

STUDI MICENEI ED EGEO-ANATOLICI NUOVA SERIE

6, 2020



Edizioni Quasar

STUDI MICENEI
ED EGEO-ANATOLICI
NUOVA SERIE

è una rivista del Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Roma

ISSN 1126-6651
eISBN 978-88-5491-094-2

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Edizioni Quasar di Severino Tognon s.r.l.
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tel. +39 0685358444, fax +39 0685833591
email: info@edizioniquasar.it
www.edizioniquasar.it

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Autorizzazione Tribunale di Roma nr. 288/2014 del 31.12.2014

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TABLEWARE FROM THE MIDDLE MINOAN SETTLEMENT AT APODOULOU, CRETE: A TYPOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Ioanna Venieri

Summary

Located on the southwest foothills of the Psiloritis Mountain and 1 km to the northwest of the modern village, the Middle Minoan settlement of Apodoulou covers an area of about 3500 square metres on the southern slope of the Gournes hill. The archaeological excavations conducted by a Greek-Italian expedition in the years 1985-2003 brought to light six houses, of which House A was fully excavated, and many complete vessels. Four categories of vessels were distinguished: tableware, storage/transport vessels, vessels for cooking and food preparation, and vessels for diverse uses. In the present article the shapes and types of drinking, eating, and serving vessels, i.e. tableware, are presented, as part of a broad study concerning pottery production and consumption at the Middle Minoan settlement of Apodoulou.

INTRODUCTION

The Middle Minoan settlement of Apodoulou (Rethymnon Prefecture, Amari District), is located on the southwest foothills of the Psiloritis Mountain, 1 km northwest of the modern village, in a place called Gournes (Fig. 1). It occupies the southern slope of the hill, covering an area of about 3500 square metres. Spyridon Marinatos was the first to excavate in this area for a short period of time during the 1930s. According to his reports, the remains of a building, which was characterized as a “Minoan villa”, were discovered and dated to the Neopalatial period. The delivery, from a local villager, of a stone vase with Linear A signs was the main reason to start an archaeological excavation. Some walls still visible on the northern side of the hill possibly belong to the building brought to light by Marinatos (1933, 297; 1935, 246-248; 1933-35, 54-55). During World War II, limited excavations were conducted on the southern slopes of the hill by the German archaeologist E. Kirsten (1951). It was in the years 1985-2003 that systematic excavations were carried out in collaboration between the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports and the University of Naples under the direction of Yannis Tzedakis and Louis Godart (Godart 1986; 1992; 1995; Godart, Tzedakis 1992; Tzedakis, Godart 1989-1990). The Greek-Italian mission brought to light six houses, out of which House A was fully excavated. The houses were built on different levels on the slopes of the hill, and most likely they had a second floor (Civitillo, Greco 2003; Curti 1991; 1996; Tzigounaki 1999; 2011; Tzigounaki, Godart 2014). The great majority of the findings were collected in the basements, the walls of which in some cases are 1.80 to 2 m high. Most of the vases were found *in situ* and almost complete.

Excavation data, stratigraphy, architectural remains and pottery study allowed us to distinguish three ceramic phases of the settlement at Apodoulou (Table 1). It seems that the Middle Minoan (MM) complex was built at the beginning of the MM IIB period (Phase II) on an earlier installation (Phase I) and was abandoned at the end of MM IIB, due to destruction by earthquake and fire. Trial sections under the pavements of the final MM IIB phase provided remains of earlier walls and pottery dated to the MM IB, MM IIA and MM IIB period (Phase I). The MM IIIA pottery coming from the upper levels is scarce, a fact that probably testifies a limited and temporary reoccupation of the area after the original destruction of the MM IIB settlement (Phase III). Traces of walls, possibly dating to this period, were found in different parts of the settlement. However, further research is necessary in order to relate these finds to the so-called Neopalatial “Minoan villa” excavated by Marinatos.

The chronological sequence of the building phases, expansions and destruction of the settlement of Apodoulou shows similarities with the respective phases at Phaistos and Monastiraki during the same periods (cf. Carinci



Fig. 1. Plan of the Middle Minoan settlement of Apodoulou (re-elaborated by L. Attisani after Tzigounaki 2011, 497, fig. 4).

2014, 17-19, 28; Girella 2010, 44-45; Kanta *et al.* 2012, 177; Kanta, Marazzi 2013, 56-60, 134-137; Venieri 2016, 189-192).

Phase I	MM IB to MM IIB	Foundation fills on earlier constructions
Phase II	MM IIB	Main phase and destruction of the settlement
Phase III	MM IIB-III A	Partial re-occupation

Table 1. Chronology of the ceramic phases in the Middle Minoan settlement of Apodoulou.

The earliest pottery comes from a limited number of trenches opened below MM IIB paved floors. The fills of the floors are related to the reconstruction works above earlier buildings, which took place at the beginning of MM IIB, and contained pottery dated to MM IB, MM IIA and MM IIB. Another MM IIA deposit was found on the north side of the hill, in the so-called “Marinatos’ excavations area”. The MM IIB pottery was either found *in situ*, or had fallen from the upper floor. Most of the pottery considered in this study comes from House A, while a small part was found in Houses B and D, and in Sector 1 on the north side of the hill (the so-called “area of Marinatos excavation”). Stored in 143 boxes, 499 complete vessels have been recorded, plus 2.048 diagnostic fragments, mainly rim sherds. Four classes of vessels were distinguished on the basis of their function: tableware; storage/transport ware; cooking ware or vessels for food preparation; and ‘others’, which served various functions, such as lighting, heating, etc. In percentages, 64% are tableware, 20% are cookware, 14% storage vessels, and 2% ‘other’. A typological analysis of tableware, which stems from the author’s original study on the pottery production in the Middle Minoan settlement at Apodoulou (Venieri 2016), is presented in this article.

TABLEWARE FROM MIDDLE MINOAN APODOULOU: A TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Tableware constitutes the most popular class of pottery at Apodoulou. In percentages: 57% are small deep vases, 18% open shallow vases and 25% pouring vessels (Table 2).

Among the small deep vases, handleless cups prevail (65%) followed by one-handled cups (35%). Among the open shallow vases, 76% are bowls and 24% saucers. Pouring vessels mostly include deep jars with handles (46%), followed by jugs (45%). Of the rest, in lower percentages, there are teapots (5%) and small wide-mouthed jugs (milk jugs) reaching 1%, plus miniatures (amphoras and jars) and few, so far peculiar pieces ('other').

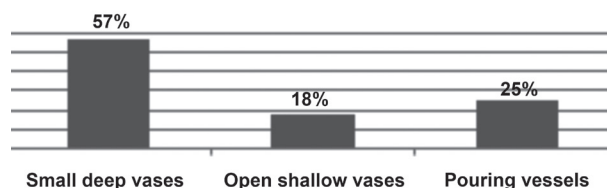


Table 2. Percentage of open and pouring vessels in the tableware of the Middle Minoan settlement at Apodoulou.

Handleless cups

Among 531 catalogued handleless cups (complete or parts of them), we distinguish nine types (Fig. 2), of piriform, curvilinear and conical profile, which, in combination with a simple decoration, seem to follow the fashion of the largest Minoan centres of the time. Their fabric is fine (buff to reddish brown), semicoarse (buff or pinkish) or coarse (yellowish red, red, reddish brown, brown). Most of them are made in fine fabric. The height varies from 1.25 cm to 9 cm., and the rim diameter from 3.5 cm to 12 cm. Their capacity in liquids varies from 0.02 to 0.12 lt. The handleless cups are wheelmade, often bearing prominent traces of processing and shaping by hand. On the outside surface of types 3, 7, 8, shallow grooves or low *ridges* are observed.

They are largely unpainted, made in fine fabrics with smooth surfaces; the walls are often treated with a slip in the colour of clay. The monochrome examples are in dark brown colour. Earlier examples are coil-built and probably wheel-finished in the upper part of the body, while during MM IIB and MM IIIA they are usually wheelmade. In the wheel-finished examples, traces of treatment with a tool or cloth are often visible on the surface. In some examples the paint is limited to the upper part of the body (types 3, 6).

Decoration, which is attested especially on types 3 and 4, is not particularly elaborate: brown horizontal bands on the rim, internally and externally (types 2, 3, 6,7); arcs filled with red-brown colour (types 3, 4); or a more organized decoration, of dark-on-light type, on types 3, 4. Type 3 vessels may have a polychrome decoration (Venieri 2016, table 17, no. 120) or trickles (Fig. 5g). On types 3 and 4 plastic knobs may be present. In the middle of the base of a vessel of type 3 (Fig. 2.8) a straight line ending in two semicircles may represent a potter's mark.

MM IIA

1. S-Profile (Fig. 2.1). Of the two examples, the best preserved one comes from Phase I (Venieri 2016, 50, shape 7, table 9, no. 18 and table 15, no. 102). Cf. Macdonald, Knappett 2007, 112, no. 558, fig. 3.35 (MM IIA); Levi, Carinci 1988, 235, pl. 99e.

2. Conical profile with plain rim. The lower body and base are handmade. Traces of potter's finger depressions are visible on some of them (Figs 2.2 and 4g). Height from 4.8 to 5.3 cm; rim diam. from 6.7 to 8.5 cm. Seven examples of this shape have been identified, six from Phase I and one from Phase II, which are dated to MM IIA (Venieri 2016, 51-52, shape 13-13a, table 12, no. 54-59, and table 16, no. 112). It also includes a miniature example (Fig. 2.3) (Venieri 2016, 54, shape 19a, table 17, no. 127-128). Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 237, pl. 99i; Carinci, La Rosa 2007, 45, fig. 38; Caloi 2009, 394, fig. 7g-j; Kanta *et al.* 2012, 98, 123, figs III.52 and II.287; Fiandra 1973, 86-87.

MM IIA-IIB

3. Semiglobular or convex profile with plain rounded rim and raised base (Figs 2.4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 4f, 5a-i, 6a-c, 7a-b). The height varies from 3.1 to 6.5, rim diam. from 5 to 12, base diam. from 2.8 to 4.36 cm. This is the most popular type of handleless cup at Apodoulou, with 82 examples found in all the phases of the settlement and dated to MM IIA and early MM IIB (Venieri 2016, 49-54, shape 3, table 8, nos. 3-13, Phase I; tables 13-15, nos. 70-93, Phase II; table 18, no. 130, Phase III; shape 9, table 9, no. 23, Phase I; table 16, no. 103, Phase II; table 18, no. 131, Phase III; shape 10, table 16, no. 104-105, Phase II; shape 12, tables 10-12, nos. 34-53, Phase I; table 16, nos. 107-111, Phase II; table 18, no. 132, Phase III; shape 14-14a, tables 12-13, no. 60-63, Phase I; table 17, no. 113-122, Phase II; shape 18, table 13, no. 18, Phase I). Vessels collected in Phase I contexts have imperfections and are not uniformly built compared to those from Phase II contexts of the late MM IIB period. As for the decoration, this type can be plain, or monochrome coated. Analyses carried out in the context of the *Minoan and Mycenaean Flavors Programme*, showed that a cup of this type contained wine flavored with turpentine resin (Tzedakis, Martlew 1999, 149, no. 131). Cf. Xanthoudides 1924, no. 4180, pl. XX (EM II/III); Pernier 1935, 367, pl. 144h; Warren 1972, fig. 53, pl. 41; Walberg 1983, type 187, 189 and 190; Levi, Carinci 1988, pls 79; 99c, h-i, s-t, u-v; 100c-d; 101f; 103m-n; Betancourt 1990, no. 1122 (MM IIA/B); Carinci 2003, 120, fig. 9a-c (MM IIA; Carinci, La Rosa 2007, 27 and 45, figs 15 and 38 (MM II); Macdonald, Knappett 2007, 58, no. 44, pl. 14 (MM IB); MacGillivray 2007, 115-116, type 1, fig. 4.7:9 (MM IB); Caloi 2009, 391, 394, fig. 5k,l; Kanta *et al.* 2012, 74, fig. II.180 and 182; 87, fig. II.234; 89, fig. II.243-244; Baldacci 2017, gruppo E, 99, fig. 4.5o, pls 42, 90.

4. Semiglobular profile with incurving rim and wide flat base (Fig. 2.9). Height from 4.3 to 5.4 cm; rim diam. from 6.6 to 9.6 cm. Coil-built with finger impression on the lower body, probably wheel-finished in the upper body. Four examples come from Phase I contexts and are dated to the MM IIA or early MM IIB period (Venieri 2016, 50, shape 8, table 9, nos. 19-22). It also includes a miniature example dark coated with horizontal white bands on the lower rim (Fig. 2.10) (Venieri 2016, 54, table 13, no. 65 and table 17, no. 129). Cf. Pernier 1935, 609, pl. 144i; Levi, Carinci 1988, 237, pl. 99c). At Phaistos, the type is considered an evolution of the cup with shallow base. Cf. Kanta *et al.* 2012, 124, fig. III.56; Caloi 2013, 78, 115, figs 10, 23 and 27, pls XXII-XXIV. For the miniature one, cf. Van de Moortel 2006, 283, pl. 3.4 (Ji/1, Ba/4).

5. Semiglobular profile gently carinated (Fig. 2.11). Height ranging from 4.8 to 6.25 cm; rim diam. from 6 to 8.3 cm. Coil-built with clear finger impression at the base, probably wheel finished. Some examples are also dark coated with horizontal white bands on the lower rim. Four examples, belonging to Phases I and II, have been identified, dated to MM IIA and early MM IIB. Five more cups, one from Phase I and the rest from Phase II, can be included in this group: they have a semiglobular profile of the lower body, slightly incurving rim and hollowed base (Fig. 3a-b) (Venieri 2016, 49-50, shapes 5-6, table 9, nos. 14-17 and table 15, nos. 97-101). Cf. Betancourt 1990, 77, no. 185, fig. 17 (MM IIA).

6. Semiglobular profile with raised base and flaring rim (Fig. 2.12). Height 4.6 cm; rim diam. 5.5 to 7 cm. Examples of this shape are relatively limited in number, we counted only eight cups from pottery groups of Phase I and II, dated to MM IA (Venieri 2016, 48-49, shape 2, table 8, no. 2 and table 13, nos. 66-69). The type might derive from MM IA egg-cups. In MM II it is rare and shows a simpler profile, cf. Tzedakis, Martlew 1999, 53, fig. 24, M.P. 16047 cup from Chamalevri dated to MM IA; Sakellarakis, Sakellarakis 1997, 412, fig. 374; Macdonald, Knappett 2007, no. 447 (bell cup); Pernier 1935, pl. 35f; 52, pl. 145l.

7. Ogival profile with raised base and flaring rim, dark dipped (Fig. 2.13, Fig. 4a-e). Height from 4.2 to 5.6 cm; rim diam. from 6 to 7.5 cm. Coil-built with diagonal upright finger impressions on lower body; wheel finished on the upper part. The examples come mainly from Phase I, and only three from Phase II, and are dated to MM IIA (Venieri 2016, 51, shape 11, table 10, nos. 24-33, and table 16, no. 106). Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 99a, d,



Fig. 2. Handleless cups from Sector 1 (north side of the hill) and House A. Type 1: cat.no. 1. Type 2: cat.nos. 2, 3. Type 3: cat.nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Type 4: cat.nos. 9, 10. Type 5: cat.no. 11. Type 6: cat.no. 12. Type 7: cat.no. 13. Type 8: cat.nos. 14, 15. Type 9: cat.no. 16.

