblong fragment with straight sides and with a preserved knob on top may belong to a fenestrated stand, but the identification is somewhat uncertain (80-P 1222, Pl. 160h:3, Room D, constructions).

Another fragment with two low, plastic knobs along the edge of a broad-legged stand was found in the walls of Room U (77-P 0746, Pls. 111, 170a:5). On the exterior is a sponge pattern and it was probably made in the LM IIIA period. It has an estimated diameter of around 0.20. A further two broad-legged stands in the LM IIIB:1 strata have similar diameters. One, a very thick-walled leg with both endings preserved, was lying in a pit in the Courtyard (82-P 0970, Pl. 179d:4, 19-Pit Q). It has a simple decoration consisting of bands along the edges. The other fragment, found in the upper deposit between Buildings 1 and 2, has a more elaborated exterior. On the upper part of the leg is a low ridge (77-P 1185, Pl. 185c:1). Below this ridge we find a framed field with painted, diagonal bands. A leg fragment found in the Post-Minoan strata has a badly preserved decoration which may have consisted of alternating arcs.<sup>757</sup>

An even more elaborate decoration may be seen on a leg of a stand found north of Room H (71-P 0356+, Pls. 111, 191f:4). It is larger than the others with an estimated diameter of 0.27 and it belonged to a broad-legged stand with three legs which offered space for a rich decoration. The middle part had a plastic decoration of which only the outline of a curved band is now visible. Between this and the edge of the leg it has a foliate band following the curve of the plastic band and a ver-

tical row of filled triangles framed by bands. The same bands and filled triangles are drawn at the base and a broad band along the edges of the leg framed the decoration. There are no traces of the plastic band on the preserved base fragment, so it seems to have ended some 0.025 above the base. It is very tempting to interpret the missing plastic band as once having been part of a snake. Fragments of stands made of the same clay and in the same size were found in two other contexts in the excavation<sup>758</sup> and it is very possible that they belong to one and the same stand although to at least two different legs. The fragment found in an LM IIIA:1 pit is decorated with a cult scene<sup>759</sup> and this perhaps makes the presence of a snake on our fragment here all the more plausible (see also below). The three fragments, whether part of the same or two different stands, were made in the LM IIIA:1 period.

#### LM IIIA:2

In the LM IIIA:2 strata a further two fragmentary stands were found. Both belong to broad-legged stands where only the bands along the edges are preserved and both have an estimated diameter of 0.20.<sup>760</sup> Currently no stands produced in the Kydonian Workshop have been recorded from these strata.

Both broad-legged and fenestrated stands have also been found in LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 contexts in other parts of Crete. Presently we have more examples from settlements than from tombs, but on the whole they are not very numerous in the LM III ceramic repertoire.

It has been stated that the broad-legged stand is a purely Mycenaean invention, but as it appears simultaneously on the mainland and on Crete in LM/LH IIIA:1 the case is not too clear.<sup>761</sup> Four fragmentary LM IIIA examples have been found in the NW House at Knossos, one with pictorial decorations in four panels on the leg: two depicting horns of consecration with a central branch and double axe set in a socket, another two with an argonaut and a fish.<sup>762</sup> Another three legs of LM IIIA stands have recently been published from the Little Palace.<sup>763</sup> One is decorated with a foliate band, another with spirals; the third has three knobs framed by wavy lines. Legs of decorated stands of LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB date are reported from Kommos.<sup>764</sup> A more or less

<sup>755</sup> Similar pedestal bowls, so-called fruit stands dated MM III/LM IA, are among other sites recorded at the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos (Popham *et al.* 1984, 157, pls. 131k, 134b, first and 143:14). On these earlier vessels the opening is found at the base of the stand.

<sup>756</sup> A similar sturdy leg, monochrome painted with reserved bands around two preserved knobs, appeared in the Post-Minoan strata (77-P 1012, Pl. 210a:12). It is, however, ended on both sides and may thus belong to a broad-legged stand with 0.053-55 broad legs.

<sup>757</sup> 71-P 1194, Pl. 210d:4.

<sup>758</sup> One in an LM IIIA:1 pit (72-P 0114+, Vol. V, forthcoming), the other in a Post-Minoan stratum in the 2001 excavation (01-P 0429, GSE I-II, Suppl., forthcoming).

<sup>759</sup> B.P Hallager 2007b.

<sup>760</sup> 74-P 0182, Pls. 135, 195a:14, Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 77-P 0998, Pl. 195f:5, Space F, below 12-Floor 5, west.

<sup>761</sup> Kountouri 2005, 288 (FS 336a) quoting Furumark.

<sup>762</sup> Popham 1970c, pl. 41a-b.

<sup>763</sup> Hatzaki 2005, 134, nos. 70, 71, fig. 4.9:4, 5 and 154, no. 213, fig. 4.21:12.

<sup>764</sup> Watrous 1992, 38, no. 659, pl. 15, 66, no. 1116, pl. 26 and 136:87, no. 1514, pl. 19.

complete broad-legged stand with plastic knobs on the upper part and decorated with octopuses on the legs comes from Maison E at Malia and it has been compared to a small stand from Hagia Triada.<sup>765</sup> Kanta mentions a sherd of an LM IIIB broad-legged stand from Hagia Pelagia and she has published two sherds of another which derives from a tomb at Episkopi/Pedhiadha.<sup>766</sup> If the two sherds from Episkopi/Pedhiadha are fragments of the same LM IIIB:1 stand it is decorated with an octopus-palm motif on one leg and with panels with zigzag lines and sea-anemones with arcs in the corners on the other.

The fenestrated stands have similar elaborated decorations. Two from east Crete with plastic ridges are crowned with plastic horns of consecration. One was found in a heap of debris at Gournia, the other in a tomb at Gra Lygia.<sup>767</sup> Both were made in LM IIIA and this date is also given to the stand from Moires which has several plastic ridges at the base and one on the mid-body. The lower part has a monochrome band with reserved running spirals.<sup>768</sup> Fragments of stands with ridges and horns of consecrations have also been recorded at Malia and the lower part of a fenestrated stand made in LM IIIA:2 or early in LM IIIB was recovered in a rubbish pit in Quartier Nu.<sup>769</sup> A more simple fenestrated stand with ridges from an LM IIIA:2 deposit in well 576 at Palaikastro, has a cream slip with added monochrome brown-black paint.<sup>770</sup> The LM IIIB fenestrated stands are also adorned with ridges and knobs as evidenced by one from a tomb at Myrsini and by two found in the Hilltop houses at Kommos.<sup>771</sup> Another two stands found in tombs at Kritsa and Olous are crowned with arched openings on the rim.<sup>772</sup> Towards the end of LM IIIB and in LM IIIC the stands are generally more simply decorated as seen on examples from Knossos, Milatos, Kavousi/Vronda and Halasmenos.<sup>773</sup> An exception comes from Phaistos where an LM IIIC stand with decorated ridges and motifs including animals were found.<sup>774</sup>

Recently Rutter has argued that these stands appear for the first time in LM IIIB Kommos together with the globular krater – a shape, he argues, the stands were made for. He further states that this was probably also the case at Khania “and no doubt elsewhere on Crete”.<sup>775</sup> Unfortunately he gives no examples from “elsewhere on Crete”. Concerning Khania, stands and kraters are present both in LM IIIA:1 and LM IIIA:2 strata and both broad-legged and fenestrated stands are, as seen above, well-known from the LM IIIA period. The Cretan LM III stand seems foremost to have supported an amphoroid krater, which has an inconveniently small base compared to its large size. This is clearly demonstrated in a tomb at Milatos where an amphoroid krater was found in a stand and with examples from Armenoi and Rhodes where the amphoroid krater is integrated with a fenestrated stand.<sup>776</sup> Rutter’s statement that the stand was a new shape in LM IIIB Kommos seems also to be somewhat inaccurate as he himself has published an LM IB-LM II stand and Watrous has published LM IIIA:2 stands from this site.<sup>777</sup>

The decorated stands adorned with elaborated patterns, sometimes with pictorial motifs, and often with added plastic decorations were probably not vessels of everyday use. They are not connected with the LM III public shrines as none to

my knowledge have been found in these. The fact that they are not religious objects does not of course exclude that they could have been used in communal feasting in connection with religious celebrations but they were probably also present as supports of symbolic significance,<sup>778</sup> for example at banquets for visiting celebrities and on other non-religious occasions.

#### *Lid (Fig. 93:60-64, Pls. 111, 135)*

Two shapes of lids were present in the LM IIIB:1 strata. A small, flat lid with a central knob was lying in the constructions of Room D (78-P 0285, *Pl. 160g:10*). It has two incised circles around the knob and it is monochrome painted with a dull red colour on the top of the lid. The preserved diameter is 0.08, no part of the edge is visible, but considering the size of the knob it hardly exceeded 0.10. Another three belong to flanged lids with an exterior diameter between 0.14-0.15. One is decorated – in a creamish-white dull paint – with bars on the rim and with concentric semicircles and multiple arcs on top (80-P 1221, *Pls. 111, 160h:7*, Room D, constructions). As the height of this lid is 0.026 it may have served as a lid for a pyxis. Another lid, found in the Courtyard, is twice as high (84-P 1362+, *Pls. 111, 184d:12*, 1<sup>st</sup> phase, 19-Wall 9). Its decoration is simple, consisting of a band at the base and another at the top of the rim. The third lid has a monochrome red exterior and may have had a height similar to the last mentioned, the top part, however, is not preserved (80-P 1292, *Pls. 111, 149a:9*, Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft).

#### LM IIIA:2

A further three flanged lids are registered from the LM IIIA:2 strata. One large, roughly half preserved, lid has painted concentric circles on the top and a band at the base of the rim (77-P 1004, *Pls. 135, 196a*, Space F, related?). The lid is 0.034 high and the outer rim diameter is estimated at

<sup>765</sup> Deshayes & Dessene 1959, 131 (Her.mus. 9232) and pl. XLVII:7. The small stand from Hagia Triada (Her.mus. 6770) is to my knowledge unpublished.

<sup>766</sup> Kanta 1980, 280 and 64 and fig. 103:4.

<sup>767</sup> Gournia: Evans 1921-35, II, 134, note 1, 139, fig. 70 bis; Gra Lygia: Apostolakou 1998a, 49-51, no. 12684, fig. 31, pl. 14.

<sup>768</sup> Lembessi 1977, 315 and pl. 188.

<sup>769</sup> Poursat 1990, 160, pl. 28c; Driessen & Farnou 1994, 61 and fig. 6.

<sup>770</sup> MacGillivray, Sackett & Driessen 2007, 78, no. 361, fig. 3.44.

<sup>771</sup> Daux 1960, 820, fig. 2; Kanta 1980, 280 (erroneously quoted as coming from Kritsa); Watrous 1992, 108, no. 1909, pl. 49; 98, no. 1693, pl. 43. The latter from an LM IIIB:2 context.

<sup>772</sup> Kritsa: Kanta 1980, 137, no. 157; Olous: van Effenterre 1948, 52, Pl. XXXV (O 52). Kanta dates the stands from Olous and Kritsa LM IIIB (Kanta 1980, 132, 137), Apostolakou (1998b, 72), however, dates the Kritsa stand LM IIIC.

<sup>773</sup> Knossos: Popham 1964b, 18, no. 29; Evans 1921-35, II, 133, fig. 67a-b; Milatos: Evans 1906, fig. 105b; Kavousi/Vronda: Gesell, Coulson & Day 1991, 151, fig. 3:1; Halasmenos: Tsipopolou 2004, 120, fig. 8:6.

<sup>774</sup> Borgna 2004, 254, fig. 12.

<sup>775</sup> Rutter 2006, 613.

<sup>776</sup> Evans 1906, fig. 105a-b; *GSE* III, 220; Kountouri 2005, 291 and fig. 5 with references.

<sup>777</sup> Rutter 2006, 494, no. 47/18; Concerning Watrous see above and note 764.

<sup>778</sup> Kountouri 2005, 292.

0.30<sup>779</sup> and this may also have been the size of another on which no rim part is preserved (77-P 0567, *Pl. 197e:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer). The top of this lid is decorated with a circular panel with zigzag framed by bands, an inner circular band is visible and a wavy band may have adorned the edge. The last lid is small and made of very fine light brown clay (71-P 0914, *Pls. 135, 208e:8*, Rubbish Area North, deposit B). The low rim is barred and on top it may have had filled concentric semicircles close to the edge. As very little is preserved of the top of the lid, it could, however, be part of some other motif as well. With its low height (0.013) and small outer diameter of 0.14 it may have served as a lid for a pyxis.

As seen (above, p. 318) flat, domed and flanged lids were often used as lids for pyxides of different sizes, but lids were also used on other types of vessels.

At Palaikastro all three types of lids were recorded from deposits without pyxides. Two slightly domed lids with loop handles are decorated with foliate, arcs and irises, and with birds and flowers.<sup>780</sup> Handleless, flanged lids with diameters of around 0.18 are often decorated with concentric circles; one, found in a tomb, was adorned with flimsy chevrons and vertical wavy bands.<sup>781</sup> Another flanged lid with central hole and decorated with dolphins came from a storeroom in Building 4.<sup>782</sup> Two flat lids from the Aspa cemetery with diameters Ø 0.135 and 0.155 “were raised by a loop passed through two holes drilled near the rim”.<sup>783</sup> Bosanquet suggested that they could have belonged to a basket-handled pyxis and this observation was confirmed with the basket-handled pyxis found in a tomb at Kavrokhori which was found sealed with a flat lid. This lid had also two holes near the rim.<sup>784</sup>

Single flanged lids are also recorded from other settlement sites. One with a handle and decorated with bands was among the vases in the LM IIIB:1 “kitchen” at Makritikhos/Knossos.<sup>785</sup> It has an outer diameter of c. 0.17 and seems not to belong to any of the other vases found in the “kitchen”. Another LM IIIB flanged lid with an outer diameter of 0.16 and found at Kommos is decorated with wavy bands.<sup>786</sup> An LM IIIA:2 flanged lid, with an outer diameter of 0.24 and decorated with adder marks comes from the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site at Knossos and another two lids from the Palace are published by Popham.<sup>787</sup>

All these single lids did not necessarily cover a pyxis. Two flanged lids dated LM IIIA:2 were found in a tomb at Psari Phorada.<sup>788</sup> One has a diameter of 0.107, the other 0.308. Concerning the size of the latter lid, it is somewhat doubtful that there existed such large pyxides in this period. The size is, however, suitable for a storage jar. Several fragments of handleless, flanged lids in sizes corresponding with barrel-shaped storage jars were found at Palaikastro – two with diameters of 0.38 and 0.42 were decorated with concentric circles.<sup>789</sup> Lids were also used on alabastra. A flanged lid was sealing an LM IIIB:1 alabastron in tomb 46 at Armenoi, a conical lid with a knob was found on an alabastron at Agii Apostoli and a flat lid with a handle belonged to an alabastron in an LM IIIA:2 tomb at Pankalochori.<sup>790</sup>

### *Incense burner (Fig. 93:67, Pls. 111, 135, 143)*

Part of two containers and two covers, deriving from four different incense burners, were found in the LM IIIB:1 strata. They are of roughly the same size. The containers have an estimated diameter of 0.06 and a base diameter of 0.08. One is decorated with a band on the base and a band on the body of the container (73-P 1052, *Pls. 111, 192e:14*, west of Building 2, deposit 1), the other has a similar base band and a wavy band on the body (77-P 1713, *LW, Pls. 111, 171c:17*, Street, in middle layer). None of them have any marks of burning on the interior. The last mentioned container was made in the Kydonian Workshop and this is also the case with a fragmentary cover (72-P 0097+, *LW, Pls. 111, 162e:6*, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I). With its base diameter of 0.076 it could have fitted on the container if it was not for its decoration. Above the base band it is decorated with delicately wind-blown flowers which appear on Kydonian vessels during the LM IIIA period (see e.g. on the cup 74-P 0163, *Pl. 129*). This cover can hardly be later than LM IIIA:2. The last fragment derives from the very top of a cover (84-P 1561, *Pls. 111, 184b:5*, Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase). The small conical opening has a rim diameter of 0.016 and the preserved part is monochrome painted.

### LM IIIA:2

Another two cover fragments were found in an LM IIIA:2 pit in the Rubbish Area Southeast (20-Pit L/AJ). Both are ended on one side and thus derive from the side where the cover is cut to make room for the handle and both have scars of the clay bands constituting the upper perforated dome of the cover. They are, however, covers from two different incense burners; one, with a base diameter of 0.07, is decorated with a panelled pattern consisting of vertical wavy bands (84-P 0842, *Pls. 135, 199e:1*), the other is, unfortunately, very worn and with only very faint traces of its decoration (84-P 0973, *Pl. 199e:2*). A further cover from the Post-Minoan strata may be of LM IIIA:2 date (84-P 3153, *Pls. 143, 209e:10*). Two clay bands from the perforated dome are preserved. The body is adorned with zigzags, shells and a low wavy band.

Incense burners seem presently to be in rare LM IIIA:2/B:1 settlements. A sherd of a cover decorated with alternating arcs comes from the LM IIIB habitation at Stylos and a sin-

<sup>779</sup> A banded, flanged lid of the same size was lying in the Post-Minoan strata (77-P 0422, *Pl. 210e:3*).

<sup>780</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 92 and fig. 72b.

<sup>781</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 96 and fig. 80a.

<sup>782</sup> MacGillivray *et al.* 1989, 434, pl. 66e.

<sup>783</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 96 and fig. 80b.

<sup>784</sup> Rethemiotakis 1979, 239 and fig. 13, pl. 90y.

<sup>785</sup> Hood & de Jong 1958-59, 188 and fig. 5:15.

<sup>786</sup> Watrous 1992, 77, no. 1333, pl. 31 (=Rutter 2006, 546, no. 60/20, pl. 3.71).

<sup>787</sup> Warren 1997, 175 and fig. 32, P 1992; Popham 1970c, 77.

<sup>788</sup> Banou & Rethemiotakis 1997, 54, no. 26, 27, figs. 18, 19.

<sup>789</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 100.

<sup>790</sup> Armenoi: Tzedakis 1972, 641, pl. 598σ; Agii Apostoli: Gavrilakis 1994, 39, fig. 7, ph. 8; Pankalochori: Baxevasi-Kouziou & Markoulaki 1996, 652, fig. 12.

gle cover decorated with birds was found in Block Delta, room 44 at Palaikastro.<sup>791</sup> A cover decorated with horns of consecrations and dated LM IIIB:1 was also present in the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos.<sup>792</sup>

They are, however, rather common in the LM IIIB:1 tombs, where often both the container and the cover are found together.<sup>793</sup> In the cemetery at Khania we find containers decorated with bands and wavy bands and covers with motifs like alternating arcs, panelled patterns, bands and lozenges and loops.<sup>794</sup> A container with a wavy band comes from a tomb at Adele and incense burners decorated with zigzags, tricurved arcs design, lozenges in network, red slashes and lozenges with loops are found in tombs at sites like Klima Pyrgiotissas, Episkopi/Ierapetra, Karteros, Kritsa and Frangou tou louri/Apodhoulou.<sup>795</sup> Incense burners are rather common in the LM IIIA-B cemetery at Armenoi, where we find motifs like sprays with lozenges, panelled pattern with vertical wavy bands and semicircles, lozenges with loops, network, multiple arcs, alternating arcs, flowers, wheels and bands.<sup>796</sup> Several incense burners are also mentioned from the unpublished LM IIIA-B Myrsini tombs, with motifs like horns of consecration, zigzag design with filled triangles, bands and one monochrome black.<sup>797</sup> One LM IIIB incense burner found in a tomb at Gra Lygia, and decorated with a panelled pattern, also has small plastic horns of consecration on top of the cover and some, for example at Pigi and Voliones, have tripod feet.<sup>798</sup> An LM IIIB incense burner, now in the Ashmolean Museum, comes from an unknown context in Sfakia<sup>799</sup> and several more unpublished incense burners are mentioned in excavation reports.

Few incense burners have been recorded so far in LM IIIA:2 tombs. Two LM IIIA:2 incense burners from Khania are decorated with running spirals and flowers.<sup>800</sup> One container with badly preserved decoration comes from the Pankalochori tomb. A complete incense burner, found in a tomb at Kera Limaniotissa, is decorated with zigzags between bands and a cover with horns of consecration and spirals was found outside a burial cave at Palaikastro.<sup>801</sup> Other LM IIIA:2 incense burners are probably present in the tombs at Armenoi and Myrsini, mentioned above. Marks of burning are not mentioned for the majority of these vessels and the possibility that they could have contained a perfumed liquid cannot be ruled out.<sup>802</sup>

### *Askos (Fig. 93:68, Pl. 135)*

Two fragmentary askoi are recorded from the LM IIIA:2 strata. One was found below an LM IIIA:2 floor in Space H (73-P 0431, *Pls. 135, 195e:4*, levelling deposit). Only the upper parts of the vessels are preserved. It is made in two pieces; the top section – a flat disc with a strap handle – was made separately and glued to the body. The handle is barred but only faint traces of paint are visible on the upper body. The rounded top section indicates that it belongs to a globular askos. The other – an upper body fragment made in the Kydonian Workshop – was found in a large LM IIIA:2 pit (84-P 0790, LW, *Pl. 202b:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). Part of the added top section is visible on the interior. On the exterior it is decorated with branches – a motif the workshop often used on small stirrup jars.<sup>803</sup>

Askoi seem, with current evidence, to be rare in the LM IIIA:2/B:1 settlements. One LM IIIB globular askos, decorated with concentric semicircles, was recorded at Kommos and another, decorated with a foliate band and dated LM IIIA:2, was found in the so called shrine at Episkopi/Ierapetra.<sup>804</sup> An LM III straight-sided askos, decorated with parallel chevrons on the body, derives from the Palace at Malia.<sup>805</sup>

The shape is, however, somewhat more common in the contemporary tombs. Two globular askoi were present in an LM IIIA:2/B:1 tomb at Khania, an askos is mentioned from a tomb in Khalepa Hagia Kyriaki close to Khania and another is reported from a tomb at Agios Silas.<sup>806</sup> One globular and one straight-sided askos found in 1895 in “ta farangia” in Sfakia, west Crete and now exhibited in the Ashmolean Museum, probably derive from a tomb.<sup>807</sup> Globular and straight-sided askoi, decorated with flowers, concentric semicircles and “linked fish” were found in the cemetery at Armenoi.<sup>808</sup>

<sup>791</sup> Stylos: Kanta 1984, 12, fig. 6:42; Palaikastro: Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, fig. 72a. Georgiou (1979, 435, table 1, no. 3901) dates the Palaikastro cover LM IIIA:2, while Betancourt (1985, pl. 31a) dates it LM IIIB.

<sup>792</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 3, pl. 105e.

<sup>793</sup> For some of the different shapes, see Georgiou 1979, 427-429.

<sup>794</sup> Jantzen 1951, 76, P 761, Taf. 53:5, 78, P 767, Taf. 52:2, 56:4, Karanzali 1986, 58-60, figs. 6, 7, 10 (V 1-4), Papapostolou 1973-1974, 929, pl. 698a-β. Other, unpublished, incense burners are mentioned by Georgiou 1979, 429 and Kanta 1980, 223-227.

<sup>795</sup> Adele: Papapostolou 1974, 256 and pl. 189δ; Klima Pyrgiotissas: Vasilakis 1983, 355 and pl. 152στ, Rethemiotakis 1995, 165 and pl. 41ε (dated LM IIIA); Episkopi/Ierapetra: Xanthoudidis 1920-21, fig. 12, Georgiou 1979, 429, pl. 61, figs. 1-2, Kanta 1980, 150; Karteros: Marinatos 1927-28, 78, fig. 3, pl. 1:2, Georgiou 1979, 429-430, pl. 61, figs. 3-5; Kritsa: Georgiou 1979, 429, Kanta 1980, 137; Frangou tou louri: Pologiorgi 1987, 144, Reth.mus. 3078, pl. XIX:7-8.

<sup>796</sup> Tzedakis 1970, pl. 418γ (=Georgiou 1979, no. XV), Tzedakis 1971a, pl. 527β (=Georgiou 1979, no. XVII), Tzedakis 1972, pl. 598δ, Georgiou 1979, nos. XIV, XVI, XVIII, XIX, Tzedakis 1978, pl. 196β, pl. 197ε, Tzedakis 1980a, pl. 318ε.

<sup>797</sup> Daux 1960, 820, fig. 2, Georgiou 1979, 430, Kanta 1980, 168, Davaras, s.a. no. 56.

<sup>798</sup> Gra Lygia: Apostolou 1998a, 74, no. 12727, fig. 50, pl. 23; Pigi: Theofanidis 1948-49, 7-9, fig.13-15; Voliones: Pologiorgi 1981, 90-92, no. 3082, fig. 6, pl. 45β-γ, dated LM IIIB:2.

<sup>799</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 89, fig. 73; Kanta 1980, 241.

<sup>800</sup> Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1997, 501, fig. 9.

<sup>801</sup> Pankalochori: Baxevasi-Kouzioni & Markoulaki 1996, 659 and fig. 28; Kera Limaniotissa: Bannou & Rethemiotakis 1997, 40, fig. 10:4; Palaikastro: Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 90, fig. 74. The cover from Palaikastro is dated LM IIIA by Georgiou (1979, 430, no. XIII), but as seen above, horns of consecration are also seen on the LM IIIB:1 vessels.

<sup>802</sup> *GSE* III, 230. Georgiou (1979, 433) suggests that discolorations were washed away when the vessels were cleaned, but marks of burning do not disappear in washing, which is clearly seen for example on vessels used as lamps or on cooking pots.

<sup>803</sup> It is for example found on Kydonian stirrup jars at Khania (Tzedakis 1967a, pl. 379β), Deliana/Kissamou (Papapostolou 1975, pl. 328γ-δ) and Armenoi (Tzedakis 1970, pl. 418α).

<sup>804</sup> Kommos: Watrous 1992, 109, no. 1911, pl. 49. Another not local “askos” has an attachment of a vertical handle on the body which seems to be more in accordance with a small jug (Watrous 1992, 71, no. 1186, fig. 44, pl. 28); Episkopi/Ierapetra: Kanta 1980, 159 and fig. 61:7; Misch 1992, 163.

<sup>805</sup> Chapouthier & Demargne 1942, 43, fig. 20, pl. XLVII. Kanta (1980, 51 and fig. 23:9) dates it LM IIIC; Misch 1992, 163, Abb. 138.

<sup>806</sup> Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1990, 442, pl. 219β; Kanta 1980, 228; Agios Silas: Karatsou 1978, 352.

<sup>807</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 89, fig. 73; Misch 1992, 163.

<sup>808</sup> In tomb 108 (Tzedakis 1978, 379, pl. 195δ; *Kreta* 1990, 118, no. 115); in tomb 110 (Tzedakis 1978, 379; *Kreta* 1990, 132, no. 165); in tomb 127 (Tzedakis 1980a, 514, pl. 318γ; *Minoans and Myceneans* 1999, no. 240).

A straight-sided askos from a tomb at Episkopi/Pedhiadha and a globular askos from a tomb at Olous have been dated LM IIIA by Kanta.<sup>809</sup> A globular askos from a tomb at Klima Pyrgiotissas and another from the LM IIIA cemetery at Mochlos have been published, while a miniature askos from tomb 11 is mentioned in the preliminary report.<sup>810</sup>

#### *Basket vase (Fig. 93:69, Pls. 111, 135)*

Basket vases are rather rare and the few fragments registered belong to rather small vessels. Three vases were identified in the LM IIIB:1 settlement, the best preserved has a small, everted (ledged) rim (77-P 1159+, *Pls. 111, 187e:4*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E). The fragment derives from the narrowest part of the vase where the diameter can be estimated to 0.09. It has a low ridge below the rim. The broad rim band ends above the ridge which has irregular groups of bars. The decoration on the body does not include the known canonical motifs although it appears as a panelled pattern: loops? and ladders connected by low wavy bands. A ridge is also preserved on two body fragments, one decorated with a triangular patch within a semicircle, the other with a flimsy chessboard pattern framed by vertical bands.<sup>811</sup>

#### LM IIIA:2

One fragment of a basket vase was found in an LM IIIA:2 levelling deposit (74-P 0265, LW, *Pls. 135, 194h:6*, Space E, levelling deposit). It derives from the rim and it is broken off right above the ridge. Half a small basket handle is preserved on the fragment which is monochrome painted except for the small space below the handle.

A close parallel to these basket vases was found in a pit in the LM IIIB:2 strata in Agia Aikaterini Square which contained several sherds older than LM IIIB:2.<sup>812</sup> Except for the basket handle it shared two features with the sherds described above: the ridge below the rim and the decoration in the form of a panelled pattern. Parallels outside the town are hard to find among the published material, maybe owing to the fact that they are difficult to identify in sherd material unless characteristic parts are preserved. Nevertheless the shape is a Minoan invention which can be traced back to the Protopalatial period.<sup>813</sup> Small-sized basket vases of LM IB date have been found at Pseira and Knossos.<sup>814</sup> One restored, large LM II basket vase from the Unexplored Mansion has been published by Popham.<sup>815</sup> A Minoan basket vase closer in shape and size to our fragments was among the grave gifts in a tomb at Varkitza in Attica and may be dated LM IIIA:1.<sup>816</sup> So far, the closest parallel to our fragments was found in a tomb at Ligortino in southern Crete.<sup>817</sup> The basket vase from this site is small-sized (H 0.148). It has an everted rim, a ridge and it is also decorated with a panelled pattern. The vase is associated with the 2<sup>nd</sup> larnax in the tomb, a burial dated LM IIIB.<sup>818</sup> A base fragment of a Knossian basket vase, now in Brussels, is also decorated with a panelled pattern.<sup>819</sup> As all the small-sized vases have a secondary small hole in the base they are in fact rhyta, which according to Koehl may have functioned as “everyday” libation vessels.<sup>820</sup>

#### *Double vase (Fig. 93:70-71)*

In an LM IIIB:1 pit we found a rim/handle fragment of a double vase (82-P 0902, *Pl. 179a:2*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q). The rim is everted, flat on top and the handle has two low ridges. The handle connected two kalathoi.

#### LM IIIA:2

One body fragment, found in an LM IIIA:2 pit, belongs to another shape of double vase. The fragment derives from the mid-body of a jug where a hole opens up for the connection to a second jug (84-P 1029, LW, *Pl. 198f:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ). Unfortunately very little is preserved of its decoration: a band around the opening and two curved bands beside. But as the vase was made in the Kydonian Workshop, it may have had a flower and bird decoration as seen on a contemporary double vase found in a tomb in Khania.<sup>821</sup>

Double vases are spectacular but rare in the LM III settlements and they seem to have been produced primarily as tomb gifts. Perhaps the most common shape consists of two jugs, one with a strainer across its mouth. Most are dated LM IIIA, but the Kydonian Workshop continued to produce them in LM IIIB as evidenced by a double vase found in a tomb at Kalami and another two in tombs at Khania.<sup>822</sup> The form of the Kydonian double vase differs from the rest on the island in that one jug has a top part in the form of an animal

<sup>809</sup> Episkopi/Pedhiadha: Kanta 1980, 63 and fig. 28:4; Olous: van Effenterre 1948, 53, O 69, pl. XXXIV, Kanta 1980, 130, Misch 1992, 163.

<sup>810</sup> Klima Pyrgiotissas: Rethemiotakis 1995, 165 and pl. 41β; Mochlos: Banou 2005, 160 and fig. 22; Soles & Davaras 1996, 216. Another miniature askos was found in a tomb at Aissa Langadha (Boyd-Hawes 1908, 46, pl. X:16).

<sup>811</sup> 84-P 1357, *Pl. 172c:6*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20, Pit I; 77-P 2145, *Pl. 159b:8*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor.

<sup>812</sup> *GSE III*, 231 (71-P 0756+, *Pls. 78, 99f:1*).

<sup>813</sup> See, for example, Levi 1976, Tav. 116a, c, e, 117b, d.

<sup>814</sup> Pseira: Marinatos & Hirmer 1960, fig. 84; Evans 1921-35, IV, 290, fig. 226. Knossos: Warren 1980-81, 82, fig. 29a, b. The two from Knossos are miniature vessels.

<sup>815</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 174, pl. 65d, e (H 0.39).

<sup>816</sup> Theocharis 1960, figs. 1-2 and pl. XXXV:a. Theocharis (1960, 269) dated the vase to LM IB-LM II, but in a comment on this vase Popham (1964a, 350) lowered the date to LM II/IIIA. Finally mentioning this vase in the Unexplored Mansion publication (Popham *et al.* 1984, 174) he dates it LM IIIA:1. The basket vase is decorated with fish and a similar motif is found on a base fragment at Knossos (Theocharis 1960, 269, fig. 3). Morris, who attributes the fish motifs on the Varkitza vase and its parallels at Knossos to one and the same painter, has lowered the date to early LM IIIA:2 (Morris 1995, 190).

<sup>817</sup> Mavriyannaki 1974, 54 and pl. 23, 24a. Another LM IIIA:2 basket vase was found in a tomb at the location Vatheianos Kampos (Kanta 1980, 44-45 and fig. 20:4). The shape is somewhat different from those above: a piriform body and a handle which divides into two branches where it joins the body. Also this type of Minoan basket vase has been found in a tomb at Vourvatsi in Attica (Stubbings 1947, 58, pl. 18:6).

<sup>818</sup> Kanta 1980, 84.

<sup>819</sup> Margos 1988, 111-113 and pl. XXXIXa-c. Basket vases are also reported from the mainland (Menelaion and Nauplion) and Kos (Koehl 2006, 205-207 for references).

<sup>820</sup> Koehl's Type IV Figural: basket (Koehl 2006, 54-55, 275).

<sup>821</sup> Hallager & McGeorge 1992, 19, Kh.mus. 6339 and pls. 17a-b, 18a.

<sup>822</sup> Tzedakis 1969c, 366, fig. 3; Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1992, 574, pl. 167δ. A strainer from a double vase was also found in the LM IIIB:2 strata. See *GSE III*, 231-232 and Hallager & McGeorge 1992, 20 for further references.

head with big pellet eyes and long ears laid on the high slung handle. Double vases in form of two connected kalathoi seem to be more common in east Cretan tombs.<sup>823</sup> Occasionally double vases are produced as miniature vessels. One consisting of two jugs was found in tomb 208 at Armenoi, another, from a tomb at Sarandari/Palaikastro, consists of two connected stirrup jars – a quite unusual shape.<sup>824</sup>

#### *In-and-out basin (Pl. 135)*

Two fragments in the LM IIIA:2/B:1 strata belong to an old vessel shape which is common in LM I contexts: the in-and-out basin. It is, however, still present in the LM IIIA:1 strata in the Agia Aikaterini Square but they were probably not produced after this period. One rim fragment with a diameter of 0.21 has an attachment for the characteristic basket handle of this shape (84-P 0841, *Pls. 135, 199e:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ). The vessel is very shallow, decorated with motifs on both the interior and the exterior, made in badly baked clay, resulting in a badly preserved decoration. A body fragment found in the LM IIIB:1 strata belong to a similar vessel.<sup>825</sup> It was found in a pit which went far below the level of the floors of the LM IIIA:2 building and included several LM IIIA sherds (see above p. 48).

#### *Bathtub/larnax (Pl. 111)*

The LM IIIB:1 strata contained a few fragmentary larnakes or bathtubs. A large part of the base and part of the lower body of one decorated with an octopus (high wavy bands) were found on 17-Floor 4 in Room A (80-P 0843, *Pl. 149c*). It is covered with a creamy-white slip interior, now partly flaked off. Another fragment with a similar exterior motif (part of body and one spiral preserved) and interior creamy slip was found in a pit in the Courtyard (82-P 0897, *Pl. 179e:11*, 19-Pit Q). This interior slip is commonly found on larnakes/bathtubs but it is not visible on the last two vessels. Here the slip may have been the same colour of the clay, but it is less well-preserved or not visible at all. Except for the body fragments, a 0.17 long part of the rim is preserved of a larnax/bathtub found above a floor between Buildings 1 and 2 (73-P 0889+, *Pl. 111, 188f*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit). The rim is very broad, everted, the flat top slightly sloping towards the interior. Below the rim runs a horizontal ridge and below this we find part of a circular ridge, probably belonging to a handle attachment. It is lavishly decorated with three interior bands close to the rim, a chessboard pattern on top of the rim and parallel chevrons on the rim exterior. The ridge is barred with framing bands and on the body part of a spiral is visible. Another body fragment has part of a similar circular ridge framed by bands and smaller running spirals (82-P 1138, *Pl. 175c:5*, Courtyard, 19-Pit M). All four vessels have straight walls and may be part of either larnakes or bathtubs, one large sherd, however, with a slightly curving profile, may derive from a bathtub (80-P 0795, *Pl. 144g:3*, Layer with stones). It has a thick slip on the interior and an exterior decoration not easily readable consisting of diagonal bands of short strokes and irregular bands.<sup>826</sup> No larnakes or bathtubs have been registered from the LM IIIA:2 strata.

LM IIIA:2 and IIIB:1 larnakes as well as bathtubs are mainly known from the contemporary tombs, but they were certainly also in use in the settlements, a subject presently somewhat neglected in the literature. A few examples may, however, illustrate their find contexts in the settlements. One larnax was found in a storeroom, together with mainly pithoi and large stirrup jars in LM IIIB Quartier Nu at Malia.<sup>827</sup> Fragments of a gabled LM IIIB larnax lid have been recorded at the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site at Knossos and a larnax decorated with an octopus was found in the Palace at Phaistos.<sup>828</sup> A fragment of a bathtub or larnax appeared in the fill of the LM IIIB:1 “kitchen” at Makritikhos/Knossos and a larnax fragment was used as a flagstone in the West House at Petras.<sup>829</sup> A complete bathtub is mentioned from Block Gamma and another is illustrated from Block Pi 18 at Palaikastro.<sup>830</sup> An LM IIIA:2 bathtub was also found in House A at Zakro.<sup>831</sup> A bathtub found in fragments in the Queen’s megaron in the Palace at Knossos may also be dated LM IIIA:2.<sup>832</sup> The bathtubs were probably used as such, the larnakes, however, may eventually have been used for storage, as indicated by their presence in settlements.

#### *Open vessel*

The shapes of four open vessels are presently somewhat enigmatic. The first is a rim fragment of a rather large open vessel with an estimated rim diameter of 0.25-26 (77-P 0305, *Pls. 111, 144b:9*, Layer with stones). It has a straight rim slightly sloping towards the interior. On the interior it is decorated with a rim band and a second band below; on the exterior, below a rim band, it has a row of dots and a second row of foliate scroll. The sherd has a very close parallel in a rim fragment found in an LM IIIB:2 dump.<sup>833</sup> Both fragments are made of light brown clay; they have the same size and almost the same decoration. The only difference is that the foliate scroll is drawn in different directions on the two sherds, a fact which seems to exclude that they belong to the same vessel. Although found in later layers, the fragments are probably of LM IIIA date.

The second open vessel consists of a flat base fragment

<sup>823</sup> One, however, was found in a mid-LM IIIB tomb at Khania, see Karantzali 1986, 62, fig. 11 with further references. Another three may now be added to the list. One with only one kalathos preserved has been found in tomb II at Gra Lygia (Apostolakou 1998a, 75, no. 13047, fig. 51 with references) and two from tombs at Mochlos (from tomb 9: Papadakis 1986, pl. 151y; from tomb 10: Soles & Davaras 1996, 212 and pl. 60b).

<sup>824</sup> Armenoi: *Minoans and Mycenaean* 1999, 255, no. 247; Sarandari/Palaikastro: Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 110, fig. 95b.

<sup>825</sup> 80-P 1166, *Pl. 150e:10*, Room A, 17-Pit I.

<sup>826</sup> One rim fragment of a larnax of possibly LM IIIB:1 date were lying in the Post-Minoan strata (77-P 1773, *Pl. 210a:15*). The preserved exterior is monochrome with a reserved wavy band.

<sup>827</sup> Driessen & Farnoux 1994, 62.

<sup>828</sup> Knossos: Warren 1997, 175 and fig. 30; Phaistos: La Rosa 1985b, 50.

<sup>829</sup> Knossos: Hood & de Jong 1958-59, 188 and fig. 4, pl. 46b; Petras: Tsipopoulou 1997, 212 and fig. 5.

<sup>830</sup> Dawkins 1902-03, 290; Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, pl. XXXIV.

<sup>831</sup> L. Platon 2003, 108.

<sup>832</sup> Evans (1921-35, III, 385, fig. 256) compared its decoration to that on a Palace Style jar from the West Magazine area. Popham (1970c, 72-73, fig. 7a) writes that the decoration on this jar “... may indicate lateness”.

<sup>833</sup> *GSE* III, 233, 73-P 1098, pls. 80, 134c:4.

with a protruding base, which has an estimated base diameter of 0.037-38 (84-P 2130, *Pls. 111, 183b:3*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors). It cannot be part of a box or chest-shaped vessel, which usually has a square or rectangular shape with a straight body, whereas our vessel is round with a slightly incurving body. It was found in an LM IIIB:1 context and presently it has no parallels.

The third fragment consists of a large flat piece of clay with a rough underside and a decorated top side (82-P 1387, *Pl. 170c:6*, Building 3, wall). It has a thickness of 0.015-17 which indicates that it belongs to a rather large vessel. It is too thin to be a base of a bathtub/larnax, but it may belong to a box or chest-shaped vessel decorated with three wavy bands in brown paint on a dark yellow slip on its interior base.<sup>834</sup>

The last fragment of an open vessel was found in LM IIIA:2 context (74-P 0261, *Pl. 194h:15*, Space E, levelling deposit). It is a flat base fragment with an exterior moulding. Interior it is monochrome and exterior it has a base band. Contrary to other open vessels it also has irregularly preserved paint underneath the base. The base has an estimated diameter of 0.15 and no parallels to it have so far been found.

## Plain ware

The plain ware vessels are well fired and they all seem to have been locally made. The clay contains few inclusions and the colour usually varies from light red/red to light brown/brown, sometimes with two colours in different parts of the same vessel. The clay used by the Kydonian Workshop is – as for the decorated vessels – fired white to light yellowish-white. One goblet, five kylikes and one conical cup have been analysed.<sup>835</sup>

### Goblet (handleless) (*Fig. 95:4, Pl. 112*)

One plain ware shape has so far been recorded in the LM IIIB strata only: the handleless goblet with a suspension hole through its lower stem/foot. In the LM IIIB:1 strata only three have been registered, two of which are stem fragments with part of the characteristic suspension hole preserved.<sup>836</sup> The third is preserved with more than half of its rim and body and no handles or attachments for handles are visible (80-P 1283, *Pls. 112, 149d:1*, Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft). The stem is missing but the shape of the bowl is very close to those found in the LM IIIB:2 strata.<sup>837</sup>

Although a rare shape they were made in at least two different local workshops probably towards the end of the LM IIIB:1 period. The production is somewhat more numerous in LM IIIB:2 but by and large the shape seems not to have gained wider popularity. LM IIIB handleless goblets may have been rare outside western Crete, but a few vases have been recorded from the houses in Malia.<sup>838</sup>

### Goblet (*Fig. 95:5, Pls. 112, 136, 143*)

The production of large goblets (or low-stemmed kylikes) seems to have ended when the kylix was introduced. Only a

single one was recorded in the constructions of the LM IIIB:1 houses and it must be dated within the LM IIIA period (78-P 0512, *Pls. 112, 160f:1*, Room D, constructions).

The small plain goblet, however, continued to be produced through LM IIIA:2 and maybe into the very beginning of LM IIIB:1. From the LM IIIB:1 strata as many as 29 small goblets have been registered where only less than half of them were found in the oldest deposits of the LM IIIB:1 settlement. The rims are everted and usually around 0.11 in diameter, the stems may be either solid or hollowed (or half hollowed) with diameters between 0.015 to 0.020 and foot diameters mainly between 0.050 and 0.060.<sup>839</sup> Two with a preserved handle exhibit a strap handle, a single one has adopted the roll handle of the contemporary footed cup (77-P 0909, *Pls. 112, 164f:4*, Space G, dump below upper floor). Only one of the small goblets was produced in the Kydonian Workshop (77-P 1309, LW, *Pl. 182d:1*, Courtyard, related).

### LM IIIA:2

Five large plain goblets were recorded in the LM IIIA:2 strata. The rims are everted with diameters usually between 0.16 and 0.20, the bowl is deep and the strap handles are attached at level with the rim.<sup>840</sup> The stems preserved in this small material are solid. One has been broken off and the preserved stub was evened out for reuse, another with solid stem has a rather small rim diameter of 0.142.<sup>841</sup> Parallels, however, ex-

<sup>834</sup> Although later, a chest-shaped vessel found at Kastelli/Pedhiadha may be a parallel (Rethemiotakis 1997b, 409-416, figs. 10-15), but our fragment is far too small for defining the actual shape of the vessel.

<sup>835</sup> The kylikes were analysed by AAS and NAA (Jones & Tomlinson 1991), the goblet and the conical cup by AAS (Jones 1986a). A further three conical cups in this volume, dated MM and LM I, were also analysed by Jones (1986a, table 3.12, sample nos. 44-46).

<sup>836</sup> 80-P 0669, LW, *Pl. 145f:1*, Layer with stones; 72-P 0160, *Pl. 163a:10*, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I.

<sup>837</sup> GSE III, 234 and Pl. 69, top row. In the Post-Minoan strata we found a quite exceptional decorated goblet with suspension hole (73-P 0402, *Pl. 210e:7*).

<sup>838</sup> From Maison E: Deshayes & Dessenne 1959, 129 and XLVI:5; From Maison de la Cave au Pilier: van Effenterre, H. & M. 1969, 126-127, pl. LXV:60 and 263.

