The 'Mycenaeans' in the south-eastern Aegean revisited
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Chapter 4
Ceramic patterns in the south-eastern Aegean and on the west coast of Anatolia

In Chapters 1 and 2, the theoretical and methodological frameworks of this study have been developed. It has been argued that tomb assemblages are constituted by two different types of relations – relations of similarity and difference – and that these can be considered as the manifestation of different group identities in the archaeological burial record. By comparing the material manifestation of these relations at a number of Late Bronze Age cemeteries on the Greek mainland,¹ three groups of assemblages have been defined. These have been referred to as “Greece-1”, “Greece-2” and “Greece-3”. These groups are described in Chapter 3. In this chapter and the next, the focus will be on the tomb assemblages from the south-eastern Aegean. The assemblages themselves are discussed in Chapter 5. Here, the archaeological background against which to consider these assemblages is provided. Attention will be paid to tomb types, funerary customs and the ceramic repertoire in general. Unlike other categories of finds, such as bronze weapons and glass and stone jewelry, pottery has been found in most Late Bronze Age tombs – and settlements – along the west coast of Anatolia. As a result, this class of material culture constitutes a suitable candidate for investigating, from a diachronic perspective, the similarities and differences within and between different regions (for inter-regional comparisons see sections 4.10 and 4.20 below). We will also take into account the pottery from the settlements. By comparing the pottery from the tombs and the settlements, it is possible to assess whether certain types of objects were used specifically for funerary purposes. This serves to strengthen the assumption that the archaeological burial record can be considered a context in which identities were consciously being expressed.

¹ E.g. Agora at Athens (see section 3.3) and Eleusis in Attica (see section 3.6.2); Ismenion and Kolonaki at Thebes in Boeotia (see section 3.6.1) and Prosymna (see section 3.4) and Mycenae in the Argolid (see section 3.6.4)
This chapter is divided geographically into two parts (Map 16). In the first part, we will discuss the area referred to in Chapter 1 as the “southern zone”. In this study, this area is taken to include the south-west coast of Anatolia and the islands of Rhodes, Kos, Astypalaia and Karpathos (see sections 4.1 to 4.9 below). The area to the north of Mount Latmos (cf. “central and northern zones” defined in section 1.1), which is close to the settlement of Miletus, is treated in part two (see sections 4.11 to 4.18 below). In the final section of this chapter, a comparison between the two areas will be made (see section 4.19 below).

4.1 Rhodes in the Late Bronze Age

The island of Rhodes, which is the largest in the south-eastern Aegean, is located to the south-west of the west coast of Anatolia (Maps 11-2). It was well positioned along the trade routes to Cyprus and the Near East. More than thirty Mycenaean-style chamber tomb cemeteries have been excavated on Rhodes. Unfortunately, many of them were illicitly excavated (e.g. Vati (Apsaktiras) and Lardhos). The largest necropolis is situated at Ialysos. The tombs were excavated in two separate phases. Between 1868 and 1871, the British vice-consul Sir Alfred Biliotti investigated forty-one tombs. Of the excavation carried out by him there is hardly any documentation left. In the literature, these tombs are referred as the “Old Tombs” (OT). An additional eighty-nine tombs, the so-called “New Tombs” (NT), which are much better recorded than the previously dug “Old Tombs”, were excavated by A. Maiuri (1914 and 1921) and G. Jacopi (1927-1928). Located in relative proximity to Ialysos is the Bronze Age site of Trianda, which is the only excavated settlement on the island of which a considerable part has been published.

4.1.1 Tomb types, burial customs and offerings

The most common tomb type on Rhodes during the “Palatial period of LHIIIA-B” was the chamber tomb (Fig. 1). Such tombs are approached via a sloping dromos. Access into the burial chamber can be gained by removing the dry-stone built wall blocking the entrance...
As noted above, more than thirty chamber tomb cemeteries have been localized on Rhodes. There is variation in the number of chamber tombs per site. At Ialysos, which is the largest necropolis of the island, more than one-hundred graves have been excavated. The second and third biggest cemeteries of the island are those located at Vati (Apsaktiras) and Apollakia with a reported total of twenty-five and twenty-one tombs, respectively. There are also many sites at which only one or two chamber tombs have been discovered (e.g. Kouri, Zuccalades, Damatria and Kariones).

The information about the skeletal remains found inside the chamber tombs on Rhodes is of uneven quality and – since many graves were robbed – is also not available for every site. Nevertheless, it seems that in general they were used for multiple burials (Fig. 2). As noted in Chapter 3, on the Greek mainland chamber tombs were also typically used for successive burials. An important difference, however, pointed out by O.T.P.K. Dickinson, is that compared to the Greek mainland, there are unusually few persons (1-3) buried per tomb at Ialysos and at other cemeteries in the region.

Only a few other tomb types are attested on Rhodes in the Late Bronze Age. At Ialysos, we have three pit graves (NT’s 39, 41 and 76), a (possible) shaft grave (NT 81) and a chamber tomb with two dromoi (NT 86). Interestingly, in the (possible) shaft grave, which had been robbed, there were fragments of two clay larnakes found. Larnakes are commonly used for burials on Minoan Crete. As noted in Chapter 3, they also occur at a number of sites on the Greek mainland. A site famous for its larnakes is Tanagra in Boeotia. The chamber tomb with two dromoi (NT 86) and two of the pit graves (NT’s 39 and 76) had been used for single burials (note contrast with multiple burials in chamber tombs discussed above). Because the third pit grave (NT 41) had been plundered, the number of burials made inside of it could no longer be established.

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9 For a more detailed discussion of the architecture of the tombs, see Georgiadis 2003, 68-73.
10 Dietz 1984, 50.
12 We also know of some other large cemeteries that had been (partially) robbed such as Kastellos (Benzi 1992, 431) and Siana (ibidem, 432) of which the total number of graves is unknown. A comprehensive overview giving the total number of tombs (estimated) per site is provided by Benzi (1988b, 69, Table I).
13 For an overview see Georgiadis 2003, 77-82.
14 Ibidem, 79-82.
16 However, this may be a slight underestimation of the total number of burials. The Italian excavators at Ialysos only counted the skulls and long bones and did not carry out any anthropological analysis (Benzi 1992, 230; see, also, Georgiadis 2003, 81).
18 Ibidem, 230.
Inhumation was the dominant burial rite on Rhodes in the “Palatial period of LHIIIA-B”. There is one possible cremation from LHIIIA in New Tomb 19 at Ialysos.\textsuperscript{19} Cremation did not become common on Rhodes until LHIIIC.\textsuperscript{20}

### 4.1.2 The pottery from Rhodes (tombs): Mycenaean

The bulk of the pottery discovered within (chamber) tombs on Rhodes is ‘standard’ Mycenaean in character. Only a relatively small number of Minoan-style\textsuperscript{21} and Cypriot-style vessels\textsuperscript{22} have been found, of which the majority comes from the cemetery at Ialysos. A ‘huge amount’ of the Mycenaean was probably imported from the Greek mainland.\textsuperscript{23} This view is based mainly on morphological and stylistic criteria. It has, however, been confirmed by a number of scientific studies. A small selection of LHIIIA2 and LHIIIB vases from the cemeteries of Ialysos (N=33)\textsuperscript{24} and Pylona (Aspropilia) (N=28)\textsuperscript{25} has been investigated using optical emission spectroscopy (OES) and chemical analysis, respectively. The results of both of these studies indicate that the majority of the pottery investigated had, in fact, been imported from the Argolid, in the north-east Peloponnese.

All three major periods of Mycenaean pottery – LHIIIB-IIIA1, LHIIIA2 and LHIIIB – are represented at Ialysos (for an overview of chronological phases, see section 3.2.1). The ceramic record of this site forms the basis of the following overview. As indicated above, Ialysos is the largest, and one of the best documented cemeteries on the island. Comparisons shall also be made with other sites on Rhodes. Pottery from LHIIIB-IIIA1 has come to light in twenty New and eight Old Tombs (for a definition of these terms, see section 4.1 above).\textsuperscript{26} Closed pot shapes make up about 86% (50 of 58) of the complete decorated assemblage. Table 1 below provides an overview of the most frequently found vessel types.

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\textsuperscript{19} Benzi 1992, 231, 268.
\textsuperscript{20} Georgiadis 2003, 79.
\textsuperscript{21} Most Minoan imports, some of which might be local copies, were found at Ialysos. They have a chronological range of LMII to LMIIIB. Small amounts of Cretan imports or local copies also occur elsewhere on the island. These have a chronological range of LMIIIA2 to LMIIIB. Find places comprise the southern cemeteries of Siana/Kastellos (Mountjoy 1999a, 1001, no. 36; ibidem, no. 81; ibidem, 1016, no. 83), Apollakia (Benzi 1992, 9; Mountjoy 1999a, 994, no. 19; ibidem, 1007, no. 58; ibidem, 1015, fn. 386), Vati (Apsaktiras) (ibidem, 1021, no. 97) and Passia (ibidem, 1016, fn. 397; ibidem, 1025, fn. 459).
\textsuperscript{22} A small quantity of imported Cypriot pottery has been found at Ialysos (Benzi 1992, 5-11). The corpus consisted of two bull-shaped rhyta of Base ring II ware and two Base-ring I juglets (Benzi 1992, 11; Georgiadis 2003, 89; Marketou 2009, 49). The chronological range of this material is LHIIIA1-2 – LCIB to LCIIA-B in Cypriot ceramic terms (Mee 1982, 22; Marketou 2009).
\textsuperscript{23} Benzi 1996, 969.
\textsuperscript{24} Jones/Mee 1978.
\textsuperscript{25} Karantzali/Ponting 2000.
\textsuperscript{26} See Appendix 3 at the back of this dissertation (see, also, Benzi 1992, 209).
Ch. 4. Ceramic patterns in the south-eastern Aegean and on the west coast of Anatolia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Closed pot shape</th>
<th>Relative proportion</th>
<th>Open pot shape</th>
<th>Relative proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small-medium piriform jar (FS 31, FS 44) (Fig. 3)</td>
<td>c. 36% (N=21)(^{27})</td>
<td>Shallow cup (FS 219) (Fig. 7)</td>
<td>c. 7% (N=4)(^{34})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaked jug (FS 144) (Fig. 4)</td>
<td>c. 14% (N=8)(^{24})</td>
<td>Decorated kylix or goblet (FS 254-255) (Fig. 8)</td>
<td>c. 7% (N=4)(^{36})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rounded alabastron (FS 84) (Fig. 5)</td>
<td>c. 12% (N=7)(^{35})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large piriform jar (FS 19, FS 22) (Fig. 6)</td>
<td>c. 10% (N=6)(^{32})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1** Overview of the most frequently found LHIIB-IIIA1 decorated vessel types from Ialysos (Old Tombs and New Tombs)

Decorated pottery from LHIIB-IIIA1 has also been found at several other cemeteries on Rhodes, such as Tolo, Lelos, Kalavarda, Vati (Apsaktiras) and Koskinou (Map 12).\(^{33}\) At these sites, a similar preference for closed pot shapes can be observed. The small piriform jar (FS 31, FS 44) is the commonest.\(^{34}\) Of other vessel types common at Ialysos such as the beaked jug (FS 144)\(^{35}\) and the rounded alabastron (FS 84)\(^{36}\) we only have single examples from other sites.

Mycenaean decorated vessels from LHIIIA2 have been found in sixty tombs at Ialysos (forty-four NT’s and sixteen OT’s).\(^{37}\) Closed pot shapes make up about 76% (220 of 290) of the complete assemblage. Table 2 below provides an overview of the most frequently found vessel types.

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\(^{27}\) NT 17: no. h (Mountjoy 1999a, 990, fn. 199); NT 19: no. 3-4 (ibidem, 990, fn. 199), 5 (ibidem, 990, fn. 200), 6 (ibidem, 990, fn. 206), 12 (ibidem, 990, no. 1); NT 32A: no. 1; NT 35: no. d (ibidem, 990, fn. 201); NT 36: no. 2; NT 37: no. 6 (ibidem, 990, fn. 204), 7, 8 (ibidem, 990, fn. 200); NT 45: no. a (ibidem, 990, fn. 199); NT 74: no. 6 (ibidem, 990, fn. 200); NT 78: no. 1 (ibidem, 998); NT 79: no. 3 (ibidem, 990, fn. 200), 4 (ibidem, 990, no. 2); OT 30: A825; OT 26: A826 (ibidem, 990, fn. 199); OT A: A823 (ibidem, 990, no. 4); OT 28: A824 (ibidem, 990, fn. 200)

\(^{28}\) NT 3: no. 5 (Mountjoy 1999a, 992, fn. 224); NT 37: no. 9 (ibidem, 992, no. 12), 10 (ibidem, 994, fn. 226); NT 62: no. 13 (ibidem, 992, fn. 224)

\(^{29}\) NT 31: no. 9 (Mountjoy 1999a, 992, fn. 219); NT 36, no. 1 (ibidem, 998); NT 37: no. 3 (ibidem, 992, fn. 219); NT 50: no. 10 (ibidem, 992, fn. 219); NT 62: no. 6 (ibidem, 992, fn. 218); NT 69: no. 1 (ibidem, 992, fn. 219); NT 74, no. 3 (ibidem, 992, fn. 219); OT 32: A877 (ibidem, 992, no. 10)

\(^{30}\) NT 21: no. 8 (Mountjoy 1999a, 994, fn. 226); NT 37: no. 11 (ibidem, 994, fn. 266); NT 74: no. 5 (ibidem, 994, no. 15); OT 24: A864 (ibidem, 994, fn. 226)

\(^{31}\) NT 4: no. 7 (Mountjoy 1999a, 990, fn. 212); NT 11: no. 1 (ibidem, 990, fn. 211); NT 19: no. 2 (ibidem, 990, fn. 211), 13; NT 74: no. 4 (ibidem, 990, fn. 212); OT 29: A812; OT 24: A813 (ibidem, 990, no. 7)

\(^{32}\) NT 10: no. 1 (Mountjoy 1999a, 983); NT 31: no. 1; NT 37: no. 1 (ibidem, 989); NT 50: no. 6; NT 62: no. 7 (ibidem, 990, fn. 204); OT A: A822 (ibidem, 990, fn. 204)

\(^{33}\) Benzi 1992, 209.

\(^{34}\) Asprovolio: Benzi 1992, 408, Tomba 6, no. 1; Tolo: ibidem, 411, Tolo, no. 2 (see, also, Mountjoy 1999a, 990, fn. 199); Vati (Apsaktiras): Morricone 1986, 221-223, nos. 3-5; Benzi 1992, 438, no. 1 (see, also, Mountjoy 1999a, 990, fn. 203); Lardhos: Benzi 1992, 441, nos. 1, 7 (see, also, Mountjoy 1999a, 990, fn. 200, 203); Koskinou: Benzi 1992, 451

\(^{35}\) Kalavarda (Vasi Sporadici in Musei Stranieri): Benzi 1992, 418

\(^{36}\) Vati (Apsaktiras): Morricone 1986, 242, no. 28 (see, also, Mountjoy 1999: 990, fn. 213)

\(^{37}\) See Appendix 3 at the back of this dissertation (see, also, Benzi 1992, 213).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Closed pot shape</th>
<th>Relative proportion</th>
<th>Open pot shape</th>
<th>Relative proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large piniform jar (FS 34-35) (Figs. 9-10)</td>
<td>c. 22% (N=64)(^{38})</td>
<td>Pattern-painted kylix (FS 256-257) (Figs. 20-1)</td>
<td>c. 7% (N=19)(^{39})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piniform stirrup jar (FS 166) (Fig. 11)</td>
<td>c. 12% (N=35)(^{40})</td>
<td>Monochrome kylix with two vertical handles below rim (FS 269) (Fig. 22)</td>
<td>c. 2% (N=7)(^{41})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globular-squat stirrup jar (FS 170-171, FS 178) (Fig. 12)</td>
<td>c. 13% (N=37)(^{42})</td>
<td>Monochrome kylix (FS 264)</td>
<td>c. 1% (N=4)(^{43})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic stirrup jar (FS 164)</td>
<td>c. 3% (N=9)(^{44})</td>
<td>Krater</td>
<td>c. 2% (N=3)(^{45})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Anphoroid krater (FS 54-56)</td>
<td>(N=2)(^{46})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stemmed krater (FS 8) (Fig. 23)</td>
<td>(N=1)(^{47})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spouted krater (FS 298)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Ch. 4. Ceramic patterns in the south-eastern Aegean and on the west coast of Anatolia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel Type</th>
<th>Frequency (N=)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cutaway-necked jug (FS 133) (Figs. 13-4)</td>
<td>c. 4% (N=12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stirrup jug (FS 151) (Fig. 15)</td>
<td>c. 3% (N=9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaked jug (FS 145, FS 149) (Fig. 16)</td>
<td>c. 1% (N=4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeding bottle (FS 160) (Fig. 17)</td>
<td>c. 6% (N=17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Overview of the most frequently found LHIIIA2 decorated vessel types from Ialysos (Old Tombs and New Tombs)

Decorated pottery of this phase has come to light at many other sites on Rhodes, including Kouri, Zuccalades, Kalavarda, Lelos, Apollakia, Vati (Apsaktiras) and Pylona (Aspropilia) (Map 12). In general, the shape repertoire is similar to that of Ialysos (cf. Table 2 above). The most frequently occurring vessel types are the large piriform jar (FS 34-35), the stirrup jar (FS 166, FS 171) and the decorated kylix (FS 256-257). There is also

45 NT 3: no. 2 (Mountjoy 1999a, 996, fn. 248); NT 27: no. 4 (ibidem, 996, fn. 247); NT 60: no. 2 (ibidem, 996, fn. 247)
46 NT 54: no. 6 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1003, fn. 326); NT 59: no. 3 (ibidem, 1003, fn. 325)
47 NT 4: no. 8 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1009, no. 71)
48 NT 4: no. 5 (Mountjoy 1999a, 997, fn. 271); NT 19: no. 10 (ibidem, 997, fn. 271); NT 23: no. 7 (ibidem, 997, fn. 273); NT 28: no. 10 (ibidem, 997, fn. 278); NT 29: no. 5; NT 31: no. 10 (ibidem, 997, fn. 271); NT 55: nos. 5, 6 (ibidem, 997, fn. 271); NT 56: nos. 3 (ibidem, 997, fn. 271), 5; NT 57: no. 8; NT 59: no. 5; OT 26: A876 (ibidem, 997, fn. 271)
49 NT 3: no. 6 (Mountjoy 1999a, 999, fn. 285); NT 19: no. 9 (ibidem, 999, fn. 284); NT 27: no. 5 (ibidem, 999, fn. 284, 286); NT 55: no. 7 (ibidem, 999, fn. 284, 286); NT 56: nos. 4 (ibidem, 999, fn. 285), a (ibidem, 999, fn. 284); NT 57: no. 7; OT 21: A890 (ibidem, 999, fn. 286)
50 NT 31: no. 15 (Mountjoy 1999a, 999, no. 31); NT 54: no. 9 (ibidem, 997, fn. 275); NT 58: no. a (ibidem, 997, fn. 283); Tomb 32: A878 (ibidem, 997, fn. 275)
51 NT 19: no. 8 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1005, fn. 333); NT 28: no. 11 (ibidem, 1005, no. 50); NT 51: no. 5 (ibidem, 1005, fn. 334); NT 60: no. a (ibidem, 1005, fn. 333); OT 5: A853 (ibidem, 1007, fn. 346); OT 38: A846, A847 (ibidem, 1005, fn. 335)
52 NT 3: no. 7-8 (Mountjoy 1999a, 999, fn. 287); NT 10: no. 10 (ibidem, 999, fn. 290); NT 19: no. 14; NT 25: no. 7 (ibidem, 999, fn. 288); NT 28: nos. 15-6; NT 29: no. 7; NT 30: no. 3 (ibidem, 999, no. 33); NT 50: no. 17 (ibidem, 999, fn. 288); OT A: A934 (ibidem, 999, fn. 291); OT 5: A938 (ibidem, 999, fn. 287); OT 21: A935 (ibidem, 999, no. 32); A940 (ibidem, 999, fn. 288); OT 25: A936 (ibidem, 999, fn. 287); OT 38: A937 (ibidem, 999, fn. 287), A941 (ibidem, 999, fn. 288)
53 Benzi 1992, 408.
54 Ibidem, 408-9.
57 Ibidem, 434.
60 A few examples are given to illustrate this. The most common closed pot shape found at the cemetery of Kalavarda (Aniforo) (Benzi 1992, 413-7) is the large piriform jar, of which six examples were found (Tomb 1 (46): no. 2; Tomb 2 (47): 1a (Mountjoy 1999a, 994, fn. 239), 1b, 2, 3; Tomb 3 (48): no. 1). Large piriform jars are also very common among the (extant) finds from the (robbed) cemetery of Vati (Apsaktiras) (Benzi 1992, 437-9). Fourteen jars have been published: Blinkenberg/Johansen 1924, Pl. 39.1; ibidem, Pl. 40.2, 4 (Mountjoy 1999a, 996, no. 20); 6 (ibidem, 994, fn. 239); Morricone 1986, 226-35, nos. 8-9, 10 (Mountjoy 1999a, 994, fn. 238), 11-12 (ibidem, 994, fn. 234), 13 (ibidem, 994, fn. 236), 14-15, 17-18.
61 A few examples are given to illustrate this. The most frequently found closed pot form at Lelos (Benzi 1992, 422-31) is the stirrup jar, comprising examples of the piriform FS 166, the globular FS 171 and the squat FS 178 (Tomb 1: no. 6; Tomb 5: nos. 10-11, 12 (Mountjoy 1999a, 999, fn. 292), 14-15 (ibidem, 1001, fn. 312); Tomb 6:
some variation. At Lelos, for example, the large piriform jar (FS 34-35) is not common. The only one found comes from Tomb 5. The most frequently found closed pot shape at this site is the stirrup jar (FS 166, FS 171, FS 178) (for an overview, see fn. 61). The large piriform jar is also relatively uncommon among the extant finds from the (robbed) cemetery of Apollakia. Of the in total thirty-one closed pot shapes dated to LHIIIA2 from this site only two are large piriform jars. Similar to Lelos, stirrup jars are the commonest among the closed pot shapes at Apollakia (for an overview, see fn. 61).

A notable development is that the small piriform jar (FS 45) (Fig. 18) and the rounded alabastron (FS 85) (Fig. 19), are comparatively rare on Rhodes in LHIIIA2. As noted above, both pot shapes, but especially the small piriform jar (FS 31, FS 44) were very common in the previous LHIIB-III A1 phase (cf. Table 1 above).