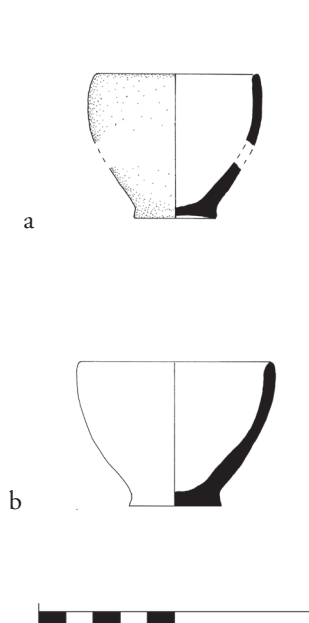


Fig. 3. MM IIA and MM IIB handleless cups from House A. a. cat.no. 17; b. cat.no. 18.



Fig. 4. MM IIA handleless cups from Sector 1 (north side of the hill). a. cat.no. 19; b. cat.no. 20; c. cat.no. 21; d. cat.no. 22; e. cat.no. 23; f. cat.no. 24; g. cat.no. 25.

and pp. 235-236, F.416, fig. 5. Carinci and La Rosa date a similar cup in early MM IB, cf. Carinci, La Rosa 2007, 96-97, fig. 105; See also Caloi 2009, 393-394, 404, fig. 6k-l, fig. 9m; Betancourt 1990, no. 185, fig. 17 (MM IIA); Van de Moortel 2006, pl. 3.4 (Ja/8); Kanta *et al.* 2012, 157, fig. III.157; Caloi 2013, fig. 10 (35).

8. Semiglobular profile, raised base and plain rim (Fig. 2.14, 15). There are 7 cups of this type, from Phase II and Phase III contexts (Venieri 2016, 52, shapes 4, 15; table 15, nos. 94-96; table 17, nos. 123-125; table 18, no. 134). Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 239, pls 100x, 101f, 102e; Walberg 1983, types 190 and 194; Betancourt 1990, no. 445; Kanta *et al.* 2012, 74, fig. II.182; Van de Moortel 2006, pl. 3.13 (L/4); Baldacci 2017, 97, Group E, fig. 4.5a-h, pls 36-42, 87-90.

MM IIIA

9. Conical profile, ledged rim, raised base (Fig. 2.16). Wheelmade with horizontal grooves due to wheel rotation. Height 6 cm; rim diam. 10.34 cm; base diam. 4.3 cm. There is only one example from stratum 1, which corresponds to Phase III, dated to MM IIIA (Venieri 2016, 53, shape 16, table 18, no. 135). A shape with deeper conical body and plain rim is typical of cups of MM IIIA at Phaistos, cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 103f; Betancourt 1990, nos. 628-629; Girella 2007, 240, fig. 5; 2010, 204-206, fig. 66 (Type 1).

Catalogue

1. A[?] 123. Fragments. Semifine buff. H. 10; rim diam. 12; base diam. 3.2 (Fig. 2, Type 1, no. 1).
2. A[?] 148. 2/3 preserved. Semicoarse buff. H. 5.3; rim diam. 7.6; base diam. 4.2. (Fig. 2, Type 2, no. 2).
3. MP 11723. Almost complete. Coarse orange. Coated buff. Dark colour exterior. H. 1.25; rim diam. 3.95; base diam. 2.33 (Fig. 2, Type 2, no. 3).
4. MP 21144. 1/3 preserved. Semifine buff. Monochrome. H. 4.6; rim diam. 5.5; base diam. 2.8 (Fig. 2, Type 3, no. 4).



Fig. 5. MM IIA-IIB handleless cups from room 9 of House A. a. cat.no. 26; b. cat.no. 27; c. cat.no. 28; d. cat.no. 29; e. cat.no. 30; f. cat.no. 31; g. cat.no. 32; h. cat.no. 33; i. cat.no. 34.

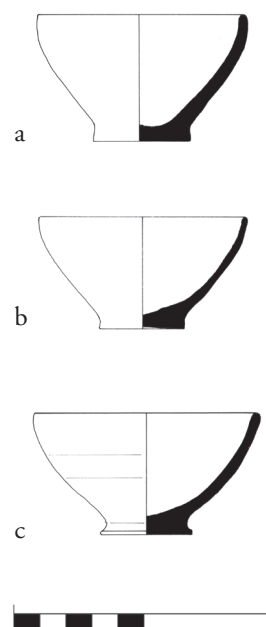


Fig. 6. MM IIB handleless cups from rooms 7, 8, and 11 of House A. a. cat.no. 35; b. cat.no. 36; c. cat.no. 37.

5. MP 21235. 1/3 preserved. Semicoarse buff. Coated buff. H. 5.3; rim diam. 7.4; base diam. 3.7 (Fig. 2, Type 3, no. 5).
6. AΠ 167. 1/3 preserved. Fine buff. Traces of red colour on rim. H. 4; rim diam. 6.1; base diam. 2.8 (Fig. 2, Type 3, no. 6).
7. AΠ 95. Semicoarse reddish brown. Monochrome. H. 4.3; rim diam. 8; base diam. 4 (Fig. 2, Type 3, no. 7).
8. MP 11713. Complete. Coarse brown. Monochrome. H. 6.5; rim diam. 8.9; base diam. 4.36 (Fig. 2, Type 3, no. 8).
9. MP 7573. Complete. Semicoarse brown. H. 5; rim diam. 9.5; base diam. 4.9 (Fig. 2, Type 4, no. 9).
10. MP 7623. Restored. Fine reddish yellow. Light on dark. White band under rim. H. 3.13; rim diam. 5.14-5.43; base diam. 3.61 (Fig. 2, Type 4, no. 10).
11. MP 11734. 1/3 preserved. Semifine reddish. Traces of dark colour interior-exterior. H. 6.25; rim diam. 6; base diam. 3.35 (Fig. 2, Type 5, no. 11).
12. MP 21516. Fragments. Fine buff. Traces of reddish brown colour interior- exterior. H. 4.2; rim diam. 5.5; base diam. 2.9 (Fig. 2, Type 6, no. 12).
13. MP 21237. 1/2 preserved. Semicoarse buff. Dark band on rim. H. 5.6; rim diam. 6.6; base diam. 3.6 (Fig. 2, Type 7, no. 13).
14. MP 11731. Almost complete. Semicoarse brown reddish. Monochrome. H. 4.7; rim diam. 8.35; base diam. 3.2 (Fig. 2, Type 8, no. 14).
15. AΠ 22. Partially preserved. Coarse reddish. H. 3.7; rim diam. 8.7; base diam. 3 (Fig. 2, Type 8, no. 15).
16. MP 11709. Restored. Semicoarse yellowish red. Monochrome. H. 6; rim diam. 10.34; base diam. 4.3 (Fig. 2, Type 9, no. 16).
17. OM 749-5. Partially preserved. Fine buff. Traces brown colour. H. 5.2; rim diam. 5.9; base diam. 3 (Fig. 3a).
18. AΠ 97. Fine yellowish red. Monochrome. H. 5.7; rim diam. 7; base diam. 3.5 (Fig. 3b).
19. MP 3611. Complete. Semifine orange. Monochrome. H. 5.5; rim diam. 7 (Fig. 4a).
20. MP 3614. Complete. Fine buff. Monochrome. H. 5.5; rim diam. 7.5 (Fig. 4b).
21. MP 3619. Complete. Fine buff. Monochrome. H. 5.5; rim diam. 7.5; base diam. 3.6 (Fig. 4c).
22. MP 3620. Complete. Semifine buff. Monochrome. H. 5.6; rim diam. 6.7; base diam. 3.8 (Fig. 4d).
23. MP 3623. Complete. Semifine orange. H. 5.4; rim diam. 6.4; base diam. 3.3 (Fig. 4e).
24. MP 3621. Complete. Fine buff. H. 5.2; rim diam. 6.3; base diam. 3.7 (Fig. 4f).
25. MP 3612. Complete. Fine buff. H. 5.3; rim diam. 6.7 (Fig. 4g).
26. MP 7638. Complete. Semicoarse buff. H. 5; rim diam. 8.15; base diam. 3.9 (Fig. 5a).

27. MP 7644. Complete. Semicoarse orange. Monochrome. H. 5.1; rim diam. 8; base diam. 2.8 (Fig. 5b).
28. MP 7645. Complete. Semifine orange. Colour traces on base. H. 4.6; rim diam. 8; base diam. 2.6 (Fig. 5c).
29. MP 7651. Complete. Semifine orange. H. 4.68; rim diam. 8.09; base diam. 3.5 (Fig. 5d).
30. MP 7658. Complete. Coarse orange. H. 4.4; rim diam. 7.8; base diam. 3.1 (Fig. 5e).
31. MP 7661. Complete. Semifine buff. Monochrome. H. 4; rim diam. 6.5; base diam. 2.5 (Fig. 5f).
32. MP 7621. Complete. Semifine orange. Monochrome. H. 4.4; rim diam. 6.91; base diam. 2.73 (Fig. 5g).
33. MP 7622. Complete. Semicoarse yellowish red. Monochrome. H. 5.6; rim diam. 8.93; base diam. 3.46 (Fig. 5h).
34. MP 7637. Complete. Coarse yellowish red. Monochrome. H. 4.32; rim diam. 7.08; base diam. 3.14 (Fig. 5i).
35. AΠ 14. 1/2 preserved. Fine reddish brown. H. 5; rim diam. 8; base diam. 3.8 (Fig. 6a).
36. AΠ 98. Preserved in pieces. Fine yellowish red. H. 4.2; rim diam. 7.8; base diam. 3.2 (Fig. 6b).
37. AΠ 111. Complete. Semifine buff. H. 4.5; rim diam. 8.2; base diam. 3.5 (Fig. 6c).
38. MP 7639. Complete. Semifine buff. H. 4.1; rim diam. 7.4; base diam. 3.7 (Fig. 7a).
39. MP 7646. Complete. Semicoarse orange. H. 4.6; rim diam. 8.2; base diam. 3.7 (Fig. 7b).



Fig. 7. MM IIA-B handleless cups with broad base from room 9 of House A. a. cat.no. 38; b. cat.no. 39.

One-handled cups

There are three basic profiles of one-handled cups, the cylindrical, the carinated and the semiglobular, of which the most popular is the carinated, followed by the semiglobular. Out of 290 recorded vessels (complete or parts of them), we have distinguished 12 types (Fig. 8). Most of them are from fine fabric, while there are fewer samples of semi-coarse fabric and very few of coarse fabric. Their height varies from 4.5 to 7.5 cm and the rim diam. from 5 to 18 cm. The largest ones have a semiglobular shape (Fig. 8.4). The capacity of carinated cups is 0.08 to 0.09 lt.

The one-handled cups from Apodoulou, as well as the handleless ones, do not have a remarkable decoration and, if it exists, it is rather worn away. Surface treatment shows that they have been made with more care. They are wheelmade and some shapes are quite thin. Most of them are burnished or the upper part is covered with a dark colour and it seems that some imitated metal prototypes as the colour is polished. Their surface has been treated with a tool or textile, whose prints are still visible (Fig. 10a, d). The colour is deep brown, reddish brown or black.

On carinated cups (Fig. 8.5-7), one or two slightly relief stripes under the rim and above the base are often visible; likewise, on the upper part of the vessel, shallow grooves are attested, forming embossed horizontal stripes by rotating the cup on the wheel (Fig. 10b). In some carinated cups the grooves are highlighted with extra shallow engraving and in one case the lower part of the vase possibly has a plastic decoration attached (Fig. 10c).

MM IIA

1. The upper part has an elongated-cylindrical profile and the lower, which is not preserved, was probably semiglobular or conical. Vertical rim. Vertical strap handle under the rim. Band in low relief on upper body (Fig. 8.1). Rim diam. 6.9 cm. There is only a fragment from the upper body of a vase which bears some similarities with cups from other regions. It comes from a context of Phase II, although it might derive from an earlier period (Venieri 2016, 57-58, shape 1, table 19, no. 139). Similar vases from Knossos and Phaistos have a semiglobular lower body: Pernier 1935, pl. 123c; Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 82c (MM IIA); MacGillivray 2007, 119, type 2, fig. 4.10:3 (MM IB). From Phaistos there is a similar sherd from a fine cup with horizontal grooves, dated to MM IB (Carinci, La Rosa 2007, 69, fig. 68). At Malia cf. a conical example in Poursat, Knappett 2005, no. 773, pl. 50, type 4.

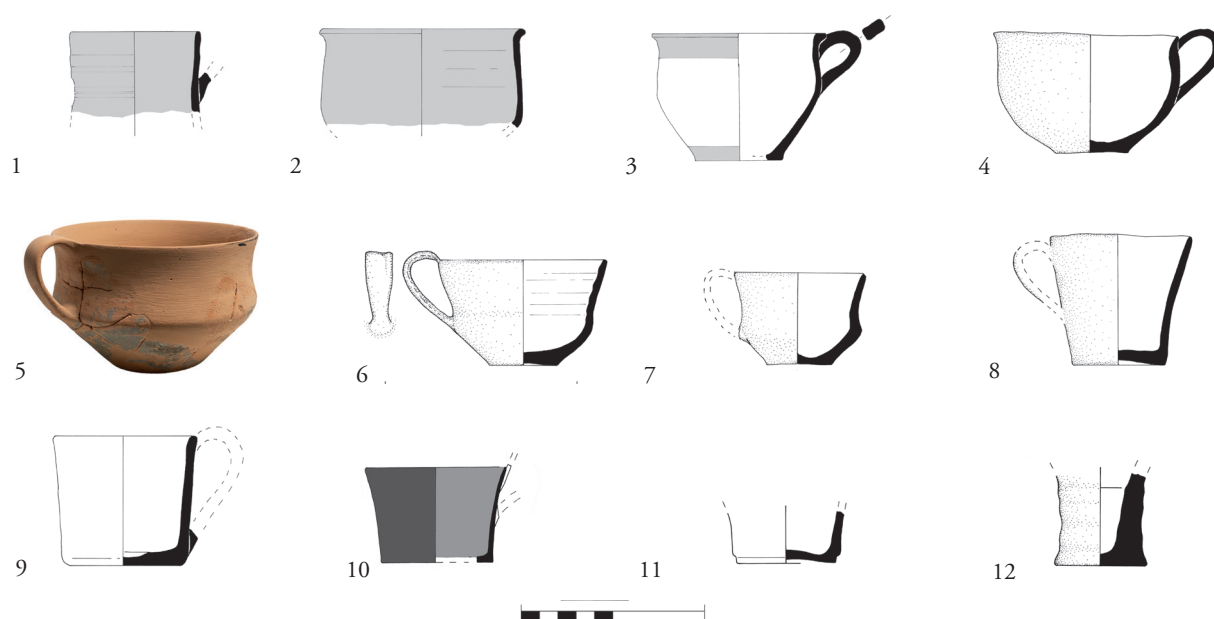


Fig. 8. One-handed cups from House A. Type 1: cat.no. 41. Type 2: cat.no. 42. Type 3: cat.no. 43. Type 4: cat.no. 44. Type 5: cat.no. 45. Type 6: cat.no. 46. Type 7: cat.no. 47. Type 8: cat.no. 48. Type 9: cat.no. 49. Type 10: cat.no. 50. Type 11: cat.no. 51. Type 12: cat.no. 52.