<sup>839</sup> 80-P 0756, *Pl. 145f:9*, Layer with stones; 80-P 0986, *Pl. 148a:2*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 80-P 1165, *Pl. 150e:15*, Room A, 17-Pit I; 80-P 1231, *Pl. 160g:12*, 80-P 1374, *Pl. 160g:15*, both Room D, constructions; 78-P 0431, *Pl. 160h:2*, Room D, walls; 71-P 0751, *Pls. 112, 162g*, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I; 78-P 0235, *Pl. 164f:3*, Space G, dump below upper floor; 78-P 0231, *Pl. 165b:4*, Space G, 23-Floor 8; 87-P 0184, *Pl. 166c:17*, 87-P 0186, *Pl. 166c:5* (with rim diameter 0.135), 87-P 0187, *Pl. 166c:11*, 87-P 0188, *Pl. 166c:12*, 87-P 0189, *Pl. 166c:15*, 87-P 0190, *Pl. 166c:16*, 87-P 0191, *Pl. 166c:13*, all seven Space G, 23-Floor 11; 73-P 0366, *Pl. 169d:9* (analysed: local; Jones 1986a, 229, Table 3.12, sample no. 32), Room E, walls; 87-P 0139, *Pl. 174c:4*, Building 2, Room A, above lower floor; 82-P 0940, *Pl. 180a:11*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 0742, *Pl. 182b:6*, Courtyard, 19-Pit K2; 82-P 1252, *Pl. 182e:14*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors; 77-P 1272, *Pl. 186e:5*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 73-P 0154, *Pl. 188g:7*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit; 01-P 0571, *Pl. 189b:4*, north of Buildings 1 and 2, area of floor fragments, in the floors; 70-P 0668, *Pls. 112, 192b:2*, 71-P 0400, *Pl. 192d:2*, 01-P 0725, *Pl. 192c:4*, all three north of Room H.

<sup>840</sup> 84-P 0874, *Pl. 200a:2*, 84-P 0997, *Pls. 136, 200a:1*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 71-P 0565, *Pls. 136, 206d:10*, Rubbish Area North, dump.

<sup>841</sup> 77-P 0576, *Pls. 136, 197e:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 70-P 0746, *Pls. 136, 205a:3*, Rubbish Area North, dump.

ist in the LM IIIA:1 material. As mentioned, the production of this popular plain LM IIIA:1 shape seems to end at the transition between LM IIIA:1 and 2.

The amount of plain small goblets in the LM IIIA:2 strata is, as expected, much larger than in the LM IIIB:1 settlement. The shapes and proportions are by and large the same as in LM IIIB:1 with one strange exception in 71-P 0332 (*Pl. 136*) which has a straight rim.<sup>842</sup> All handles are of the strap type and none are recorded with two handles (as may occasionally be found in the LM IIIA:1 material). As in LM IIIB:1 they were all produced in local workshops but none so far were made in the Kydonian.<sup>843</sup>

Plain large and small goblets have been discussed elsewhere.<sup>844</sup> Small goblets in LM IIIB:1 contexts are hardly the primary vessels to be presented in publications. However, one, complete, small goblet has been recorded at Malia and a second seems to be present in the Little Palace.<sup>845</sup>

### *Kylix (Fig. 95:1-3, Pls. 112, 136, 143)*

Plain kylikes are more common than the decorated ones in the LM IIIB:1 settlement. There are three shapes of plain kylikes present. The most prominent has a shallow bowl, a straight or slightly marked rim with diameters between 0.015 and 0.018, high-slung handles with a round or oval section and a hollowed stem.<sup>846</sup> The second, and seemingly less common shape, has a deeper bowl, an everted rim usually with a rim diameter of around 0.16 and 0.17 and strap handles about level with the rim.<sup>847</sup> This second shape may occasionally have a solid stem, but both hollowed and half hollowed are found in the material. As a consequence of this, several kylikes preserved with only the hollowed stem and foot cannot securely be referred to as any of the two shapes.<sup>848</sup> The diameter of the kylix foot is usually around 0.08, but in this material we find three with a diameter of 0.10, one with a diameter of 0.11 and one quite remarkable foot with a diameter of 0.14.<sup>849</sup> Two kylikes are somewhat exceptional in that they have features from both described shapes of kylikes: a shallow bowl combined with strap handles (87-P 0233+, *Pls. 112, 166b:1* [analysed: local], Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 77-P 1302, *Pl. 185d:2* [analysed: local], between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit). Both were found in the lower LM IIIB:1 deposits and may be of early IIIB:1 date.

A small group in the LM IIIB:1 strata belong to the loop-handled kylix.<sup>850</sup> The everted rims and deep bowls are reminiscent of the old, large goblet but the long stem and large loop handles with an oval to roll section are new inventions. Rims are everted and preserved rim diameters are between 0.16 and 0.18. A few unusually large and heavy lower bowls with the beginning of stems preserved are somewhat differ-

Space F, below 12-Floor 5, west; 77-P 1519, *Pls. 136, 195h:5, 77-P 1528, Pl. 195h:6*, both south of Building 1, 13-Pits N/M/Q; 82-P 0356, *Pl. 197c:11*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, upper layer; 82-P 0404, *Pl. 198b:1, 82-P 0405, Pl. 198b:2, 82-P 0406, Pl. 198b:3, 82-P 0407, Pl. 198b:4, 82-P 0408, Pl. 198b:5, 82-P 0409, Pl. 198b:6, 82-P 0410, Pl. 198b:7, 82-P 0411, Pl. 198b:8*, all eight Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 84-P 0875, *Pl. 200a:5*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 0772, *Pl. 202c:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 84-P 3209, *Pl. 204c:7*, Courtyard, floors; 70-P 0587, *Pls. 136, 205b:1, 71-P 0332, Pls. 136, 205d:3, 71-P 0431, Pl. 205c:5, 71-P 0436, Pl. 205c:3, 71-P 0437, Pl. 205c:4, 71-P 0560, Pl. 206d:11, 71-P 0562, Pl. 206d:9, 71-P 0564, Pl. 206d:12*, all eight Rubbish Area North, dump; 71-P 0279, *Pls. 136, 207d:6, 71-P 0284, Pl. 207d:5, 71-P 0285, Pl. 207d:8, 71-P 0335, Pls. 136, 207d:3, 71-P 0379, Pl. 207d:4, 71-P 0380, Pl. 207d:7*, all six Rubbish Area North, 5-Pit; 73-P 0415, *Pl. 208a:1*, Rubbish Area North, 10-Pit 5; 71-P 0425, *Pl. 208e:5, 71-P 0443, Pl. 208e:1, 71-P 0913, Pl. 208e:3, 71-P 1263, Pl. 208e:4, 71-P 1264, Pl. 208e:2*, all five Rubbish Area North, deposit B.

<sup>843</sup> A further two small goblets in the Post-Minoan strata, preserved with full profiles, have been restored with gypsum (71-P 0923, *Pls. 143, 209d:3; 73-P 0060, Pls. 143, 209d:1*).

<sup>844</sup> B.P. Hallager 1997, 26-27. To the ones enumerated can be added two small goblets from an LM IIIA:2 tomb at Katsambas (Alexiou 1970c, 6-9, fig. 7 and pl. 3b) and recently published LM IIIA goblets from Acropoli mediana at Phaistos (Borgna 2006, 121, fig. 6).

<sup>845</sup> Deshayes & Dessenne 1959, 129 (Her.mus. 10039) and pl. XLVI:3; Hatzaki 2005, 142, no. 119, pl. 4.12:6.

<sup>846</sup> 77-P 0914, *Pl. 145f:8*, Layer with stones; 80-P 1284, LW, *Pl. 149d:2, 80-P 1285, Pl. 149d:5*, both Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft; 80-P 1039, *Pl. 150f:3*, Room B; 80-P 0955+, *Pls. 112, 156g:1, 80-P 1000, Pl. 156g:4, 80-P 1147, LW, Pl. 156g:2, 83-P 0002, LW, Pls. 112, 156f, 84-P 0469, Pl. 156g:5* (analysed: local), 87-P 0148, *Pl. 157a:3*, all six Room C, on floor; 80-P 1201, *Pl. 159c:4, 80-P 1203, Pl. 159c:5, 80-P 1209, Pl. 159c:2*, all three Room D, between layer with stones and floor; 71-P 0466, *Pl. 161c:1*, Corridor/Space I, on floor; 87-P 0162, *Pl. 163e:10*, Space G, upper floor; 82-P 0598, LW, *Pl. 176c:6, 82-P 0603, Pl. 176c:4, 82-P 0789, LW, Pl. 176c:3*, all three Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0670, *Pl. 180a:8, 82-P 0878, LW, Pl. 179f:8, 82-P 0879, Pl. 179f:2, 82-P 0932, Pl. 179f:5, 82-P 0933, LW, Pl. 179f:9, 82-P 0934, LW, Pl. 180a:6, 82-P 0935, Pl. 180a:3, 82-P 0936, Pl. 179f:3, 82-P 0937, Pl. 179f:4, 82-P 0938, Pl. 180a:7, 82-P 0943+, Pl. 180a:10, 82-P 1003, Pl. 180a:2, 82-P 1004, Pl. 180a:1, 82-P 1028, Pl. 181e:7, 82-P 1376, Pl. 181f:13*, all fifteen Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1288, *Pl. 186d:3*, between Building 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 73-P 0156, *Pl. 188g:5*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit; 71-P 0298, LW, *Pl. 192d:1, 70-P 0692, LW, Pl. 193b:8*, both north of Room H.

<sup>847</sup> 80-P 0951, *Pl. 156g:3*, Room C, on floor; 71-P 0750, *Pls. 112, 162f, 72-P 0187, Pl. 162e:10*, both Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I; 87-P 0209, *Pl. 164d:3*, Space G, dump below upper floor; 71-P 0596, LW, *Pls. 112, 167c*, Room H, above floor; 74-P 0227, *Pl. 168d:1*, Room E, in lower floor; 82-P 0707, *Pl. 170d:3*, Building 3, 18-Pit F; 77-P 1557, LW, *Pl. 171f:5*, Street, in middle layer; 82-P 0605, *Pl. 176c:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0931+, *Pls. 112, 179f:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1651, *Pl. 186e:3*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 70-P 0667, *Pl. 192b:3, 71-P 0547, Pl. 192c:2, 71-P 0558, Pl. 192c:1*, all three north of Room H. A well-preserved kylix, found in the Post-Minoan strata, belongs to this group (70-P 0771, *Pl. 143, 208f*).

<sup>848</sup> 77-P 0912, *Pl. 145f:6, 78-P 0463, LW, Pl. 145f:7*, both Layer with stones; 80-P 1280, *Pl. 149d:4* (analysed: local), Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft; 77-P 0913, *Pl. 151d:1*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor; 80-P 1199, *Pl. 159c:3*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor; 79-P 0011, *Pl. 162d:1*, pit in south corner of Space I; 87-P 0222, *Pl. 164d:4*, Space G, dump below upper floor; 87-P 0155, *Pl. 165a:4*, Space G, 23-Floor 8; 87-P 0439, LW, *Pl. 166b:4*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 77-P 1455, *Pl. 170a:16, 77-P 1715, Pl. 170a:15*, both Room U, walls; 82-P 1388, *Pl. 170c:4, 82-P 1389, Pl. 170c:5*, both Building 3, wall; 77-P 0937, *Pl. 170e:12*, Street, in upper layer; 82-P 1541, *Pl. 170f:4*, Street, in middle layer; 82-P 1124, LW, *Pl. 174g:8*, Courtyard, younger deposits; 82-P 1639, *Pl. 175a:5*, Courtyard, 19-Pit G; 82-P 0604, *Pl. 176c:5*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0669, *Pl. 179f:6, 82-P 0941, LW, Pl. 179f:10, 82-P 0942, LW, Pl. 179f:7*, all three Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 0839, *Pl. 183d:11*, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase; 84-P 2876, *Pl. 182a:5*, Courtyard, 19-Wall 8; 73-P 0185, *Pl. 188g:1*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit.

<sup>849</sup> Popham (1970c, 75) mentions that a large and markedly arched foot is a characteristic LM IIIA:2 feature at Knossos.

<sup>850</sup> 80-P 1036, *Pl. 150d:8*, Room A, constructions; 80-P 1376, *Pl. 160g:16*, Room D, constructions; 87-P 0332, *Pl. 166f:14*, Space G, 23-Floor 11; 73-P 0365, *Pl. 169d:11*, Room E, walls; 77-P 1714, *Pl. 171e:5*, Street, in middle layer; 84-P 0669, LW, *Pls. 112, 173b:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J; 82-P 0601, *Pl. 176c:2* (analysed: local), Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 77-P 1174, *Pls. 112, 187f:1*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E.

<sup>842</sup> 80-P 1213, *Pl. 194a:5*, Space A-D, upper floor; 80-P 1006, *Pl. 194e:2, 80-P 1026, Pl. 194e:3*, both Space A-D, levelling; 74-P 0234, *Pl. 194h:13*, Space E, levelling deposit; 74-P 0250, *Pl. 195b:6, 74-P 0273, Pl. 195b:5*, both Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 77-P 1113, *Pl. 195c:1*, Building 1, walls; 77-P 1488, *Pls. 136, 195f:3*,



Fig. 95. LM IIIB:1 and LM IIIA:2 plain ware shapes. 1-2, Shallow kylix; 3, Loop-handled kylix; 4, Handleless goblet; 5, Small goblet; 6-7, Footed cup; 8-9, Deep cup; 10, Shallow cup; 11, Shallow bowl; 12, Deep bowl; 13, Amphoroid krater; 14, Krater; 15, Collared jug; 16, Beak-spouted jug; 17, Funnel-necked jug; 18, Straight-necked jar; 19, Pyxis; 20, Kalathos; 21, Tankard; 22-23, Ladle; 24, Lid; 25, Lamp, type 2; 26, Lamp, type 3; 27, Lamp, type 4; 28, Conical cup; 29, Semiglobular cup; 30, Conical cup (LM I type); 31-33, Miniature vessels. Scale 1:8.

ent and difficult to refer to any of the three types.<sup>851</sup> They may belong to loop-handled kylikes as they have a tendency to be somewhat more robust than the other types – but this is far from certain. The Kydonian Workshop made all three types of kylikes, perhaps foremost the shallow kylix. One of these has a broken-off stem where the stub has been evened out for reuse (83-P 0002, *Pls. 112, 156f*). A similar practice was seen on one of the plain large goblets mentioned above and on a Kydonian kylix in the LM IIIB:2 settlement.<sup>852</sup>

#### LM IIIA:2

The shallow kylix with high-slung handles appears for the

first time in the LM IIIB:1 strata, while the deeper kylix with strap handles and the loop-handled kylix have their roots in LM IIIA:2. Few kylikes are registered from the LM IIIA:2 strata. They may, with one exception, all belong to the loop-handled type: the stems are hollowed and foot diameters are

<sup>851</sup> 80-P 0896, *Pl. 149d:3*, Room A, on 17-Floor 4; 87-P 0234, *Pl. 165f:7*; 87-P 0235, *Pl. 165f:8*, both Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 73-P 0245, *Pl. 169a:12*, Room E, extension; 82-P 0785, *Pl. 176c:9*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 73-P 0155, *Pl. 188g:6*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit.

<sup>852</sup> *GSE III*, 233.

between 0.08 to 0.107.<sup>853</sup> No plain handles, unfortunately, were recorded in the small material. One kylix falls definitively outside the so far known types: it has the shallow bowl of the LM IIIB:1 kylix, but the rim diameter is close to 0.21 and the preserved handle is of the strap type – both features unknown among the shallow kylikes (77-P 1345, *Pls. 136, 204g:1*, Rubbish Area North, 11-Pit G). It can only be seen as an early experiment which did not gain success at this early stage.

Plain LM IIIB:1 kylikes are mainly found in settlements, but they are also recorded from sanctuaries and tombs.<sup>854</sup> At Knossos they have been used in various areas of the Palace, in the Unexplored Mansion and in the “kitchen” at Makritikhos and recently plain kylikes have been published from the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site and the Little Palace.<sup>855</sup> They are present at Archanes and at Malia, where kylikes were thought to be rare in the old publications, several have now been unearthed in the Quartier Nu.<sup>856</sup> Plain kylikes were present in the Hilltop houses at Kommos and recently a few have been illustrated from the Civic Center.<sup>857</sup> While decorated kylikes seem to have been rare at Petras, plain kylikes are rather common.<sup>858</sup> Plain kylikes, however, are rare in the new Palaikastro excavations, from which so far only one plain stem has been published, but they were present in the old excavations.<sup>859</sup>

Plain LM IIIA:2 kylikes are somewhat less common in the published material. They are found both in settlement and tomb contexts.<sup>860</sup> Lately they have been recorded at the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site and at Archanes<sup>861</sup> and plain LM IIIA:2 kylikes have also been reported from tomb 2 and 15 at Mochlos.<sup>862</sup>

#### Footed cup (Fig. 95:6-7, *Pls. 113, 136, 143*)

The plain footed cups in the LM IIIB:1 strata are mainly of the late type, but a few survivors of the early type from LM IIIA:2 are still around.<sup>863</sup> The late type is not yet as standardized as it becomes in LM IIIB:2. The shape is roughly the same: straight or slightly marked rim with a vertical handle, oval in section. The size, however, may vary. The rim diameters are between 0.10 and 0.12<sup>864</sup> and four preserved with full profile have heights from 0.068 to 0.096.<sup>865</sup> Several footed cups are only preserved with the lower bowl/stem/foot. Here we find that the average diameter of the stem is between 0.019 and 0.028 and of the foot between 0.053 and 0.068.<sup>866</sup> These measurements are all somewhat larger than found in the later LM IIIB:2 strata. One of the footed cups with full profile (71-P 0163) has marks of burning confined to the rim and thus it is quite possible that it has functioned as a lamp.<sup>867</sup>

Eight footed cups in the LM IIIB:1 strata belong to the early type.<sup>868</sup> Three were found in the lower deposits (or constructions) of the settlement, three came from a pit situated between Buildings 1 and 2, while the last two were found on the latest floors in Building 1. The three in the pit are the best preserved. They have a slightly everted rim with a rim diameter between 0.106 and 0.118; the stems are around 0.03 and the foot diameter between 0.052 to 0.066. Preserved handles are strap in section.

#### LM IIIA:2

The early type of footed cup appears for the first time in the LM IIIA:2 strata where it very soon seems to have outnumbered the plain small goblet as the preferred drinking ves-

<sup>853</sup> 74-P 0140, *Pl. 195b:8*, 74-P 0267, *Pl. 195b:11*, 74-P 0276, *Pl. 195b:7*, all three Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 73-P 0437, *Pl. 195e:11*, Space H, levelling deposit; 84-P 1537, LW, *Pl. 200a:6*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 77-P 1344, *Pl. 204g:3*, Rubbish Area North, 11-Pit G; 71-P 0409, *Pl. 208d:2*, Rubbish Area North, deposit B.

<sup>854</sup> B.P. Hallager 1997, 33.

<sup>855</sup> Warren 1997, 178, fig. 34; Hatzaki 2005, 117.

<sup>856</sup> Archanes: Andrikou 1997, 11, fig. 2; Quartier Nu: Driessen & Farnoux 1994, 63 and pl. V:2.

<sup>857</sup> Rutter 2006, 545, no. 60/12, pl. 3.70; 555, no. 67a/19, pl. 3.77.

<sup>858</sup> Tsipopoulou 1997, 231.

<sup>859</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 85 and n. 3; Sackett & Popham 1970, 232; MacGillivray *et al.* 1992, 124 and fig. 3.

<sup>860</sup> B.P. Hallager 1997, 29. A Minoan and a Mycenaean kylix found in an LM IIIA:2 tomb at Katsambas (Alexiou 1970c, 6, fig. 7 and pl. 3a) have parallels in the House of the High Priest at Knossos (Popham 1970c, 63-64 and pl. 11c and e).

<sup>861</sup> Warren 1997, 170, fig. 22, top row; Andrikou 1997, 12, fig. 3.

<sup>862</sup> Soles & Davaras 1996, 221. The kylikes in tomb 2 are dated LM IIIA, but the tomb contained LM IIIB vases also (Smith 2005, 198).

<sup>863</sup> For the distinction between the early and late types see Popham *et al.* 1984, 183 and 185; B.P. Hallager 1997, 23 and n. 27.

<sup>864</sup> 82-P 0086, *Pl. 145f:3*, I. Layers with stones; 80-P 1057, LW, *Pl. 148a:3*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 80-P 0861+, LW, *Pls. 113, 149f:2*, 80-P 1080, LW, *Pl. 149e:3*, 84-P 2771, LW, *Pls. 113, 149e:1*, all three Room A, the two first on 17-Floor 4, the last inside the shaft; 80-P 1162, LW, *Pl. 150e:14*, Room A, 17-Pit I; 80-P 0946, *Pl. 157a:7*, Room C, on floor; 80-P 1202, *Pl. 159c:6*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor; 82-P 1046, LW, *Pl. 160c:2*, Room D, on floor; 87-P 0429, *Pl. 166b:6*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 84-P 1221, LW, *Pls. 113, 174b:8*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit M; 82-P 0974, *Pl. 180a:4*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1199, *Pl. 185c:7*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit; 77-P 1175, *Pl. 187f:2*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E; 01-P 0545, *Pl. 189b:5*, north of Buildings 1 and 2, area of floor fragments, on the floors.

<sup>865</sup> 71-P 0163, *Pls. 113, 161d*, Corridor/Space I, on floor; 78-P 0101, *Pls. 113, 162b:4*, Corridor/Space I, 8-Pit T; 77-P 0754, *Pls. 113, 164f:5*, Space G, dump below upper floor; 77-P 0687, *Pls. 113, 168f:10*, Room E, pits in floor.

<sup>866</sup> 80-P 0913, *Pl. 145f:2*, Layer with stones; 80-P 0908, LW, *Pl. 149e:5*, 80-P 1065, LW, *Pl. 149e:4*, 80-P 1281, LW, *Pl. 149e:2*, all three Room A, the two first on 17-Floor 4, the last inside shaft; 77-P 0910, *Pl. 151d:2*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor; 83-P 0003, LW, *Pl. 157a:1*, Room C, on floor; 72-P 0158, *Pl. 163a:9*, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I; 77-P 0911, *Pl. 163e:9*, Space G, upper floor; 87-P 0220, *Pl. 164d:9*, 87-P 0221, LW, *Pl. 164d:8*, both Space G, dump below upper floor; 87-P 0525, *Pl. 165f:6*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 82-P 0511, *Pl. 174d:5*, Building 2, Room B1, covering layer; 82-P 0602, *Pl. 176c:7*, 82-P 0787, *Pl. 176c:8*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0638, LW, *Pl. 180a:5*, 82-P 0667, *Pl. 180a:9*, 82-P 0880, *Pl. 180a:12*, 82-P 0939, *Pl. 180a:13*, 82-P 1027, *Pl. 181e:6*, 82-P 1473, LW, *Pl. 181e:4*, all six Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1204, *Pl. 185c:4*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit; 77-P 1260, *Pl. 186d:2*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 77-P 1117, *Pl. 187f:4*, 77-P 1118, *Pl. 187f:3*, both between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E; 73-P 0152, *Pls. 113, 188g:8*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit; 73-P 0534, *Pl. 193a:8*, west of Building 2, 10-Pit 4; 70-P 0693, *Pl. 113, 193b:7*, north of Room H. A single one with full profile (77-P 0754, above n. 865) is 0.073 and another exceptionally “heavy” foot is 0.074 (84-P 2770, *Pls. 113, 149f:3*, Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft).

<sup>867</sup> One more has marks of burning on the rim (84-P 1221 in n. 864). A footed cup used as a lamp has also been found at Kommos (Watrous 1992, 54, no. 939, pl. 22, fig. 37 and 132).

<sup>868</sup> 80-P 1148, *Pl. 157a:2*, Room C, on floor; 80-P 1382, LW, *Pl. 160c:3*, Room D, on floor; 82-P 1314, *Pl. 160f:5*, Room D, constructions; 87-P 0268, *Pl. 165f:5*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 77-P 1303, *Pl. 185d:1*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit; 77-P 1296, *Pls. 113, 186e:9*, 77-P 1370, *Pls. 113, 186d:1*, 77-P 1482, *Pl. 186f:1*, all three between Building 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2. A strap handle from this pit may also belong to the early type (77-P 1268, *Pl. 186e:2*).

sel.<sup>869</sup> With one exception,<sup>870</sup> only footed cups of the early type have so far been recorded in the LM IIIA:2 layers. Only one of the early type footed cups was preserved with a full profile (84-P 0850, *Pls. 136, 200a:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ). Its height is 0.074 and it has a slightly everted rim with an estimated rim diameter of 0.095 and a strap handle. The remaining have stem diameters of around 0.033 and foot diameters of between 0.05 and 0.06.<sup>871</sup>

Furthermore, one shape of footed cup is present in the LM IIIA:2 strata: the plain two-handled version. The shape, which was introduced in the LM IIIA:1 period, was not very frequent in LM IIIA:2. Nevertheless two were found with more or less complete profiles (74-P 0249, *Pls. 136, 195b:4*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 84-P 0769, *Pls. 136, 202d*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). Both are much larger than the one-handled footed cup. The everted rims have diameters of around 0.14, the two handles are strap in section and the diameter of the foot is 0.066 and 0.073 respectively. A foot, which may derive from this shape was found in a dump north of the buildings and another two sherds, a base and a rim fragment, found in a lower floor of Space G in the LM IIIB:1 strata must be of LM IIIA:2 date.<sup>872</sup> We have no evidence so far that the plain two-handled footed cup survived the LM IIIA period.

The Kydonian Workshop produced both early and late one-handled footed cups, but, taking into account current evidence, not the plain two-handled, which is usually made in red clay.

LM IIIB:1 plain footed cups are very common all over the island, not only in settlements and tombs but also in caves and sanctuaries.<sup>873</sup> Lately they have been published from sites like Tourkogeitonia/Archanes, Malia (Quartier Gamma and Nu), Knossos (Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site), Pseira and Petras.<sup>874</sup> One-handled footed cups are not decorated with motifs but occasionally they appear with a monochrome paint or they may be tin-covered. LM IIIB:1 monochrome painted footed cups are reported from Knossos, Kommos, Petras and from a tomb at Gra Lygia.<sup>875</sup> The tombs at Gournes contained plain, monochrome and tin-covered LM IIIB footed cups.<sup>876</sup>

Its predecessor, the LM IIIA:2 type of footed cup, was also found in the above mentioned sites and it is known from several other sites in Crete.<sup>877</sup> In addition to these, LM IIIA:2 footed cups have been published from Hagia Triada and Phaistos<sup>878</sup> but they seem, for some reason, to be absent in the LM IIIA:2 deposits in the Civic Center at Kommos.<sup>879</sup> Lately some plain LM IIIA:2 footed cups have also been published from the shaft graves at Archanes, the tholos tomb at Achladia and from three chamber tombs at Psari Phorada, Tertsa and Kera Limaniotissa in the area of Viannou.<sup>880</sup>

Some while ago I argued that monochrome painted footed cups probably made their first appearance in LM IIIB.<sup>881</sup> After this article was written, however, monochrome LM IIIA:2 footed cups have been published from Agii Apostoli and Khondrou Viannou.<sup>882</sup> Plain two-handled footed cups are recorded in tholos A at Archanes and in tomb B at Staminioi.<sup>883</sup>

### Cup (Fig. 95:8-10, *Pls. 113, 137*)

Two types of LM IIIB:1 plain cups were recorded in the settlement: the shallow cup and the deep cup. One shallow cup with its full profile preserved is representative of the few present. It has a slightly everted rim with a rim diameter of 0.114, a flat base with a diameter of 0.035 and a strap handle (77-P 1463, *Pls. 113, 186f:2*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2). A second with base missing has a similar shape and size (77-P 1197, *Pls. 113, 182d:8*, Courtyard, related) as well as a third, a base/body fragment from the floor deposit in Room C (80-P 0851, *Pl. 157a:6*). Furthermore one shallow cup was found in the constructions of Room D (80-P 1230, *Pl. 160g:11*). A deep cup, made in the Kydonian Workshop, has an everted rim with a diameter of 0.134 and a broad flat base (80-P 0880+, LW, *Pls. 113, 157b:1*, Room C, on floor). A small rim fragment of a deep cup with a ledged rim was also recorded on the same floor (80-P 1151, *Pl. 157a:5*).

### LM IIIA:2

Both deep and shallow cups were also present in the LM IIIA:2 strata. The shallow cups with preserved rim diameters

<sup>869</sup> In 20-Pit L/AJ we counted 30 footed cups and 14 goblets; in 20-Pit K/N were 40 footed cups and 24 goblets.

<sup>870</sup> The single late type was made by the Kydonian Workshop and recorded in a floor in Space A-D (84-P 2751, LW, *Pl. 194c:8*). But as part of the floor unfortunately seems to have been mixed with a Venetian foundation pit (see above, p. 202), it probably derives from this Post-Minoan context.

<sup>871</sup> 84-P 0851, *Pl. 200a:7*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 0770, *Pl. 202c:7*, 84-P 0771, *Pls. 136, 202c:8*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 77-P 1193, *Pl. 204g:4*, Rubbish Area North, 11-Pit G; 71-P 0559, *Pls. 136, 206d:13*, 01-P 0746, *Pl. 206e:11*, both Rubbish Area North, dump; 73-P 0413, *Pl. 208a:2*, 73-P 0414, *Pl. 208a:3*, 73-P 1108, *Pl. 207f:3*, all three Rubbish Area North, 10-Pit 5. Another with full profile was found in the Post-Minoan strata (70-P 0267, *Pls. 143, 210f:14*).

<sup>872</sup> 71-P 0435, *Pls. 136, 205c:6*, Rubbish Area North, dump; 87-P 0526, *Pls. 113, 165f:9*, 01-P 0673, *Pl. 166b:3*, both Space G, 23-Floor 9/10.

<sup>873</sup> B.P. Hallager 1997, 35-37.

<sup>874</sup> Archanes: Andrikou 1997, 10, fig. 1; Malia: Farnoux 1997, 263-265; Driesen & Farnoux 1994, 63; Knossos: Warren 1997, 179; Pseira: Betancourt, Banou & Floyd 1997, 59-60, fig. 1:2; Petras: Tsipopoulou 1997, 229, fig. 32.

<sup>875</sup> Knossos: Warren 1997, 178, fig. 34 top row right; Kommos: Watrous 1992, 85 (nos. 1465, 1468, 1471), 87 (no. 1510), 90 (nos. 1572, 1573), 96 (no. 1659), 99 (no. 1707) and 140; Petras: Tsipopoulou 1997, 230, fig. 33 (no. 91.268.2); Gra Lygia: Apostolou 1998a, 61, no. 13049, fig. 43, pl. 17.

<sup>876</sup> Khatzidhakis 1918, 67, fig. 11:5, 7; 75, fig. 19:6; 85, fig. 32 right; Kanta 1980, 47-49.

<sup>877</sup> B.P. Hallager 1997, 30.

<sup>878</sup> Hagia Triada: La Rosa 1997, 260, fig. 16; Phaistos: Borgna 2006, 107, fig. 6.

<sup>879</sup> They were, however, present in the Hilltop Houses (Watrous 1992, 132 – here called goblets).

<sup>880</sup> Archanes: Kallitsaki 1997, 220 and fig. 15; Achladia: Tsipopoulou & Vagnetti 1995, 115 and figs. 87:3, 90, 92:6; Banou & Rethemiotakis 1997, 37.

<sup>881</sup> B.P. Hallager 1997, 37.

<sup>882</sup> Agii Apostoli: Gavrilakis 1994, 45-46, fig. 12, ph. 13; Khondrou Viannou: L. Platon 1997, 370, fig. 14. In the publication, the tomb at Agii Apostoli was dated LM IIIB, but subsequently Popham argued for an LM IIIA:2 date (Popham in *LM III pottery*, 48-49). The tomb seems to contain at least one LM IIIB vessel (a cylinder-necked jug, see above p. 310), but most of the pottery belongs to LM IIIA:2, including the footed cup of the early type. Concerning the settlement at Khondrou Viannou, Kanta (1980, 114-117) argues that LM IIIB:1 pottery is present while Lefteris Platon (1997) concludes that there is nothing later than LM IIIA:2.

<sup>883</sup> Archanes: Sakellarakis 1970, Abb. 4:2; Staminioi: Kanta 1980, 55, no. 17246, pl. 126:3, dated IIIA:2. Another plain two-handled footed cup is now in the Mitsotakis Collection (*Minoan and Greek civilization* 1992, 275, no. 342).

are somewhat larger than those in LM IIIB:1 – up to 0.14.<sup>884</sup> These were made in the Kydonian Workshop, but a further two made in another local workshop have base diameters, one larger, the other smaller than what was found to be the average in LM IIIB:1.<sup>885</sup> One shallow cup has an odd, exaggerated, everted rim (77-P 1718, *Pls. 137, 197b:4*, south of Building 1, deposit 2) and another cup has a heavy raised base, a rare feature appearing in the LM IIIA:1 strata (82-P 0417, *Pl. 198c:9*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer).

The best preserved deep cup could be reconstructed in a drawing (84-P 0745, *Pls. 137, 202c:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). It has an everted rim with a diameter of 0.142, a globular body, a flat base and a vertical, strap handle. Its height is around 0.083. Another two fragments may derive from deep cups with a somewhat less globular body – a shape known from the LM IIIA:1 deposits.<sup>886</sup>

A child buried during LM IIIB:1 in Khania had two plain deep cups as grave gifts, both made in the Kydonian Workshop.<sup>887</sup> Plain shallow cups were also present in other tombs of the cemetery.<sup>888</sup> It is not easy to recognize a plain cup in sherd material if no larger part of its profile is preserved; smaller rim fragments may be confused with small goblets or footed cups. Both types of cups, however, are identified among the LM IIIB material in the Palace and the Little Palace at Knossos.<sup>889</sup> An LM IIIB deep cup with a handle, round in section and with a pulled-out spout, comes from a house at Malia.<sup>890</sup> Both deep and shallow cups were found in LM IIIB Kommos.<sup>891</sup> One plain shallow cup was among the grave gifts in an LM IIIB tomb at Gazi, two deep cups in an LM IIIB tomb at Xerokamara and a plain shallow cup in a tomb on the lower Gypsades at Knossos.<sup>892</sup>

Plain deep and shallow cups were present in the LM IIIA:2 deposits at the Unexplored Mansion.<sup>893</sup> One of these cups is rather uncommon with its raised foot and ring handle. It has, however, a close parallel in a cup found in tomb H at Katsambas, an LM IIIA:2 tomb which also contained two plain shallow cups.<sup>894</sup> One large LM IIIA deep cup comes from the Palace, a smaller from the House of the High Priest at Knossos<sup>895</sup> and LM IIIA:2 plain deep cups, one with everted rim, the other with slightly marked rim, and one monochrome was found at the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site.<sup>896</sup> Several plain shallow cups dated LM IIIA:2 came from the Hilltop houses at Kommos, plain deep cups with pulled-out rims were present in the settlement at Khondrou Viannou and a plain shallow cup was found in the bathroom in Block Gamma at Palaikastro.<sup>897</sup> A plain LM IIIA:2 deep cup with a handle raised above the rim comes from a tomb at Olous.<sup>898</sup>

### *Bowl (Fig. 95:11-12, Pls. 113-114, 137)*

The plain shallow bowl is the third most common plain vessel after kylikes and footed cups in the LM IIIB:1 settlement. With one exception all registered bowls belong to the shallow type with two handles along the rim. The plain shallow bowl seems to have appeared in the LM IIIA:1 period.<sup>899</sup> In LM IIIA it usually has an everted rim, in LM IIIB:1 the rim

is slowly changing from everted to slightly marked or even to a straight rim, which becomes the prevalent type of rim in LM IIIB:2.<sup>900</sup> Bowls within this group vary in size with rim diameters between 0.15 and 0.18 (a single one is 0.25).<sup>901</sup> Those with the old everted rim cannot be dated more closely with the LM IIIA:2/B:1 period. These bowls have, as the older ones, a larger range of sizes with rim diameters between 0.13 and 0.22 (a single one 0.35).<sup>902</sup> There is a tendency for handles, strap in section, among the older ones and handles oval to roll in section among the later ones but exceptions always exist and it is, after all, not a reliable dating criterion. The bases with diameters usually between 0.040 and 0.058 seem to be flat within both groups.<sup>903</sup> One body fragment has the larger part of a sea-shell embedded in the body, the im-

<sup>884</sup> 80-P 1007, *LW, Pl. 194d:3*, Space A-D, levelling deposit; 82-P 0529, *LW, Pl. 196f:1*, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 82-P 0423, *LW, Pls. 137, 198c:7*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer.

<sup>885</sup> 77-P 1192, *Pl. 204g:5*, Rubbish Area North, 11-Pit G; 73-P 0416, *Pl. 208a:5*, Rubbish Area North, 10-Pit 5.

<sup>886</sup> 80-P 1005, *Pl. 194e:1*, Space A-D, levelling; 82-P 0355, *Pl. 197c:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, upper layer; A flat base fragment, with an estimated diameter of 0.04, could also belong to this shape (71-P 0395, *Pl. 192d:4*). It was found in a rubbish deposit north of Room H.

<sup>887</sup> Hallager & McGeorge 1992, 23, Kh.mus. 6340, 6341 and pl. 24a-b, 25a.

<sup>888</sup> Jantzen 1951, 78, P 768, Taf. 53:1; Papapostolou 1973-74, pl. 697η.

<sup>889</sup> Popham 1970c, 79 and figs. 16:3, 17:4, 10. Hatzaki 2005, 142, nos. 121, 122, pl. 4.12:11, 13.

<sup>890</sup> Pelon 1970, 118-119 and pl. XXIII:1.

<sup>891</sup> Watrous 1992, 85, no. 1463, fig. 55, pl. 37; Rutter 2006, 555, 67a/17, pl. 3.77; 563, 71a/1, pl. 3.81, both called shallow teacups.

<sup>892</sup> Gazi: Alexiou 1972, 88, pl. 40a right; Xerokamara: Kanta 1980, 198 and fig. 70:10-11; Knossos: Coldstream 1963, 34-35, fig. 5 (I:3). The tomb at Knossos is dated LM IIIA:2, but the presence of a small globular stirrup jar and a footed cup of late type is more in accordance with an LM IIIB:1 date.

<sup>893</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 183 and pl. 175:9; pl. 115:9, 11.

<sup>894</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, pl. 115:11. Popham calls this cup a single-handled bowl (185) and seems to date it LM IIIB; Alexiou 1967a, 62 and pl. 27a, first, second and third from left.

<sup>895</sup> Popham 1970c, 79, fig. 9:9 and 16.

<sup>896</sup> Warren 1997, 163, fig. 13, P 462; 166, fig. 16, P 676, P 684. The latter two have no handles preserved.

<sup>897</sup> Kommos: Watrous 1992, 39-40, nos. 687-689, fig. 29, pls. 15-16; 56, no. 965, pl. 23; 58, no. 1007, pl. 24; Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 69b; L. Platon 1997, 369, fig. 11; Palaikastro: Sackett & Popham 1970, 232, fig. 22:13.

<sup>898</sup> van Effenterre 1948, 56, pl. XXXVIII (O 96).

<sup>899</sup> Plain shallow bowls are absent in the LM II deposits at the Unexplored Mansion (Popham *et al.* 1984, 181 and n. 167).

<sup>900</sup> *GSE* III, 236-237.

<sup>901</sup> 80-P 1020, *Pl. 145f:5*, Layer with stones; 80-P 0854, *Pl. 157a:4*, Room C, on floor; 80-P 0802, *Pl. 159c:1*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor; 77-P 0906, *Pl. 164f:1*, Space G, dump below upper floor; 87-P 0321+, *Pls. 113, 166a:1*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 71-P 0604, *Pls. 113, 167b:12*, 71-P 0607, *Pl. 167b:9*, both Room H, above floor; 82-P 1007, *Pl. 180b:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 0757, *Pls. 113, 182d:13*, Courtyard, related; 77-P 1249, *Pl. 186d:4*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2.

<sup>902</sup> 80-P 1375, *Pl. 160g:14*, Room D, constructions; 77-P 0907, *Pl. 163e:8*, Space G, upper floor; 87-P 0324, *Pl. 166a:5*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 87-P 0334, *Pl. 166f:11*, 87-P 0335+, *Pl. 166f:7*, both Space G, 23-Floor 11; 82-P 1496, *Pl. 172a:2*, Street, in middle layer; 82-P 0791, *Pls. 113, 176c:11*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 77-P 0654, *Pls. 113, 186d:6*, 77-P 1270, *Pl. 186e:4*, 77-P 1271, *Pl. 186e:7*, 77-P 1295, *Pl. 186e:1*, all four between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 70-P 0604, *Pls. 114, 192b:1*, north of Room H.

<sup>903</sup> 87-P 0218, *Pl. 164d:12*, Space G, dump below upper floor; 71-P 1233, *Pl. 167d:3*, Room H, levelling deposit; 82-P 1390, *Pl. 170c:7*, Building 3, wall; 82-P 1139, *Pl. 175d:6*, Courtyard, 19-Pit M; 82-P 0790, *Pl. 176d:9*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0926, *Pl. 180b:7*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1289, *Pl. 186d:5*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 71-P 0553, *Pl. 192c:5*, north of Room H; 70-P 0688, *Pl. 193f:3*, north of Room H, lower layer.

pression of which is still preserved in the clay (84-P 1223, *Pl. 174b:5*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit M).

Only one plain shallow bowl could be ascribed to the Kydonian Workshop (77-P 1711, *LW, Pl. 171e:6*, Street, in middle layer). One small deep bowl with an S-shaped profile has a rim diameter of 0.12 and a scar from a horizontal handle, roll in section, on its upper body (77-P 0908, *Pls. 114, 151d:5*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor).

#### LM IIIA:2

In LM IIIA:2 we find plain shallow bowls with everted rims – in this material with rim diameters between 0.16 to 0.23.<sup>904</sup> They are, as mentioned above, very similar in shape and size to those found in the LM IIIA:1 strata and cannot be more closely dated within LM IIIA. One bowl is covered with dull black paint on the exterior and red, shiny paint on the interior (71-P 0910, *Pl. 207e:7*, Rubbish Area North, 5-Pit).

A single deep bowl with an S-shaped profile was also recorded in the LM IIIA:2 strata (82-P 0421, *Pls. 137, 198b:9*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13, Pit K, lower layer). Its rim diameter is estimated at 0.15 and the complete preserved handle is roll in section. It is a very rare shape in LM IIIA:2.<sup>905</sup>

The plain shallow bowl seems to have been equally common in LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 settlements outside Khania. LM IIIB bowls are reported from several places at Knossos<sup>906</sup> and are present in LM IIIB:1 settlements like Tourkogeitonia/Archanes, Amnisos, Malia<sup>907</sup> Kommos and Pseira.<sup>908</sup> An LM IIIB shallow bowl, made of Palaikastro clay, with brownish-orange paint was found at Petras and a similar shallow bowl with straight rim comes from Building 1 at Palaikastro.<sup>909</sup> LM IIIB:1 bowls are also reported from tombs; for example at Pigi, Kavrokhori, Gournes and Gra Lygia.<sup>910</sup> The bowl at Gournes is tin-covered and two of the three bowls from Gra Lygia are monochrome.

Two plain shallow bowls dated LM IIIA:2 come from the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site, others were present in the Unexplored Mansion and shallow bowls were also found among Evans' Little Palace material, where the LM IIIA:1 and LM IIIA:2 bowls are difficult to separate.<sup>911</sup> Shallow bowls from the Royal Villa and the Long Corridor Cists have been presented by Popham.<sup>912</sup> LM IIIA:2 bowls are also present in the settlement at Khondrou Viannou and in the wells at Palaikastro in the eastern part of the island, at Kommos and Hagia Triada in the central-southern part and at the settlement at Stylos in the western part.<sup>913</sup> LM IIIA:2 plain shallow bowls are also found in tombs as evidenced for example at Agii Apostoli, Zapher Papoura and Katsambas.<sup>914</sup>

#### Krater (Fig. 95:14, *Pls. 114, 137*)

Part of a high ring foot found in an LM IIIB:1 pit in the Courtyard belongs to a plain krater (82-P 0599, *Pls. 114, 176d:10*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P). It has an estimated base diameter of 0.126 which is somewhat larger than the base diameter found on the decorated footed kraters.

#### LM IIIA:2

Large plain kraters were also present in the LM IIIA:2 strata.

Here we found rim/body fragments of two kraters with slightly different shapes. Both have high, flaring rims; one with a rim diameter of 0.28, the other 0.30.<sup>915</sup> The larger krater has a more globular body than the other. Unfortunately there are no visible scars of handles, but they may have been of the horizontal type as noted on the LM IIIA:1 kraters, although no such handles have been recorded in the LM IIIA:2 strata. A base/body fragment, with a low ring base and a base diameter of 0.11, belongs to a similar large-sized krater (71-P 0339, *Pls. 137, 207e:3*, Rubbish Area North, 5-Pit). Although it comes from the same context as one of the rim fragments (71-P 0277) they probably belong to two different vessels. Contemporary plain kraters are hard to find but a somewhat smaller version is recorded in our LM IIIA:1 strata and another comes from the LM II Unexplored Mansion at Knossos.<sup>916</sup>

#### Amphoroid krater (Fig. 95:13, *Pl. 114*)

On the floor of Room C in Building 1 several vases with more or less complete profiles were found. Among them was a rather unique, large, plain amphoroid krater (80-P 0929+, *LW, Pls. 114, 157e*). It was produced in the Kydonian Workshop and with a rim diameter of 0.344 it is one of the largest in the LM IIIB:1 settlement. The handles are of the triple roll type, a type of handle favoured in this workshop. Large, plain amphoroid kraters are indeed rare in the LM III settlements, a few, however, are recorded in our LM IIIA:1 strata.<sup>917</sup>

<sup>904</sup> 74-P 0266, *Pl. 195b:1*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 82-P 0416, *Pl. 198c:4*, 82-P 0422, *Pl. 198c:1*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 84-P 0998, *Pl. 200b:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 71-P 0343, *Pl. 207e:2*, Rubbish Area North, 5-Pit; 71-P 0427, *Pls. 137, 208d:3*, Rubbish Area North, deposit B.