There are twenty-three New and eight Old Tombs with pottery from LHIIB at Ialysos. This marks a 50% decrease in comparison to LHIIIA2 (see above). Closed pot shapes make up about 54% (53 of 99) of the complete decorated assemblage. Open pot shapes are clearly more numerous than in LHIIIA2. Table 3 below provides an overview of the most frequently found vessel types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Closed pot shape</th>
<th>Relative proportion</th>
<th>Open pot shape</th>
<th>Relative proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Squat stirrup jar (FS 180) (Fig. 28)</td>
<td>c. 7% (N=7)</td>
<td>Patterened kylix (FS 258)</td>
<td>c. 11% (N=11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conical stirrup jar (FS 182) (Fig.</td>
<td>c. 7% (N=7)</td>
<td>Monochrome kylix (FS 264)</td>
<td>c. 2% (N=2)</td>
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</table>

nos. 2 (ibidem, 999, fn. 292), 3 (ibidem, 999, fn. 292), 5, 6 (ibidem, 999, fn. 292), 7 (ibidem, 999, fn. 292), 9 (ibidem, 999, fn. 292), 12; Tomb 7: nos. 3-4. Stirrup jars also frequently occur at Apollakia: Blinkenberg/Johansen 1926, Pl. 57.3-5 (Mountjoy 1999a, 999, fn. 292); Blinkenberg/Johansen 1926, Pl. 59.14-15 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1001, fn. 311), 18 (ibidem, 1001, fn. 310); Blinkenberg/Johansen 1926, Pl. 60.1-3 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1001, fn. 310); Blinkenberg/Johansen 1926, Pl. 61.5 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1001, fn. 308); Dietz 1984, 77, 108.

A few examples are given to illustrate this. The painted kylix is the most frequently found open pot shape at Lelos (Benzi 1992, 422-31): Tomb 1: no. 2; Tomb 2: no. 1; Tomb 5: nos. 4 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1007, fn. 351), 5, 6 (ibidem, 1007, fn. 354); Tomb 6: nos. 24, 25 (ibidem, 1007, fn. 351), 26, 29; Tomb 7: nos. 1, 2. It also frequently occurs at the cemetery of Pylon (Aspropilia) (Karantzali 2001, 14-22): Tomb 1: nos. 16473, 16474, 16475, 16477; Tomb 2: nos. 17957, 17965, 17966, 17959 (?); Tomb 3: nos. 16514, 16515; Tomb 5: nos. 18635, 18642.


Blinkenberg/Johansen 1924, Pl. 41.6 (Mountjoy 1999a, 994, fn. 243); Blinkenberg/Johansen 1924, Pl. 42.3 (Mountjoy 1999a, 994, fn. 19).

Mountjoy 1999a, 984, 994.

Ibidem, 996.

See Appendix 3 at the back of this dissertation (see, also, Benzi 1992, 214-5).

NT 7: no. 5 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1019, fn. 407); NT 24: nos. 4 (ibidem, 1019, fn. 407, 414), 6 (ibidem, 1019, fn. 424), 9 (ibidem, 1019, fn. 413); OT A: A908 (ibidem, 1019, fn. 411)

NT 38: no. 2 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1019, fn. 407, 415); NT 53: nos. 8 (ibidem, 1019, fn. 407, 416), 9 (ibidem, 1019, fn. 414); OT A: A903 (ibidem, 1021, no. 94), A904-5 (ibidem, 1019, fn. 413); OT 11: A907 (ibidem, 1019, fn. 407)
Ch. 4. Ceramic patterns in the south-eastern Aegean and on the west coast of Anatolia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel Type</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Globular stirrup jar (FS 173)</td>
<td>6% (N=6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced-priform stirrup jar (FS 167)</td>
<td>2% (N=2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large priform jar (FS 35, FS 37)</td>
<td>10% (N=10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stemmed krater (FS 9, FS 11)</td>
<td>2% (N=2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring-based krater (FS 281)</td>
<td>2% (N=2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrow-necked jug (FS 118, FS 120)</td>
<td>4% (N=4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jug with cut-away neck (FS 136)</td>
<td>2% (N=2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep conical bowl (FS 300-301)</td>
<td>6% (N=6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 Overview of the most frequently found LHIIIB decorated vessel types from Ialysos (Old Tombs and New Tombs)

We also have decorated pottery from LHIIIB from a number of other cemeteries on the island. This phase is especially well represented in south Rhodes. The archaeological record seems to indicate that north-west Rhodes was largely abandoned. This view is based on a general lack of LHIIIB material from this part of the island. In general, the shape repertoire is similar to that of Ialysos (cf. Table 3 above). Stirrup jars (FS 173, FS 180, FS 182) appear the most frequent among the closed pot shapes. Decorated kylikes (FS 258) are also very common outside Ialysos.

72 NT 10: no. 9 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1025, fn. 455); NT 21: no. 7 (ibidem, 1025, fn. 453); NT 38: no. 4; NT 41: no. 2 (ibidem, 1025, fn. 457); NT 53: nos. 1 (ibidem, 1025, fn. 457), 5, 6 (ibidem, 1025, fn. 455); NT 59: nos. 6 (ibidem, 1025, fn. 457), 7 (ibidem, 1025, fn. 455); NT 75: no. 3 (ibidem, 1025, fn. 455); OT A: A873 (ibidem, 1025, fn. 457)
73 NT 49: nos. 2, 2a
74 NT 10: no. 7; NT 51: no. 13 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1019, fn. 425); NT 59: no. 10 (ibidem, 1019, fn. 420); OT 12: A911 (ibidem, 1019, fn. 409); OT 27: A967 (ibidem, 1019, fn. 407)
75 NT 62: no. 5 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1019, fn. 409); NT 9: no. 2 (ibidem, 1015, fn. 382); NT 10: no. 5 (ibidem, 1015, fn. 77); NT 23: no. 2 (ibidem, 1015, fn. 385); NT 24: no. 2 (ibidem, 1012, fn. 380); NT 26: no. 1 (ibidem, 1015, fn. 385); OT A: A838 (ibidem, 1012, fn. 379); OT 4: A831, A833 (ibidem, 1015, fn. 385); OT 12: A836 (ibidem, 1015, fn. 385)
76 NT 5: no. 1 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1021, no. 102); NT 59: no. 2 (ibidem, 1021, no. 101)
77 NT 38: no. 3 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1025, fn. 463); NT 53: no. 3 (ibidem, 1025, fn. 460)
78 NT 38: no. 1 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1016, fn. 396); NT 53: no. 4 (ibidem, 1016, fn. 394); NT 59: no. 4 (ibidem, 1016, fn. 397); OT 35: A879 (ibidem, 1016, no. 84)
79 NT 53: no. 10 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1016, fn. 404); NT 59: no. 5 (ibidem, 1016, fn. 401)
80 NT 30: a (monochrome or plain?); NT 75: no. 1 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1016, fn. 393)
81 However, Benzi stresses that this ‘shortage’ of evidence should be treated with caution. The main reason is that there are a number of sites in this region (e.g. Kouri, Asprovilo, Maritsa and Damatria) of which the vases are no longer available for study (Benzi 1992, 215).
82 A few examples are given to illustrate this. The stirrup jar is the most frequent closed pot shape among the (extant) LHIIIB materials from Apollakia: Blinkenberg/Johansen 1926, Pl. 58.8 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1019, fn. 408), 10; Blinkenberg/Johansen 1926, Pl. 59.1-2, 6 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1019, fn. 423), 7-9 (ibidem, 1019, fn. 408), 10;
Two categories of Mycenaean pottery I have not yet paid attention to are undecorated and tinned vessels. Undecorated Mycenaean vases constitute only a small proportion of the (extant) Ialysos assemblage.\(^{84}\) We have twenty vases from LHIIIa\(^2\)\(^{85}\) and seven from LHIIIB.\(^{86}\) The LHIIIa\(^2\) corpus consists mainly of open pot shapes (18 of 20). There were mostly kylikes (15 of 18) of different shapes found (FS 266-267, FS 269) (Figs. 35-7). The LHIIIB corpus, which is much smaller than that associated with LHIIIa\(^2\), yielded open (3 of 7) and closed pot shapes (4 of 7) in roughly equal proportions. Open vessel forms are made up of two kylikes (FS 266) and a conical cup (FS 204); closed vessel types of small jugs only.

We also have small amounts of undecorated Mycenaean pottery from a number of other cemeteries on the island. Examples are Kalavarda (Aniforo),\(^{87}\) Apollakia,\(^{88}\) Kattavia,\(^{89}\) Passia,\(^{90}\) Vati (Apsaktiras)\(^91\) and Pylona (Aspropilia).\(^{92}\) Similar to Ialysos, there is a preference for open pot shapes at these sites, especially kylikes (FS 266-267).

Similar to the undecorated Mycenaean ware, tinned vessels make up only a very small proportion of the (extant) Ialysos assemblage.\(^{93}\) There are ten from LHIIIa\(^2\)\(^{94}\) and eight from...
LHIIIB. The corpus consists exclusively of open pot shapes, especially kylikes (FS 266-267, FS 273) (Fig. 38). The distribution of tinned pottery is almost completely confined to the cemetery of Ialysos. The only exception is represented by a single rounded kylix (FS 266) found at Maritsa, which is a site with two chamber tombs located in relative proximity to Ialysos.

4.1.3 The pottery from Rhodes (tombs): basket vases and incense burners

Two pot forms which cannot be classified as Mycenaean per se, but are relatively common in the pottery repertoire of Ialysos, as well as in that of other parts of Rhodes are the basket vase (FS 319) and the incense burner or brazier (FS 316). The basket vase (Figs. 39-40) mostly occurs in LHIIIA2. Of the thirteen examples found, eleven can be dated to LHIIIA2 and two to LHIIIB. This vessel type is also found at other sites on Rhodes, such as Kariones, Lelos, Lachania, Vati (Apsaktiras), Lardhos and Pylona (Aspropilia) (Map 12). The basket vase can be connected with the so-called “Rhodo-Mycenaean ware”, which was developed in one or more workshops in south Rhodes in LHIIIA2. Its style of decoration is characterized by the combination of Minoan and Anatolian traits. Rhodo-Mycenaean pots are often decorated with linear and/or geometric motifs, such as cross-hatched and solid triangles (FM 61), concentric arcs (FM 44), chevrons (FM 58) and semi-circles (FM 43). According to Mountjoy, they were adapted from “Minoan elements current on Crete in LMIII”. Note,
however, that there are also basket vases decorated with Mycenaean-style motifs, such as flowers (FM 18) and curve-stemmed spirals (FM 49).\textsuperscript{108}

Another pot form which is probably local to Rhodes is the undecorated tripod brazier or incense burner (FS 316) (Fig. 41).\textsuperscript{109} A similar shape is known from the Greek mainland,\textsuperscript{110} but the Rhodian variant has several distinctive traits associated with it. Rhodian braziers usually have rolled-up legs, which is a feature also often found on Rhodo-Mycenaean basket vases (see above). Moreover, the FS 316 regularly has plastic bosses on the shoulder.\textsuperscript{111}

There are about sixty known examples from eleven different sites, including Ialysos, Maritsa,\textsuperscript{112} Kalavarda (Tzito),\textsuperscript{113} Lelos,\textsuperscript{114} Kattavia,\textsuperscript{115} Vati (Apsaktiras),\textsuperscript{116} Passia,\textsuperscript{117} Lardhos,\textsuperscript{118} Archangelos,\textsuperscript{119} Pylona (Aspropilia)\textsuperscript{120} and Pylona (Ambelia) (Map 12).\textsuperscript{121} In total thirty-seven incense burners were found inside the New and Old Tombs at Ialysos.\textsuperscript{122} Most of these can be dated to LHIIIA2 (20 of 37) (c. 54%).\textsuperscript{123} Ten vessels can be assigned to LHIIIB (c. 27%)\textsuperscript{124} and seven cannot be dated with certainty (c. 19%).\textsuperscript{125}

4.1.4 The pottery from the settlement of Trianda (Rhodes)

To the north of the cemetery of Ialysos is the nearby Bronze Age coastal settlement or delta-harbor town of Trianda (Map 12). The earliest excavations were carried out by the Italian

\textsuperscript{108} Ibidem, 1012, fn. 374.
\textsuperscript{109} The provenance of one example from Ialysos (NT 5: no. 11) has been tested. It had a local Rhodian clay composition (Jones/Mee 1978, 463, 469).
\textsuperscript{110} Mee 1982, 16.
\textsuperscript{111} Ibidem, 16.
\textsuperscript{112} Benzi 1992, 410, no. 3.
\textsuperscript{113} Ibidem, 417, no. i.
\textsuperscript{114} Ibidem, 422-3, no. 7.
\textsuperscript{115} Dietz 1984, 81, no. 10.
\textsuperscript{116} Blinkenberg/Johansen 1924, Pl. 47.8-11; Morricone 1986, 313-4, nos. 121-2; Benzi 1992, 439, nos. 13-4.
\textsuperscript{117} Dietz 1984, 34, no. 4.
\textsuperscript{119} Benzi 1992, 450.
\textsuperscript{120} Tomb 1: nos. 16484, 16485, 16486 (Karantzali 2001, 21); Tomb 3: nos. 16518, 16519 (ibidem, 21)
\textsuperscript{121} Benzi 1992, 448, no. 16.
\textsuperscript{122} Benzi 1992, 161.
\textsuperscript{123} NT 7: e; NT 10: no. 14; NT 19: no. 22; NT 22: no. 4; NT 23: no. 9; NT 27: no. 12, c; NT 28: no. 9, c; NT 31: nos. 25-26; NT 48: no. 13; NT 50: no. 20; NT 54: c; NT 55: no. 13; NT 63: no. 4; OT 5: A801, A803, A805, A807
\textsuperscript{124} NT 5: nos. 10-11; NT 24: no. 7, c; NT 30: b; NT 53: nos. 12-13; NT 59: nos. 12-13, a
\textsuperscript{125} NT 60: b; NT 62: no. 3; OT A: A802, A806, A808, A809; OT 34: A804
Archaeological Mission in 1936. Since 1978, the Greek Archaeological Service has carried out rescue excavations in different locations at the site.\textsuperscript{126}

The earliest architectural remains have been attributed to the Middle Bronze Age, i.e. roughly 2000-1700 BC.\textsuperscript{127} Three Late Bronze Age phases have been distinguished. The first and second phases are referred to as LBA IA and LBA IB, respectively.\textsuperscript{128} Both periods – and LBA IA in particular – are characterized by a strong Minoan cultural influence (e.g. pottery, architecture and wall paintings).\textsuperscript{129} On top of the LBA IB remains, a new settlement was built, which is referred to as the “Mycenaean settlement”. According to the excavators, “[t]he buildings of the Mycenaean settlement were founded on a new layout and continued in use until the end of the LHIIIA2”.\textsuperscript{130} The demise and final desertion of Trianda has been attributed to “a great flood”, which is said to have taken place around the end of LHIIIA2 or the beginning of LHIIIB. However, the cemetery at nearby Ialysos remained in use until LHIIIC. The little amount of LHIIB material which has been found at Trianda (see below) and the complete absence of any potsherds from LHIIIC could indicate that after “the flood” the settlement was moved to a different location, which is yet unknown.\textsuperscript{131} Alternatively, Ialysos might have belonged to a different settlement.

The architectural remains associated with the Mycenaean settlement at Trianda are poorly preserved.\textsuperscript{132} In one of the buildings exposed – the so-called “southwest building” – some fragments of Mycenaean terracotta figurines were found.\textsuperscript{133} The pottery corpus of Trianda has been divided into two main groups: imported Mycenaean and local wares. A sample of sherds (about 80) from the LB III levels of the site has been investigated by neutron activation analysis (NAA), from the results of which it has been inferred that most of the painted Mycenaean pottery was imported from the Greek mainland, especially from the Argolid.\textsuperscript{134} As noted in section 4.1.2 above, the majority of the Mycenaean vases found within the tombs at Ialysos were also probably imported from there. Small numbers of imports from Crete, Cyprus (Fig. 42) and Kos have also come to light at Trianda.\textsuperscript{135}

\textsuperscript{126} Mee 1982, 4; Marketou 1998, 40.
\textsuperscript{127} Marketou 1998, 42-5.
\textsuperscript{128} Marketou 2010b, 779-86.
\textsuperscript{129} Ibidem, 781.
\textsuperscript{130} Karantzali 2005, 144.
\textsuperscript{131} According to T. Marketou, a probable site might be at the south-west slope of mount Phileremos (Marketou 2010b, 785-6).
\textsuperscript{132} Karantzali 2005, 144.
\textsuperscript{133} Ibidem, 148.
\textsuperscript{134} Marketou et al. 2006, 48.
\textsuperscript{135} Marketou 2005, 146; Marketou et al. 2006, 49-50; Karantzali 2009, 358-9.
The following overview is based on the pottery published in a number of preliminary publications, since a definitive account of the site is not available yet. According to the excavators, however, the accounts given in these preliminary publications provide a representative picture of the pottery corpus of the site. The individual sherds and/or vessels are referred to in the footnotes at the bottom of each page.

Mycenaean decorated vessels common at Trianda in LHIIB-IIIA1, of which the sample is relatively small, are the painted goblet (FS 254-255) (Fig. 43) and the shallow cup (FS 219) (Fig. 44). Painted closed pot shapes are comparatively rare. The small piriform jar (FS 31) (Fig. 45) and the large piriform jar (FS 19, FS 22) appeared in this phase.

The most frequent pot form in LHIIIA2, to which most potsherds found have been attributed, is the painted kylix (FS 256-257, FS 264) (Figs. 46-7). The stemmed bowl (FS 304), the mug (FS 225-226) (Fig. 48) and the krater (FS 7-8) (Fig. 49) are also relatively well represented. Only a narrow range of closed pot shapes is found. There are quite some large piriform jars (FS 35) (Fig. 50). Stirrup jars (FS 171) and (rounded or straight-sided) alabastra (FS 85, FS 94) are comparatively rare.

Only very little material from LHIIIB has so far been uncovered at the site. Similar to the previous two phases, the most common Mycenaean pot shape is the painted kylix (FS 258) (Fig. 51). There are also some deep bowl sherds (FS 284). No closed pot forms dated to LHIIIB have so far been published.

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136 Furumark 1950, 168, Fig. 8, no. 133; ibidem, 170, fig. 9; Karantzali 2005, Pls. XXIV, XXV, nos. 13027, 2890d; Marketou et al. 2006, 17-20, nos. 156, 225.
137 Furumark 1950, 170, fig. 9; Karantzali 2005, Pls. XX, XXV, nos. 19462, 101.
138 Furumark 1950, 170, fig. 9; Karantzali 2005, Pls. XX, XXXIII, nos. 19972, 19337; Marketou et al. 2006, 16-7, nos. 150, 159.
140 Benzi 1988a, 40-50, nos. 6-16, 23, 36, 42-8, 50; Karantzali 2005, 144; ibidem, Pls. XX, XXV, nos. 19339, 1112c, 19091, 19097a; Marketou et al. 2006, 17-20, nos. 153, 161, 166, 176, 184, 210, 222; Karantzali 2009, 358-9, Fig. 2d-e.
141 Benzi 1988a, 44, no. 24; Karantzali 2005, Pl. XXIV, nos. 1947a, 2879a, 19108b; Marketou et al. 2006, 19, no. 206; Karantzali 2009, Fig. 2f-g (LHIIIA), h-i.
142 Karantzali 2005, 144, fn. 22; ibidem, Pl. XXVI, nos. 19100b, 1112a, 118a; Benzi 1988a, 41, nos. 3, 28, 35.
146 Benzi 1988a, 47, no. 35; Karantzali 2005, 145.
147 Karantzali 2005, Pl. XXVIII, nos. 875, 13275, 1090b, 19099b.
148 Ibidem, Pl. XXVIII, no. 13269.
149 Marketou et al. 2006, 44.
The LHIIIA-B Mycenaean painted assemblage from the settlement, thus, mainly consisted of open vessels (no percentage available). In addition, the LHIIIA imported assemblage also included a large number of plain kylikes (FS 266-267) (Figs. 52-3).\textsuperscript{150}

The imported Mycenaean pottery was outnumbered by local wares,\textsuperscript{151} which are characterized by the combination of different cultural traits. Common vase types are different types of Mycenaean kylikes (FS 266-267, FS 269) (Figs. 54-5) and shallow angular bowls (FS 295) (Fig. 56). The most common everyday drinking vase at ‘Mycenaean’ Trianda was the conical cup (FS 204) (Figs. 57-8). The popularity of this typical Minoan drinking vessel can be traced back to the LBA IA period, during which the site was exposed to a strong Minoan cultural influence (see above).\textsuperscript{152}

Another common pot shape is the large angular bowl or basin (close to FS 295, FS 297) (Fig. 59),\textsuperscript{153} which is a combination of the Mycenaean shallow angular bowl FS 295 and the locally developed large carinated bowl with basket handles (FS 297).\textsuperscript{154} The FS 297 is based on an Anatolian prototype. The same applies to the carinated ring-based krater with vertical handles (FS 287),\textsuperscript{155} which is also quite common in the sherd material.\textsuperscript{156}

Closed pot forms are also well represented among the local wares. Plain and painted pitchers are common. Some of these appear to be related to the Mycenaean-type beaked (FS 145) and/or narrow-necked jug (FS 120) (Fig. 60).\textsuperscript{157} Domestic jars used for storage, transport and cooking are also numerous.\textsuperscript{158} It is interesting to point out that the domestic pottery corpus consisted of a ‘mix’ of Minoan-type and Mycenaean-type vessels.\textsuperscript{159}

The decoration on these local vessels mostly consisted of linear and/or geometric designs, such as zigzags (FM 61), net triangles and wavy lines (FM 53) (Fig. 61).\textsuperscript{160} Similar motifs also appear on the Rhodo-Mycenaean vessels discussed in section 4.1.3 above. According to Mountjoy, these designs were adapted from Minoan elements current on Crete in LMIIIA.\textsuperscript{161}

\textsuperscript{150} Karantzali 2005, 144.
\textsuperscript{151} Karantzali 2009, 365.
\textsuperscript{152} Ibidem, 359.
\textsuperscript{153} Ibidem, 361-2.
\textsuperscript{154} Mountjoy 1999a, 1009.
\textsuperscript{155} Karantzali 2009, 362.
\textsuperscript{156} Ibidem, 362.
\textsuperscript{157} Ibidem, 363.
\textsuperscript{158} Ibidem, 363.
\textsuperscript{159} Karantzali 2005, 148 (see, also, Furumark 1950, 173-6).
\textsuperscript{160} Karantzali 2009, 364.
\textsuperscript{161} Mountjoy 1995b, 33.
According to the excavators, the pottery fragments published by them provide a representative picture of the ceramic corpus of the site. We can therefore use it to compare the pottery from the settlement with that of the nearby cemetery at Ialysos. The aim of this comparison is to establish whether there are any vases which appear to have been used for funerary purposes only. Several observations can be made. Firstly, the Mycenaean repertoire from Trianda consisted largely of open vase forms, in particular (painted and undecorated) kylikes. In the tombs at Ialysos, on the other hand, the majority of the vessels found are of closed type. As is clear from Table 3 above, we can see a change in this in LHIIIB, when open and closed pot forms are found in roughly equal proportions at Ialysos (see section 4.1.2 above). This period is, however, underrepresented in the sherd material from the settlement of Trianda. Secondly, the Trianda corpus is made up by a mix of Mycenaean and local (decorated) vase forms (e.g. large carinated bowls or kraters). There were hardly, if any, of these local vessels found in the tombs at Ialysos. The only non-canonical Mycenaean pot shapes appearing at the cemetery are the basket vase (FS 319) and the incense burner (FS 316) of which no fragments from Trianda have so far been reported. Both the FS 319 and the FS 316 may, therefore, be considered true ‘burial pots per se’. Thirdly, stirrup jars (FS 171) are rare among the finds from the settlement. As noted in section 4.1.2 above, stirrup jars from LHIIIA2 and LHIIIB are very common at Ialysos. According to E. Karantzali, the lack of stirrup jars was “due probably to the specialized function of the stirrup jar as a perfume/oil container for ceremonial purposes”.