2. Deep semiglobular profile with out-turned rim. Diam. from 11 to 15.7cm (Fig. 8.2). In our examples only the upper part of the vases is preserved, without handle. They were found in contexts of Phases II and III. Two are monochrome in brown colour (Venieri 2016, 58, shape 2, table 19, nos. 140-141). A similar vessel comes from Knossos, cf. MacGillivray 2007, 119, type 1, fig. 4.10:2, MM IB. From Phaistos, cf. Pernier 1935, pl. 125e (MM IIB); Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 82g, i. The shape finds a comparison in a cup from Kommos (Betancourt 1990, no. 1987, pl. 100, MM III/LM IA) and one from Agia Triada (Carinci 2003, 122, fig. 10e, MM II).

A fragment of a similar cup comes from Phase III. The rim is vertical with a diameter slightly smaller than the maximum diameter of the body. It was found in a context dated to MM IIB although, according to parallels from other Minoan sites, these examples could be dated to the end of MM IIA (Fig. 9a) (Venieri 2016, 58, shape 2a, table 25, no. 188). Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 185, pl. 82b, g (end of MM IIA/MM IIB); Walberg 1983, type 211. For Knossos, see MacGillivray 2007, 119, type 1, fig. 4.10:1, MM IB. For Palaikastro, see Knappett, Cunningham 2012, 117-118, fig. 4.3, MM IIA.

MM IIB

3. S-profile with out-turned rim, flattened base, vertical strap handle under the rim that ends at midbody. Knob on the upper part (Fig. 8.3). Height 7.2 cm; rim diam. 9.9 cm. Monochrome coated. One cup of this type is preserved and fragments of one more come from Phase II (Venieri 2016, 58-59, shape 3, table 20, nos. 142-143). Similar vessels from Phaistos are dated to MM II and MM IIIA, cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, pls 82m, 85i; Girella 2010, 230, fig. 73 (type 5b). At Kommos this shape is dated to the MM IIB and MM IIIA period, cf. Betancourt 1990, no. 1246, fig. 51 (MM IIB), and no. 1723, fig. 60 (MM IIIA). For Malia, see Poursat, Knappett 2005, nos. 835-838, type 5bis, pl. 28, 51, fig. 22. Similarities in decoration can be observed with the crude ware cups, see MacGillivray 2007, type 4, fig. 4.30:2, MM IIB.

4. Hemispherical profile, out-turned rim, flattened base, vertical strap handle (Fig. 8.4). Height from 5.7 to 8 cm; rim diam. from 8 to 16 cm. Plain or dark monochrome, usually in dark brown colour. 23 cups of this shape are

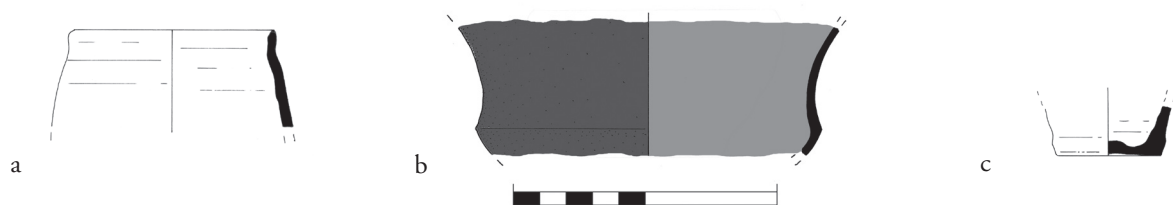


Fig. 9. One-handed cups from rooms 2 and 8 of House A. a. cat.no. 53; b. cat.no. 54; c. cat.no. 55.

recorded, from Phase II contexts (Venieri 2014, 108, fig. 11; 2016, 59, shape 4, table 20, nos. 144-146). At Phaistos they are described as semiglobular cups with distinguished rim, in Levi, Carinci 1988, 190-191, pls 84m, 85b (MM IIB), although the Phaistian examples are painted. At Knossos they are common in MM IIB (see MacGillivray 2007, type 6, fig. 4.26:5). The type continues in the MM IIIA period (see Levi, Carinci 1988, pls 85g-h; Girella 2010, 229, fig. 73 (type 4). For Kommos see Betancourt 1990, 176, no. 1721, pl. 86, MM III. At Agia Triada, the cup HTR 92 2308 is dated to MM II (see Carinci 2003, 122, fig. 10i).

5. Carinated, with vertical handle, slightly out-turned rim, flattened base (Fig. 8.5). There is no sharp carination as in types 6 and 7. One example has been recorded, monochrome coated, well preserved, with height 7.5 cm and rim diam. 12 cm. It comes from a Phase I context and it is dated to early MM IIB (Venieri 2016, 60, shape 6, table 19, n. 136; Tzigounaki 1995, 911-912, fig. 7b, table 8b; Tzedakis, Martlew 1999, 92, no. 65). At Phaistos, there are similar cups with a more curved and less sharp carination, cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 215, pl. 90r and Pernier 1935, 365, pl. 131k. At Knossos cf. the 'short-rimmed angular or carinated cups' in MacGillivray 2007, 117, fig. 4.9:4, MM IB.

6. Carinated, with vertical strap handle, upper part higher, flattened base (Figs 8.6 and 10a). Height from 4.4 to 7.5 cm; rim diam. from 5 to 8.5 cm. Examples of this shape are monochrome coated, of brown colour. They come from Phase II contexts and are dated to MM IIB (Venieri 2016, 60, shape 7, table 21, nos. 151-157 and table 25, no. 189). Similar examples from Phaistos and Kommos are dated to MM IIA and B (Levi, Carinci 1988, 199, pl. 86q; Betancourt 1990, no. 193, fig. 17, and no. 260, fig. 19, pl. 13; Walberg 1983, type 234). At Knossos, similar vessels are grouped under 'type 3' and dated to the MM IB period, see MacGillivray 2007, 117, fig. 4.9:3. For Monastiraki, see Kanta *et al.* 2012, 68, 75, fig. II.148, 188.

7. Carinated, with vertical strap handle, flattened base (Figs 8.7, 9b and 10 b,c). It is similar to type 6, but differs in the sharper carination. Also, in some of these examples there are horizontal shallow grooves on the upper part. The vases are monochrome coated, usually of reddish brown colour and, in one case, the lower part of the vase is decorated with a barnacle motif. Height from 4 to 5 cm; rim diam. from 6.7 to 8.8 cm. They were found in Phase I and II contexts. Similar in shape but larger are two carinated cups of Phase II (Fig. 9b). (Venieri 2014, 108, table 10; 2016, 60-61, shape 8-8a, table 22, nos. 158-169). Similar examples from Phaistos are dated to MM IIA and MM IIB (Levi, Carinci 1988, 200, pl. 87g; Walberg 1983, type 234). At Knossos this type is dated to MM IIA (MacGillivray 2007, 127, fig. 4.16:1). For Monastiraki, see Kanta *et al.* 2012, 63, 66, fig. II.122, II.135. At Agia Triada the cup HTR 2561 is dated to MM II (Carinci 2003, 122, fig. 10e).

8. Straight-sided, with cut base, flaring profile, vertical rim, strap handle under the rim down to the middle body, flattened or slightly hollowed base (Figs 8.8 and 10d). There are two recorded examples of this shape, from Phase II. One of them is complete with height 6.72 cm and rim diam. 8 cm, monochrome of light brown colour (Venieri 2016, 61, shape 10, table 23, nos. 171-172). For Phaistos, see Levi, Carinci 1988, 205, 208, pl. 89g (MM IIB). The type of cup with high sides, in which the proportion between the height and the rim diameter is 1:1.5, is similar. At Kommos, a similar type is dated to the MM IIIA (Betancourt 1990, 111, no. 639, pl. 36; Walberg 1983, type 229).

and also at Phaistos (Girella 2010, 214-216, fig. 71, type 1), at Knossos to MM IIB (MacGillivray 2007, 138, fig. 4.25:4, type 10).

9. Straight-sided, cylindrical profile, vertical rim, strap handle rising above rim, bevelled base (Fig. 8.9). Of these cups mainly the bases are preserved, although one of them is restored. Height 5.4 cm, rim diam. 6 cm and base diam. from 4.1 to 7.5 cm. Most of them were possibly monochrome, of reddish brown or dark brown colour. The examples come from Phase II and III (Venieri 2016, 62, shapes 11-12, tables 23-25, nos. 173-181, 190). Vases of this type from Phaistos have a cylindrical or slightly flaring profile and are dated to MM IIB and MM IIIA (Levi, Carinci 1988, 205, pls 88r, 89h; Walberg 1983, type 227; Girella 2010, 217, fig. 71, type 3). At Knossos they are also dated to MM IIB, MacGillivray 2007, type 9, fig. 4.25:3. See also Kanta *et al.* 2012, 37, fig. II.36.

10. Straight-sided cup, with cut base slightly protruding and flaring profile (Fig. 8.10). There are two samples from Phases II and III. One is restored, height 5 cm, rim diam. 8 cm and base diam. 6 cm (Venieri 2016, 62, shape 13, table 24, no. 182 and table 25, no. 191; Kanta *et al.* 2012, 79, 182, fig. II.61 and fig. II.203). Cf. Carinci 2003, 122, fig. 10f; Baldacci 2017, 92, no. 89, pl. 25.

11. Straight-sided cup, ring-hollowed base (Figs 8.11 and 9c). Bases are mainly preserved, with diam. 5 to 6 cm. They come from Phase II contexts (Venieri 2016, 62-63, shapes 14-15, table 24, nos. 183-186). A cup with a deep conical body from Phaistos has a similar ring base (Levi, Carinci 1988, 178, pls 83e, 88d).

12. Cup with cylindrical raised base (Fig. 8.12). There is only one example, of which only the base is preserved, diam. 5 cm, with visible striations from the wheel. It comes from a Phase II context (Venieri 2016, 63, shape 16, table 24, no. 187). The base is similar to that of a handleless cup from Agia Triada, Carinci 2003, 122, fig. 10l). Also similar is a two handled cup from Phaistos, with conical profile, plain rim, two horizontal handles, and cylindrical base, dated to MM III, cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 77h. A similar base is to be found in a cup from Palaikastro, cf. Knappett, Cunningham 2012, 115-116, no. 18, fig. 4.2, MM II.

Catalogue

40. MP 11743. Complete. Fine orange. Monochrome. H. 5.1; rim diam. 8.16; base diam. 3.36 (Fig. 10b).
41. OM 721-5. Upper part, rim. Fine buff. H. 4.4; rim diam. 6.9 (Fig. 8.1).
42. OM 735-4a. Upper part, rim. Monochrome. H. 5.3; rim diam. 11 (Fig. 8.2).
43. AΠ 35. Partially preserved. Fine buff. Dark-on-light; black band exterior. H. 7.2; rim diam. 9.9; base diam. 5 (Fig. 8.3).
44. MP 11729. Complete. Fine buff. Monochrome. H. 6.5; rim diam. 10.3; base diam. 4.3 (Fig. 8.4).
45. MP 7632. Complete. Orange. Monochrome. H. 7.5; rim diam. 12; base diam. 5 (Fig. 8.5).
46. MP 11703. Complete. Fine buff. Monochrome. H. 5.46; rim diam. 8.58; base diam. 3.54 (Figs 8.6 and 10a).
47. MP 11711. 1/3 preserved. Orange. Monochrome. H. 4.71; rim diam. 6.73; base diam. 3.33 (Figs 8.7 and 10c).
48. MP 11702. Complete. Fine buff. Monochrome. H. 6.72; rim diam. 8.03; base diam. 5 (Figs 8.8 and 10d).
49. MP 21297. 1/2 preserved. Fine buff. Monochrome. H. 5.4; rim diam. 6; base diam. 4.5 (Fig. 8.9).
50. AΠ 124. 1/3 preserved. Fine buff. Monochrome. H. 5.1; rim diam. 8; base diam. 6 (Fig. 8.10).



Fig. 10. One-handed cups from House A. a. cat.no. 46; b. cat.no. 40; c. cat.no. 47; d. cat.no. 48.

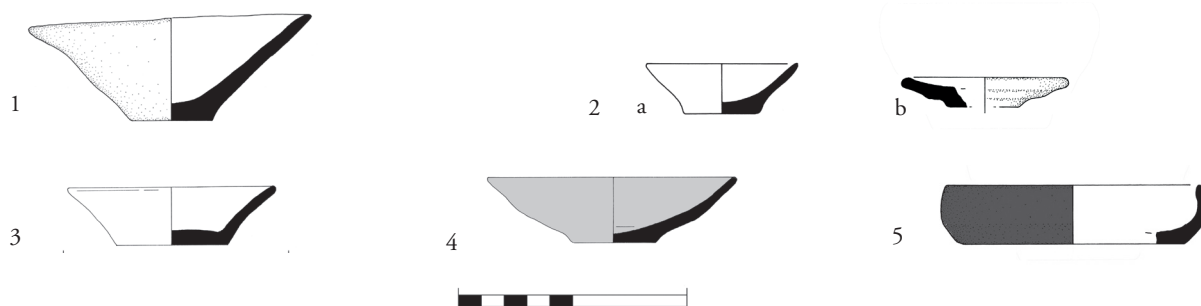


Fig. 11. Saucers from House A. Type 1: cat.no. 56. Type 2: a. cat.no. 57, b. cat.no 58. Type 3: cat.no. 59. Type 4: cat.no. 60. Type 5: cat. no. 61.

51. OM 210-1. Base preserved. Fine buff. Base diam. 5.5 (Fig. 8.11).

52. OM 779-1. Base preserved. Semi-fine buff. Base diam. 4.5 (Fig. 8.12).

53. OM 727-2. Upper part preserved. Semi-fine reddish. Rim diam. 7.8 (Fig. 9a).

54. AΠ154. Partially preserved. Fine buff. Monochrome. Rim diam. 15 (Fig. 9b).

55. OM 728-8. Base preserved. Fine buff. Brown band. Base diam. 3.9 (Fig. 9c).

Saucers

Saucers are small- and medium-sized open vases (plates, *πινάκια*, cf. Sakellarakis, Sakellarakis 1997, 412-4133, figs 374-375) with shallow body and rim diameter that usually triples their height. In the Minoan literature for saucers, the term *λοπάδιο* is commonly used (Gerontakou 2011, 156). We have distinguished 5 types of saucers (Fig. 11). Types 1 and 2 are conical, type 3 is slightly conical but with larger base, type 4 is almost hemispherical and type 5 is a straight-sided shallower type. 63 examples have been recorded (complete or parts of them). The height varies from 3.2 to 5.2 cm and rim diameter from 7.4 to 19.7 cm. The capacity in types 2 and 3 reaches 0.02 lt.

The fabric is fine, semi-coarse and coarse, with semi-coarse fabric being the most common. Most of them have a slip a little darker than the colour of clay. Some are monochrome and others have a dark-on-light decoration. A saucer of type 1 (Fig. 12a) bears a light brown slip and red vertical thick bands with single festoons hanging from the rim on the interior (cf. flaring bowls with similar dark-on-light pattern, dated to MM IB, at Phaistos, Caloi 2009, 411-412, fig. 13b-c). Another example is decorated with curved triangles on the interior, from the rim to the middle body (Fig. 12b). There is also another one of the same type, which is decorated with trickles on the interior, while there are shallow grooves from the wheel forming bands in bas relief (Fig. 12c). Finally, the dark coloured vase of type 3 is decorated with a red band on the exterior, under the rim.