<sup>905</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 183 and pl. 175:12.

<sup>906</sup> From the School Room and the Shrine of the Double Axes in the Palace (Popham 1964b, pl. 2a-b); from the Domestic Quarters (Popham 1970c, fig. 17:5) and from the Unexplored Mansion (Popham *et al.* 1984, 185).

<sup>907</sup> Archanes: Andrikou 1997, 13, fig. 4; Amnisos: Alexiou 1992, 190, Taf. 52:1; Malia (Maison de la Facade à Redans): van Effenterre, H. & M. 1969, 99, pl. LIV:54; Malia (Quartier Nu): Driessen & Farnoux 1993, 678, fig. 12.

<sup>908</sup> Kommos: Watrous 1992, 77, no. 1318, pl. 30 (=Rutter 2006, 545, 60/13, pl. 3.70), 67, no. 1130, fig. 43, 74, no. 1258, fig. 46, 91, no. 1602, fig. 60; Rutter 2006, 555, 67a/20, pl. 3.78; Pseira: Betancourt, Banou & Floyd 1997, 59 and fig. 1.

<sup>909</sup> Tsiropoulou 1997, 229 and fig. 31; MacGillivray *et al.* 1987, 143 and fig. 6:4.

<sup>910</sup> Pigi: Theofanidhis 1948-49, 7, fig. 13; Kavrokhori: Rethemiotakis 1979, 240, fig. 16 and 242; Gournes: Khatzidhakis 1918, 75, fig. 19:5; Kanta 1980, 48; Gra Lygia: Apostolaki 1998a, 37, no. 12660, fig. 15, pl. 10, 56, no. 12691, fig. 38, pl. 16, 61, no. 13037, fig. 43, pl. 17.

<sup>911</sup> Warren 1997, 166, fig. 16, P 680 and P 675; Popham *et al.* 1984, 183 and pl. 175:13 and 14. Hatzaki 2005, 113.

<sup>912</sup> Popham 1970c, 79, figs. 7:9, 10:33-35.

<sup>913</sup> Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 69β; L. Platon 1997, 369, fig. 11; Palaikastro: MacGillivray, Sackett & Driessen 2007, 155; Kommos: Watrous 1992, 56, no. 972, fig. 39, pl. 23; Hagia Triada: La Rosa 1979-80, 55, fig. 5a; Stylos: Kanta 1984, 12, fig. 5:40.

<sup>914</sup> Agii Apostoli: Gavrilakis 1994, 47, fig. 14, pl. 15; Zapher Papoura: Evans 1906, 72, nos. 66k, m, fig. 118; Katsambas: Alexiou 1967a, pl. 27a, right; Alexiou 1970c, 6, fig. 7 and pl. 4γ.

<sup>915</sup> 84-P 2754, *Pls. 137, 194c:4*, Space A-D, lower floor; 71-P 0277, *Pls. 137, 207e:1*, Rubbish Area North, 5-Pit.

<sup>916</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 36 (H 184), pls. 84g and 161:9. This vessel has two vertical, strap handles.

<sup>917</sup> Vol. V, forthcoming.

*Jug (Fig. 95:15-17, Pls. 114, 137)*

The plain jugs in the LM IIIB:1 strata are few and not very well-preserved. But, on the other hand, three types are present: the collared jug, the funnel-necked jug and the beak-spouted jug. An open spout with sloping rim belongs to a collared jug and two neck fragments belong to beak-spouted jugs.<sup>918</sup> On the latter the rim of the spout is broken off and only one has a scar from a vertical, strap handle. Three fragments can be ascribed to the funnel-necked jug. One has a cutaway rim/neck, a ridge at the base of the neck and part of a handle attached at the upper part of neck (82-P 1711, *Pls. 114, 170b:7*, Building 3, wall). The rim diameter is estimated at 0.06; the handle is strap/oval and it has a central groove. Part of a neck with a strap handle is preserved from a second and rim/neck of a third.<sup>919</sup> The latter, a Kydonian vessel, has the same estimated rim diameter as the first mentioned (0.06). The lower base of a plain closed vessel could belong to either a beak-spouted or a funnel-necked jug (82-P 1142, *Pls. 114, 175d:5*, Courtyard, 19-Pit M). Finally, one odd rim/neck fragment may belong to a small jug but it is not small enough to be called a juglet (84-P 2229, *Pls. 114, 182c:5*, Courtyard, 20-Pit AG). It has a high neck with a rounded rim ( $\emptyset$  0.039) and the beginning of a vertical handle, roll in section, attached at the rim. There is no parallel for it in the LM III settlements.

## LM IIIA:2

Only three fragmentary jugs have been registered from the LM IIIA:2 strata. One belongs to a beak-spouted jug (71-P 0286, *Pls. 137, 207d:1*, Rubbish Area North, 5-Pit). The neck/spout is preserved and it has a scar from a broad strap handle. The other two belong to collared jugs of two different sizes. The small collared jug has an everted rim with a diameter of 0.10 and only part of the open spout is preserved (84-P 0804, LW, *Pls. 137, 202c:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). The larger has a flaring neck and a rounded rim with a diameter of 0.16 (78-P 0173, *Pls. 137, 196c:1*, south of Building 1, 15-Pit K). It has a long spout which could be muddled with the spout of a tankard if the larger part of the neck had not been preserved. A tiny juglet was also found in these strata, see below under miniature vessels.

Plain jugs are present in LM IIIA:2/B:1 settlements but with current evidence they seem, as at Khania, not to be among the most common household vessels. A plain jug from the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site dated LM IIIA:2 is somewhat difficult to define as the rim seems to be incomplete.<sup>920</sup> Plain collared jugs are recorded at site like the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos, Khondrou Viannou, Kommos and Hagia Triada.<sup>921</sup> Plain jugs seem to be uncommon as grave gifts. An LM IIIB trefoil-spouted plain jug was found in tomb 3 at Frangou tou louri/Apodhoulou, a plain collared jug in a mid-IIIB tomb at Khania and a plain beak-spouted jug was among the grave gifts in another tomb in the town.<sup>922</sup>

Concerning the plain funnel-necked jug, of which we found three fragments in the LM IIIB:1 strata, it is interesting to note that it has, so far, only been found in tombs and mostly in tombs which seem to be dated within the LM

IIIA period. The jug found in Sellopoulo tomb 3 is, as are the rest of the vases in the tomb, dated LM IIIA:1 and the jug at Episkopi/Pedhiadha tomb B was found in a tomb where none of the finds were later than LM IIIA:2.<sup>923</sup> The plain funnel-necked jug found in tomb 7 at Mochlos is dated LM IIIA:2, but the tomb contained also an LM IIIA:2/B:1 vase, and the jug in the tholos at Achladia is dated LM IIIA, but the tomb contained both LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 vases.<sup>924</sup> The jug found in a tomb at Agii Apostli may be LM IIIA:2 but the tomb contained at least one LM IIIB:1 vase.<sup>925</sup> The "cenotaph" at Archanes, which, besides the plain jug, also contained a decorated spouted cup, is dated LM IIIA by the excavator and LM IIIB by Kanta.<sup>926</sup> A similar combination, plain funnel-necked jug and a spouted cup, was also found in a tomb at Karteros, dated LM IIIB by Kanta.<sup>927</sup> Thus it seems highly likely that the plain funnel-necked jug was still in use in LM IIIB:1 and there is no reason to date our three fragments of this shape to an earlier period.<sup>928</sup>

*Jar (Fig. 95:18, Pls. 114-115, 137)*

Plain jars in LM IIIB:1 are somewhat more common than plain jugs. They mainly belong to the straight-necked jar, and minor variations can be traced within this shape. The height of the rim may vary and rims appear from straight to everted with rim diameters usually between 0.09 and 0.12, a single one is 0.13.<sup>929</sup> The handles are roll to oval in section and they are attached either at the rim or below it.<sup>930</sup> None were

<sup>918</sup> 82-P 0786, *Pl. 176d:4*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 77-P 2052, *Pl. 159c:9*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor; 82-P 1018, *Pl. 181c:5*, Courtyard 19-Pit Q.

<sup>919</sup> 84-P 1474, *Pl. 183e:9*, Courtyard, floors, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase; 70-P 1152, LW, *Pls. 114, 193b:5*, north of Room H.

<sup>920</sup> Warren 1997, 169 and fig. 19, P 673. As drawn it is a cylinder-necked jug, but there is perhaps a possibility that it once had a spout, now broken off.

<sup>921</sup> Knossos: Popham *et al.* 1984, 183; Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 69b; Kommos: Watrous 1992, 53, no. 929, fig. 35, pl. 21, 40, no. 693, fig. 29, 60, no. 1012, fig. 42, pl. 24; Hagia Triada: La Rosa 1990, 413, tav. 56d; La Rosa 1997, 258, fig. 10, 260, fig. 13. The last on fig. 13 looks like a cylinder-necked jug.

<sup>922</sup> Frangou tou louri: Pologiorgi 1987, 141, Reth.mus. 2403, pl. XVII:4, perhaps late IIIB; Khania: Papapostolou 1973-74, pl. 697; Jantzen 1951, 78, P 783, Taf. 58:1.

<sup>923</sup> Sellopoulo: Popham 1974, 208, fig. 7/3:2; Episkopi/Pedhiadha: N. Platon 1952, 622, fig. 3; Kanta 1980, 62, fig. 31:6.

<sup>924</sup> Mochlos: Banou 2005, fig. 20, Soles 2008, 142 and table 1; Achladia: Tsi-popoulou & Vagnetti 1995, 118, no. 10, 122.

<sup>925</sup> Gavrilakis 1994, 35, fig. 3, pl. 4. For the dating of the tomb see n. 882.

<sup>926</sup> Sakellarakis 1965, 111-113 and pl. 58b; Kanta 1980, 32.

<sup>927</sup> Marinatos 1927-28, 72-73 (in larnax 5), pl. 1:13-15; Kanta 1980, 32, 40. There is also a plain funnel-necked jug in the Mitsotakis Collection (*Minoan and Greek civilization* 1992, 115, no. 108).

<sup>928</sup> This is against myself. In *GSE III* (237) I did not check the tomb contexts for the plain funnel-necked jugs but quoted the general opinion of the date of this vessel. With current evidence our funnel-necked jug (82-P 1696) found in an LM IIIB:2 pit, may be dated LM IIIB:1.

<sup>929</sup> 80-P 0852, *Pls. 115, 157b:5*, Room C, on floor; 82-P 1141, *Pl. 175d:2*, 82-P 1501, *Pls. 115, 175d:1*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit M; 82-P 0600, *Pls. 115, 176d:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0672, *Pls. 115, 180c:2*, 82-P 1006, *Pls. 115, 180c:5*, 82-P 1449, *Pl. 181d:1*, all three Courtyard, 19-Pit Q.

<sup>930</sup> 77-P 1028, *Pls. 115, 168d:2*, Room E, in lower floor; 82-P 0668, *Pls. 115, 180c:4*, 82-P 0671+, *Pls. 115, 180c:1*, 82-P 1171, *Pls. 115, 181d:9*, all three Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 0549, *Pl. 182e:9*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors.

preserved with a base but four flat bases, with diameters between 0.055-0.07, may belong to this shape.<sup>931</sup> One high neck with an everted rim has a far too conical neck to be called a straight-necked jar (82-P 1002, *Pls. 115, 180c:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q). It looks rather like it derives from a piriform jar, but as we have no other proof that these vessels were produced in plain ware it has been kept under the heading jar.

One of the jars with handles below the rim has a feature not found on the other jars: a plastic knob c. 0.02 in diameter is attached right below the rim (82-P 0671+, *Pls. 115, 180c:1*). A small hole runs horizontally through it. It may have had a similar knob on the opposite side and it is likely that they functioned as a sealing device: a string going through the hole of the knobs conveniently goes around the rim of the vessel, owing to the low attachment of the handles. A piece of cloth or leather may have covered the valued contents of this jar.

Another two jars are different from the rest insofar as they have a slightly flaring rim.<sup>932</sup> The shape recalls the decorated wide-mouthed jar but the rim is less flaring and while the latter has vertical, roll handles, the plain shape has vertical, broad, strap/oval handles. One has a rim diameter of 0.12; the other with a diameter of 0.16 has two small holes going through its handle close to the rim. Here we may be confronted with a second type of sealing device, where the string may have gone below the handle attachments to be knotted on top of the pierced handle.

Most of the above fragmentary jars were in fact found in pits; more than half in 19-Pit Q in the Courtyard. Only two bases reveal that some were produced in the Kydonian Workshop.

#### LM IIIA:2

Among the six registered plain jars from the LM IIIA:2 strata both types described above are present. Four belong to straight-necked jars with rim diameters between 0.09 and 0.126. One of them has handles, roll in section, attached below the rim; the others – one a Kydonian product – have strap handles attached at the rim.<sup>933</sup> One lower body with a flat base (Ø 0.042) may belong to these jars (84-P 0742, *Pls. 137, 202c:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). The last has a slightly flaring rim with a diameter of 0.12 and broad strap handles (84-P 0855, *Pls. 137, 200b:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ). It is very similar in size and shape to 77-P 1186 in the LM IIIB:1 strata. As the plain jars in LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 are closely related both in size and shape it follows that most cannot in themselves be more closely dated within the period in question.<sup>934</sup>

Plain straight-necked jars are recorded from the “kitchen” at Makritikhos/Knossos and at Kommos in LM IIIB:1 contexts.<sup>935</sup> A plain jar was also found in tomb 70 at Zapher Papoura and another seems to be present among the uncatalogued sherds from the Little Palace.<sup>936</sup>

#### Pyxis (Fig. 95:19, *Pls. 115, 138*)

Four small handleless pyxides were recorded in the LM IIIB:1 settlement.<sup>937</sup> All four are rim/body fragments, two of

which have preserved holes on the upper body. The rim diameters are between 0.086 and 0.10. The shape was probably more or less the same in the LM IIIA:2 settlement as the same shape existed in LM IIIA:1. The only fragment from a pyxis in the LM IIIA:2 strata comes from the lower part of the vessel (01-P 0745, *Pls. 138, 206e:12*, Rubbish Area North, dump). With a base diameter of 0.09 it must be somewhat larger than those in LM IIIB:1.

Plain pyxides are so far not common among the pottery reported from LM IIIA:2/B:1 settlements. One “pyxis” with small knobs was found in Building 7 at Palaikastro, another with a lid at Khondrou Viannou.<sup>938</sup> Small handleless pyxides, similar to ours, have been published from Quartier E at Malia, from a house at Poros, from Archanes and several were found in the Little Palace at Knossos.<sup>939</sup> The same small type was also found in the contemporary tombs: one is recorded from Adele and another, found at Mochlos, is an import from Palaikastro.<sup>940</sup>

#### Kalathos (Fig. 95:20, *Pls. 116, 138*)

A base of a plain side-handled kalathos is all that has been recorded of this shape from the LM IIIB:1 strata (82-P 0888, *Pls. 116, 180d:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q).

#### LM IIIA:2

With current knowledge the side-handled kalathos seems to be a new shape in LM IIIA:2. One plain side-handled kalathos registered from the LM IIIA:2 strata is almost preserved with its full profile. It has the characteristic everted rim, flat on top, here with an estimated diameter of 0.23 (77-P

<sup>931</sup> 82-P 1479, *Pl. 161c:5*, Corridor/Space I, on floor; 82-P 0666, LW, *Pls. 115, 180c:7*; 82-P 0887, *Pl. 180d:2*; 82-P 0925, LW, *Pl. 180b:6*, all three Courtyard, 19-Pit Q.

<sup>932</sup> 77-P 0790, *Pls. 114, 163d:9*, Corridor/Space I, walls; 77-P 1186, *Pls. 114, 185c:5*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit.

<sup>933</sup> 77-P 1032, *Pls. 137, 196e:5*, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 84-P 1069, *Pls. 137, 202c:5*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 01-P 0741, *Pl. 206e:7*, Rubbish Area North, dump; 71-P 1473, LW, *Pls. 137, 208e:9*, Rubbish Area North, deposit B.

<sup>934</sup> A further two jars of LM IIIA:2/B:1 date were found in the Post-Minoan strata (84-P 2279, *Pl. 209c:1*; 84-P 2280, *Pl. 209c:2*).

<sup>935</sup> Knossos: Hood & de Jong 1958-59, 186, no. 5, fig. 5:5, pl. 45c, d; Kommos: Watrous 1992, 60, no. 1014, pl. 24.

<sup>936</sup> Zapher Papoura: Evans 1906, 75, fig. 118:70b; Little Palace: Hatzaki 2005, fig. 4.7:7. Perhaps another was present in tomb E at Stannioi. Kanta (1980, 57) compares it to the vessel at Zapher Papoura, but the Stannioi vessel is described as coarse.

<sup>937</sup> 83-P 0245, *Pls. 115, 145f:4*, Layer with stones; 84-P 0670, *Pls. 115, 173b:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J; 82-P 0788, *Pls. 115, 176d:2*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 1375, *Pl. 181f:10*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q. A further similar pyxis was registered from a cleaning operation (84-P 2281, *Pl. 209e:6*).

<sup>938</sup> MacGillivray *et al.* 1992, 140, fig. 20:7. As no holes in the upper part of the vessel are indicated on the drawing, it may be a kind of jar; Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 69β, L. Platon, 367-368.

<sup>939</sup> Malia: Pelon 1970, 123-124 and pl. XXV:1; Poros: Alexiou 1970a, 455, pl. 396δ; Archanes: Andrikou 1995, 15-16 (A 88) and fig. 2; Little Palace: Hatzaki 2005, 114-115. Popham mentions an LM IIIA:2 plain pyxis from the Unexplored Mansion (Popham *et al.* 1984, 184).

<sup>940</sup> Adele: Papapostolou 1974, 255, no. 2155 and fig. 2e; Mochlos: Smith 2005, 191-192, fig. 7 middle row left.

0769, *Pls. 138, 195h:8*, South of Building 1, 13-Pits N/M/Q). The shape with incurving body towards a high raised base is similar to the decorated ones, here, however, the vessel is of larger proportions. A further rim/body fragment of this shape was recorded in the Courtyard (83-P 0605, *Pl. 204e:6*, Courtyard, floors).

With the exception of a handleless kalathos in the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos it seems to be the side-handled kalathos that is predominant in settlement deposits of LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 date. An LM IIIB plain side-handled kalathos from the Domestic quarters and from the School Room in the Palace at Knossos has been published by Popham.<sup>941</sup> A plain handleless kalathos and the base of a side-handled kalathos were found in the LM IIIA:2 deposits at the Unexplored Mansion and a complete side-handled kalathos was found in a deposit which could be LM IIIA:2 or LM IIIB:1.<sup>942</sup> Plain side-handled kalathoi have also been recorded in settlements like Amnisos, Malia, Kommos and Palaikastro.<sup>943</sup> A plain kalathos “of the usual IIIB shape” was found in a tomb at Stanniol.<sup>944</sup>

#### *Tankard (Fig. 95:21, Pls. 115-116)*

The new kind of spout introduced on the decorated tankards in LM IIIB:1 (see above p. 321) can also be found on the undecorated version of the shape. In the LM IIIB:1 settlement decorated tankards are far more common than the undecorated; shape and size are roughly the same. Ridges on the mid-body are, however, not noted among the plain vessels. Rims are straight – two have estimated rim diameters of 0.16 and 0.18 respectively – and the flat bases are rounded to the body.<sup>945</sup> One with a full profile from the floor deposit in Room C has an estimated height of 0.15 (80-P 1467, *Pls. 115, 157c*). Handle and spout are missing on this tankard but another base/body fragment from the same room has part of its handle preserved: a vertical handle, strap/oval in section, attached on the mid-body (80-P 0857, *Pls. 116, 157b:6*). The few registered spouts belong to the new type<sup>946</sup> one, however, is somewhat more closed than the others (82-P 0595, *Pl. 176d:5*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P) and may eventually belong to another vessel shape. Some of the plain tankards were produced in the Kydonian Workshop. So far no plain tankards have been recorded from the LM IIIA:2 strata.

The only parallel presently found comes from the LM IIIB:1 settlement at Gournia, its spout, however, is not preserved.<sup>947</sup> It is interesting to note that bronze tankards were also in use in LM IIIB:1 as evidenced for example by one found in a tomb at Gournes.<sup>948</sup>

#### *Ladle (Fig. 95:22-23, Pls. 116, 138)*

Plain ladles are quite common in the LM IIIB:1 settlement but, owing to the large, rather clumsy, handles fastened to a comparatively small cup, they are seldom found complete. Thus, it is quite exceptional that one with the largest handle recorded in the LM III settlement was found almost complete (77-P 0755, *Pls. 116, 164e*, Space G, dump below upper

floor). It has a slightly marked rim with a diameter of 0.126 and a flat base with a diameter of 0.036. The high-slung handle rises c. 0.16 above the rim. A further two handles with full heights preserved have similar large proportions.<sup>949</sup> The straight or slightly marked rims on the remaining ladles have a rim diameter between 0.10 and 0.11, only one of them had a preserved rounded base.<sup>950</sup> The high-slung strap/oval handle – usually the only evidence for the shape in the different contexts – may vary in height and in the angle it is fastened to the cup and with the exception of the three above mentioned handles seldom rise higher than 0.09 above the rim.<sup>951</sup>

#### LM IIIA:2

The “normal” plain ladles in LM IIIA:2 are not very different from those in the LM IIIB:1 layers, perhaps with the exception that we may find ladles with slightly everted rims (01-P 0748, *Pls. 138, 206e:13*, Rubbish Area North, dump). The handles are somewhat smaller in size<sup>952</sup> but not drastically enough to claim that there is a morphological difference between the two periods and as a consequence of this plain ladles cannot be more closely dated within the period LM IIIA:2/B:1. One rim/body fragment of a ladle in LM IIIB:1 and one handle in LM IIIA:2 testify to a production of these vessels also within the Kydonian Workshop.

Clay ladles were common utensils in LM IIIA:2/B:1 settlements and they are occasionally also found in the contemporary tombs. The contemporary use of bronze ladles is mentioned above under decorated ladles.

<sup>941</sup> Popham 1970c, fig. 17:3; Popham 1964b, pl. 2b.

<sup>942</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 184, pl. 115:3 and 176:18.

<sup>943</sup> Amnisos: Alexiou 1992, 188, Taf. 46:3; Malia: Driessen & Farnoux 1994, pl. V:2, from Quartier Nu, Deshayes & Desenne 1959, 129 and pl. XLVI:7, from Maison E; Kommos: Watrous 1992, 56, no. 959, fig. 39, pl. 23, called a plain bowl; Palaikastro; Sackett & Popham 1970, 232, fig. 22:10; MacGillivray *et al.* 1988, 274, pl. 48b.

<sup>944</sup> Kanta (1980, 57, from tomb E, no. 9952) writes that the handle and miniature cup on the rim are missing. Whether this means that it is a handleless kalathos or that there are scars from the missing handle and cup is difficult to tell as the vessel is unpublished.

<sup>945</sup> 83-P 0011, *Pls. 115, 157d*, Room C, on floor; 87-P 0527, *Pl. 165f:10*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 82-P 0639, LW, *Pls. 116, 180b:5*; 82-P 0927, *Pl. 180b:9*; 82-P 0928, *Pl. 180b:4*; 82-P 0929, LW, *Pl. 180b:8*, all four Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 1578, *Pl. 183d:10*, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase.

<sup>946</sup> 80-P 0975, *Pl. 148a:1*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 82-P 0596, *Pl. 176d:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 1029, LW, *Pl. 181e:5*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 0610, LW, *Pl. 182e:8*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors.

<sup>947</sup> Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:7.

<sup>948</sup> Khatzidhakis 1918, 73, fig. 17.

<sup>949</sup> 82-P 0594, *Pl. 176d:7*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0882+, *Pl. 180b:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q.

<sup>950</sup> 80-P 0862, LW, *Pls. 116, 157b:2*, Room C, on floor; 82-P 0548, *Pl. 182e:7*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors; 77-P 1212, *Pls. 116, 185c:6*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit; 77-P 1306, *Pls. 116, 186f:5*; 77-P 1405, *Pls. 116, 186e:6*, both between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 01-P 0726, *Pl. 192b:4*, north of Room H.

<sup>951</sup> 80-P 0914, *Pl. 145f:10*, Layer with stones; 80-P 1305, *Pl. 149f:4*, Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft; 80-P 0881, *Pl. 157b:3*; 80-P 0998, *Pl. 157b:4*, both Room C, on floor; 87-P 0550, *Pl. 166f:12*, Space G, 23-Floor 11; 82-P 0510, *Pl. 174d:8*, Building 2, Room B1, covering layer; 82-P 0792, *Pl. 176d:6*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0881, *Pl. 180b:2*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 0739, *Pl. 182b:8*, Courtyard, 19-Pit K2; 70-P 1151, *Pl. 193b:10*, north of Room H.

<sup>952</sup> 74-P 0268, *Pl. 195b:3*; 74-P 0269, LW, *Pl. 195b:2*, both Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 77-P 1033, *Pl. 196e:3*, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 82-P 0420, *Pl. 198b:10*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer.

Ladles with very large, long handles have so far not been found in layers earlier than LM IIIB:1.<sup>953</sup> A ladle with a very large handle was among the “reoccupation pottery” in the School Room in the Palace at Knossos together with another two of “normal” size.<sup>954</sup> Another ladle with a very long handle was found in a room south of the Shrine of the Double Axes, together with one of “normal” size and a third comes from the Area of the Cowboy Fresco.<sup>955</sup> A ladle with a pointed bottom appeared in the “kitchen” at Makritikhos and a ladle with a rather long handle is recorded from the Little Palace.<sup>956</sup>

A lot of broken ladles are reported from Tourkogeitonia at Archanes, a plain ladle is published from a house at Malia and LM IIIB ladles are mentioned from House A at Mochlos.<sup>957</sup> Several LM IIIB:1 ladles comes from the Hilltop and the central Hillside houses at Kommos.<sup>958</sup> Only two ladles from the Civic Center have handles where the full height is preserved, both rather small and heavy and one is even made in a coarse fabric.<sup>959</sup> “Long-handled ladles” with 0.125 up to 0.18 long handles were also found at Palaikastro: four were found in Delta 26 and others in Epsilon 1 and the adjoining street.<sup>960</sup> A plain ladle handle was also recorded close to House N and others were found in the two wells 576 and 605.<sup>961</sup>

Ladles dated LM IIIA:2 have appeared at the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site and the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos, at Khondrou Viannou and at Kommos.<sup>962</sup> LM IIIA:2/B:1 ladles are also recorded at Hagia Triada where an unusual ladle has also been found.<sup>963</sup> It has holes in the base and must have functioned as a sieve.

Plain ladles were also used at the peak sanctuary at Iouktas<sup>964</sup> and they have been found in the contemporary tombs. For example three ladles were found in two tombs at Khania in the west and one in a tomb at Gra Lygia in the east of the island.<sup>965</sup> Ladles were also recorded in central Cretan tombs as evidenced in a tomb at Foinikia, which contained vases “from the early to the closing stage of LM IIIB”.<sup>966</sup>

### Stand (Pl. 138)

A sherd registered in the LM IIIA:2 strata belongs to a broad-legged stand (77-P 1999, *Pls. 138, 195b:10*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A). Both vertical sides of the leg are preserved and it has an estimated base diameter of 0.17. Plain stands are rare and so far it is the only one recorded in the LM III strata.

### Lid (Fig. 95:24, Pl. 116)

Two lids have been recorded from the LM IIIB:1 strata. The first (if it is a lid) does not belong to any of the known LM IIIB shapes. It is small and solid, unfortunately broken off at the top (82-P 0829, *Pls. 116, 182d:11*, Courtyard, related). It has a flat base with a diameter of 0.047, which on its broadest part, right above the base, extends to a diameter of 0.054. String marks are visible below the base. If it functioned as a lid it may have fitted into the spout of a large stirrup jar. But this is far from certain and as there are no parallels for it it may have served a completely different purpose.

The other lid, however, belongs to an old shape. It is a conical lid with a flat base and an interior handle, strap/oval in section (77-P 0716, *Pls. 116, 169c:4*, Room E, walls). Un-

fortunately the rim is missing. The flat base has a diameter of 0.064. It is a very practical lid in that it could have covered the opening of vessels from its base diameter up to close to its own rim diameter which may have been around 0.18-19. As it was found in the constructions of LM IIIB:1 Room E, it may be of LM IIIA:2 date. No plain lids have been recorded from the LM IIIA:2 strata.

No plain domed lids were recorded in the Agia Aikaterini Square but one was found in an LM IIIA:2 tomb at Katsambas. It has an estimated outer diameter of between 0.15 and 16.<sup>967</sup> Vessels with interior handles like our 77-P 0716 have been interpreted as lamps, lids and “spinning bowls”, but as argued by Poursat, Georgiou and most recently by Floyd, vessels with an interior handle attached just below or at the rim and often ending at the centre of the base, have probably been used as scoops.<sup>968</sup> The vessel with an interior handle that attaches on both ends to the interior of the base (or close to it) is known from Middle Minoan tombs and settlements at sites like Drakones, Kommos, Phaistos and Archanes.<sup>969</sup> One has been published from LM I Gournia and similar vessels from an LM IB context at Mochlos are recorded as lids.<sup>970</sup> Our lid (like the lids from Mochlos) has no palpable string marks under the handle and it resembles another type of conical lid used in LM III, where the interior handle is substituted with a knob.<sup>971</sup> None, to my knowledge, have so far

<sup>953</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 184.

<sup>954</sup> Popham 1964b, pl. 2b; Evans 1921-35, I, 384, fig. 279.

<sup>955</sup> Popham 1970c, fig. 16:4, 6 and 8.

<sup>956</sup> Hood & de Jong 1958-59, 188 and fig. 5:14, pl. 47e; Hatzaki 2005, 113, 127, no. 28, fig. 4.3:19. Another with a heavy handle attachment is seen on pl. 4.28:4.

<sup>957</sup> Archanes: Andrikou 1997, 12, fig. 3; Malia: van Effenterre, H. & M. 1969, 127, pl. LXV:89; Mochlos: Brogan 2006, 135.

<sup>958</sup> Watrous 1992, 59, no. 1008, fig. 41, pl. 24, 74, nos. 1267-1269, pl. 29, 86, nos. 1496, 1499, 1500, pl. 37.

<sup>959</sup> Rutter 2006, 545, 60/8, pl. 3.70, 546, 60/23, pl. 3.72, 548, 61/6, pl. 3.73, 561, 69b/7, pl. 3.80, 574, 78/22, pl. 3.85, the last in a coarse fabric.

<sup>960</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 73.

<sup>961</sup> Sackett & Popham 1970, 232; MacGillivray, Sackett & Driessen 2007, 90-91 and 155.

<sup>962</sup> Knossos: Warren 1997, 169; Popham *et al.* 1984, 184; Khondrou Viannou: L. Platon 1997, 371, fig. 15; Kommos: Watrous 1992, 35, no. 584, pl. 13, 38, no. 658, pl. 15, 43, no. 742, fig. 31, pl. 17, 56, no. 970, pl. 23; Rutter 2006, 496, 49/7, pl. 3.54, 532, 57d/2, pl. 3.64.

<sup>963</sup> La Rosa 1979-80, 55, fig. 5d; La Rosa 1997, 260, fig. 14.

<sup>964</sup> Karetsou 1976, 416, fig. 3e and pl. 232δ.

<sup>965</sup> Kanta 1980, 225; Apostolou 1998a, 43, no. 12673, fig. 22, pl. 12.

<sup>966</sup> Kanta 1980, 24.

<sup>967</sup> Alexiou 1967a, 53, no. 30, pl. 27γ, in the middle.

<sup>968</sup> Poursat 1984, Georgiou 1986, 46-47, Floyd 1999. Scoops from Quartier Mu at Malia are recently published and discussed by Poursat & Knappert (2005, 69, 188). Barber (1991, 70-77) interprets the vessels with interior handles as “spinning bowls” (fiber[flax]-wetting bowls). According to Barber some of these vessels have a small area of wear under the handle which may result from the constant rubbing of threads.

<sup>969</sup> Drakones: Xanthoudides 1924, 78, pl. 42 (no. 5033); Kommos: Betancourt 1990a, 182, fig. 64, no. 1846; Phaistos: Levi 1976, pl. 213L; Archanes: Lembessi 1970, 269, pl. 378δ.

<sup>970</sup> Gournia: Boyd-Hawes 1908, 30, no. 42, pl. 2; Mochlos: Barnard & Brogan 2003, 78-79, figs. 45-46. As none of the six lids show excessive wear, they doubt a spinning bowl function and call them type B lids.

<sup>971</sup> As for example found on an alabastron in an LM IIIA:2/B:1 tomb at Agii Apostoli (Gavrilakis 1994, 39, fig. 7, ph. 8).

been published from an LM III context, but at Khania they are also present in the LM IIIA:1 strata.

#### *Hut model (Pl. 116)*

One piece of burnt clay, which originally must have functioned as a door to a hut model, was found in the LM IIIB:1 strata (71-P 0550, *Pls. 116, 192c:3*, north of Room H). It has an almost straight profile with a thickness of 0.006-7. It is ended on all four sides, the lower left part, however, was broken off. The height is 0.068-69 and the width 0.061-63. On the middle of the upper part it has a small protruding knob.

It was found below the LM IIIB:2 floor of Room A<sup>972</sup> in a rubbish deposit which contained some LM IIIB:1 sherds but mainly sherds of the LM IIIA period (see above p. 190). Thus it can hardly be later than LM IIIB:1 in date and so far it is the only evidence for the presence of hut models in the LM III settlements in the Agia Aikaterini Square. A further two hut models come from the Kastelli area. Both models – now exhibited in the Khania Museum – were, however, not found in stratified excavations.<sup>973</sup>

The majority of the Cretan hut models found up to now have been dated within the period LM IIIB to “Subminoan”.<sup>974</sup> Hut models dated LM IIIB are found at Amnisos, Gouves, Phaistos and Kastri.<sup>975</sup> The hut model was once regarded as a “new feature first appearing in Crete during LM IIIB” and “one of the strongest indications of foreign intrusion into Crete ...”.<sup>976</sup> But a large hut model found in one of the houses at Zakro in the 1960s is dated LM IIIA:2 and a further two of even older date, recently published, are evidence of their old history in Minoan society. One comes from the Neopalatial peak sanctuary at Gournos Krousonas, the other was found in an Early Minoan tomb at Lebena.<sup>977</sup> Hägg argues that the models might have housed removable religious symbols or even terracotta figurines.<sup>978</sup> All examples dated within the period Early Minoan to LM IIIC have, however, been found empty and none have so far been recorded in the LM III public shrines. In LM III they are found in settlements and in working areas and elsewhere I have argued that they may have been spirit houses with roots in old popular cults.<sup>979</sup>

#### *Lamp (Fig. 95:25-27, Pl. 138)*

Surprisingly few transportable (or hand) lamps have been identified in the LM IIIA:2 and IIIB:1 settlements. Except for a suitably small size and characteristic marks of burning, the criteria for identifying a vessel as a lamp may involve some kind of protecting device like a long handle and/or a pushed-in rim. So far four types of LM hand lamps have been identified. Type 1, with an incurving rim and a relatively short and straight handle attached at the rim, is mainly found in the MM and LM I strata. Type 2 has a more or less everted rim to which a long handle, varying in length and curve, is attached (*Fig. 95:25*). Type 3 has a handle below a pushed-in rim (*Fig. 95:26*) while type 4 is handleless or has a small knob below the pushed-in rim (*Fig. 95:27*).<sup>980</sup> The last three types are found in the LM II-III strata, but both type 3 and 4 have older origins.

In the LM IIIB:1 strata part of two handles testify to the presence of lamps. Both belong to the ending part of long handles, oval or roll in section, which have been flattened at the end.<sup>981</sup> Both handles, which may belong to either type 2 or 3, have suspension holes and one has marks of burning. A third fragment belongs to type 3 (73-P 0807, *Pl. 192e:15*, west of Building 2, deposit 1). The rim/body fragment has an estimated rim diameter of 0.12 and part of a roll handle is attached below the pushed-in rim.

#### LM IIIA:2

The hand lamps from the LM IIIA:2 strata emanate from two pits in the Rubbish Area Southeast. Both types 3 and 4 are present. Type 3 looks like a small brazier but unlike the large coarse brazier, the small one is made of rather fine clay. On the best preserved lamp the rim is broken off right above the handle. Its base is flat with an estimated diameter of 0.05 (84-P 0815, *Pls. 138, 203f:5*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit Q). The beginning of the handle is oval in section and there are marks of burning inside the cup. A further two handles have been registered. One is complete with a length of 0.084 (84-P 0854, *Pls. 138, 200b:11*, 20-Pit L/AJ). Only the flattened end with a suspension hole is preserved of the second handle (84-P 1002, *Pl. 200b:10*, 20-Pit L/AJ) and thus it may belong to either type 2 or 3.

One type 4 hand lamp with a small knob below the pushed-in rim, is preserved with a full profile (84-P 0853, *Pls. 138, 200b:9*, 20-Pit L/AJ). It is rather small with a height between 0.031 to 0.036 and an estimated rim diameter of 0.094. The original colour of the clay may have been light brown, but the lamp is now burnt black, both on the interior and the exterior. Another rim fragment of a similar lamp was found in the same pit. It is somewhat larger with an estimated rim diameter of 0.13. Also, this has a pushed-in rim but there are no remains of a knob or a handle (84-P 0852, *Pls. 138, 200b:8*). It has marks of burning on one part of the rim.

<sup>972</sup> GSE III, 62-79.

<sup>973</sup> Mavriyannaki 1972, 161-162, fig. 1-2; Hägg 1990, 104-105 and figs. 3-4.

<sup>974</sup> Sixteen more or less complete models are recorded by Hägg (1990 for a catalogue, references and a full discussion on the subject) and one found in the potters' quarter in Gouves may now be added (Vallianou 1997, 339 and pl. CXLIIb).

<sup>975</sup> Amnisos, Kastri and Phaistos are nos. 1, 11 and 12 in Hägg's catalogue (1990, 104-107). For Gouves, see previous footnote.

<sup>976</sup> Gesell 1985, 52; Sackett & Popham 1965, 286, n. 78.

<sup>977</sup> Zakro: Platon 1961, 217, pl. 173β; Gournos Krousonas: Rethemiotakis 2009, 195, and figs. 16.13-14; Lebena: Alexiou & Warren 2004, 114, fig. 32:512, pl. 109:A, B.

<sup>978</sup> Hägg 1990, 102.

<sup>979</sup> Mersereau (1993, 20 and n. 92) mentions this function, but she argues that the hut-models are connected to the public cult of the goddess-with-upraised-arms, an idea for which there are presently no proofs. See B.P. Hallager 2009, 119 and n. 88. Petrakis (2006) believes that the models are evidence of an LM household cult of the dead and argues that the LM corbel-vaulted tholos tomb of the “Mycenaean-type” is the architectural prototype for these models. The Neopalatial hut model from Gournos Krousonas (presented as a shrine model by Rethemiotakis 2009, 195-198), however, shows that hut models are older than his presumed prototype.

<sup>980</sup> The four types were presented at the 10<sup>th</sup> Cretological Congress in Khania, B.P. Hallager forthcoming.

<sup>981</sup> 77-P 1942, *Pl. 171a:3*, Street, in middle layer; 82-P 1015, *Pl. 181b:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q.

Lamps similar to those described above were also recorded in a limited number in the LM IIIA:1 strata, but so far none have been found in the later LM IIIB:2-C settlements. This obvious lack of hand lamps is somewhat enigmatic. One of the reasons could be that other shapes, not fulfilling the criteria for hand lamps cited above, were in use during LM III. Conical cups with marks of burning concentrated at the rims have doubtlessly been one of them<sup>982</sup> and similar marks found on plain footed cups seem to indicate that they were occasionally used as lamps.<sup>983</sup> In the LM IIIC strata a plain broken kylix and a pedestal bowl had been used for this purpose.<sup>984</sup>

Very few hand lamps have been published from the LM III settlements. One is mentioned among the finds in the shrine at Hagia Triada but its shape is not described.<sup>985</sup> Parallels to our type 2 lamps have been recorded in LM IIIA contexts at Kommos, lamps are mentioned from House X and a pedestal bowl (lamp?) was found in an LM IIIB context at the Civic Center.<sup>986</sup>

Different types of hand lamps have also been published from Palaikastro. The four types presented by Dawkins are somewhat different to the Khania lamps.<sup>987</sup> However, small “scoops” similar to our type 3 are mentioned and parallels to our type 4 were found in the filled-in bathroom in Block Gamma, dated LM IIIA:2, and others were present in the cemetery on the cliff.<sup>988</sup> A lamp of our type 3 was recorded in the “kitchen” at Makritikhos/Knossos and small “incense burners” similar to our type 3 lamps have been published from tombs at sites like Episkopi/Pedhiadha, Pigi, Arta and Upper Gypsades.<sup>989</sup> LM IIIC lamps are reported from Kavousi/Vronda, Halasmenos, Kastri and Karphi.<sup>990</sup> Concerning the illuminant burned in the lamps, olive oil has been assumed to be the principle fuel, poppyseed and flax oil have been suggested as alternatives and beeswax has been found in conical cups used as lamps at Mochlos.<sup>991</sup>

### Conical cup (Fig. 95:28-30, Pls. 116, 138)

As was the case in the LM IIIB:2 strata, the conical cups in LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 fall into two groups. The cups in the first group, which are made of rather fine fabric, have larger rim diameters than the cups in the second group and they are more carefully finished. In the second group we find cups made in a somewhat coarser fabric. They have thicker walls, smaller rim diameters and they are carelessly made, resulting in uneven rim and base diameters. The cups in the first group appeared in the LM IIIA strata, while the cups in the second group are well-known from the LM I strata, where they are found in much larger numbers. In the LM IIIA:2/B:1 strata the “LM IIIA type” is described in the catalogue, while the “LM I type” is registered under the heading LM I after each catalogue unit. Conical cups of the “LM I type” are, as a comparison, presented in drawings (Pl. 116, bottom row, Pl. 138 (74-P 0025; 84-P 0768, 84-P 0801).

The “LM IIIA type” conical cups have wide flaring walls and bases may be flat or slightly raised. In the LM IIIB:1 strata they usually have rim diameters between 0.10 to 0.12 and base diameters between 0.03-0.04. The height may vary

from 0.04 to 0.048.<sup>992</sup> One of the cups, the only one in these strata, was made in the Kydonian Workshop (82-P 0597, LW, Pl. 176c:10, Courtyard, 19-Pit P). Two conical cups are somewhat larger, with rim diameters of 0.0135 and 0.158 and heights of 0.053 and 0.060 respectively.<sup>993</sup> Both may have been produced in the LM IIIB:1 period as similar large sizes are not found in the earlier strata. Another conical cup has a somewhat broader base than the rest and as it is the only one in these strata with marks of burning on the rim it may have been used as a lamp (82-P 1005, Pls. 116, 180d:1, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q). A third conical cup in the LM IIIB:1 strata is unusual in the sense that it is covered with a monochrome red to black paint both on the interior and the exterior (70-P 0777, Pls. 116, 189f, north of Space G, upper layer). The last cup has a semiglobular body (87-P 0532, Pls. 116, 164d:13, Space G, dump below upper floor) – a shape that was somewhat more common in the LM IIIA strata.

### LM IIIA:2

In the LM IIIA:2 strata two cups with semiglobular body have been registered in the same pit.<sup>994</sup> On a third, the base consists of a thin piece of clay which has been added separately (84-P 0744, Pl. 202c:6, 20-Pit K/N). The remaining “LM IIIA type” of conical cups from these strata are of roughly the same size as those in LM IIIB:1: rim diameters between

<sup>982</sup> See below and GSE III, 26, 239 (71-P 0856, pls. 72, 90f:8).

<sup>983</sup> See above, p. 338. Plain footed cups are still used as oil lamps in churches and in small free-standing alters in Crete.

<sup>984</sup> GSE II, 157-158, 161-162.

<sup>985</sup> Banti 1948, 39.

<sup>986</sup> Watrous 1992, 55, no. 944, fig. 38, pl. 22; Rutter 2006, 530, no. 57b/3, pl. 3.63. Both type 2 lamps are called braziers in the publications although they do not have a pushed-in rim which is characteristic for this shape. Lamps from House X are mentioned in Shaw & Shaw 1993, 141. For the pedestal bowl (lamp?), see Rutter 2006, 555, 67a/27, pl. 3.78. A small lamp which is presented as a Cypriot import was also found at the Civic Center, Rutter 2006, 524, 56b/6, pl. 3.59.

<sup>987</sup> Dawkins 1902-03, 327-328 and fig. 27. His first type, with an incurving rim, vaguely resembles our type 1, but it has a ring handle. His second type has a bridged spout, the third, described as “a cup-shaped lamp standing on a high stalk,” may be a pedestal bowl while the fourth has an interior side-handle. The last type belongs to the scoops discussed above p. 345, n. 968.

<sup>988</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 73.

<sup>989</sup> Makritikhos/Knossos: Hood & de Jong 1958-59, 188, no. 13, fig. 5; Episkopi/Pedhiadha (Hagios Apostolos location): Marinatos 1933-35, 52, fig. 5, nos. 6 and 8, Kanta 1980, 59 and fig. 26:8; Pigi: Theofanidhis 1948-49, 7, fig. 13:6; Arta: Kanta 1980, 45, fig. 20:11; Upper Gypsades: Hood, Huxley & Sandars 1958-59, 252, fig. 29 (XIV:2).

<sup>990</sup> Kavousi/Vronda: Gesell, Day & Coulson 1988, 282; Halasmenos: Tsipopoulou 2004, 120; Kastri: Sackett & Popham 1965, 286, 290, fig. 11:t, pl. 78d; Karphi: Seiradaki 1960, 12 and 13, fig. 8, pl. 12b, middle row.

<sup>991</sup> Evershed, Vaughan, Dudd & Soles 2000, 37-54.

