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The cover illustration depicts a Bronze Statuette
of a Horse found at the Argive Heraion. NM 13943.
Drawing by Niels Levinsen. See p. 55, Fig. 19.

Mycenaean Pottery from South Rhodes

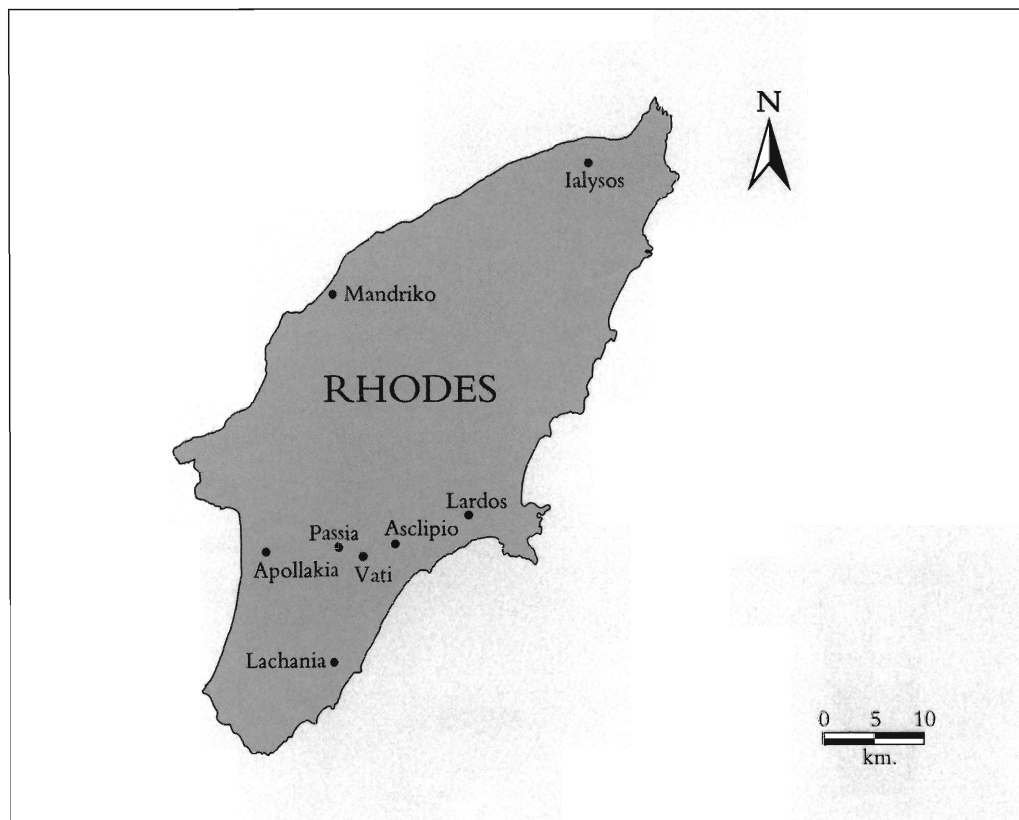
A regional style

P.A. Mountjoy

A number of vases from south Rhodes have been assigned by Furumark to various stages of LHIIIC. They include, in particular, beaked jugs FS 148 and piri-form jars FS 38, the first shape being classed as Rhodo-Mycenaean. Other scholars have followed this dating¹. Since none of the vases assigned by Furumark comes from a stratified context, he dated them using stylistic criteria based on the Mainland Mycenaean pottery sequence. However, study of these vases shows that they have many Minoan elements in their decoration, elements which appeared much earlier on Crete than they did on the Mainland, that is in LMIIIA rather

than LMIIIC. Furthermore, exactly the same motifs appear on another Rhodo-Mycenaean shape, the basket vase FS 319. Some of the basket vases have been found in north Rhodes at Ialysos in stratified contexts. The contexts are LHIIIA2. A comparison of the decorative elements on all these vases leads to the conclusion that all can be dated to LHIIIA2, the product of one or more south Rhodian workshops which had evolved a hybrid style mixing Minoan and Mycenaean elements.

Rhodes is well known for its basket vases, most of which come from the south Rhodian cemeteries of Vati, Asclepio and Apollakia². The vase is composed of two



NOTE 1
Dietz 96,97,98, Benzi 7-9.

NOTE 2
For example CVA DK 1
pl.47. For a full list see
Benzi 162-64.

FIG. 1. Basket vases: 1 Ialysos T.62.1, Rhodes 12617, 2 Vati, Copenhagen 5789, 3 Vati, Copenhagen 5790. Scale 1:3.