There are also a few similarities to be noted between the pottery from the settlement and that from the cemetery. The LB III levels at Trianda produced quite a number of large piriform jars (FS 19, FS 35) and (painted) kylikes (FS 256-257, FS 264 and FS 266-267), especially from LHIIIA2. The large piriform jar and the (painted) kylix were very common at Ialysos in LHIIIA2 and LHIIIB. As noted above, however, most sherds from Trianda are dated to LHIIIA2. There is hardly any material from LHIIIB, during which the settlement appears to have been abandoned.

To conclude, the comparison seems to suggest that a large proportion of the Mycenaean painted closed vessels were imported especially for funerary purposes. The only two categories of imported vases which are common to fairly common in both the settlement and the cemetery are painted kylikes (FS 256-257) and large piriform jars (FS 19, FS 35).

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162 Karantzali 2005, 145.
4.2 Kos in the Late Bronze Age

The island of Kos – the third largest of the Dodecanese (after Rhodes and Karpathos) – is located to the north-west of Rhodes (Maps 11). The largest Bronze Age sites are the settlement of the “Serraglio” (see section 4.2.4 below) and the adjacent cemetery at Eleona/Langada (Map 13). There are only a few other sites, consisting of a number of isolated or single tombs (e.g. Georgaras, Kastello, Mesaria and Pyli) (Map 11).

4.2.1 Tomb types, burial customs and offerings

The most common tomb type on Kos during the Late Bronze Age is the chamber tomb. The largest chamber tomb cemetery is situated at Eleona/Langada, circa 800 meters to the south-west of the settlement of the “Serraglio” (Map 13). The necropolis is constituted by two opposite fields separated by a stream bed. The site was excavated by the Italian archaeologist L. Morricone, who was also in charge of the archaeological explorations conducted at the “Serraglio”. His investigations on Kos lasted from 1935 to 1946. Eighty-three chamber tombs were uncovered, twenty-two from Eleona (ET) and sixty-one from Langada (LT).

The chamber tombs were used for inhumation burials only. At Eleona/Langada, there is only information about the number of persons buried per tomb at Langada. The original notebooks of the excavations at Eleona were lost during World War II. The tombs at Langada contained both primary and secondary burials (see section 3.2.2). Although the skeletal remains were in a poor state of preservation (in some tombs no human remains were found at all), it seems that similar to Rhodes (see section 4.1.1 above), there was only a limited number of persons buried per tomb (1-3). The same picture emerges from the other chamber tombs that have been excavated on Kos from which there is any anthropological data available. At Kastello, two secondary burials were found. The chamber tomb at Mesaria contained two primary burials and one cleared aside.

The only other tomb type represented on Kos is the tholos or beehive grave. There are two examples, one of which is situated circa 3 km to the west/south-west of the “Serraglio”.

163 Mountjoy 1999a, 1075-6; Benzi 2006, 15.
164 Vitale 2012, 407.
165 Ibidem, 408.
166 The only cremation burial is dated to LHIIIC (LT 44) (Morricone 1967, 29, 202-6).
168 Georgiadis 2003, 82.
169 Cavanagh/Mee 1998, 75.
170 Mountjoy 1999a, 1076.
The other tholos tomb was found in Kos town and can probably be associated with the Late Bronze Age settlement of the “Serraglio”.\(^{171}\) The tholoi have a dromos, a blocking wall and a circular chamber (diameter between 4 to 5 m). The tholos west/south-west of the “Serraglio” was constructed in LHIIB-IIIA1. It was used again in LHIIIA2 and LHIIIC.\(^{172}\) The tholos in Kos town is dated to LHIIB.\(^{173}\) No pottery from this grave supporting this date has, however, so far been published.

### 4.2.2 The pottery from Kos (tombs): Mycenaean

The majority of the pottery found within tombs on Kos is of Mycenaean-type. So far, there has been no scientific investigation into the provenance of the Mycenaean pots.\(^{174}\) According to Morricone, no less than half of the Mycenaean pottery (from LHIIIA1-2) found at Eleona/Langada was produced locally.\(^{175}\) As shown above, it seems that most Mycenaean vessels from Rhodes were imported from the Argolid on the Greek mainland.\(^{176}\) These products may also have reached Kos,\(^{177}\) either directly or via Rhodes.

There are twelve tombs from Eleona with Mycenaean pots from LHIIB-IIIA1.\(^{178}\) No ceramics of this phase were recovered from any of the tombs at Langada. The Eleona corpus from LHIIB-IIIA1 consists of twenty-six decorated vases. Of these, only one is open. Table 4 below provides an overview of the most frequently found vessel types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Closed pot shape</th>
<th>Relative proportion</th>
<th>Open pot shape</th>
<th>Relative proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small-medium piriform jar (FS 31, FS 44) (Fig. 62)</td>
<td>c. 54% (N=14)(^{179})</td>
<td>Carinated conical cup (FS 230) (Fig. 64)</td>
<td>c. 4% (N=1)(^{180})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rounded alabastron (FS 83-84) (Fig. 63)</td>
<td>c. 31% (N=8)(^{181})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{171}\) Marketou 2010a, 766.  
\(^{172}\) Gregoriadou 1996.  
\(^{173}\) Skerlo 1997.  
\(^{174}\) Georgiadis 2003, 92.  
\(^{175}\) Morricone 1967, 307-9; Benzi 1996, 969.  
\(^{176}\) Jones/Mee 1978; Karantzali/Ponting 2000.  
\(^{177}\) A similar suggestion is made by L. Morricone (1967, 297, 308).  
\(^{178}\) See Appendix 6 at the back of dissertation.

\(^{179}\) ET 7: no. 2 (1326) (Mountjoy 1999a, 1084, fn. 753); ET 8: no. 1 (334) (ibidem, 1084, fn. 753); ET 10: nos. 1 (337) (ibidem, 1084, fn. 755), 2 (336) (ibidem, 1084, fn. 753); ET 16: nos. 2 (369) (ibidem, 1084, no. 10), 3 (366) (ibidem, 1084, fn. 750); ET 17: no. 1 (367) (ibidem, 1084, no. 11); ET 18: nos. 1 (381) (?), 2 (372) (ibidem, 1083, fn. 744), 3 (378) (ibidem, 1083, no. 4), 4 (375) (ibidem, 1083, fn. 745); ET 21: no. 1 (388) (ibidem, 1084, no. 9), 2 (389) (ibidem, 1084, fn. 754); ET 22: no. 1 (1289) (ibidem, 1084, fn. 753)

\(^{180}\) ET 21: no. 5 (390) (Mountjoy 1999a, 1085, no. 14)

\(^{181}\) ET 2: no. 1 (302) (Mountjoy 1999a, 1083, fn. 746); ET 7: no. 1 (328) (ibidem, 1084, fn. 756); ET 8: no. 2 (333) (ibidem, 1084, no. 5); ET 14: nos. 1 (354) (ibidem, 1084, fn. 756), 2 (352) (ibidem, 1085, no. 12), 3 (349) (ibidem, 1084, no. 6); ET 18: nos. 5 (377) (ibidem, 1084, fn. 756), 6 (373) (ibidem, 1083, fn. 747)
Table 4 Overview of the most frequently found LHIIB-IIIA1 decorated vessel types from Eleona on Kos

The only other site with (published) LHIIB-IIIA1 pottery is the tholos tomb located west/south-west of the “Serraglio”. It yielded a small piriform jar (FS 44).  

Three tombs from Eleona and ten from Langada contained painted pottery from LHIIIA2. There are three other graves – the tholos west/south-west of the “Serraglio” and the chamber tombs at Mesaria and Pyli – with pottery from this phase. Closed pot shapes make up about 74% (31 of 42) of the decorated assemblage from Eleona/Langada. Table 5 below provides an overview of the most frequently found vessel types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Closed pot shape</th>
<th>Relative proportion</th>
<th>Open pot shape</th>
<th>Relative proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small-medium globular (FS 171)</td>
<td>c. 21% (N=9)</td>
<td>Patterned kylix (FS 256-257)</td>
<td>c. 7% (N=3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Fig. 65)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Fig. 67)</td>
<td>c. 5% (N=2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conical-piriform stirrup jar (FS 166)</td>
<td>c. 5% (N=2)</td>
<td>Monochrome kylix (FS 264)</td>
<td>c. 5% (N=2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squat stirrup jar (FS 178)</td>
<td>c. 2% (N=1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic stirrup jar (FS 164)</td>
<td>c. 2% (N=1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight-sided alabastron (FS 94) (Fig. 66)</td>
<td>c. 10% (N=4)</td>
<td>Spouted cup (FS 249)</td>
<td>c. 7% (N=3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large piriform jar (FS 34-35)</td>
<td>c. 10% (N=4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flask (FS 188, FS 190)</td>
<td>c. 7% (N=3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5 Overview of the most frequently found LHIIIA2 decorated vessel types from Eleona and Langada on Kos

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183 See Appendices 6 and 7 at the back of this dissertation.
184 LT 3: nos. 1 (22) (Mountjoy 1999a, 1088, fn. 779, 783), 2 (23) (ibidem, 1088, no. 26); LT 29: no. 2 (96) (ibidem, 1088, fn. 779); LT 38: no. 8 (137) (ibidem, 1088, no. 25); LT 41: 1284bis; LT 51: nos. 9 (207) (ibidem, 1088, fn. 784), 10 (203) (ibidem, 1088, fn. 780); LT 54: no. 3 (397) (ibidem, 1088, fn. 779, 783); LT 56: no. 4 (232) (ibidem, 1088, fn. 782)
185 LT16: no. 7 (52) (Mountjoy 1999a, 1088, fn. 779); LT 51: no. 8 (199) (ibidem, 1088, no. 24)
186 ET 10: no. 5 (339) (Mountjoy 1999a, 1088, fn. 781)
187 ET 16: no. 6 (1363) (Mountjoy 1999a, 1088, fn. 785)
188 LT 16: no. 3 (53) (Mountjoy 1999a, 1090, no. 35); LT 37: nos. 2 (272) (ibidem, 1090, no. 33), 3 (135) (ibidem, 1090, no. 34)
189 LT 37: no. 4 (136) (Mountjoy 1999a, 1090, fn. 806); LT 54: no. 2 (222) (ibidem, 1090, fn. 806)
190 ET 16: no. 5 (371) (Mountjoy 1999a, 1087, no. 23); ET 18: no. 7 (379) (ibidem, 1087, no. 21); LT 38: no. 2 (142) (ibidem, 1087, fn. 773); LT 56: no. 1 (231) (ibidem, 1087, no. 22)
191 LT 16: no. 4 (48) (Mountjoy 1999a, 1090, fn. 798); LT 51: nos. 3 (206) (ibidem, 1090, no. 32), 4 (200) (ibidem, 1090, fn. 797)
192 ET 16: no. 4 (1330) (Mountjoy 1999a, 1087, no. 16); LT 25: no. 2 (83) (ibidem, 1087, no. 18); LT 38: no. 1 (144); LT 51: no. 1 (ibidem, 1087, no. 17)
193 ET 2: no. 4 (300) (Mountjoy 1999a, 1088, fn. 790); LT 37: no. 5 (133) (ibidem, 1088, fn. 789); LT 41: no. 2 (155) (ibidem, 1088, no. 28)
A notable development in this period is that small piriform jars (FS 45) and rounded alabastra (FS 85) are extremely rare. There were only two rounded alabastra found. Both of these shapes were very common at Eleona in LHIIIB-III A1 (see above).

Six tombs from Eleona and twenty-one from Langada contained LHIIIIB vessels. This is more than twice as much as in LHIIIA2 (see above). There is LHIIIIB pottery published from two other graves on the island: the chamber tombs at Mesaria and Kastello. Closed pot shapes make up about 56% (43 of 77) of the decorated assemblage from Eleona/Langada. We notice an increase in the relative proportion of open painted vessels compared to LHIIIA2 (see above). Table 6 below provides an overview of the most frequently found vessel types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Closed pot shape</th>
<th>Relative proportion</th>
<th>Open pot shape</th>
<th>Relative proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Globular stirrup jar (FS 173)</td>
<td>c. 21% (N=16)</td>
<td>Patterned kylix (FS 258) (Figs. 70-1)</td>
<td>c. 9% (N=7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conical stirrup jar (FS 182)</td>
<td>c. 14% (N=11)</td>
<td>Monochrome rounded kylix (FS 264)</td>
<td>c. 3% (N=2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squat stirrup jar (FS 178, FS 180)</td>
<td>c. 6% (N=5)</td>
<td>Monochrome conical-rounded kylix (FS 274)</td>
<td>c. 5% (N=2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinform stirrup jar (FS 167)</td>
<td>c. 1% (N=1)</td>
<td>Monochrome kylix with two horizontal handles</td>
<td>c. 1% (N=1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truncated stemmed bowl (FS 283)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. 5% (N=4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6 Overview of the most frequently found LHIIIIB decorated vessel types from Eleona and Langada on Kos
A category of Mycenaean pottery I have not yet paid attention to is represented by the undecorated vessels. Such vases are not common at Eleona/Langada. We have single examples of the kylix from LHIIIB-IIIA1 (FS 266),205 LHIIIA2 (FS 269)206 and LHIIB (FS 267).207 Another Mycenaean shape is the dipper (FS 236). It appeared in a LHIIB208 and in a ‘mixed’ LHIIB-C assemblage.209

The tombs at Eleona/Langada also contained vases which may or may not have been inspired by Mycenaean prototypes. The most common examples are small jugs and small mugs or carinated cups. Juglets are found in nine of the thirteen tombs with pottery from LHIIIA2 (c. 70%).210 Twelve of the twenty-seven tombs containing LHIIB pottery included one or more small jugs (c. 44%).211 This pot shape might have been inspired by the Mycenaean FS 112-114. The corpus comprises examples in painted (linear and monochrome)212 and plain ware.213 A possible Anatolian trait214 is that several juglets have a trefoil-mouthed lip (Figs. 73-4).215 Trefoil-mouthed lips are commonly found on Anatolian beak-spouted jugs.216 An example of this shape came to light in Eleona Tomb 17 (LHIIIA1-2) (Fig. 75).217 The assemblage from the destroyed chamber tomb at Mesaria (LHIIIA2-B) also included a trefoil-mouthed juglet (FS 137) (Fig. 76).218

Small carinated cups (Figs. 77-8)219 occur in three of the thirteen tombs with pottery from LHIIIA2 (c. 23%).220 The shape is less common in LHIIB. In only one of the twenty-seven tombs containing pottery from this phase any small carinated cups were found (c.

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205 ET 21: no. 4 (1337)
206 LT 51: no. 5 (201)
207 ET 4: no. 8 (318)
208 ET 4: no. 9 (314)
209 LT 43: no. 3 (157)
210 ET 2, 10 and 16; LT 16, 25, 37, 38, 41 and 56
211 ET 4, 6, 15 and 19; LT 21, 23, 30, 37, 49, 52, 59 and 60
212 ET 2: no. 3 (299) (LHIIIA2); ET 4: nos. 2 (308) (LHIIB), 3 (340) (LHIIB); ET 6: no. 2 (324) (LHIIB-C); ET 19: nos. 1 (384) (LHIIB), 2 (383) (LHIIB); ET 22: no. 2 (387) (LHIIB-IIIA1?); LT 2: no. 1 (21) (LHIIIA-C); LT 23: no. 2 (77) (LHIIB-C); LT 30: no. 1 (94) (LIHIIB) (Mountjoy 1999a, 1092, fn. 814); LT 37: no. 1 (132) (LHIIIA2); LT 49: no. 1 (194) (LHIIB) (ibidem, 1092, fn. 815); LT 56: no. 3 (228) (LHIIIA2)
213 ET 10: no. 3 (335) (LHIIIA1-2); ET 15: no. 4 (356) (LHIIB-C); ET 16: no. 6 (368) (LHIIIA1-2); ET 21: no. 3 (1335) (LHIIIA1?); LT 16: no. 2 (49) (LHIIIA2) (Benzi 1996, 955, fn. 54); LT 21: no. 1 (75) (LHIIB); LT 25: no. 7 (273) (LHIIIA2-C) (ibidem, 955, fn. 54); LT 27: no. 1 (90) (LIHI) (ibidem, 955, fn. 54); LT 38: no. 5 (141) (LHIIA2) (ibidem, 955, fn. 54); LT 41: no. 1 (156) (LHIIA2); LT 52: nos. 3 (214), 4 (Benzi: LHIIIB-C) (ibidem, 955, fn. 54); LT 59: no. 2 (240) (LHIIB-C)
214 Mee 1978, 139-40; Benzi 1996, 956.
215 ET 10: no. 3 (335) (LHIIIA1-2); LT 27: no. 1 (90) (LIHI) (Benzi 1996, 955, fn. 54); LT 38: no. 5 (141) (LHIIA2) (ibidem, 955, fn. 54); LT 49: no. 1 (194) (LHIIB) (ibidem, 1092, fn. 815)
216 Benzi 1992, 956 (see, also, Mee 1978, 139-40).
217 ET 17: no. 2 (376) (see, also, Marketou 2010a, 765)
218 Mountjoy 1999a, 1076.
219 ET 15: no. 12 (1329) (LHIIIB-C) (Benzi 1996, 955, fn. 54); LT 29: no. 1 (LHIIIA2) (ibidem, 955, fn. 54); LT 38: nos. 6 (143) (LHIIA2) (ibidem, 955, fn. 54), 7 (138) (LHIIA2) (ibidem, 955, fn. 54); LT 56: no. 2 (LHIIA2) (ibidem, 955, fn. 54).
220 LT 29, 38 and 56
These locally made vessels may have been inspired by the Mycenaean carinated conical cup FS 230 and/or small mug FS 227.

We also have a few ‘poorly’ executed imitations of Mycenaean vase types, consisting of three rounded alabastra (akin to FS 83-85) and two askoid vessels (akin to FS 194). One of the alabastra (FS 83) (Fig. 79) belongs to a class of reddish, wheel-made burnished ware, of which the origin has been traced back to the Early Bronze Age in the south-eastern Aegean. The same technique is also attested on Rhodes.

4.2.3 The pottery from Kos (tombs): non-Mycenaean imports

Mycenaean-type vessels make up the largest group of pots of the Eleona/Langada pottery corpus. Vases in other wares are limited in number. Several Minoan or Minoan-inspired vessels were found in Eleona Tomb 18 (LHIIB-IIIA1): a red-slipped or monochrome jar and an undecorated, tall conical cup (FS 204). According to Morricone, they were produced locally, but based on Minoan prototypes. Interestingly, the same tomb also yielded a straight-sided alabastron (FS 94) (Fig. 80), which, according to Mountjoy, is either a Minoan import or a local copy (LMIIIA1-2).

A few vessels are similar to the “south Rhodian group” discussed in section 4.1.3 above. These include two large piriform jars (FS 35) (LHIIIA2) decorated with solid and hatched triangles (FM 61) (Figs. 81-2). They were either local imitations or imported from south Rhodes. There was also a typical Rhodian incense burner with curled-up legs (FS 316) (see section 4.1.3 above) found in one of the tombs at Eleona/Langada (LHIIIA1-2).
4.2.4 The pottery from the settlement of the “Serraglio” (Kos)

The “Serraglio” is the only large Bronze Age coastal or harbor settlement – estimated around 7.5 ha in size – that has so far been excavated on Kos (Map 13). The site was investigated by L. Morricone (see section 4.2.1 above). The excavation notebooks were destroyed during World War II. The settlement history of the “Serraglio” has been divided into four ‘towns’ corresponding with the successive periods from LBA IA to LHIIIC. Similar to Trianda on Rhodes (see section 4.1.4 above), the first town, which is dated to LBA IA, is characterized by a strong Minoan cultural influence. The second and third ‘towns’ are dated to LHIIB-IIIA1 and LHIIIA2-B, respectively. The second ‘town’ corresponds with the appearance of the first chamber tombs at Eleona (see section 4.2.2 above). The third ‘town’ had two major phases, of which the earlier is dated to LHIIIA2-B1, the later one to end of LHIIIB. The second phase of the ‘third town’ is marked by the construction of a casemate fortification wall, which was only recently discovered. According to S. Vitale, the third ‘town’ was brought to an end by a “dramatic event”, manifested archaeologically by an in situ destruction deposit. The fourth ‘town’ is dated to LHIIIC.

The Late Bronze Age remains and stratigraphy were heavily disturbed by later (proto-) Geometric tombs. Because of the missing notebooks (see above) and later disturbances in the settlement area, the exact archaeological context of most of the pottery is unknown. The pottery assemblage is composed of (imported) Mycenaean and local wares. There are no estimations of their relative proportions. Based on stylistic grounds, the majority of the Mycenaean decorated material seems to be imported from the Greek mainland. However, in contrast to the Trianda corpus (see section 4.1.3 above), of which a large sample has been analyzed for provenance, no scientific investigation of the material from the “Serraglio” has so far been made.

234 Vitale 2012, 408 (see, also, Marketou 2010a, 763).
236 Marketou 2010a, 763; Vitale 2012, Pl. XCII.
237 Marketou 2010a, 764.
238 Vitale 2012, Pl. XCII.
239 Marketou 2010a, 765.
240 Vitale 2012, 408.
241 Marketou 2010a, 763; Vitale 2012, Pl. XCII.
242 Mountjoy 1999a, 1075.
243 In this light, note that S. Vitale is currently preparing a new publication of the “Serraglio” and Eleona/Langada materials (Serraglio, Eleona, and Langada Archaeological Project (Vitale 2012)).
The following overview of the Mycenaean pottery is based on the potsherds and/or vessels which were included in Morricone’s 1975 publication of the site. Because the settlement has not yet been fully published (see fn. 243), the observations made here can only be considered tentative. The LHIIIB-IIIA1 repertoire, which is relatively small in size, mainly consisted of open pot shapes. The corpus is comprised of painted goblets (FS 254-255) (Fig. 83), shallow cups (FS 219) and kraters (FS 7) (Fig. 84).

The LHIIIA2 period is much better attested at the “Serraglio”. The corpus is predominated by open pot forms. The commonest vessel type is the pattern-painted kylix (FS 256-257) (Figs. 85-6). There are also some examples of the stemmed bowl (FS 304), the mug (FS 225-226) (Fig. 87), the krater (FS 298, FS 303) and the one-handled bowl (FS 283) (Fig. 88). Closed pot shapes are comparatively rare. The corpus includes one large piriform jar (FS 34-35), which, according to Mountjoy, was probably imported from south Rhodes.

The extant LHIIIB material consists mostly of open pot forms. The commonest vessel type is the pattern-painted kylix (FS 258). There are also some deep bowl sherds (FS 284) (Fig. 89). Only a few closed vessels have so far been published, including three globular stirrup jars (FS 173).