<sup>992</sup> 80-P 1045+, Pls. 116, 148a:5, Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 72-P 0192, Pl. 162e:9, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I; 73-P 0495, Pl. 168f:9, Room E, pits in floor; 73-P 0367, Pl. 169d:10, Room E, walls; 84-P 0668, Pl. 173b:3, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J; 82-P 1123, Pls. 116, 174g:7, Courtyard, younger deposits; 82-P 0741, Pl. 182b:10, Courtyard, 19-Pit K2; 77-P 1297, Pls. 116, 186e:8, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 71-P 0399, Pl. 192d:3, north of Room H; 73-P 0533, Pl. 193a:9, west of Building 2, 10-Pit 4 (analysed: local; Jones 1986a, 229, Table 3.12, sample no. 48).

<sup>993</sup> 80-P 0860+, Pls. 116, 149f:1, Room A, on 17-Floor 4; 82-P 1348, Pls. 116, 176d:8, Courtyard, 19-Pit P.

<sup>994</sup> 84-P 0849, Pls. 138, 200b:6, 84-P 0980, Pl. 200b:5, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ.

0.10 and 0.12 and base diameters usually between 0.03 and 0.04.<sup>995</sup> One of these cups was burnt on the edge of the rim (84-P 0846) and one base fragment was produced in the Kydonian Workshop (84-P 1467). As a consequence of the similar appearance of most of the conical cups in the two strata, they cannot individually be more closely dated within LM IIIA:2/B:1.

The proportions between the registered two types are almost the same in the LM IIIB:1 and LM IIIA:2 strata.<sup>996</sup> The counted conical cups are unfortunately not separated into these two groups. As a minimum number 321 have been recorded from LM IIIB:1 and 318 from LM IIIA:2. In spite of the lower number in LM IIIA:2, conical cups are more frequent here than in LM IIIB:1 as the layers are proportionally thinner. The question is whether the “LM I types” are old hangovers or if they were still being produced in these later periods. The very fact that they appear in almost the same numbers as the “LM IIIA types” and that several are completely preserved *could* indicate coexistence.

Conical cups are still found in some quantities in all kinds of contexts in LM IIIA:2/B:1. It seems to be a general tendency all over the island that the conical cups become somewhat larger in LM IIIA and that this new LM IIIA shape was produced (together with the old shape?) at least to the end of LM IIIB:1. Conical cups have been published from LM IIIA:2/B:1 settlements like Stylos, Knossos, Pseira,<sup>997</sup> Petras, Palaikastro, Hagia Triada,<sup>998</sup> Kommos, Malia, Khondrou Viannou, Amnisos<sup>999</sup> and they are very common in the contemporary tombs, as seen for example at sites like Khania, Agii Apostoli, Gazi, Kavrochori, Metochion Kalou, Archanes, Gournes, Aissa Langadha, Malia,<sup>1000</sup> Katsambas, Karteros, Olous, Myrsini, Episkopi/Pedhiadha, Achladia, Mesi and Pankalochori.<sup>1001</sup> Conical cups are also mentioned among the LM IIIB vases from House A at Mochlos.<sup>1002</sup>

Semiglobular cups similar to those found in the LM IIIA:2/B:1 strata in Khania have been found at Pseira, Palaikastro and in a tomb at Xerokamara<sup>1003</sup> and a parallel to our monochrome conical cup was found at Pseira (see above) and in a tomb at Metochion Kalou.<sup>1004</sup> Tomb 1 at Gra Lygia contained both unpainted conical cups and monochrome semiglobular cups and one LM IIIA larnax burial at Goudies was accompanied by five conical cups and one semiglobular cup.<sup>1005</sup>

Conical cups have a long history as all-purpose vessels<sup>1006</sup> and their function seems not to change in LM III. Only a small percentage appear to have been used as lamps. Their function as lamps is recorded from LM IIIA deposits at Kommos, one was found in the Little Palace and at Mochlos this use goes back to the LM I period.<sup>1007</sup> Three shallow conical cups had also been placed as lamps in an LM IIIA:2 tomb at Mochlos.<sup>1008</sup> Most conical cups probably held food<sup>1009</sup> and drink and they may occasionally have functioned as fumigators, as evidenced by a conical cup with marks of burning and a small piece of charcoal close to it in a tomb at Angeliana/Mylopotamou.<sup>1010</sup> With current knowledge, conical cups seem to decrease in number in LM IIIB:2 and only very few have been reported from LM IIIC contexts.<sup>1011</sup>

### Miniature vessel (Fig. 95:31-33, Pl. 138)

Only one plain miniature vessel was recorded in the LM IIIB:1 strata: a small, 0.042 high, handleless jar with short neck, globular body and flat base (82-P 1579, Pl. 183d:9). It was found on a floor of the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase in the LM IIIB:1 strata in the Courtyard.

### LM IIIA:2

Miniature vessels are somewhat more numerous in the LM IIIA strata. In LM IIIA:2, by and large, they consist of two

<sup>995</sup> 80-P 1027, Pl. 194e:4, Space A-D, levelling; 82-P 0418, Pl. 198c:10, 82-P 0419, Pl. 198c:8, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 84-P 0846, Pls. 138, 200b:2, 84-P 0847, Pl. 200b:7, 84-P 0848, Pls. 138, 200b:3, all three Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 1062, Pls. 138, 203e:6, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 84-P 1385, Pl. 204d:7, 84-P 1466, Pl. 204d:8, 84-P 1467, LW, Pl. 204d:9, all three Courtyard, floors; 71-P 0281, Pl. 207e:6, 71-P 0282, Pl. 207e:4, both Rubbish Area North, 5-Pit; 73-P 0412, Pl. 208a:6, Rubbish Area North, 10-Pit 5.

<sup>996</sup> In LM IIIB:1 16 “LM IIIA types” and 19 “LM I types”; in LM IIIA:2 15 “LM IIIA type” and 16 “LM I type”.

<sup>997</sup> Stylos: Kanta 1984, 12, fig. 6:50; Knossos: Popham *et al.* 1984, 183 and fig. 176:16, 17; Popham 1970c, 79 and figs. 7:4, 10-11, 9:11-12; Popham 1964b, 17, fig. 1b and pl. 9a; Hood & de Jong 1958-59, 186, fig. 6:9, 10, pl. 45c; Warren 1997, 166, fig. 16, P 683, 180, fig. 36, P 327; Hatzaki 2005, 118. Pseira: Betancourt, Banou & Floyd 1997, 61 and fig. 1:3-4.

<sup>998</sup> Petras, where conical cups are rare: Tsipopoulou 1997, 234 and fig. 29. Conical and semiglobular cups from Building 4 at Palaikastro: MacGillivray *et al.* 1992, 141 and fig. 22:1-3. Dated IIIA:2/B:1. A further LM IIIB semiglobular cup came from Building 1 (MacGillivray *et al.* 1987, 143 and fig. 6:1). From the old excavations: Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 86, fig. 69:1. Hagia Triada: LM IIIB conical cups in La Rosa 1994, 76 and tav. 1:2.

<sup>999</sup> Kommos: Watrous 1992, 132 and 142; Rutter 2006, 587 and 624; Shaw & Shaw 1993, 150; Malia: van Effenterre, H. & M. 1969, 126, pl. LXV:90; Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 69b; L. Platon 1997, 370-71, figs. 14-15; Amnisos: Alexiou 1992, 190.

<sup>1000</sup> Khania: Hallager & McGeorge 1992, 22, Kh.mus. 6349 and pl. 25b; Agii Apostoli: Gavrilakis 1994, 48 and fig. 15, ph. 16; Gazi: Alexiou 1972, 89, pl. 40y; Kavrochori: Rethemiotakis 1979, 236, fig. 11; Metochion Kalou: Demopoulou-Rethemiotaki & Rethemiotakis 1978, 63-64 and fig. 16; Archanes from Tholos A: Sakellarakis 1970, 151, Abb. 4:6-8, Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1990, 80, fig. 22a, Sakellarakis & Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1997, 452, fig. 432; Gournes tomb 2 and 5: Khazidhaki 1918, 76 and fig. 19:4, 76-7 and fig. 21:1, 85 and fig. 32 to the left; Aissa Langadha: Boyd-Hawes 1908, pl. X:24; Malia: van Effenterre, H. & M. 1963, pl. XLVII:H, 120 and pl. XLVIII:F.

<sup>1001</sup> Katsambas: Alexiou 1967, pl. 27y; Alexiou 1970c, 9, fig. 7, pl. 4y. Karteros: Marinatos 1927-28, 72, no. 11, pl. 1:11 and 73, no. 17, pl. 2:17; Olous: van Effenterre 1948, pl. XXXIII:O 105; pl. XXXVII:O 106; Myrsini: Kanta 1980, 166, fig. 106:2; Episkopi/Pedhiadha: N. Platon 1952, 622, fig. 3; Achladia tholos tomb: Tsipopoulou & Vagnetti 1995, 115, no. 1, 2, figs. 87:1-2, 90, 92:1, 118, no. 11, figs. 87:11, 90, 92:2; Mesi: Tzedakis 1981b, 402; Pankalochori: Baxevani-Kouzioni & Markoulaki 1996, 653, figs. 14-15.

<sup>1002</sup> Brogan 2006, 135.

<sup>1003</sup> For Pseira and Palaikastro (see notes 997 and 998 above). At Palaikastro the semiglobular cups can be plain, monochrome or given a lip band (Sackett & Popham 1970, 232, fig. 22:2, 5, 6, 7, 12). Xerokamara: Kanta 1980, 198 and fig. 70:10.

<sup>1004</sup> Demopoulou-Rethemiotaki & Rethemiotakis 1978, 76 (IV:21) and fig. 27.

<sup>1005</sup> Gra Lygia: Apostolakou 1998a, 32, no. 12652, fig. 7, pl. 9, 38-39, nos. 12661-65, fig. 16, pl. 11, 46, no. 12679, fig. 26, pl. 12, 60, no. 12699, fig. 42, pl. 17; Goudies: Laviosa 1970, 115-116, figs. 14, 22h and 23b.

<sup>1006</sup> Wiener 1984, 20; Gillis 1990, 133-135.

<sup>1007</sup> Kommos: Watrous 1992, 31, no. 525, pl. 13, 34, no. 582, pl. 14, 61, no. 1028?, 125; Little Palace: Hatzaki 2005, 124, no. 3, fig. 4.1:23; Mochlos: Evershed, Vaughan, Dudd & Soles 2000, 38-39.

<sup>1008</sup> Soles & Davaras 1996, 222.

<sup>1009</sup> Coldstream 1963, 30, pl. 10a:5.

<sup>1010</sup> Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1983, 371.

<sup>1011</sup> GSE III, 239, GSE II, 158.

types: juglets and cups. One complete, handleless cup was found in the levelling deposit of Space E (74-P 0229, *Pls. 138, 194h:18*). The remaining seven were found in two large pits in the Rubbish Area Southeast. The three juglets are not identical in shape. One is thick-walled, somewhat piriform in shape and has a small knob on the mid-body, another has a globular body and the last which is almost complete, has a slightly flaring neck/rim and a carinated body.<sup>1012</sup> The latter also has a small hole through its base. Of the four registered miniature conical cups two are preserved with a full profile, the other two may have been of a similar shape.<sup>1013</sup>

Both plain and decorated miniature vessels are occasionally mentioned from LM IIIA:2/B:1 settlements. Miniature vases occurred both in houses and cemeteries in the old Palaikastro excavations and from the new excavations an LM IIIA:2 miniature jug is reported from Building 3 and a miniature jar from Building 7.<sup>1014</sup> Three LM IIIB miniature conical cups are recorded from the Little Palace at Knossos and miniature jugs are found at Hagia Triada and in House X at Kommos.<sup>1015</sup>

They are very often present in tombs. Three undecorated miniature vessels were found in tomb 17 at Olous<sup>1016</sup> but most miniature vessels in the tombs are decorated. Several miniature vessels of various shapes were found in a rock shelter tomb at Aissa Langadha/Pakhyammos and in a nearby rock shelter tomb at Alatsomouri/Pakhyammos, in the tombs at Palaikastro and in tomb 99 at Zapher Papoura/Knossos.<sup>1017</sup> In other tombs only one or two may be present. Decorated miniature stirrup jars seem to be most common, but several other shapes like cups, alabaster, piriform jars, pyxides, mugs, kalathoi, tankards, askoi and double vases were appreciated tomb gifts.<sup>1018</sup>

Some of these vessels are interpreted as “religious objects” especially the plain jugs which were called milk jugs by Evans and which he regarded as equipment in a snake cult.<sup>1019</sup> A religious use cannot be excluded, but to my knowledge milk jugs are so far only reported from one contemporary public shrine.<sup>1020</sup>

## Coarse fabric

Undecorated pottery made in coarse fabric and in plain ware constitutes some 87% of the pottery in the LM IIIB:1 strata and some 88% in the LM IIIA:2 strata (see Appendix, 443). The fired clay of the coarse fabric vessels is very often red but shades of light to dark brown and red are common. They are probably all – like the decorated and plain ware pottery – locally made. Three tripod cooking pots and three cooking dishes have been analysed. Most vessels in coarse fabric did not undergo any major changes in shape during LM III and as a consequence of this most cannot in themselves (taken separately) be closer dated.

### *Tripod cooking pot (Fig. 96:1-2, Pls. 117-119, 139)*

With a single exception tripod cooking pots, although produced in different sizes, all belong to the same shape: the rim is high, flaring, the body globular and the base is flat. In

LM IIIB:1 the rim diameters mainly vary between 0.15 and 0.32.<sup>1021</sup> Four tripod cooking pots were preserved with more or less full profiles. The largest was found in a pit in the Courtyard (82-P 1263+, *Pls. 117, 176f, 177a-d*, 19-Pit P [analysed: local]). It has an estimated height of 0.36, a rim diameter of 0.256 and tripod legs somewhat more splaying than is usually the case. A tripod cooking pot found on the floor in Room C has been restored, and the missing parts filled in with gypsum (80-P 1396+, *Pls. 117, 158e*). The rim diameter of the pot is 0.20 and the estimated height (with restored legs) is 0.33. It has two vertical handles, strap/oval in section, attached below the high rim on the upper part of the vessel. This type of handle is the only one found in the material.<sup>1022</sup> The two smaller pots with full profile both had partly preserved handles of this type. One with a rim diameter of 0.16 was found in a pit in the Rubbish Area Southeast (84-P 0673a, *Pls. 117, 173d*, 20-Pit J), the other with a diameter of 0.15 was embedded in the hearth in Room E (73-P 1079+, *Pls. 117, 168a*). The latter also has three short incisions on the upper part of the leg. The legs are round to oval in section (measured in the middle).<sup>1023</sup> Among the many registered, a further four have incisions or

<sup>1012</sup> 84-P 0857, *Pls. 138, 200c:5*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 0784, *Pls. 138, 203d:1*, 84-P 0785, *Pl. 203d:2*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N.

<sup>1013</sup> 84-P 0856, *Pl. 200c:6*, 84-P 0879, *Pl. 200c:7*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 0783, *Pl. 203d:3*, 84-P 1006, *Pls. 138, 203d:4*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N.

<sup>1014</sup> Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 110; MacGillivray *et al.* 1989, 429, pl. 64c; MacGillivray *et al.* 1992, fig. 20:3.

<sup>1015</sup> Knossos: Hatzaki 2005, 116 and fig. 4.12:7-9; Hagia Triada: La Rosa 1994, 76 and tav. I:1; Kommos: Shaw & Shaw 1993, 150.

<sup>1016</sup> van Effenterre 1948, pl. XXXIV.

<sup>1017</sup> Boyd Hawes 1908, pl. X:13-26; 27-43; Evans 1906, 87-90.

<sup>1018</sup> For references, see under respective shapes above.

<sup>1019</sup> Evans 1921-35, IV, 1014-1015 and fig. 964; Gesell 1985, 64.

<sup>1020</sup> Miniature cups and juglets were found in the public shrine at Kannia, Gesell 1985, 52, 78 and pl. 172. One of our small juglets has a hole in the base and vessels with a secondary opening are considered to have functioned as rhyta (Koehl 2006, 5).

<sup>1021</sup> 77-P 1628, *Pls. 118, 147a:3* (analysed: local), 80-P 1086, *Pls. 118, 146d:1*, both Layer with stones; 80-P 1412, *Pls. 118, 148a:6*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 80-P 1463, *Pls. 118, 158d*, 80-P 1466, *Pl. 158c:4*, both Room C, on floor; 77-P 1717, *Pl. 170a:14*, Room U, the walls; 82-P 1610, *Pls. 119, 170f:9*, Street, in middle layer; 84-P 0673b, *Pl. 173f*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J; 82-P 0946, *Pls. 118, 180e:2*, 82-P 1010, *Pls. 119, 180e:7*, 82-P 1011, *Pls. 118, 181b:2*, 82-P 1013, *Pl. 180e:4*, all four Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1266, *Pls. 119, 186g:1*, 77-P 1275, *Pls. 118, 187a:3*, 77-P 1276, *Pls. 119, 187a:1*, all three between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 77-P 1128, *Pls. 118, 188c:1*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit K. Two have been smaller: one rim has a diameter of 0.12 (82-P 0606, *Pls. 118, 176e:8*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P), and a small base with part of all three tripod legs, has a base diameter of 0.06 (77-P 0809, *Pl. 188c:3*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit K).

<sup>1022</sup> Except for scars and stubs on rim fragments already mentioned: 77-P 1290, *Pl. 187a:2*, 77-P 1456, *Pl. 187a:5*, 77-P 2045, *Pl. 186f:3*, all three between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 77-P 1114, *Pl. 188a:3*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E.

<sup>1023</sup> 80-P 1084, *Pl. 147a:5*, 80-P 1085, *Pl. 147a:4*, both Layer with stones; 80-P 1098, *Pl. 148a:8*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 80-P 1306, *Pl. 150b:2*, Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft; 80-P 1019, *Pl. 160g:8*, Room D, constructions; 82-P 0890, *Pl. 181b:5*, 82-P 0949, *Pl. 181b:7*, 82-P 0950, *Pl. 181b:4*, 82-P 0978, *Pl. 181b:3*, 82-P 1020, *Pl. 181b:8*, all five Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 0550, *Pl. 182e:10*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors; 77-P 1403, *Pl. 183c:9*, Courtyard, floors, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase; 77-P 1145, *Pl. 185e:9*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit; 77-P 0619, *Pl. 186g:5*, 77-P 0634, *Pl. 186g:4*, both between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 78-P 0121, *Pl. 189c:5*, north of Buildings 1 and 2, area of floor fragments, below the floors; 78-P 0212, *Pl. 189c:9*, north of Space G, upper layer; 71-P 0402, *Pl. 192d:5*, north of Room H.

deep slashes. Two, probably belonging to two different vessels, have one incised, deep vertical slash on the upper leg. One has two short vertical incisions and one horizontal. The last has twelve deep vertical slashes.<sup>1024</sup> This latter leg may not belong to a cooking pot as it is a broad, flat leg of somewhat larger proportions than the rest, but as it has, like all the others, marks of burning it has been kept among the cooking pots. A body fragment with marks of burning has irregular impressions which may have been made by a finger nail on the exterior (80-P 0957, *Pl. 157f:5*, Room C, on floor).

The exceptional tripod cooking pot mentioned above was found on the upper floor of Room U (71-P 0818, *Pls. 118, 169e:4* [analysed: local]). It has a high neck, everted, rounded rim and a low globular body. The single preserved leg is attached close to where a handle should have been placed. Unfortunately, neither the handles nor the base are preserved. The low vessel and the way the leg is attached are reminiscent of the Mycenaean type of cooking pots but the high neck is uncommon on the mainland where a short spreading lip seems to have been the standard with very little change over the years.<sup>1025</sup> However, a tripod cooking pot, half the size of ours, found in an LH IIIB:1 context within the citadel at Mycenae has a high neck and a shape which comes close to 71-P 0818.<sup>1026</sup> Our vessel has been analysed and the composition of its clay seems to agree well with the other locally produced cooking pots.

#### LM IIIA:2

Slashes or incisions are not found among the legs of tripod cooking pots in the LM IIIA:2 strata.<sup>1027</sup> Otherwise the cooking vessels are of the same shape as in LM IIIB:1, although fewer in number. The rim diameters are between 0.14 and 0.25<sup>1028</sup> and only one was preserved with an almost full body profile (84-P 0981, *Pls. 139, 200d:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ).

LM IIIA:2/B:1 tripod cooking pots at Kommos were, by and large, of similar shapes as those in Khania with the exception of the handles. Roll handles seem to have been the standard, “placed horizontally more often than vertically”.<sup>1029</sup> Two tripod cooking pots dated LM IIIB:1 have vertical slash marks and an older type of tripod cooking pot with straight body was found both in the Hilltop houses and in the Civic Center, both dated LM IIIA:2.<sup>1030</sup>

Horizontal handles were also found on a large tripod cooking pot from the “kitchen” at Makritikhos/Knossos and on those presented from Khondrou Viannou, Malia, Amnisos and Archanes.<sup>1031</sup> The original tripod cooking pot with a rounded profile seen on a photograph taken during the excavation of the Shrine of the Double Axes was on a later photograph replaced by a tripod cooking pot of the old straight-sided shape.<sup>1032</sup> Few sherds of tripod cooking pots have been published from the Little Palace and Popham mentions tripod cooking pots from LM IIIA:2 deposits at the Unexplored Mansion.<sup>1033</sup> Tripod cooking pots were the most common vessel for cooking at LM IIIA:2/B:1 Pseira, while they seem to have been rare in the two excavated houses at Petras.<sup>1034</sup> An LM IIIB tripod cooking pot is mentioned from the kitchen in Quartier Nu at Malia and they have also been recorded at

Palaikastro.<sup>1035</sup> The few with a more or less complete profile published from an LM IIIA:2 level in the well 576 are rather tall vessels with horizontal handles.<sup>1036</sup> Tripod cooking pots were probably – as in Pseira – the most common cooking vessel in all settlements in Crete. The LM III globular shape with a flaring rim seems to be used all over the island, but it is interesting to note that the handles in west Crete are vertical, strap while in the rest of the island they seem to have preferred horizontal, roll handles.<sup>1037</sup> If this observation holds true, cannot be decided until a substantial part of tripod cooking pots from other parts of Crete have been published.

#### Cooking jar (Fig. 96:3, Pl. 119)

Cooking jars are almost impossible to separate from tripod cooking pots when only rim fragments are present and some of the small-sized rim fragments discussed above could well belong to cooking jars. In the LM IIIB:1 strata two base fragments, too small to belong to the group of storage jars, may derive from cooking jars. One has a base diameter of 0.063 (71-P 0624, *Pl. 167d:9*, Room H, levelling deposit) the other a diameter of 0.075 (82-P 0740, *Pl. 182b:9*, Courtyard, 19-Pit K2). However, only the latter has marks of burning. A further

<sup>1024</sup> 82-P 0780, *Pl. 176e:7*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0889, *Pl. 181b:6*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 80-P 0976, *Pl. 148a:9*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 77-P 1364, *Pl. 187a:6*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2. Slashes and incisions are quite rare before LM IIIB:1. Another sturdy leg has no visible marks of burning (77-P 1269, *Pl. 186g:3*) and it may eventually belong to a tripod storage jar.

<sup>1025</sup> Dalinghaus 1998, 136. Two tripod cooking pots with short spreading lips, with roll handles attached at the rim, and legs and a base made as on similar vessels on the mainland were recorded in the LM IIIB:2 strata, see *GSE III*, 240.

<sup>1026</sup> Wardle 1969, 291 and fig. 8 (no. 82).

<sup>1027</sup> 82-P 1681, *Pl. 194d:7*, Space A-D, levelling deposit; 78-P 0524, *Pl. 196c:2*, south of Building 1, 15-Pit K; 82-P 0533, *Pl. 196f:7*, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 82-P 0399, *Pl. 198c:12*, 82-P 0400, *Pl. 198c:11*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 84-P 0878, *Pl. 200d:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 77-P 1190, *Pl. 204g:2*, Rubbish Area North, 11-Pit G.

<sup>1028</sup> 82-P 0401, *Pls. 139, 198c:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 84-P 0876, *Pl. 200d:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 0749, *Pls. 139, 202e:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 82-P 1658, *Pl. 204b:11*, Courtyard, floors.

<sup>1029</sup> Betancourt 1980, 3-4 and fig. 1; Watrous 1992, 50, no. 862, pl. 20; 53, no. 926, pl. 21 and 136; Rutter 2006, 527, no. 56e/8, pl. 3.60 (LM IIIA:2 tripod cooking pots) and Watrous 1992, 96, no. 1663, 1664, fig. 63, pl. 43 and 144; Rutter 2006, 555, no. 67a/24, pl. 3.78 (LM IIIB).

<sup>1030</sup> Watrous 1992, 78, no. 1346, fig. 50, pl. 32 (= Rutter 2006, no. 59/16), 95, no. 1654, fig. 62, pl. 42. The older shape, most common during the MM and LM I period belong to Betancourt's type B (1980, 3, fig. 1); Watrous 1992, 34, no. 581, fig. 26, pl. 14; Rutter 2006, 527, no. 56e/7, pl. 3.61.

<sup>1031</sup> Hood & de Jong 1958-59, 188, no. 12 and fig. 6, pl. 46a. The excavators dated the “kitchen” material to LM IIIA:2 but Popham (1969a, 303, n. 16) has suggested an LM IIIB date. Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 69β; L. Platon 1997, 370, fig. 14; Malia: van Effenterre, H. & M. 1969, 136, pl. LXX:264; Amnisos: Alexiou 1992, 188 and Taf. 45:2; Archanes: Andrikou 1995, 15, fig. 2.

<sup>1032</sup> Popham 1964b, 11, note 17 and pl. 9f and pl. 2a.

<sup>1033</sup> Hatzaki 2005, 113, 4.7:8-10, 13-16; Popham *et al.* 1984, 184.

<sup>1034</sup> Pseira: Betancourt, Banou & Floyd 1997, 74; Petras: Tsipopoulou 1997, 216.

<sup>1035</sup> Malia: Driessen & Farnoux 1994, 60; Palaikastro: Sackett & Popham 1970, 232; MacGillivray *et al.* 1989, 429.

<sup>1036</sup> MacGillivray, Sackett & Driessen 2007, 65, nos. 242-245, figs. 3.34, 3.35 and 3.36, 70 no. 310, fig. 3.40, 91 and 93.

<sup>1037</sup> A single exception – a tripod cooking pot with vertical, strap handle – has been published from Kommos, Watrous 1992, 88, no. 1537, fig. 57.

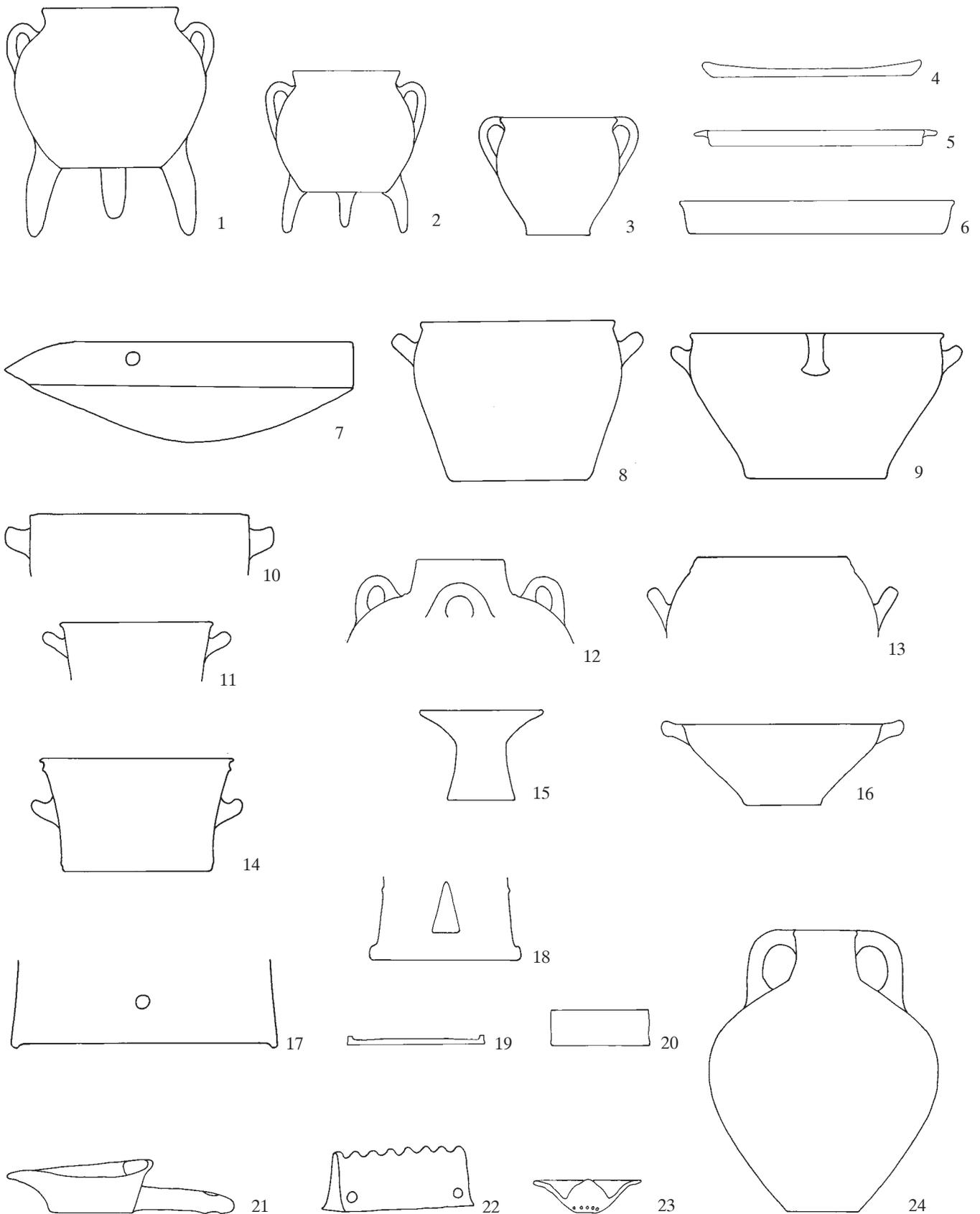


Fig. 96. LM IIIB:1 and LM IIIA:2 coarse fabric shapes. 1-2, Tripod cooking pot; 3, Cooking jar; 4, Dish; 5-6, Tray; 7, Cooking dish; 8-13, Storage jar; 14, Basin; 15, Pedestal bowl; 16, Bowl; 17, Bread oven; 18, Stand; 19-20, Lid; 21, Brazier; 22, Spit stand; 23, Firebox; 24, Amphora. Scale 1:8.

two small globular jars, both with marks of burning, may be cooking jars: a rim fragment with a high rim with a diameter of 0.13 (77-P 1709, *Pls. 119, 171e:2*, Street, in middle layer) and the lower half of a jar with a flat base (82-P 0893, *Pls. 119, 181a:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q). Its base diameter is 0.07. Fortunately, one was preserved with a handle. It has a flaring rim and a broad, vertical strap/oval handle attached at the rim (70-P 1153, *Pls. 119, 193b:9*, north of Room H). The rim diameter is estimated to be 0.172 and this also has marks of burning. Whether this was the standard handle on cooking jars in LM IIIB:1 is impossible to tell, but jars with similar handles are known from the LM IIIA:1 strata. Presently there are no recorded cooking jars from the LM IIIA:2 strata unless they are hidden among the small tripod cooking pots.

As very few tripod cooking pots have been published from the LM IIIA:2/B:1 settlement excavations in Crete, it is not expected to find published cooking jars. The upper part of a cooking jar similar to ours with broad, vertical, strap handles attached at the rim was, however, found in the Little Palace at Knossos.<sup>1038</sup> It has a rim diameter of around 0.24. Cooking jars are usually rather small-sized handy vessels with rim diameters around 0.20. Large-sized vessels, with rim diameters between 0.32 and 0.42, called cooking pots/jars are recorded from the Hilltop and Central Hillside houses and Building J at Kommos. As these large-sized vessels – outside Kommos – are called storage jars they will be discussed under this heading below.

#### *Cooking dish (Fig. 96:7, Pl. 119)*

Minor fragments of cooking dishes were spread all over the LM IIIB:1 settlement. Usually the full height of the sturdy rim and the very beginning of the lower, and much thinner body is present.<sup>1039</sup> The height of the rims may vary from 0.024 to 0.06 and all have marks of burning on the exterior. Two cooking dishes were somewhat better preserved. One was found embedded in the hearth of Room E (73-P 0565+, *Pls. 119, 168c* [analysed: local]). The rim is pushed in on one side and it has a pulled-out spout opposite. Two “suspension” holes, placed opposite each other, were probably not used to suspend the heavy vessel but rather for a wooden pole to go through.<sup>1040</sup> The diameter is estimated at 0.50 and the thinnest part of the base measures 0.003. The other cooking dish came from an area north of the buildings (70-P 0694+, *Pls. 119, 193c-e*, north of Room H [analysed: local]). The full profile of the dish can be followed but several pieces of the rim are missing.

#### LM IIIA:2

The cooking dishes in the LM IIIA:2 strata are not different in shape to those in LM IIIB:1. One fragment has a pushed-in rim, another two have a pulled-out spout and the remaining sherds consist of rim fragments with only the beginning of the body preserved.<sup>1041</sup> The height of the rim among these sherds varies between 0.044 and 0.066.

The shape continued unchanged throughout LM IIIB:2 and LM IIIC. Cooking dishes were probably common in all settlements during LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 but they are rarely

commented upon in the preliminary publications. So far we can conclude that they were common at Pseira, they have a long history in Knossos, they were extremely common at Kommos and they were present in the LM IIIA:2 layers in the well 605 at Palaikastro.<sup>1042</sup>

#### *Dish (Fig. 96:4, Pl. 119)*

Only one sherd could be identified as a dish. It was found on the LM IIIB:1 floor of the Corridor/Space I and the full profile is preserved owing to its extremely shallow shape (71-P 1461, *Pls. 119, 161c:4*). It is c. 0.02 high at the rim which has an estimated diameter of 0.32. The flat base is rough on the underside. On the interior it is sloping towards the centre and no marks of burning are visible. A few similar dishes were found in the LM IIIB:2 settlement but so far none have been recorded from the LM IIIA or LM IIIC strata.

#### *Tray (Fig. 96:5-6, Pl. 119)*

Trays seem to be rare in the LM IIIB:1 settlement and none have been recorded from the LM IIIA:2 strata. The three registered trays have a height of between 0.037-0.046 but they are not identical in shape. Two are slightly conical-shaped. One has a straight, rounded rim with a diameter estimated at 0.25 (77-P 1282, *Pls. 119, 185b:11*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit). The second derives from a much larger tray with a broad rim, flat on the top (84-P 1709, *Pls. 119, 183f:11*, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase). It is slightly uneven but seems to have had a diameter of between 0.40 and 0.45. The third has a straight body with a rounded rim (84-P 2699, *Pls. 119, 183b:13*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors). Its underside is rough and contrary to the first two it cannot derive from a round tray but rather a squarish tray. There are no scars from tripod legs and no marks of burning on the three sherds. The absence of trays in the LM IIIA:2 strata must be accidental as the shape is present in the earlier LM IIIA:1 strata.

A completely different type of tray was found in an LM IIIB:1 pit between Buildings 1 and 2: a rim fragment of a large, handmade, terracotta tray (77-TC 124, *Pls. 225, 251b*, 11-Pit F2). The rim is uneven and made roughly flat on the top and the beginning of an opening or spout is preserved.

<sup>1038</sup> Hatzaki 2005, fig. 4.7:15.

<sup>1039</sup> 80-P 0668, *Pl. 147b:1*, Layer with stones; 80-P 1210, *Pl. 159c:7*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor; 87-P 0157, *Pl. 165a:5*, Space G, 23-Floor 8; 87-P 0151, *Pl. 165d:9*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 82-P 1009, *Pl. 181c:8*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1220, *Pl. 182d:12*, Courtyard, related; 77-P 1305, *Pl. 185d:3*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit; 77-P 1273, *Pl. 187a:4*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2.

<sup>1040</sup> GSE II, 160.

<sup>1041</sup> 74-P 0274, *Pl. 195b:9*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 82-P 0534, *Pl. 196g:16*, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 84-P 0982, *Pl. 200d:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ (analysed: local); 84-P 0776, *Pl. 202f*, 84-P 0777, *Pl. 203b*, 84-P 0778, *Pl. 203c*, all three Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 82-P 1659, *Pl. 204b:10*, Courtyard, floors.

<sup>1042</sup> Pseira: Betancourt, Banou & Floyd 1997, 74; Knossos: Popham *et al.* 1984, 174; Hatzaki 2005, 113, fig. 4.7:3-4; Kommos: Betancourt 1980, 5-7 and fig. 3; Watrous 1992, 136, 144; Palaikastro: MacGillivray, Sackett & Driessen 2007, 134, no. 632, fig. 4.29, 140, no. 662, fig. 4.33.

The porous clay contains several imprints of straw. Owing to the uneven handmade rim, its rim diameter is difficult to estimate, but it must have exceeded 0.50. Fragments of three similar trays were also found in the LM IIIB:2 strata.<sup>1043</sup> Two of these trays had imprints of *hordeum* and impressions of seeds of fig or mulberry. Remains of charcoal and material burnt on the surface of the vessels were also noted.

Many variations of cooking trays were noted in the LM IIIB settlement of Kommos, they were present at LM IIIB Mochlos and several trays, one with tripod legs, were recorded at LM IIIA:2 Palaikastro.<sup>1044</sup> Trays were among the LM IIIA:2 pottery from the Unexplored Mansion and they are registered at Pseira.<sup>1045</sup> Trays were most probably used in other contemporary settlements in Crete and may perhaps also be present in the contemporary tombs. An altar or offering table of coarse fabric found in a tomb at Pakhyammos is more reminiscent of a tray with tripod legs than of a canonical, plastered offering table and this seems also to be the case for one found in tomb H at Katsambas.<sup>1046</sup> The shape of the tray from Pakhyammos is very similar to our fragmentary tray 84-P 1709 and it has no marks of burning.

#### Storage jar (Fig. 96:8-13, Pls. 120-122, 139-140)

It is regrettable that most of the storage jars are preserved in sherds only. It is the most neglected vessel group among the LM III pottery. The full range of the storage jar shapes has not yet been studied and those presented here cannot give anything but a rough overview of the shapes owing to their incomplete preservation. In the Agia Aikaterini material basically two shapes are discernable among the LM IIIB:1 material: the open vessel with a rim diameter larger than its base diameter and the more closed vessel with either an incurving upper body/rim or more often with a neck. There are, however, different sizes of storage jars and some varieties within these basic shapes, which may perhaps allow a finer division when the full shape of these vessels will become known. It must also be pointed out that the coarse jars commented upon here have not necessarily all been used as storage jars. They could have been useful within several household activities, but as long as we do not know them better they are, for the sake of convenience, treated under one heading.

Within the first basic shape the open vessel with a barrel-shaped body (sometimes called a tub) seems to have been the most common. One jar with full profile preserved, represents the prototype (80-P 1469, *Pls. 120, 145g*, Layer with stones). It is 0.23 high, the rim is everted, rounded with a diameter of 0.282 and its broad, flat base has a diameter of 0.20. The horizontal, roll handles are attached below the rim. Several rim/body fragments with the same everted rounded rim, sometimes squarish, and with diameters of between 0.22 and 0.29 are more or less in accordance with this shape.<sup>1047</sup> Quite exceptionally one jar has a large knob at the rim (78-P 0180, *Pls. 120, 163c:9*, Corridor/Space I, constructions). Three jars were larger; with rim diameters between 0.35 and 0.39.<sup>1048</sup> This shape may also have functioned as a beehive. Three body fragments with internal grooves are the only evidence for these vessels in the LM IIIB:1 settlement.<sup>1049</sup> One

of these fragments comes from a flat base with a diameter of around 0.31, where thumb impressions can be seen both along the base exterior and interior.<sup>1050</sup>

One variety of this shape narrows towards the base. As a consequence, its rim diameter is much larger than its base diameter. Also this shape is fortunately preserved in a storage jar with a full profile (80-P 1468, *Pls. 121, 146a*, Layer with stones). The height is around 0.21. The rim is everted, somewhat squarish, with a diameter of 0.363 and the base narrows to 0.20. It is also different from the “normal” barrel-shaped concerning the handles. Scars from both a horizontal and a vertical handle are present and most probably it had two of each kind. A similar vessel comes from the same context (80-P 1470, *Pl. 146b*, Layer with stones). It has scars of two vertical roll handles and a flat base with a diameter of 0.21. A further two rim fragments (one with a rim diameter of 0.276) with similar rims may belong to the same shape, but it is difficult to be sure as only the very upper part of the vessel is present.<sup>1051</sup> One single jar has a complete, horizontal, roll handle and the scar of a vertical handle immediately above (82-P 0641, *Pl. 180e:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q). It may have been of a similar shape as the decorated wide-mouthed jars with double handles, see above p. 313.

Some rim/body fragments have a straight to conical body and look like a basin (without the latter’s characteristic ridge below the rim). Four somewhat different rim/body fragments belong to this group. The smallest has an everted, rounded rim with a diameter of 0.222 (77-P 1585, *Pls. 122, 161c:3*, Corridor/Space I, on floor). One horizontal, roll handle below the rim is preserved. Another has a similar rim and an estimated rim diameter of 0.25 (82-P 1242, *Pls. 122, 181f:15*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q). Next in size comes a rim/body fragment with a straight rim, flat on top, with an estimated rim diameter of 0.32 (77-P 1304, *Pls. 122, 185d:4*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit). Also this jar has a horizontal roll handle below the rim. The last three rim/body fragments belong

<sup>1043</sup> GSE III, 82, 159 (80-AR 003, pl. 156f:1; 80-AR 006, pls. 150, 156f:2; 80-TC 040, pls. 147, 163c:2) and 286.

<sup>1044</sup> Kommos: Betancourt 1980, 7 and fig.4; Watrous 1992, 68, no. 1138, pl. 27 (with tripod legs), 107, no. 1868, fig. 68, pl. 48 (unstratified with lug handles); Mochlos: Brogan 2006, 135; Palaikastro: Sackett & Popham 1970, 232, fig. 22:9. Another with tripod legs was found in an LM IIIA:2 layer in well 605 at Palaikastro (MacGillivray, Sackett & Driessen 2007, 134, no. 633, fig. 4.29).

<sup>1045</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 184; Pseira: Betancourt, Banou & Floyd 1997, 74.

<sup>1046</sup> Alexiou 1954, 403 and pl. H, fig. 1; Alexiou 1967a, 53 and pl. 26β to the left.

<sup>1047</sup> 80-P 1406, *Pls. 121, 146d:4*, 83-P 0246, *Pls. 121, 146d:3*, both Layer with stones; 84-P 0468, *Pl. 157f:3*, Room C, on floor; 83-P 0498, *Pl. 160f:9*, Room D, constructions; 78-P 0098, *Pls. 120, 162b:1*, Corridor/Space I, 8-Pit T; 87-P 0530, *Pls. 121, 164d:5*, Space G, dump below upper floor (rim triangular in section); 82-P 0709, *Pls. 120, 170d:5*, Building 3, 18-Pit F; 82-P 0608, *Pls. 120, 176e:2*, 82-P 0783, *Pl. 176e:4*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0944, *Pl. 180e:6*, 82-P 1016, *Pls. 121, 180e:1*, both Courtyard, 19-Pit Q.

<sup>1048</sup> 82-P 0082, *Pls. 121, 146d:2*, Layer with stones; 80-P 1407, *Pls. 120, 150a:2*, Room A, on 17-Floor 4; 87-P 0140, *Pls. 120, 174c:2*, Building 2, Room A, above lower floor.

<sup>1049</sup> 82-P 1069, *Pl. 147a:2*, Layer with stones; 77-P 2047, *Pl. 158c:3*, Room C, on floor; 82-P 1712, *Pl. 170c:8*, Building 3, wall.

<sup>1050</sup> For a restored beehive see GSE III, 242-243, pls. 76, 101b (71-P 0942).

<sup>1051</sup> 80-P 1410, *Pls. 121, 146d:5*, Layer with stones; 84-P 0471, *Pls. 121, 157f:2*, Room C, on floor.

to some of the largest storage jars in this material. Two of them have everted, squarish rims with diameters of around 0.45.<sup>1052</sup> Another large storage jar with an everted, rounded rim with a diameter of 0.41 seems to belong to this group (80-P 0956, *Pls. 122, 157f:1*, Room C, on floor). It is probably among the larger vessels within this group that we may find the vats (see below, p. 359), but presently none of the above fragments are a good candidate.

Unfortunately, we have only the upper parts preserved of the second basic shape. One single jar has an incurving upper body and a rim with a low moulding on the exterior (84-P 0672, *Pls. 122, 173c:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J). Its rim diameter is estimated at 0.22 and the handles are set low on the globular body. Somewhat more common is the variety with a neck. The upper part of one could be reconstructed in a drawing. The neck is rather narrow and the straight, rounded rim has a diameter of 0.13 (82-P 0088+, *Pls. 122, 146c*, Layer with stones). Two vertical, roll handles and one (out of two possible) horizontal handle is preserved on the upper body. Another jar with a similar rim diameter has two knobs preserved on the high neck (82-P 1140, *Pl. 175d:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit M). A further two neck/body fragments may belong to this shape. Both are of larger size: one has an estimated neck diameter of 0.16 (72-P 0162, *Pl. 163a:1*, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I), the other has a high ridge at the base of the neck. The estimated diameter on the ridge is 0.25 (77-P 1216, *Pl. 184f:6*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit).

Most of the base/body fragments cannot securely be related to any particular one of the above described shapes. The bases are flat, occasionally with a low moulding and most of them fall within the group with base diameters between 0.11 and 0.19.<sup>1053</sup> One of these has low impressions made by a finger at the base on the interior (77-P 0806). At least one of them, with a base diameter of around 0.26, had small, flat tripod legs (83-P 0010, *Pl. 158c:2*, Room C, on floor). Only one base was larger with a diameter of 0.32 (82-P 1008, *Pl. 180e:8*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q).