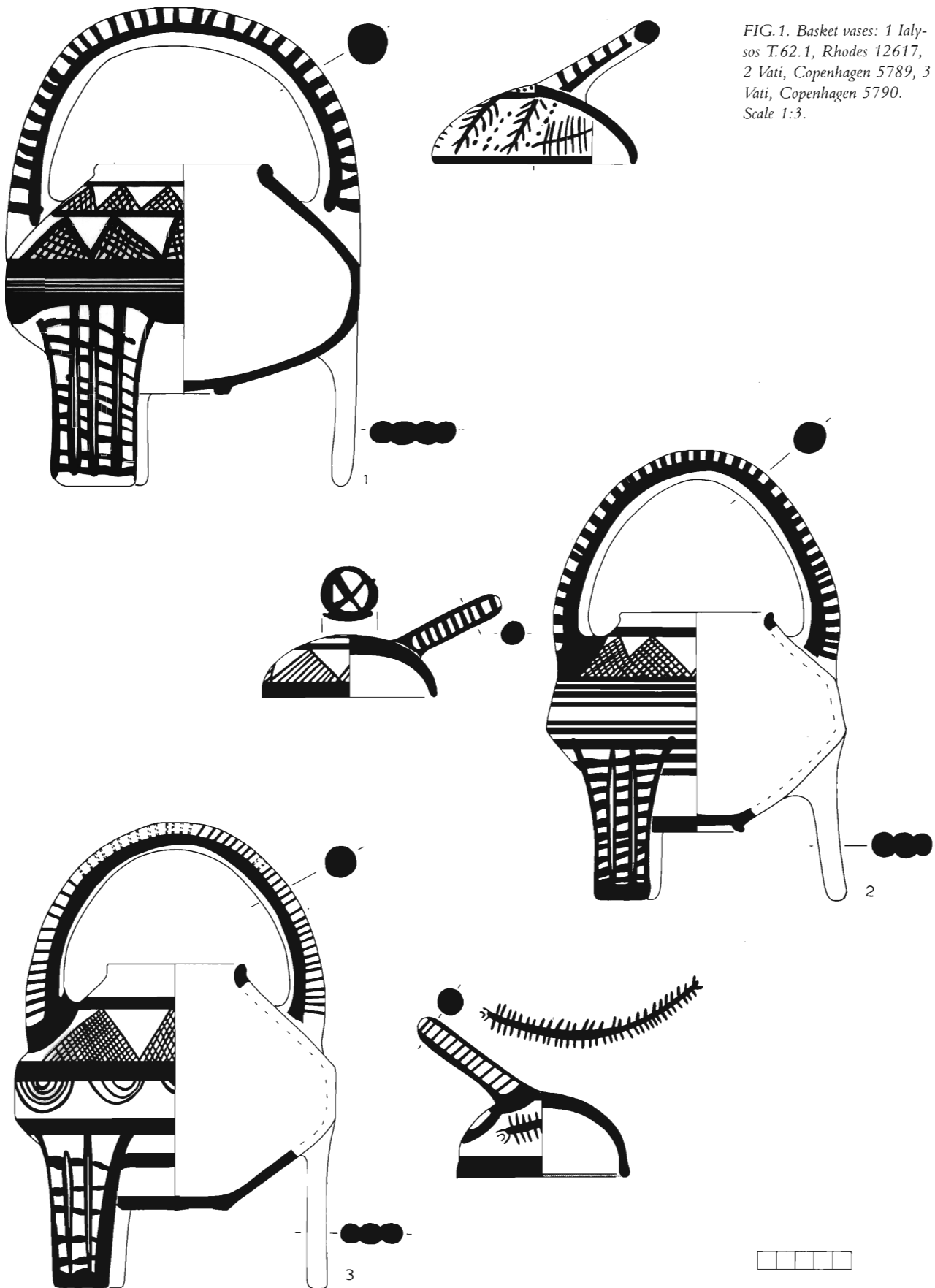




FIG. 2. Apollakia, Copenhagen 5593.



FIG. 3. Apollakia, Copenhagen 5590.

semi-globular bowls either joined by a cylindrical section FIG.1 giving an angular body or clapped together and joined by a plastic ridge - FIG.2;³ the rim is extremely short and set vertically to accommodate a semi-globular lid attached to the round basket handle by a loop of clay; the base is flat or ring and the three legs generally made up of three or four rolls of clay; a

variant has legs composed of a single strut with a curled up foot - FIG.3.⁴ The legs have a frame painted round them and bars across them; the large round handle carries similar decoration of framed bars, as does the round handle of the lid. This handle decoration of framed bars is not a Mycenaean feature, but a Minoan one found particularly on the handles of LMIIIA closed shapes, such as on the stirrup jar from Ay.Pelayia - FIG.4a.⁵ The main decorative motifs used on the basket vases are cross-hatched triangles, concentric arcs and semi-circles, while the lids usually have stacked, hatched and cross-hatched triangles, semi-circles, chevrons and millipedes. The stacked, hatched and cross-hatched triangles do not appear on the Mainland until LHIIIC Middle and Late, but they appear much earlier on Crete in LMIIIA, as, for example, the stacked triangles on the shoulder of the stirrup vase from Ayia Pelayia - FIG.4a,⁶ and in the Dodecanese.⁷ On Crete the triangle motif may well have evolved from the zigzag used initially with different filling motifs, such as the stacked V pattern on the piriform jar from Zafer Papoura -

NOTE 3
CVA DK 1 pl.47.3.

NOTE 4
(CVA DK 1 pl.47.4,6). Furumark thought that the clay shape imitated a real basket and suggested that the use of the cross-hatched triangle FM 61a was an imitation of basketwork MP 73-74. Catling, on the other hand, believes the shape to be a copy of a metal vase set in a separate stand and cites the flat base in support of this theory. The original metal stand would have consisted of a simple ring with three legs "made either of three rods brazed together or cast as elongated triangles with the feet formed by curling the end of the leg into a scroll" (Catling 1964, 219).

NOTE 5
Ay.Pelayia Kanta fig.8.3. For further examples see LMIIIA1 beaked jug, Popham 1970, 97 - Fig. 3.7; LMIIIA2 stirrup jar, ADelt 17A (1961-62) pl.19a,d no.29.

NOTE 6
A LMIIIA2 stirrup jar exported to Arkasa-Vonies on Karpathos has hatched triangles as a filling motif in stacked triangles (ADelt 33A (1978) 279 fig.13.6884.).

NOTE 7
For example a piriform jar from Kos Langada T.25 is decorated with hatched triangles. Its context is LHIIIA2 (ASAtene 43-44 (1965-66) 152 fig.142.).

FIG. 4. a) Ay. Pelayia, Ashmolean AE 464, b) Ay. Pelayia, Ashmolean AE 462, c) Knossos Zafer Papoura T.7, Ashmolean AE 498, d) Crete, Ashmolean 1965-147, e) Knossos, Ashmolean AE 1185. Scale 1:3.