There is also a small quantity of unpainted Mycenaean pottery. Although from disturbed contexts, published by Morricone are two carinated kylikes (FS 267) and a

244 Morricone 1975, 350, Fig. 343, e (Mountjoy 1999a, 1085, no. 15).
245 Morricone 1975, 231, Fig. 160 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1085, fn. 760).
246 Morricone 1975, 339, Fig. 329a, a’ (Mountjoy 1999a, 1085, no. 13).
247 Morricone 1975, 354, Fig. 346, e (Mountjoy 1999a, 1090, no. 36); Morricone 1975, 342, Fig. 333, a, b (Mountjoy 1999a, 1090, fn. 799); Morricone 1975, 346, Fig. 335 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1090, fn. 800); Morricone 1975, 347, Fig. 337 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1090, fn. 804); Morricone 1975, 342, Fig. 333, h, i (Mountjoy 1999a, 1090, fn. 802); Morricone 1975, 344, Fig. 334, g-i, m (Mountjoy 1999a, 1090, fn. 803); Morricone 1975, 350, Fig. 343, d (Mountjoy 1999a, 1090, no. 38); Morricone 1975, 342, Fig. 333, d-g (Mountjoy 1999a, 1090, 1090, fn. 801); Mountjoy 1999a, 1090, no. 37.
248 Morricone 1975, 201, Fig. 96 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1092, fn. 807).
249 Morricone 1975, 239, Fig. 175 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1088, fn. 794); Mountjoy 1999a, 1090, no. 31.
250 Morricone 1975, 381, Fig. 379b (Mountjoy 1999a, 1092, no. 40); Mountjoy 1999a, 1092, no. 42.
251 Morricone 1975, 352, Fig. 344c (Mountjoy 1999a, 1090, no. 39).
252 Morricone 1975, 287, Fig. 253 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1085, fn. 769).
253 Morricone 1975, 286, Fig. 251 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1095, fn. 839); Morricone 1975, 341, Fig. 332; ibidem, 344, Fig. 334, a-d (Mountjoy 1999a, 1095, fn. 839); Morricone 1975, 346, Fig. 336 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1095, fn. 840).
254 Morricone 1975, 349, Figs. 341-2 (Mountjoy 1999a, 1097, fn. 850); Morricone 1975, 352, Fig. 344, d-f (Mountjoy 1999a, 1097, fn. 850); Mountjoy 1999a, 1097, no. 60.
255 Morricone 1975, 174, Fig. 55, left (Mountjoy 1999a, 1094, fn. 821), Fig. 55, middle (Mountjoy 1999a, 1094, fn. 821), Fig. 55, right (Mountjoy 1999a, 1094, fn. 821).
256 Morricone 1975, 177, Fig. 63.
shallow angular bowl (FS 295) (LHIIIA-C). There is also an early LHIIB-IIIA1 goblet or kylix with two high-swung handles (FS 271, FS 273).

With regards to the existence of a local Koan style, mention has to be made of a LHIIIA2 spouted krater (FS 298) decorated with parallel wavy lines (FM 53), which, according to Mountjoy, is a feature typical of Koan Mycenaean (Fig. 90). A similar vessel (LHIIIA2) was found in one of the chamber tombs at Ialysos on Rhodes (Fig. 91). This is probably an import from Kos. Morricone published several other sherds of large bowls and/or kraters decorated with parallel wavy lines. The popularity of parallel wavy lines on local vessels may have developed from the LBA I East Aegean “Light-on-Dark” (LLOD) and “Dark-on-Light” (DOL) pottery style. The wavy line was a popular motif on (DOL and LOD) pots decorated in this style. These vessels were probably manufactured at the “Serraglio” on Kos and exported to other parts of the south-eastern Aegean.

It is possible to make a tentative comparison between the materials from the settlement of the “Serraglio” and the cemetery at Eleona/Langada. As noted above, the Mycenaean-style vases – or rather the fragments thereof – from the settlement consist mostly of open vases, especially decorated kylikes (FS 256-258) (LHIIIA2-B). We also find decorated kylikes at Eleona/Langada, but the tombs yielded mainly vases of closed type. The LHIIIA2-B stirrup jar (FS 171, FS 173, FS 182) occurs the most frequent (cf. Tables 5 and 6 in section 4.2.2 above). This pot shape appears to be comparatively rare in the settlement. This could suggest that stirrup jars were mostly used for funerary purposes.

4.3 Astypalaia

The island of Astypalaia is situated circa 50 kilometers to the west of Kos (Map 11). Two pairs of two chamber tombs have been excavated at Armenochori (Fig. 92) and Synkairos. There were no skeletal remains recovered from Armenochori. At Synkairos,
some scattered burnt bones and ashes possibly belonging to one or more cremation burials were found.  

### 4.3.1 The pottery from Astypalaia (tombs):

#### Mycenaean

Most of the pottery found within the tombs on Astypalaia is of Mycenaean-type. So far, no research has been carried out into the provenance of the Mycenaean vessels. The tombs at Armenochori yielded over one hundred (decorated and plain) vases. There is one small piriform jar (FS 31) from LHIIIB-IIIA1. The rest of the assemblage consists of vessels dated to LHIIIA2, LHIIIB and LHIIIC. The tombs at Synkairos contained only pottery from LHIIIA2. Its assemblage is made up of ten (decorated and plain) pots.

About twenty decorated vases found at Armenochori can be attributed to LHIIIA2. The Synkairos assemblage has seven decorated pots of this date associated with it. Because of the differences between the two sites in terms of the different types of vessels found, they are discussed separately below.

Closed pot shapes (14 of 20) outnumber open ones at Armenochori. The most common closed vessel type is the globular stirrup jar (FS 171), of which seven examples were found. There are also two piriform FS 166’s, four straight-sided alabastra (FS 94) and a large piriform jar (FS 35). The open shape repertoire is made up of three pattern-painted kylakes (FS 256-257) (Fig. 93), two stemmed kraters (FS 8) and a one-handled bowl (FS 283).

The Synkairos corpus is comprised four open and three closed pot forms. Open shapes include a linear dipper (FS 236) and a shallow cup (FS 219-220). There are also two

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267 Georgiadis 2003, 83.  
268 Mountjoy 1999a, 1138-9.  
269 Mountjoy 1999a, 1138; Marketou 2010, 769.  
270 Mee 1975, 298; Georgiadis 2003, 214.  
271 It is important to point out that none of the tombs is fully published. The information presented here is based on the original PhD manuscript (1975) of C. Mee who had access to the materials. Moreover, an additional inventory list is available in M. Georgiadis published dissertation (2003).  
272 Doumas 1975; Mountjoy 1999a, 1138.  
273 Mountjoy 1999a, 1139.  
274 Mee 1975, 298.  
275 These alabastra could also be of LHIIIB date (Mee 1975, 299; Georgiadis 2003, 214).  
276 Mountjoy 1999a, 1139.  
277 Ibidem, 1140, no. 1.  
278 Ibidem, 1140.  
279 Ibidem, 1140, fn. 1000.
Minoan kylikes (see section 4.3.2 below). Among the closed pot forms are a small piriform jar (FS 45), a straight-sided alabastron (FS 94) and a small hydria (FS 129).

At Armenochori, there are fewer decorated vessels from LHIIIA2 (N=20) than from LHIIIB (N=33). In this period closed (N=17) and open pot shapes (N=15) occur in roughly equal proportions. Similar to LHIIIA2, the most common closed vessel type is the stirrup jar (N=13), especially the globular FS 173, of which seven examples were found. The remainder of the closed shape repertoire is made up of four large piriform jars (FS 35, FS 37 and a narrow-necked jug (FS 120). Open pot shapes are comprised of six pattern-painted kylikes (FS 258), four deep bowls (FS 284) and four mugs (FS 226). There is also a stemmed krater decorated in a Minoan fashion (FS 9) (Fig. 95) (see section 4.3.2 below).

Both assemblages also include a number of undecorated Mycenaean vases. There were mostly open pot shapes found. A rounded kylix (FS 266) came to light at Synkairos (LHIIIA2). At Armenochori, the following undecorated vessels were found: six rounded and four carinated kylikes (FS 267), five conical cups (FS 204), two shallow angular bowls (FS 295), three small carinated cups (FS 230), four dippers (FS 236) and a juglet (FS 112-114). Because the exact context of the pottery is unknown, a more precise chronological range than LHIIIA-C cannot be given.

### 4.3.2 The pottery from Astypalaia (tombs): other styles of pottery

As indicated in the previous section, the assemblages from both sites also include a small number of Mycenaean vessel forms decorated in the Minoan tradition (they were included in the vessel count in the previous section). Found at Synkairos were two LHIIIA2 pattern-painted kylikes decorated in the Minoan tradition with iris cross and stacked zigzag, and,
Ch. 4. Ceramic patterns in the south-eastern Aegean and on the west coast of Anatolia

according to Mountjoy, they are either imports or local copies.\textsuperscript{289} The LHIIB stemmed krater (FS 9) from Armenochori is a Mycenaean/Minoan hybrid (Fig. 95).\textsuperscript{290}

A few pots appear to have Anatolian connections. At Synkairos (LHIIIA2), two stemmed kraters of Anatolian-type were found, one of which is decorated with parallel wavy lines (FM 53).\textsuperscript{291} Another Anatolian-inspired vase, from Armenochori, is a large carinated bowl with two basket handles (FS 297) decorated with parallel wavy lines (LHIIIA2).\textsuperscript{292} As noted in section 4.2.4 above, parallel wavy lines constitute a popular motif on local vessels in the south-eastern Aegean.

4.4 Karpathos

Karpathos is the second largest Dodecanese island and the closest to Crete (Maps 11 and 15).\textsuperscript{293} Six cemetery sites have so far been localized.\textsuperscript{294} Only two chamber tombs have actually been excavated: Pigadia (Anemomili-Makeli) and Vonies (Arkasa) (Fig. 96).\textsuperscript{295} The other cemetery sites were destroyed and only small groups of (washed out) vases remain (e.g. Embasi, Tou Stavrou to Kephali, Diaphani-Kambi and Avlona).\textsuperscript{296}

The chamber tomb at Pigadia (Anemomili-Makeli) contained the remains of seven inhumations.\textsuperscript{297} The grave at Vonies (Arkasa) produced a Minoan-type clay larnax burial, the remains of three (earlier) secondary burials and a (possible) cremation.\textsuperscript{298}

4.4.1 The pottery from Karpathos (tombs):

Minoan/Mycenaean

The two excavated chamber tombs yielded a large amount of pottery. Around ninety vessels were recovered from the grave at Pigadia (Anemomili-Makeli). The Vonies (Arkasa) assemblage comprised about sixty pots.\textsuperscript{299} Most vases from both sites are of Minoan-type.\textsuperscript{300}

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{289} Mountjoy 1999a, 1140, fn. 1003. \bibitem{290} Ibidem, 1142, no. 3. \bibitem{291} Ibidem, 1140. \bibitem{292} Mountjoy 1998, 39; Mountjoy 1999a, 1140. \bibitem{293} Mountjoy 1999a, 971; Marketou 2010a, 770. \bibitem{294} Georgiadis 2003, 35-6. \bibitem{295} Ibidem, 68. \bibitem{296} Mountjoy 1999a, 970. \bibitem{297} Charontinidis 1961-1962. \bibitem{298} Mountjoy 1999a, 970; Georgiadis 2003, 77. \bibitem{299} Zachariadou 1978 (see, also, Melas 1985, 37-40). \bibitem{300} Mountjoy 1998, 38-9.
\end{thebibliography}
or are hybrids combining Minoan and Mycenaean traits.301 There are only a few canonical Mycenaean vessels.302 The majority of the pottery found at Pigadia (Anemomili-Makeli) and Vonies (Arkasa) is dated to LM/HIIIA2. We have no vessels from LM/HIIIB and only a few can be assigned to LM/LHIIIA1. The Pigadia (Anemomili-Makeli) assemblage includes nine pots from LM/LHIIIA1, comprising two small piriform jars (FS 44) (hybrids) (Fig. 97),303 a beaked jug (FS 144) (hybrid) (Fig. 98),304 two domestic stirrup jars (Minoan) (Fig. 99),305 a spouted cup (Minoan),306 and one stemmed (FS 7) (hybrid)307 and two amphoroid kraters (Minoan) (Fig. 100).308 At Vonies (Arkasa) only a single goblet (Minoan) was found.309

At both sites, the LM/HIIIA2 corpus is comprised of more (decorated) open than closed pot shapes.310 Most frequently found is the spouted cup (Minoan) (Fig. 101).311 Other common open pot shapes are the pattern-painted kylix (Minoan and hybrid) (Figs. 102-3),312 the amphoroid krater (Minoan) (Figs. 104-5),313 the one-handled bowl (FS 208/283)314 and the kantharos or stemmed bowl (Minoan) (Fig. 106).315

The most common closed vessel type is the stirrup jar (Fig. 107).316 At both sites, there were mostly stirrup jars of Minoan type found. Only at Vonies (Arkasa) two Mycenaean globular FS 171 came to light.317 Two other pot shapes of which we have examples from both sites are the Minoan large piriform jar (Fig. 108)318 and the small jug, particularly the Minoan FS 149 (Fig. 109).319 There are also two large piriform jars of Mycenaean-type (FS 35) from Pigadia (Anemomili-Makeli).320

Although there were mostly painted vases found at Pigadia (Anemomili-Makeli) and Vonies (Arkasa), the assemblages also include a small number of undecorated pots, including

301 Mountjoy 1999a, 971.
302 Ibidem, 971.
303 Ibidem, 971, nos. 1-2.
304 Ibidem, 973, no. 4.
305 Ibidem, 973, no. 5, fn. 60.
306 Ibidem, 973, no. 7.
307 Ibidem, 973, no. 6.
308 Ibidem, 971, no. 3, fn. 54.
309 Ibidem, 973, fn. 65.
310 The Pigadia (Anemomili-Makeli) assemblage includes twenty-three closed and forty-three open shapes. At Vonies (Arkasa), there were nineteen closed and twenty-four decorated open vessels.
311 Melas 1985, 321-24, Figs. 130-3, C 51-67; Mountjoy 1999a, 977, nos. 14-6, fn. 82-3, 85-7, 89.
312 Melas 1985, 317-8, Figs. 126-7, C 34-43; Mountjoy 1999a, 977-8, nos. 17-21, 23, fn. 90-2.
313 Mountjoy 1999a, 975, no. 10, fn. 70.
314 Ibidem, 978, no. 24, fn. 94-5.
315 Melas 1985, 319-20, Figs. 128-9, C 45-50; Mountjoy 1999a, 979, no. 25, fn. 96-7.
316 Mountjoy 1999a, 975-7.
317 Ibidem, 977, fn. 81.
318 Ibidem, 975.
319 Melas 1985, 310, Fig. 119, C 23, 329, Fig. 138, C 96; Mountjoy 1999a, 975, no. 11, fn. 75.
320 Mountjoy 1999a, 975, fn. 69.
some of Mycenaean-type. At Pigadia (Anemomili-Makeli) and Vonies (Arkasa), single examples of the rounded kylix (FS 266) were found (Fig. 110). Moreover, two undecorated small piriform jars were found at Pigadia (Anemomili-Makeli). The assemblages also include a small number of plain ware vessels of Minoan type. At both sites we find examples of the side-spouted jar (Fig. 111) and the fire box, both in coarse ware.

4.4.2 The pottery from Karpathos (tombs): other styles of pottery

A number of pots found within the tombs on Karpathos can illustrate contacts with other parts of the south-eastern Aegean. Possible imports from Rhodes are made up of two basket vases (FS 319) from Pigadia (Anemomili-Makeli) (Fig. 112) and two incense burners with curled-up legs (FS 316) from Vonies (Arkasa) (Fig. 113). Another vessel is a large piriform jar (FS 38) with two zones of cross-hatched triangles (FM 61), which, based on its decoration, can be classified as belonging to the “south Rhodian group” (Fig. 114). This jar constitutes part of a collection of vases, which is said to have originated from one or a number of destroyed chamber tombs of the same cemetery as the grave at Pigadia (Anemomili-Makeli) (see above). This group of vessels also includes a Rhodian-style incense burner (FS 316) (Fig. 115).

Of possible Anatolian-type are four small jugs (FS 112-114), of which three were found at Vonies (Arkasa). The fourth one belongs to the collection of pots from Anemomili-Makeli without provenance (see above). Two of these juglets have a trefoil-mouthed lip (Fig. 116), which, as noted in section 4.2.2 above, is usually seen as an Anatolian trait. Interestingly, the small jugs from Vonies (Arkasa) were found together with burnt bones (see section 4.4 above). The practice of cremation is often regarded as Anatolian in origin.

321 Melas 1985, 328, Fig. 137, C 90-2; ibidem, 291, Fig. 100, no. 1019.
322 Melas 1985, 306, Fig. 115, C 10-11.
323 Pigadia (Anemomili-Makeli): Melas 1985, 328, Fig. 137, C 88-9; Vonies (Arkasa): ibidem, 294, Fig. 103, no. 1038
324 Pigadia (Anemomili-Makeli): Melas 1985, 329, Fig. 138, C 93; Vonies (Arkasa): ibidem, 294, Fig. 103, no. 1041
325 Mountjoy 1999a, 979, fn. 98.
326 Melas 1985, 294, Fig. 103, nos. 1039-40.
327 Mountjoy 1999a, 975, fn. 68.
328 Melas 1985, 54, no. 64.
329 Ibidem, 289, Fig. 98, nos. 1007-9.
330 Ibidem, 54, no. 64.
331 Jung 2007, 220-1, 229.
4.5 South-western coastal Anatolia: chamber tomb cemetery of Müskebi

Three chamber tomb cemetery sites have so far been excavated on the south-west coast of Anatolia: Müüskebi (see section 4.5), Pilavtepe (see section 4.6 below) and Değirmentepe (see section 4.8 below). The Müüskebi necropolis is located opposite to the island of Kos (Map 11). The excavation of Müüskebi, which was conducted by Y. Boysal, lasted from 1963 to 1966. The cemetery consists of forty-eight Mycenaean-style chamber tombs (Fig. 117). The graves themselves were not well preserved, as they had suffered from erosion, agricultural activities and illicit digging. The tombs were used mainly for inhumation burials. There were several tombs with only one burial (e.g. Tombs 6, 34 (?) and 45). In one grave (Tomb 39), the skeletons of two persons were identified. Interestingly, in three graves – Tombs 3, 15 and 39 – burnt skeletal fragments were found. These probably belonged to cremation burials, which, based on the pottery with which they were associated, can be dated to LHIIIA2 and/or LHIIIB. Tombs 15 and 39 also contained an unburned skeleton.

4.5.1 The pottery from Müüskebi: Mycenaean

The chamber tombs at Müüskebi contained about one-hundred-and-sixty vases. The bulk of the pottery is of Mycenaean-type. The origin of this material has been debated. K.B. Gödecken has reported on the basis of a NAA study that most of the Mycenaean decorated vessels from Müüskebi were products from one (i.e. “Workshop II”) of the two pottery workshops at Miletus which have been identified by her. Her study has, however, received much criticism, because she never published the supporting data upon which these conclusions were based. A local origin, for at least some of the Müüskebi vessels, has also

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332 For comments on a group of newly discovered tombs in the vicinity of Müüskebi, see Chapter 1, fn. 136.
333 Boysal 1967, 32.
334 Boysal 1967, 34; Mee 1978, 137; Cavanagh/Mee 1998, 69; Georgiadis 2003, 75.
335 Boysal 1967, 32-4; Georgiadis 2003, 75.
336 It is important to stress that the skeletal remains were poorly preserved (Mee 1978, 137). Therefore, the information on the number of persons buried per tomb should be treated with caution.
339 Boysal 1967, 37-8; Cavanagh/Mee 1998, 76.
340 Boysal 1969.
341 Gödecken 1988, 312.
342 Niemeier 2002a, 26-7.
been proposed by Mountjoy. Based on (the description of) the color of the fabric (“ziegelrot”), she believes that they were either produced locally or imported from a nearby source, such as Kos or Miletus. According to C. Mee, the Müskebi corpus consists of a mix of local products and imports from Rhodes and the Argolid on the Greek mainland.

The Müskebi corpus includes Mycenaean vessels from LHIIB-IIIA1, LHIIIA2, LHIIB and LHIIIC. Most can, however, be dated to LHIIIA2 and LHIIB. Only two vases can definitely be assigned to LHIIB-IIIA1. These are two shallow cups (FS 219) with stipple (FM 77) from Tomb 2.

There are around thirty-three tombs with LHIIIA2 pottery. Closed pot shapes make up about 72% (63 of 88) of the decorated assemblage. Table 7 below provides an overview of the most frequently found vessel types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Closed pot shape</th>
<th>Relative proportion</th>
<th>Open pot shape</th>
<th>Relative proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Globular stirrup jar (FS 171)</td>
<td>c. 17% (N=15)</td>
<td>Monochrome rounded kylix (FS 264)</td>
<td>c. 8% (N=7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinform stirrup jar (FS 166)</td>
<td>c. 11% (N=10)</td>
<td>Patterned kylix (FS 256-257)</td>
<td>c. 3% (N=3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monochrome kylix with two vertical handles below rim (FS 269)</td>
<td>c. 1% (N=1)</td>
<td>Shallow cup (FS 220), small mug (FS 227)</td>
<td>c. 6% (N=5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight-sided alabastron (FS 94)</td>
<td>c. 14% (N=12)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large pinform jar (FS 35)</td>
<td>c. 11% (N=10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small pinform jar (FS 45)</td>
<td>c. 9% (N=8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7 Overview of the most frequently found LHIIIA2 decorated vessel types from Müskebi

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343 Mountjoy 1998, 36.
344 Mee 1978, 137-42.
345 For comments on LHIIIC, see Mountjoy 1998, 53, fn. 150.
346 Tomb 2: 706-7 (Mountjoy 1998, 36, fn. 63)
347 Tomb 2: 706-7 (Mountjoy 1998, 36, fn. 63)
348 Tomb 2: 706-7 (Mountjoy 1998, 36, fn. 63)
349 Tomb 2: 706-7 (Mountjoy 1998, 36, fn. 63)
350 Tomb 2: 630, 998, 695-6, 619; Tomb 4: 694; Tomb 21: 693; Tomb 23: 694; Tomb 32: 997, 1000; Tomb 34: 1031, 1033; Tomb 38: 2339; Tomb 39: 2312; Tomb 45: 2333
351 Tomb 2: 638; Tomb 15: 698; Tomb 24: 692; Tomb 32: 1001, 999, 996, 1028; Tomb 36: 1029; Tomb 45: 2334; Tomb 47: 2339
352 Tomb 16: 684; Tomb 20: 628; Tomb 21: 627; Tomb 34: 992; Tomb 35: 991; Tomb 39: 2313, 2320
353 Tomb 2: 1862; Tomb 11: 679; Tomb 15: 726; Tomb 22: 1866; Tomb 32: 1013; Tomb 41: 2308
354 Tomb 2: 686
355 Some of these alabastra could also date to LHIIIB. This uncertainty is caused by the fact that some of them do not have any other vessels associated with them (e.g. Tombs 6, 26 and 31) and they are difficult to date out of context.
356 Tomb 6: 700; Tomb 7: 643; Tomb 15: 615; Tomb 24: 699; Tomb 26: 1009; Tomb 27: 1008, 1003; Tomb 31: 1006; Tomb 32: 1007; Tomb 35: 1005; Tomb 37: 1012; Tomb 47: 2338
357 Tomb 15: 709; Tomb 22: 708; Tomb 24: 1866; Tomb 32: 1013; Tomb 41: 2308
358 Tomb 22: 701-3; Tomb 32: 971; Tomb 45: 2332
359 Tomb 2: 680, 646; Tomb 11: 679; Tomb 15: 726; Tomb 22: 647, 728; Tomb 27: 985; Tomb 35: 990; Tomb 36: 679; Tomb 39: 2310
350 Tomb 11: 655; Tomb 22: 634-6; Tomb 32: 1022; Tomb 34: 970; Tomb 41: 2316; Tomb 45: 2331
Six tombs contained pottery from LHIIIB.\textsuperscript{359} The decorated corpus consists of only nineteen vases, ten closed and nine open. Table 8 below provides an overview of the most frequently found vessel types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Closed pot shape</th>
<th>Relative proportion</th>
<th>Open pot shape</th>
<th>Relative proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Globular and squat stirrup jar (FS 173, FS 180)</td>
<td>c. 26% (N=5)\textsuperscript{360}</td>
<td>Rounded-conical monochrome kylix (FS 266, FS 274)</td>
<td>c. 11% (N=2)\textsuperscript{361}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight-sided alabastron (FS 94),\textsuperscript{363} large piriform jar (FS 35, FS 37)\textsuperscript{364}</td>
<td>c. 11% (N=2)</td>
<td>Carinated (conical) cup (FS 230) (Fig. 126)</td>
<td>c. 11% (N=2)\textsuperscript{365}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8 Overview of the most frequently found LHIIIB decorated vessel types from Müskebi

A category of Mycenaean pottery I have not yet paid attention to are the undecorated vessels. The assemblage consists of thirteen open and three closed shapes. Among the open shapes, the kylix is the commonest. We have one rounded (FS 266)\textsuperscript{366} and two carinated kylikes (FS 267) (Fig. 127)\textsuperscript{367} from LHIIIA2, and one rounded (Fig. 128)\textsuperscript{368} and two carinated kylikes\textsuperscript{369} from LHIIIB. The remainder of the open shape repertoire consists of five conical cups (FS 204) (LHIIIA2) (Fig. 129)\textsuperscript{370} and two shallow cups (FS 220) (LHIIIA2).\textsuperscript{371} The only closed pot forms found are two medium jugs (FS 109)\textsuperscript{372} from LHIIIA2 and a feeding bottle (FS 160)\textsuperscript{373} from LHIIIB.