#### LM IIIA:2

The storage jars in the LM IIIA:2 settlement were all found outside the buildings; in pits and deposits. The two basic shapes in LM IIIB:1 were also found in the LM IIIA:2 strata. Two rim fragments and one body fragment with a horizontal handle belong to the barrel-shaped storage jar.<sup>1054</sup> The rims are everted, rounded with diameters of 0.25 and 0.30. A smaller version of this shape is preserved with a full profile (71-P 0451, *Pls. 140, 208d:1*, Rubbish Area North, deposit B). The rim is different from the larger vessels, here straight and rounded, with an estimated diameter of 0.16 and the full height of the jar cannot have exceeded 0.105. The largest jar in these strata may also be part of a barrel-shaped jar (84-P 1539, *Pl. 200c:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ). It is rather odd looking with a rim like a moulding on the body and a low ridge below with uneven impressions. The diameter of the rim is estimated to be around 0.50.

Another three jars have a more conical-shaped body. The smallest has an everted rim, flat on the top, with a diameter of 0.245 and a carination right below the rim (84-P 0747, *Pls. 139, 202e:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). The hori-

zontal handle is attached below the carination. A larger jar, with a rim diameter of 0.34, has an everted, rounded rim (84-P 0877, *Pls. 139, 200c:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ). A third jar reveals that some of the jars of this shape were rather shallow compared to their large rim diameters. The jar has a small part of its flat base preserved and a horizontal, roll handle on the upper body (01-P 0747, *Pl. 206e:8*, Rubbish Area North, dump). The rim diameter was around 0.45. The preserved height is around 0.17 and, allowing another few centimetres for the missing rim, its full height may have been around 0.20. This may be a good candidate for a vat.

Only one storage jar with an incurving upper body has been recorded. It has an everted, rounded rim with a diameter of 0.20, and a scar from a horizontal handle on the upper body (84-P 0805, *Pls. 140, 202e:6*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). Another jar with an incurving upper body was found but owing to its small size ( $\varnothing$  0.12) it is with some hesitation that it is presented under the heading storage jars. It is, however, of coarse fabric and it has horizontal, roll handles (only one preserved) on its upper body (84-P 0773, *Pls. 139, 202e:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). It may have contained something which was needed only in small quantities in the household, for example salt or some other spices.

Four flat bases with an exterior moulding cannot be related to any particular one of the three shapes. Two of them have a base diameter of 0.24 and 0.23, a third 0.15 and the fourth and smallest 0.10 to 0.11.<sup>1055</sup>

Most of the published storage jars from LM IIIA:2/B:1 settlements belong to the large open jar with a rim diameter larger than its base diameter. It is found in settlements like Hagia Triada, Knossos, Amnisos and Malia.<sup>1056</sup> "Miscellaneous jars of several types" were recorded at Pseira.<sup>1057</sup> Storage jars in different sizes are also present at Kommos where they are called basins, jars or cooking pots/jars.<sup>1058</sup> A closer look at the

<sup>1052</sup> 82-P 0781, *Pls. 122, 176e:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0884, *Pl. 180e:5*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 1267, *Pls. 122, 186g:2*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2.

<sup>1053</sup> 80-P 1475, *Pl. 146d:6*, 82-P 0083, *Pl. 146d:7*, both Layer with stones; 80-P 1395, *Pl. 148a:7*, Room A, above 17-Floor 1; 80-P 0930, *Pl. 157g*, 84-P 0470, *Pl. 157f:4*, both Room C, on floor; 84-P 1016, *Pls. 120, 173c:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J; 82-P 0947, *Pl. 180e:9*, 82-P 0976, *Pl. 181a:4*, 82-P 1014, *Pls. 121, 180d:4*, all three Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 77-P 0806, *Pl. 188c:2*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit K; 71-P 0296, *Pl. 192a:4*, north of Room H.

<sup>1054</sup> 84-P 0746, *Pls. 140, 202e:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 84-P 0814, *Pls. 140, 203f:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit Q; 73-P 0411, *Pl. 208a:4*, Rubbish Area North, 10-Pit 5.

<sup>1055</sup> 82-P 0530, *Pl. 196f:6*, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 77-P 1931, *Pls. 140, 197e:5*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 01-P 0742, *Pl. 206f*, Rubbish Area North, dump; 84-P 1540, *Pls. 139, 200c:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ.

<sup>1056</sup> Hagia Triada: La Rosa 1990, 413, tav. 56e; Knossos: from Shrine of the Double Axes and from the School Room (Popham 1964b, 19, fig. 5 and pl. 2a-b); from the Statigraphical Museum Extension Site (Warren 1997, 171, fig. 24). Amnisos: Kanta 1980, fig. 13:4; Malia: van Effenterre, H. & M. 1969, 112, pl. LIX:4 (Lambda 32).

<sup>1057</sup> Betancourt, Banou & Floyd 1997, 74.

<sup>1058</sup> E.g. Watrous 1992, 40, no. 697, fig. 30, 60, no. 1016, fig. 43, 68, no. 1139, fig. 43, pl. 27, 77, no. 1323, pl. 31 (=Rutter 2006, 60/24, pl. 3.72), 77, no. 1332, fig. 49, pl. 32, 78, no. 1351, pl. 33 (with wrong number), 82, no. 1418, fig. 53, pl. 36, 91, no. 1593, fig. 58, 91, no. 1606, fig. 60, 92, no. 1616, fig. 60, pl. 41 (holes close to rim) 95, no. 1650, pl. 42, 95, no. 1655, fig. 62; Rutter 2006, 546, 60/25, pl. 3.72 (=Watrous 1992, 77, no. 1322, pl. 31), 550, 64/3, pl. 3.74.

LM IIIB “cooking jars” from the Southern Area, however, reveals that these vessels are very large, have dubious marks of burning and that they are more or less identical to vessels from other sites where they are called storage jars.<sup>1059</sup> Coarse jars and storage jars are also mentioned in the preliminary publications of the new Palaikastro excavations and three have been published.<sup>1060</sup> One with two horizontal handles belongs to the common barrel-shaped jar, the other two have a more incurving upper body but still have rim diameters larger than the base diameters. One has two horizontal handles, the other two vertical handles. A storage jar found in the Gazi shrine has similar vertical handles.<sup>1061</sup> The storage jar from Kavousi in the Hagios Nikolaos Museum has a rim diameter of around 0.36. This jar also has vertical handles and Kanta writes that it is of a Palaikastro type fabric.<sup>1062</sup>

Parallels to our single storage jar with incurving upper body are presently difficult to find. Maybe it looked like a globular jar from Malia, which is restored without handles,<sup>1063</sup> but this is far from certain; it could also be a different shape. Presently there are no good parallels to our storage jars with a neck but precursors to this shape can be found at the LM II Unexplored Mansion, where, however, the vessels are decorated.<sup>1064</sup>

#### *Basin (Fig. 96:14, Pls. 122, 139)*

The shape called basin is actually a storage jar. But as it has a raised ridge below its everted rim it has for some reason been called a basin. Whether this special feature meant that they had a separate function different to the storage jars is difficult to tell. Except for the ridge the basins have another thing in common: they are rather large vessels with rim diameters usually between 0.34 and 0.40. The handles are rarely preserved on the collected rim fragments, probably owing to the fact that they are attached on the mid-body compared to the ordinary storage jars which generally have handles on the upper body.<sup>1065</sup>

Among the LM IIIB:1 material only a single one has been registered (82-P 1241, *Pls. 122, 181f:14*, Courtyard 19-Pit Q). It belongs to a conical-shaped vessel with an estimated rim diameter around 0.39 to 0.40.

#### LM IIIA:2

The two recorded rim/body fragments from the LM IIIA:2 strata belong to two vessels with different profiles. One has a slightly conical body with a rim diameter of 0.40 (84-P 0806, *Pls. 139, 202e:5*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N), the other a barrel-shaped body with a rim diameter of 0.34 (84-P 1001, *Pls. 139, 200c:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ).

Both the barrel-shaped and the conical-shaped basin were present in the LM IIIB:2 strata and the conical-shaped basin continued in use in LM IIIC.<sup>1066</sup> Similar vessels are found at Kommos.<sup>1067</sup>

#### *Pedestal bowl (Fig. 96:15, Pls. 123, 140)*

The pedestal bowl is a vessel with a low conical-shaped upper

bowl attached to a stand which may be more or less splaying. The diameter of the rim is always larger than the diameter of the base. The rim may be flat on top or sloping inwards. They are usually handleless. Two rim/body fragments in the LM IIIB:1 strata may belong to pedestal bowls. Both have everted rims, flat on the top, with a diameter of 0.34.<sup>1068</sup> None of the fragments have marks of burning.

#### LM IIIA:2

In the LM IIIA:2 strata four vessels of different sizes have been identified as pedestal bowls. The smallest has an everted rim, flat on top, with a diameter of 0.15 (71-P 1472, *Pls. 140, 207d:9*, Rubbish Area North, 5-Pit). The bowl is complete, the broken off stand is missing. Next in size is a rim/body fragment with an estimated diameter of 0.20 (82-P 0402, *Pls. 140, 198c:5*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer). It has the same type of rim as the former and marks of burning both interior and exterior. In the same context we found another rim/body fragment with a greyish-brown surface covering the red coarse clay (77-P 1934, *Pls. 140, 197e:2*). The rim, which has an estimated diameter of 0.25 (very uneven), has a groove on the interior and a tiny ridge is found below the rim on the exterior. The shape of the rim is somewhat uncanonical for a pedestal bowl and it could belong to another shape. The last fragment comes from the lower part of the shape (82-P 0532, *Pls. 140, 196f:8*, south of Building, deposit 1). Lower body and a stem with a diameter of 0.04 is preserved.

Four more or less complete pedestalled bowls of similar sizes to ours have been found at Knossos. The largest with

<sup>1059</sup> I am referring to Watrous' (1992, 76-79) deposits 77 and 78 which are republished by Rutter (2004, 540-547) as his groups 59 and 60. In these two deposits Rutter identified four cooking jars: Rutter 2006, 543, no. 59/18, pl. 3.68 (=Watrous 1992, 78, no. 1352, pl. 33), 546, no. 60/26, pl. 3.72 (=Watrous 1992, 77, no. 1332, fig. 49, pl. 32), 546, no. 60/27, pl. 3.72 (=Watrous 1992, 77, no. 1336, pl. 31), 546, 60/28, not illustrated (=Watrous 1992, 77, no. 1335, fig. 49, pl. 32). Their rim diameters vary between 0.32 and 0.39. Two have a ridge below the rim – a jar shape usually called basin. One has traces of burning on the exterior, one on the rim, the third on the interior and the fourth, a base, has no traces of burning. As a parallel Rutter quotes another large LM IIIB jar with full profile from the Hilltop (Watrous 1992, 68, no. 1139, fig. 43, pl. 27) and this clearly illustrates the case. It is 0.40 in height and has a rim diameter of 0.40 and marks of burning are only found on the interior of the vessel. These large-sized vessels are far too deep and rather unhandy as cooking equipment. If they had been used as cooking jars one would at least have expected marks of burning on their lower parts and bases on the *exterior* – and marks of burning on all of them and not on one single example only.

<sup>1060</sup> MacGillivray *et al.* 1987, pl. 23e-f; MacGillivray *et al.* 1988, 274, pl. 48d. Several LM IIIA:2 storage jars were also recorded in the two wells at Palaikastro (MacGillivray, Sackett & Driessen 2007).

<sup>1061</sup> Marinatos 1937, 283, fig. 5 to the left.

<sup>1062</sup> Kanta 1980, 145, pl. 57:6.

<sup>1063</sup> Pelon 1970, 124 and pl. XXV:2.

<sup>1064</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, pl. 75 c-d, 76 b-d.

<sup>1065</sup> On one single basin with full profile has so far been found in the GSE. It was found in the Post-Minoan strata and is presented in *GSE II*, pl. 56 (77-P 1562).

<sup>1066</sup> *GSE III*, 243; *GSE II*, 161.

<sup>1067</sup> Watrous 1992, 78, no. 1352, pl. 33 (=Rutter 2006, 543, 59/18, pl. 3.68), Watrous 1992, 77, no. 1336, pl. 31 (=Rutter 2006, 546, 60/27, pl. 3.72), Rutter 2006, 555, 67a/26, pl. 3.78.

<sup>1068</sup> 82-P 0784, *Pls. 123, 176e:6*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 77-P 1274, *Pls. 123, 186f:4*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2.

a diameter of 0.285 was found in connection with the LM IIIB:1 “kitchen” at Makritikhos.<sup>1069</sup> Pedestal bowls made of red kitchen ware (called incense burners) were present in the LM IIIA:2 deposits at the Unexplored Mansion.<sup>1070</sup> Another two were discovered in a badly-preserved shrine in front of the Stratigraphical Museum.<sup>1071</sup> One of these bowls dated LM IIIA:2, had a handle attached below the rim and a tiny ridge. Pedestal bowls seem to be present at Archanes and one with a rim diameter of 0.143 comes from Malia.<sup>1072</sup> It has a longer and somewhat narrower stem; the foot is presently reconstructed as a kylix foot. No pedestal bowls seem to have been present in the Hilltop and Hillside houses at Kommos and only one, with marks of burning at the rim, was found in the Civic Center.<sup>1073</sup> There may, however, be some more in House X. In the preliminary publication of this house, vessels called incense burners are very similar to pedestal bowls.<sup>1074</sup> An LM III “incense burner” is reported from room 2 in Building 1 at Palaikastro.<sup>1075</sup> It is not illustrated but as it is compared to those from the badly-preserved shrine at Knossos above, it may be a pedestal bowl.

Pedestal bowls in different sizes were also placed in LM IIIA:2 and IIIB:1 tombs at sites like at Episkopi/Pedhiadha (Kefala location, Hagios Apostolos location and Kavousi location), in tomb H at Katsambas, in tombs VII and XX at Mavro Spelio/Knossos, in a tomb at Karteros, in tomb 3 at Frangou tou Iouri/Apodhoulou and in the tomb at Ligortino.<sup>1076</sup>

As seen above they have been called alters, braziers, kalathoi, incense burners as well as pedestal bowls. The older shape found in LM II Unexplored Mansion has a solid lower part, while those in LM III have an open lower part.<sup>1077</sup> They may be confused with the high brazier (see below), but this is an open deep vessel with a flat base, while the pedestal bowl is made in two pieces: a shallow bowl sat on a stand.

Some pedestal bowls may have been used as lamps, as evidenced by the pedestal bowl at Kommos from an LM IIIB context mentioned above and by one in an LM IIIC strata in Khania.<sup>1078</sup> As only one of the LM IIIA:2/B:1 fragments from Khania has marks of burning, they seem to have been used for other purposes as well. In some ways the pedestal bowl is a form related to the stand/snake tube, but the pedestal bowl is usually much smaller and most LM III vessels have a short splaying base contrary to the high cylinder-shaped stand of the stand/snake tube. The bowls (or kalathoi) on the pedestal stands are always conjoined, fixed to its stand while presently this seems more uncommon on the stands/snake tubes. The shape of the bowls (or kalathoi) on both forms, however, is similar and on both forms we sometimes find marks of burning.

### *Bowl (Fig. 96:16, Pls. 123-124)*

Seven coarse bowls appeared in the LM IIIB:1 strata. Four of them belong to the common large type with slightly everted to everted rim and horizontal, roll handles along the rim.<sup>1079</sup> The rim diameters are between 0.28-0.30 and the three with complete profile preserved vary very little in height – 0.090 to 0.116. Two were of somewhat smaller size: one has a rim diameter of 0.22 and an everted rim (82-P 0609, *Pls. 124, 176e:3,*

Courtyard, 19-Pit P), the other bowl has a straight rim with a diameter of 0.248 and the roll handle preserved is attached below the rim (80-P 1397+, *Pls. 123, 150a:3, Room A, on 17-Floor 4*). A further one coarse bowl had handles attached below the rim (82-P 0885+, *Pls. 124, 181a:1, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q*). It is rather thick-walled and larger than the others with its rim diameter of 0.35. No coarse bowls were registered from the LM IIIA:2 strata and they are rare in LM IIIA:1.

Presently, parallels are sparse. A bowl with a rim diameter of 0.28 and with handles attached below the rim was found in the “kitchen” at Makritikhos/Knossos.<sup>1080</sup> A large bowl at Kommos has the same profile as our 80-P 1397+, but it seems to be made of a finer fabric.<sup>1081</sup>

### *Bread oven (Fig. 96:17, Pl. 140)*

Two sherds from two separate bread ovens appeared in the LM IIIA:2 strata. One derives from the flat base inside an oven made in coarse greyish-brown clay (82-P 0413, *Pl. 198c:6, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer*). On the upper surface circles of holes are impressed, 0.007 in diameter and penetrating roughly half the thickness of the base. The sherd has marks of burning. The other, made in coarse red clay, is somewhat better preserved with a full profile of the lower part of the oven (84-P 0743, *Pls. 140, 203a:2, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N*). It has a ring base, raising the interior base *c.* 0.007 from the surface. The base diameter is estimated at 0.39 and *c.* 0.04 above the base it has a draught hole, *c.* 0.04 in diameter. Only a small part of the interior base is preserved with several small impressed circles of holes. The same type of oven was found in the LM IIIB:2 strata.<sup>1082</sup>

<sup>1069</sup> Hood & de Jong 1958-59, 188 and fig. 6:18.

<sup>1070</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 183 and pl. 115:4.

<sup>1071</sup> Popham 1970b, 191 and fig. 1B-C. Fragments of a further two were also present.

<sup>1072</sup> Archanes: Andrikou 1995, 15; Malia: Pelon 1970, 121, pls. XXIV:3, XXXVI:2.

<sup>1073</sup> Rutter 2006, 555, 67a/27, pl. 3.78.

<sup>1074</sup> Shaw & Shaw 1993, 150, pl. 24b (C 9139, 9146, 9149).

<sup>1075</sup> MacGillivray *et al.* 1987, 148.

<sup>1076</sup> Episkopi/Pedhiadha: N. Platon 1952, 622, fig. 3 and Kanta 1980, 59, fig. 26:8 left and 66; Katsambas: Alexiou 1967a, 53, 63, fig. 37 and pl. 26γ (called small alters); Mavro Spelio: Forsdyke 1926-27, 264, no. VIIB:12, and 283, no. XX:7, pl. XXIII bottom. One is described as a “conical cup with foot” the other as a “brazier or flat-lipped cup with hollow conical foot”. Karteros: Marinatos 1927-28, 71-72 and pl.1:5 (called incense burner). Frangou tou Iouri/Apodhoulou: Pologiorgi 1987, 141, *Reth.mus.* 2400, pl. XVII:1 (called kalathos or incense burner). Ligortino: Savignoni 1904, 650, fig. 120.

<sup>1077</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, pl. 162:1-2 and pl. 115:4.

<sup>1078</sup> *GSE* II, 161-162.

<sup>1079</sup> 80-P 0871, *Pl. 147b:2*, Layer with stones; 80-P 0931, *Pls. 123, 158a*, 80-P 1465, *Pls. 123, 158b*, both Room C, on floor; 82-P 0725, *Pls. 123, 180f*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q.

<sup>1080</sup> Hood & de Jong 1958-59, 188, fig. 5:11, pl. 46e.

<sup>1081</sup> Watrous 1992, 74, no. 1259, fig. 46, pl. 29 (in the catalogue the diameter of the rim is 0.15 but on the drawing it seems to be around 0.25).

<sup>1082</sup> *GSE* III, 244. Here it is erroneously written that the impressed circles of holes are 0.06 in diameter and 0.04-5 deep. It should be corrected to 0.006 and 0.004-5 respectively.

A contemporary parallel for this type of oven has so far only been recorded at Palaikastro.<sup>1083</sup> But as it was present in the LM IIIA:1, LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:2 strata in Khania and a fragment was found in an LM IIIC context in Phaistos, the bread oven was most likely present in most of the settlements in Crete during LM III.<sup>1084</sup>

#### Stand (Fig. 96:18, Pl. 124)

Stands in coarse fabrics have so far only been registered from the LM IIIB:1 settlement. They are adorned with ridges and three of the four stands have cut-out round or triangular openings. An unusually sturdy stand with a thickness of 0.023-26 came from the deposit on 17-Floor 4 in Room A (80-P 0995, *Pls. 124, 150b:4*). It has a broad moulding at the base which has a diameter of 0.22. A low ridge is situated c. 0.010 above the base and below it scars of two, probably triangular, openings are visible. Another sherd of a sturdy, fenestrated stand was found in the middle layer of the Street (77-P 2143, *Pls. 124, 172a:3*). Parts of two round openings, one placed slightly obliquely above the other, are preserved on the body fragment which has an estimated diameter of 0.26. A further stand was found in a pit in the Courtyard (82-P 0948, *Pls. 124, 181c:6, 19-Pit Q*). It has an estimated diameter of 0.23, two ridges close to the base and part of a triangular opening can be seen above them. Another, smaller stand appeared in the same context (82-P 0945, *Pls. 124, 181c:7*). Also this has a ridge above the base, but its base diameter cannot have been larger than 0.15 and as no openings are preserved on the sherd, we cannot be sure that it was fenestrated.

A few coarse fabric, cylinder-shaped stands are also recorded both in the LM IIIB:2 and the LM IIIC settlements at Khania.<sup>1085</sup> Presently far too few have been reported from other LM III settlements to characterize them as ordinary household vessels. One of the stands in LM IIIC was identified as a snake tube and the question arises: could all coarse cylinder-shaped stands in fact be “snake tubes”? Two undecorated stands at Kommos are referred to as possible snake tubes, a coarse cylindrical stand at Palaikastro is called a “snakeless tube”, but the excavators indicate that it was probably for ritual use and two coarse stands, described as “supports des vases cylindrique” from Quartier Nu at Malia are in reality – as indicated by the one published with the characteristic loop handles – true snake tubes.<sup>1086</sup> Most of the published snake tubes are not fenestrated, but as always there are exceptions. Four of the six snake tubes at Kannia are fenestrated and also a single one from Prinias.<sup>1087</sup> The tubes at Kannia have the characteristic loop handles, but whether the sherds from Khania and Kommos had (or had not) similar handles cannot be verified as these stands are fragmentarily preserved. The “snakeless tube” at Palaikastro has a single vertical handle, which is quite unusual, but one cylinder-shaped stand at Karphi, recognizable as a snake tube, has two horizontal handles, which is also unusual.<sup>1088</sup> It may be concluded that snake tubes were not only made in different sizes, adorned with or without cut-out decoration, religious symbols and solid bottoms, but also equipped with different types of handles. Therefore there are strong indications that all cylinder-

shaped stands belong to the same family and whether we call them snake tubes or stands they had the same function: to support a vessel.<sup>1089</sup> These snake tubes/stands are recorded in the contemporary public shrines as well as in settlements contexts.<sup>1090</sup>

#### Lid (Fig. 96:19-20, Pl. 124)

Three types of lids made in coarse fabric were found in the LM IIIB:1 strata while none so far have been recorded from the LM IIIA:2 deposits. The corner piece of a large, flat, rectangular lid was found on 17-Floor 4 in Room A (80-P 1495, *Pls. 124, 150b:5*). The corner is slightly rounded and while the overside is smooth, the underside is left rough. Another type was lying in a dump below the upper floor of Space G (87-P 0216, *Pls. 124, 164d:14*). The lid is flat with a raised ridge at the edge. The top of the ridge is decorated with incised lines and the estimated diameter of the lid is 0.20. It probably once had a central knob and marks of burning are visible underneath the lid. A similar, though larger lid with a central knob has been found at Kommos.<sup>1091</sup> The last is a flanged lid with an exterior diameter of 0.142. Two almost identical lids have appeared in the settlement.<sup>1092</sup> Both are made in a coarse cream fabric. They have a height of around 0.052 and could have covered a vessel with a diameter up to 0.12. This shape of lid is also the most common among the decorated lids in the LM IIIA:2/B:1 strata (see above p. 330).

The large, flat, rectangular lid (if it is a lid) may have covered a small larnax or box/bin. On the 17-Floor 4 of Room A, where it was found, there were also substantial remains of a larnax. But as we do not know the full size of the lid it is impossible to decide if the lid once belonged to this larnax. The lid, however, resembles another flat piece of burnt clay found in a pit between Buildings 1 and 2 (77-P 1042, *Pl. 188a:1, 12-Pit E*). One rounded end of a flat, oblong disc is preserved. The underside is rough, the overside is smooth and slightly uneven.

<sup>1083</sup> Dawkins 1902-03, 325, fig. 25.

<sup>1084</sup> Phaistos: Borgna 1997, 195 and fig. 8. A predecessor for the LM III type of bread oven may be seen in the Neopalatial oven from a magazine in Maison Za in Malia (Demargne & Gallet de Santerre 1953, 91-92, pl. XXX-IX:1-2 and LVIII:4. The Mycenaean shape had a different appearance, see *GSE III*, 244 and n. 467.

<sup>1085</sup> *GSE III*, 244; *GSE II*, 162-63.

<sup>1086</sup> Kommos: Watrous 1992, 58, no. 992, 71, no. 1187 and 144 (the third mentioned on p. 144 has a band at base); Palaikastro: MacGillivray *et al.* 1991, 140, fig. 16, Cunningham & Sackett, 2009, 91; Malia: Farnoux & Driessen 1991b, 736, fig. 25.

<sup>1087</sup> Gesell 1976, 256-257, nos. 10-13, ill. 3, 4, 5 and pl. 42, figs. 9-12, 43, fig. 13, 14, 258-59, no. 24, pl. 45, fig. 21.

<sup>1088</sup> Gesell 1976, 257, no. 14, pl. 43, fig. 16. The Palaikastro tube has a close parallel in Boyd's excavation at Kastro/Kavousi; it is, however, identified as a *lasana* or pot stand used from the Archaic to the Hellenistic period although the stand from Kastro/Kavousi is of older date (Gesell, Day & Coulson 1985, 351-52 and pl. 97g-h).

<sup>1089</sup> This is argued in detail in an article on an almost complete “snake tube” found during excavations in the Agia Aikaterini Square in 2008 (Hallager & Hallager, forthcoming).

<sup>1090</sup> B.P. Hallager 2009.

<sup>1091</sup> From a mixed context, mostly LM IIIA-B, Betancourt 1980, fig. 4, C 859; Watrous 1992, 109, no. 1917, fig. 68. Its diameter is around 0.30-0.34.

<sup>1092</sup> 82-P 0710, *Pls. 124, 170d:6*, Building 3, 18-Pit F; 77-P 1563, *Pl. 171f:6*, Street, in middle layer.

The maximum preserved width of the piece is 0.175 and its thickness varies between 0.016 and 0.023. It is impossible to estimate its original length – 0.19 is preserved. If it is part of a lid it could hardly have covered a vessel, as it is long and narrow. It is not impossible that it may have been used as a “cutting-board” for the preparation of food or making bread, although no such utensil seems to have been recorded elsewhere. Both the flat lid with a central handle and the large, flat, rectangular lid were registered in the LM IIIB:2 strata.<sup>1093</sup>

Except for the lid from Kommos mentioned above, a further lid was found at the site: part of an LM IIIB flat lid with a diameter of 0.26 and burnt along the outer edge of the underside.<sup>1094</sup> As Watrous points out, it has probably, like our flat lid, been used on a cooking pot while on a fire. A similar flat lid is recorded in the settlement at Khondrou Viannou and in a tomb at Pankalochori.<sup>1095</sup> The latter, with a diameter of 0.155 and a central handle, belonged to an alabastron in the tomb. Similar lids with diameters between 0.22 and 0.28 and with either a central knob or a handle were used for pithoi at LM IB Palaikastro.<sup>1096</sup>

#### *Brazier (Fig. 96:21)*

Very few braziers have been recorded from the LM IIIA:2 and B:1 settlements. The ending part of a straight handle is the only evidence for the shape in the LM IIIB:1 strata (80-P 1651, *Pl. 160h:5*, Room D, constructions). It is flattened at the end and has no suspension hole.

Perhaps another shape of brazier was present. All that is preserved of this is the beginning of a high-slung, sturdy handle which seems to have had a (now broken off) knob at the attachment (82-P 0782, *Pl. 176e:9*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P). The handle looks like a brazier handle going in the wrong direction, but as so little is preserved of the vessel, it could perhaps belong to another yet unknown shape.

#### LM IIIA:2

The single brazier recorded from the LM IIIA:2 strata is somewhat better preserved. It has a flat base with a diameter around 0.08 (71-P 0599, *Pl. 206b:8*, Rubbish Area North, dump). The rim is pushed-in and raised above the roll handle of which only a very small part is preserved. There are marks of burning all over. A further base/body fragment with partly preserved handle and marks of burning was found in the Post-Minoan strata (82-P 0096, *Pl. 210b:14*).

There seem to be two types of braziers in LM III: a shallow and a deep type, both with pushed-in rims and handles.<sup>1097</sup> The deep brazier is most common in LM II/III A tombs in the area around Knossos where several were found with charcoal or charcoal dust inside.<sup>1098</sup> It is occasionally found in later tombs as for example seen in a LM IIIB:1 tomb at Gournes.<sup>1099</sup> The shallow brazier, to which our examples belong, were also found in the Knossian LM II/III A tombs but the shape continued to be in use up to the end of the Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and it is recorded all over the island.

Shallow braziers are not very often mentioned from LM IIIA:2/B:1 settlements. This is hardly because they were not

present but maybe because they are badly preserved – often only the characteristic large, heavy handles have survived. At Kommos they are reported to be rare.<sup>1100</sup> One was found in a small stone enclosure in a house on the Central Hillside.<sup>1101</sup> A room in House X contained six braziers and another was found in the Civic Center.<sup>1102</sup> A brazier with a suspension hole in the handle was among the finds from the “kitchen” at Makritikhos/Knossos, one with a missing handle was found at Pseira and they seem to have been present at Palaikastro among the vessels called scoops.<sup>1103</sup> Others have been found in LM IIIA:2/B:1 tombs as for example at Upper Gypsades, Mavro Spelio, Karteros, Malia, Arsa, Ligortino and Khania.<sup>1104</sup>

There are different suggestions regarding their use. They are called lamps or chafing dishes, incense burners as well as braziers. Most have marks of burning. The small braziers, made in fine plain ware, are the size of a hand lamp and have probably been used as lamps (see above p. 346). The larger braziers made in a coarse fabric have occasionally been found with charcoal inside and thus one of their functions was to hold coals.<sup>1105</sup> Davaras writes that they were “used instead of fixed hearths ... occasionally they served as lamps, ritual fumigators or incense burners ...”<sup>1106</sup> Georgiou points out they “are not capacious enough to heat even a small room” and regards them as coal scuttles, while Betancourt finds them “well suited for incense or for small fires needed indoors”.<sup>1107</sup>

#### *Amphora (Fig. 96:24, Pls. 124, 125)*

The amphorae in coarse fabric seem to have had a standardized size in LM IIIA:2/B:1. In the LM IIIB:1 strata they may have had either an oval or a round mouth. The rim of the

<sup>1093</sup> GSE III, 244-245.

<sup>1094</sup> Watrous 1992, 88, no. 1529, pl. 39 and 144.

<sup>1095</sup> Khondrou Viannou: L. Platon 1997, 369, fig. 11; Pankalochori: Baxevani-Kouzioni & Markoulaki 1996, 652 and fig. 12.

<sup>1096</sup> Sackett & Popham 1970, fig. 19, pl. 62e.

<sup>1097</sup> Kanta 1980, 270.

<sup>1098</sup> For example found in tomb X at Upper Gypsades: Hood, Huxley & Sandars 1958-59, 250, X:2 and fig. 29, pl. 57e; tomb 32 and 98 at Zapher Papoura: Evans 1908, 49, fig. 46 and 118:32, 86-87, fig. 118:98c; in tomb V and XXI at Mavro Spelio: Forsdyke 1926-27, 257, V:14, 259, V:23, pl. XXII, 284, XXI:1, pl. XXII; tomb H at Katsambas: Alexiou 1967a, 52, nos. 10, 10α-β, pl. 27β.

<sup>1099</sup> Khatzidhakis 1918, 77, fig., 21:3. This does not, however, have a pushed-in rim above the handle.

<sup>1100</sup> Betancourt 1980, 9.

<sup>1101</sup> Watrous 1992, 95, no. 1653, fig. 62, pl. 42 from an LM IIIB context. A further two LM III braziers have been published: Watrous 1992, 30, no. 512, pl. 48; Betancourt 1985, 161, fig. 117.

<sup>1102</sup> Shaw & Shaw 1993, 150, pl. 24a-b (C 9015, 9018, 9137, 9307, 9308, 9310); Rutter 2006, 552, 66/14, pl. 3.76 (LM IIIB).

<sup>1103</sup> Makritikhos: Hood & de Jong 1958-59, 188 and fig. 5:13, pl. 47a; Pseira: Betancourt, Banou & Floyd 1997, 65 (no. 58) and fig. 4; Palaikastro: Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 73.

<sup>1104</sup> Upper Gypsades: Hood, Huxley & Sandars 1958-59, fig. 29 and pl. 56g from tomb XIV:2; Mavro Spelio: Forsdyke 1926-27, 251, I:2-3, 284, XXI: 2, pl. XXII; Karteros: Marinatos 1927-28, 70, pl. 2 no. 16 top; Malia: van Effenterre, H. & M. 1963, 120 and XLVIII:H; Arsa: Kanta 1980, 45, fig. 20:11; Ligortino: Savignoni 1904, 657-58, pl. 120; Khania: Karanzali 1986, 64, fig. 13.

<sup>1105</sup> Watrous 1992, no. 950, pl. 22; Betancourt 1980, 9.

<sup>1106</sup> Davaras 1976, 31.

<sup>1107</sup> Georgiou 1986, 29; Betancourt 1985, 161.

round-mouthed amphora is usually everted, rounded with a diameter which may vary between 0.08 and 0.12.<sup>1108</sup> The handles, oval to roll in section, are attached at the rim and seldom rise above it. One, found in the debris above the Rooms A-D, shows the profile of the lower globular body (80-P 1481, *Pl. 147d*, Layer with stones). The bases are flat and have base diameters of between 0.09 and 0.12.<sup>1109</sup>

The oval-mouthed is less common. The neck and rim is flaring and on one with a handle preserved, it is attached right below the rim.<sup>1110</sup> No body or base fragments could be related to this type, but there is no reason to believe that the general shape was very different from the round-mouthed. The shape has its roots in the Middle Minoan period and its long span of life may be owing to its oval mouth which was very practical for pouring.

#### LM IIIA:2

Only two rim/body fragments have been recorded from the LM IIIA:2 strata. Both belong to the amphora with round mouth.<sup>1111</sup>

Amphorae in coarse fabric were probably present in all LM IIIA:2/B:1 settlements. One or two round-mouthed amphorae were among the pottery found in the Shrine of the Double Axes at Knossos.<sup>1112</sup> A nearly complete example of the round-mouthed amphora was found lying on the floor in the “kitchen” at Makritikhos/Knossos and it is interesting to note that the oval-mouthed was also present among the 16 vases from this “kitchen”, although in a decorated version.<sup>1113</sup> Oval-mouthed amphorae of LM IIIA:2/B:1 date were also found on Pseira.<sup>1114</sup> A coarse amphora has been published from Quartier Nu at Malia and coarse amphorae and jugs were found in both houses at Petras.<sup>1115</sup> One almost complete amphora was recorded from Khondrou Viannou and one round-mouthed and another slightly oval-mouthed coarse amphora were found in the Hilltop and Central Hillside houses at Kommos.<sup>1116</sup> In these houses another type of amphora was also in use – the short-necked – although less common than the ordinary amphora. In the Civic Center, however, no ordinary coarse amphorae are recorded but several of the short-necked version.<sup>1117</sup> Several amphorae have been found in the houses at Palaikastro, where many are decorated with a blot and trickle or in a drip painted style (see above, p. 313).

Coarse amphorae have been regarded as a common transport vessel or as the principal water jar in LM III Crete.<sup>1118</sup> At Palaikastro, however, two amphorae from the West Store-rooms of Building 4 contained a mixture of wheat and legumes.<sup>1119</sup> Whether solid food and not liquids were stored in these vessels elsewhere in Crete is presently not known.

#### Vat (*Pl. 125*)

In an LM IIIB:1 pit between Buildings 1 and 2 we found a hand-made fragment with flat a base and a high rim which is sloping towards a broken off end (77-P 0501, *Pls. 125, 188a:2, 12-Pit E*). It cannot be likened to any vessel shape other than the spout of a vat. The rim is sloping from 0.067 to 0.048 and the spout is preserved to a length of 0.152.

A similar fragment was also found in the LM IIIA:2 strata.

It was lying in the lower floor of Space A-D (84-P 2755, *Pl. 194c:7*). As with the case of the first fragment only one side of the spout is preserved. Here the rim is sloping from 0.057 to 0.038. It was made in gritty red clay as opposed to the first which was made in light brown clay. Both spouts are thick-walled, rough underneath and have marks of burning, one underneath, the other mainly on the exterior body.

Well-preserved vats used in the preparation of wine, olive oil or for other other household industries are known from several LM I settlements, but reports of similar installations in LM III are presently sparse. A terracotta basin with a spout connected to a drain has been reported from Quartier Nu. It is interpreted as a possible dyeing installation as small fragments of murex shells were found both in the basin and in the drain.<sup>1120</sup> At other LM III sites like Kommos, Phaistos, the Statigraphical Museum Extension Site and the Unexplored Mansion, wine/oil presses are made of stone.<sup>1121</sup>

#### Spit stand (*Fig. 96:22*)

One, single spit stand was found in an LM IIIB:1 pit west of Building 2 (73-P 1104, *Pl. 192h, 10-Pit 4*). The stand is complete on three sides, but the full length is not known. It is roughly triangular in profile, the height is around 0.076 and three complete grooves and part of a fourth are preserved on the top. The maximum preserved length is 0.125. One side is worn and has marks of burning. Part of a similar spit stand was found in the LM IIIC settlement.<sup>1122</sup>

Although two were needed to grill meat, fish or vegetables, they are seldom found in pairs. Single spit stands and a second

<sup>1108</sup> 80-P 0994, *Pl. 150b:3*, 80-P 1414, *Pls. 124, 150b:1*, both Room A, the first on 17-Floor 4, the second inside shaft; 71-P 0464, *Pls. 124, 161c:6*, Corridor/Space I, on floor; 82-P 0607, *Pls. 125, 176e:5*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 0642, *Pl. 181c:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 0743, *Pl. 182b:7*, Courtyard, 19-Pit K2.

<sup>1109</sup> 80-P 1303, *Pl. 150a:1*, Room A, 17-Floor 4, inside shaft; 80-P 0667, *Pls. 125, 147b:3*, Layer with stones.

<sup>1110</sup> 82-P 0087, *Pls. 125, 147b:8*, Layer with stones; 77-P 1148, *Pl. 124, 185e:8*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit.

<sup>1111</sup> 82-P 0438, *Pl. 196f:5*, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 84-P 0774, *Pl. 203a:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N.

<sup>1112</sup> Popham 1964b, pl. 2a and 9f, with remarks in note 17.

<sup>1113</sup> Hood & de Jong 1958-59, 186 (nos. 3 and 4) and fig. 5:3, 4.

<sup>1114</sup> Betancourt, Banou & Floyd 1997, 74.

<sup>1115</sup> Malia: Farnoux & Driessen 1991a, 79 and fig. 8; Petras: Tsipopoulou 1997, 218, fig. 14d-h. The coarse jug with a trefoil spout or a round mouth and a knob on the lower part of the body below the handle are so far not recorded in the Agia Aikaterini Square. They seem, however, to be common in LM IIIA-B:1 central Crete where they are found at sites like Amnisos (Alexiou 1992, 188, Taf. 45:2), Gazi (Marinatos 1937, pl. 5 in the middle), Knossos (Popham 1964b, pl. 2b), Khondrou Viannou (N. Platon 1957, pl. 69a-β) and Kommos (Watrous 1992, 43, no. 740, fig. 31, pl. 17).

<sup>1116</sup> Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 69α left; L. Platon 1997, 370, fig. 14; Kommos: Watrous 1992, 40, no. 695, fig. 30, pl. 16 (LM IIIA:2), 75, no. 1272, fig. 47 (LM IIIB:1).

<sup>1117</sup> Watrous 1992, 135; Rutter 2006, 582. The shape seems so far to be restricted to Kommos with a single exception found at Knossos.

<sup>1118</sup> Betancourt, Banou & Floyd 1997, 74; Watrous 1992, 144.

<sup>1119</sup> Sarpaki in MacGillivray *et al.* 1989, 436.

<sup>1120</sup> Driessen & Farnoux 1994, 60 and pl. II:2.

<sup>1121</sup> Kopaka & Platon 1993, 61-63.

<sup>1122</sup> *GSE II*, 162.

shape where the two spit stands are connected by a bottom slab are recorded at Neopalatial Malia and LM III Palaikastro.<sup>1123</sup> A third type of stand (fire stand) perhaps associated with metallurgy was also found at the last site.<sup>1124</sup> Further fragments of spit stands have been found at Kastellos/Lasithi and outside Crete a few fragments spread over a wide area are reported from site contexts mainly covering the later part of the Bronze Age.<sup>1125</sup>

#### *Firebox (Fig. 96:23, Pl. 140)*

The lower part of a firebox was found in an LM IIIA:2 pit in the Rubbish Area Southeast (84-P 0775, *Pls. 140, 203a:3, 20-Pit K/N*). The capsule has regular perforations with a diameter of 0.009 and the shape of the firebox corresponds to Georgiou's Type IA.<sup>1126</sup> The preserved diameter of the box is 0.18 and heavy marks of burning are found all over the sherd.

Fireboxes of different shapes, thought to be connected with the manufacture of aromatics, seem to have disappeared at the end of LM IIIA:2. Most examples are older than LM III. They have been found in Neopalatial settlements like Phaiastos, Hagia Triada, Kommos, Gournia, Malia, Palaikastro and Zakro.<sup>1127</sup> Several fireboxes of Georgiou's Type IA were present at the LM II Unexplored Mansion at Knossos.<sup>1128</sup> In LM III these specialized vessels are rather sparse. An LM IIIA:1 firebox comes from the settlement at Khamalevri and three have been recorded at Khondrou Viannou, a settlement which seems to have been deserted at the end of LM IIIA:2.<sup>1129</sup> They are also found as grave gifts in tombs at sites like Episkopi/Pedhiadha, Karteros and Mavro Spelio/Knossos. None of these fireboxes are necessarily made after LM IIIA:2.<sup>1130</sup>

#### *Drain (Pl. 125)*

In Building 2, above the lower floor of Room A we found a base/body fragment from an open shape which may be part of a drain channel (87-P 0141, *Pls. 125, 174c:7*). The lower corner of one end is preserved. The base is flat, the body which is preserved to a height of 0.07, is in a straight angle to the base i.e. the common U-shaped drain with flat base. The interior base is sloping towards the opening.

Drains are reported from most LM IIIA:2/B settlements in Crete. Cylinder-shaped clay tubes, probably drain-pipes, are illustrated from Samonas and Amnisos<sup>1131</sup> and U-shaped drains channels have been published from Malia, the "kitchen" at Makritikhos/Knossos and from Palaikastro.<sup>1132</sup> At Makritikhos the drain channel found inside the kitchen has straight endings at both ends, while another found outside had a projecting tongue at one end. The channels at Palaikastro belong to the latter shape. Isolated U-shaped drains could have served as roof drains as well as drains for vats in connection with the pressing of grapes or olives or for other industrial activities.<sup>1133</sup>

## IMPORTS AND NON-LOCAL WARES

### Knossian (*Pls. 125, 141, 142*)

The fabric of the Knossian vessels has been shortly described by Popham.<sup>1134</sup> The clay is fine, buff to light brown, the slip smooth buff, which in cases appears to have been polished or rubbed. The paint is usually warm brown to cherry-red and lustrous, the interior frequently chocolate-brown. To this may be added that the fabric of the decorated smaller vessels is finer than what is usually found among the local groups in Khania and some of the motifs are typical of (and restricted to) the Knossian workshop(s).

Cups and bowls constitute the largest group of the Knossian imports in the LM IIIB:1 settlement, but few other shapes, like kylikes, piriform jars, large stirrup jars and an amphoroid krater are also present. The bowls have straight rims and the thickness of their bodies is somewhat above the average for the ones locally produced. Their rim diameters are between 0.15 and 0.16 and all have a monochrome painted interior as opposed to most of the Khania bowls. Two bowls were preserved with a full profile and horizontal, roll handles. One from the deposit on 17-Floor 4 in Room A is decorated with elaborated shells (80-P 0635+, *Pls. 125, 148c*). It has parallels in a somewhat less elaborate version of this motif found on sherds in the Unexplored Mansion and the Little Palace.<sup>1135</sup> The other from Room E has a simpler motif: lozenges with chevrons interior and loops (77-P 1027+, *Pls. 125, 168b:1, Room E, in lower floor*). Whether with or without loops, lozenges are often used on bowls in the LM IIIB Knossian workshop as seen on examples from the Unexplored Mansion and the Little Palace.<sup>1136</sup> The same motif without loops

<sup>1123</sup> Malia: Chapouthier 1941, 12-14, fig. 4, Chapouthier & Demargne 1942, 50, fig. 28; Palaikastro: Bosanquet 1901-02, 316; Dawkins 1902-03, 291 and 327; Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 72-73, fig. 58a.

<sup>1124</sup> For the difference between spit stands and fire stands, see Georgiou 1983, 78-79.

<sup>1125</sup> Kastellos/Lasithi: Pendlebury, Pendlebury & Money-Coutts 1937-38, 38-39, fig. 18:4 and IV:4; Scheffer 1984.

<sup>1126</sup> Georgiou 1980, 169-171, pls. I-III.