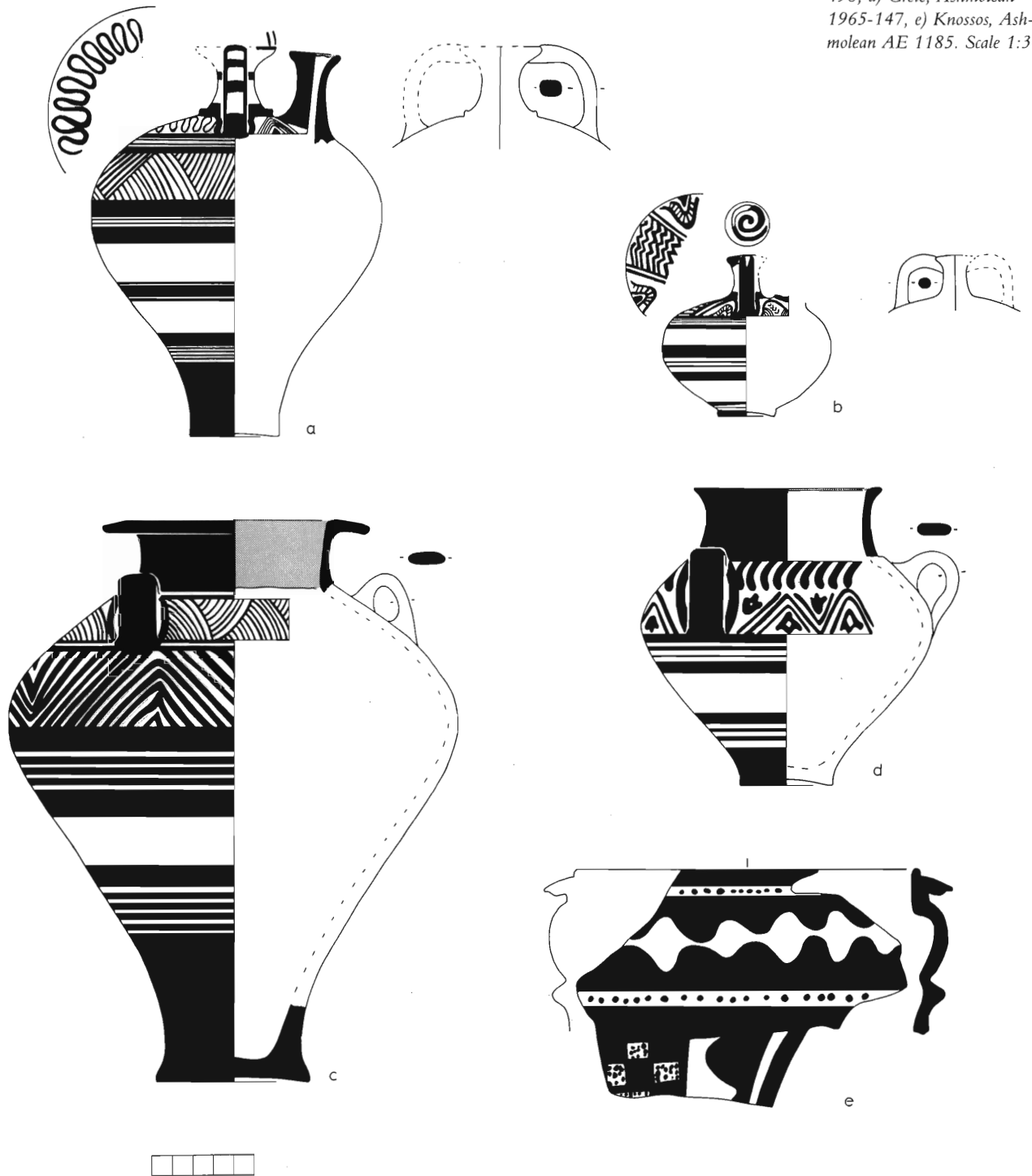


FIG.4c.⁸ A basket vase from Anemomili-Makeli on Karpathos⁹ has cross-hatched triangles on the lid, but adds a new motif to the repertoire, that of dot filled chequers, which are painted on the body of the vase; this is also a Minoan IIIA motif, well illustrated by the stand leg FIG.4e. The two tier decorative system on the basket vases - FIG.1.1,³¹⁰ is a further Minoan characteristic, FIG.4a,c,d, in contrast to the Mycenaean fashion of a single zone of decoration.¹¹

This large group of south Rhodian basket vases could not be dated by Furumark as the contexts are unknown.¹² However, an example found in north Rhodes at Ialysos, from NT.48.12 - FIG.5,¹³ is one of several in good LHIIIA2 context.¹⁴ NT.62.1 - FIG.1.1 from a LHIIIA1-III A2 context¹⁵ is identical to this vase and can also be dated to this phase. The Ialysos vases have exactly the same characteristics as the vases from south Rhodes: the angular body with short collar neck, large round handle and rolled legs; the hatched triangles of T.48.12 and T.62.1 appear on Vati 5789 - FIG.1.2 and the millipede on the lid appears on Vati 5790 - FIG.1.3; framed bars appear on the legs and handles



FIG.5. *Ialysos T.48.12, Rhodes 4743 (Photo C.B.Mee).*

of all three vases. The Ialysos vases would seem to be south Rhodian imports. The clay composition of T.48.12 has been analysed along with that of two other basket vases from Ialysos, T.63.2 and BM A811, but the results were not satisfactory: T.48.12 has a Rhodian composition, but the other two vases matched a Naxos/East Cretan composition.¹⁶ Mee suggests that there must be another Rhodian clay source;¹⁷ the material discussed here indicates the source should be south Rhodian. Whatever the source, the Ialysos basket vases suggest a LHIIIA2 date for the south Rhodian ones.

The group of basket vases can be extended to include beaked jugs FS 148, piri-form jars FS 35 and one or two other shapes all decorated with the same idiosyncratic motifs, particularly the accessory framed bars, and all coming from south Rhodes. The first shape is the large krater from Apollakia FIG.6.1 dated to LHIIIC Late by Furumark.¹⁸ It has triple rolled handles fashioned in the same manner as

NOTE 8

Evans 1906, fig. 23. See also for example Popham 1984, pl.164.1-6, 171.1-4,10.

NOTE 9

ADelt 17A (1961-62) pl.25,d.

NOTE 10

See also a basket vase with a zone of cross-hatched triangles above a zone of concentric arcs, Mee & Doole 1993, pl.5,178.

NOTE 11

MDP figs.80,81.

NOTE 12

MP 640 FS 319.7-14.

NOTE 13

Mee 1982, pl.13,5.

NOTE 14

M.Benzi points out that 10 of the 13 examples from Ialysos come from LHIIIA2 contexts. Benzi 163.

NT.48,12 and four other basket vases from Ialysos have also been dated to this phase by Furumark MP 640, FS 319.1-5.

NOTE 15

Benzi, 163.

NOTE 16

JFA 5 (1978), 468. See also Jones 1986, 501-508.

NOTE 17

Mee 1982, 17.