The tombs at Müskebi also contained vases which may or may not have been inspired by Mycenaean prototypes. The most common examples are small jugs and carinated cups. Juglets are found in twelve of the thirty-three tombs\textsuperscript{374} with pottery from LHIIIA2 (c.

\textsuperscript{359} See Appendix 8 at the back of this dissertation.
\textsuperscript{360} Tomb 3: 691; Tomb 13: 631; Tomb 28: 994, 995, 1030
\textsuperscript{361} Tomb 18: 617, 689.
\textsuperscript{362} Tomb 13: 678.
\textsuperscript{363} Tomb 14: 687.
\textsuperscript{364} Tomb 13: 678; Tomb 33: 989
\textsuperscript{365} Tomb 32: 983, 1011
\textsuperscript{366} Tomb 2: 625
\textsuperscript{367} Tomb 2: 618; Tomb 16: 685
\textsuperscript{368} Tomb 13: 690
\textsuperscript{369} Tomb 3: 626; Tomb 18: 624
\textsuperscript{370} Tomb 4: 666; Tomb 16: 667; Tomb 32: 973, 974; Tomb 7: 664
\textsuperscript{371} Tomb 32: 1014, 1016
\textsuperscript{372} Tomb 20: 633, 1004
\textsuperscript{373} Tomb 33: 972
\textsuperscript{374} Tomb 4: 621; Tomb 9: 658; Tomb 10: 725; Tomb 12: 668; Tomb 15: 718, 724; Tomb 27: 980; Tomb 29: 977; Tomb 36: 1025; Tomb 40: 2318; Tomb 42: 2315; Tomb 45: 2329-30; Tomb 46: 2336
Ch. 4. Ceramic patterns in the south-eastern Aegean and on the west coast of Anatolia

Four of the six tombs containing LHIIIIB pottery included one or more small jugs (c. 36%). This pot shape might have been inspired by the Mycenaean FS 112-114. There are examples in plain and in painted ware. Two decorated juglets have an ‘Anatolian’ trefoil-mouthed lip (FS 137). Another two have a zigzag pattern (FM 61) on the shoulder (cf. south Rhodian-style large piriform jars FS 35 mentioned below) (Fig. 130), for which there is a good parallel (LHIIIA2) with a trefoil-mouthed lip from one of the chamber tombs at Ialysos on Rhodes. Benzi has attributed this piece to the Rhodo-Mycenaean style (see section 4.1.3 above).

Small monochrome carinated cups appear in three of the thirty-three tombs with pottery from LHIIIA2 (c. 9%). The shape might have been inspired by the Mycenaean FS 230. There were also three such ‘standard’ Mycenaean carinated conical cups found at Müskebi (these three cups are included in the calculations on which Tables 7 and 8 are based). These were either imported or copied locally (Fig. 126).

4.5.2 The pottery from Müskebi: other styles of pottery

There are only a few vessels in styles other than Mycenaean. Contacts with Rhodes may be illustrated by a collection of LHIIIA2 pots consisting of a Rhodian basket vase (FS 319) (Fig. 131) (see section 4.1.3 above) and four incense burners with curled-up legs (FS 316) (Fig. 132) (see section 4.1.3 above). Mention also has to be made of two large piriform jars (FS 35, FS 37) with zigzags (FM 61) on the shoulder (Fig. 130). One of these is dated to LHIIIA2, the other to LHIIIB. The use of such geometric and linear motifs constitutes a
characteristic trait of the local style that developed in south Rhodes in LHIIIA2 (see section 4.1.3 above).

4.6 South-western coastal Anatolia: Pilavtepe

Located less than fifty kilometers to the north-east of the cemetery of Müskebi is the Bronze Age coastal settlement of Iasos (Map 11) (see section 4.7 below). At a short distance from Iasos is the hill of Pilavtepe, where a single Mycenaean-style chamber tomb was discovered in 2001 (Fig. 133). The skeletal remains, which were poorly preserved, were not kept. Therefore, there is no information about the number of persons buried in the tomb. The pottery inventory consisted of twenty-seven ceramic vessels. The use of the tomb lasted from LHIIIA2 into LHIIIC.

The Mycenaean repertoire from LHIIIA2 and/or LHIIIB is comprised of a rounded alabastron (FS 85), two decorated small jugs (FS 112-114), three stirrup jars (FS 171, FS 180) and five straight-sided alabastra (FS 94). Open pot forms found include a monochrome (FS 264) and a patterned-painted kylix (FS 256-257), as well as a short-stemmed goblet/kylix.

The tomb also contained a small carinated cup, which might have been inspired by the Mycenaean FS 230. Similar vessels have been found at Eleona/Langada on Kos (see section 4.2.2 above) and at Müskebi on the Anatolian south-west coast (see section 4.5.2 above).

Of Anatolian character is a krater with three vertical handles (Fig. 134). It is decorated with parallel wavy lines (FM 53). As noted before, this was a very popular motif in the south-eastern Aegean during the LHIII period (see Rhodes and Kos in sections 4.1.4 and 4.1.5 above).
4.2.4 above). The shape of the Pilavtepe vessel is similar to that of two kraters found at Synkairos on the island of Astypalaia (see section 4.3.2 above). As a matter of fact, one of the Synkairos kraters also has parallel wavy lines on the shoulder.404 For two linear conical bowls and a handleless flask from Pilavtepe, there seem to be no prototypes, Mycenaean or otherwise.405

### 4.7 South-western coastal Anatolia: Iasos

Located a few kilometers to the south-west of Pilavtepe is the Bronze Age coastal settlement of Iasos (Map 11). The Italian archaeologist D. Levi started to excavate the site in 1960.406 The earliest occupation phases have been dated to the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age period.407 Similar to other coastal centers in the region, such as Trianda on Rhodes (see section 4.1.4 above) and the “Serraglio” on Kos (see section 4.2.4 above), the Mycenaean levels at Iasos were preceded by a period characterized by a strong Minoan cultural influence (e.g. architecture, potter’s marks in Linear A script, stone objects and pottery).408 There appears to be a short gap in occupation between the Minoan and Mycenaean phases at Iasos.409

The Bronze Age stratigraphy was seriously disturbed by later building activities.410 The only major find category that has been published so far is the pottery. M. Benzi, who is preparing a publication of the Mycenaean materials from Levi’s excavations at Iasos, distinguishes between two categories of ceramics: canonical Mycenaean pottery and local wares.411 So far, there has been no investigation into the provenance of the ‘canonical’ Mycenaean pottery from Iasos – whether it was produced in the region or imported from the Greek mainland.

A preliminary evaluation by Benzi of the pottery from part of the Late Bronze Age settlement – the so-called East Basilica deposits – seems to indicate that canonical Mycenaean account for only 10% of the assemblage. The local wares are clearly the most numerous.412 The local style of Iasos exhibits several different cultural influences. Canonical Mycenaean

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404 Mountjoy 1999a, 1140.
405 Benter 2009, 352-3, Abb. 6, nos. 11, 13; ibidem, 355, Abb. 7, no. 2.
407 Ibidem, 37.
408 Ibidem, 126-36.
409 Benzi 2005, 205; Momigliano 2012, 38.
411 Ibidem, 206.
412 Ibidem, 206.
pot forms, such as, for example, the decorated and the unpainted kylix (FS 256-257, FS 266) (LHIII A2 and LHIIIB) and the deep bowl (FS 284) (LHIIIB), were reproduced in local clays. Other vessel types include the eastern Aegean large carinated bowl with two basket handles (FS 297) (Fig. 135). The decoration on these local vessels was made up of Mycenaean-type and a number of “odd motifs”.\textsuperscript{413} Most popular was the wavy band (FM 53).\textsuperscript{414} Illustrative is a spouted krater fragment (FS 298) with parallel wavy lines (Fig. 136). It is similar to vases from Rhodes (Fig. 91) and Kos (Fig. 90). As noted in section 4.2.4 above, parallel wavy lines constituted a very popular motif on local Koan vessels in the LHIII period.

The following overview of the Mycenaean pottery from Iasos is based on the potsherds and/or vessel fragments that have been published by Benzi in a number of preliminary reports. The Mycenaean assemblage from LHIIB-IIIA1 consisted mainly of open vessel types.\textsuperscript{415} There are a few fragments of decorated goblets (FS 254-255) (Figs. 137-8)\textsuperscript{416} and shallow cups (FS 219) (Fig. 139).\textsuperscript{417} Two rounded alabastra (FS 84) (Fig. 140) were also found.\textsuperscript{418}

The LHIIIA2 corpus mainly consisted of open pot forms. The most common vessel type is the kylix. There are pattern-painted (FS 256-257) (Figs. 141-2) and monochrome examples (FS 264) (Fig. 143).\textsuperscript{419} Other open vessel types comprise the stemmed bowl (FS 304) (Fig. 144),\textsuperscript{420} the mug (FS 225-226)\textsuperscript{421} and the krater (FS 8, FS 281, FS 298).\textsuperscript{422} Closed vase forms are comparatively rare. Recovered were fragments of a large (FS 35) (Fig. 145)\textsuperscript{423} and a small piriform jar (FS 45),\textsuperscript{424} a straight-sided alabastron (FS 94)\textsuperscript{425} and a piriform stirrup jar (FS 166) (Fig. 146).\textsuperscript{426}

There is less material from LHIIIB than from LHIIIA2. The assemblage mostly consisted of open pot forms. The commonest vessel types are the decorated kylix (FS 258)

\textsuperscript{413} Ibidem, 210.
\textsuperscript{414} Mountjoy 1999a, 1091; Benzi 2005, 210.
\textsuperscript{415} In this overview of the Mycenaean shape repertoire, no distinction is made between possible imports and closely imitated specimens of local manufacture.
\textsuperscript{416} Benzi 2005, Pl. L, e-i.
\textsuperscript{417} Ibidem, Pl. L, c-d.
\textsuperscript{418} Ibidem, Pl. L, a-b.
\textsuperscript{419} Ibidem, 207-9, Pls. L, k, LI, a-f, LIV, b-d.
\textsuperscript{420} Ibidem, 209, Pl. LII, b-e (most patterned ones seem to be LHIIIB in date).
\textsuperscript{421} Ibidem, 209.
\textsuperscript{422} Ibidem, 211, Pl. LIII, b, d-e (date not certain).
\textsuperscript{423} Ibidem, 209, Pl. LII, f (or from a large patterned jug?).
\textsuperscript{424} Ibidem, 209-10, Pl. LII, g.
\textsuperscript{425} Ibidem, 30.
\textsuperscript{426} Ibidem, 201, Pl. LII, h.
(Figs. 147-8)\textsuperscript{427} and the deep bowl (FS 284) (Fig. 149).\textsuperscript{428} Closed shapes are comparatively rare. Only a single conical stirrup jar (FS 182) (Fig. 150) has been identified.\textsuperscript{429}

The assemblage also includes some undecorated vases of Mycenaean-type. From LHIIB-III A1 come a number of rim sherds of rounded kylikes (FS 260, FS 264) (Fig. 151).\textsuperscript{430} The LHIIB-B local corpus comprises examples of the carinated kylix (FS 267) (Fig. 152)\textsuperscript{431} and the shallow angular bowl (FS 295) (Fig. 153),\textsuperscript{432} both of which were relatively common at the site.

It is possible for a comparison with the pottery from the nearby chamber tomb at Pilavtepe to be made (see section 4.6 above). While the (published) Mycenaean finds from the settlement mainly consist of open vase forms, especially kylikes (FS 256-258, FS 266-267), the tomb, besides a number of open vessels also yielded a considerable quantity of closed pot forms, comprising stirrup jars (FS 171, FS 180), straight-sided alabastra (FS 94) and small jugs (FS 112-114). Although so far there are only a few preliminary publications available of the LB III pottery from Iasos, it seems that all of these shapes were rare in the settlement.

4.8 South-western coastal Anatolia: Değirmentepe

The third Mycenaean-style chamber tomb cemetery on the west coast of Anatolia is situated at the hill of Değirmentepe,\textsuperscript{433} which is located about 1.5 km to the south-west of the Bronze Age settlement of Miletus (Map 11) (see section 4.9 below).\textsuperscript{434} There are eleven rock-cut chamber tombs, which were excavated by Th. Wiegand in 1908.\textsuperscript{435} The cemetery was in use from LHIIB to LHIII C Early.\textsuperscript{436} Only a few pottery vessels have so far been published. A final publication is currently being prepared by W.-D. Niemeier, who is also in charge of the publication of the Mycenaean levels at the Bronze Age settlement of Miletus (see section 4.9 below).

\textsuperscript{427} Ibidem, Pl. LI, g-k.
\textsuperscript{428} Ibidem, Pls. LI, I-n, LII, a.
\textsuperscript{429} Ibidem, 210, Pl. LII, i.
\textsuperscript{430} Ibidem, 207, 211, Pls. L, j, LII, l.
\textsuperscript{431} Ibidem, 211, Pls. LII, m, LIII, b.
\textsuperscript{432} Ibidem, 211, Pl. LII, n.
\textsuperscript{433} For comments on new tombs discovered at Değirmentepe and the nearby hill of Kalabaktepe in the summer of 2012, see Chapter 1, fn. 136.
\textsuperscript{434} Wiegand 1908, 9 (see, also, Niemeier 2005a, 13).
\textsuperscript{435} Niemeier 1998, 36; Niemeier 2005a, 13.
\textsuperscript{436} Mountjoy 1998, 53.
With regard to the pottery, according to Mountjoy, who has seen the materials, the tombs at Değirmentepe contained many open and closed pot shapes.\textsuperscript{437} Published closed vessel types comprise a large piriform jar (FS 37),\textsuperscript{438} two stirrup jars (FS 173, FS 182)\textsuperscript{439} and an Anatolian lentoid flask (FS 186).\textsuperscript{440} Open shapes are made up of four pattern-painted kylikes (FS 258)\textsuperscript{441} and a deep bowl (FS 284).\textsuperscript{442} There was also an undecorated dipper (FS 236).\textsuperscript{443}

Local pot forms include a linear carinated bowl with two basket handles on the rim (FS 297),\textsuperscript{444} two based mugs (FS 226),\textsuperscript{445} a based kalathos (FS 291)\textsuperscript{446} and an amphoroid krater (FS 56),\textsuperscript{447} which, according to Mountjoy, has close affinities with Minoan examples of this shape.\textsuperscript{448} Note that some of the above-listed pots may also be from LHIIIC Early.\textsuperscript{449}

### 4.9 South-western coastal Anatolia: Miletus

Located in proximity to the cemetery of Değirmentepe, at a distance of less than fifty kilometers from Iasos is the Bronze Age settlement of Miletus (Map 11), which can probably be identified with the country and/or city of *Millawanda* known from the contemporaneous Hittite sources (Chapter 1).

The earliest excavations were carried out by Th. Wiegand in 1899. Other archaeologists that have worked at the site are C. Weickert (1930’s and 50’s) and G. Kleiner (1960’s and 70’s). The most recent excavations by W.-D. Niemeier and his wife B. Niemeier are currently being prepared for publication.\textsuperscript{450}

The site, which has suffered greatly from later building activities, has six major Bronze Age occupational phases, i.e. Miletus I-VI.\textsuperscript{451} The earliest two phases have been dated

\textsuperscript{437} Ibidem, 37.
\textsuperscript{438} Heilmeyer 1988, 25, no. 1; Niemeier 1998, 37, Photo 12.
\textsuperscript{439} Hühns 1982, 44-5, Abb. 83-4; Heilmeyer 1988, 25, no. 3; Niemeier 1998, 37, Photo 12.
\textsuperscript{440} Hühns 1982, 45, Abb. 92-3.
\textsuperscript{441} Hühns 1982, 44, Abb. 87; Heilmeyer 1988, 25, nos. 9-11.
\textsuperscript{442} Hühns 1982, 45, Abb. 89.
\textsuperscript{443} Ibidem, 44, Abb. 80.
\textsuperscript{444} Heilmeyer 1988, 25, no. 2.
\textsuperscript{445} Hühns 1982, 45, Abb. 86 (Mountjoy 1998, 55, 67, Fig. 17, no. 3).
\textsuperscript{446} Hühns 1982, 46, Abb. 88 (Mountjoy 1998, 43, 67, Fig. 18, no. 1).
\textsuperscript{447} Mountjoy 1998, 56, Fig. 11; Niemeier 1998, 36, Photo 11; Benzi noted an amphoroid krater in the middle of the plan published by Niemeier (1998, 36, Photo 11).
\textsuperscript{448} Mountjoy 1998, 54.
\textsuperscript{449} Pot forms like the amphoroid krater (FS 56), and the based mug (FS 226) and kalathos (FS 291) are typical of LHIIIC. There are, however, also early examples from LHIIIB (Mountjoy 1998, 43).
\textsuperscript{450} Niemeier 2005a, 1.
\textsuperscript{451} Niemeier 2009a, 142, Fig. 1.
Ch. 4. Ceramic patterns in the south-eastern Aegean and on the west coast of Anatolia

to the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age period (Miletus I-II).\textsuperscript{452} The settlements of Miletus III and IV are characterized by a strong Minoan cultural influence (e.g. pottery, ritual items, frescoes, seals, weight system and Linear A script).\textsuperscript{453} The material culture of the fifth and sixth settlement is indicative of a strong Mycenaean influence. In addition to numerous pieces of Mycenaean (undecorated and painted) pottery (c. 95\% of the assemblage),\textsuperscript{454} there are also some – albeit fragmentary – house remains, which may be compared to specific house forms on the Greek mainland, and a few Mycenaean terracotta figurines and stone lentoid seals. The cemetery at the hill of Değirmentepe, consisting of eleven Mycenaean-style chamber tombs, was discussed in section 4.8 above.\textsuperscript{455}

Based on the Mycenaean decorated pottery, it has been possible to establish that Miletus V lasted from LHIIB-IIIA1 to the end of LHIIIA2, which is marked by a destruction layer.\textsuperscript{456} The sixth settlement is dated from LHIIB to LHIIIIC Early, which is also the period to which the cemetery at the hill of Değirmentepe belongs (see section 4.8 above). During Miletus VI, the settlement was fortified with a fortification wall.\textsuperscript{457} In the same period, there was also defensive wall built at the settlement of the “Serraglio” on the island of Kos (see section 4.2.4 above).

According to the excavators, the majority of the pottery found (c. 95\%) is of standard Mycenaean-type. There are only a few Anatolian vessels,\textsuperscript{458} including examples of the carinated bowl with basket handles (akin to FS 297).\textsuperscript{459} A recent NAA study has shown that the Milesian pottery corpus consisted of a mix of local products,\textsuperscript{460} which were also shipped to other parts of the south-eastern Aegean, and imports from the Greek mainland.\textsuperscript{461} Local production has been confirmed by the discovery of eight potter’s kilns at the site.\textsuperscript{462}

The following overview of the Mycenaean pottery from Miletus is based on the potsherds and/or vessel fragments that have so far been published in a number of preliminary

\textsuperscript{452} Niemeier 2005a, 2-3.
\textsuperscript{453} Niemeier 2005a, 3-10; Niemeier 2009b, 157.
\textsuperscript{454} A. Ünal, on the other hand, claims that Mycenaean pottery merely accounts to 5\% of the overall pottery repertoire of Late Bronze Age Miletus (Ünal 1991, 24).
\textsuperscript{455} Niemeier 2005a, 10-3.
\textsuperscript{456} Ibidem, 10.
\textsuperscript{457} Ibidem, 12, 20.
\textsuperscript{458} Ibidem, 10-1.
\textsuperscript{459} Niemeier/Niemeier 1997, 228, Abb. 53.
\textsuperscript{460} Niemeier 2002a, 58, 95-6.
\textsuperscript{461} There have been several investigations into the provenance of the Mycenaean pottery from Miletus. As noted above, the supporting data from the study by K.B. Gödecken (1988), who argued that most of the decorated vessels from Müskebi, as well as the majority of the pottery from Miletus was produced locally, has never been published.
\textsuperscript{462} Niemeier 2005a, 10-2.
\textsuperscript{463} Niemeier 1997; Niemeier 2005a, 11-2.
publications. From LHIIB-IIIA1, which marks the beginning of Miletus V, there are a few fragments of painted goblets (FS 254-255)\textsuperscript{463} and shallow cups (FS 219).\textsuperscript{464} Closed shapes include a rounded alabastron (FS 84)\textsuperscript{465} and a (large?) piriform jar (FS 19, FS 22).\textsuperscript{466}

The LHIIIA2 corpus consists mostly of open pot shapes. The commonest open vessel type is the kylix,\textsuperscript{467} of which there are pattern-painted (FS 256-257) (Figs. 154-5) and monochrome examples (FS 264). Other shapes include the stemmed bowl (FS 304),\textsuperscript{468} the mug (FS 225-226) (Fig. 156),\textsuperscript{469} the shallow cup (FS 220)\textsuperscript{470} and the krater (FS 8).\textsuperscript{471} Closed pot forms seem to be comparatively rare. Published specimens consist of a stirrup jar (FS 171)\textsuperscript{472} and a small piriform jar (?).\textsuperscript{473}

Miletus VI is dated to LHIIIB-C. Only a few habitation contexts with pottery have so far been excavated.\textsuperscript{474} Similar to Miletus V, the published assemblage is made up mainly of open pot shapes. There are several painted kylix (FS 258) (Fig. 157)\textsuperscript{475} and deep bowl (FS 284) (Fig. 158) fragments.\textsuperscript{476}

The Mycenaean levels at Miletus also yielded a collection of undecorated domestic pottery of Mycenaean-type, most of which, according to the excavators, was produced in local clays.\textsuperscript{477} Vase types published from Miletus V include the conical cup (FS 204) (Fig. 159),\textsuperscript{478} the rounded kylix (FS 266),\textsuperscript{479} the medium or large jug (FS 105, FS 109) (Fig. 160)\textsuperscript{480} and the tripod cooking pot (FS 316).\textsuperscript{481} As noted above, there are only a few Miletus VI deposits. The contents of a well comprised five locally-made domestic vessels, consisting of a large jug, a

\textsuperscript{463} Hommel 1959/60, Taf. 42, no. 1 (see, also, Niemeier 2005a, 10, fn. 255).
\textsuperscript{464} Lecture J. Zurbach at conference NOSTOI in Istanbul (Turkey), 31 March-3 April 2011.
\textsuperscript{465} Schiering 1959/60, Taf. 9, no. 2.
\textsuperscript{466} Schiering 1959/60, Taf. 13, no. 6; Niemeier 2005a, 10, fn. 255.
\textsuperscript{467} Schiering 1959/60, Taf. 13, nos. 5, 9; Niemeier/Niemeier 1997, 226, Abb. 46a-c; ibidem, 227, Abb. 47-9.
\textsuperscript{468} Niemeier/Niemeier 1997, 227, Abb. 49.
\textsuperscript{469} Ibidem, 226, Abb. 46e.
\textsuperscript{470} Hommel 1959/60, Taf. 47, nos. 1-2; Niemeier/Niemeier 1997, 227, Abb. 47; Niemeier 2005a, 11, Fig. 25.
\textsuperscript{471} Schiering 1959/60, Taf. 13, no. 10; Schiering 1979, Taf. 22, no. 1a-b; Niemeier/Niemeier 1997, 226, Abb. 46d.
\textsuperscript{472} Hommel 1959/60, Taf. 44, no. 1.
\textsuperscript{473} Schiering 1959/60, 22, Taf. 13, no. 4 (or straight-sided alabastron?).
\textsuperscript{474} Niemeier 2005a, 10-2.
\textsuperscript{475} Hommel 1959/60, Taf. 47, no. 3; Schiering 1959/60, Taf. 13, nos. 7, 8 (date not certain); Niemeier/Niemeier 1997, 217, Abb. 29a.
\textsuperscript{476} Niemeier/Niemeier 1997, 217, Abb. 29b; Niemeier 2002a, 95, no. 2-5.
\textsuperscript{477} Niemeier 2005a, 10-2.
\textsuperscript{478} Niemeier/Niemeier 1997, 228, Abb. 51b.
\textsuperscript{479} Ibidem, 227, Abb. 50.
\textsuperscript{480} Hommel 1959/60, Taf. 45, no. 1; Niemeier/Niemeier 1997, 228, Abb. 51a.
\textsuperscript{481} Hommel 1959/60, Taf. 45, no. 3; Niemeier/Niemeier 1997, 220, Abb. 37.
conical cup (FS 204), a deep cup (FS 215), a carinated kylix (FS 267) and a shallow angular bowl (FS 295). Since the Değirmentepe necropolis is still largely unpublished (see section 4.8 above), at this point, it is not possible to make a comprehensive comparison between the pottery from the settlement and the cemetery. Nevertheless, based on the published materials from the cemetery and the settlement, it seems that closed pot forms, such as stirrup jars and piriform jars, occur mainly in the necropolis.