MM IIA-IIB

1. Deep conical profile, flaring rim, flat base (Figs 11.1 and 12.a-c). Height from 2.4 to 5.2 cm and rim diam. from 11.2 to 19.7 cm. Five examples are recorded, four of them from Phase I contexts and one from Phase II (Venieri 2016, 65, shape 1, table 26, nos. 192-196). A parallel for the saucer in Fig. 12c (MP 7620) is in Tzigounaki 1995, 910, fig. 6e, table 7c. Similar vases from Phaistos are dated to MM IB in Levi, Carinci 1988, 224-225, pls 95o, 95k; Pernier 1935, 52, pls 36l and 142I. Comparanda from Knossos are the flaring saucers of type 2a (Macdonald, Knappett 2007, 24, fig. 3.18, Deposit D, dated to MM IIA), and the crude ware bowls types 1 and 2 (MacGillivray 2007, 113-114, 130-133, figs 4.7:1, 4.20:1, MM IB and MM IIA). At Monastiraki there is a saucer similar to MP 7620 (Fig. 12c) from Apodoulou, cf. Kanta *et al.* 2012, 141, fig. III.108. At Agia Triada, cf. the saucers of MM IA to MM II (Carinci 2003, 106, 111, 120, figs 3 and 3a, fig. f, fig. 9j). At Malia, cf. Pelon 1970, 25, *assiette* no. 7, pl. XI, figs 1-2. See also the MM II plates from the Petras cemetery, Tsipopoulou 2017, figs 22l-m, 37a-b, 38g.



Fig. 12. Saucers from House A. a. cat.no. 62; b. cat.no. 63; c. cat.no. 64.

2. Miniature saucers. Two examples have been recorded. A conical one (Fig. 11.2a) and one with flaring rim and grooves on sides, formed by the wheel (Fig. 11.2b). Their height is 2 and 1.3 cm and the rim diam. 6.8 and 7.4 cm, respectively. Both come from Phase II contexts (Venieri 2016, 66, shape 6, table 27, nos. 202-203). For a piece similar to the one at Fig. 11.2a, with a slightly bigger rim diameter, cf. Macdonald, Knappett 2007, no. 593, fig. 3.36, MM IIA.

3. Shallow conical profile, flaring rim, flat large base (Fig. 11.3). The sides are thicker than in type 1. From three recorded examples, one is well preserved with height 2.5 cm and rim diam. 9.1 cm. On another fragment (not included here) there are traces of dark-on-light decoration. This type is common in contexts of Phases II and III (Venieri 2016, 65, shape 2, table 27, no. 204). There are similarities of type 3 with saucers from Phaistos, dated to MM IIB (Pernier 1935, 445, pl. 142m). At Knossos cf. type 2 of crude ware bowls in MacGillivray 2007, 130-133, fig. 4.20:1.

4. Hemispherical profile, flaring rim, flat base (Fig. 11.4). Height about 3 cm and rim diam. from 8.5 to 10.8 cm. These saucers are the smallest of the type and they are similar to broad handleless cups. There are four recorded examples and one of them is covered with a thick dark colour on the interior and partially on the exterior, with a horizontal red band under the rim. They come from Phase II contexts (Venieri 2016, 65-66, shape 3, table 26, nos. 197-198). For similar examples from Phaistos with distinguished or disc shaped base, cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 225, pl. 96c, l; Walberg 1983, type 264. At Knossos there are similarities with bowls of type 3, dated to MM IIA, in MacGillivray 2007, 130-133, fig. 4.20:2, and type 2b of saucers, of same date, in Macdonald, Knappett 2007, 24, 88, fig. 3.18:354.

5. Straight-sided shallow profile with incurving rim, flat base (Fig. 11.5). One example is recorded. Height 2.6 cm and rim diam. 11 cm. It has traces of black colour on the exterior surface (Venieri 2016, 66, shape 4, table 26, no. 199). Its profile is similar to that of a tray, however, its rim diameter is smaller.

Catalogue

- 56. MP 6615. Complete. Semi-fine buff. Trickle reddish paint on exterior. H. 4.74; rim diam. 12.1; base diam. 3.8 (Fig. 11.1).
- 57. MP 21166. Miniature. 1/3 preserved. Fine buff. H. 2; rim diam. 6.8; base diam. 3.4 (Fig. 11.2a).
- 58. AΠ 146. Miniature. 1/3 preserved. Fine buff. H. 1.3; rim diam. 7.4; base diam. 3.2 (Fig. 11.2b).
- 59. AΠ 96. Fragment. Fine yellow-red. H. 2.5; rim diam. 9.1; base diam. 4.9 (Fig. 11.3).
- 60. AΠ 18. Complete (missing part of the rim). Semi-fine reddish-brown. H. 2.9; rim diam. 10.8; base diam. 3.7 (Fig. 11.4).
- 61. OM 790-14. Fragment. Fine buff. H. 2.6; rim diam. 10.9; base diam. 9.5 (Fig. 11.5).
- 62. MP 22583. 2/3 preserved. Semi-fine light red. Dark-on-light. H. 3.2; rim diam. 12; base diam. 3.6 (Fig. 12a).
- 63. MP 21250. 1/3 preserved. Fine buff. Dark-on-light. Rim diam. 14 (Fig. 12b).
- 64. MP 7620. Complete. Semi-coarse orange. Red colour traces. H. 3.4; rim diam. 17.7; base diam. 6.41 (Fig. 12c).

Bowls

Bowls are open shallow vases without handles, with relatively thick walls. They are thicker and higher than the saucers, and shallower than the basins. In Greek literature the term used is λεκανίδες. According to Gerontakou

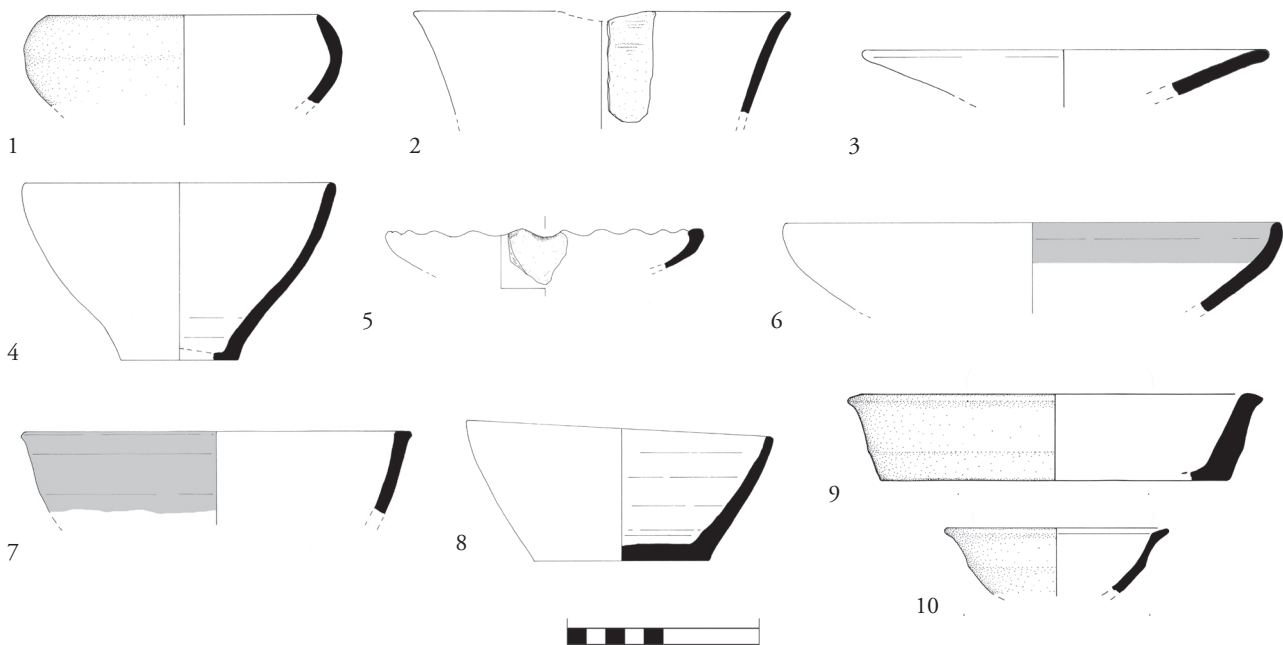


Fig. 13. Bowls from House A. Type 1: cat.no. 65. Type 2: cat.no. 66. Type 3: cat.no. 67. Type 4: cat.no. 68. Type 5: cat.no. 69. Type 6: cat.no. 70. Type 7: cat.no. 71. Type 8: cat.no. 72. Type 9: cat.no. 73. Type 10: cat.no. 74.

(2011, 157 and 161), *φιάλες* are shallow open vases decorated on interior and exterior, with a rim diameter of 22–27 cm, while *λεκανίδες* have handles and about the same rim diameter (20–23 cm).

Ten types have been distinguished from a total of 207 recorded bowls—complete or parts of them (Fig. 13). Their profiles are conical, curved, semiglobular or carinated. Some are similar to large handleless conical cups (Fig. 13.4); however, the main criterion for classifying them are their dimensions. The preserved height varies from 7 to 11 cm, the rim diameter from 12.7 to 16.5 cm, mostly in the case of the conical bowls. For the others, rim diameter varies from 14 to 30.5 cm. The capacity of bowls of type 8 is 0.50 lt for liquids, about 0.34 lt for solid food and 0.46 lt for oil, while the capacity of bowls of type 4 is about 0.65 lt.

The fabric is usually semicoarse or coarse. Bowls are wheelmade, most of them coated, but, in general, plain, with the exception of some examples with a wide brown band around the rim on the exterior (Figs 13.6 and 14a-d).

MM IIA

1. Hemispherical profile with rounded incurving rim, 14 cm in diameter. Only a rim fragment and part of the body is recorded, from Phase I context (Fig. 13.1) (Venieri 2016, 71, shape 9, table 28, no. 209). Similar bowls from Phaistos and Kommos are dated to MM IIA-IIB (Betancourt 1990, 153, no. 1143, fig. 48; Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 78b).

2. Deep conical profile with flaring rim. Only rim fragments from 5 vases are preserved, with diameter from 15.7 to 20 cm (Fig. 13.2). They were found in various layers of the three phases (Venieri 2016, 70, shape 3, table 28, no. 207; table 30, no. 220; table 33, no. 238). The basket vase from Deposit D at Knossos, dated to MM IIA, is similar, cf. Macdonald, Knappett, 109, 2007, no. 554, fig. 3.34; see also at Phaistos, Levi, Carinci, 1988, pl. 66a-b.

3. Conical profile with straight walls and plain rim. Five rim fragments are recorded, one of them with rim diam. 13.8 cm (Fig. 13.3), from Phase II (Venieri 2016, 70, shape 4, table 30, no. 221). At Phaistos see Levi, Carinci

1988, pl. 95m; Baldacci 2017, pl. 91. At Knossos, see the ledge-rim saucers from Deposit C, dated to MM IIA, in Macdonald, Knappett 2007, fig. 3.15. See also a vessel from Monastiraki, Kanta *et al.* 2012, 146, fig. III.124.

MM IIA-IIB

4. Semiglobular profile, plain rim, raised base (Fig. 13.4). Height from 6.9 to 11 cm, rim diam. From 12.7 to 16.9 cm. Some of them bear a simple, dark-on-light, decoration (Fig. 14a). There are in total 15 recorded examples of this shape, most of them (12) from strata of Phase II, two of Phase I and one of Phase III (Venieri 2016, 69-70, shape 2, table 28, nos. 205-206; tables 29-30, nos. 213-219; table 33, no. 237. At Phaistos see Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 101h; Baldacci 2017, pl. 78 (38, 42); see also, Pernier 1935, 537, pl. 139k; Betancourt 1990, 151, no. 1088, fig. 46 (MM IIA-IIB). At Monastiraki see Kanta *et al.* 2012, 70, fig. II.160.

5. Low conical profile with scalloped rim, diam. from 21.6 to 27.5 cm. Only rim and body are preserved (their height would not exceed 10 cm). Dark band around the rim, on the interior and exterior. Finger impressions on the rim are quite distinct features of this type. Seven examples have been recorded from Phase II (Figs 13.5 and 14c-d) (Venieri 2016, 70-71, shape 6, table 31, nos. 226-228; Tzigounaki 1995, 909, vase 106, fig. 6z, table 7a, from room 9, height 8.8-9.5 cm., rim diam. 26.2 cm, base diam. 10.8 cm). At Phaistos, see Levi, Carinci 1988, 221, pl. 94o-t; Caloi 2013, 157, fig. 45; Baldacci 2017, 108, pls 26 (104-105), 124. Examples at Phaistos show that these bowls may have also a large spout.

MM IIB

6. Hemispherical low profile with incurving rim. The base of the smaller ones is slightly raised. They are partially preserved; most of them are rim fragments with diameter from 22.5 to 30.5 cm. Traces of a dark colour band on the interior, under the rim. Seven examples of this shape are recorded, from Phase II (Fig. 13.6) (Venieri 2016, 70, shape 5, table 30-31, nos. 222-225). See a bowl from Kommos with a horizontal handle under the rim and a broad rim forming a spout, Betancourt 1990, 151, no. 1089, fig. 46.

7. Semiglobular profile with flattened rim (Venieri 2016, 71, shape 7, table 28, no. 208; table 31, no. 229-230). At Phaistos they are described as large, shallow, globular, handleless bowls, Levi, Carinci 1988, 176, pl. 75k, l. See also Walberg 1983, type 255; Kanta *et al.* 2012, 111, fig. III.17. They can also have rounded rim (Venieri 2016, 71, shape 8, table 32, nos. 231-233). The type is known in MM IIB and MM IIIA contexts at Phaistos, Girella 2010, 244-248, fig. 80, types 1-3, and Kommos (Betancourt 1990, 118, 157, no. 1243, fig. 5 and no. 743, fig. 35). Diam. from 20 to 29.2 cm. There are only six fragments of rim and sides, from Phase I and II (Figs 13.7 and 14b).

8. Conical profile, plain rim, flat base. There are four examples from Phase II. Two of them are complete. The first is 3.6 cm in height with rim diam. 12 cm (Figs 13.8) and the second is 7.5 cm in height with rim diam. 16.5 cm (Venieri 2016, 69, shape 1, table 29, nos. 210-212). At Phaistos, see Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 95n, p.

9. Shallow conical profile with flattened rim. Two examples are recorded from Phase II contexts: OM 873-1 (Fig. 13.9, cat.no. 73) is 4.5 cm in height with rim diam. 21.8 cm. The second is partially preserved, with rim diam. 26 cm (Venieri 2016, 72, shape 10, table 32, nos. 234-235). Cf. Betancourt 1990, 77, no. 187, fig. 17 (MM IIA); Levi, Carinci 1988, 26, pl. 14d; Carinci, La Rosa 2007, 24, fig. 11, (MM IA-B); Baldacci 2017, pl. 96. 467.