NOTE 18

MP 635 FS 287.1.

the legs of the basket vases and, like them, decorated with framed bars. It also has the same biconical body with rounded lower half, straight in-slanting upper body and plastic ridge at the joint as some of the basket vases - FIG.2. The decoration of cross-hatched triangles on the krater is the same as on the basket vases from Vati and Ialysos - FIG.1. This krater can be assigned to one of the basket vase workshops and thus to a LHIIIA2 date. It has an extra feature consisting of a framed band of net flanking the decorative zone. This is another Minoan feature first seen in LMIIIA1, as exemplified by an alabaster from Palaikastro.¹⁹

The framed band of net brings several other vases into this group, such as the amphoroid krater from Apollakia - FIG.6.2, decorated with large isolated spirals; its handles also have framed bars. It is dated to LHIIIC Late by Furumark.²⁰ A magnificent beaked jug from Yelandros has cross hatched triangles flanked by framed bands of net - FIG.7.1. It has a tall vertical spout with a hump at the base and a nipple each side of it; the handle has framed chevrons giving the effect of a fish spine. Its fabric and decoration suggest it comes from the same workshop as the krater - FIG.6.1. A jug of similar shape comes from Apollakia - FIG.7.2. It lacks the bands of net, but the fish spine handle decoration is repeated on the shoulder under the handle and on the body with a multiple zigzag above it. The piriform jar - FIG.7.3 has similar multiple zigzag set above a framed band of net with a narrower band at the base of the neck; the handle is decorated with framed bars; the rim is also barred. It is dated to LHIIIC Late by Furumark.²¹ A stand decorated with cross-hatched triangles - FIG.7.4, should also belong to the group. It has a plastic ridge halfway up it similar to that of the krater - FIG.6.1; the ridge may be merely cosmetic or it may indicate that the vase was made in two halves and then joined together. It is dated to LHIIIC Late by Furumark.²² Other vases which can be assigned to the group include a fragmentary piriform jar from Serraglio on Kos

decorated with rows of cross hatched triangles as the basket vase - FIG.1.1²³ and a similar vase from Anemomili-Makeli on Karpathos.²⁴ A piriform jar from the Lan-gada cemetery on Kos - FIG.8 has framed bands of net, a barred rim and a nipple at the handle base in the manner of that on the beaked jug spouts. The wide belly band framed by narrow one is also found on the amphoroid krater - FIG.6.2; the triangles with solid fill are an addition to the repertoire of south Rhodian motifs. This piriform jar comes from a LHIIIA2 context.²⁵

A number of vases decorated with other geometric motifs can be added to the group. The beaked jug - FIG.9.1 has the same handle decoration of framed bars as the other vases in this group or as the basket vase legs. Two bands round the base of the neck sweep down to the handle base. This is another Minoan feature found on jugs²⁶ and stirrup jars - FIG.4a,b. The body banding is unusual in having a single fat band set amidst zones of narrow bands. The main decoration consists of a zone of horizontal chevrons meeting under the spout to frame a filling ornament of blobs.

NOTE 19
Bosanquet and Dawkins 1923, 79 fig.63.

NOTE 20
MP 593 FS 57.1.

NOTE 21
MP 590 FS 38,5.

NOTE 22
MP 643 FS 336,4.

NOTE 23
ASAtene 50-51 (1972-73), 287, fig.253. A flask decorated with running spiral also has a framed band of net across it Ibid 295, fig.263, but the shape is an Anatolian one and is unlikely to have come from the Rhodes workshop.

NOTE 24
Melas 1985, pl.68,58.

NOTE 25
ASAtene 43-44 (1965-66), 228-32. No bones were found in the tomb, but all the remaining vases are LHIIIA2. Morricone suggests this vase belongs to a locally produced group (Ibid 296).

NOTE 26
See a Minoan jug from Karpathos ADelt 33A (1978), pl.73 P6852 and 280, fig.14.

FIG. 6. Kraters: 1 Apollakia,
Copenhagen 5599, 2
Rhodes, Copenhagen 6436.
Scale 1:3.

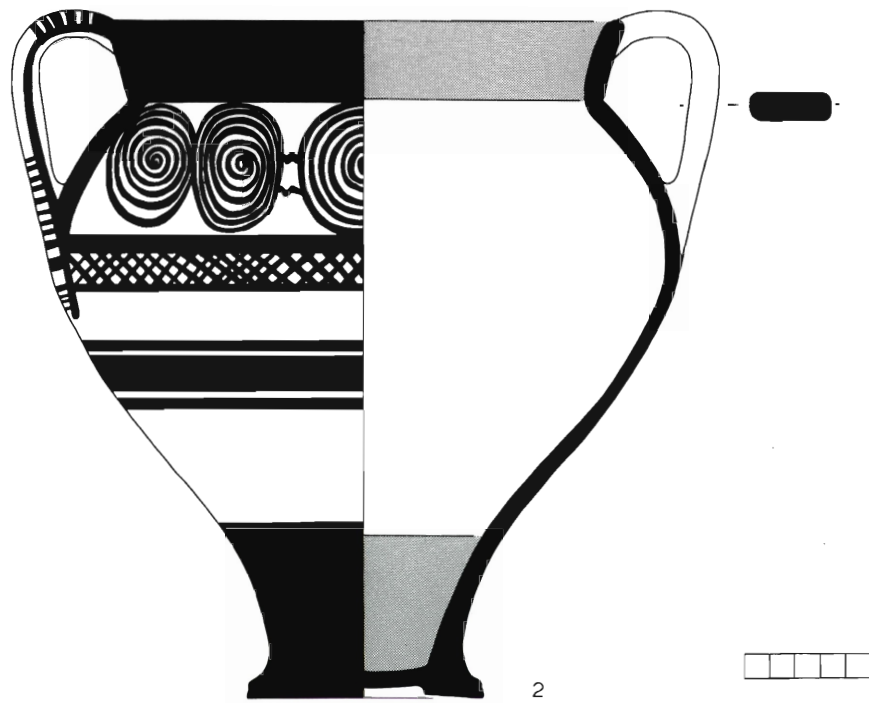
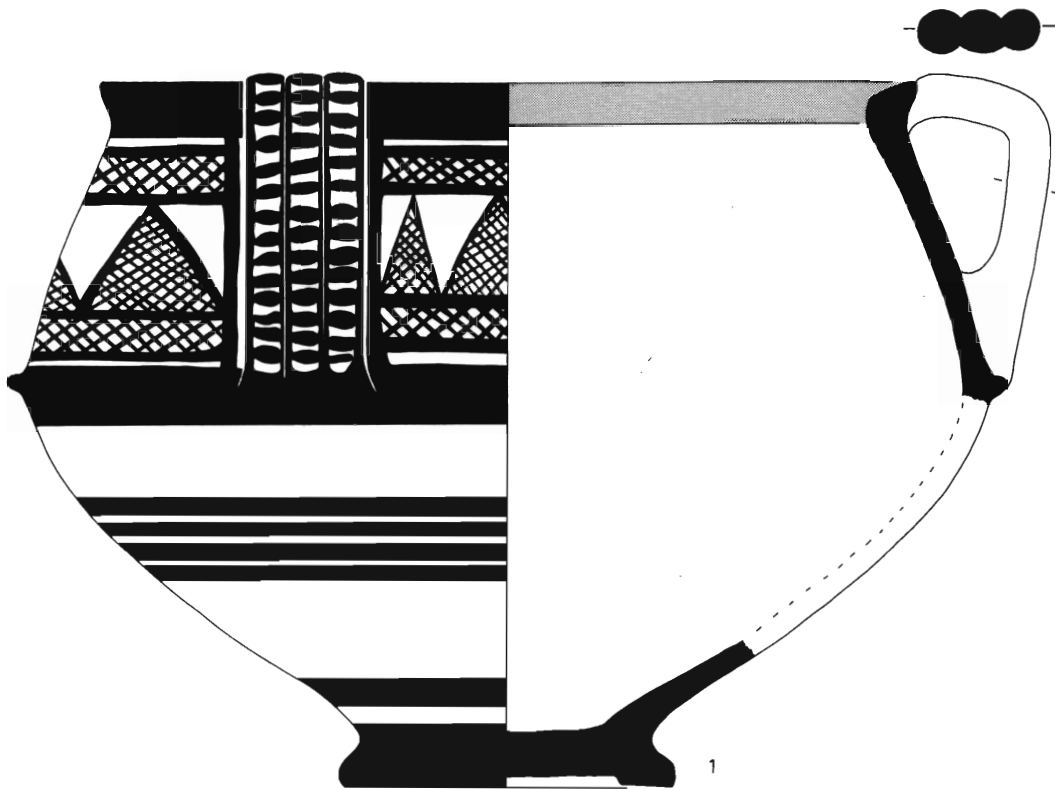