4.10 Inter-regional comparison: similarities and differences in the south-eastern Aegean

In the previous sections, the different tomb types and the pottery found within the tombs and settlements in the south-eastern Aegean have been discussed. In what follows, focusing on these aspects, the region as a whole will be compared. The area to the north of the island of Samos will be considered in the second part of this chapter (see sections 4.11 to 4.19 below).

4.10.1 Tomb types and burial rites

The most common tomb type in the south-eastern Aegean is the subterranean rock-cut chamber tomb. There is considerable variety in the total number of chamber tombs per site. The archaeological burial record contains a few large cemeteries and a much larger number of smaller necropoleis with often no more than one or two chambers. The largest cemeteries are those located at Ialysos on Rhodes (more than one-hundred (chamber) tombs), Eleona/Langada (eighty-three chamber tombs) on Kos and Müskebi on the south-west coast of Anatolia (forty-eight chamber tombs).

Tomb types other than chamber tombs are very limited in number. The archaeological burial record of Ialysos (Rhodes) includes one shaft and two pit graves. Another tomb type is represented by the supra-terranean tholos, or beehive tomb, two (small) examples of which have been uncovered on Kos.

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482 Niemeier 2005a, 12, Fig. 30.
483 There are examples from Rhodes (e.g. Kouri, Zucculades, Damatria, Maritsa and Tolo (see section 4.1.1 above)), Kos (Kastello, Mesaria and Pyli (see section 4.2.1 above)), Astypalaia (Armenochori and Synkairos (see section 4.3 above)), Karpathos (Vonies (Arkasa) and Diaphani (Kambi) (see section 4.4 above)) and the south-west coast of Anatolia (Pilavtepe (see section 4.6 above)).
Inhumation was the norm in the south-eastern Aegean. It seems that, on average, there were no more than three persons buried per tomb. As indicated above, because of different circumstances (e.g. illicit digging, recording standards and local geology), this number has to be treated with some caution. Other burial practices appear to have been only hardly practiced in the south-eastern Aegean in the “Palatial period of LHIIIA-B”. We know of only a few tombs that contained cremations dated to this period, consisting of three tombs at Müskebi on the Anatolian south-west coast, the pair of tombs at Synkairos on Astypalaia and the grave at Vonies (Arkasa) on Karpathos. The tomb at Vonies (Arkasa) yielded an interesting ‘mix’ of burial traditions. Apart from a (possible) cremation, there were also three inhumation burials, of which one was made in a Minoan-style clay larnax. Fragments of larnakes also came to light in the (robbed) shaft grave at Ialysos (NT 81) on Rhodes.

The pottery from the tombs: Mycenaean (LHIIB-IIIA1, LHIIIA2 and LHIIIB)

The tombs in the south-eastern Aegean have yielded pottery of different shapes and styles. The largest category is represented by the Mycenaean, but as indicated above, besides this we also find some vessels in local or regional and other styles, such as Minoan and Cypriot ones. The only notable exception to this is represented by the island of Karpathos, where the archaeological burial record has mainly yielded vases of Minoan style and decoration. Nevertheless, in terms of the vessel types found, only minor differences can be observed between the Minoan pottery from Karpathos on the one hand, and the Mycenaean pottery from the rest of the south-eastern Aegean on the other. It is to the discussion of these ‘Mycenaean’ vessel types that I will now turn.

The earliest Mycenaean-style pottery, coinciding with the appearance of the first chamber tombs in the region, is dated to LHIIB-IIIA1. This phase is relatively well represented on Rhodes (Ialysos) and Kos (Eleona/Langada). The small piriform jar (FS 31, FS 44) and the rounded alabastron (FS 84) are popular on both islands. A Rhodian characteristic is that there are quite a number of beaked jugs (FS 144) and large piriform jars (FS 19, FS 22). Large (pattern-painted) jugs, such as the FS 144, are not common elsewhere in the south-eastern Aegean in LHIIB-IIIA1. There is one unique stirrup jug (FS 150) from Kos.

(Eleona/Langada) and a Minoan/Mycenaean beaked jug from Karpathos (Pigadia (Anemomili-Makeli)). Large piriform jars appear only in tombs on Rhodes in this period.

We notice a strong increase in material in the region in LHIIIA2. A notable, intra-regional similarity is that there are hardly any small piriform jars (FS 45) and rounded alabastra (FS 85) from LHIIIA2. This marks a clear break with the previous LHIIB-IIIA1 phase, when both of these pot shapes were among the vessel types that were most frequently found. The most common closed vessel type in LHIIIA2 is the stirrup jar, in particular the globular FS 171. Although well represented on Rhodes, the FS 171 is not nearly as popular as the piriform FS 166. The piriform stirrup jar is also quite common at Müskebi on the Anatolian south-west coast. There are only a few examples from elsewhere in the south-eastern Aegean (e.g. Eleona/Langada on Kos and Armenochori on Astypalaia).

A trait typical of LHIIIA2 is that in most parts of the south-eastern Aegean, there are many closed shapes as well as open ones. Closed pot forms, however, do tend to outnum

ber open ones. The most common open vessel type is the painted kylix. We often find it in tombs on Rhodes, Kos and Astypalaia and at Müskebi on the Anatolian south-west coast. There are many pattern-painted (FS 256-257) and monochrome examples (FS 264). One type of kylix, of which the distribution is restricted largely to Rhodes, is the solidly-coated kylix with two vertical handles below the rim (FS 269). There are single examples of this kylix-shape from Eleona/Langada on Kos and Müskebi on the Anatolian south-west coast. Painted kylikes are also well represented on Karpathos, but they are mostly of the Minoan type. They are, however, outnumbered by the more popular Minoan (spouted) cup.

It is also possible for a number of intra-regional differences to be identified. The most common closed vessel type on Rhodes in LHIIIA2 is the large piriform jar (FS 35), which is as popular as the piriform stirrup jar (FS 166). The large piriform jar is also relatively common at Müskebi. We only have a few examples from Kos, Astypalaia and Karpathos. Interestingly, most Koan jars were either imported from south Rhodes or copied or reproduced locally. This seems to confirm the close link between this vessel type and the island of Rhodes.

Another vase type, of which the distribution is limited largely to Rhodes, is the pattern-painted jug. The popularity of this vessel form can be traced back to LHIIB-IIIA1 (see above). The cutaway-necked (FS 133, FS 136) and the stirrup jug (FS 150-151) are the commonest. From other parts of the south-eastern Aegean we only have single examples of this shape. This applies to Kos (Eleona/Langada and Pyli), Karpathos (Vonies (Arkasa)) and Müskebi on the Anatolian south-west coast.
With regards to the open pot shapes, we see that on Rhodes the krater (FS 8, FS 54, FS 298) is relatively common in LHIIIA2. On Kos, only single examples of this shape have been found (tholos west/south-west of the “Serraglio” and Pyli). The krater is also well represented on Astypalaia and Karpathos. The kraters found at Synkairos on Astypalaia are of Anatolian type. The Karpathian assemblage includes only amphoroid kraters of Minoan type. There were no kraters found in any of the tombs at Můskebi. A krater comparable to the pair of Anatolian style kraters from Synkairos on Astypalaia (see above) came to light at Pilavtepe.

A pot form which is comparatively rare in tombs on Rhodes and Karpathos, but very common at Můskebi is the straight-sided alabastron (FS 94). It is also quite popular at Eleona/Langada on Kos. The same could apply to Astypalaia (Armenochori and Synkairos) and Pilavtepe as well, but it is not clear what proportion, if any, of the straight-sided alabastra found there should be dated to LHIIIA2 rather than to LHIIIB.

There is less Mycenaean pottery from Rhodes from LHIIIB than from LHIIIA2. The same applies to the cemetery of Můskebi on the Anatolian south-west coast. So far, no chamber tombs with pottery from LM/HIIIB have been discovered on Karpathos. On Astypalaia, only the tombs at Armenochori remain in use. At Eleona/Langada on Kos, there is an increase in the number of the tombs and the amount of pottery recovered. Finally, during LHIIIB, a new cemetery was established at Değirmentepe, in relative proximity to the Bronze Age settlement of Miletus.

The regional pottery corpus of LHIIIB is quite similar to that of LHIIIA2. The most common vessel type is the stirrup jar, especially the globular FS 173. The large piriform jar (FS 35, FS 37) is also still relatively common. It is known from tombs on Rhodes and Astypalaia (Armenochori). On the Anatolian south-west coast the shape appears at Můskebi and Değirmentepe. Similar to LHIIIA2, the large piriform jar is comparatively rare on Kos. The pattern-painted jug remains common on Rhodes. LHIIIB types of jugs are the cutaway-necked (FS 136) and the narrow-necked jug (FS 120), of which there is also an example from Astypalaia (Armenochori). Similar to LHIIIA2, pattern-painted jugs are rare on Kos.

There is a proportional increase in the total amount of open vases recovered during LHIIIB. As noted above, closed and open shapes are found in (almost) equal proportions at Ialysos on Rhodes, Eleona/Langada on Kos and Armenochori on Astypalaia. According to Mountjoy, the tombs at Değirmentepe contained many open shapes as well as closed ones. The commonest open vessel type in the region is the painted kylix. There are many pattern-

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*Mountjoy 1998, 37.*
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painted (FS 258) and a number of monochrome examples (FS 264, FS 266). The krater (FS 9, FS 281), the mug (FS 226-227) and the deep bowl (FS 284) are also relatively well represented. Kraters are known from Rhodes, Astypalaia (Armenochori) and (possibly) Değirmentepe. We have no examples of this shape from LHIIIB from Kos or Müskebi on the Anatolian south-west coast.

The focus has so far been on the Mycenaean decorated pottery. At most sites in the region, there were, however, also some undecorated pots of Mycenaean-type found. The largest number has been found on Rhodes, where in addition to unpainted, there is also a group of tinned vases (Ialysos). Tinned pots do not occur anywhere else in the south-eastern Aegean. The corpus consists (almost) exclusively of open pot forms. The most common vessel type is the kylix, especially the rounded FS 266 and the carinated FS 267.

A category of pottery I have not yet paid attention consists of vessels which may or may not have been inspired by Mycenaean prototypes. In this context were discussed the small jug or juglet and the small carinated (conical) cup, of which the former might be based on the Mycenaean FS 112-114, and the latter on the Mycenaean FS 230. We mostly have examples of these shapes from LHIIIA2-B. Juglets and carinated cups have been found in most parts of the south-eastern Aegean, but are particularly common at Eleona/Langada on Kos and Müskebi on the Anatolian south-west coast. It is notable that while, with some exceptions, the small jugs and the carinated cups from these sites ‘look’ local in shape and decoration, on Rhodes (especially at Ialysos) there were mostly ‘canonical’ Mycenaean ones found. On Karpathos, on the other hand, of which the pottery corpus consisted mostly of Minoan style and Minoan/Mycenaean hybrid vessels, the Minoan version of the small beaked jug (FS 149) was popular.

The number of vessel types for which no Mycenaean prototypes can be suggested is very limited. Good examples are the basket vase (FS 319) and the incense burner or brazier with curled-up legs (FS 316), both of which were developed on Rhodes in LHIIIA2. The distribution of these pot shapes is limited largely to Rhodes. We know of only a few examples from other parts of the south-eastern Aegean. This applies to Kos, Karpathos and Müskebi on the Anatolian south-west coast.

It is notable that within the (chamber) tombs excavated in the south-eastern Aegean mostly Mycenaean-type vessels were found. The pottery from the settlements in the region seems to be more ‘mixed’. The corpus consists of both Mycenaean and locally developed

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486 For example, see section 4.5.1 above on the carinated conical cups from Müskebi.
vessel types. Nevertheless, as noted before, only a small part of the settlement corpus has so far been published. It is to the pottery from the settlements that we will now turn.

The pottery from the settlements (LHIIB-IIIA1, LHIIIA2 and LHIIB)

Late Bronze Age levels have been excavated at four settlements in the region: Trianda on Rhodes, the “Serraglio” on Kos, and Iasos and Miletus on the south-west coast of Anatolia. It is interesting to point out that at all of these sites the ‘Mycenaean’ levels were preceded by one or more occupation phases (LBA IA-B) characterized by a strong Minoan cultural influence.

Of the pottery found at these sites, only of the Mycenaean (decorated) ware a considerable part has been published. There is much less information about the local wares. The Mycenaean corpus consisted of a mix of imports, mostly from the Greek mainland, and reproductions made locally. The Mycenaean pottery found at the different settlements in the region is, in terms of the variety of shapes, very similar in nature. The assemblages consisted mainly of decorated open pot shapes. The painted goblet (FS 254-255) and the shallow cup (FS 219) were common in LHIIB-IIIA1. The most frequent vessel type in LHIIIA2-B was the painted kylix (FS 256-258, FS 264). Although at all sites, there were also some fragments of closed pots, such as stirrup jars and (large) piriform jars, identified, overall closed shapes of Mycenaean-type are rare.

The assemblages also included sherds of undecorated Mycenaean vessels. These plain vases were both imported and reproduced locally. Based on the information that has so far been published, it is not possible to assess the relative proportion of decorated versus undecorated Mycenaean. In any case, it seems that similar to the painted corpus, the undecorated assemblage consisted mainly of different types of kylikes, especially the rounded FS 266 and the carinated FS 267. Another relatively common pot form, at least at Trianda on Rhodes and Iasos on the Anatolian south-west coast, is the shallow angular bowl (FS 295). It thus seems that in the settlements in the south-eastern Aegean Mycenaean pottery was used mainly as fine drinking or table ware.

Besides Mycenaean, the assemblage of Trianda on Rhodes also included many fragments of vessels which had been locally developed. Examples of this are the large carinated bowl and the carinated krater with vertical handles (FS 287). Both of these pot forms are derived from Anatolian prototypes. The decoration on these local vessels consists of
geometric and linear motifs, which, according to Mountjoy, had been adapted from LMIIIA Crete. Parallel wavy lines (FM 53) were also often used. This motif was frequently used on local vessels in the whole south-eastern Aegean – on Kos in particular – in the LH III period. As noted in section 4.2.4 above, the popularity of this motif can (probably) be traced back to the early Late Bronze Age. Indeed, it is important to stress that the Mycenaean culture did not (completely) replace ways of living that had existed prior to its ‘arrival’. Illustrative in this respect is that at LB III Trianda a mix of Minoan and Mycenaean domestic vessels were used. Moreover, despite the popularity of the Mycenaean kylix – in both painted and plain ware – the most common everyday drinking vase remained the conical cup (FS 204), which continued to be reproduced without a break from the beginning of the Late Bronze Age.\textsuperscript{487}

Unfortunately, there is only little information available about the local styles and the domestic pottery from the other settlement sites in the region. We only know that parallel wavy lines (FM 53) were common as a decorative motif on local vessels throughout the region. With regards to the domestic pottery, according to the excavators the domestic assemblage of Miletus (V-VI) consisted mostly of pot forms of Mycenaean-type. This assemblage includes, among others, examples of Mycenaean tripod cooking pots. From no other site in the region have any fragments of this pot shape been published. In any case, the evidence is too meager to be able to establish whether the people living at Trianda and Miletus had different dietary habits.

The last point addressed here is related to the relationship between the pottery from the settlements and the tombs. By making a comparison between these pottery corpora, it is possible to establish whether there are any pot forms which appear to have been used for funerary purposes only. The clearest pattern observed relates to the ratio open versus closed shapes. While in the settlements mostly open pots of Mycenaean-type were found, especially (painted) kylikes, the tombs, as a general rule, also yielded a considerable number of closed ones. A clear example of this is the popularity of stirrup jars in tombs. This pot form is hardly represented in the settlement sites that have been discussed in this chapter. It may therefore be postulated that stirrup jars constituted part of a distinct regional funeral (ceramic) culture.

The middle and upper part of the west coast of Anatolia

\textsuperscript{487} Karantzali 2009, 359.
In the second part of this chapter, we will briefly address the area to the north of the island of Samos. The pottery from a number of cemetery and settlement sites is discussed, including Ephesus (Ayasoluk Hill) (see section 4.12 below), Limantepe (see section 4.14 below), Panaztepe (see section 4.16 below) and Hissarlık-Troy (see sections 4.18 and 4.19 below). This area is considered separately here for a number of reasons, of which the most important one is that, with the exception of Samos, there have not been any subterranean chamber tombs discovered in it. One of the questions addressed is whether in the tombs found here other ceramic vessels were deposited than in the chamber tombs in the south-eastern Aegean.

4.11 Samos

The island of Samos lies close to the west coast of Anatolia (Map 11), opposite the settlement of Ephesus (Ayasoluk Hill) (see section 4.12 below). 488 Two cemetery sites, both of which are situated in the south-east of the island, were excavated: the Heraion and Miloi. The former is mostly known for its Archaic Hera sanctuary. Below its foundations, a robbed, built chamber tomb, which had originally been covered by an earthen tumulus, has been uncovered. The floor was paved with stone slabs and pebbles (cf. Baklatepe in section 4.14 below). 489 The tomb is associated with a large settlement site with a fortification wall. 490 The remains of at least two inhumations were found. The extant ceramic assemblage, which is dated to LHIIIA2, consists of three fragmentary stirrup jars, including one piriform FS 166, and two straight-sided alabastra (FS 94). At Miloi, a small chamber tomb containing two skeletons and six vases from LHIIIA2 was found. 491 The (unpublished) assemblage consists of a piriform jar, two stirrup jars and two flasks. 492

4.12 Ephesus (Ayasoluk Hill)

To the north-east of Samos on the west coast of Anatolia is situated the ancient city of Ephesus (Map 11). In 1963, the disturbed remains of a tomb were uncovered on the Byzantine citadel of Ayasoluk Hill. 493 The tomb type could no longer be established. Six pots from

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488 Mountjoy 1999a, 1146.
490 Milojcic 1961, 25-6; Mountjoy 1999a, 1146; Georgiadis 2003, 75.
491 Georgiadis 2003, 75.
492 Mountjoy 1999a, 1146.
493 Mee 1978, 127 (see, also, Mellink 1964, 157-8).
Ch. 4. Ceramic patterns in the south-eastern Aegean and on the west coast of Anatolia

LHIIIA2 were found, of which one contained some human bones. The ceramic assemblage consists of a large piriform jar (FS 35), a conical rhyton (FS 199) (Fig. 161), a flask (FS 188) (Fig. 162), a stemmed krater (FS 8), a flask with a pierced base (Fig. 163) and an undecorated juglet (FS 112-114) (Fig. 164). According to Mountjoy, the flask (FS 188) and the rhyton (FS 199) are of Mycenaean-type. The piriform jar (FS 35) and the krater (FS 8) were decorated in a Minoan and/or an east Aegean tradition and are probably local imitations. There is no Aegean prototype for the flask with a pierced base (Fig. 163). It is, however, decorated in the Mycenaean style.

During recent excavations on Ayasoluk Hill, traces of a fortified Late Bronze Age settlement have been uncovered. The site can probably be identified with the ancient city of Apaša, the capital of the kingdom of Arzawa which is mentioned in the contemporary Hittite cuneiform sources. The pottery found consisted of a mix of Anatolian and Mycenaean-style fragments dated to LHIIIB-C. Note that Late Mycenaean potsherds have also come to light below the foundations of the Artemision at the foot of Ayasoluk Hill.

A recent excavation (2005) in the hinterland of Ephesus at the village of Halkapınar brought to light a disturbed pithos burial (Fig. 166), containing the inhumation of an adult woman. There were no burial offerings. The pithos was part of a larger cemetery. Fragments of two additional burial pithoi were found during an earlier rescue excavation at Halkapınar in 1973 which had been instigated by the discovery of a LHIIIA2 or LHIIIB Mycenaean straight-sided alabastron (FS 94) (Fig. 165).

4.13 Emporio on Chios and Archontiki on Psara

Most finds from the island of Chios (Map 11) originate from just one site, i.e. the settlement of Emporio. The majority of the pottery is dated to LHIIIC (and is therefore not discussed here). The earlier remains, which are assigned to LHIIIB, are extremely fragmentary. A cist-grave from the same period yielded a decorated Mycenaean straight-sided alabastron (FS 94) and a small mug (FS 226). It also contained an undecorated conical cup in Grey ware and a bowl with painted decoration (akin to FS 244).