<sup>1127</sup> Georgiou 1980, 177-182, tables III-VI.

<sup>1128</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 176, pl. 162:4.

<sup>1129</sup> Khamalevri: Andreadaki-Vlasaki & Papadopoulou 1997, 137, fig. 61; Khondrou Viannou: N. Platon 1957, pl. 70a; L. Platon 1997, 372-373; Georgiou 1980, 132-133 (Type IA:15-17).

<sup>1130</sup> Episkopi/Pedhiadha: Georgiou 1980, 131 (Type IA:7). It was found in tomb B where nothing was later than LM IIIA:2 (Kanta 1980, 62-63). Karteros: Marinatos 1927-28, 73, pl. 2:16; Georgiou 1980, 148-149 (Type II:12, 13); Mavro Spelio: Forsdyke 1926-27, 254, III.26, pl. XXII, Georgiou 1980, 147 (Type II:4).

<sup>1131</sup> Samonas: Tzedakis 1977, 331, pl. 203e; Amnisos: Kanta 1980, 39 and fig. 14:9.

<sup>1132</sup> Malia: Pelon 1970, 130 and pl. XXVI:1; Makritikhos: Hood & de Jong 1958-59, 188, no. 19 and fig. 7; Palaikastro: Dawkins 1904-05, 289-290, fig. 16a-c.

<sup>1133</sup> Shaw 2004; Sackett & Popham 1965, 299 (KP 30), fig. 17; Driessen & Farnoux 1994, 60 and pl. II:2.

<sup>1134</sup> Popham 1970a, 201, n. 24.

<sup>1135</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, pl. 181a, 1<sup>st</sup> in 3<sup>rd</sup> row; Popham 1970a, fig. 2:12 and pl. 47d.

<sup>1136</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, pl. 179, motif 11 and vase 1; Popham 1970a, pl. 50a, 2<sup>nd</sup> row; pl. 47b.

appears on a rim fragment of another bowl found in a pit in the Courtyard (82-P 1574, *Pls. 125, 181f:11*, 19-Pit Q). Other motifs on the imported bowls include concentric semicircles, flowers and sprays, spirals and chevrons, alternating shells and spirals.<sup>1137</sup> Two LM IIIB bowls from the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site are decorated with spirals and elaborated shells and concentric semicircles and a bowl from the Royal Villa has groups of sprays.<sup>1138</sup> One bowl differs somewhat from the above mentioned. It has a slightly marked rim with an estimated rim diameter of 0.165. The handles are barred and the upper body is, quite unusually, decorated with an argonaut (79-P 0013, *Pls. 125, 162d:2*, Corridor/Space I, pit in south corner of Space I). A close parallel, however, can be seen in an LM IIIB:1 bowl from Archanes.<sup>1139</sup>

With a single exception the cups are thin-walled with an everted to ledged rim and with diameters estimated mainly between 0.14 and 0.15. The exception is a cup found in a pit between the buildings (77-P 1414, *Pls. 125, 186c:1*, 11-Pit F2). It is sturdy like the bowls, but as it has a slightly marked rim with an estimated diameter of 0.12 it may actually be a cup. The interior is monochrome painted, as is the usual custom for the Knossian open vessels, the exterior is decorated with alternating arcs and four body bands. This motif is well-known on LM IIIB Knossian cups.<sup>1140</sup> Another motif, which seems to have been appreciated in the Knossian workshop, is the ivy chain (77-P 1579, *Pl. 174a:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit M). This motif not only adorned cups but also larnakes in the Knossian area.<sup>1141</sup> Another fragmentary cup decorated with a scale pattern with dots has a parallel in one found in the Royal Villa and another in the Little Palace at Knossos.<sup>1142</sup> One cup has a smaller diameter than the rest. It is estimated at 0.12 and decorated with isolated hatched lozenges, a common LM IIIB motif (78-P 0239+, *Pls. 125, 163f:6*, Space G, dump below upper floor). A parallel may be found in LM IIIB cup found at the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site at Knossos.<sup>1143</sup>

Three imported cups have the typical Knossian second rim band on the exterior.<sup>1144</sup> Two are adorned with festoon motifs, one with multiple arcs between the festoons; the other with chevrons, the third has adder marks and double C's. All three motifs are frequently used in the Knossian LM IIIA:2 repertoire.<sup>1145</sup> They were found in deposits north of the buildings and in these were a further six Knossian cups which can also be ascribed to LM IIIA:2 production. Three, with ledged rims, are decorated with festoons, tricurved arcs with small multiple arcs and multiple arcs framing a droplet with two antithetic spirals below, the last probably a kind of flower motif.<sup>1146</sup> Both the ledged rim and the decorations – one with a sponge pattern on the interior – are paralleled in the Knossian LM IIIA:2 material.<sup>1147</sup> On another two cups we find groups of curved bands with triple C's and dots as filling motifs and a panelled pattern with network. The last fragment derives from the lower body and base of a cup with a base diameter of 0.04.<sup>1148</sup> Eight of the above described nine LM IIIA cups derive from an LM IIIB:1 rubbish deposit north of Buildings 1 and 2; a deposit which contained an unusually high amount of LM IIIA sherds (see p. 190). A small body fragment of a cup, where only four thin body bands are preserved, may eventually also be of LM IIIA:2 date owing to

its find context in one of the oldest floors of the LM IIIB:1 settlement (87-P 0180, *Pl. 166c:7*, Space G, 23-Floor 11).

To judge from the published material kylikes are not equally frequent in the Knossian area as is the case in Khania. Nevertheless we found two Knossian examples of this shape in the LM IIIB:1 settlement. Rim and body fragments of one found in a pit in the Courtyard, allowed a reconstruction of the profile of the body (82-P 1374+, *Pls. 125, 181f:5*, 19-Pit Q). It has a slightly everted rim with a diameter of 0.17, a monochrome interior and an all-over decoration on the exterior consisting of large flowers on high stems. Of the second kylix, found on the upper floor of Space G, only part of the body is preserved. It has a monochrome interior and on the exterior, a circumcurrent decoration of which part of a hatched lozenge with two hanging tassels and three body bands are visible (77-P 1816, *Pl. 163e:4*). Both kylikes are rather sturdy with the thickness of the wall reaching up to 0.009 – not seen in the local material. Similar heavy and even giant kylikes have been found at the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site, decorated with large flowers and birds.<sup>1149</sup> These large kylikes have a banded interior and they are dated LM IIIA:2. While cleaning a wall in the Courtyard area, we found a further rim/body fragment of a Knossian kylix (82-P 1765+, *Pls. 125, 184e:3*). It has a slightly marked rim with an estimated diameter of 0.17 and an all-over decoration consisting of elaborated lozenges with added spirals. The interior is monochrome – as is the normal case of LM IIIB:1 Knossian kylikes – and a kylix of this date, decorated with flowers was also present in the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site at Knossos.<sup>1150</sup> A parallel for the motif can be seen on an LM IIIB:1 kylix from Kritsa.<sup>1151</sup> The whorl shells, however, seem to be the most popular motif on Knossian kylikes

<sup>1137</sup> 80-P 1154, *Pl. 151e:7*, Room C, on floor; 78-P 0470, *Pl. 159d:3*, Room D, on floor; 82-P 1434, *Pl. 174e:2*, Building 2, Room B1, 19-Pit O; 77-P 1146, *Pl. 185e:3*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit; 77-P 1077, *Pl. 187b:6*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E.

<sup>1138</sup> Warren 1997, 176, fig. 32 (P 1990, 1991); Popham 1970c, pl. 17e.

<sup>1139</sup> Lembessi 1970, pl. 362β; Kanta 1980, 31.

<sup>1140</sup> Popham 1967, 348, fig. 6:9; Popham 1970a, pl. 47a (from the Little Palace); Popham 1970c, pl. 45d (from House of the High Priest).

<sup>1141</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, pl. 121c, 122b, 173:16-17; Warren 1997, 176, fig. 32 (P 2016); Popham 1970c, pl. 37f, 42f; Karetsou 1975a, pl. 337a (a larnax from Agios Silas). Hatzaki (2005, 134, no. 76) dates one from the Little Palace LM IIIA:2 or LM IIIB.

<sup>1142</sup> 82-P 0920, *Pl. 177e:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; Popham 1970c, fig. 13:56, pl. 14c and 43f. A shallow Knossian cup with identical decoration (82-P 0136+, *Pls. 142, 210a:1*) was found in the Post-Minoan strata.

<sup>1143</sup> Warren 1997, 170, fig. 22 (P 2233).

<sup>1144</sup> 71-P 0905, *Pl. 190e:1* (badly preserved decoration), 70-P 0365+, *Pls. 125, 193b:11*, both north of Room H; 73-P 1053+, *Pls. 125, 192e:11*, west of Building 2, deposit 1. On the second rim band at Knossos see Popham 1970c, 69.

<sup>1145</sup> Popham 1970c, fig. 11:25, 26. 14:91-92, 15:102, pls. 13e, 14c, 29g, 36f, 40f, 44e and 47j.

<sup>1146</sup> 70-P 1002, *Pl. 190b:3*, 71-P 1212, *Pl. 190f:5*, 71-P 0364, *Pls. 125, 190d:1*, all three north of Room H.

<sup>1147</sup> For the festoons see above n. 1145; tricurved arcs are for example found among the sherds from the South House and South Front (Popham 1970c, pl. 36e). For flower motifs with antithetic spirals see for example Warren 1997, 163, fig. 13 (kylix in row 3).

<sup>1148</sup> 71-P 0359, *Pl. 190d:2*, 71-P 1003+, *Pl. 190d:6*, 70-P 0962+, *Pl. 193b:6*, all three north of Room H.

<sup>1149</sup> Warren 1997, 163, fig. 13 (P 386); 180, 181 and fig. 36 (P 191, P 1932).

<sup>1150</sup> Warren 1997, fig. 28 (P 1696).

<sup>1151</sup> Davaras s.a. no. 60.

in this period.<sup>1152</sup> A rim fragment of a small goblet decorated with droplets on the rim and found in the lowest floor of Space G, must be an upworked piece from the LM II strata (87-P 0177, *Pl. 166c:1*, 23-Floor 11).

One rim/neck fragment derives from an amphoroid krater. It has an estimated rim diameter of 0.28 and its preserved decoration – filled semicircles on top of the rim – is not helpful for finding a more accurate date within LM IIIA:2/B:1 (70-P 0243, *Pl. 189d:4*, north of Space G, upper layer). Three rim/neck fragments belong to piriform jars.<sup>1153</sup> They have the characteristic broad (0.017), ledged rim with a diameter between 0.13-0.14. The interiors and exteriors of the necks are monochrome. Two have a similar decoration on top of the rim consisting of groups of three curved bands framed by one painted with a broad brush, the third has groups of three parallel chevrons which are also framed by one broader. Piriform jars are not uncommon in the Knossian LM II-III A tombs,<sup>1154</sup> but may have been less common in the settlements in the area. In the publication of the LM II Unexplored Mansion, Popham concluded that the shape “is remarkable for its absence”<sup>1155</sup> and none are mentioned from the later periods of this house. The few preserved and recently published examples from the Little Palace are dated LM IIIA:1 and one may be present in an LM IIIA:2 stratum at the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site.<sup>1156</sup> As no Knossian LM IIIB piriform jars have so far been published, the three in our LM IIIB:1 strata may have been produced in LM IIIA:2. It is not possible to ascribe an exact shape to two body fragments of smaller closed vessels, one with alternating irises and the other with body bands only.<sup>1157</sup>

Few fragments derive from large storage stirrup jars. Two have been decorated with high wavy bands (octopus) and a fragment from close to the base could have belonged to a stirrup jar with the same decoration.<sup>1158</sup> One fragment with part of a handle is quite unusually decorated with a band around the handle attachment instead of the more common band encircling both handles, spout and false neck (87-P 0223, *Pl. 164a:5*, Space G, dump below upper floor). A false neck/disc with a barred handle and a band along the edge of the disc appeared in a pit in the Courtyard (82-P 0568, *Pl. 176a:3*, 19-Pit P). Large stirrup jars with octopus decoration are well represented among the many LM IIIB examples from Knossos.<sup>1159</sup> The common belief that the large Knossian stirrup jars were produced in the area of Knossos, has recently been challenged by petrographical analyses of some of the stirrup jars from the North Central Group which gave the surprising result that they were in fact made in south central Crete.<sup>1160</sup> This result raises some questions which require further investigations. No large LM IIIB production sites in south-central Crete can at the moment be pointed out<sup>1161</sup> and the result that “much of the pottery found at Knossos”<sup>1162</sup> in fact should have been made in one or two workshops in the Mesara needs some explanation.

A body fragment found in the constructions of Room D belongs to a large closed vessel (82-P 1533, *Pl. 160d:5*). Its stratigraphical position and above all its decoration, adder marks and double C's, are indications of an LM IIIA:2 date. A similar body fragment, unfortunately without provenance, can be found in the Stratigraphical Museum.<sup>1163</sup>

## LM IIIA:2

In the LM IIIA:2 strata, as in the LM IIIB:1 strata, the cup is the dominant shape. Also here we find everted to ledged rims with diameters usually between 0.14 and 0.15. In addition to the common monochrome interiors, one cup has an interior sponge pattern – a decoration mainly used in LM IIIA:1 but as seen above on the locally produced cups (p. 281), it may still be found to a lesser extent in LM IIIA:2.<sup>1164</sup> Besides, some cups have additional rows of dots below the rim band or wavy bands framing the motifs. One of these cups with both features has a tricurved arcs motif with multiple arcs in-between, another has lozenges with chevrons on the interior and additional dots in-between, all of which is framed by wavy bands and a third is decorated with irises framed by double wavy bands.<sup>1165</sup> A further two cups have had motifs framed by wavy bands.<sup>1166</sup> These decorations, known from Knossian LM II, are still quite common in LM IIIA.<sup>1167</sup> Other common motifs of the period include network with loops, flowers, vertical zigzags, panelled patterns and tricurved arcs with different kinds of filling motifs.<sup>1168</sup>

One rim fragment derives from a krater (74-P 0065, *Pls.*

<sup>1152</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 185, pl. 180, 4 and 9; Popham 1970c, pl. 17f, 19h and 41g.

<sup>1153</sup> 80-P 1087, *Pl. 145c:4*, Layer with stones; 73-P 0501, *Pl. 168e:3*, 73-P 0614, *Pl. 168e:4*, both Room E, pits in floor.

<sup>1154</sup> For LM IIIA:2 examples, see Evans 1906, 24, no. 6a, fig. 117, 33, no. 12a, fig. 117, Evans 1914, 20, fig. 29. Dated LM IIIA:2 by Kanta (1980, 276).

<sup>1155</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 171.

<sup>1156</sup> Popham 1970c, 78; Hatzaki 2005, 111; Warren 1997, 180.

<sup>1157</sup> 82-P 0044, *Pl. 160a:4*, Room D, on floor; 73-P 0451, *Pl. 169a:11* (analysed), Room E, extension. The latter was analysed by Jones (1986a, 229, Table 3.12, sample no. 10, 466).

<sup>1158</sup> 80-P 0877, *Pl. 151d:6*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor; 77-P 2034, *Pl. 187c:1*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E; 82-P 1001, *Pl. 178d:5*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q.

<sup>1159</sup> Popham 1964b, pl. 3-4 with additional two in Popham 1977, 189, pl. 27c and e.

<sup>1160</sup> Day 1999, 67; Haskell 2004, 156; Haskell 2005, 210-211 and the discussion (237-239).

<sup>1161</sup> Haskell (2004, 156) suggests Kommos, where “transport stirrup jars, including examples decorated with the octopus motif, occur ... in relatively high numbers”. Watrous (1992, 143), however, states that the octopus stirrup jars at Kommos “were not made by the same workshops which produced the pottery for the settlement”.

<sup>1162</sup> Haskell 2004, 156.

<sup>1163</sup> Popham 1970c, pl. 47j.

<sup>1164</sup> According to Popham (1970c, 69) interior sponge pattern is perhaps an early feature at Knossos.

<sup>1165</sup> 77-P 0821+, *Pls. 141, 194b:1*, Space A-D, lower floor; 82-P 0376+, *Pl. 197g:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 84-P 0862, *Pl. 198e:17*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ.

<sup>1166</sup> 82-P 0386, *Pl. 197g:12* (with interior sponge pattern), Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 71-P 1047, *Pl. 206d:8*, Rubbish Area North, dump.

<sup>1167</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, pl. 164:9-10, pl. 97b, 3<sup>rd</sup> row; Popham 1970c, pl. 39c, pl. 5c.

<sup>1168</sup> 74-P 0153, *Pls. 141, 194f:1*, Space E, above 15-Floor 5; 74-P 0270, *Pl. 194i:16*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 82-P 1484, *Pl. 196e:7*, 82-P 0514, *Pl. 196g:5*, both south of Building 1, deposit 1; 84-P 0963, *Pl. 198e:11*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 0789, *Pl. 200g:9*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 71-P 1278+, *Pls. 141, 206d:1*, Rubbish Area North, dump. Parallels for these motifs are abundant at Knossos: network, Popham 1970c, pl. 29g, 39b, 45b; flowers, Popham 1970c, pl. 13f, 34a, 36e; vertical zigzags, Popham 1970c, pl. 18g, 39b, 43c, 44c, 45e; Popham *et al.* 1984, pl. 105f, 122c, 2<sup>nd</sup> row and 174:45; Evans 1921-35, IV, 1017, fig. 965n; panelled pattern, Popham 1970c, pl. 14d, 22c, 39e; tricurved arcs, Popham 1970c, fig. 11:21, pl. 13d, 39c, 45c.

141, 194h:12, Space E, levelling deposit). It has an everted rim with an estimated diameter of around 0.18 and it is decorated with a row of dots and elaborated lozenges. A fragmentary krater has been found at the South House at Knossos and similar large LM IIIA:2 vessels, called bowls, have been published from the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site and the Unexplored Mansion.<sup>1169</sup> A parallel for the elaborated lozenges can be seen on a complete cup found in the Temple Tomb.<sup>1170</sup>

A fragment of a straight-sided, closed vessel is decorated with a large dot within festoons (82-P 1486, *Pl. 196e:6*, south of Building 1, deposit 1) and may belong to a pyxis. A few LM IIIA pyxides have been published from Knossos<sup>1171</sup> but a parallel for both the shape and the decoration can presently only be found in LM II Unexplored Mansion.<sup>1172</sup>

The last five fragments belong to large closed vessels. A false neck/disc and body fragments bear witness to the presence of a transport stirrup jar (82-P 0364, *Pl. 197h:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer). The disc, which in size is somewhat above the average with a diameter of 0.077, has a painted cross and an accidental dot and on the body fragments only three body bands are preserved. Two body fragments of probably two different large, closed vessels are decorated with the same motif: multiple arcs within a festoon scale pattern.<sup>1173</sup> The motif is found on a stirrup jar in the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site dated LM II/LM IIIA:1<sup>1174</sup> but as the motif was still used on cups in LM IIIA:1-2 it may have existed on other vessels as well.<sup>1175</sup> A large handle with a central groove belongs to an amphoroid krater (71-P 0321, *Pl. 207a:8*, Rubbish Area North, 5-Pit). Several body fragments from a large closed vessel were found scattered over a large area (74-P 0175+, *Pls. 141, 195a:5*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A). It has a wall thickness ranging from 0.004 to 0.12 but no rim, base or handle fragments which could reveal its shape have so far been found. The upper part is decorated with a foliate band, a wavy band and large ivy leaves. The combination of foliate band and large scale ivy leaves may indicate that the fragments derive from a Palace Style jar of the so-called amphora type<sup>1176</sup> and the simple foliate band may speak for an LM IIIA date.<sup>1177</sup>

Six Knossian imports found in the Post-Minoan strata add to the picture outlined above. Except for a body fragment with part of a horizontal handle from what is probably an LM IIIB:1 bowl or krater (79-P 0061, *Pl. 209b:22*), the remaining sherds belong to cups which can be dated LM IIIA:2. One rim fragment comes from a shallow cup (82-P 0136+, *Pls. 142, 210a:1*). The ledged rim has a diameter of 0.12 and its body decoration consists of a scale pattern with dots. The interior is left plain. Similar cups and decorations are found in the Palace Area, the Royal Villa and in the Little Palace.<sup>1178</sup> A rim fragment of a deep cup (70-P 0271, *Pl. 210f:1*) has a decoration which generally belongs within the LM IIIA period, but the less well-defined lip points to an LM IIIA:2 date.<sup>1179</sup> The three body fragments are decorated with different kinds of flowers and network with irises/lozenges, all motifs commonly used in the Knossos region.<sup>1180</sup>

Of the 59 identified, stratified and decorated Knossian imports almost 50% are cups. In the LM IIIB:1 settlement bowls,

kylikes, storage stirrup jars and an amphoroid krater were recognized as LM IIIB:1 imports. Most of the cups and three piriform jars cannot be dated later than LM IIIA:2 and one small goblet cannot be later than LM II. These “older” vessels mainly derive from deposits north of the buildings where several LM IIIA:2 sherds were mixed with LM IIIB:1. In the LM IIIA:2 strata we have identified (besides cups), a krater, an amphoroid krater and a storage stirrup jar which belong to this period, but also a pyxis for which no other parallels were found other than in LM II Knossos, and possible fragments of a Palace Style amphora which cannot be later than LM IIIA:1. Taken together all sherds seem to indicate that the relations between Knossos and Khania were somewhat more intense in the LM IIIA:2 period than in the following LM IIIB:1. On the other hand, if we look at the number of imported Kydonian vessels at Knossos during the same periods we get a reverse picture; almost all the Kydonian imports at Knossos are of LM IIIB date.<sup>1181</sup> This points to an unbroken and close relationship between the two sites in LM IIIA:2 continuing well into LM IIIB; a relationship where Knossos was more active in the earlier part and Khania in the later part of this period. It is, however, difficult to get a clear picture of the nature of these relations. The Knossian storage stirrup jars in Khania may indicate trade, but on the other hand the many small, open vessels like cups and bowls, the uncommon piriform jars and prestigious vessels like kraters and amphoroid kraters are instead possible signs of gift exchanges.

### Palaikastro (*Pl. 125*)

The distinctive fabric of the Palaikastro workshop usually consists of very hard clay fired red or dark reddish-brown with a thick greyish to greyish-black core. The vessels are covered with a thick cream to yellowish-white slip and decorated in reddish-brown to brownish-black paint.<sup>1182</sup>

In the LM IIIB:1 settlement we found fragments of one amphoroid krater and six medium-sized stirrup jars. The am-

<sup>1169</sup> For references, see above, p. 305.

<sup>1170</sup> Evans 1921-35, IV, 1017, fig. 965o.

<sup>1171</sup> Popham 1970c, 77; Hatzaki 2005, 111-112.

<sup>1172</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, pl. 94b, 155-6.

<sup>1173</sup> 70-P 0122+, *Pl. 205b:4*, 71-P 0344, *Pl. 206b:2*, both Rubbish Area North, dump.

<sup>1174</sup> Warren 1997, 172, fig. 26.

<sup>1175</sup> Popham 1970c, fig. 14:92, pl. 36f.

<sup>1176</sup> Popham 1970c, 71-73. The ivy leaves come closest to Niemeier's (1985), Abb. 22, 22 but they are far from identical.

<sup>1177</sup> Niemeier 1985, Abb. 37, 20.

<sup>1178</sup> For the shape see Popham 1970c, 69-70 (Type C), for the decoration pl. 14c, 22a, 24c, 39c, 43f.

<sup>1179</sup> Popham 1970c, fig. 11:10 and pl. 24c; Popham *et al.* 1984, 182.

<sup>1180</sup> 77-P 0012, *Pl. 209d:5*; 84-P 0084, *Pl. 209a:12*, both decorated with flowers (for Knossian parallels see Popham 1970c, pl. 14a, 36e, 43a) and 77-P 1793, *Pl. 210a:13* with network and irises/lozenges. Both double and single irises are found among the Knossian pottery (Popham 1970c, fig. 11:8-9; pl. 13a, 24b, 36e, middle row and 47i.)

<sup>1181</sup> For Kydonian imports in the Little Palace, see Hallager & Hallager 1999, 312-314.

<sup>1182</sup> The workshop is discussed in Kanta 1980, 289.

phoroid krater was found in a pit between Buildings 1 and 2. The fragment derives from the neck of a vessel, decorated with filled, connected semicircles and dots on either side of a thin band (77-P 0722, *Pl. 187d:2*, 12-Pit E). A similar fragment was registered from the destruction debris overlying Rooms A-D in the LM IIIB:2 strata.<sup>1183</sup>

The six medium-sized stirrup jar fragments probably belong to six different vessels. Three fragments derive from the upper parts with discs and handles. The handles have bands along the edges and one has an additional wavy band (82-P 0566, *Pl. 176a:4*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P). The only complete, preserved false neck with a disc diameter of 0.045, is adorned with two filled, opposed semicircles on top of the disc (82-P 0896+, *Pl. 178d:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q). On the upper body it is decorated with flowers and similar motifs were found on a further two fragments.<sup>1184</sup> One vessel has an octopus decoration, of which two rows of tentacles are preserved (82-P 0776+, *Pl. 176b:6*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P). These stirrup jars may all have had a high, raised, splaying base like the single one preserved. It has a base diameter of 0.075 and it is decorated with a broad base band with a thinner band above (82-P 0645, *Pls. 125, 179e:13*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q). Another sherd, found in the Post-Minoan strata, may contribute to our knowledge of the workshop's motifs. It derives from the upper part of a medium-sized stirrup jar with a scar of the spout (71-P 0507, *Pl. 209a:8*). The triangle between the spout and handle is decorated with circles. Additional dots are found both inside and outside the circles and the field is surrounded by a band. Below it two body bands can be seen. On some of these fragments it can be seen that the stirrup jars were made in three parts: the upper section was made as a separate disc on which the spout and false neck/handles were glued and finally this top section was fixed to the body.

Small and medium-sized stirrup jars from Palaikastro have been published by Kanta.<sup>1185</sup> Imports from Palaikastro are not uncommon in Karpathos and in east Cretan settlements and tombs.<sup>1186</sup> At Petras, Palaikastro “constitutes the main source of the LM IIIA and IIIB pottery uncovered” and although stirrup jars are rare at the site, fragments of two LM IIIA:2 medium-sized stirrup have been recorded.<sup>1187</sup> Another stirrup jar from Palaikastro was found in a tomb at Mochlos and occasionally LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 stirrup jars of this workshop reached places further west as evidenced – except in Khania – by two sherds at Kommos.<sup>1188</sup>

#### LM IIIA:2

The three fragments in the LM IIIA:2 strata were all found in the same pit. Although foliate bands adorn two they are not executed in the same way and therefore they seem to belong to two different vessels.<sup>1189</sup> One belongs to an amphoroid krater with a ridge at the base of its neck, the other may have come from a similar vessel, but this cannot be proven. A large scale pattern with chevrons adorns the body fragments of the third vessel (84-P 0729+, *Pl. 202b:13*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). The large size of the vessel is compatible with an amphoroid krater and one found at Palaikastro is decorated with a similar motif as found on our sherds.<sup>1190</sup> A further two amphoroid kraters found in an LM IIIA:2/B deposit have been published from Palaikastro and

one made at Palaikastro was found in an LM IIIA:2 tomb at Mochlos.<sup>1191</sup>

The few identified vessels of the Palaikastro workshop in Khania do not speak for intensive contact between the two areas. The amphoroid kraters, the only shape identified in the LM IIIA:2 settlement, were most probably prestigious vessels suitable for gift exchanges. The medium-sized stirrup jars, reaching the LM IIIB:1 settlement, however, were probably filled with some liquid, but it is difficult to tell if they were part of traded goods rather than occasionally presented gifts.

#### Kytheran (*Pls. 126, 143*)

A small group of sherds are foreign in the Cretan ceramic material. The sherds appear with a red to reddish-brown clay, some with a grey to black core. All are filled with “silver mica” exposing a glittering surface. Several are somewhat uneven perhaps suggesting the use of a slow wheel or perhaps less skill on the fast wheel; a few could even have been handmade. Clear traces of a burnishing tool can be seen. Sherds from both open and closed vessels are found; some of which are decorated with dull cream to white body bands.

Fifteen fragmentary vessels have been registered from the LM IIIB:1 settlement. Four of these belong to more finely decorated vases which seem to have been inspired by contemporary Minoan prototypes. One rim/body fragment may have been part of a bowl. It has a slightly marked rim with an estimated diameter of 0.16, a monochrome interior and running spirals on the exterior (70-P 0309, *Pls. 126, 191b:1*, north of Room H). A well-preserved upper part of an amphora was found in a pit in the Courtyard (82-P 0875, *Pls. 126, 179a:1, 19-Pit Q*). It is oval-mouthed, decorated with a large blob on each side of the rim and the handles are barred. A band encircles the neck and the handle attachments and the upper body has a kind of alternating arc motif. In the same pit we found a body fragment of a closed vessel decorated with irregular droplets (82-P 1173, *Pl. 181d:5*) and on the floor of Room D another fragment of a closed vessel decorated with vertical rows of hatched ovals and spirals above three body bands (82-P 1317, *Pl. 160a:6*).

A further two rim fragments may belong to amphorae (or jugs?): a high neck with a flaring rim has a diameter of

<sup>1183</sup> GSE III, 248 (78-P 0472, pl. 117c:6).

<sup>1184</sup> 82-P 0085, *Pl. 145a:11*, Layer with stones; 78-P 0216, *Pl. 189c:7*, north of Space G, upper layer.

<sup>1185</sup> Kanta 1980, figs. 78-79.

<sup>1186</sup> Kanta 1980, 289.

<sup>1187</sup> Tsipopoulou 2005, 310; Tsipopoulou 1997, 219 and figs. 14:i, j, and 15-16.

<sup>1188</sup> Mochlos: Smith 2005, 191-192 and fig. 7; Kommos: Watrous 1992, 87, no. 1508, pl. 35, 103, pls. 46, 48. For possible fragments at the Little Palace at Knossos, see Hatzaki 2005, 107-108.

<sup>1189</sup> 84-P 0728+, *Pl. 201d:6*, 84-P 0799, *Pl. 201d:3*, both Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N.

<sup>1190</sup> Dawkins 1902-03, 319, fig. 18; Bosanquet & Dawkins 1923, 106, fig. 90.

<sup>1191</sup> MacGillivray *et al.* 1988, 274-276 and fig. 8:3-4; Soles & Davaras 1996, 221, fig. 63a.

around 0.10 and a thickened, rounded rim has part of a handle preserved.<sup>1192</sup> The handle is pierced close to the attachment to the rim. The former is undecorated, while the latter has a band on the top of the rim and bars on the handle. The bands are painted with a dull white colour and three body fragments with identical dull, pale, white body bands may have been part of similar vessels.<sup>1193</sup>

A few other shapes are present. One rim fragment belongs to a large storage jar or a small pithos (84-P 2231, *Pls. 126, 182c:1*, Courtyard, 20-Pit AG). The broad, everted rim has an estimated diameter of 0.42. At least two different kinds of open vessels were found: one with a vertical, strap handle, another with a complete preserved flat, lug handle with two “suspension holes”.<sup>1194</sup> The holes are placed close to the edge on each side of the handle where it is attached to the body and rather than being suspension holes they may have been used for a string which sealed a cover of the vessel. Part of a flat base and two undecorated body fragments belong to open vessels of unknown shapes.<sup>1195</sup>

### LM IIIA:2

From the LM IIIA:2 strata only two fragments of the red silver mica-vessels are recorded. One consists of a large body fragment of an undecorated closed vessel, the other, a neck/body fragment, may have belonged to an amphora or jug.<sup>1196</sup>

A further seven sherds of silver mica-vessels were registered from the Post-Minoan strata. The five body sherds of closed vessels are undecorated except for one which has dull creamish-white body bands similar to those found in the stratified material.<sup>1197</sup> One fragment, however, is part of a stand (77-P 1538, *Pls. 143, 209f:16*) with a base diameter of 0.21. It is partly burnt on both the interior and exterior, perhaps suggesting a use in connection with preparing food.

The last fragment consists of a triple roll handle (78-P 0041, *Pl. 210f:11*). Here the clay is light brown with a darker brown core. It is covered with a dull cream slip and decorated with reddish-brown to black paint. Each of the triple roll handles is barred, a horizontal band and a horizontal ladder is preserved below the attachment. Vertical triple roll handles are mainly found on amphoroid kraters at Khania but if this handle belongs to such a vessel it must have been of a smaller size than the Minoan amphoroid kraters.

Similar sherds have, in the previous volumes of the *GSE*, been described under the general heading “Cycladic”.<sup>1198</sup> These “silver mica” sherds, however, have now turned out to have an origin close to west Crete. The local LBA III pottery on Kythera is made in a red silver mica fabric and having seen a few examples not only among the exhibited vases from Kythera in the National Museum at Athens, but above all having had the opportunity to study the pottery at Kythera itself,<sup>1199</sup> I am now convinced that most, if not all, of our “silver mica” sherds actually derive from this island. My doubts concern the first four decorated sherds discussed above, for which I did not find any parallels, but as parallels for our undecorated sherds and above all our sherds decorated with dull cream to white bands were abundant, it is not impossible that they also (after all) were made in Kythera, especially as the fabric looks the same.<sup>1200</sup> Furthermore, two vessels found

in the LM IIB:2 strata have close parallels in the Kastri material: an open vessel with ledged rim, decorated with white bars on the rim and white curvilinear bands on the body and a conical cup.<sup>1201</sup> Kytheran sherds have also been identified at LM IIIA-B Kommos; among them cooking pots, a bowl and a pithos restored in a drawing.<sup>1202</sup> A connection between Kythera and west Crete is not surprising as ships sailing from west Crete probably anchored at Kythera on their way up along the western and perhaps foremost the eastern coast of Peloponnese and in spite of the pre-eminently mainland character of the few LH III deposits at Kastri, LM III vessels were also present.<sup>1203</sup>

### Cycladic (*Pl. 126*)

Two fragmentary vases in brown clay which are filled with “golden mica” have a different place of origin than the above described “silver mica” sherds and they have been kept under the heading Cycladic. The undecorated body sherds found in the debris above Room D are not helpful for an identification of its shape. The other vessel, however, found in an LM IIIB:1 pit in the Courtyard belongs to a large jar.<sup>1204</sup> It has a short neck with and rounded rim with an estimated diameter of 0.22. Its two vertical, roll handles are slightly raised above the rim and the large, probably globular, body cannot have had a maximum body diameter smaller than 0.50. A single sherd with “golden mica” was also recorded in an LM IIIB:2 dump.<sup>1205</sup> In the publication I suspected that this sherd may have derived from a cooking pot, but it is not impossible that this could also have belonged to a large jar of similar shape and size as the one from the LM IIIB:1 pit.

<sup>1192</sup> 84-P 2230, *Pls. 126, 182c:2*, Courtyard, 20-Pit AG; 70-P 1138, *Pl. 167b:8*, Room H, above floor.

<sup>1193</sup> 87-P 0539, *Pl. 166d:1*, Space G, 23-floor 11; 71-P 1480, *Pl. 167b:10*, Room H, above floor; 77-P 1979, *Pl. 188e:13*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit.

<sup>1194</sup> 73-P 1042, *Pl. 168b:5*, Room E, in lower floor; 77-P 0618, *Pl. 169f:2*, Room U, lower floor.

<sup>1195</sup> 87-P 0531, *Pl. 164d:10*, Space G, dump below upper floor; 87-P 0172, *Pl. 166d:5*, 87-P 0176, *Pl. 166d:4*, both Space G, 23-Floor 11.

<sup>1196</sup> 77-P 1926, *Pl. 197b:6*, south of Building 1, deposit 2; 77-P 1932, *Pl. 197f:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer.

<sup>1197</sup> 77-P 1940, *Pl. 209d:9*; 73-P 1041, *Pl. 210d:10*; 70-P 1130, *Pl. 210e:5*; 71-P 1479, *Pl. 210e:11* and 87-P 0513, *Pl. 210e:12*.

<sup>1198</sup> *GSE* II, 164; *GSE* III, 248-49.

<sup>1199</sup> This was made possible thanks to the warm hospitality of the directors of the Kythera Island Project, Evangelia Kiriati and Cyprian Broodbank, who kindly invited me to have a look at the LBA pottery in their storeroom on Kythera in July 2009.

<sup>1200</sup> The micaceous fabric found at Kastri is shortly mentioned in Coldstream & Huxley (1972, 305) where a few sherds are illustrated.

<sup>1201</sup> *GSE* III, 248 (70-P 1061, pls. 83, 125c:3) has a close parallel in Coldstream & Huxley 1972, 305, p. 62, pl. 43 and *GSE* III, 249 (77-P 1973, pl. 109f:6) in Coldstream & Huxley 1972, 305, p. 32, pl. 42. The stand 77-P 1538 from a Post-Minoan deposit may perhaps derive from a pedestalled pithos or jar (Coldstream & Huxley 1972, 134, p. 62, v. 57, fig. 44) but both illustrated examples are dated LM IB.

<sup>1202</sup> Rutter 2006, 664-66.

<sup>1203</sup> Coldstream & Huxley 1972, 304; B.P. Hallager 2007, 191-95.

<sup>1204</sup> 80-P 1200, *Pl. 159c:8*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor; 82-P 0977+, *Pls. 126, 181c:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q.

<sup>1205</sup> *GSE* III, 249, 73-P 1097, pl. 134f:3. It has a similar profile and handle.

Late Bronze Age Cycladic imports in Crete are reported from Knossos and Kommos. Popham has published an eye jug from the LM II Unexplored Mansion, but as it has grey clay and a linear decoration in black paint it may not have the same place of origin as our sherds.<sup>1206</sup> Among the Cycladic imports at Kommos two Naxian pithoi sherds have been identified in the Hilltop and Central Hillside houses in LM IIIA:2-B contexts. The fabric is described as brown, gritty with many white and micaceous inclusions.<sup>1207</sup> This fabric description seem closer to our sherds but without good Naxian parallels to our shape it is safer to leave its origin open.

### Mycenaean (*Pls. 126-128, 141, 143*)

The imported Mycenaean vases generally have buff clay, often buff and light red clay (s.c. sandwich ware), and they are always very fine and hard-fired. Most of the imports seem to originate in the Argolid – but exceptions exist and these may come from other workshops on Peloponnese and perhaps in Boeotia.

Some ninety Mycenaean sherds have been registered from the LM IIIB:1 strata. This is so far the highest amount found in any of the GSE LM III strata in the Agia Aikaterini Square. The largest group among the shapes present consists of decorated kylikes and among these the monochrome kylix FS 264 is the most common. The recorded sherds of this shape have rim diameters of between 0.12 to 0.16, most a short, rounded lip, a few a short, everted lip and both lip-types have a groove below; stems are present and some bases which are concave underneath.<sup>1208</sup> One stem fragment has a low dome underneath the base (77-P 0982, *Pl. 171c:14*, Street, in middle layer) which seems to be quite unusual on this shape, but it has parallels both in the LM IIIA:2 strata and among the Mycenaean sherds in the Post-Minoan strata (see below). Mountjoy has pointed out parallels from Messenia and Laconia.<sup>1209</sup> A few have a preserved strap handle (or scar of) from a rim, a single one has a scar from a handle attached below the rim (70-P 1049, *Pl. 189d:3*, north of Space G, upper layer). Owing to the position of the handles, the shape must be ascribed to FS 269. A similar vessel was found in the LM IIIA:2 strata (see below) and a good parallel comes from Aghios Stephanos in Laconia.<sup>1210</sup> One monochrome sherd derives from the carinated kylix FS 267 (71-P 1401, *Pls. 127, 167d:5*, Room H, levelling deposit). Also, this has a close parallel in Aghios Stephanos.<sup>1211</sup>

One kylix is somewhat older than the rest. It has the long, everted lip of the goblet FS 255, but the characteristic large loop handles – monochrome with a reserved triangle at the top and a pair of tails at the base – are more consistent with the kylix FS 256 (80-P 0518, *Pls. 143, 193f:2*, west of Building 2, 16-Pit I). The decorated zone which ends at the handle bases, consists of curve-stemmed spirals (FM 49) – both criteria found on the early LH IIIA:2 kylix.<sup>1212</sup>

Eight kylikes may belong to FS 257 either because of the low height of the decorative zone or owing to the motif itself. On three fragments from the lower body of the kylix only bands are preserved<sup>1213</sup> and on a rim fragment with a short, rounded lip only faint traces of the motif are visible above

the body bands (73-P 0144, *Pl. 188e:9*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit). One minor rim fragment is decorated with an unvoluted flower, FM 18C (77-P 1950, *Pl. 170a:2*, Room U, the walls). The voluted flower is common; the unvoluted flower appears occasionally on FS 257 kylikes.<sup>1214</sup> Another body fragment is covered with a tricurved arch (FM 62) which has a parallel in Nauplion Study Collection (84-P 1219, *Pl. 174b:7*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit M).<sup>1215</sup> A rim fragment with a short, rounded lip and an estimated diameter of 0.16 is decorated with a horizontal whorl shell (77-P 0650, *Pls. 126, 185f:11*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2) and a small body fragment has an octopus (FM 21) with added white decoration (70-P 0870, *Pl. 191b:4*, north of Room H) – both well-known motifs on the FS 257.

Another seven kylikes can be attributed to FS 258B. Three – including a rim fragment with diameter of 0.16 – are decorated with an octopus (FM 21)<sup>1216</sup> and one with perhaps the most common LH IIIB:1 motif on kylikes; the whorl shell (FM 23), here probably combined with multiple stems, hooked (FM 19) (77-P 1163+, *Pl. 187b:9*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E). A similar whorl shell motif on a Mycenaean kylix has been found in a nearby plot in Khania and the motif was frequently imitated on kylikes in the Knossian region.<sup>1217</sup> The last three sherds consist of stems or sherds close to a stem decorated with broad bands and fine lines at the top of stem.<sup>1218</sup>

<sup>1206</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 82, 186 and pls. 67e, 163:3.

<sup>1207</sup> Watrous 1992, 154 (nos. 1342 and 1629). Further Cycladic sherds from LM IIIA:2 Kommos are mentioned by Rutter (2006, 664), who attributes Watrous's no 1629 to Kythera.

<sup>1208</sup> 80-P 0670, *Pl. 144d:11*, Layer with stones; 77-P 0905, *Pl. 151a:7*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor; 83-P 0034, *Pl. 152b:5*, 83-P 0035, *Pl. 152b:6*, both Room C, on floor; 72-P 0190, *Pl. 162e:5*, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I; 87-P 0520, *Pl. 165a:7*, Space G, 23-Floor 8; 87-P 0160, *Pl. 165d:1*, Space G, 23-Floor 9/10; 87-P 0535, *Pl. 166c:3*, Space G, 23-Floor 11; 84-P 1360, *Pl. 172c:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit I; 84-P 1036, *Pl. 172d:7*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit H2; 82-P 0683, *Pl. 175a:4*, Courtyard, 19-Pit G; 82-P 0963, *Pl. 178a:4*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q; 82-P 0734, *Pls. 126, 182b:2*, Courtyard, 19-Pit K2; 84-P 2694, *Pl. 183b:9*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors; 84-P 1672, *Pl. 183e:4*, Courtyard, floors, 3<sup>rd</sup> phase; 77-P 1795b, *Pl. 187b:10*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E; 71-P 1270, *Pl. 190d:11*, 71-P 1287, *Pl. 190f:9*, both north of Room H; 73-P 1050, *Pl. 192e:13*, west of Building 2, deposit 1.

<sup>1209</sup> Mountjoy 2005, 293; Mountjoy 1999, fig. 114.77 (Nichoria), 91.127 (Aghios Stephanos).

<sup>1210</sup> Mountjoy 2005, 293; Mountjoy 1999, fig. 91.132.

<sup>1211</sup> Mountjoy 1999, fig. 91.130.

<sup>1212</sup> Mountjoy 1986, 88. This kylix was found in a very small pit north of the LM IIIB:1 buildings as the only diagnostic sherd together with few LM III and Middle Minoan sherds. The pit is not situated in an area with detailed stratigraphy and it may be of LM IIIA:2 date as well as LM IIIB:1 and for the benefit of the doubt it has been placed in the LM IIIB:1 settlement strata, see above p. 198.

<sup>1213</sup> 80-P 1070, *Pl. 148d:4*, Room A, on 17-Floor 4; 82-P 0492, *Pl. 163c:7*, Corridor/Space I, constructions; 77-P 0972, *Pl. 170a:8*, Room U, the walls.

<sup>1214</sup> Mountjoy 1986, 69.

<sup>1215</sup> Mountjoy 1986, 89, fig. 107:11.

<sup>1216</sup> 77-P 1621, *Pl. 144d:9*, Layer with stones; 77-P 0793, *Pls. 126, 185b:4*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit; 77-P 1133, *Pl. 185e:7*, between Buildings 1 and 2, lower deposit.

<sup>1217</sup> Khania: Tzedakis 1967a, 504, pl. 377ζ. For whorl shells in the Knossian region, see above p. 293.

<sup>1218</sup> 87-P 0519, *Pl. 165a:8*, Space G, 23-Floor 8; 82-P 0574, *Pl. 175f:5*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 84-P 2697, *Pl. 183b:10*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors.