FIG. 7. Beaked jug: 1 Yelandros, Ashmolean AE 1172, 2 Apollakia, Copenhagen 5568; piriform jar: 3 Rhodes, Copenhagen 6430; stand: 4 Apollakia, Copenhagen 5600. Scale 1:6.

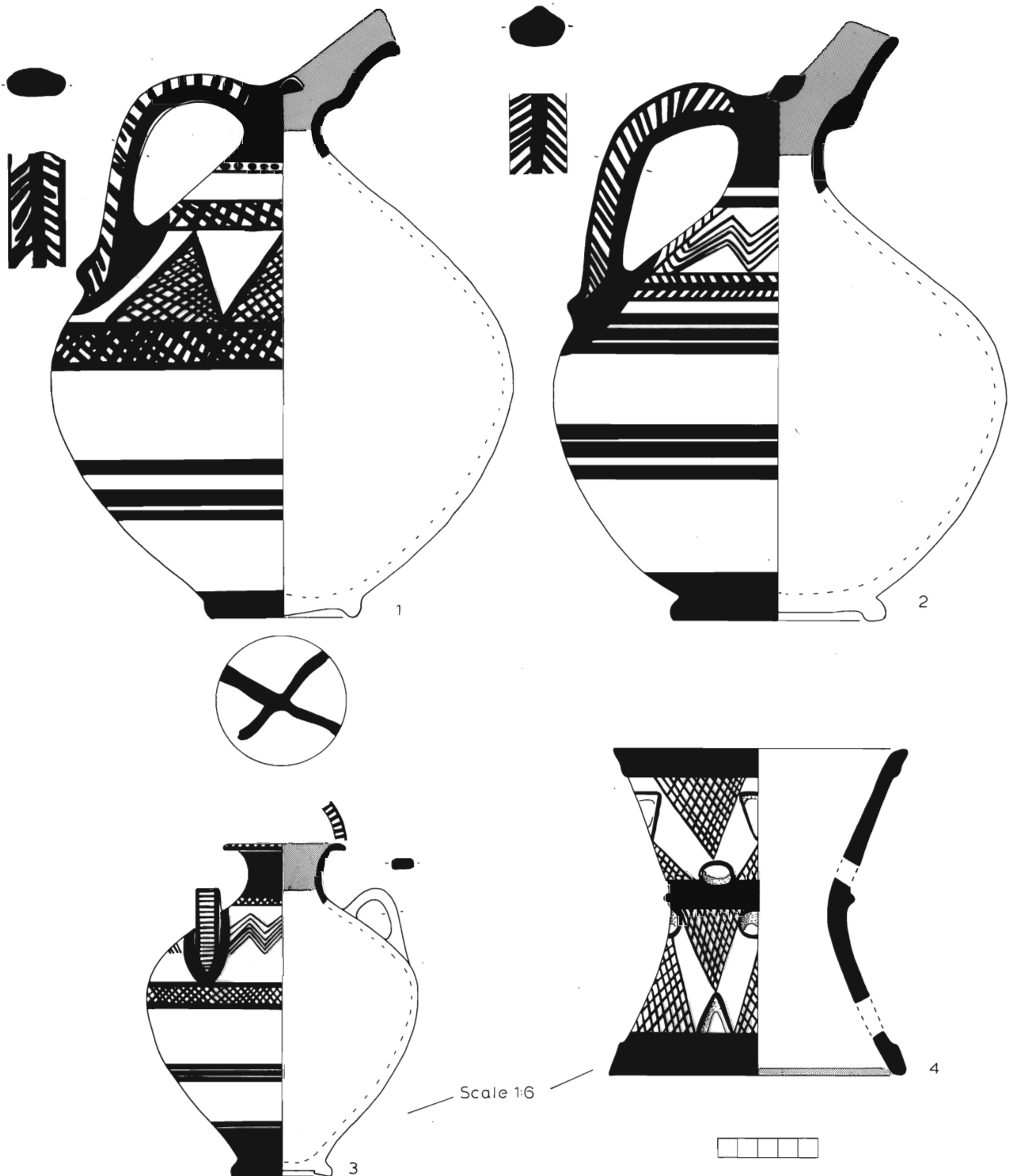
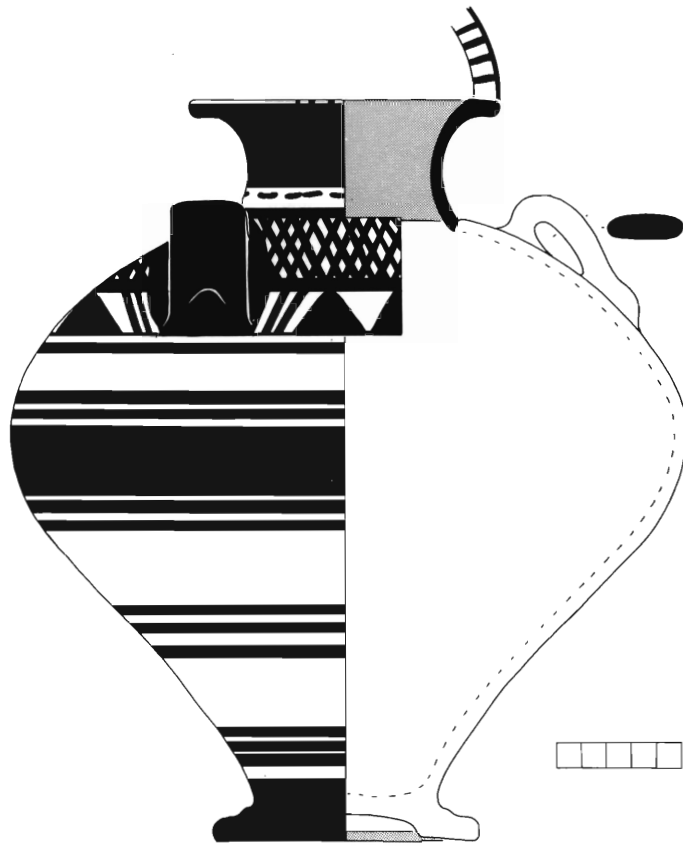