MM IIB-IIIA

10. Semiglobular profile with flaring rim (diam 12 cm). There is only one example of the upper part of the vase (Fig. 13.10). It was found in the upper layers of Phase II, but this type could be at home in MM IIIA (Venieri 2016, 72, shape 11, table 32, no. 236). Indeed, comparanda with flattened rims from Phaistos and Kommos are dated to MM III. Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 103b; Girella 2010, 209-210, fig. 66 (type 5), pls XXVI-XXVII,

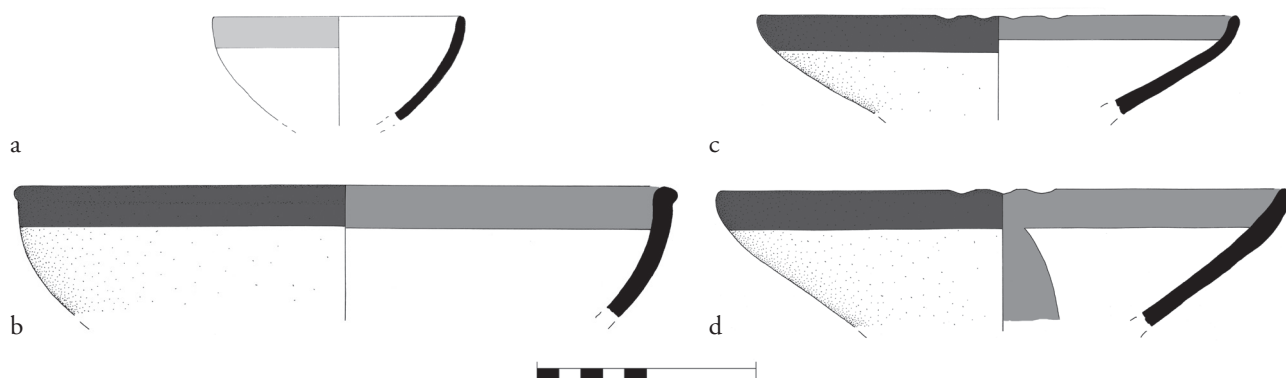


Fig. 14. Bowls from House A. a. cat.no. 75; b. cat.no. 76; c. cat.no. 77; d. cat.no. 78.

XXXI-XXXII, XXXV; Kanta *et al.* 2012, 158, fig. III.160; Betancourt 1990, no. 495, fig. 25 and no. 872, fig. 41; Van de Moortel 2006, pl. 3.13 (L/1-2). At Malia, Quartier Mu, see Poursat, Knappett 2005, *coupelle* type 1b, no. 1080, pl. 30, 52 (MM IIB).

Catalogue

- 65. OM 749-2. Fragment. Fine buff. Rim diam. 14; max. diam. 16.5 (Fig. 13.1).
- 66. OM 749-4. Fragment. Rim diam. 20 (Fig. 13.2).
- 67. OM 739-3. Fragment. Semi-coarse, reddish yellow. Rim diam. 13.8 (Fig. 13.3).
- 68. AΠ 33. Fragments. Coarse red. H. 9; rim diam. 15.8; base diam. 6 (Fig. 13.4).
- 69. OM 721-6/730-5. One fragment. Coarse buff (Fig. 13.5).
- 70. OM 740-1. Fragment. Coarse buff. Dark band under rim interior. Rim diam. 26 (Fig. 13.6).
- 71. OM 739-5. Fragment. Coarse reddish yellow. Monochrome. Rim diam. 19.9 (Fig. 13.7).
- 72. AΠ 39. Fragment. Coarse red. Dark bands traces close to the base. H. 7.5; base diam. 9.4; max. diam. 16.5 (Fig. 13.8).
- 73. OM 873-1. Fragment. Semi-coarse buff. H. 4.5; rim diam. 21.8 (Fig. 13.9).
- 74. OM 777-1. Base missing. Fine buff. Monochrome. Rim diam. 11.9 (Fig. 13.10).
- 75. AΠ 31. Fragment. Semi-coarse red. Dark band rim exterior. Rim diam. 11.9 (Fig. 14a).
- 76. OM 416-2. Fragment. Coarse red. Dark-on-light. Rim diam. 30.1 (Fig. 14b).
- 77. OM 800-2. Fragment. Semi-coarse red. Dark-on-light. Rim diam. 21.6 (Fig. 14c).
- 78. OM 416-1/419-11. Semi-coarse buff. Dark-on-light. Rim diam. 27.3 (Fig. 14d).

Small wide-mouthed jugs (milk jugs)

Small wide-mouthed vessels were used for pouring or for temporary storing of liquids. They have similarities with the so-called milk jugs, especially in the shape of the rim. In the Italian literature the term *lattiera* is used for a type of handleless vase similar to type 1 from Apodoulou (Levi, Carinci 1988, 217; Baldacci 2017, 95-96).

Profiles are piriform, semiglobular or conical. Only eight samples have been recorded, mainly from contexts of Phase I (Fig. 15.1-3), MM IIA or MM IIB in date. The fabric is semicoarse. Two vases of type 1 are decorated, the first has two plastic knobs and trickles on the knobs (Fig. 15.1) and the second one has a stamped-impressed decoration consisting of two parallel bands with semicircles and oblique lines (Fig. 16a). The same pattern occurs on a biconical teapot with tubular spout from Phaistos, cf. Caloi 2009, 409-410, fig. 12i-j (MM IB). The small example of type 3 has incised parallel lines under the rim (Fig. 16b).

1. Wide-mouthed, spouted, with straight rim, piriform profile, flat base. Height from 6.5 to 7.80 cm and rim diam. from 7.4 to 8.2 cm (Venieri 2016, 83, shape 1, table 40, 83, 86, nos. 271-272). Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 220, pl. 94g-h. Vase F. 8107 from Phaistos is similar, which follows an older MM IA tradition, in Carinci, La Rosa 2007,

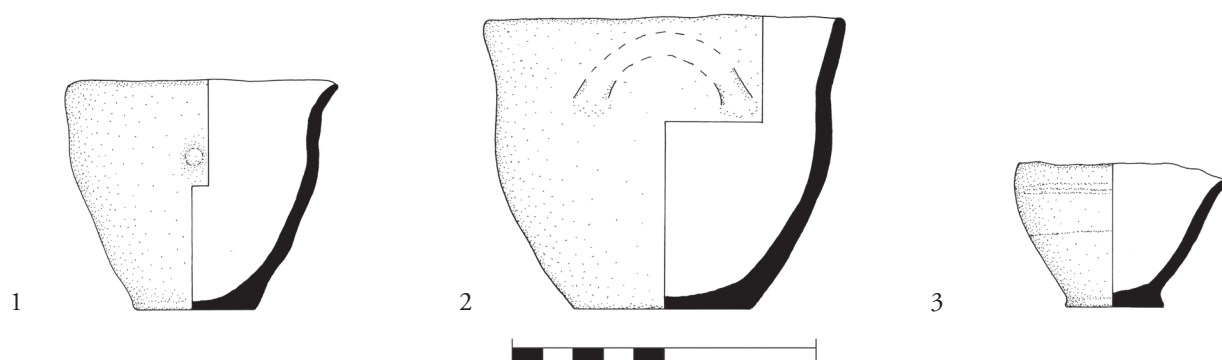


Fig. 15. Small wide-mouthed jugs from the Middle Minoan settlement at Apodoulou. Type 1: cat.no. 79. Type 2: cat.no. 80. Type 3: cat.no. 81.

96-97, fig. 106, MM IB; Tzigounaki 1995, 908, fig. 6d, table 6b. Three vases of this shape are recorded from Phase I (Figs 15.1 and 16a) and II.

2. Wide-mouthed spouted vase, with straight rim, horizontal handle and flat base (Venieri 2016, 83, shape 2, table 40, no. 273). A good parallel can be found in a vase from Monastiraki, Kanta *et al.* 2012, 113, fig. III.21. At Phaistos, see Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 94m; Baldacci 2017, 181, pl. 78.19. There is one example from Phase I (Fig. 15.2).

3. Wide-mouthed, spouted vase, with conical profile, and flat base (Venieri 2016, 53, shape 17, table 17, 79, n. 126; Tzigounaki 1995, 908, table 6c, fig. 6e) (Fig. 15.3). At Phaistos a similar vessel is described as a peculiar type of spouted cup (*skouteli a sgrondo*), cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 245, pl. 103q; Baldacci 2017, pl. 90.412. See also Walberg 1983, type 201.



Fig. 16. Small wide-mouthed jugs from House A: a. cat. no. 82; b. cat.no. 81.

Catalogue

79. MP 6614. Complete. Semifine buff. Reddish brown trickles. H. 7.83; rim diam. 8.2; base diam. 4.06 (Fig. 15.1).

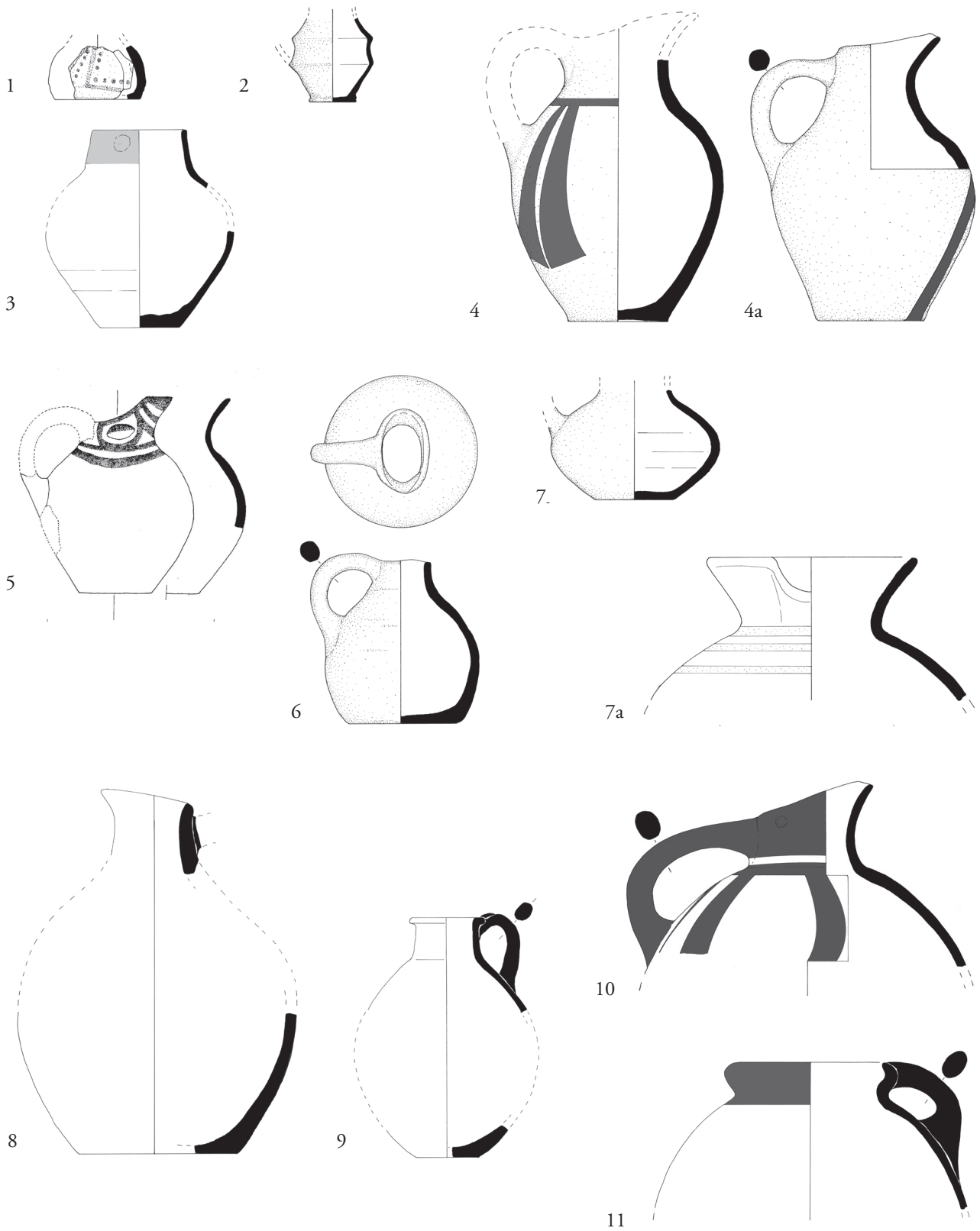
80. MP 21231. Fragments. Coarse red. Dark colour surface, with traces of white. Rim diam. 11.5; base diam. 7 (Fig. 15.2).

81. MP 7629. Complete. Sandy orange. Incised lines. Buff slip exterior. Brown trickle interior. H. 4.74; rim diam. 5.8; base diam. 3.39 (Figs 15.3 and 16b).

82. AΠ 150. Partially preserved. Coarse reddish brown, grey core. Stamped-impressed ware: horizontal rows of semicircular impressions H. 6.5; rim diam. 7.4; base diam. 3 (Fig. 16a).

Jugs

Jugs are characterized by a wide variety of types and sizes. From a total of 164 recorded examples (complete or parts of them), 17 types were distinguished (Fig. 17), the most common of which have globular and piriform profile. There is also an *askos* shaped jug (Fig. 17.13) and two jugs with cylindrical profile (Fig. 17.14 and 17). Four sizes have been distinguished. The full dimensions of some shapes cannot be obtained, especially with regards to the larger vases, as they are not fully preserved. In these cases the height is estimated from parallels, according to the maximum diameter of the body. In miniature examples the height varies from 5 to 5.8 cm (Fig. 17.1, 2, 15), in small jugs the height is up to 12 cm (Fig. 17.3), in medium-sized jugs the height is up to 20-21 cm (Fig. 17.4, 4a, 5-7, 7a, 8-9, 14) and in large-sized jugs the height is up to 35.5 cm (Fig. 17.10-13). The capacity of jugs is 0.02 lt