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494 Mountjoy 1998, 36.
495 Büyükkolancı 2007.
496 Mountjoy 1998, 36.
499 Mountjoy 1999a, 1148.
500 Mountjoy 1999a, 1147, 1149; Privitera 2005, 232.
Off the coast of Chios is located the islet of Psara (Map 11). On the west side is a large Late Bronze Age cemetery at Archontiki. A settlement, which has been only partially excavated, lies to the west of the necropolis. The cemetery consists of about fifty graves, mainly cist-graves, but there are also a few supra-terranean built chamber tombs. The site is largely unpublished. A selection of finds from six different tombs is on display in the archaeological museum of Chios. The following observations are based on the objects seen in the exhibit. Firstly, the earliest Mycenaean-style vessels are LHIIB-III A1 in date, consisting of a painted goblet (FS 255) and a shallow cup (FS 219). Published elsewhere is a straight-sided alabastron from LHIIA (FS 91). It thus seems that the foundation of the cemetery at Archontiki pre-dates the first appearance of chamber tombs on Rhodes and Kos, which is dated to LHIIB-III A1 (see sections 4.1.1 and 4.2.1 above).

Most Mycenaean-style vases are, however, LHIIIA2 and/or LHIIIB in date. There are also a number of vessels from LHIIIC. It seems that closed shapes are much more numerous than open ones. The commonest pot form is the stirrup jar, of which there are different types, such as the globular FS 171 (LHIIIA2), the piriform FS 166 (LHIIIA2) and the conical FS 182 (LHIIIB). Another very popular vessel type in LHIIIA2-B is the straight-sided alabastron (FS 94). It is interesting to point out that the ‘origin’ of this pattern can be traced back to as early as LHIIA. In addition to the one mentioned above, there is another straight-sided alabastron from LHIIA (FS 92) – with rock-pattern (FM 32) on the shoulder and curved stripes (FM 67) on the sides. On display as well is a LHIIB-III A1 straight-sided alabastron (FS 93) decorated with scales (FM 70) and wavy bands (FM 53). Mountjoy refers to another LHIIB-III A1 example with curve-stemmed spirals (FM 49).

There are not a lot of open pot shapes of Mycenaean-type on display. The sample includes a number of painted kylikes (FS 256-258) from LHIIIA2 and LHIIIB and a deep bowl (FS 284) from LHIIIA2 or LHIIIB.

In addition to Mycenaean-style ceramics, there is also a large amount of undecorated pottery of local type. The assemblage consists of a mix of cups and bowls and local reproductions of specific shapes of Mycenaean-type. A popular Mycenaean pot form which was reproduced locally is the (rounded or straight-sided) alabastron (FS 85, FS 94), the

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503 A notable exception is the report published by L. Achilara (1995).
504 Mountjoy 1999a, 1156.
505 Ibidem, 1156.
popularity of which is also reflected in the large number of decorated straight-sided alabastra (see above).

### 4.14 Limantepe

The Late Bronze Age settlement of Limantepe is situated on the south coast of the Gulf of Izmir on the Anatolian mainland (Map 15). The earliest pottery from the site is dated to the Early Bronze Age. Because of later building activities, the Late Bronze Age stratigraphy was heavily disturbed.506

Only a small selection of sherds has so far been published. Nevertheless, the Late Bronze Age corpus consists mostly of local Anatolian pottery.507 Mycenaean-style ceramics make up only a small proportion of the assemblage. According to the excavators, the Mycenaean corpus consists of a mix of imports, probably from the Greek mainland, and local products.508 In addition to Mycenaean pottery, there was also a Mycenaean figurine fragment found at Limantepe.509

Most of the Mycenaean pottery from Limantepe is LHIIIA2 in date. The assemblage consists mostly of open pot forms. Most frequently found is the kylix, comprising both pattern-painted (FS 256-257) (Figs. 167-68)510 and monochrome examples (FS 264).511 Other sherds belong to a stemmed (FS 304)512 or a one-handled bowl (FS 283),513 a spouted krater (FS 298)514 and a deep conical bowl (FS 300) (Fig. 169).515 Closed shapes are comparatively rare. Pot forms identified include a (large) piriform jar (FS 35, FS 45),516 a small stirrup jar517 and a straight-sided alabastron (FS 94) (Fig. 170).518

### 4.15 Baklatepe and Kolophon

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506 Günel 1999b, 41-3.
507 Ibidem, 59.
508 Ibidem, 60.
510 Özgünel 2006, Pl. 1, nos. 2-9.
511 Günel 1999b, 64, fn. 145.
512 Özgünel 2006, Pl. 2, nos. 1-2 (or one-handed bowl?).
513 Ibidem, Pl. 2, no. 2 (or stemmed bowl?).
514 Ibidem, Pl. 1, no. 1.
515 Ibidem, Pl. 2, no. 4.
516 Ibidem, Pl. 2, nos. 5-7.
517 Ibidem, Pl. 2, no. 9.
518 Günel 1999b, 80, no. 54.
Located to the south-east of the settlement of Limantepe is the hill of Baklatepe (Map 15). During the Late Bronze Age, a supra-terranean built chamber tomb was erected on the highest point of the hill. Similar to the grave discovered below the foundations of the Heraion on the island of Samos (see section 4.11 above), the Baklatepe tomb was probably, too, originally covered by an earthen mound or tumulus. The floor was paved with pebbles. The tomb had been disturbed in ancient times. The cremated remains of eight persons have been identified.

The tomb has not yet been completely published. Nevertheless, an overview of the pottery has recently become available (Fig. 171). The assemblage can be dated to LHIIIB-C. It is composed of a mix of local vases and vessels of Mycenaean-type. The Mycenaean corpus consists of a straight-sided alabastron (FS 94), a pattern-painted kylix (FS 257) and a stemmed bowl (FS 305). The decoration of three large carinated bowls of local-type is probably inspired by the Mycenaean-style. One bowl is decorated with a panel pattern (FM 50) in combination with whorl-shells (FM 23). The local corpus comprised a pair of (baseless) flasks, a number of cylindrical stands (FS 336), two belly-handled amphorae, three shallow bowls or dishes and a krater.

According to the excavators, the tomb at Baklatepe is associated with a settlement discovered at the nearby hill of Kocabaş Tepe (Map 15). Located to the south of Kocabaş Tepe is the ancient city of Kolophon, where a small Late Bronze Age tholos tomb has been excavated (Fig. 172). The Kolophon grave resembles the tholoi from Kos in size and construction (see section 4.2.1 above). It had been robbed, but the pottery found within the tomb is dated by the excavators to LHIIIB-C, which is also the date assigned to the tholos recently discovered – but largely unpublished – in Kos town (see section 4.2.1 above).

### 4.16 The cemetery of Panaztepe

Panaztepe is situated nearby the Gediz/Hermos River to the north of the Gulf of Izmir (Map 15). The archaeological site consists of three parts: a north and west cemetery and an acropolis settlement. The west cemetery constitutes the largest burial site that has so far been
discovered in western Anatolia, containing over one-hundred-and-twenty tombs. There is a
great diversity in tomb types. The most common type is the pithos, of which sixty-six have
been found. The remainder consists of “20 tholoi, 16 pots, 12 cists, 3 composites, 2 boxes, 2
urns, 1 small tholos and 1 rectangular burial chamber . . . dating to the Late Bronze Age”.530
Both inhumations and cremations occur.531 Unfortunately, many tombs had been robbed prior
to excavation (consider the finds from the Manisa museum discussed below).532

The publication of the Panaztepe corpus is still in progress. A selection of the pottery
from the years 1985-1990533 has been published by S. Günel (1999a).534 She states that
Mycenaean-style ceramics are known from both the cemetery and the habitation site.535
However, no Mycenaean-type pots from the settlement are included in the publication.

The Mycenaean-style corpus consists of imports, probably from the Greek mainland,
and local imitations, to which the majority of the vessels recovered has been attributed.536
The Mycenaean vessels constitute only a small proportion of the Panaztepe corpus, which consists
mostly of unpainted local pottery. The local repertoire is comprised of some (carinated) cups
and bowls, a few jugs – some with trefoil-mouthed lips – and a number of jars with bi-conical
bodies and tall cylindrical necks (Fig. 173).

Most of the (published) Mycenaean pottery from Panaztepe is LHIIIA2 in date. The
only exception is a unique beaked jug (FS 144-145) (Figs. 174-5),537 which either is LHIIB-
IIIA1 or LHIIIA2 in date. Other closed pot forms include a small (FS 45) (Fig. 176) and two
large piriform jars (FS 35) (Fig. 177),538 two linear juglets (FS 112-114) (Fig. 178)539 and a
globular stirrup jar (FS 171) (Fig. 179).540 There are also two (fragmentary) pattern-painted
kylikes (FS 256-257) (Fig. 180).541 In addition to imported and locally produced Mycenaean-
style vases, a number of pot forms are reproduced in local plain ware, namely the (rounded or

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529 Çinardalı-Karaaslan 2012, 125.
530 Ibidem, 125.
531 Günel 1999a, 170-1; Basedow 2002, 469.
533 There is also a selection of pottery on exhibit in the Izmir archaeological museum. However, the vessels have
a label “Panaztepe”. Therefore, it is not clear whether they were found in the settlement or in one of cemeteries.
534 Günel 1999a.
535 Ibidem, 192.
536 Ibidem, 174-5.
537 Tholos B-Ç (?): Günel 1999a, 416, Lev. 137
538 Tholos D: Günel 1999a, 415, Lev. 133, no. 1; Tholos E: ibidem, 415, Lev. 134, no. 1
539 Pithos J: Günel 1999a, 411, Lev. 130, no. 2; Pithos S: ibidem, 411, Lev. 130, no. 1
540 Pithos L: Günel 1999a, 414, Lev. 132, no. 2, 417; ibidem, Lev. 138, no. 1
541 Tholos A: Günel 1999a, 418, Lev. 140, no. 2; Tholos İ: ibidem, 417, Lev. 140, no. 1
straight-sided) alabastron (FS 85, FS 94) (Fig. 181) and the small piriform jar (FS 45) (Fig. 182).542

Another collection of pots – and bronzes – from Panaztepe, robbed from one or more tholoi and acquired by the Manisa museum in 1982, was published by Y.E. Ersoy in 1988.543 The group is dated to LHIIIA2.544 Mycenaean-style pots comprised two small piriform jars (FS 45) (Fig. 183), two straight-sided alabastra (FS 94) (Fig. 184), and a pattern-painted (FS 256-257) (Fig. 185) and an undecorated rounded klyxis (FS 266) (Fig. 186). The same collection also included four vessels of local-type: a small jug or juglet, a flask, and two kraters with ‘Trojan’ parallels (Fig. 187).

4.17 The cemetery of Beşiktepe

Located on the north-west coast of Anatolia is the Late Bronze Age cemetery of Beşiktepe (Map 16), which is at a distance of about 7 km from the famous citadel of Hissarlık-Troy. There are about one hundred graves, most of which are pithoi and smaller pots containing one or multiple primary and/or secondary inhumations. A few also had cremation remains. Another tomb type is represented by two freestanding rectangular stone-built ‘houses’ (‘Grabhaus’). The better preserved one contained a double cremation.545

The cemetery was published by M. Basedow (2000). About one third of the Beşiktepe ceramic corpus consists of Mycenaean and Mycenaean-influenced pottery. Most pots are therefore of local-type. The local repertoire is comprised of (carinated) cups and bowls and some closed pots, including a group of jars and juglets.

The Mycenaean-style pottery from Beşiktepe is divided into two groups: a local (MYK 1) and an imported category (MYK 2), either from the Greek mainland or elsewhere in the south-eastern Aegean. Most vases can probably be dated to LHIIIA2. Twenty closed pots were identified, comprising seven or eight straight-sided (FS 94) (Fig. 188)546 and two rounded alabastra (FS 85),547 six small piriform jars (FS 45) (Fig. 189),548 two or three (linear)
jug fragments and a stirrup jar handle. Open shapes are represented by (maximally) twelve kylikes (FS 256-257) (Fig. 190), one mug (FS 225-226), two one-handled bowls (FS 283) (Fig. 191) and three cups/bowls. In addition to decorated Mycenaean pottery, there are also several copies in unpainted local ware of the small piriform jar (FS 45) (Fig. 192) and the straight-sided alabastron (FS 94) (Fig. 193).

4.18 Hissarlık-Troy – The Cemetery of Cinerary Urns

Seven kilometers to the east of the cemetery of Beşiktepe is located the famous citadel mound of Hissarlık, which is commonly identified as the ancient city of Troy (Map 16). The pottery from the citadel is discussed in section 4.19 below. In what follows, attention is briefly paid to the so-called Cemetery of Cinerary Urns which is situated in the citadel’s lower town and was excavated by C.W. Blegen. The necropolis belongs to settlement phase Troy VIh, which is the same as LHIIIA2 in Mycenaean pottery terms. Blegen excavated nineteen intact urns. Four burial pithoi were also found. However, there is evidence for at least 182 cinerary urns. This discrepancy can be understood as the result of later building activities in this area during the Roman and Hellenistic periods.

The pottery from the cemetery has been studied in detail by Mountjoy. There are three intact Mycenaean-type pots and 126 sherds, which accounts to about 1% of the entire cemetery deposit. The remainder consists of sherds in local Grey (85%) and Tan wares (14%). Only one of the intact urns contained a Mycenaean-type pot, namely a globular stirrup jar from LHIIIA2 (FS 171) (Fig. 194). Note that the nineteen urns investigated by Blegen were generally poor in terms of pottery. In total, only nine vessels were found in five different cinerary containers. In other words, most urns did not contain any pottery at all.

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549 Tomb 27: no. 7; Tomb 32: no. 2 (or straight-sided alabastron?), 5
550 Tomb 88: no. 6
551 Tomb 4: no. 2; Tomb 15-West: nos. 4, 6, 8-9; Tomb 15-Ost: no. 2; Tomb 48: no. 2; Tomb 49: no. 3; Tomb 50: no. 2; Tomb 51: no. 2; Tomb 58: no. 17; Tomb 93: no. 7
552 Tomb 98: no. 2
553 Tomb 15-West: nos. 5, 14
554 Tomb 12: no. 3; Tomb 48: no. 3; Tomb 98: no. 3
555 Blegen et al. 1953, 370-91.
556 Mountjoy 1999b, 284.
557 Ibidem, 284.
558 Ibidem, 287, no. 115.
559 Urn nos. 1-3, 12, 18 (Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 335-51)
Besides intact pots, a large number of potsherds, including, as noted above, 126 Mycenaean-style fragments, were also recovered. With the exception of a few pieces from LHIIA, LHIIB and LHIIB-IIIA1, most are dated to LHIIIA2. The relation between the (earlier) sherds and the cemetery is not clear (secondary fill material?). Only few complete profiles could be restored, including a painted rounded alabastron (FS 85) (Fig. 195)\textsuperscript{560} and two unpainted small piriform jars in local Grey ware (Fig. 196).\textsuperscript{561} Based on the relative intactness or restorability of these vessels, as opposed to the fragmentary state of the rest of the sherd material from the cemetery, it seems probable that they originated from one or more of destroyed cinerary urns or burial pithoi.

4.19 Hissarlık-Troy – The citadel mound

The citadel mound of Hissarlık-Troy (Map 16) is located to the north of the cemetery at Beşiktepe (see section 4.17 above). During the Late Bronze Age, the settlement of Hissarlık-Troy consisted of two integral components: a fortified citadel and a (fortified?) lower town. Both parts were severely damaged by Classical, Hellenistic and Roman builders. The plan of the Late Bronze Age citadel has a big vacant space in the middle, which is the location of the Classic temple of Athena, for the construction of which the upper part of the citadel was completely leveled. All that is left of Late Bronze Age Troy is a series of large buildings directly within and outside the fortification wall.\textsuperscript{562}

The habitation history of the settlement of Hissarlık-Troy is divided into nine phases – Troy I-IX – corresponding with the successive phases from the early 3\textsuperscript{rd} millennium BC or Early Bronze Age (Troy I) to the Roman era (Troy IX). Troy VI Late and Troy VIIa is the Late Bronze Age settlement, the former of which can be further subdivided into Troy VI\textsubscript{f}, g and h. In what follows, attention is paid to the Mycenaean pottery from Troy VI\textsubscript{g} and h, as well as to that from Troy VIIa, which, in Mycenaean terms correspond with LHIIB-IIIA1, LHIIIA2 and LHIIB, respectively.\textsuperscript{563}

Several thousand Mycenaean-style pot sherds as well as a number of intact or restorable vessels have been discovered at Hissarlık-Troy. Also found were some pieces of Minoan, Cypriot and Canaanite origin.\textsuperscript{564} Mycenaean-style sherds were recovered from both the citadel and the lower town. The assemblage consists of a mix of imports from the Greek

\textsuperscript{560} Mountjoy 1999b, 287, no. 117.
\textsuperscript{561} Ibidem, 287-8, no. 119.
\textsuperscript{562} Easton et al. 2002, 76-7.
\textsuperscript{563} Mountjoy 2006, 241-8.
\textsuperscript{564} Jablonka/Rose 2004, 624-5.
mainland, mainly from the Argolid in the north-eastern Peloponnese, pots from local workshops and Mycenaean-inspired vessels executed in local plain wares. The relative proportion or ratio of imports and local products represents a hotly debated topic. Although Mountjoy, until recently, was convinced that the majority of the Mycenaean pottery found at Troy came from local workshops, in a recent article (2006) co-authored with H. Mommsen, she concluded that a separation between imports from the Greek mainland, the so-called MYBE group (Mycenae-Berbati), and vessels of local Trojan origin or provenance – Troy-A clay paste – can no longer convincingly be made.\footnote{Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 98.} The problem is mainly applicable to the pottery from LHIIB-IIIA1 and LHIIIA2. A change is distinguishable in Troy VIIa, when for the production of LHIIIB vessels a gradual shift to a different clay paste – Troy-B – appears to have taken place. The Troy-B clay paste is clearly local to the Troas region.\footnote{Ibidem, 98-100, 120.} The issue, whether the people of Troy switched from importing to producing locally, or simply moved to a different clay source in LHIIB as opposed to the one used in LHIIIA, shall not be further discussed here.

Mycenaean-style pottery makes up only 3-5\% of the pottery corpus of Troy VI Late.\footnote{Pavuk 2002, 60.} The mainland pottery style also had an influence on the vessels produced in the local Grey and Tan wares. In any case, the recent German excavations at Hissarlik-Troy have made clear that, although considerable, Mycenaean-type and Mycenaean-inspired pot shapes did not make up one third of the Troy VI pottery assemblage, as was originally suggested by Blegen.\footnote{Ibidem, 60.} For Troy VIIa, no such figures exist. Nevertheless, based on the sherd count from the Troy VIIa habitation deposits published by Mountjoy (2001), it can be concluded that, also in LHIIB, Mycenaean pottery – canonical or inspired – still only accounted for a small proportion of the entire corpus.\footnote{Mountjoy 2001.}

The following overview of the Mycenaean pottery from Hissarlik-Troy is based on the publications of the material by Mountjoy. Individual sherds and/or vessels are referred to in the footnotes at the bottom of each page. Turning to the ceramic inventory of Troy VIg, only relatively little material of this phase has been found. The LHIIB-IIIA1 pottery assemblage consists mostly of open pot shapes. The painted goblet (FS 254-255) (Fig. 197)\footnote{Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 103, 105, nos. 21-3, 53.} and the

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shallow cup (FS 219) (Fig. 198)\textsuperscript{571} are the commonest. Closed shapes are less well represented. There are published examples of the small (FS 31, FS 44)\textsuperscript{572} and the large piriform jar (FS 19, FS 22) (Fig. 199)\textsuperscript{573} and the rounded alabastron (FS 84).\textsuperscript{574}

One LHIIIa1 habitation deposit also yielded well-stratified undecorated pottery: Area between House VIG and the fortification wall J7/8, Stratum 3, Deposit E.\textsuperscript{575} Found were a goblet (FS 263) (Fig. 200),\textsuperscript{576} a rounded kylix (FS 266) (Fig. 201)\textsuperscript{577} and a shallow angular bowl (FS 295) (Fig. 202).\textsuperscript{578} The deposit also contained a number of Mycenaean-inspired pot forms, such as local versions of the bridge-spouted jug (FS 103),\textsuperscript{579} the lipless bowl (FS 204) (Fig. 203),\textsuperscript{580} the goblet (FS 263) (Fig. 204),\textsuperscript{581} the askos (FS 195),\textsuperscript{582} the kylix with raised handle (FS 271) (Fig. 205)\textsuperscript{583} and the large jug (FS 105).\textsuperscript{584}

Most of the Mycenaean-type pottery which has been uncovered at Hissarlik-Troy comes from Troy VIIa and is dated to LHIIIa2. The assemblage consists mostly of open pot shapes. The kylix, in both pattern-painted (FS 256-257) (Figs. 206-7) and monochrome ware (FS 264) (Figs. 208),\textsuperscript{585} is the most popular. Other relatively common open pot forms are the stemmed bowl (FS 304) (Fig. 209),\textsuperscript{586} the mug (FS 225),\textsuperscript{587} the shallow cup (FS 220)\textsuperscript{588} and

\textsuperscript{571} Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 383, nos. 32-33; Mountjoy 1997a, 289, no. 25 (Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 410, no. 26); Mountjoy 1997b, 262, D8.220.191; Mountjoy 1999b, 261, 276, 284, nos. 1, 59, 98; Mountjoy 2006, 244, Taf. 4, no. 11; Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 103, 112, nos. 19-20, 91.
\textsuperscript{572} Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 410, no. 12; Mountjoy 1997a, 289; Mountjoy 1999b, 284, no. 100; Mountjoy 2006, 243; Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 103, no. 18.
\textsuperscript{573} Mountjoy 1997a, 289, nos. 22-3; Mommsen et al. 2001, 182-4, no. 8; Mountjoy 2006, 244, Taf. 4, no. 10; Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 105, 116, nos. 52, 116.
\textsuperscript{574} Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 420, no. 29; Mountjoy 1997a, 289 (Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 410, nos. 4, 5, 16); Mountjoy 1999b, 276 (Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 416, no. 21), 284.
\textsuperscript{575} Mountjoy 1997a, 287-92.
\textsuperscript{576} Ibidem, 290, no. 28.
\textsuperscript{577} Ibidem, 290, no. 29.
\textsuperscript{578} Ibidem, 290, no. 30.
\textsuperscript{579} Ibidem, 290.
\textsuperscript{580} Ibidem, 290, no. 32.
\textsuperscript{581} Ibidem, 290, no. 33.
\textsuperscript{582} Ibidem, 290.
\textsuperscript{583} Ibidem, 292, no. 34.
\textsuperscript{584} Ibidem, 292.
\textsuperscript{585} Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 398, nos. 6-7, Fig. 403, no. 2, Fig. 412, nos. 3, 7, 17, 26, Fig. 415, nos. 9-10, 15, 20, Fig. 416, nos. 3, 8, 11, 14, 18-9, 37, Fig. 418, nos. 5, 9, 11-2; Mountjoy 1997b, 262, nos. I17.612.70, H17.879, 911.5, K17.488.1, L4.301.3; Mountjoy 1999b, 257-87, nos. 6-12, 21, 24-5, 29, 39-49, 67-76, 91-2, 109-14; ibidem, 263, 280 (Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 398, nos. 6-7), 316 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 247, no. 17); Mommsen et al. 2001, 184, nos. 15-20, 22-3; Mountjoy 2006, 244-5, Taf. 5, nos. 14-5, Taf. 7, nos. 19-23; Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 103-5, 112, 117, nos. 27-41, 54-5, 94-6, 124 (Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 383, no. 10).
\textsuperscript{586} Mountjoy 1999b, 274, no. 51; Mommsen et al. 2001, 186, no. 21; Mountjoy 2006, 245; Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 117-9, nos. 125, 134.
\textsuperscript{587} Mountjoy 1999b, 277, no. 66; ibidem, 257, 274 (Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 412, no. 19); Mommsen et al. 2001, 184, no. 14; Mountjoy 2006, 245, Taf. 6, nos. 17-8; Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 103, no. 26.
\textsuperscript{588} ; Mountjoy 1999b, 272 (Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 411, no. 5), 272-3, no. 38 (Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 412, no. 36), 317, no. 39; Mommsen et al. 2001, 184, no. 13; Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 103, no. 25.
Closed shapes are comparatively rare. Nevertheless, a wide variety of pot forms is found, including examples of the large piriform jar (FS 34-35) (Fig. 211),590 the stirrup jar (FS 164, FS 171),591 and the small piriform jar (FS 45) (Fig. 212),592 and the rounded (FS 85)593 and the straight-sided alabastron (FS 94) (Fig. 213).594