FIG. 8. Piriform jar Kos:
Langada T.51. Scale 1:3.



NOTE 27
CVA DK 1 pl.44.5.

NOTE 28
MP 617 FS 195,13.

NOTE 29
Dietz, 24, fig.5,96.

NOTE 30
AAA 6 (1973), 124, fig.13.

NOTE 31
MP fig.54, Niemeier 1985,
115, fig.33.

NOTE 32
See also the basket vase
from Liverpool with the
same decoration. Mee &
Doole 1993, pl. 5, 178.

NOTE 33
Benzi 55, pl.173.

A beaked jug whose decoration is a replica of that on this vase comes from Apollakia.²⁷ Similar decoration appears on the askos from Vati FIG.9.3, but the handle has a wavy line down it rather than bars and the blob filling decoration is in the centre of each side below the handle base. This vase is dated to LHIIC by Furumark.²⁸ A large carinated bowl with two horizontal handles on the rim from Passia - FIG.10, also has a zone of horizontal chevrons; below each handle is a stacked triangle, groups of four bands run down the body and the handles are decorated with framed bars.²⁹ The vase seems to be a local east Mycenaean shape; other examples come from Astypalaia.³⁰ The beaked jug - FIG.9.2, has similar body banding to - FIG.9.1, but stacked triangles on the shoulder and antithetic rock pattern down the handle, both Minoan motifs -

FIG.4a,e. The stacked triangle is another motif which does not appear on the Mainland until later LHIIC. The antithetic placing of the rock pattern is a Minoan rendering of the motif; Mycenaean pendent rock pattern is always painted in a single zone.³¹ Both - FIG.9,1 and - 9,2 have a very small base in proportion to the height and wide body of the vase. The beaked jug - FIG.11.1, has the Minoan two tier decorative system: stacked triangles are painted above a zone of concentric arcs;³² there is a nipple each side of the spout and at the handle base. The piriform jar from Asclipio - FIG.11.2, also has stacked triangles. A beaked jug with a slight cutaway neck from Ialysos T.23.7 has hatched triangles above zones of zig-zag and is surely an import from south Rhodes; it is in a LHIIIA2 context.³³ Other beaked jugs have similar geo-

FIG.9. Beaked jug: 1
Rhodes, Copenhagen 6425,
2 Rhodes, Copenhagen
6424; askos: 3 Vati, Copen-
hagen 5768. Scale 1:3.





FIG. 10. Passia T.1.1 (Photo H. Frost).

metric decoration with barred handles and body banding close to - FIG.9,1,2; shoulder decoration includes horizontal chevrons with U pattern below the spout on a vase from Apollakia³⁴ and vertical zigzag with stacked triangle below the spout on a vase from Passia - FIG.12;³⁵ the latter has a

LHIIIA2 flower tucked in by the handle, a solidly filled triangle on the neck and a band running down from the neck to encircle the handle base in the Minoan fashion. A piriform jar from Passia - FIG.13 and a beaked jug from Lachania³⁶ have the same vertical zigzag, while a beaked jug from Lardhos has groups of vertical zigzag in two zones.³⁷ Both these beaked jugs have framed bars down the handle and body banding, where extant, similar to that of the Passia vases - FIGS.12,13. The multiple vertical zigzag is a Minoan motif.³⁸ A horizontal version can be seen on a basket vase from Apollakia - FIG.3.³⁹ The Minoan rendering of this version is shown on the shoulder of the stirrup jar - FIG.4b.⁴⁰ The earliest representation of this motif listed by Furumark dates to LHIIIC.⁴¹ A small piriform jar from Apollakia - FIG.11.3 with groups of horizontal chevrons classed as the LHIIIC Early, FS

NOTE 34
CVA DK 1 pl.44,5 FS 148.1.

NOTE 35
Dietz, 28, fig.12.

NOTE 36
Dietz, 30, fig.14, Benzi pl.139b, Lachania 2.

NOTE 37
Benzi, pl.142a, Lardhos 10.