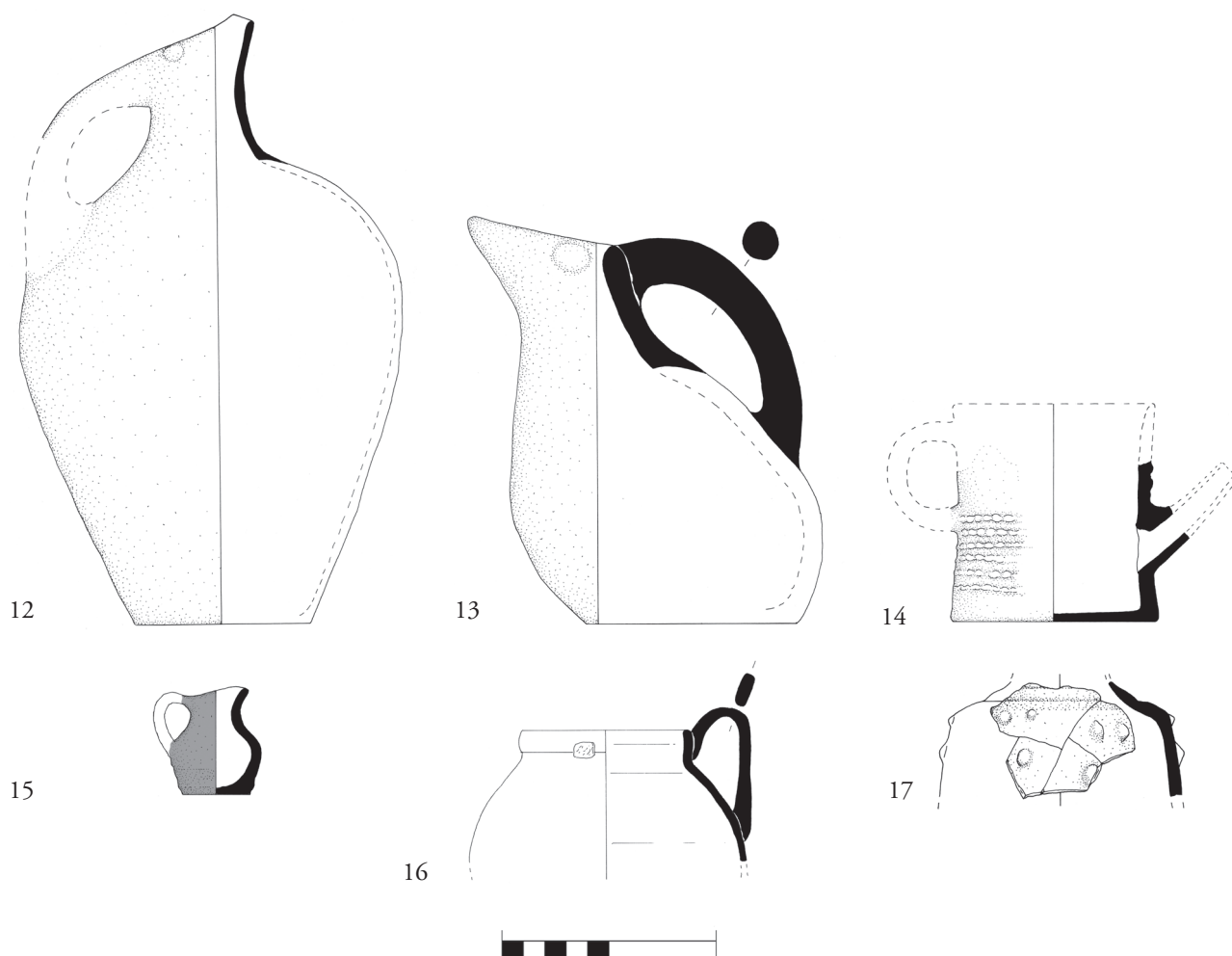


Fig. 17. Jugs from the Middle Minoan settlement at Apodoulou. Type 1: cat.no. 83. Type 2: cat.no. 84. Type 3: cat.no. 85. Type 4: cat.no. 86, 4a. cat.no. 87. Type 5: cat.no. 88. Type 6: cat.no. 89. Type 7: cat.no. 90, 7a. cat.no. 91. Type 8: cat.no. 92. Type 9: cat.no. 93. Type 10: cat.no. 95. Type 11: cat.no. 96. Type 12: cat.no. 97. Type 13: cat.no. 98. Type 14: cat.no. 99. Type 15: cat.no. 100. Type 16: cat.no. 94. Type 17: cat.no. 101.

for types 1 and 15, 0.04 lt for type 2, 0.52 lt for type 3, 0.61 lt for types 4, about 0.40 lt for types 5 and 14, about 0.22 lt for types 6 and 7, 0.83 lt for type 8, 0.68 lt for type 9, 3.28 lt for type 12 and 2.19 lt for type 13.

The fabric is mostly semicoarse; however, there is a reasonable sample of fine fabric and a few coarse examples. They are wheel finished with the exception of a juglet of type 1, from a Phase I context.

Jugs have a variety of decoration, unlike other vessels. Most of them are coated with slip. There are monochrome examples, usually of a brownish red or dark colour, like the examples of types 2 (Fig. 18c) and 7. In jugs with dark-on-light decoration there are thick horizontal bands under the rim or on the base of the neck and vertical curvilinear bands from the neck to the base. In some cases there is a band around the handle. Bands are mostly red on a buff coat, but there are also dark bands (brown and black) as on type 3 (Fig. 18d), 4 (Fig. 17.4), 5 (Fig. 17.5), 6, 7, 10 (Fig. 17.10), 11 (Fig. 17.11) and 12. There is light-on-dark decoration on a juglet of type 15, in white dotted style (Fig. 18b), and incised and impressed decoration on the juglet of type 1 (Fig. 18a). Lastly, there is barbotine decoration on jugs of types 3, 4, 5, 10, 14, 16 (Fig. 20a, b, d). Jugs of types 3, 5, 8, 12, 13 and 17 have knobs (Fig. 17.3, 5, 8, 12, 13, 17). The juglet of type 1 (Figs 17.1 and 18a) bears incised and impressed decoration.

MM IIA AND MM IIB

1. Globular squat profile and flat base. Rim not preserved. Height 3.23 cm. (Figs 17.1 and 18a). Impressed decoration with dots on sides, forming triangles (Venieri 2016, 77, shape 2, tables 33 and 83, no. 239). This juglet is similar in shape and size to juglets of the so-called Chamezi type, with differences in decoration as, for example, the impressed dots and incised lines that decorate the body and not the shoulder of the vase (Poursat, Knappett 2005, 83, 236, no. 1142, pl. 36, 52, Type Chamezi 1; Walberg 1983, shape 150). The fabric is fine of a lighter colour, possibly imported. The decoration of the vessel is similar to the decoration of a tankard from EH III Lerna (Rutter 1982, 464, no. 2, fig. 1:2, pl. 98:2; 1995, 141, 294, no. 566, fig. 36). Only one juglet of this type is found in a context of Phase I.

2. Biconical body, cylindrical neck, raised cylindrical base and strap vertical handle rising from the base of the neck. The rim is not preserved. Preserved height 5.8 cm. Monochrome, dark colour. There is one example of this shape, from a context of Phase I (Figs 17.2 and 18c) (Venieri 2016, 77, shape 3, tables 33 and 88, no. 240). This shape of biconical jug is rare and there is no other parallel so far. In addition, of biconical shape is a bridge-spouted two handled jar from Apodoulou, which imitates metallic prototypes (Figs 23.4 and 24a), Tzigounaki 1995, 913, table 9a, fig. 7a; Venieri 2014, 109, fig. 12). For a similar shape with carination in the lower part of the body, Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 38d.

3. Piriform profile with cylindrical or conical low neck, vertical rim, vertical handle and flat base (Venieri 2016, 77, shape 4, table 33, nos. 241-242 and table 36, nos. 250-252) (Fig. 17.3). For a similar vessel from Phaistos, cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 72, pls 33g and 34b, with a globular body; Walberg 1983, shape 124; Kanta *et al.* 2012, 82, fig. II.214. Height varies from 7 to 12.4 cm. Dark-on-light decoration on body or around rim (Fig. 18d), one example decorated with barnacle on the shoulder (Fig. 19a). Two examples have plastic knobs under the rim (Venieri 2016, table 36, nos. 250-251). There are six examples from Phase I and II contexts.

4. Medium-sized jug with piriform profile, slightly conical neck, broad spout, vertical handle from rim to shoulder, flat base (Venieri 2016, 78, shape 5, table 34, no. 243; Tzigounaki 1995, 903-905, fig. 5β). Similar examples from the Mesara (cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 65, 70, pl. 32d) are dated to MM IB; see also Betancourt 1990, 84, no. 267, fig. 19, pl. 14, from a MM II context; Walberg 1983, shape 118. There are three examples from Phases I and II, one well preserved, 16.8 cm height and dark-on-light decoration (Fig. 17.4). In two more jugs of similar shape and height, the handle starts under the rim (Fig. 17.4a) (Venieri 2016, 78, shape 5a, table 34, no. 244, and table 36, 82, no. 253; Tzigounaki 1995, 903, 905, fig. 5c). Cf. a similar vase from Phaistos, Levi, Carinci 1988, 74, pl. 34d. One of them, partially preserved, has barnacle decoration on handle and rim (Fig. 19a). For a similar decoration, Levi, Carinci 1988, 58, pl. 28c, f; Levi 1976, pl. 91f, which in Carinci 2011 (Room IL/1, group III/2) is considered to be an earlier vase in a MM II context; see also Caloi 2009, 390-391, 399 fig. 5e-f (MM IB early) and 406, fig. 10l (MM IB). For Kommos, see Betancourt 1990, no. 460, fig. 24, pl. 23 (MM IB).

5. Medium-sized jug with globular body, broad spout, vertical handle from rim to body, flat base. Height from 11.57 to 17 cm. (Venieri 2016, 78, shape 6, table 34, no. 245 and table 36, 80, no. 254). There are two examples from Phases I and II. One bears a barbotine decoration and traces of red colour (Fig. 20a), the other has a dark-on-light decoration with thin reddish brown lines around the neck and the rim and two plastic knobs on neck (Fig. 17.5). For Phaistos, cf. Levi, Carinci 1976, pls 32a and 33c; Caloi 2009, 408, fig. 11i from MM IB context; Walberg 1983, shape 109. For the jug with barbotine decoration from Apodoulou, see Venieri 2014, 104-107, fig. 7.

6. Small-sized jug, with squat globular body, cylindrical neck, vertical rim, oval mouth (?), vertical handle with circular section, flattened base. Height 9.7 cm (Fig. 17.6). (Venieri 2016, 78-9, shape 7, table 34, no. 246). There is only one example, from a Phase I context. The fabric, dark brown in colour, differs from other fabrics usually used in this type of vases. Dark-on-light decoration, not well preserved, possibly around neck. Cf. a squat globular juglet from Phaistos,

Levi, Carinci 1988, 89, pl. 39q. See also a miniature juglet from Knossos, Macdonald, Knappett 2007, 117, no. 644, fig. 3.38, pl. 38 (MM IIA).

7. Medium-sized jug, with squat globular body, short neck, plain rim (a small fragment preserved), vertical handle, flat base (Fig. 17.7) (Venieri 2016, 79, shape 8, table 37, no. 255). A vase from Phaistos (Levi, Carinci 1988, 77, pl. 35n) belongs to the category of squat vases and differs from the one of Apodoulou, as it exhibits a sharp carination. Preserved height 7.5 cm. Probably monochrome, traces of red colour, with plastic knob on neck. There is only one example from Phase II. Another jug with the upper part preserved, has squat globular body, conical neck and trefoil mouth. The decoration is dark-on-light with horizontal parallel bands on neck and shoulder (Fig. 17.7a) (Venieri 2016, 79, shape 8a, table 37, no. 256). Cf. Poursat, Knappett 2005, 63-64, nos. 530-531, pl. 23, 49, fig. 14.

8. Medium-sized jug, with globular body, tall narrow neck, small spout, flattened base. Vertical handle starting under mouth (Fig. 17.8). The height of the best preserved example is around 21.5 cm. (Venieri 2016, 79, shape 9, table 37, no. 257). Globular jugs with straight neck are found at Phaistos in contexts dated to MM IIB at Phaistos, cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 71, 76, pls 35g and 32f; Walberg 1983, shape 115. Decoration not preserved; plastic knob close to the handle. Four examples have been recorded, from Phase II contexts. Two of them have traces of light-on-dark decoration (bands).

9. Medium-sized jug, with globular or piriform profile, cylindrical neck with flattened rim, vertical handle with oval section, flat base (Fig. 17.9) (Venieri 2016, 80, shape 10, table 37, nos. 258-260). There are three recorded jugs of this shape, from Phase II contexts. The height of the best preserved example is circa 15.5 cm and bears traces of reddish brown colour. The term *oinochoe* can be used for jugs with this shape from Malia. At Phaistos they are described as medium-sized globular or piriform vases with circular mouth and tall cylindrical neck. Parallels from Phaistos are dated to MM IIB, from Malia to MM II and from Kommos to MM IIIA, cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 81-82, pl. 37g, h; Poursat, Knappett 2005, 68, 222, no. 669, pl. 25; Betancourt 1990, 178, no. 1759, pl. 88; Walberg 1983, shape 121.

10. Large size, with piriform profile, broad shoulder, cylindrical neck and beaked spout. Only the upper part of the vase is preserved. (Venieri 2016, 80, shape 11, table 38, nos. 262-265 and table 39, no. 269) (Fig. 17.10). There are 6 examples from Phase II and III, one with dark-on-light decoration. Two examples are partially preserved and have barbotine decoration (Fig. 20d). Good comparanda exist at Phaistos (Levi, Carinci 1988, 65, pl. 30e), Kommos (Betancourt 1990, 147, no. 1019, pl. 56, MM IIA) and Malia (Poursat, Knappett 2005, 215-216, no. 428, pl. 20, type 1a and no. 374, pl. 18).

11. Large size, with globular profile, short neck and circular spout. One fragment of this shape is recorded from Phase II (Fig. 17.11). Rim diam. 12 cm. with a reddish band. The lower part is not preserved (Venieri 2016, 81, shape 12, table 38, n. 266). Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 37a.

12. Large size, with piriform profile, high cylindrical neck and beaked spout. Vertical handle with circular section from rim to shoulder, flat base. One example bears traces of reddish brown colour and two knobs on rim (Fig. 17.12). Height from 13 to ca. 30 cm (Venieri 2016, 81, shape 13, table 35, no. 247 and table 38, 85, no. 267. Cf.



Fig. 18. Juglets from House A. a. cat.no. 83; b. cat.no. 100; c. cat. no. 84; d. cat.no. 102.

Levi, Carinci 1988, 66, pl. 31g; Kanta *et al.* 2012, 102, fig. II.302). Five examples are recorded, one from a Phase I context and four from Phase II contexts.

13. Medium-sized askoid jug, vertical handle from rim to mid body, flat base. Height 18.2 cm (Venieri 2016, 81, shape 14, table 39, 85, no. 2689). There is only one example of this shape, from Phase II (Fig. 17.13). Possible dark-on-light decoration. Two knobs under rim. Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 41d; Walberg 1983, shape 153/155.

14. Cylindrical profile, vertical rim and handle from under rim to middle body, flat base. A tubular raised spout starts almost from the bottom of the vessel. Height 10.2 cm. Barbotine decoration (Venieri 2016, 81-82, shape 15, table 35, 82, no. 248). This peculiar shape could be used to serve oil. For a similar vessel from Phaistos dated to MM IIB, cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 138, pl. 59i. The barbotine decoration in regular rows finds comparison in an example from Phaistos, Caloi 2009, 399, fig. 6, early MM IB. There is only one complete vase from Phase I (Figs 17.14 and 20b).

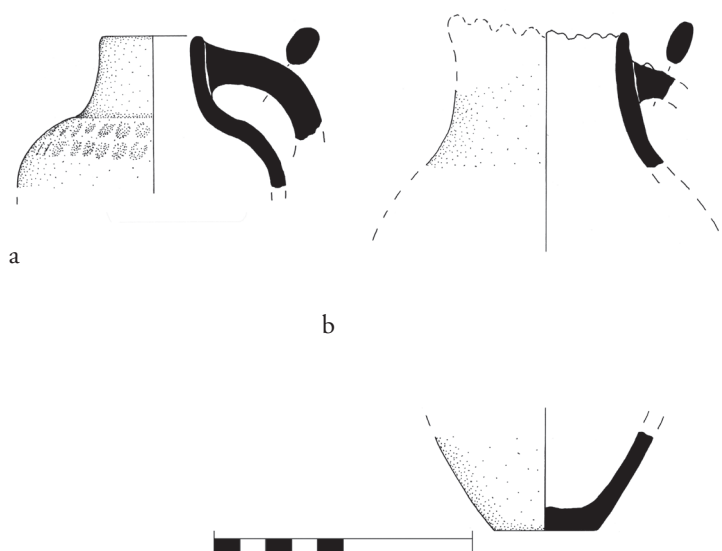


Fig. 19. Jugs from Sector 1 and House A. a. cat.no. 103; b. cat.no. 104.