Undecorated pottery dated to Troy VIh or LHIIIA2 consists of Mycenaean-type or Mycenaean-inspired kylikes (FS 266-267) (Fig. 214),595 shallow angular bowls (FS 295),596 stemmed bowls (FS 304)597 and large (domestic) stirrup jars (FS 164).598 Another Mycenaean vessel type found at Troy is represented by the tripod cooking pot (FS 316).600 Tripod legs are, however, comparatively rare in Troy VI Late and VIIa. The kitchen ware pottery from Hissarlik-Troy largely consisted of local two-handled deep pots, which are sometimes reused as cinerary urns.601

Troy VIIa corresponds with LHIIIB. Similar to LHIIIA2, the assemblage consist mostly of open pot shapes. The pattern-painted kylix (FS 258) (Figs. 215-6)602 and the deep bowl (FS 284) (Fig. 217)603 are the most popular. Other shapes identified include the stemmed

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589 Mountjoy 1999b, 256-7, 262-86, nos. 3, 5, 28, 32-3, 37, 65, 107-8; ibidem, 277 (Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 418, no. 14), 279 (Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 416, no. 34); Mommsen et al. 2001, 184, no. 12; Mountjoy 2006, 244, Taf. 5, no. 13.
590 Mountjoy 1999b, 261-86, nos. 30-1, 60, 101-2; ibidem, 272 (Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 412, no. 21, Fig. 413, no. 5, Fig. 415, no. 13); 277 (Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 416, no. 15); Mommsen et al. 2001, 184, no. 10; Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 103, no. 24.
591 Mountjoy 1999b, 256, 263, 271, no. 27, 272 (Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 412, no. 8, 23, 27, 35, Fig. 413, no. 11, Fig. 415, no. 29-30, 32), 287, no. 115; Mountjoy 2006, 245, Taf. 6, no. 16.
592 Mountjoy 1999b, 261-86, nos. 2, 87, 103-4; Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 116-7, nos. 117, 123.
593 Mountjoy 1999b, 272 (Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 416, no. 24), 277 (Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 416, no. 24), 287, no. 117; Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 113, no. 92.
594 Mountjoy 1999b, 272-82, nos. 34-5, 88.
595 Mountjoy 1999b, 264-87, nos. 15-6, 122; Pavuk 2002, 60.
596 Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 311, 37.956; Pavuk 2002, 60.
597 Mountjoy 1999b, 264.
598 Ibidem, 267, 280.
599 Ibidem, 266.
600 Blegen et al. 1953, Fig. 329, 37.1171.
601 Pers. communication P. Pavuk (22.06.11).
602 Mountjoy 1999b, 280, nos. 79-80; Mommsen et al. 2001, 187-90, nos. 28-9, 32, 50; Mountjoy 2001, 304-16, nos. 7, 27, 36; ibidem, 302 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 248, no. 18), 304 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 243, no. 10), 305 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 246, no. 7), 308 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 246, no. 2), 309 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 245, no. 10), 316 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 247, no. 19), 321 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 248, no. 10); Mountjoy 2006, 247, Taf. 9, nos. 31-2; Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 105-20, nos. 44-8, 56, 60-1, 137.
603 Mountjoy 1999b, 282, nos. 93-4; Mommsen et al. 2001, 188-92, nos. 39, 47-8, 52, 55-8; Mountjoy 2001, 304-21, nos. 8, 34, 47; ibidem, 302 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 248, no. 20), 305 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 244, no. 1, Fig. 246, no. 6), 311 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 244, no. 25), 314 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 246, no. 15-6, 33), 319 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 248, no. 7); Mountjoy 2006, 248, Taf. 10, nos. 33-4; Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 105-16, nos. 49-50, 66-7, 87, 118.
bowl (FS 305) (Fig. 218),\(^{604}\) the mug (FS 226)\(^{605}\) and the krater (FS 9, FS 281, FS 298).\(^{606}\) Closed shapes are comparatively rare. However, a variety of shapes is found. There are examples of the large piriform jar (FS 35, FS 38) (Fig. 219),\(^{607}\) the stirrup jar (FS 167, FS 174, FS 182) (Fig. 220),\(^{608}\) and the rounded (FS 86)\(^{609}\) and the straight-sided alabastron (FS 94, FS 98).\(^{610}\)

Most undecorated Mycenaean-type or Mycenaean-inspired pot shapes from Troy VI Late (see above) survived into Troy VIIa or LHIIIB.\(^{611}\) There are also some new shapes introduced, such as the narrow-necked jug (FS 120),\(^{612}\) the deep bowl (FS 284) (Fig. 221)\(^{613}\) and the lipless conical kylix (FS 274).

### 4.20 Inter-regional comparison: the middle and northern part of the west coast of Anatolia

In what follows, the different sites discussed in sections 4.11 to 4.19 above will be compared. The discussion is centered on two main topics: tomb types and the ceramic corpus, in particular the variety of Mycenaean-type vessels represented.

**Tomb types and burial rites**

A characteristic trait of the funerary landscape of the middle and the northern part of the west coast of Anatolia is the presence of a wide diversity of tomb types. Pithoi and pot burials are the commonest. Pithoi and pot burials have been excavated at Halkapınar near Ephesus (Fig. 237), Panaztepe, Beşiktepe and Hisarlık-Troy.\(^{604}\) Mountjoy 1997b, 262, İ17.97.1; Mountjoy 1999b, 269-82, nos. 26, 95; Mountjoy 2001, 319 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 248, no. 7); Mountjoy 2006, 248, Taf. 10, no. 38; Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 105-8, nos. 51, 68.\(^{605}\) Mountjoy 1999b, 258-79, no. 78; Mommsen et al. 2001, 188-90, nos. 38, 46; Mountjoy 2001, 316, no. 37; ibidem, 316 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 247, no. 26-7); Mountjoy 2006, 247, Taf. 9, nos. 29-30; Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 105, no. 43.\(^{606}\) Mountjoy 1999b, 275-80, nos. 55-6, 83; Mountjoy 2001, 304, no. 6; ibidem, 309 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 245, no. 2), 314 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 246, no. 32); Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 108, nos. 64-5.\(^{607}\) Mountjoy 1999b, 274-5, no. 52; Mommsen et al. 2001, 188, no. 34; Mountjoy 2001, 304, no. 2; Mountjoy 2006, 246, Abb. 24; Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 108, no. 57.\(^{608}\) Mommsen et al. 2001, 186, nos. 24-7; Mountjoy 2001, 304, no. 5; Mountjoy 2006, 247, Taf. 8, no. 27; Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 105-20, nos. 42, 136.\(^{609}\) Mountjoy 2001, 305-14, nos. 10, 32; ibidem, 308 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 246, no. 1), 321 (Blegen et al. 1958, Fig. 248, no. 9); Mountjoy 2006, 247, Taf. 8, no. 25.\(^{610}\) Mountjoy 1999b, 275, no. 53; Mommsen et al. 2001, 188, no. 33; Mountjoy 2001, 316, no. 35; Mountjoy 2006, 247, Taf. 8, no. 26; Mountjoy/Mommsen 2006, 117, no. 126.\(^{611}\) Pavuk 2002, 61.\(^{612}\) Mountjoy 2001, 304, 317.\(^{613}\) Ibidem, 306, no. 16.
A different type of tomb is represented by the supra-terranean built chamber tomb. There are at least two examples. One is situated at the Heraion on Samos, the other at Baklatepe close to the Gulf of Izmir. Both tombs were probably originally covered with an earthen mound or tumulus. Supra-terranean tombs were also excavated at Panaztepe and Beşiktepe. At both sites, more than one-hundred graves have been uncovered. Interestingly, only one rectangular built burial chamber has been discovered at Panaztepe. Similarly, at Beşiktepe, only two freestanding stone structures were excavated (see section 4.17 above). Another type of freestanding burial structure, of which there are examples from Panaztepe and Kolophon, is the small tholos. Twenty-one small beehive tombs have discovered at Panaztepe. They are similar in size and construction to the tholoi from the island of Kos (see section 4.2.1 above).

Two additional tomb types are the cist grave and the sub-terranean chamber tomb. Cist graves are not very common at Panaztepe and Beşiktepe. There are twelve cists versus sixty-six pithoi at Panaztepe, and eight cists versus fifty-eight pithoi and thirty-four small pot burials at Beşiktepe. The only exception to this pattern is represented by the cemetery of Archontiki on the islet of Psara, which consisted mainly of cist graves (ca. sixty-five in total). This necropolis also included a few supra-terranean built chamber tombs. 614

Subterranean chamber tombs are comparatively rare. One single chamber tomb is situated at Miloi on Samos. There may be a second one at Ephesus (Ayasoluk Hill). However, all that remained of the original tomb construction is a shallow circular depression. The original type is not clear.

Most tombs in the south-eastern Aegean contained multiple inhumation burials (see section 4.10 above). The practice of cremation is very uncommon. Although inhumations are common at major sites such as Panaztepe and Beşiktepe, we also find many cremation burials there. The built chamber tomb at Baklatepe and the ‘intact’ freestanding ‘house’ at Beşiktepe produced cremations only. Some of the Panaztepe tholoi contained both inhumation and cremation burials. A similar picture of ‘mixed’ customs also emerges from the pithos and pot burials from Beşiktepe and Panaztepe. 615 Based on the currently available information, it seems that at Archontiki on Psara, the preferred burial rite was inhumation. No cremations have thus far been reported from this site. 616

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615 Günel 1999a, 170-1; Basedow 2002, 469.
The pottery from the tombs

With the exception of the island of Karpathos (see section 4.4 above), the great majority of the pottery corpus of the south-eastern Aegean consists of Mycenaean-style vessels. In parallel with a ‘lack’ of subterranean chamber tombs (see above), imported or locally produced Mycenaean-type vases make up only a relatively small proportion of the pottery corpus of the sites in the middle and the northern part of the Anatolian west coast, which were discussed in sections 4.11 to 4.19 above. The regional ceramic repertoire consists mostly of local pottery. There appear to be a few exceptions. Firstly, although the site is still largely unpublished, it seems that at Archontiki on Psara Mycenaean-type and local pottery are found in roughly equal proportions. Moreover, the pots from the subterranean chamber tomb at Miloi and the (robbed) built chamber tomb at the Heraion on Samos were ‘completely’ Mycenaean. The finds from Ephesus might also have originated from a (destroyed) chamber tomb. The assemblage consists mainly of Mycenaean-style vases and includes vessel types, which are rare at other sites in the middle and the northern part of the Anatolian west coast, but common in the south-eastern Aegean, especially on Rhodes (see section 4.1.2 above). Especially noteworthy in this respect are the krater (FS 8), the large piriform jar (FS 35) and the conical rhyton (FS 199).

With the exception of the cemetery of Archontiki on Psara, there do not appear to be any Mycenaean-style vessels from LHIIB-IIIA1. A possible exception is represented by a beaked jug (FS 144-145) from Panaztepe, which either is from LHIIB-IIIA1 or LHIIIA2. Most Mycenaean-type vases are datable to LHIIIA2. However, a date in LHIIIB can, especially in the case of Mycenaean-style vessels reproduced locally, not always be excluded.617

The commonest LHIIIA2 and/or LHIIIB pot form in the middle and the northern part of the Anatolian west coast is the (rounded or straight-sided) alabastron (FS 85, FS 94), especially the straight-sided variant (FS 94). There are many examples from Samos (Heraion), Ephesus (Halkapınar), Emporio on Chios, Archontiki on Psara, Panaztepe, Beşiktepe and Hissarlık-Troy. As noted in section 4.13 above, the earliest straight-sided alabastra found at Archontiki on Psara are from LHIIA (FS 91) and LHIIIB-IIIA1 (FS 93). Another relatively common pot shape is the small piriform jar (FS 45). The FS 45 is known from Samos (Miloï?),

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617 Note that in the archaeological epilogue of the recent monograph “The Ahhiyawa Texts” (2011), it is claimed that from several sites, including Beşiktepe and Panaztepe, there is specific LHIIIB1 and LHIIIB2 pottery (Beckman/Bryce/Cline 2011, 277-8). This view is not supported by the (published) evidence. The Beşiktepe necropolis, which is completely published, was in use during Troy Phase Vlh, the destruction of which is dated by Mountjoy to the end of LHIIIA2 in Mycenaean terms (Mountjoy 1999b).
Archontiki on Psara, Baklatepe, Panaztepe and Beşiktepe. The popularity of the Mycenaean alabastron and the small piriform jar is also apparent from the fact that they were often reproduced in local plain wares (e.g. Archontiki, Panaztepe, Beşiktepe and cemetery of cinerary urns at Hissarlık-Troy).

A characteristic feature of the Mycenaean pottery corpus of the middle and the northern part of the Anatolian west coast is that stirrup jars are very uncommon (FS 171). The only exceptions are formed by the tombs which have been excavated on Samos (Heraion and Miloi) and Psara (Archontiki). Only a single stirrup jar handle was found at Beşiktepe. Similarly, there was only one globular FS 171 included in the Panaztepe publication (1999). Moreover, the pottery corpus – whole vessels and sherds – from the cemetery of cinerary runs at Hissarlık-Troy comprised only a single globular stirrup jar.

The pottery from the settlements

There are some Bronze Age settlements which yielded Mycenaean-type pottery. In the above, attention was paid to the materials from Limantepe and Hissarlık-Troy. It is important to emphasize that there are also Mycenaean-type pots from other settlement sites in the region, such as from Panaztepe and Çeşme (Bağlarast) (near Izmir), but hardly any have so far been published.619

Mycenaean pottery constitutes only a small part of the pottery corpus of Late Bronze Age Limantepe and Hissarlık-Troy. The assemblages mostly consisted of unpainted local pottery. The Mycenaean corpus consists of a mix of imports, probably from the Greek mainland, and local products. Moreover, at Hissarlık-Troy, several mainland Greek shapes were reproduced in local plain ware. One example, which is also known from the nearby necropolis of Beşiktepe, is the small piriform jar (FS 45).

The quantity of published Mycenaean pottery from Hissarlık-Troy is much larger than that from Limantepe. Nevertheless, the shape repertoire is relatively similar. An important difference is, however, that while at Limantepe the Mycenaean ware appears to have had a chronological range limited largely to LHIIIA2, at Hissarlık-Troy, it was in circulation from LHIIA to LHIIIC, but with a clear ‘peak’ in LHIIIA2 (Troy VIlh).

During the LHIIIA-B period, the Mycenaean assemblage consisted mostly of open pot shapes. At Hissarlık-Troy, “it seems to have formed part of an assemblage made up of Grey

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618 Şahoğlu 2012.
619 For a complete overview of all sites, see, also, Kelder 2004-2005.
Ware, coarse ware and Mycenaean ware, the Mycenaean pottery being the fine tableware of the assemblage”.

The commonest Mycenaean vessel type at Hisarlık-Troy and Limantepe (in LHIIIA2) was the painted kylix (FS 256-257, FS 264). The corpora also comprised a number of closed pot forms, such as large piriform jars (FS 35), straight-sided alabastra (FS 94) and stirrup jars (FS 171). However, overall, closed vessels of Mycenaean-type are comparatively rare.

A last point of attention is represented by the relationship between the pottery from the tombs and the settlements. Although there are only a few settlement sites published, a number of preliminary observations can nevertheless be made. Focusing on the Mycenaean style pottery, the ceramic assemblage from the settlements consists mostly of open pot forms, especially kylikes (FS 256-258). Closed vessel types are rare. The tombs, however, offer a reversed picture. Closed pot forms, such as the straight-sided alabastron (FS 94) and the small piriform jar (FS 44-45) – in both painted Mycenaean ware and reproduced in local plain wares – are common. While there are some examples of these shapes published from the settlements, it seems that they are mainly used for funerary purposes. They may, albeit tentatively, be considered as ‘burial pots per se’.

4.21 Final Considerations

In the last section of this chapter, attention is paid to the most important similarities and differences between the south-eastern Aegean and the middle and the northern part of the Anatolian west coast. The focus is on tomb types, burial customs and the range of Mycenaean-type pottery vessels found.

With regards to tomb types, the funerary landscape of the south-eastern Aegean can be described as rather homogeneous in nature, almost exclusively consisting of subterranean chamber tombs. By contrast, underground chamber tombs are very rare in the middle and the northern part of the Anatolian west coast. It is illustrative that the only chamber tomb has been discovered on the island of Samos (Miloī) (see section 4.11 above), marking the artificial boundary used in this study to differentiate between the south-eastern Aegean on the one hand and the rest of the Anatolian western coastal zone on the other. The most common tomb type to the north of Samos is the pithos or pot grave. In contrast to the south-eastern Aegean, the funerary landscape also included a number of other tomb types. There is a group of supra-terranean graves, comprising rectangular built chamber tombs and circular tholos or

620 Mountjoy 1997a, 262; Mountjoy 1998, 45.
bee hive tombs, of which two examples have also been excavated on the island of Kos (see section 4.2.1 above).

Another notable difference is related to burial rites. While inhumation was clearly the norm in the south-eastern Aegean, at more northern sites, such as Panaztepe, Beşiktepe and Hissarlık-Troy, we find a ‘mix’ of inhumation and cremation among the buried population. Cremation only rarely occurs in contexts from LHIIIA-B in the south-eastern Aegean. Notable exceptions are represented by Synkairos on Astypalaia, Vonies (Arkasa) on Karpathos and a small number of tombs at Müskebi on the south-west coast of Anatolia.

The great majority of the pots found within the tombs in the south-eastern Aegean are of Mycenaean-type. By contrast, at most northern sites, such as at Panaztepe, Beşiktepe and Hissarlık-Troy, Mycenaean constitutes only a relatively small part of the whole assemblage. The two areas are also ‘divided’ by the different types of Mycenaean vessel types found. The most popular vessel forms in the middle and the northern part of the Anatolian west coast are the alabastron, especially the straight-sided variant (FS 94), and the small piriform jar (FS 44-45). Illustrative in this respect is that both types of vessels are also frequently reproduced in local plain wares. The alabastron and the small piriform jar (FS 44-45) are closely linked to the funerary culture of the area to the north of the island of Samos. They may be considered as actual ‘burial pots per se’.

The alabastron (FS 85, FS 94) and the small piriform jar (FS 45) are comparatively rare in the south-eastern Aegean in LHIIIA2 and LHIIIB. As argued in section 4.10 above, this is in contrast to LHIIB-IIIA1, when the rounded alabastron (FS 84) and the small piriform jar (FS 31, FS 44) are among the most popular pot forms found. There is one notable exception to this pattern. At Müskebi on the south-west coast of Anatolia, the straight-sided alabastron is very popular in LHIIIA2-B. There were also quite a number of small piriform jars from this period found. The popularity of the straight-sided alabastron – and to a lesser degree that of the small piriform jar – at Müskebi may be seen as connected to the popularity of both of these pot forms in tombs, of non-Mycenaean-type, to the north of the island of Samos. In this light, note that the single chamber tomb at Pilavtepe located to the north of Müskebi also contained up to six alabastra (FS 85, FS 94). Apart from the pottery, three chamber tombs at Müskebi yielded cremation remains. As noted above, the practice of cremation is very common at sites such as Panaztepe, Beşiktepe and Hissarlık-Troy, but very rare – to non-existent – in the south-eastern Aegean.

Another distinction between both regions concerns variations in the presence of Mycenaean stirrup jars (FS 171-182). This pot form is very common in tombs in the south-
eastern Aegean. It is closely linked to the funeral culture of the south-west coast of Anatolia and adjacent islands. By contrast, stirrup jars are extremely rare in graves to the north of the island of Samos. There were only single examples found at sites such as Panaztepe, Beşiktepe and Hissarlık-Troy. The only exceptions to this pattern are represented by the tombs excavated on Samos (Heraion and Miloi) and Psara (Archontiki). Samos yielded the northernmost chamber tomb discovered along the Anatolian west coast. Psara is located at the same height – along the Anatolian west coast – as sites like Limantepe and Panaztepe. The pottery corpus of the cemetery of Archontiki on Psara shows affinity with both the northern Anatolian and the south-eastern Aegean ‘spheres of influence’. The former is manifested in the popularity of the straight-sided alabastron (FS 94), in both painted and local plain ware. Moreover, there are many vessels of local type. In any case, Mycenaean decorated pots were definitely more common than at sites such as Panaztepe and Beşiktepe. Apart from more Mycenaean vessels, in strictly numerical terms, the tombs at Archontiki also yielded a large number of stirrup jars, illustrating the link with the ‘Mycenaeanizing’ world of the south-eastern Aegean. Moreover, so far, no cremation burial has been reported from this site.

It is interesting to point out that the Mycenaean-style pottery repertoires from the settlements appear to be more similar than the materials from the tombs in both regions. It has to be stressed that the pottery from most sites, for example, Trianda on Rhodes, and Iasos, Miletus and Limantepe, have so far only been partially published. The largest body of material in the middle and the northern part of Anatolia comes from Hissarlık-Troy. It appears that at all of these sites, the Mycenaean pottery corpus – at least the decorated vases – was used mainly as fine tableware. The painted kylix is the most popular shape. Closed pot forms, such as stirrup jars (FS 171), small piriform jars (FS 44-45) and (rounded and straight-sided) alabastra (FS 85, FS 94) are comparatively rare. The remainder of the assemblages consisted of local pottery – in both painted and undecorated ware. At most sites, such as at Trianda, Limantepe and Hissarlık-Troy, these local styles continued traditions from earlier periods. Although the Mycenaean style had an influence on local potters and their products (shapes and decoration), it never fully replaced the way of living which had existed at these sites before. An illustrative example is represented by the continued popularity of the Minoan conical cup at LB III Trianda on Rhodes, which remained the most common “everyday drinking cup”, also after the Mycenaean-type kylix had been adopted into the local repertoire.

Having established the ‘ceramic framework’ of the south-eastern Aegean on the one hand and that of the middle and the northern part of the Anatolian west coast of Anatolia on the other, in the next chapter the actual tomb assemblages will be addressed. The similarities
and differences between the different sites and regions will be discussed. Similar to Chapter 3, the focus is on the material manifestation in the archaeological burial record of relations of similarity and difference. In Chapter 6, it will be explained how these emergent patterns – or rather the “groups” identified – can be related to the social dynamics of the communities that inhabited the west coast of Anatolia during the Late Bronze Age.