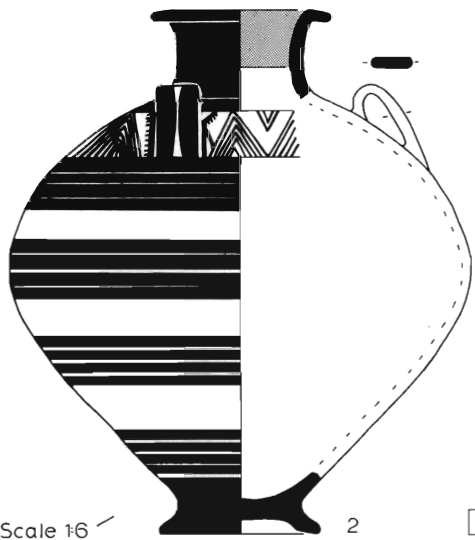
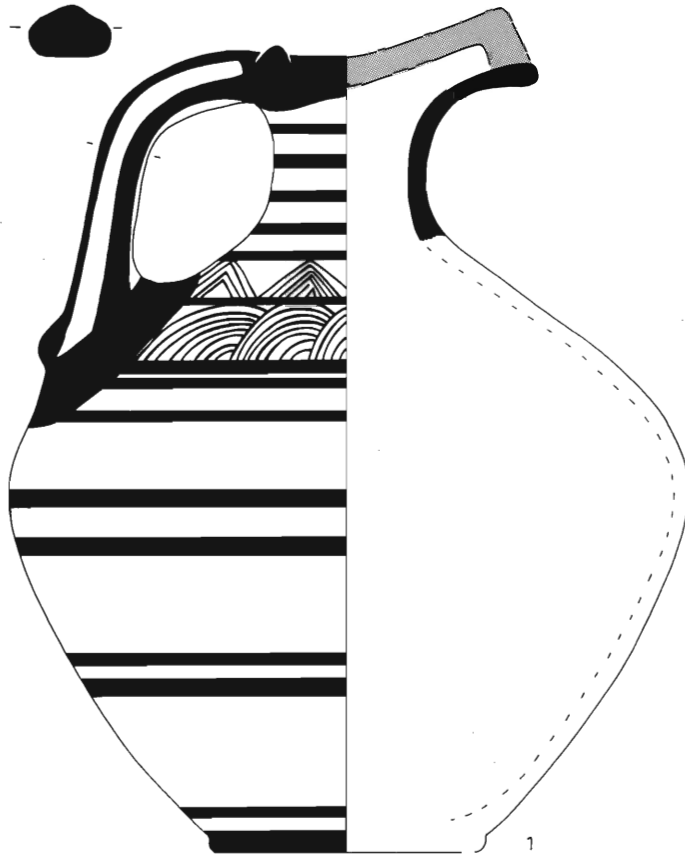
NOTE 38
Popham 1970, pls. 25f, 39b,e,43c,
Evans 1906, fig. 114, 25a.

NOTE 39
CVA DK 1 pl.47,6. This vase also has a fat wavy band round the lid similar to that on LHIIIA2 stemmed bowls (MDP, fig.112,1,4,6, fig.113).

NOTE 40
Kanta fig.9.1. See also Melas 1985, pl.65,44.

NOTE 41
MP, fig.67 FM 61.5.

FIG.11. Beaked jug: 1
Apollakia, Copenhagen
5567; piriform jar: 2 Ascle-
pio, Copenhagen 6491, 3
Apollakia, Copenhagen
5588. Scale 1:3.



NOTE 42
MP, 592.

NOTE 43
BSA 58 (1963), pl.24d.

NOTE 44
MDP figs.80,81.

NOTE 45
CVA DK 1 pl.47.4. Other basket vases with concentric arcs from Ialysos are illustrated Benzi pl.55 T.31.24, pl.80 T.51.14. They appear to be south Rhodian imports.

NOTE 46
CVA DK 1 pl.41,6.

NOTE 47
CVA Italy 10 Rhodes 2 pl.8,3, no provenance.

NOTE 48
For FS 148 see OpArch 3 (1944) 209 fn.4, 220 fn.3.

NOTE 49
Mandriko, Mee 1982, 54 and Asclepio, Mee 1982, 72 can now be dated to LHIIIA2; at Apollakia Ibid 64-5 only 4 of the 15 vases listed as LHIIC now belong to that phase: piri-form jar CVA DK 1 pls.41,3 and 43,2, amphoriskos CVA DK 1 pl.43,10, cup CVA DK 2 pl.55,2; at Vati 10 of the 14 vases listed are LHIIC CVA DK 2, Mee 1982, 70-71: piri-form jar CVA DK 1 pls. 41.2,4, 43.1, belly-handled amphora CVA DK 1 pl.43.8,9, jug CVA DK 1 pl.44.2, flask CVA DK 1 pl.48.1, ring vase CVA DK 1 pl.46.9, stirrup jar CVA DK 2 pl.60.11 and a kylix in the Caravella Collection, Mee 1982, 71.

NOTE 50
French & Wardle 1988, 260-62.

49 by Furumark⁴² is a mixture of Minoan and Mycenaean forms. It has a Mycenaean torus base, but the thickened rim, slight neck ridge and protruding ear-like handles correspond to the small Minoan IIIA piri-form jar - FIG.4d⁴³ rather than to the more elegant Mycenaean one.⁴⁴ Finally to the basket vase decorated with concentric arcs - FIG.2 can be added a second⁴⁵ with framed barred handle and single strut legs with rolled up foot; a piri-form jar from Apollakia⁴⁶ and a beaked jug⁴⁷ have similar concentric arcs, the latter with the neck band sweeping down to the handle base in the Minoan manner.

All of these vases with geometric motifs have been dated to different stages of LHIIIC by Furumark.⁴⁸ Furumark was misled by the geometric motifs, especially the stacked, cross-hatched and solid triangles which are a late feature on the Mainland. As has been shown all these motifs together with the accessory motifs come from the Minoan repertoire where the motifs appear much earlier than on the Mainland. The south Rhodian workshops combined the Mycenaean and Minoan motifs and shapes to produce their own local versions. All these hybrid vases should now be dated to LHIIIA2, part of a large group from several south Rhodian workshops. The production and export of these vases to Kos and Karpathos as well as to the north of the island suggests that in LHIIIA2 flourishing settlements were to be found in South Rhodes equally receptive of Minoan and Mycenaean influence. Moreover, two of the south Rhodian sites dated to LHIIC solely on the presence of pottery belonging to this group must now be redated to LHIIIA2, while at others the amount of pottery dated to LHIIC can be halved,⁴⁹ suggesting an even greater presence in LHIIIA2 and an even more extensive desertion of south Rhodes in LHIIC than has been supposed.⁵⁰



FIG. 12. Passia T.1.8 (Photo H. Frost).