MM IIB-III A

15. Miniature juglet with rounded profile, slightly distinct base, and flaring rim. Vertical raised handle not preserved. Height 5 cm. Black in colour and white dotted style (for the attribution of the white dotted style to MM IIIA, see Girella 2007, 242; 2010, pls XXVII-XXXI; Mathioudaki 2018b). There is only one example belonging to late MM IIB or MM IIIA (Figs 17.15 and 18b) (Venieri 2016, 76, shape 1, tables 35 and 86, no. 249). Cf. a juglet from Phaistos in Levi, Carinci 1988, 79, pl. 36l; Girella 2010, 290-291, fig. 90 (type 16). Occasionally, these vases are covered with a coat of brown or of a dull black colour and are rarely decorated with white. Most of the vases of this type come from the vaulted tombs of Kamilari and were possibly related to funerary practices (Girella, Caloi 2019). Cf. Poursat, Knappett 2005, 63, no. 522, pl. 22, 48, type 3; Betancourt 1990, 178, no. 1760, pl. 88; Walberg 1983, shape 130; Mathioudaki 2018a, 52, fig. 20e.

16. Short cylindrical collar, vertical strap handle rising above the rim and piriform body. Only the upper part of the body is preserved, with rim diam. 7.8 cm. (Fig. 17.16) (Venieri 2016, 80, type 10a, table 37, no. 261). There is one example from a Phase II context. Similar in rim and shape is a jug from Kommos from a MM IIB context (Betancourt 1990, 155, no. 1200, fig. 49, pl. 63).

17. Medium-sized, with cylindrical neck and body. Spout, base and handle are missing. Decorated with lines of knobs in vertical layout (Figs 17.17 and 20c) (Venieri 2016, 82, shape 16, table 39, 82, no. 270). For the shape, see Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 35q (but not with the knob decoration). There is only one example from Phase III. The fabric is of a sandy buff colour and is most probably an imported vessel. The shape and the decoration with knobs are very rare in Crete alluding to Early and Middle Bronze age vessels from the Northern Aegean and Western Anatolia regions (jugs, bowls and pithoid vessels), where knobs appear in the form of horizontal bands or are distributed all across the vessel (Kouka, Menelaou 2018, Samos Heraion IV, 127, 131-133, fig. 5h; Raymond 2009, Miletus Period III, small pithos of Knobbed Ware, 149-150, fig. 5).



Fig. 20. Jugs from Sector 1 and House A. a. cat.no. 105; b. cat.no. 99; c. cat.no. 101; d. cat.no. 106.

Catalogue

83. MP 21277. 2/3 preserved. Fine buff. Incised decoration. Preserved h. 3.23 (Figs 17.1 and 18a).
84. MP 7626. Preserved, missing handle, rim. Fine buff. Monochrome (brown to black colour). Preserved h. 5.8; base diam. 2.7 (Figs 17.2 and 18c).
85. AΠ 8. Partially preserved. Fine reddish. Buff slip. Black colour traces. H. 12.4; base diam. 5; max. diam. 11.7 (Fig. 17.3).
86. MP 7619. Preserved. Coarse buff. Dark-on-light. Potter's mark on bottom. H. 16.8; base diam. 5.85; max. diam. 12.8 (Fig. 17.4).
87. MP 7565. Preserved. Coarse yellowish red. Dark-on-light. H. 16.8; base diam. 6.2; max. diam. 12.2 (Fig. 17.4a).
88. MP 11714. Preserved. Fine buff. Dark-on-light. Potter's mark under spout. H. 11.57; base diam. 4.5; max. diam. 9.13 (Fig. 17.5).
89. MP 7633. Preserved. Coarse red. Dark-on-light (traces of dark colour). H. 9.7; rim diam. 5.06; base diam. 6.86; max. diam. 9.9 (Fig. 17.6).
90. MP 21193. Missing upper part. Fine buff. Monochrome. Preserved h. 7.5; rim diam. 5; base diam. 5 (Fig. 17.7).
91. AΠ 126. Upper part preserved. Semicoarse buff. Dark-on-light. Preserved h. 8.1; rim diam. 12; max. diam. 18 (Fig. 17.7a).
92. MP 21513. Lower part, fragments of upper part. Coarse yellowish red. H. 21.5; base diam. 9.4; max. diam. 16.5 (Fig. 17.8).
93. MP 21294. Fragments upper and lower part. Fine, buff to yellowish red. H. 15.5; rim diam. 4.8; base diam. 4 (Fig. 17.9).
94. AΠ 6. Upper part preserved. Coarse reddish brown. Preserved h. 6.2; rim diam. 7.8; max. diam. 12.8 (Fig. 17.16).
95. MP 11719. Upper part preserved. Coarse buff. Dark-on-light. Preserved h. 9; max. diam. 17 (Fig. 17.10).
96. AΠ 89. Partially preserved. Coarse red. Dark-on-light. Preserved h. 12; rim diam. 12 (Fig. 17.11).
97. MP 11727. Complete. Coarse reddish. Traces of reddish and dark colour on lower part and shoulder. H. 29.8; base diam. 8.74 (Fig. 17.12).
98. MP 11716. Complete. Coarse reddish. Traces of dark colour band on lower part. H. 18.2; base diam. 10.23 (Fig. 17.13).
99. MP 3616. Complete. Semicoarse buff. Barbotine ware. H. 10.2; rim diam. 9.4; base diam. 9.9 (Figs 17.14 and 20b).
100. MP 3608. Miniature. Complete. Fine buff. White dotted style on black surface. H. 5; max. diam. 4.5; spout 2.8x1.6 (Figs 17.15 and 18b).
101. MP 21289. Upper part body preserved. Sandy buff. Clay knobs on body. Preserved h. 5.77; body diam. 10.9 (Figs 17.17 and 20c).
102. MP 21199. Complete (missing spout, handle). Semicoarse orange. Traces of brown colour. H. 7; body diam. 5.5; base diam. 2.7 (Fig. 18d).
103. MP 21233. Upper part preserved. Fine buff. Barnacle ware. Preserved h. 5.8; rim diam. 4; body diam. 10 (Fig. 19a).

104. AΠ 134. Fragments. Semicoarse buff. Barbotine ware on rim. Rim diam. 6.8; body diam. 13.8; base diam. 3.9 (Fig. 19b).
 105. MP 3615. Complete. Fine buff. Barnacle ware. Red colour traces. H. 17; body diam. 15.5 (Fig. 20a).
 106. OM 875-1. Body sherds. Fine buff. Barbotine ware (Fig. 20d).

Teapots

Teapots are small-sized pouring vessels with a tubular spout. The class was widespread in the Mesara during the Prepalatial and Protopalatial period (Bonacasa 1967-68; Levi, Carinci 1988, 94-106; Sakellarakis, Sakellarakis 1997, 390, 410). Out of 18 recorded teapots (complete or parts of them), seven types have been distinguished, with biconical or globular profile (Fig. 21.1-7). Types 1 and 5 were found in Phases I and II of the settlement, types 2 and 6 in Phase I, and larger types 4 and 7 in Phase II.

Vase MP 21280 (Fig. 21.5a) was collected in Room 9 of House A, but information on its context is missing. It is almost complete with a height slightly over 8.6 cm, and probably dates to Phase II as it is similar to two other teapots of the same phase. Teapots of types 1 and 2 were intact, with a height from 2.6 to 6 cm, rim diam. from 1.6 to 3.3 cm, respectively. The capacity of teapots of type 1 varies from 0.01 to 0.05 lt and that of the teapot in Fig. 21.5a is 0.19 lt.

The fabric is fine or semicoarse. Most of the examples are monochrome, brown in colour, or with a brownish slip (or in clay colour), with the exception of type 6, which has an impressed decoration of dots and is painted in a dark colour (Figs 21.6 and 22a, c).

MM IIA-MM IIB

1. Small, with biconical profile, short cylindrical neck and flat base. Pronounced cylindrical spout and two lateral plastic knobs. Height from 2.6 to 6 cm. Five recorded examples from Phase I and II (Figs 21.1 and 22a) (Venieri 2016, 86, shape 1, table 40, nos. 274-275 and table 41, nos. 279-280). Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 100, pl. 43l; Tzigounaki 1995, 907, fig. 6b, table 5d.
2. Small, with squat globular profile and flat base. Pronounced cylindrical spout and two lateral plastic knobs. Height from 2.6 to 3.6 cm. One recorded example comes from Phase I (Figs 21.2 and 22b) (Venieri 2016, 86, shape 2, table 40, no. 276). Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 43p; Tzigounaki 1995, 905-906, fig. 6a, table 5c.
3. Squat globular profile, cylindrical neck and knobs instead of handles. There is only one example, which preserves part of the body, neck and base (Fig. 21.3) (Venieri 2016, 86, shape 3, table 41, no. 281). Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 100, pl. 43n.
4. Biconical profile and flat base. No knobs. Base diam. 3.4 cm. Only one fragment from lower part is recorded (Fig. 21.4) (Venieri 2016, 86, shape 4, table 41, no. 282). Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 44a.
5. Globular profile and plain rim, and short cylindrical spout on shoulder. There are two recorded vases from Phase I and II (Fig. 21.5) (Venieri 2016, 86, shape 5, table 40, no. 277 and table 42, no. 283). Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, F.618, pl. 43c. Of similar type is another vase, with globular body, cylindrical neck and tubular spout on shoulder (Fig. 21.5a) (Venieri 2016, 86-7, shape 5a, table 42, nos. 284-285). A parallel from Agia Photeini is reported as *bricco* in Levi, Carinci 1988, 103, pl. 46b. Cf. Pernier 1935, pl. 98a; Tsipopoulou 1992, 106, no. 89, MM IA-B; Poursat, Knappett 2005, 66, no. 660, pl. 24, 49, type 9, MM IA; Macdonald, Knappett 2007, 109, no. 556, fig. 3.35, MM IIA; Carinci 2003, 104, fig. 2r, MM IA.
6. Squat globular profile, inverted rim, vertical handle from rim to shoulder. There is only one recorded example from Phase I (Figs 21.6 and 22c), which preserves the upper part. It is dark in colour with impressed decoration of dots, and is dated to the MM IIA period (Venieri 2016, 87, shape 6, 83, table 41, no. 278). Cf. for the rim Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 42e; Baldacci 2017, 134, 684, pl. 104. For the decoration, see Kanta *et al.* 2012, 133, III.91, table IV.16.

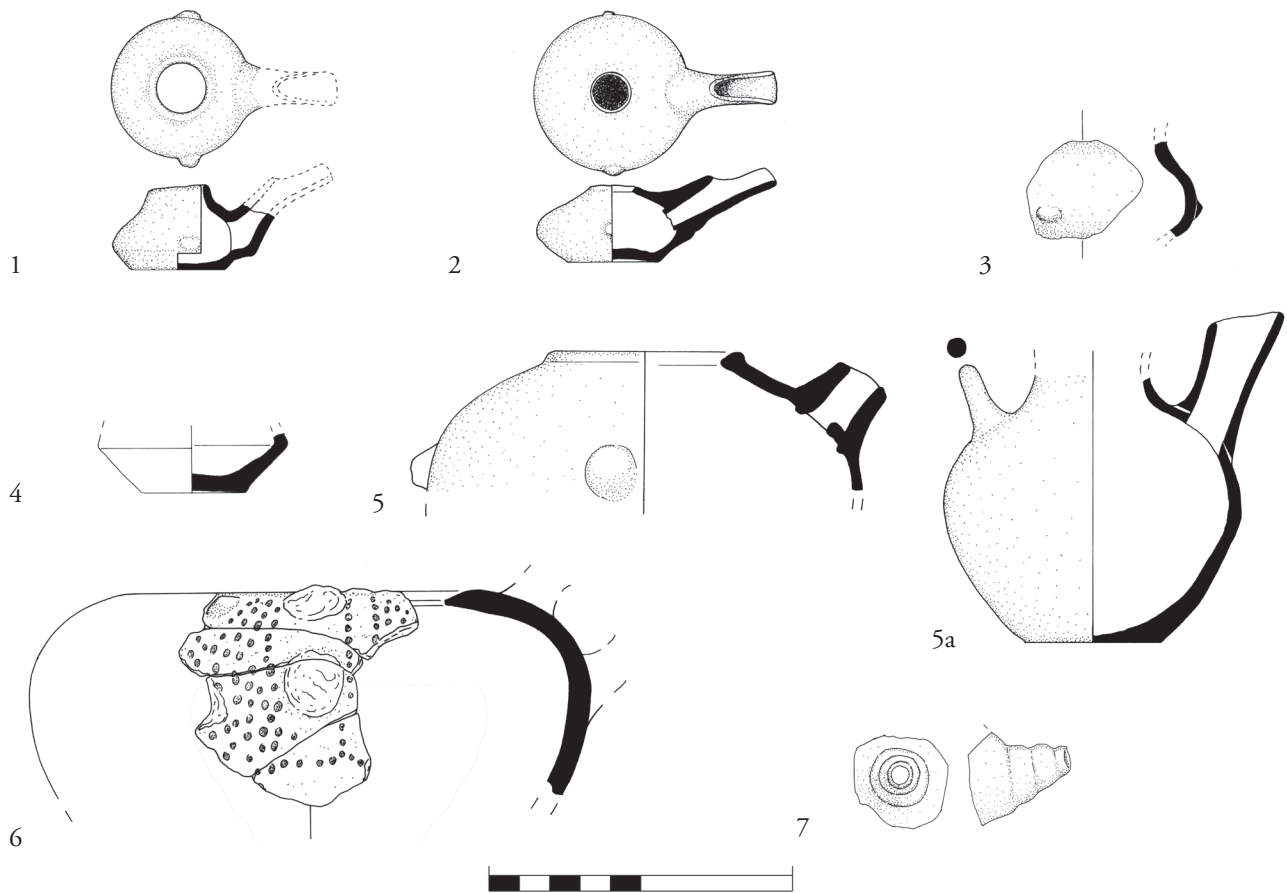


Fig. 21. Teapots from the Middle Minoan settlement at Apodoulou. Type 1: cat.no. 107. Type 2: cat.no. 108. Type 3: cat.no.109. Type 4: cat.no. 110. Type 5: cat.no. 111, 5a: cat.no. 112. Type 6: cat.no. 113. Type 7: cat.no. 114.



Fig. 22. Teapots from House A. a. cat.no. 107; b. cat.no. 108; c. cat.no. 113.

7. Small, of which only the conical spout formed by clay rings, is preserved. From a context of Phase II (Fig. 21.7) (Venieri 2016, 87, shape 7, table 42, no. 286). Possibly the vase had a squat piriform shape like a vase from Phaistos with a similar spout, cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 100, F.6768, pl. 44d.