Ten fragments belong to bowls. One may belong to the stemmed bowl FS 304 owing to its tall, everted lip which has an estimated diameter of 0.20 (73-P 0743, *Pls. 126, 192f:4*, west of Building 2, deposit 2). Part of one handle is preserved. It has a second band on the interior and a band below the rim band on the exterior. The decorative zone is very narrow and consists of bivalve shells (FM 25) which Furumark dates to LH IIIA:2 Late-IIIB.<sup>1219</sup> The banding below has parallels in Boeotia.<sup>1220</sup> Another four stemmed bowls belong to the LH IIIB:1 shape FS 305. Two are monochrome (one with a groove below the rim),<sup>1221</sup> another with a rim band and a band below, is decorated with a wavy band (82-P 0985, *Pls. 126, 177e:22*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q).<sup>1222</sup> Mountjoy found a good parallel for the latter at Kastri on Kythera.<sup>1223</sup> Part of a monochrome stem of a stemmed bowl cannot be more closely dated within the period LH IIIA:2/B:1 (73-P 0515, *Pl. 193a:5*, west of Building 2, 10-Pit 4). One fragment belongs to the conical, spouted bowl FS 300 (82-P 1406, *Pl. 184a:1*, Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase). Part of the flat, down-sloping lip and the bridged spout is preserved. It has red clay with a brown core and is thus one of the few which may have an origin outside the Argolid. The last four sherds belong to one of the most common LH IIIB:1 shapes – the deep bowl FS 284. One rim fragment with a diameter of 0.144 has two flower motifs – one voluted (FM 18A) and one unvoluted (FM 18C) (77-P 0394, *Pls. 127, 151a:2*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor).<sup>1224</sup> Another with a flaring, lipless rim has a whorl shell (FM 23) combined with a voluted flower (FM 18A) (82-P 0664, *Pl. 177e:11*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q). A third with the same type of rim, with a diameter of 0.15, has only a small part of its decoration preserved – broad curved bands with two small semicircles interior – (77-P 1200, *Pl. 185a:5*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit), while the last body fragment has a motif which belongs to the most popular on these bowls – part of a panelled pattern which consists of a vertical chain of joining semicircles (FM 42) (77-P 0401, *Pl. 151a:10*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor).

A rim/body fragment, decorated with a foliate band (FM 64), may belong to a cup. The motif is used on cups in LH IIIB:1<sup>1225</sup> but quite unusually this cup has bars on top of its rim. This is not a normal decoration on Mycenaean cups – unless it is a rare and/or a regional feature (77-P 1188, *Pl. 185a:9*, between Buildings 1 and 2, upper deposit). Another two cups were found in the levelling and constructions of Room U. Rim and body fragments from one cup with a short, rounded lip (Ø 0.14), is in shape compatible with the LH IIIA:2 shallow cup FS 220 (77-P 1610, *Pls. 127, 169f:3*). The decoration, however, is not to be found among the common ones. On the interior it has a mid-body band. On the exterior horizontal, parallel chevrons (FM 58) cover the upper part of the cup; below it has a group of four thin body bands and four on the lower body close to the base. Another rim/body fragment has a flaring and lipless rim with a diameter of 0.14 and may belong to the spouted cup FS 249 (77-P 1708, *Pls. 127, 170a:7*, Room U, the walls). Below a rim band and a band below it, the narrow decorative zone seems to consist of isolated semicircles (FM 43).

The LH IIIB:1 krater, FS 9, is present in three sherds. One consists of a torus disc base with an estimated diameter of

0.12 (82-P 1120, *Pl. 174g:10*, Courtyard, younger deposits). The preserved fragment is covered with a monochrome red colour. Rim and body fragments of the other are preserved (82-P 0572+, *Pls. 127, 176a:12*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P). The short, everted lip has an estimated diameter of 0.29 and it is decorated with one of the most common motifs found on this shape – vertical whorl shells (FS 23). The last fragments belong to close to a handle section where part of the broad band framing the handle is preserved, and the other which belongs to the same vessel is part of the lower body which has one single body band (77-P 2050, *Pl. 151b:5*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor). Finally, a sherd of a large, open vessel decorated with a scale pattern (FM 70) may belong to a LH IIIA:2 krater (FS 8) owing to its decoration (77-P 1656, *Pl. 169f:5*, Room U, possible levelling deposit).<sup>1226</sup>

Among the remaining decorated open vessels we find a rim fragment of a mug, FS 225, and a body fragment of a rhyton, FS 199. The mug is ridged at the rim and decorated with multiple stems, angular (FM 19) (77-P 2036, *Pl. 186c:2*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2). The rhyton has been decorated over a large part of the surface and the preserved motif – a vertical row of alternating vertical and horizontal foliate bands – may have been combined with other motifs (77-P 0603, *Pls. 128, 186b:5*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2). The last three sherds belong to decorated open vessels which cannot be more closely defined concerning their shapes or their decorations.<sup>1227</sup>

Among the decorated closed vessels the stirrup jars are predominant. All four LH IIIB:1 types are present in the material. Three with the larger part of their profiles preserved belong to conical-piriform stirrup jars (FS 167). One, which is missing the lower part and the base, is decorated with multiple stem, curved (FM 19) on the upper body and it has a belly zone with tricurved arches (FM 62) and double circles (77-P 0891+, *Pls. 127, 151b:4*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor).<sup>1228</sup> Another with missing lower part and base, has flowers (FM 18:113-114) on its shoulder and two belly zones with quirks (FM 48) (82-P 0912+, *Pls. 127, 178e:3*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q).<sup>1229</sup> The third is preserved with full body profile and

<sup>1219</sup> Furumark 1941, fig. 53 (25:23).

<sup>1220</sup> As pointed out by Mountjoy (2005, 294).

<sup>1221</sup> 82-P 1608, *Pl. 170f:5*, Street, in middle layer; 82-P 1670, *Pl. 184c:11*, Courtyard, floors, 1<sup>st</sup> phase. For monochrome stemmed bowls in LH IIIB:1 contexts on the mainland, see French 1966, 233; French 1967, 170.

<sup>1222</sup> The wavy band is common on these bowls in LH IIIA:2 (Mountjoy 1986, 92) but it is still used in LH IIIB:1 (French 1966, 222).

<sup>1223</sup> Mountjoy 2005, 294; Mountjoy 1999, fig. 92.143.

<sup>1224</sup> Mountjoy, however, thinks the sherd belongs to a kylix (Mountjoy 2005, 294).

<sup>1225</sup> Mountjoy 1986, 96.

<sup>1226</sup> Mountjoy 1986, 70.

<sup>1227</sup> 80-P 1347, *Pl. 145c:2*, Layer with stones; 82-P 0591, *Pl. 176a:1*, Courtyard, 19-Pit P; 82-P 1656, *Pl. 182e:13*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors.

<sup>1228</sup> A similar belly zone is found on a closed vessel from an LH IIIB:1 deposit at Mycenae, Wardle 1969, 267, fig. 2:8.

<sup>1229</sup> Both shape and decoration are consistent with the LH IIIB:1 stirrup jar FS 167 – but it has a ridge at the base of the false neck, a feature which, according to Mountjoy (1986, 106) is absent on this shape in LH IIIB:1. Mountjoy suggests that 77-P 0891+ and 82-P 0912+ belong to the squat stirrup jar FS 180. Belly zones are rare on this shape but parallels exist in Boeotia (Mountjoy 2005, 294).

a torus disc base (70-P 0788, *Pls. 128, 189e:1*, north of Space G, lower layer). Of the upper part we have a fragment from a solid false neck and dot rosettes (FM 27) are visible on the upper body. It also has a belly zone with groups of vertical wavy bands.

Six sherds belong to the globular stirrup jar (FS 171/173). The base and body fragments of the best preserved allowed a reconstruction in a drawing (77-P 0645+, *Pls. 128, 186c:9*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2). As the vase has a ring base and a height which is equal with its diameter, it can be more closely defined as a FS 171. Unvolut flowers (FM 18C) decorate the shoulders and it has a belly zone with V pattern (FM 59), a characteristic trait not found on the smaller stirrup jars before IIIB:1.<sup>1230</sup> One body fragment has a belly zone which depicts zigzag (FM 61), another derives from an upper body with part of a monochrome painted handle and the last four are ring bases which may belong to the FS 171.<sup>1231</sup>

One body/base fragment belongs to the squat stirrup jar, FS 180. It has a ring base – more common on this shape in LH IIIA:2 – but its exaggerated squat shape is more consistent with the LH IIIB:1 shape (77-P 0533+, *Pls. 128, 164a:2*, Space G, dump below upper floor). Unfortunately it has only faint remains of its shoulder decoration. Another small stirrup jar with complete profile from right below the handle section and down to the torus base belongs to the conical stirrup jar (FS 182) (82-P 0911+, *Pls. 128, 178e:2*, Courtyard, 19-Pit Q). The shape may occasionally have a belly zone and on this vessel we find a zigzag very close to the handle section. One more body fragment with a conical lower body may belong to the same shape (77-P 1758+, *Pl. 151b:3*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor). Another four sherds are parts of stirrup jars, but none are preserved to the extent that they can be assigned to a particular shape. One disc/handle fragment with part of the handle preserved belongs to a very small stirrup jar. The diameter of the disc is only 0.017 (83-P 0260, *Pl. 145a:2*, Layer with stones). Another two upper body fragments are decorated with unvolut Mycenaean flowers, which are the commonest motifs on LH IIIB:1 stirrup jars.<sup>1232</sup> One small upper body fragment has a multiple stem, curved (FM 19) which was a common motif on both LH IIIA:2 and IIIB:1 stirrup jars (71-P 1009, *Pl. 191d:3*, north of Room H). Finally two sherds, one a disc with a diameter of 0.025, the other a solid false neck were both found in a levelling deposit and may be of a LH IIIA:2 as well as of a LH IIIB:1 date.<sup>1233</sup>

Among the remaining decorated closed vessels three alabastra and perhaps two piriform jars can be identified. On two of the three body fragments of alabastra we find a rock pattern – a motif found only on alabastra in LH IIIA:2/B – the third fragment derives from close to a neck and about half the small horizontal handle is preserved.<sup>1234</sup> It has only faint remains of the shoulder motif and as this goes far below the handle section the fragment belongs to an alabastron rather than to a small piriform jar which has a narrow zonal motif and with which it may be confused. All three may belong to the rounded alabastron, FS 85. One piriform jar with a scar of a strap handle and with a spiral on the upper body may belong to FS 35 in LH IIIA:2, another body fragment decorated with the ivy (FM 12) may be found on both piriform jars and rounded alabastra as the latest in LH IIIA:1.<sup>1235</sup> The

last seven sherds from closed vessels are small and cannot be assigned to a specific shape.<sup>1236</sup> Finally one plain kylix rim, FS 267, was recorded in the constructions of Room D (83-P 0499, *Pls. 128, 160f:8*).

Eleven sherds were found in the construction or levelling strata and none of them may be later than LH IIIA:2. Of the remaining sherds found in the rooms, spaces and deposits connected to them, in the Street and Courtyard strata and finally in the contemporary pits only nine sherds are definitely older than LH IIIB:1. Thus most of the Mycenaean sherds in our LM IIIB:1 settlement are of LH IIIB:1 date – a fact which confirms the synchronism between the two areas. At least 20 Furumark shapes were found in these strata and about 2/3 of them belong to decorated open vessels. The most predominant shape among the open vessels is the kylix and among the closed vessels the small stirrup jar outnumbers by far the other two recognizable shapes – the alabastron and the piriform jar. While most vessels belong to small shapes it is interesting to note that more than one larger shape – here kraters – appear in these strata.

### LM IIIA:2

In the LM IIIA:2 strata close to 30 Mycenaean sherds have been registered<sup>1237</sup> and most belong to decorated open vessels. About 1/3 can be attributed to the monochrome kylix FS 264. The rim fragments have short, rounded lips with a groove under the lips and their rim diameters are usually around 0.14. The stems are short and the bases are concave underneath.<sup>1238</sup> One kylix has, below its short stem, a dome underneath the base (71-P 0334, *Pls. 141, 205d:1*, Rubbish Area North, dump) – a feature more characteristic for the monochrome stemmed bowl FS 304.<sup>1239</sup> A similar kylix FS

<sup>1230</sup> Mountjoy 1986, 79.

<sup>1231</sup> 83-P 0024, *Pl. 154b:3*, 83-P 0025, *Pl. 154b:5*, both Room C, on floor; 83-P 0261, *Pl. 145a:6*, Layer with stones; 83-P 0598, *Pl. 184e:6*, Courtyard, wall, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase; 77-P 1477, *Pl. 185g:4*, between Buildings 1 and 2, 11-Pit F2; 73-P 0517, *Pl. 193a:6*, west of Building 2, 10-Pit 4.

<sup>1232</sup> 77-P 1115, *Pl. 187c:5*, 77-P 2031, *Pl. 187c:4*, both between Buildings 1 and 2, 12-Pit E.

<sup>1233</sup> 73-P 0606, *Pl. 169b:7*, 73-P 1063, *Pl. 169b:6*, Room E, levelling deposits.

<sup>1234</sup> 83-P 0259, *Pl. 145d:3*, Layer with stones; 80-P 1018, *Pl. 160g:5*, Room D, constructions; 80-P 0803, *Pl. 159b:7*, Room D, between layer with stones and floor.

<sup>1235</sup> 72-P 0112, *Pl. 163a:5*, Corridor/Space I, pit in central part of Space I; 84-P 1984, *Pl. 182d:7*, Courtyard, related. Mountjoy 1986, 52.

<sup>1236</sup> 77-P 0590+, *Pl. 151b:7*, Room C, between layer with stones and floor; 73-P 0621, *Pl. 168e:8*, Room E, pits in floor; 77-P 1946, *Pl. 171c:11*, 77-P 1947, *Pl. 171e:3*, both Street, in middle layer; 84-P 1014, *Pl. 172f:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit J; 82-P 1672, *Pl. 174g:2*, Courtyard, younger deposits; 77-P 1988, *Pl. 183d:8*, Courtyard, floors, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase.

<sup>1237</sup> Four of the drawn sherds have previously been published as coming from LM IIIA:1 deposits (B.P. Hallager 1988, 173-183, figs. 1:1 and 4; figs. 2:4 and 6). The deposits wherein they were found have subsequently been moved to the LM IIIA:2 strata as a result of renewed studies of the stratigraphy.

<sup>1238</sup> 74-P 0258, *Pl. 194i:9*, Space E, 9/7-Pit A; 82-P 0439, *Pl. 196g:8*, south of Building 1, deposit 1; 82-P 0384, *Pl. 197g:16*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer; 84-P 0987, *Pl. 198f:5*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ; 84-P 0741, *Pl. 201a:3*, 84-P 0798, *Pl. 201a:1*, 84-P 1058, *Pl. 201a:4*, 84-P 1068, *Pls. 141, 201a:2*, all four Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N; 70-P 0588, *Pl. 205b:5*, Rubbish Area North, dump.

<sup>1239</sup> Mountjoy 1986, 90 and 92.

264 with a dome underneath was found in the LM IIIB:1 strata (see above) and a complete kylix with this feature has been found in an LM IIIB tomb at Gazi.<sup>1240</sup> One wide, strap handle and a scar from the other are preserved on a monochrome kylix which has been restored with gypsum, unfortunately with too high a stem (71-P 0433, *Pls. 141, 205e*, Rubbish Area North, dump). On another monochrome kylix the strap handle is attached below the rim (77-P 1612, *Pl. 197d:9*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer). The clay of this kylix is red and somewhat different from the others in this group which has the typical light red and buff clay of the Argolid region. This monochrome kylix belongs to an FS 269 for which Furumark only quotes Rhodian parallels,<sup>1241</sup> but as remarked above, a parallel was found at Aghios Stephanos in Laconia. A complete monochrome kylix similar to FS 269 is reported from a pithos burial at Olous in eastern Crete.<sup>1242</sup>

Five sherds may be ascribed to four different shapes of cups. Oldest is a rim fragment of a carinated, conical cup FS 230 with a papyrus motif (FM 11) which dates the cup to LH IIIA:1 (77-P 0565, *Pls. 141, 197d:12*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer).<sup>1243</sup> The lower part of a shallow cup with a raised, concave base may also be of this date. It belongs to FS 219 as it has a groove around the base on the interior (84-P 0831, *Pl. 198e:20*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ).<sup>1244</sup> Of the decoration only several narrow bands are preserved. Another two rim fragments belong to the shallow cup FS 220, one of which has a preserved monochrome handle with a reserved triangle at the top and a pair of tails at the base. Both are decorated with an N pattern (FM 60).<sup>1245</sup> The identification of the last fragment is somewhat unsure. Only a small, ending part of an open spout is preserved (84-P 1485, *Pl. 198d:2*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit G) which may have belonged to a spouted cup (FS 249). But as the shape seems to be uncommon this is far from certain.<sup>1246</sup>

Two shapes of bowls are present in the material. A slightly incurving upper body with a lipless rim may belong to a one-handled bowl, FS 283 (84-P 0752, *Pls. 141, 200g:7*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N). It has an estimated rim diameter of 0.12 and below, a thin band at the rim it is decorated with chevrons (FM 58). The banding below is unusual on the mainland, but as Mountjoy has pointed out, parallels may be found in Boeotia.<sup>1247</sup> A monochrome base fragment with a high dome underneath the base, belongs to a stemmed bowl, FS 304 (82-P 1412, *Pl. 204b:6*, Courtyard, floors). Another two sherds may be assigned to mugs FS 225. One small fragment is ridged at the rim (84-P 2757, *Pl. 194a:13*, Space A-D, floor deposit). A base fragment with an estimated diameter of 0.15 belongs to a mug with straight sides (84-P 1227, *Pls. 141, 200f:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, deposit B). It has a wavy border motif (FM 65) several bands at the base and concentric circles underneath the base. The last body fragment of an open vessel has only part of a band preserved of its decoration and cannot be ascribed to any specific shape (84-P 1830, *Pl. 204c:10*, Courtyard, floors).

Only three decorated sherds belong to closed vessels. The upper part of a small piriform jar with a short, wide neck and decorated with a foliate band (FM 64) on the upper body belongs to FS 45 (84-P 0791+, *Pls. 141, 202a:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit K/N).<sup>1248</sup> Another two upper body frag-

ments are decorated with multiple stems (FM 19), a motif frequent on stirrup jars in LH IIIA:2.<sup>1249</sup> Both belong to small vessels and one of them has a low ridge at the base of the false neck which may be present on the small globular stirrup jar FS 171.

The three plain ware sherds belong to at least two different shapes of kylikes. One short, rounded lip with part of a high-slung, strap handle is compatible with FS 272, a shape present in LH IIIA:1/2 (77-P 1556, *Pl. 197e:7*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, lower layer).<sup>1250</sup> An almost complete kylix FS 272 (now restored with gypsum), found with mostly LM IIIA pottery in The House of the High Priest at Knossos, has been published by Popham.<sup>1251</sup> Another rim/body fragment with carinated upper body belongs to the kylix FS 267 (84-P 1000, *Pls. 141, 200a:4*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ). This shape seems to have been used all through LH III and a parallel in Crete was found in an LM IIIA:1 context in the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos.<sup>1252</sup> The third fragment consists of a lower bowl with the beginning of the stem and as no further characteristics are present, it cannot be related to a particular shape within the kylix group (84-P 1885, *Pl. 204c:4*, Courtyard, floors).

None of the Mycenaean sherds found in the LM IIIA:2 strata are later than LH IIIA:2 and only two were older, which gives fairly good synchronisms between the mainland and Crete during this period. Twelve Furumark shapes could be identified and most belong to decorated open vessels like kylikes, cups, bowls and mugs while rather few consists of decorated closed vessels (here only a piriform jar and small stirrup jars) and plain ware vessels. The predominance of small open vessels (esp. the monochrome kylix) seems to exclude the possibility that the vessels were used for the transport of goods. The scenario is rather more compatible with a wish to acquire beautiful and different looking vases.

#### Post-Minoan strata

A further 57 Mycenaean sherds were registered in the Post-Minoan strata. As was the case in the stratified material the

<sup>1240</sup> Alexiou 1972, 88 and fig. 5, pl. 39a to the right; Kanta (1980, 20) dates the kylix LH IIIA:2.

<sup>1241</sup> Furumark 1941, 631. Another FS 269 was found in the LM IIIB:1 strata, see above.

<sup>1242</sup> van Effenterre 1948, 55 and pl. XV:O 86; Kanta 1980, 131. It may be a locally produced vessel.

<sup>1243</sup> A parallel from Prosymna in Argolid is illustrated by Mountjoy 1986, 64, fig. 74:1

<sup>1244</sup> According to Mountjoy 1986, 84, an LH IIIA:1 feature.

<sup>1245</sup> 82-P 0347, *Pls. 141, 197c:3*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 13-Pit K, upper layer; 84-P 0811, *Pls. 141, 203f:1*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit Q.

<sup>1246</sup> Mountjoy 1986, 87.

<sup>1247</sup> Mountjoy 2005, 293; Mountjoy 1999, 255.106.

<sup>1248</sup> Another FS 45, decorated with a net pattern, was found in an LM IIIA:2 pit cave in Khandia, Hallager & McGeorge 1992, 15, Kh.mus. 6342 and pl. 11a.

<sup>1249</sup> 77-P 1617, *Pl. 195d:3*, 12-Wall 15; 84-P 0867, *Pl. 198f:12*, Rubbish Area Southeast, 20-Pit L/AJ.

<sup>1250</sup> For an FS 272 dated LH IIIA:1 from a chamber tomb at Asine, see Mountjoy 1996, fig. 4:39.

<sup>1251</sup> Popham 1970c, 63-64, fig. 9:14 and pl. 11c. A similar kylix was found in tomb H at Katsambas (Alexiou 1967a, 52 (4B), 61 and pl. 25a).

<sup>1252</sup> Popham *et al.* 1984, 182 and n. 170, 186 and pl. 176:9. For the shape in mainland LH IIIA:2 see French 1965, 183, fig. 8:16.

most common shape in the Post-Minoan strata is the kylix. Of the 26 registered sherds 17 belong to the monochrome FS 264, one of which has a reserved circle at the base on the interior and another a dome underneath the base.<sup>1253</sup> One rim fragment may belong to the LH IIIA:2 early kylix FS 256, decorated with a running spiral FM 46 on the upper body (77-P 0226, *Pl. 210a:5*). It is close in shape and size to a stratified kylix with a similar motif (80-P 0518, above p. 366). The LH IIIA:2 kylix, FS 257 – so far only found stratified in the LM IIIB:1 strata – is represented by six sherds with motifs like vertical or diagonal whorl shells (FM 23), running spirals (FM 46) and octopus (FM 21) with added white paint<sup>1254</sup> and the LH IIIB:1 FS 258B is represented by two sherds decorated with flower, octopus (FM 18B) and whorl shells and dot rosette (FM 23, 27).<sup>1255</sup> Part of a long stem decorated with broad body bands (77-P 0366, *Pl. 210e:9*) cannot be more closely dated within the period IIIA:2/B:1.

Another 11 sherds belong to decorated open vessels. One may belong to an FS 220 shallow cup (84-P 2243, *Pl. 209b:17*). On the small fragment only interior and exterior rim bands are preserved but as it has a short, everted lip it may be dated to LH IIIA:2. Five fragments belong to the LM IIIB:1 bowl FS 284 with motifs like multiple stems (FS 19) and panelled (FM 75) with network or horizontal wavy lines.<sup>1256</sup> One flat foot and lower body fragment belong to the monochrome stemmed bowl FS 304, another rim/body fragment with a complete handle belongs to the decorated version of the same shape and a third sherd – a rim fragment with part of a scale pattern (FM 70), which may be part of a panelled pattern – could belong to the LM IIIB:1 version, FS 305.<sup>1257</sup> The last two sherds belong to FS 9 kraters: one consists of a broken off, monochrome, torus base with an estimated base diameter not less than 0.08-9, the other, a rim fragment with a tall, everted lip, has a panelled pattern consisting of a scale pattern (FM 70) framed by vertical bands.<sup>1258</sup>

The remaining 13 decorated sherds belong to closed vessels. The most interesting among these is a rim/neck fragment with a rim diameter of 0.035. It has a down-sloping lip and scar from the attachment of two handles on the neck (84-P 0446, *Pl. 210c:10*). It belongs to a flask, FS 190, of LH IIIA:2 date, the period when the flask was at the peak of its popularity.<sup>1259</sup> So far it is the only evidence for this shape in Khania. Four sherds can be assigned to alabastra. A small body fragment with straight sides and decorated with two body bands may belong to FS 94 (84-P 0092, *Pl. 209f:12*). Another three sherds belong to the rounded alabastron FS 85. Two are decorated with rock pattern (FM 32) and the third, a rim fragment with a short, sloping lip, has a reserved band on top of the rim which has an estimated diameter of 0.055.<sup>1260</sup> The three fragments cannot be more closely dated within the period LH IIIA:2/B:1.

Two shapes of stirrup jars are present – FS 166 and FS 171/173. An upper body fragment with the beginning of a false neck and a scar from a handle belong to the conical-piriform stirrup jar FS 166 (77-P 0314, *Pl. 210e:2*). It has a ridge at the base of the neck and a scale pattern, FM 70, on the shoulder, both criteria appearing on this shape in LH IIIA:2.<sup>1261</sup> Part of a torus base, monochrome painted with a base diameter of 0.06, may belong to another FS 166 (73-P 0376, *Pls. 143,*

*210d:13*). An upper body fragment with part of a spout belongs to a small globular stirrup jar FS 171 or 173 (71-P 0971, *Pl. 210f:9*). It is decorated with unvoluted flowers (FM 18C) but as the flowers are not fully preserved it could be of LH IIIA:2 as well as LH IIIB:1 date. Two more sherds are part of the LH IIIB:1 FS 171/173. One has an unvoluted flower on the shoulder, the other a belly zone with chevrons (FM 58).<sup>1262</sup> Three sherds, decorated with body bands, belong to closed vessels, the shape of which it is impossible to determine.<sup>1263</sup>

Finally, six fragments are part of plain, undecorated vessels. Four of them belong to kylikes: a fragment from the lower part of a bowl and the beginning of a stem (83-P 0078, *Pl. 209e:14*), part of a flat foot with an estimated diameter of 0.08 (71-P 1394, *Pl. 210d:6*) and a rim and body fragment with a preserved strap handle and a rather shallow bowl (77-P 1101, *Pls. 143, 210e:15*) which could be part of an FS 266 kylix. One rim and body fragment has a carinated body typical for FS 267 (80-P 0690, *Pls. 143, 210e:4*). Another rim fragment belongs to an open vessel (84-P 1685, *Pl. 209e:5*) with a short, everted lip which is flat on top. Finally a base fragment with raised, concave base belongs to a closed vessel (84-P 0361, *Pls. 143, 209b:19*).

Thus, of the 57 fragments 14 can be dated to LH IIIA:2, 12 to LH IIIB:1 while the remaining 31 (mainly the monochrome FS 264 and the plain vessels) cannot be more closely dated within the period A:2/B:1. Among the decorated sherds a minimum of 14 shapes are present, most of which are known from the stratified material. The most prominent exception is a single fragment of a flask FS 190.

LH IIIA:2/B:1 constitutes the high peak in contact between Khania and the mainland. The amount of imported vases culminates in LH/LM IIIB:1 and a similar picture is also seen all over the island.<sup>1264</sup> The number of registered

<sup>1253</sup> 77-P 1724, *Pl. 209b:15*; 79-P 0060, *Pl. 209b:7*; 80-P 0010, *Pl. 209b:5*; 82-P 0213, *Pl. 209b:9* (a dome underneath base); 83-P 0104, *Pl. 209e:4*; 83-P 0105, *Pl. 209e:8*; 83-P 0567, *Pl. 209e:3*; 77-P 0206, *Pl. 210b:15*; 77-P 0274, *Pl. 209f:10*; 78-P 0105, *Pl. 210e:6*; 77-P 0216, *Pl. 210a:11*; 82-P 0093+, *Pl. 210a:17*; 77-P 0317, *Pl. 210b:3*; 77-P 0320, *Pl. 210b:4*; 77-P 0332, *Pl. 210c:2*; 73-P 0375, *Pl. 210d:5* (analysed Jones 1986a, 229, Table 3.12, sample no. 30); 82-P 1810, *Pl. 210d:3*.

<sup>1254</sup> 82-P 0077+, *Pl. 209f:11*; 84-P 1044, *Pl. 210a:8*; 77-P 0290, *Pl. 210a:4*; 84-P 0287, *Pl. 209f:7*; 77-P 0375, *Pl. 210f:13*; 71-P 0258, *Pl. 210f:10*.

<sup>1255</sup> 77-P 0470, *Pl. 209a:13*; 82-P 1749, *Pl. 210c:8*.

<sup>1256</sup> 82-P 0242, *Pl. 209f:8*; 77-P 2001, *Pl. 210b:13*; 84-P 0320, *Pl. 209f:4*; 77-P 0219, *Pl. 210a:3*; 73-P 0670, *Pl. 210e:1*.

<sup>1257</sup> 83-P 0062, *Pl. 209d:8*; 71-P 0623, *Pl. 210f:2*; 84-P 0653, *Pl. 210e:8*.

<sup>1258</sup> 82-P 0163, *Pl. 210b:5*; 77-P 0229, *Pls. 143, 210c:1*.

<sup>1259</sup> Mountjoy 1986, 81.

<sup>1260</sup> 74-P 0149, *Pl. 209c:7*; 84-P 1478, *Pl. 210d:7*; 79-P 0032, *Pl. 209d:7*.

<sup>1261</sup> Mountjoy 1986, 77.

<sup>1262</sup> 83-P 0041, *Pl. 209a:5*; 84-P 0053, *Pl. 209b:10*.

<sup>1263</sup> 79-P 0047, *Pl. 209b:16*; 80-P 0927, *Pl. 209b:13*; 83-P 0573, *Pl. 209e:7*.

<sup>1264</sup> B.P. Hallager 1993, 263-269. Several new imports – both in sites which have previously yielded Mycenaean imports and in new sites – have been discovered since this article was written. Among the new sites we find, for example, a stirrup jar dated LH IIIA:2 in the settlement at Petras (Tsi-popoulou 1997, 219 and fig. 14k), another in the first destruction layer in Quartier Nu at Malia (Driessen & Farnoux 1994, pl. III:2) and 10 imports (mainly stirrup jars) of LH IIIA:2 and LH IIIB date in the cemetery at Mochlos (Banou 2005, 160 and fig. 18; Smith 2005, 191 and fig. 6, 200-202). The imports published after my article was written, however, confirm the general picture outlined in the article.

Mycenaean imports at Khania is presently by far the largest in Crete. The second largest amount comes from the settlement at Kommos where 22 sherds (out of a total of 33) were recorded in LM IIIA:2/B contexts.<sup>1265</sup> As mentioned above, most of the sherds at Khania seem to have had an Argive origin but sherds from other areas of the mainland were also present. The parallels point to a further two areas: the southern Peloponnese (Messenia and Laconia) and Boeotia. Of particular importance is that the sherds present good synchronisms between the LM/LH IIIA:2 and IIIB:1 ceramic sequences.<sup>1266</sup>

While 12 Furumark shapes were identified in the LM IIIA:2 deposits, the number rises to at least 20 in LM IIIB:1. In both periods small, decorated, open vessels (esp. kylikes) are far more common than closed vessels and plain ware vessels are very rare. This pattern is not in favour of the vessels being acquired because of their content. In LM IIIB:1 all four LH IIIB:1 types of small stirrup jars were present, but in very small numbers. Although they may have contained some valuable liquid they cannot change the impression that most Mycenaean vases at Khania were coveted for their own sake—whether acquired as gifts or exchanged for Cretan goods.

### Handmade Burnished Ware (*Pl. 128*)

In LM IIIB:1 the very first contacts were made with the people of the Subapennine culture in the southern Italian peninsula.<sup>1267</sup> Twelve fragments of Handmade Burnished Ware have been recorded belonging to two vessel shapes, the *olla* and the *ciotola carenata*. Ten of these fragments were found in the debris above and inside the Rooms A, C and D.

There are two shapes of *olla* present: one with a straight rim and the other with a short neck. A rim fragment with straight rim and the characteristic flat top which leans inwards belongs to a large-sized *olla* with a body thickness between 0.014 to 0.016 (80-P 1232, *Pl. 147b:4*, Layer with stones). Parallels to this shape are found at site like Satyrion, Broglio di Trebisacce, Amendolara, Casale Rizzo and Serra Castello.<sup>1268</sup> Another smaller *olla* in this group has a rim, rounded on the top, with an estimated diameter of 0.14 (77-P 0981, *Pls. 128, 170a:13*, Room U, the walls). It has a scar from a horizontal handle on the upper body. Similar vessels have been published from site like Porto Perone, Casale Rizzo and Rosa Russa.<sup>1269</sup>

The *olla* with a short neck appears also in two sizes. The larger, preserved with rim/body and base fragments, has a high flaring rim with a diameter of 0.18 and a flat base with a diameter of 0.13 (80-P 1046+, *Pls. 128, 150c:1*, Room A, on 17-Floor 4 [analysed]). Its size and shape is very close to a Handmade Burnished vessel found in an unstratified well in the Athenian Agora.<sup>1270</sup> It seems to have been a rather common vessel in the larger Subapennine settlements around the Gulf of Taranto where it is recorded at sites like Satyrion and Broglio di Trebisacce.<sup>1271</sup> The smaller *olla* has a straight rim with a diameter of 0.05 (84-P 3083, *Pls. 128, 150d:5*, Room A, constructions). Vessels with such a small opening seem to have been unusual and so far parallels are restricted to Amendolara in the Gulf of Taranto and Nuraghe Antigori on Sardinia.<sup>1272</sup>

The *ciotola carenata* is perhaps the most characteristic vessel in the Subapennine culture. The two fragments registered were found in the same room and may belong to one and the same vessel. One derives from the high flaring rim above the carination; the other is part of the high-slung, broad, strap handle.<sup>1273</sup> The remaining six sherds belong to open vessels with a body thickness between 0.006 and 0.014.<sup>1274</sup> A few of these may, with the combination of their body thickness and their find place, belong to the above described identified shapes. If so the 12 fragments represent a minimum of 9 vessels in the LM IIIB:1 settlement.<sup>1275</sup>

It could have been expected that the very first Handmade Burnished Wares in the settlement were imports but so far this is not the case. The two chemically analysed sherds are “sure local products”, a third, however, given for a petrographical study has (to our knowledge) not been analysed yet.<sup>1276</sup> This is by no means an outstanding result. Handmade Burnished Ware found at Mycenae, Lefkandi and at Maa, Kition, Sinda and Enkomi on Cyprus are also regarded as locally produced.<sup>1277</sup> This seems to imply that these sites received immigrants. In Khania, beginning in LM IIIB:1 and increasing in LM IIIB:2, Handmade Burnished Ware appears together with the locally produced pottery in floor deposits of the settlements, a fact that may imply resident foreigners living in the houses of the locals.

Presently only one contemporary LM IIIB:1 site in Crete

<sup>1265</sup> Watrous' list (1992, 155-156) was updated by Rutter 1999, 180-182. In the most recent lists (Rutter 2006, 666-672, tables 3.109, 3.110) the number has expanded to 36.

<sup>1266</sup> B.P. Hallager 2005. For the synchronisms before this period see B.P. Hallager 1988 (with corrections here in n. 1237) and after LM IIIB:1, B.P. Hallager 2007a.

<sup>1267</sup> B.P. Hallager 1983a; 1983b; 1985.

<sup>1268</sup> Lo Porto 1964, 192, fig. 12:7, 17; Bergonzi *et al.* 1982a, 86, tav. 9:1; 88, tav. 11:4; Bergonzi *et al.* 1982b, 149, tav. 38:7; 162, tav. 40:8; 167, tav. 41:7.

<sup>1269</sup> Lo Porto 1963, 299, fig. 20:13; Bergonzi *et al.* 1982b, 162, tav. 40:10; 173, tav. 44:2, all three *olla* with no handles pres.

<sup>1270</sup> Immerwahr 1971, 258, no. 465 (P15531) and pl. 62. Rutter (1975, 29), who recognized it as a Handmade Burnished vessel dates its context to late LH IIIB-early LH IIIC.

<sup>1271</sup> Lo Porto 1964, 192, fig. 12:1; Bergonzi *et al.* 1982a, 83, tav. 6:8; 93, tav. 16:3; Bergonzi *et al.* 1982b, 41, tav. 1:3; 45, tav. 3:13.

<sup>1272</sup> Bergonzi *et al.* 1982b, 149, tav. 38:9; Magna Grecia 1982, tav. LXII:9.

<sup>1273</sup> 80-P 0891, *Pl. 150c:3*, 80-P 1308, *Pl. 150c:4*, both Room A, the first on 17-Floor 4, the second inside the shaft. Part of a second handle, which may belong to this vessel, was collected together with the *olla* 80-P 1046+ found in the same context. For a more or less complete *ciotola carenata* and references to some of the many parallels, see *GSE* III, 253-254 and n. 552.

<sup>1274</sup> 80-P 0794, *Pl. 147b:7* (analysed); 83-P 0272, *Pl. 147b:6*, both Layer with stones; 80-P 0993, *Pl. 150c:2*, Room A, on 17-Floor 4; 80-P 1254, *Pl. 158f:4*, Room C, constructions; 80-P 1033+, *Pl. 160c:5*, Room D, on floor; 82-P 1494, *Pl. 183a:5*, Courtyard, deposits above latest floors.

<sup>1275</sup> Among the Handmade Burnished Ware we also have two rim fragments deriving from one hand-made vessel which does not seem to have its origin in the Subapennine culture (77-P 2049, *Pls. 128, 164f:2*, Space G, dump below upper floor). The vessel has a conical shape and part of a high-slung handle along the rim is preserved. Two unevenly incised, horizontal zigzag lines adorn the exterior below the rim. As the two sherds were found in a basket which also contained an intrusive Geometric sherd, it has, to benefit of the doubt, been treated as an intrusive in the catalogue, but as long as we have no close parallels to its un-Minoan shape and decoration, this date is somewhat unsecure.

<sup>1276</sup> Jones 1986b, 261 (sample 10 and 12 in tables, pp. 263-264). Dr John Riley got the sherd (77-P 0981) at the beginning of the 1990s together with some others for a petrographical study.

<sup>1277</sup> French 1985, 298; Jones 1986b.

has recorded Handmade Burnished Ware. At Kommos, where it is called impasto ware, analyses have shown that they are not locally made and Watrous finds it most likely that most of the imports have a Sardinian origin.<sup>1278</sup> Handmade Burnished Ware are found at LM IIIB:2 Khania and Kommos and LM IIIC at Khania.<sup>1279</sup> Single sherds of LM IIIB:2 and LM IIIC date are found at Hagia Pelagia, Knossos and Kastelli/Pedhiadha.<sup>1280</sup>

## Grey Ware

The so-called Grey Ware – wheel-made vessels with burnished surfaces made in a fine fabric fired light to dark grey – are rare in our LM IIIA:2/B:1 settlements. In the LM IIB:1 strata only five fragments have been recorded and the shapes are confined to two: kylikes and smaller closed vessels. One hollowed kylix stem was found in the debris above Rooms A, B, C, and D (83-P 0273, *Pl. 147b:5*) and another kylix with lower body and stem preserved was found in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the Courtyard (82-P 1783, *Pl. 184a:13*, 19-Pit T, analysed). The stem was broken off and made even for reuse – a custom also noted among the ordinary kylikes (see above under plain kylikes).

Two small closed vessels were found in two different floors within Space G. An upper body fragment with part of a small, roll handle may have been part of a miniature alabastron or a piriform jar (87-P 0145, *Pl. 165a:9*, Space G, 23-Floor 8) comparable to one found in the cemetery at Sklavoi/Farmakokefalo, now exhibited in the Siteia Museum.<sup>1281</sup> The other upper body fragment has no characteristic which may reveal its shape (01-P 0421, *Pl. 166f:5*, Space G, 23-Floor 11). The last fragment was, like one of the kylikes, found in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the Courtyard (84-P 1424, *Pl. 184c:9*, floors). It belongs to a closed vessel with a slightly raised base with a diameter of 0.03.

## LM IIIA:2

In the LM IIIA:2 strata the one, single body fragment belongs to an open vessel the shape of which is difficult to define (84-P 3204+, *Pl. 204d:5*, Courtyard, floors). The thickness of the wall could fit a kylix but this identification is far from certain.

The small amount of Grey Ware in the LM IIIA:2/B:1 strata stands in sharp contrast to the 75 registered sherds in the following LM IIIB:2 settlement. As pointed out in *GSE III*, miniature closed vessels are absent in LM IIIB:2 where only “natural-sized” cups and, to a lesser extent, kylikes occur.<sup>1282</sup> The presence of Grey Ware kylikes in the LM IIIB strata has no parallels so far in contemporary Cretan settlements. An unpublished mug dated LM IIIB and found at Knossos, is also without parallels.<sup>1283</sup> Miniature closed vessels, however, appear sporadically during LM III and the ranges of shapes are presently restricted to five. Except for the east Cretan piriform jar mentioned above, shapes like small stirrup jars, askoi, an alabastron and juglets are reported.<sup>1284</sup> It is interesting to note that the last four shapes are also among the most commonly found on the mainland where they appear contemporaneously.<sup>1285</sup> One of our LM

IIIB:1 Grey Ware kylikes has been chemically analysed and it turned out to be made of local clay.<sup>1286</sup> Thus it seems likely that also our remaining Grey Ware-vessels have been locally made.

## Imports of uncertain origin

In an LM IIIA:2 pit we found body fragments of a closed vessel, made in a brown clay, covered with a dull creamish slip on the exterior and decorated with a black paint (84-P 0868+, *Pl. 199c:10*, 20-Pit L/AJ). It cannot with certainty be referred to any of the local workshops but the vessel was probably made somewhere in Crete as it has a Minoan motif: a foliate band followed by two wavy bands and three body bands. The dull creamish slip may perhaps point to the Palaikastro workshop, but without a good parallel this assignment is very unsecure.

Another two sherds of non-local origin were recorded in the Post-Minoan strata. On one sherd of a closed vessel part of a dotted body, wing and legs of a bird is preserved (82-P 0057, *Pl. 209b:6*). The clay is greyish-brown, it is covered by a creamish-grey slip and the motif stands in a dark brown paint. The other sherd derives from an open vessel (krater or bowl?) (77-P 0975, *Pl. 210c:3*). Its horizontal, roll handle with a projecting knob is non-Minoan. The clay is brownish-grey with a black core and is vaguely reminiscent of the sherd with the bird, but it is decorated with black paint on a greenish surface. The handle is barred, the knob monochrome on the top. Similar handles are known from Cyprus and both sherds may derive from this island, but again without close parallels the origin is presently uncertain.

<sup>1278</sup> Watrous 1992, 163. According to Watrous (1992, 164-166) impasto ware appeared at Kommos already in LM IIIA:2, but in Rutter's revised edition of imports at the site, all impasto ware are now in LM IIIB contexts (Rutter 1999, 177-179). There exists, however, a few uncanonical impasto pieces (omphalos bases) which were found in a single LM IIIA:1 context (Watrous 1992, 164; Rutter 1999, 178).

<sup>1279</sup> Watrous 1992, 182; *GSE III*, 253-254; *GSE II*, 165-166.

<sup>1280</sup> I am grateful to Athanasia Kanta, who kindly informed me about a vase in an LM IIIB:2 context at Hagia Pelagia and to Sinclair Hood for information about a sherd from an early LM IIIC context in the Royal Road excavations at Knossos. Other unpublished sherds come from an LM IIIB:2 pit at the Unexplored Mansion and from early LM IIIC deposits at the Little Palace North site (Hatzaki 2007, 245 and 251). For Kastelli/Pedhiadha see Rethemiotakis 1997a, 313 and fig. 15c.

<sup>1281</sup> Tsipopoulou & Vagnetti 1994, 45, fig. 1 and 2.

<sup>1282</sup> *GSE III*, 255-256.

<sup>1283</sup> Koehl 2006, 231-232.

<sup>1284</sup> Marinatos (1927-28, 80, note 3) mentions a stirrup jar from Knossos and a miniature stirrup jar probably from a tomb at Khania has been published by Jantzen (1951, 79, no. 7, Taf. 51:1). Askoi are reported from Gournia (Boyd Hawes 1908, 46, pl. 10:16) and Stannioi/Pedhiadha (N. Platon 1952, 627, fig. 8, lower right hand corner from tomb B); one alabastron and two juglets are illustrated in the Kommos publication (Watrous 1992, no. 270, pl. 6 and fig. 18; no. 1544, pl. 58 and fig. 76; no. 803, pl. 53 and fig. 76; Rutter 1999, 180).

<sup>1285</sup> Tsipopoulou & Vagnetti 1994, 46-47 with refs.

<sup>1286</sup> See Appendix 3 in *GSE III*, 304-305.

## COMPLETE/RESTORED VASES AND COARSE FABRIC VESSELS FOUND ON THE FLOORS

Complete vases are often given more value than sherds when it comes to the difficult task of trying to interpret the function of the rooms/spaces in which they were found. While form and decoration were the main subjects in the paragraphs above, here their function will be treated together with another important aspect: the relationship between cooking vessels and fire areas.

Complete (or nearly so) and larger part of vessels with complete profiles, subsequently restored with gypsum, have been provided with numbers of the Khania Museum. In the LM IIIB:1 strata we have 26 vases with museum numbers and in the LM IIIA:2 strata, the number is restricted to seven.<sup>1287</sup>

### LM IIIB:1

The largest number of “complete” vessels comes from the LM IIIB:1 floor deposit in Room C, Building 1. The 10 restored vessels represent a mixture of eating, drinking, serving, storage and coarse kitchen equipment. Among the smaller we find a decorated bowl (80-P 0864, Mus.no. 5775, LW, Fig. 16A, Pls. 94, 152a), a decorated straight-sided alabastron (80-P 0932+, Mus.no. 8283, Pls. 99, 154d), a decorated wide-mouthed jar (80-P 1482+, Mus.no. 9494, Pls. 106, 156a) and a plain kylix with a broken off stem, the base of which have been made even for reuse (83-P 0002, Mus.no. 8268, LW, Fig. 16B, Pls. 112, 156f). A decorated krater (80-P 0999+, Mus.no. 8721, Pls. 100, 154f) belongs to the medium-sized vessels and among the large vessels we find a decorated and a plain amphoroid krater (80-P 0845+, Mus.no. 5784, LW, Pls. 101, 155b; 80-P 0929+, Mus.no. 8722, LW, Pls. 114, 157e, base missing) and an oversized decorated stirrup jar (80-P 1483+, Mus.no. 8267, LW, Pls. 97, 152d, top part missing). The coarse kitchen vessels are represented by a tripod cooking pot (80-P 1396+, Mus.no. 8720, Pls. 117, 158e) and a large coarse bowl (80-P 1465, Mus.no. 5779, Pls. 123, 158b).<sup>1288</sup> A further nine vessels preserved with a full profile may complete the picture: a plain cup (80-P 0880+, LW, Pls. 113, 157b:1), a decorated bowl (80-P 0850+, LW, Pls. 94, 151f:1), two small stirrup jars (80-P 0846+, Pls. 98, 154a; 84-P 0390+, LW, Pls. 98, 154c:1), a decorated krater (80-P 0948+, Pls. 100, 155a), a decorated amphoroid krater (80-P 0936+, Pl. 155c), decorated kalathoi (80-P 0971+, Pls. 108, 156c-d), a plain tankard (80-P 1467, Pls. 115, 157c) and a large coarse bowl (80-P 0931, Pls. 123, 158a). To this we may add substantial parts of storage stirrup jars and decorated jugs. As only two vessels were actually found on the floor (the decorated bowl and the plain kylix) the remaining vessels may have been standing in a cupboard along the southwestern wall (see above, p. 52-53). The three amphoroid kraters and the two kraters were probably empty vessels reserved for feasting occasions, while other vessels may have had some content. The room probably functioned as a storeroom for both coarser and finer vessels.