FIG. 13. Passia T.1.10 (Photo H. Frost).

Catalogue of South Rhodian vases

The first colour always refers to clay

FIG.1.1

Basket vase FS 319. Ialysos T.62.1 Rhodes 12617. Buff with small flecks of mica, buff slip, matt orange-brown paint. D.rim 9.6, D.base 5, D.max.19.3, H.17.5 (26 handle). FM 61a, cross-hatched triangle. Lid FS 335. Fabric as above. D.rim 11.2, H.4.3 (7,8 handle). FM 58.29, chevrons with millipede, blobs across top. *Annuario* 13-14 (1930-31) 265 figs.9,11, Benzi 365.

FIG.1.2

Basket vase FS 319.13. Vati, Copenhagen 5789. Pink-orange with small round mica flecks fired buff; buff slip, orange-brown paint. D.rim 7,9-8,3, D.base 5,1, D.max.16,1, H.15,6 (24,4 handle). FM 61a, cross-hatched triangle. Lid FS 335. Fabric as above. D.rim 9,6, H.3.4 (5,5 handle). FM 61a, hatched and cross-hatched triangles, cross on top. CVA DK 1 pl.47,7.

FIG.1.3

Basket vase FS 319.11. Vati Copenhagen 5790. Deep pink-buff with small round mica flecks and white grits; deep buff surface with traces of yellow slip, orange-brown paint. D.rim 7,4, D.base 5,6, D.max.17,4, H.17,5 (25,2 handle). FM 61a, hatched triangle with FM 43, semi-circles. Lid FS 335. Fabric as above. D.rim 9,5, H.4,6 (8,7 handle). Millipede. CVA DK 1 pl.47,1.

FIG.6.1

Krater FS 287.1. Apollakia Copenhagen 5599. Core not visible, deep warm buff slip, dark brown paint. D.rim 32,4, D.base 13,4, D.max.39,7, H.27-28,1. FM 61a, cross-hatched triangles flanked by zone of FM 57, net. CVA DK 2 pl.62,4.

FIG.6.2

Amphoroid krater FS 57.1. Rhodes Copenhagen 6436. Core not visible, buff slip, orange paint. D.rim 21 (20 handles), D.base 9,5, D.max.25,3, H.26,5-27,3. FM 52.3, isolated spirals flanked by zone of FM 57, net. CVA DK 2 pl.49,2.

FIG.7.1

Beaked jug FS 148. Yelandros Ashmolean AE 1172. Buff with small white grits, deep warm buff slip, shaded-brown to black paint. D.base 7,4, D.max.23,3, H.30,7. FM 61a, cross-hatched triangles flanked by zone of FM 57, net; FM 58.30, chevrons down handle, cross on base. Unpublished.

FIG.7.2

Beaked jug FS 148.3. Apollakia Copenhagen 5568. Deep warm buff with grits and small round mica; buff slip, orange-brown to dark brown paint. D.base 10,7, D.max.22,6, H.30,2. FM 60, zigzag, FM 58.30, chevrons on shoulder and down handle. CVA DK 1 pl.45,2.

FIG.7.3

Piriform jar FS 38.5. Rhodes Copenhagen 6430. Core not visible, buff slip with grits on surface, matt orange-brown to shaded-brown paint. D.rim 11,8, D.base 10,2, D.max.27,7, H.33-33,5. FM 61, zigzag flanked by zone of FM 57, net. CVA DK 1 pl.42,4.

FIG.7.4

Stand FS 336.4. Apollakia Copenhagen 5600. Buff with white grits; buff slip, shaded-brown matt paint. D.rim 29,3, D.base 29,8, H.32,8. FM 61a, cross-hatched triangle. CVA DK 2 pl.62,3.

FIG.8

Piriform jar FS 38. Langada T.51.1 Kos 208. Core not visible, cream-white slip, matt orange to black paint. D.rim 12,3, D.base 10,6, D.max.27, H.29,4-7. Zone of FM 57, net above FM 61a, filled triangle, groups of bars across rim. *Annuario* 43-44 (1965-66) 230 fig.248.

FIG.9.1

Beaked jug FS 148.5. Rhodes Copenhagen 6425. Buff; buff slip, red to shaded-brown paint. D.base 6,4, D.max.26,9, H.ex.35,4. FM 58, chevrons. CVA DK 1 pl.44,4.

FIG.9.2

Beaked jug FS 148.4. Rhodes Copenhagen 6424. Core not visible, warm buff slip with small round mica flecks on surface, orange-brown paint. D.base 6,5, D.max.27, H.31,2. FM 61a, stacked triangle with fill of semi-circles, rock pattern down handle. CVA DK 1 pl.44,3.

FIG.9.3

Askos FS 195.13. Vati Copenhagen 5768. Buff with inclusions; buff slip, orange-brown paint. D.base 6,8, D.max.21,6, D-spout 5,2, H.22,7. FM 58, chevrons. CVA DK 1 pl.46,7.

FIG.11.1

Beaked jug FS 148.2. Apollakia Copenhagen 5567. Warm buff with small round mica flecks, thick yellow slip burnished, brown-orange paint. D.base 11, D.max.26,8, H.33,5. FM 61a, stacked triangles with FM 44, concentric arcs. CVA DK 1 pl.45,1.

FIG.11.2

Piriform jar FS 35.32. Asclipio Copenhagen 6491. Buff with small round mica flecks; buff slip, shaded-brown paint. D.rim 14,5, D.base 12,4, D.max.36,8, H.41,4. FM 61a, stacked triangles. CVA DK 1 pl.42,5.

FIG.11.3

Piriform jar FS 49.4. Apollakia Copenhagen 5588. Core not visible, red-buff slip, black paint. D.rim 9,7, D.base 6,6, D.max.14,9, H.17-17,6. FM 58, chevrons. CVA DK 1 pl.43,7.

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