Four vases were lying on the lower floor (17-Floor 4) of Room A, close to the stone circle of the shaft: one decorated Knossian bowl (80-P 0635+, Mus.no. 5776, Fig. 9E, Pls. 125, 148c), a plain footed cup (80-P 0861+ LW, Fig. 9H, Pls. 113, 149f:2), a conical cup (80-P 0860+, Fig. 9G, Pls. 116, 149f:1) and a large coarse bowl (80-P 1397+, Fig. 9F, Pls. 123, 150a:3). Inside the stone circle of the shaft, above the cover slabs, we found large base/body fragments of a larnax (80-P 0843, Pl. 149c), a Handmade Burnished *olla* (80-P 1046+, Fig. 9D, Pls. 128, 150c:1), and parts of a decorated storage jar which had joins to other fragments on the upper floor/dump above the shaft (80-P 0889+, Fig. 8B, Pls. 106, 149b). A decorated bowl was lying inside the shaft (80-P 1400+, Mus.no. 5777, LW, Pls. 94, 148b). Sometime in LM IIIB:1 the shaft, which was surrounded by a stone circle and covered by slab stones, went out of use and a dump was heaped on top of it inside the stone circle. A new floor was laid above the original and on this floor and dump we found two decorated bowls (80-P 0991+, Mus.no. 8287, LW, Fig. 8C, Pls. 94, 147f; 80-P 0898+, LW, Fig. 8A, Pls. 94, 147c:1) and a conical cup (80-P 1045+, Pls. 116, 148a:5). As argued above (p. 43) the shaft in the corner of Room A may possibly have been a store for sea-shells/sea-urchins.<sup>1289</sup> Both the large coarse bowl and the two decorated bowls could have been useful as recipients of whatever was stored in the shaft and the *olla* may have functioned as a water jug. The plain footed cup is a drinking vessel and the conical cup an all-purpose vessel. Tools for this work were found in the shaft: a polisher, a combined polisher and percussion stone, a pumice stone and two obsidian blades. Storing and preparing food seems to have taken place in this corner of Room A, which is perhaps also indicated by the larnax. The two decorated bowls and the conical cup on the upper floor may indicate that the room still functioned as a preparing room, but this is far from certain. The decorated bowl (80-P 0866+, LW, Pls. 94, 159d:1) found on the floor in Room D cannot tell us anything about the function of this room, but the bench up against the northwestern wall of this room may have served as a bed, as suggested above (p. 265).

A plain footed cup (71-P 0163, Mus.no. 3413, Fig. 26A, Pls. 113, 161d) was lying on the floor in the northern part of Space I, close to the door to the Annex. A plain kylix (71-P 0750, Mus.no. 3396, Fig. 26B, Pls. 112, 162f) and a plain small goblet (71-P 0751, Mus.no. 3391, Fig. 26C, Pls. 112, 162g) were recorded from a pit in the central part of the space. As most of Space I was destroyed by Turkish and Modern pits and wells, the function of this space is far from clear. The Corridor, however, was more intact and here two shafts were sunk into the floor. The first, situated in the eastern end, was dug to fit a

<sup>1287</sup> Another three vessels come from the Post-Minoan strata: an LM IIIB:1 plain kylix (70-P 0771, Mus.no. 2382) and two small LM IIIA plain goblets (71-P 0923, Mus.no. 3403; 73-P 0060, Mus.no. 3603). Several MM and LM I vessels in this volume are also provided with a museum number. All vessels with museum numbers are listed on p. 472.

<sup>1288</sup> The full profile was also preserved of two storage jars, which were recorded in the Layer with stones above Room C (80-P 1468 and 80-P 1469, Pls. 120-21). They may eventually also have been stored in this room.

<sup>1289</sup> A sample of soil was taken from inside the shaft, the content of which will be published by Anaya Sarpaki in forthcoming Vol. V.

large barrel-shaped storage jar, which was preserved to the extent that missing pieces could be restored in gypsum (77-P 0876+, Mus.no. 5786, LW, Fig. 26D, Pls. 107, 162a). If its tripod legs had broken off (which is most probable) when the jar was put in place, the rim of the jar was at level with the floor. If they were intact the rim would have been visible above the floor. Some olive stones were found inside the jar, and also some slab stones which may have been used as lids. The second shaft – larger and deeper than the first – was found below an enigmatic stone construction, built when the shaft went out of use. It contained an infrequently recorded greenish soil, a colour which may have been caused by the content once kept in this pit. In the vicinity, a decorated amphoroid krater was standing on the floor (78-P 0146+, LW, Fig. 26E, Pl. 161a). The first shaft had probably been used to store foodstuffs (olives?), the content of the other is not obvious, but it is not unlikely that here foodstuff was stored as well, perhaps in a wooden container or a skin sack. The Corridor seems to have functioned as a combined storage and working area and filled with wine (or water) the amphoroid krater could have greeted any guest entering the Corridor of the house from the outside street.

Space G may have been an open area and it had five successive floors. A deep shaft was dug into the original floor, 23-Floor 11 and inside it a pithos was sunk down (77-P 1397, Figs. 32-35, Pls. 211, 213a). The lower half of it is preserved and one fragment of its rim. It is presently the only “well-preserved” pithos in the LM IIIB:1 settlement. When the pithos went out of use a dump was heaped above it. In this dump were a plain ladle (77-P 0755, Mus.no. 4775, Pls. 116, 164e) and the full profile of a plain footed cup (77-P 0754, Pls. 113, 164f:5). In one of the floors (23-Floor 9/10) we found the full profile of a plain kylix (87-P 0233+, Pls. 122, 166b:1) and a plain shallow bowl (87-P 0321+, Pls. 113, 166a:1). Ash and charcoal were noted on all the floors and a crucible?, a mould?, stone tools, two loom weights and a KS whorl are further pieces of evidence that Space G, as the Corridor and perhaps Room A, probably had been used as a combined working and storage area.

In Room H no floor was recorded but it is very likely that a plain kylix (71-P 0596, Mus.no. 3408, LW, Fig. 37A, Pls. 112, 167c) and a plain shallow bowl (71-P 0604, Pls. 113, 167b:12) may have belonged to it. As the preserved parts of the room were rather “empty” it is tempting to interpret this as a sleeping area. This is of course hard to prove, but as no second floors existed in the LM III buildings, sleeping areas must have been somewhere on the ground floor and rooms with few or no finds may be good candidates.

The last, and so far the largest room in Building 1, Room E, may have functioned as a combined working area and central gathering room. Two floors were laid upon each other and on both were a large, central hearth in the middle of the room. In the lower floor, close to the northwestern wall, an irregular stone with a cone-shaped hole was set which may have functioned as a supporting stone for a potter’s wheel in the early phase of LM IIIB:1. No complete vases (or nearly so) were found on the two floors, but larger parts of two vessels were embedded in the hearth – a tripod cooking pot and a cooking dish (73-P 1079+, Pls. 117, 168a; 73-P 0565+, Pls.

119, 168c) – and in the lower floor we found the full profile of a decorated Knossian bowl (77-P 1027+, Pls. 125, 168b:1). Thus we have no evidence for the room’s use as a kitchen. On the other hand the room was immediately reused in the following LM IIIB:2 period when a new clay floor was laid mainly upon the grey ash of the upper LM IIIB:1 floor.<sup>1290</sup> In connection with this, large or complete vessels were probably removed. The room with its hearth and preserved cooking equipment was certainly a kitchen in LM IIB:2<sup>1291</sup> and it is highly probable that it had this function also in LM IIIB:1. A large part of a tripod cooking pot (71-P 0818, Pls. 118, 169e:4) was also found on the upper floor of Room U, adjacent to Room E but as no fire area was recorded in this room, it was probably stored, like the one in Room C mentioned above. Except for the hearth in Room E, fire areas were only noted in outdoor areas, the Courtyard and the Space G, and as no cooking vessels were found in their vicinity, these fire areas may have been used in connection with industrial activities.

As well as a conical cup of LM I type (see above, p. 347) found on one of the northwestern floors of the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase in the Courtyard of Building 2 (82-P 1684, Fig. 69B), vessels with full or restored profiles were recorded in two large pits. A large tripod cooking pot preserved with its full profile (82-P 1263+, Pls. 117, 176f; 177a-d) was lying in 19-Pit P and in 19-Pit Q we found a decorated footed cup (82-P 0961+, Mus.no. 8381, Pls. 93, 177f:2) and a large coarse bowl (82-P 0725, Mus. no. 8290, Fig. 65A, Pls. 123, 180f) which have been restored, and also the full profile of a decorated kalathos (82-P 0876+, LW, Pls. 108, 177f:1) and a decorated straight-sided cup (82-P 0923+, Pls. 93, 179d:1). Charcoal and ash were noted on several floors in the Courtyard – probably the remains of industrial activities. Broken tripod cooking pots (84-P 0673a, b, Pls. 117, 173d, f) were recorded in one of the pits in the Rubbish Area Southeast together with larger part of a decorated amphoroid krater and the upper part of a second (84-P 1007, Pls. 102, 172g; 84-P 1008, Pls. 100, 172e, 20-Pit J).

The last five vases were thrown away in the area north of Buildings 1 and 2. A monochrome conical cup (70-P 0777, Mus.no. 2414, Pls. 116, 189f) and a Mycenaean stirrup jar missing its top part (70-P 0788, Mus.no. 2679, Pls. 128, 189e:1) come from deposits north of Space G. Two decorated cups (70-P 0065+, Mus.no. 5774, LW, Pls. 93, 189g; 71-P 0289, Mus. no. 3397, Pls. 91, 190c) and substantial parts of a cooking dish (70-P 0694+, Pls. 119, 193c-e) were found in a large rubbish deposit north of Room H and another decorated cup was lying in a pit (73-P 0765+, Mus.no. 3804, LW, Pls. 91, 192g, 10-Pit 4).

## LM IIIA:2

None of the seven complete vessels in the LM IIIA:2 strata were found inside the LM IIIA:2 buildings. Building 1 was completely destroyed when the LM IIIB:1 Building 1 was constructed on top of it and whatever had been on its floors

<sup>1290</sup> GSE III, 30.

<sup>1291</sup> GSE III, 257-258.

was thrown out. A complete conical cup and the base of another was recorded on one of the floors in the Courtyard (84-P 1466 and 84-P 1467, *Fig. 87A, B, Pl. 204d:8, 9*). The remaining six vessels were found in pits and rubbish areas. A decorated cup came from a small pit just outside the southeastern corner of Space E (78-P 0172+, Mus.no. 4783, *LW, Pls. 129, 196b, 15-Pit K*) and five vases appeared in the Rubbish Area North of the buildings: a plain goblet (70-P 0587, Mus.no. 3435, *Pls. 136, 205b:1, dump*), a Mycenaean monochrome kylix (71-P 0433, Mus.no. 3422, *Pls. 141, 205e, dump*), a decorated footed cup (71-P 0288, Mus.no. 3423, *Pls. 130, 207c, 5-Pit*), a decorated medium-sized stirrup jar (73-P 0767, Mus.no. 3806, *Pls. 131, 208c, 10-Pit 5*) and a monochrome shallow cup (71-P 0442, Mus.no. 3402, *Pls. 129, 208b, deposit B*).

Evidence for cooking areas was only recorded in supposed outdoor areas. A stone-built semicircular hearth was constructed in the southwestern part of Space A-D and a fire area was noted in the eastern part. An area with ash was also recorded on a floor in the northwestern part of the Courtyard. No cooking vessels were found in their neighbourhoods. Most cooking vessels are only preserved in minor fragments. However, one recorded in a pit in the Rubbish Area Southeast was preserved with an almost full body profile (84-P 0981, *Pls. 139, 200d:1, 20-Pit L/AJ*).

## THE KYDONIAN WORKSHOP IN LM IIIA:2 AND LM IIIB:1

In the LM IIIA:2 strata 19% of the registered LM II-III sherds and vases have their origin in the Kydonian Workshop. In LM IIIB:1 the amount rises to 27% (see Appendix, *Table 10a-b*). Most of the decorated small and medium-sized shapes known in LM IIIA:2/B:1 were produced in this workshop. Only one large shape was regularly produced – the amphoroid krater. Other large shapes like large stirrup jars and storage jars which are usually made in clays mixed with several inclusions are very rare. In fact, only two vessels in a coarse fabric can be attributed to the Kydonian Workshop, both somewhat unusual: the oversized stirrup jar in Room C (80-P 1483+, *Pls. 97, 152d*) and the barrel-shaped storage jar decorated with papyri in the Corridor (77-P 0876+, *Pls. 107, 162a*). Most of the common plain ware vessels were also made in the workshop. Among them one vase is outstanding: the large, plain LM IIIB:1 amphoroid krater found in Room C (80-P 0929+, *Pls. 114, 157e*). So far it is the only plain vessel of this shape in the LM IIIA:2/B:1 strata.<sup>1292</sup> No coarse, kitchen-ware vessels were produced, probably because the white clay was not found to be suitable for these vessels.

It was an inventive and experimental workshop which, like no other, made their own mark on the standard shapes. For example, they often added a third handle on small stirrup jars; amphoroid kraters (and occasionally jugs) are adorned with triple roll handles, mugs have a mid-ridge, on double vases in the form of two jugs, one is closed by an animal's head with big pellet eyes and its long ears are resting on the

high slung handle. With present evidence they seem to have invented the globular cup and were the only producer of this shape – a shape not found outside west Crete. The vessels made in LM IIIA:2/B:1 appear in a fine white to yellowish-white clay, decorated with a lustrous reddish paint which is always very well-preserved. They reveal that the workshop mastered a firing technique on a level with the finest Argive vases. The shiny appearance of the characteristic white clay is usually not covered; for example open vessels are with very few exceptions not monochrome on the interior which seem to be the standard on contemporary open vessels made in the Knossian workshop.<sup>1293</sup> The motifs on the Kydonian vessels partly belong to the standard Minoan repertoire but they expose a special preference for “pictorial” and more “free-style” motifs like flowers, birds, leaves and marine motifs like octopuses, whorl shells, sea-anemones and fish. The rich variations on these themes are astonishing and some of the variations are exclusively found on the Kydonian vessels; for example rows of birds' heads and “dotted rosettes”, the latter is one of the many variations on the Minoan flower.<sup>1294</sup> Experiments where motifs appear reserved on a black background are extraordinary, exquisite masterpieces; found for example on a small thin-walled rhyton and a mug in the LM IIIA:2 strata.<sup>1295</sup> Chariot scenes in Crete are so far only found on vessels made in the Kydonian Workshop: one on a straight-sided alabastron dated LM IIIA:2, the other on a globular krater dated LM IIIB:2.<sup>1296</sup>

The high quality of the workshop's products was not only esteemed locally. Current knowledge suggests that Kydonian vessels began to reach other parts of Crete in LM IIIA:2. The culmination of the exports, however, came in LM IIIB.<sup>1297</sup> Kydonian vessels have been recorded at around 40 sites in Crete (*Fig. 97*) and at some sites we find more than one.<sup>1298</sup> Besides this, they have been found on the mainland and on islands like Melos, Kos, Rhodes, Cyprus and Sardinia. The small stirrup jar is the most common shape found in both settlements and tombs but several other, both open and closed, shapes have been identified. The exported vessels show not only far reaching trade connections, they are also crucial for the study of the synchronisms within the Aegean.<sup>1299</sup>

A curious phenomenon of “imitating” the vessels made

<sup>1292</sup> As mentioned above, p. 341, undecorated amphoroid kraters are very rare, but examples made in another local workshop are recorded in the LM IIIA:1 strata.

<sup>1293</sup> Popham 1970a, 196; Hatzaki 2007, 227 and 239.

<sup>1294</sup> Rows of birds' heads are seen for example on the double vase from Kalami (Tzedakis 1969c, 366, fig. 3) and on a small stirrup jar from tomb 139 at Armenoi (*Kreta* 1990, 113, no. 92 or Godart & Tzedakis 1992, pl. CXXXIV:1) and “dotted rosettes” on small stirrup jars from tomb 8 at Armenoi (Tzedakis 1971a, pl. 524β) and from a tomb at Episkopi/Ierapetra (Kanta 1980, fig. 131:2).

<sup>1295</sup> 71-P 1273+, *Pls. 134, 206d:4; 70-P 0083+, Pls. 135, 205a:2*.

<sup>1296</sup> See above p. 302 and n. 391-393.

<sup>1297</sup> For a Kydonian LM IIIA:2 kylix in Unexplored Mansion at Knossos, see above p. 292 and n. 236. For Kydonian vessels in the Little Palace, see Hallager & Hallager 1999, 312-314.

<sup>1298</sup> For example in the tombs at Kalokhorafitis (Kanta 1980, 107-108), Kritsa (Kanta 1980, 134-136) and Episkopi/Ierapetra (Kanta 1980, 154-156).

<sup>1299</sup> B.P. Hallager 2007a.

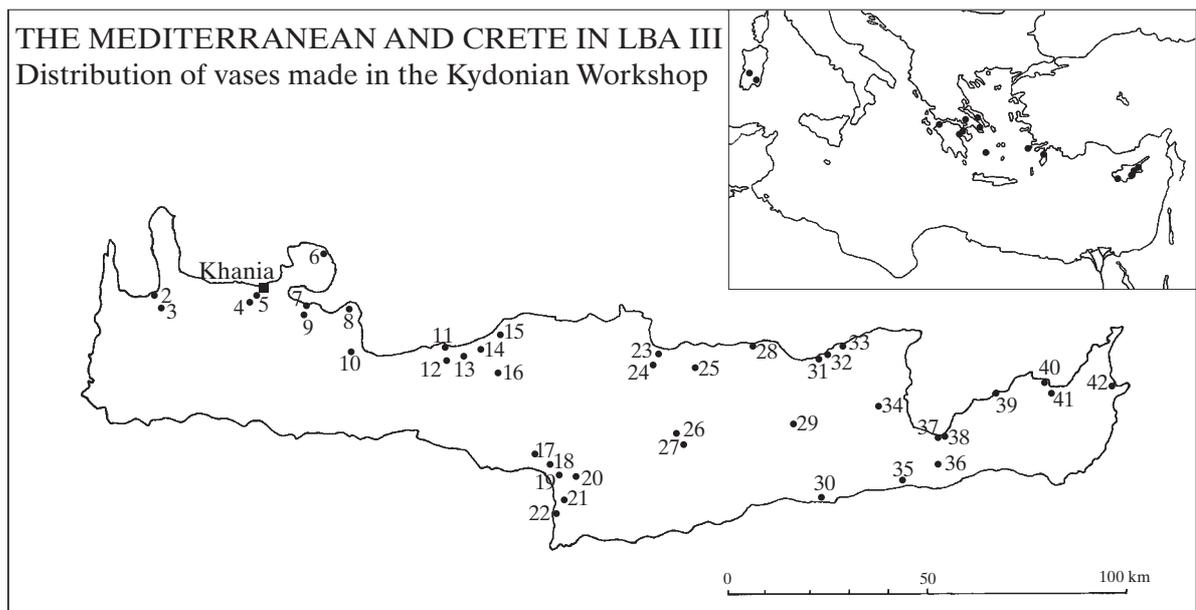


Fig. 97. 1, Khania; 2, Nopigeia; 3, Deliana; 4, Theriso; 5, Mameloukou; 6, Koumarospilio; 7, Kalami; 8, Kokkino Khorio; 9, Stylos; 10, Asprosykia; 11, Mastampas/Rethymnon; 12, Armenoi; 13, Maroulas; 14, Pigi; 15, Khamalevri; 16, Volionas; 17, Apodoulou (Aigidomantra, Frangou tou louri); 18, Sata; 19, Klima Pyrgiotissas; 20, Kalokhorafitis; 21, Hagia Triada; 22, Kommos; 23, Gazi; 24, Tylissos; 25, Knossos; 26, Kyparissi, Metochion Kalou; 27, Dhamania; 28, Gournes; 29, Kastelli; 30, Keratokambou; 31, Malia; 32, Sissi; 33, Milatos; 34, Kritsa; 35, Gra Lygia; 36, Episkopi; 37, Gournia; 38, Pakhyammos; 39, Mochlos; 40, Siteia; 41, Petras; 42, Palaikastro.

in the Kydonian Workshop seems, with present knowledge, to have begun in LM IIIA:2 and peaked in LM IIIB:1. Vessels made in hard-fired red clay were coated with a yellow slip, made of the typical white clay so far confined to the vessels made in the Kydonian Workshop, and painted with the red to reddish-brown colour used in this workshop. In LM IIIA:2 this phenomenon is confined to a few shapes, but in LM IIIB:1 we find it on vessel shapes like cups, bowls, kylikes, amphoroid kraters, amphoriskoi, storage jars, kalathoi, mugs, tankards and thelastra. Are we facing an attempt to copy a well-known trademark in one of the other local workshops or *could* they have been produced in the Kydonian Workshop? One of the most famous and frequently illustrated pictorial vessels from west Crete; the pyxis from Kalami, belongs to one of these “imitations”.<sup>1300</sup> The decoration of this vessel is divided into four panels: two with pictorial scenes, one with rows of shells, the last with horizontal rows of zigzags. Below the vertical handles are additional narrow panels with network. Flying birds are seen in one panel and in the other a man with a lyre, horns of consecration with shafted double axes between the horns and flying birds above the man are depicted. The pyxis is often referred to as a product of the Kydonian Workshop and probably rightly so. No other local workshop has produced such an unusual combination of motifs – but they are not foreign to the Kydonian Workshop.<sup>1301</sup> Looking at the decorations on the “imitations” found in the Agia Aikaterini Square, most are adorned with “ordinary” motifs, but there are two with unusual motifs which are more at home in the Kydonian Workshop than in any of the other local workshops. One large cup is decorated with lozenges with dots framed by multiple wavy bands, which have a parallel in a motif found on a funnel made in the Kydonian

clay.<sup>1302</sup> Another cup has a simple zigzag, a motif only found on this single cup in the LM IIIB:1 strata, while it became one of the most common motifs in the following LM IIIB:2 period.<sup>1303</sup> This kind of early experiment heralding new ideas is not uncommon in the Kydonian Workshop.<sup>1304</sup> A further case is observed among the tankards. Tankards decorated with filled semicircles hanging from the second rim band are confined to the Kydonian Workshop. The only exception is an “imitation”.<sup>1305</sup> So it is highly likely that these imitations *were* made in the Kydonian Workshop, but why? One explanation could be that the workshop temporarily ran short of its white clay.<sup>1306</sup> When one source was empty and before a new one had been found they may have been forced to use the more common red clay in the workshop. Or could it be that these imitations are deliberate forgeries made by a person (or persons) trained in the Kydonian Workshop, who had access to some of its clay to be able to produce the slip?

<sup>1300</sup> Tzedakis 1969c, 365, fig. 2; Tzedakis 1970, 468, pl. 410a-β; Kanta 1980, 238, fig. 93:8-10; *Das Mykenische Hellas*, 149, no. 105; Godart & Tzedakis 1992, pl. L; *From the land of the labyrinth* 2008, 235, no. 192.

<sup>1301</sup> Similar panels are for example found on an alabastron with a chariot scene found in one of the tombs in Khania (Jantzen 1951, 75, P 740, Taf. 3:1 and 50), on a cup decorated with, among other motifs, birds and a lyre (Vol. V, forthcoming) and on a stirrup jar from Perati on Attica (B.P. Hallager 2007a, 194-195 and fig. 3n).

<sup>1302</sup> 84-P 2224, *Pls. 92, 182c:3*. On the funnel (77-P 0888+, *Pls. 110, 163e:3*) only the upper row of multiple wavy bands is preserved.

<sup>1303</sup> 82-P 1515+, *Pls. 92, 183f:10*.

<sup>1304</sup> *GSE* III, 261.

<sup>1305</sup> 83-P 0152, *Pl. 209e:1* found in a Post-Minoan context, see above, p. 321.

<sup>1306</sup> Despite much searching no clay beds corresponding to the clay used by the Kydonian Workshop have yet been located (Jones 1986a, 230).

## MYCENAEAN INFLUENCES IN THE LM IIIB:1 STRATA

As mentioned above (p. 366) the peak for Mycenaean imports in Khania came during LM IIIB:1. No obvious Mycenaean influence can be traced on the LM IIIA:2 vessels in the Agia Aikaterini Square and it is somewhat sparse on the LM IIIB:1 vessels.<sup>1307</sup> The potter who made the single straight-sided cup found in an LM IIIB:1 pit in the Courtyard (82-P 0923+, *Pls. 93, 179d:1*) may have been inspired by the Mycenaean carinated, conical cup, FS 230. This suspicion is corroborated by the Mycenaean flowers (FM 18C) adorning its body. But the Minoan version of this cup is more straight-sided than the Mycenaean cup and our cup also has a handle attached below the rim instead of at the rim, which is customary on the mainland. LM IIIB:1 monochrome kylikes made in the Kydonian Workshop may have been made under the influence of the monochrome Mycenaean kylix FS 264 which was a common contemporary import in the town. Monochrome kylikes are, however, rare in the LM IIIB strata and can only be regarded as unsuccessful experiments.<sup>1308</sup> Finally, a locally produced tripod cooking pot has a non-Minoan shape for which a parallel was found at Mycenae (see above, p. 350).

It has been mentioned that the Mycenaean influence on the Kydonian Workshop was stronger than on the other workshops in Crete.<sup>1309</sup> This is more true for the pottery in the LM IIIB:2 strata,<sup>1310</sup> where not only the Kydonian but also the other local workshops were indeed inspired by the contemporarily produced mainland vessels, than for the vessels in LM IIIB:1. They did, however, adopt the conical stirrup jar, FS 182, in LM IIIB:1 as evidenced by three stirrup jars found in the tombs of the town.<sup>1311</sup> But unlike other workshops in Crete, which also adopted the shape in LM IIIB:1, the Kydonian Workshop added a third handle on their FS 182 – a feature often seen on their own small stirrup jars. The chariot scene on an LM IIIA:2 alabastron made in this workshop has also been regarded as a Cretan imitation of a purely mainland theme, but, as Kanta has pointed out, the scene is more naturalistic and finely drawn than on the contemporary Mycenaean examples. Also it is executed on the wrong type of vase and incorporated in a purely Minoan decorative system.<sup>1312</sup> As chariot scenes appear approximately at the same time on the mainland as on Crete, and none of the Minoan chariot scenes find a parallel on the mainland vases or on the vases exported to Cyprus, they are, instead of being imitations of a theme, reflecting the contemporary use of chariots – although not necessarily identical – in the societies of the two areas.

The Mycenaean influence on the local workshops in Khania was in fact rather weak in LM IIIB:1 and it was not stronger in west Crete than in other areas of the island. As mentioned above, the conical stirrup jar FS 182 was copied in other Minoan workshops, the carinated, conical cup FS 230 was copied in central Crete in LM IIIA, the funnel-necked jug, imitating the jug with cutaway neck FS 132, 133 is found in many places in Crete and other shapes could be added. The mug with a hole in the base, found in several sites in Crete, is

also regarded as a Mycenaean influence in LM IIIB Crete.<sup>1313</sup> Mugs are present in LM IIIA:2 Crete, but unfortunately most of the published examples do not have the whole base preserved. The only complete LM IIIA:2 mug so far published comes from the Royal Villa, but it is not mentioned in the publication whether or not it has a hole. Above (p. 321) I tried to argue that it is highly likely that our LM IIIA:2 mugs had a hole in the base. This is also corroborated by the presence of mugs in our LM IIIA:1 strata, one of which has a hole through its base.<sup>1314</sup> Thus the influence seems to have been the reverse.

## THE NATURE OF THE MATERIAL AND ITS RELATION TO OTHER LM IIIA:2 AND LM IIIB:1 SITES IN CRETE

A definable dividing line between the pottery of LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 date has been rather elusive for a long time.<sup>1315</sup> In 1985 Betancourt concluded that “there is yet no universally accepted criterion for dividing the end of LM IIIA from the beginning of LM IIIB for the island as a whole”.<sup>1316</sup> Yet, Popham was the first to recognize the difference between the footed cups made in LM IIIA:2 and those made in LM IIIB.<sup>1317</sup> On several occasions he has underlined that kylikes and footed cups were introduced in LM IIIA:2 and in his 1969 article he outlined the differences between the kylikes in LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1.<sup>1318</sup> Although recognized by several scholars for a long time,<sup>1319</sup> the importance of the bowl with upright profile as a new shape in LM IIIB:1 was most clearly defined by Warren in 1997.<sup>1320</sup>

The Greek-Swedish Excavations at the Agia Aikaterini Square may contribute to the distinction between the two

<sup>1307</sup> It must, however, be pointed out that the undecorated kylix was a common shape in LH IIIA:1 and that decorated kylikes existed at the same time, although rare (Mountjoy 1986, 66). As this shape first appears in Crete, not only in Khania, but all over the island, in LM IIIA:2 it is probable that the shape reflects a mainland influence on Cretan potters. The same is true for the small globular and squat stirrup jars, which were very popular on the mainland in LH IIIA:2. In Crete small globular stirrup jars first became common in LM IIIB:1 together with the small squat stirrup jar, which so far is not recorded in an earlier context.

<sup>1308</sup> Two were found in the LM IIIB:1 strata, one in the Post-Minoan strata and a fourth in LM IIIB:2, see above, p. 291-292 and *GSE III*, 212.

<sup>1309</sup> Kanta 1980, 288-289.

<sup>1310</sup> *GSE III*, 261-262.

<sup>1311</sup> Tzedakis 1969, 399, figs. 8-10.

<sup>1312</sup> Kanta 1980, 226 and fig. 93:2.

<sup>1313</sup> Koehl (2006, 368) argues that his Type IV Cup: mug first occurred on the mainland in LH IIIA:2 and on Crete in LM IIIB.

<sup>1314</sup> 77-P 0701 in Vol. V forthcoming.

<sup>1315</sup> Popham 1967, 347; Kanta 1980, 170, note 1 and 244.

<sup>1316</sup> Betancourt 1985, 171.

<sup>1317</sup> Popham 1969a, 301; Popham *et al.* 1984, 183.

<sup>1318</sup> Popham 1969a, 301-302; Popham 1970c, 80; Popham *et al.* 1984, 183; Popham 1997, 383.

<sup>1319</sup> Popham 1965, 318; Kanta 1980, 258; Betancourt 1985, 172; Watrous 1992, 141.

<sup>1320</sup> Warren 1997, 177, see also Watrous' response p. 186. Rutter (2006, 588, 612), however, states that the deep bowl is not a novelty in LM IIIB, but he admits on the other hand that there are some “distinctive characteristics in its profile” in LM IIIB, and thus we all seem to agree.

phases insofar that we have LM IIIB:1 buildings stratified on top of preceding LM IIIA:2 buildings. The study of the pottery from the two phases has confirmed former observations but in addition it is now also possible to add some new shapes and features which separate the LM IIIA:2 from the LM IIIB:1 period.

At the beginning of LM IIIB:1 the large Minoan flask seems not to be produced any longer and very soon the small goblet drops out. New shapes like the spouted cup, the globular cup (so far only produced by the Kydonian Workshop and distributed in west Crete), the decorated bowl with an upright profile, the decorated shallow kylix, the small squat stirrup jar, the stirrup jar imitating FS 182, the decorated cylinder-necked jug, the decorated wide-mouthed jar, the plain handleless goblet, the late type, plain, footed cup and the plain tankard appear in LM IIIB:1.<sup>1321</sup> In addition, some old shapes appear with new features. The cup without a differentiated lip gains popularity, the decorated footed cup is smaller than its predecessor in LM IIIA:2, the decorated krater is growing in size, the amphoroid krater gets a higher neck and a larger rim diameter, the tankard is adorned with a new type of spout and the very large, long handle appearing on the plain ladle is not recorded before LM IIIB:1. Although small globular stirrup jars occasionally occur before LM IIIB:1, it was in this period they suddenly started to appear in vast numbers. As emphasized above, the shape is far more important than the motif found on it. Shapes can be more closely dated but this is rarely the case for motifs. Several motifs used in LM IIIA linger on into LM IIIB:1 and although there is a general tendency towards fewer elements (sparser motifs) as time goes by, there are far too many exceptions which makes motifs, in themselves, highly unreliable for closer dating purposes. Among the rare exceptions are the high wavy bands decorating most of the body of the large LM IIIB:1 stirrup jar; these simplified octopus-decorated stirrup jars become very popular from the very beginning of LM IIIB:1.

The dividing line between LM IIIA:1 and LM IIIA:2 has been even less well-defined. Among the Minoan scholars Popham was the first who defined criteria for the division of the LM IIIA phase. As objective criteria for the LM IIIA:2 phase he mentioned “the loss of the everted rim on cups, the introduction of a new type of decorated kylix and perhaps the beginning of the ‘champagne cup’”.<sup>1322</sup> In spite of his hope for additional features to be found in future excavations, new shapes have so far not been added. The “loss of the everted rim on cups” cannot be regarded as a pan-Cretan criterion as this development seems to have been a gradual one: as mentioned above in Khania it comes in LM IIIB:1 and in Kommos it happens at the end of LM IIIA:2.<sup>1323</sup>

Some scholars divide the LM IIIA:2 into an early and a late phase, i.e. they date pottery to before or after the LM IIIA:2 destruction at Knossos. Popham, who dated the destruction at Knossos to the very beginning of LM IIIA:2, found some LM IIIA:2 deposits in the Unexplored Mansion, but they could not be divided into an early and late phase and neither has the division been made in the preliminary reports of the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site.<sup>1324</sup> Finally Hatzaki, who has conducted the most recent excavations at Knossos, states in the Knossos Handbook that “The present

study has not identified sufficient evidence supporting this phasing”.<sup>1325</sup> If it is not possible to separate LM IIIA:2 in an early and late phase at Knossos itself, it is thus perverse to date pottery to a Knossian pre- or post-destruction phase in other parts of Crete.<sup>1326</sup>

Although the remains of the LM IIIA:2 period are less extensive than the ones in the following LM IIIB:1, the observations made on the ceramic material may add some new criteria. At the beginning of LM IIIA:2 old shapes like the in-and-out basin, the flat alabastron and the large goblet have disappeared and new shapes like the decorated and plain kylix (the loop-handled type), the miniature, piriform stirrup jar, the straight-sided alabastron, the basket-handled pyxis, the basket-handled kalathos with one handle,<sup>1327</sup> the thelastron and the early type plain footed cup appear. It is also probable that the production of straight-sided stirrup jars began in this period. Both kraters and amphoroid kraters are smaller than in the following LM IIIB:1 period and amphoroid kraters have low necks like the ones in LM IIIA:1.

As seen in the selected parallels to other settlement sites in Crete, old and new shapes found in LM IIIA:2 and IIIB:1 contexts at Khania appear also in other settlements in similar contexts with two exceptions: a spouted cup was found in an LM IIIA:2 context at Palaikastro, while in Khania this shape presently is not recorded before LM IIIB:1 and a single thelaston at Knossos is dated LM IIIA:1, while in Khania this shape is a novelty in LM IIIA:2. The similarities in shape and decoration in widely separated places in Crete are striking, which seems to indicate rather peaceful times where goods and ideas could be exchanged. Knossian imports and impacts on locally produced pottery can be traced island-wide. Pottery produced in the Kydonian Workshop reached Knossos in LM IIIA:2 and in LM IIIB:1 it is found in most parts of the island. In spite of close trading connections some regionalism is evident in the local pottery productions. This is especially strong in eastern Crete where for example s.c pulled-rim bowls decorated with blot and trickle and trefoil-spouted jugs, sometimes with blot and trickle but more often half or complete monochrome, are more favoured than in other parts of Crete and wide-mouthed jars

<sup>1321</sup> Maybe the small, decorated, round-mouthed amphora could be added, but this has to be verified.

<sup>1322</sup> Popham 1970c, 80.

<sup>1323</sup> Watrous 1992, 130.

<sup>1324</sup> Popham 1970c, 80-81; Popham *et al.* 1984, 182-84; Warren 1982-83, 66-69; Warren 1997, 179-81.

<sup>1325</sup> Hatzaki 2007, 225. As Hatzaki writes “Popham’s palace destruction horizon is an event, not a ceramic phase” and his “objective was not to subdivide LM IIIA2 into ‘early’ and ‘late’ phases, but to pinpoint the moment, in terms of ceramic development, in which the event took place”.

<sup>1326</sup> This is not to say that there cannot be more than one phase in an LM IIIA:2 (or any given period) settlement. Warren (1997, 162) has, for example, two LM IIIA:2 phases in the Stratigraphical Museum Extension Site, but as long as there is not a full range of clear differences between the two phases, which also can be found stratified at other sites in Crete there is no reason for subdivisions.

<sup>1327</sup> Probably also the side-handled kalathos. At Palaikastro this form first appeared in the LM IIIA:2 period (MacGillivray, Sackett & Driessen 2007, 155-56).

and globular cups are presently more or less confined to western Crete.<sup>1328</sup>

In spite of our extensive knowledge of LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 pottery from tombs, very few large settlements from this period have been excavated.<sup>1329</sup> Presently Khania (Kydonia) with its cemetery is the largest in western Crete, but others like Stylos inhabited from LM IIIA:1, Nopigeia where an LM IIIA:2 destruction is recorded and the LM IIIB settlement at Samonas are known and partially excavated.<sup>1330</sup> Knossos, with its large cemeteries and harbour settlements at Amnisos and Poros, is the most impressive in north central Crete, but smaller settlements seem also to have existed at sites like Archanes, Vitsila,<sup>1331</sup> Hagia Pelagia and Kastelli/Pedhiada.<sup>1332</sup> We do not know the size of LM III Tylissos, but it can be “added to the small corpus of LM III sites where structures of considerable complexity have been found”.<sup>1333</sup> The most extensive LM IIIA:2/B:1 settlement material in south central Crete has been unearthed at Kommos and Hagia Triada. In both settlements the most impressive architecture of the period has been unearthed. Several houses were situated on the hillside and hilltop of the harbour town of Kommos and large galleries stored its ships during the winter months. At Hagia Triada a large megaron, a large stoa and a series of monumental public and commercial buildings were built in LM IIIA:2 and there are strong reasons to believe that this was the administrative and economical center of south central Crete in LM IIIA:2/B:1.<sup>1334</sup> Phaistos was largely desolate during this period where only scanty and heterogeneous remains have been recorded.<sup>1335</sup>

The settlement pattern is presently somewhat better known in the eastern part of the island. The houses at Zakro were only occupied for a short time in LM IIIA:2<sup>1336</sup> and the settlement at Khondou Viannou seems to have been destroyed during or at the end of this period. Old houses were reoccupied at Malia in LM IIIA:2/B:1 and at least one single complex organized around a central court was erected: Quartier Nu. Only a few houses were inhabited at Pseira, while 10 houses have been recorded at Mochlos.<sup>1337</sup> At Gournia the settlement extended to the west side of the hill, but we do not know its size or if it was inhabited during the whole period as only very few LM IIIB:1 vases have been published. Two houses were found on Hill I at Petras and remains of a rather extensive LM III settlement have been recorded on Hill II.<sup>1338</sup> An important settlement was also partially excavated at Plati/Lasithi at the beginning of last century<sup>1339</sup> and maybe there was a partial LM III reoccupation of Neopalatial Diaskari on the south coast, but so far our information on this site is meagre.<sup>1340</sup> Palaikastro seem with present knowledge to have been the largest LM IIIA:2/B:1 centre in eastern Crete. A massive reoccupation of the town and much new construction took place.<sup>1341</sup> Other houses have been found at nearby sites like Kouramenos and Angathia and a number of tombs have been excavated at various locations in the area. Besides, vases made in the Palaikastro workshop are found in most of the east Cretan sites.<sup>1342</sup>

If the amount of excavated settlements presently are unimpressive, the many LM IIIA:2/IIIB:1 tombs and cemeteries found all over Crete bear witness to the presence of the great amount (of settlement) still unexcavated. With the

exception of the Knossian tombs, the most impressive cemetery unearthed to date is located at Armenoi in west Crete, where more than 200 chamber tombs have been found. Less numerous tombs are recorded at sites like Kalami, Pigi, Mastampas/Rethymnon, Maroulas, Pankalochori, Agii Apostoli, Artsa, Sata, Aigidomantra near Apodoulou, Frangou tou louri/Apodolou and three west Cretan, large tholos tombs at Maleme, Stylos and Filaki belong to this period. Outside the large Knossian area, chamber tombs are found all over central Crete at sites like Episkopi/Pedhiadha, Metochion Kalou, Katsambas, Kiparissi, Stannioi, Gournes, Karteros, Foinikia, Klima Pyrgiotissas, Trypiti/Heraklion, Kalokhorafitis, Psari Phoradha, Tertsa, Kera Limaniotissa, just to mention some, and in this area tholos tombs are recorded at sites like Knossos, Archanes and Dhamania/Monofatsiou. Among important sites in east Crete Olous, Gra Lygia, Alatsomouri/Pakhyamos, Episkopi/Ierapetra, Kritsa can be mentioned and tholos tombs are recorded at sites like Achladias and Praesos.<sup>1343</sup>

LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 religious activities can not only be found in the public shrines,<sup>1344</sup> where the Shrine of the Double Axes at Knossos presently seems to be the oldest, but it can also be traced in extra-urban shrines and caves at sites like Amnisos (Eileithya cave), Arkalochori cave, Idaean cave, Jouktas, Kamares cave, Skoteino cave, Liliano cave, Kato Symi, Psychro cave, Vrysinas, probably Phaneromeni cave and perhaps Korphinas.<sup>1345</sup>

In most of the large settlements and in more than half of the tomb sites mentioned above, one or more vases made in the Kydonian Workshop have presently been found. There seems to be no doubt that Khania took an active part in the vivid ceramic interconnections with the contemporary settlements all over Crete and this is further emphasized, not only by the presence of vessels from other parts of Crete in Khania, but above all by the many similarities in shape and decoration between Khania and these settlements and tomb sites.

<sup>1328</sup> One LM IIIB wide-mouthed jar in the Heraklion Museum, unfortunately without provenance, but hardly west Cretan, has been published by Kanta (1980, fig. 97:10).

<sup>1329</sup> Farmsteads and town houses of this period have been treated by Hayden (1987, 1990, 1997).

<sup>1330</sup> Kanta 1980, 199, 235, 236; Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1996, 34-35.

<sup>1331</sup> Sapouna-Sakellari 1990, 87-88.

<sup>1332</sup> Rethemiotakis 1997, 306.

<sup>1333</sup> Hayden 1984, 45.

<sup>1334</sup> La Rosa 1985b, 51-53; La Rosa 1997, 255-264.

<sup>1335</sup> Borgna 2006, 109.

<sup>1336</sup> L. Platon 1997, 373.

<sup>1337</sup> Brogan 2006, 132 and fig. 2.

<sup>1338</sup> Tsipopoulou 1997, 211.

<sup>1339</sup> Dawkins 1913-14, 1-17; Watrous 1982, 62-64; Hayden (1984, 45) mentions Plati among the sites with LM III structures of considerable size.

<sup>1340</sup> Davaras 1973, 591, 1973-74, 933; Tsipopoulou 1997, 243. Nowicki (2000, 36) writes that Diaskari probably was among the big trade centres in LM III.

<sup>1341</sup> MacGillivray & Driessen 1990, 406.

<sup>1342</sup> Kanta 1980, 289.

<sup>1343</sup> The list is very far from exhaustive. More tomb sites are found in Kanta 1980 and several have been added after her book was written.

<sup>1344</sup> B.P. Hallager 2009.

<sup>1345</sup> Watrous 1996, 100.

The activity at all sites mentioned (and several minor not mentioned) bears witness to a population increase which presently only seems to have been surpassed in the Neopalatial period.<sup>1346</sup> No doubt the period suggests favourable conditions of subsistence and growth<sup>1347</sup> which in its turn speaks for peaceful times. Presently it is the foremost period in LM III during which the interconnections within the island flourished, not only between the main centres but far out in the countryside and Cretan goods were, in addition, vivid participants in the Mediterranean trading markets. The contents of west Cretan stirrup jars were coveted in the Mycenaean palatial centres in LM IIIB and inscriptions on these stirrup jars reveal the presence of a *wanax* on the island. Khania (Kydonia) was a very active centre which, going by present evidence, had its administrative high peak in LM IIIB:1.

However, it was not the only one, as evidenced by other large centres as for example Knossos, Hagia Triada/Kommos and Palaikastro, which also may have functioned as centres for administration and distribution during this period.

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<sup>1346</sup> Settlements in the plain of Phaistos, for example, more than doubled in LM IIIA:2-B, from eight in LM II-III A:1 to 19 in this period (Watrous, Hadzi-Vallianou & Blitzer 2004, 300).

<sup>1347</sup> Kanta 1980, 322.