Catalogue

107. MP 6612. Complete. Miniature. Semi fine buff. Monochrome (dark colour). H. 2.63; rim diam. 2.13; max. diam. 4.68; base diam. 3.42 (Figs 21.1 and 22a).
108. MP 7566. Complete. Miniature. Semi fine buff. Monochrome (reddish brown colour). H. 2.6; rim diam. 1.6; max. diam. 5.2; base diam. 3.1 (Figs 21.2 and 22b).
109. OM 728-2. Body fragment. Fine buff. Preserved h. 3.3 (Figs 21.3).
110. OM 723-6. Fragment from the lower part. Fine buff. Preserved h. 1.8; max. diam. 6.2; base diam. 3.4 (Fig. 21.4).
111. PM 21281. Fragment from the upper part. Burned. Preserved h. 4.5; rim diam. 6; max. diam. 14.6 (Fig. 21.5).
112. PM 21280. Fragments. Semi fine red. Burned. Preserved h. 8.6; max. diam. 9.8; base diam. 4.9 (Fig. 21.5a).
113. AΠ 149. Fragment from the upper part. Sandy brown. Surface of brown colour, impressed decoration: dots. Preserved h. 6.7; rim diam. 9; max. diam. 18.3 (Figs 21.6 and 22c).
114. OM 730-1. Spout. Fine buff. H. 3.1; l. 3.5 (Fig. 21.7).

Deep jars with handles

Deep jars are of medium size, with two handles. The rim diameter is smaller than the maximum body diameter. Most of the vases have a spout for pouring. The most common types at Apodoulou are bridge-spouted with globular or oval body (Fig. 23.2-3), of different size. The shape is described as *skyphos* in Greek language, *olla* or *olletta con becco a ponte* in Italian and *cruche à bec ponté* in French (Betancourt 1985; Gerontakou 2011, 171-172; Levi, Carinci 1988, 122; Poursat, Knappett 2005, 64). At Malia, Quartier Mu, the term *skyphos* is used to describe a vase of globular shape, with a large spout, a plain rim, two vertical handles, similar to shape 1 of deep two handled vases from Apodoulou, cf. Poursat, Knappett 2005, 63, nos. 523-527, pl. 23, 48.

Five types are distinguished among a total of 168 catalogued vases. They have a globular or piriform profile, while one example has a carinated profile, and some are bridge-spouted (Fig. 23.2-4). In Phase I we have the types 3 and 5, in Phase II, 1 to 5, in Phase III, 1 to 3. Few examples are complete (Fig. 23.1,3-4). Their height varies from 8.90 to 18.5 cm and the rim diam. from 4.5 to 21 cm, respectively. The capacity of vases of type 1 is 2.03 to 3.04 lt, and of vases of type 3 is about 1 lt.

Deep jars with handles are wheelmade and their fabric is mainly fine. Semi-coarse or coarse examples are also present. Most of the vases (types 1, 2, 3 and 4) are monochrome of brown, dark brown or red colour. Some of them are more polished and bear impressed decorations (Fig. 24a-b) (Sanavia 2017, 83). Most of them have dark-on-light decoration (Fig. 25a-c) or light-on-dark decoration (Fig. 23.1). Imitations of metal nails on the joint point between handle and rim is documented in type 1. As for chronology, most of the vessels are dated to MM IIB, and some examples to MM IIA (Fig. 25a).

1. Semiglobular profile with flaring rim, two vertical strap handles and flat base (Fig. 23.1) (Venieri 2016, 89-90, shape 1, tables 43-44, nos. 289-297). The type at Phaistos is known as *skyphos*-shaped cup (*coppa skyphoide*), cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 174, pl. 78d-h. For Malia, cf. Poursat, Knappett 2005, 63, nos. 523-527, pl. 23, 48. One of the two best preserved examples is 18.4 cm high with a rim diam. of 18 cm, the second one (Fig. 23.1) is 14.9 cm high with a rim diam. of 17 cm. A partially preserved jar has the largest rim diameter of ca. 20.8 cm. The shape is similar to large cups with two handles; however, the rim diameter is smaller than the maximum body diameter but big enough to be used as a drinking vase.

2. Bridge-spouted jar with globular profile and horizontal handles (Fig. 23.2). In two cases there is also a vertical handle (Venieri 2016, 90, shape 2, table 44, nos. 298-300 and table 47, no. 316). Rim diameter varies from 10 to 20 cm. Twenty-four examples of type 2 have been recorded, partially preserved, from contexts of Phase II. One example from Phase I and one from Phase III are recorded. Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 113, pl. 52e.

3. Bridge-spouted jar with globular profile and two horizontal raised handles on shoulder (Fig. 23.3) (Venieri 2016, 90, shape 3, tables 42, 45-46, 83, nos. 287, 301-309, 310-313). The height varies from 9 to 12.3 cm., rim diam. from 10 to 22.4 cm. One of these jars imitates metallic prototypes and has similarities in the impressed decoration

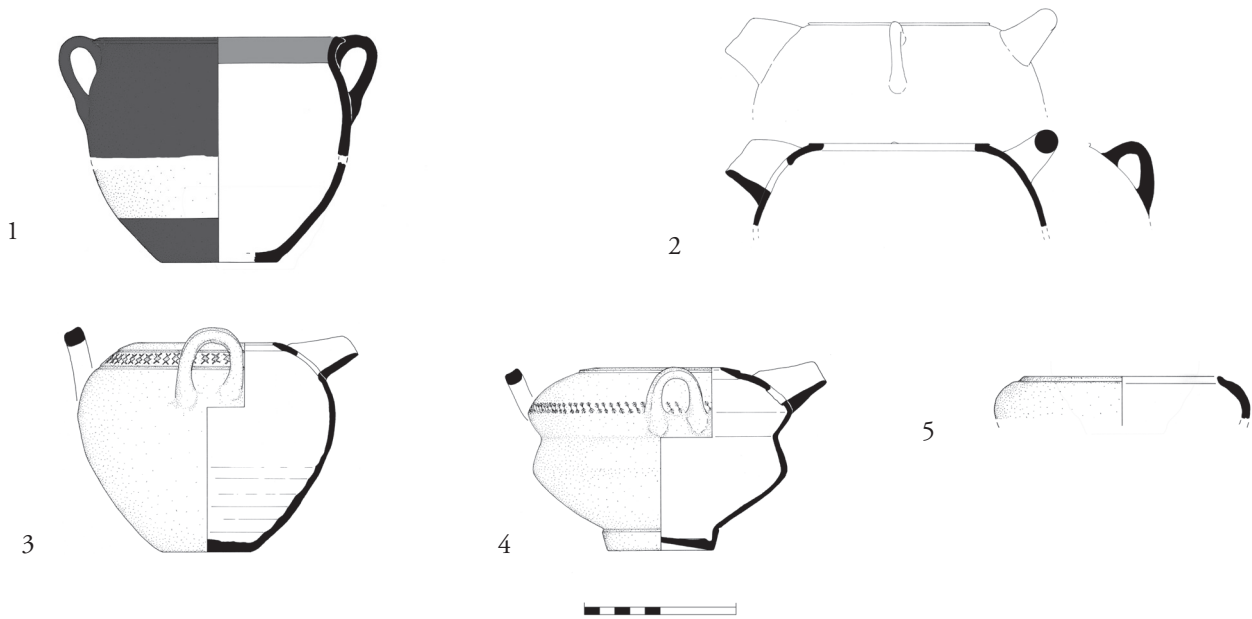


Fig. 23. Deep jars with handles from House A. Type 1: cat.no. 115. Type 2: cat.no. 116. Type 3: cat.no. 117. Type 4: cat.no. 118. Type 5: cat.no. 119.



Fig. 24. Fine burnished bridge-spouted jars with impressed decoration from Room 7 of House A. a. cat.no. 118; b. cat.no. 117.

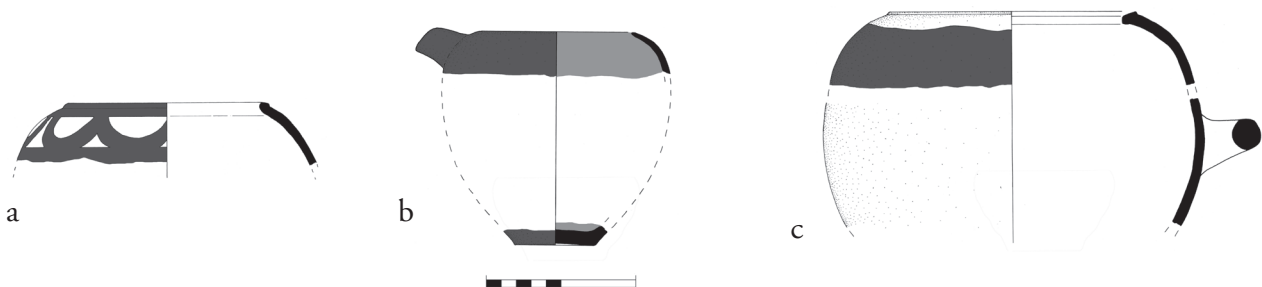


Fig. 25. Bridge-spouted jars with dark-on-light decoration from House A. a. cat.no. 120; b. cat.no. 121; c. cat.no. 122.

with another bridge-spouted jar (type 4), found in the same room of House A (Fig. 24b). Sixteen vases of type 3 have been recorded and they come from the phases I and II of the settlement. Comparanda can be found at Phaistos, cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 128, F.426, pl. 55c; Kanta *et al.* 2012, 68, fig. II.149-150; Carinci 2003, 122, HTR 92 2359 and 91 2564, fig. 10a, c; Baldacci 2017, 130, pls 28, 82 (112).

4. Bridge-spouted jar with biconical profile, two horizontal raised handles on shoulder, and ring-shaped base (Figs 23.4 and 24a) (Venieri 2014, 111, fig. 14; Venieri 2016, 90-91, shape 4, table 46, 83, no. 314). The lower part is higher than the upper part of the vase. Height 11.8 cm and max. body diam. 17.6 cm. Only one vase of this unique shape was found at Apodoulou, from Phase II context. It imitates a metallic prototype and has impressed decoration. For jars with biconical profile at Phaistos, cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 139, pl. 60g and at Malia, Poursat, Knappett 2005, 76, 229, no. 846, pl. 29.

5. Deep jar with semiglobular body and raised everted rim (Fig. 23.5) (Venieri 2016, 91, shape 5, tables 42, 46, nos. 288, 315). Of two examples from Phase I and II contexts, only part of the rim and upper body are preserved. The rim diameter is 19.8 and 12.8 cm, respectively. Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 174, pl. 57b-e.

Catalogue

115. AΠ 192. Partially preserved. Coarse buff. Traces of brown colour in rim and neck. Possible trickle on the interior. H. 14.9; rim diam. 17; max. diam. 17.4; base diam. 7.8 (Fig. 23.1).
116. AΠ 30. Upper part preserved. Coarse reddish brown. Monochrome (dark colour). Preserved h. 3.2; rim diam. 12.1 (Fig. 23.2).
117. MP 11708. Partially preserved. Fine buff. Possible light-on-dark decoration: surface of dark colour with traces of white colour. Impressed decoration. H. 12.3; rim diam. 9; max. diam. 16.02; base diam. 6.03 (Figs 23.3 and 24b).
118. MP 7568. Complete. Fine buff. Monochrome (dark colour). Impressed decoration. H. 11.8; rim diam. 8; max. diam. 17.6; base diam. 8 (Figs 23.4 and 24a).
119. OM 785-4. Upper part preserved. Coarse red. Preserved h. 2.8; rim diam. 12.8; max. diam. 16.7 (Fig. 23.5).
120. OM 749-1. Upper part preserved. Semicoarse buff. Dark-on-light. Preserved h. 4; rim diam. 13 (Fig. 25a).
121. AΠ 143. Partially preserved. Burned. Traces of dark colour. Rim. diam. 10; max. diam. 15; base diam. 5.4 (Fig. 25b).
122. AΠ 155. Upper part preserved. Coarse orange. Traces of red and dark colour. Preserved h. 14.8; rim diam. 14; max. diam. 26.5 (Fig. 25c).

Miniature Amphoras (amphoriskoi)

Two types of miniature amphoras were classified in the group of tableware pottery. Vases of type 1 have a piriform shape with a height ranging from 10.5 to 15.3 cm and a capacity of 0.31 to 0.45 lt. The capacity of the vase of type 2 is about 1.10 lt. Both types come from phase II. One of them bears dark coloured traces of a simple decoration, with horizontal or vertical bands.

1. Miniature with conical or cylindrical neck, piriform body, two horizontal handles on shoulder, and flat base (Fig. 26.1a, 1b) (Venieri 2016, 107, shape 1a-1b, table 55, nos. 368-370). There are three recorded examples from phase II, of which two are intact. One is 13.6 cm high with a rim diam. of 5.5 cm, the other one is 10.5 cm high with a rim diam. of 4.5 cm. Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 48, pl. 24b-c.
2. Miniature oval mouthed with cylindrical neck, globular body, two vertical handles from rim to shoulder. There is only one recorded vase, from Phase II, intact, with a height of 15.3 cm and max. body diameter of 15 cm. (Fig. 26.2) (Venieri 2016, 107, shape 2, table 56, no. 371). Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, 47, pl. 23k; Betancourt 1990, 158, no.1254, pl.66; Tsipopoulou 1992, 109, no. 93. The type is dated to MM IIA at Malia, but elsewhere, at Phaistos and at Kommos, to MM IIB. The vase from Phaistos is black monochrome coated.

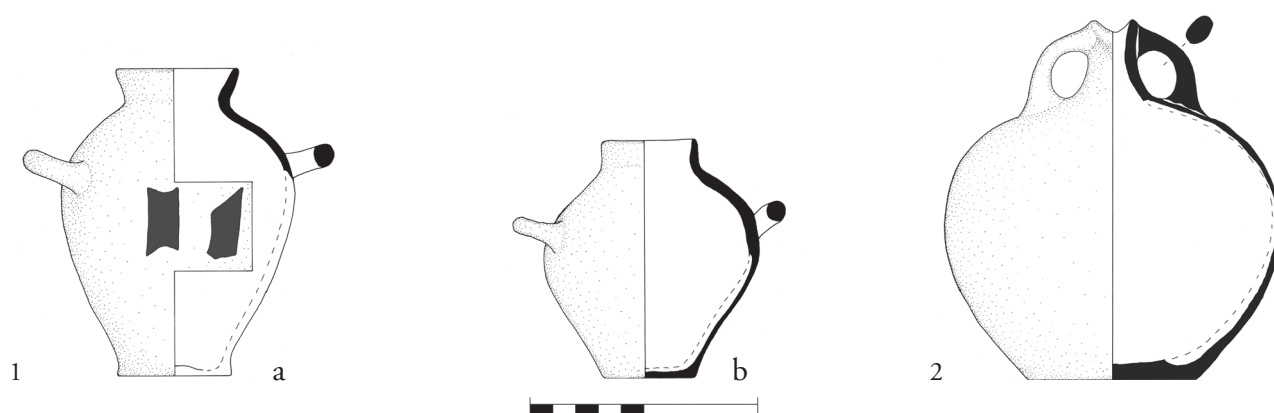


Fig. 26. Miniature amphoras from House D. Type 1: a. cat.no. 123, b. cat.no. 124. Type 2: cat.no. 125.

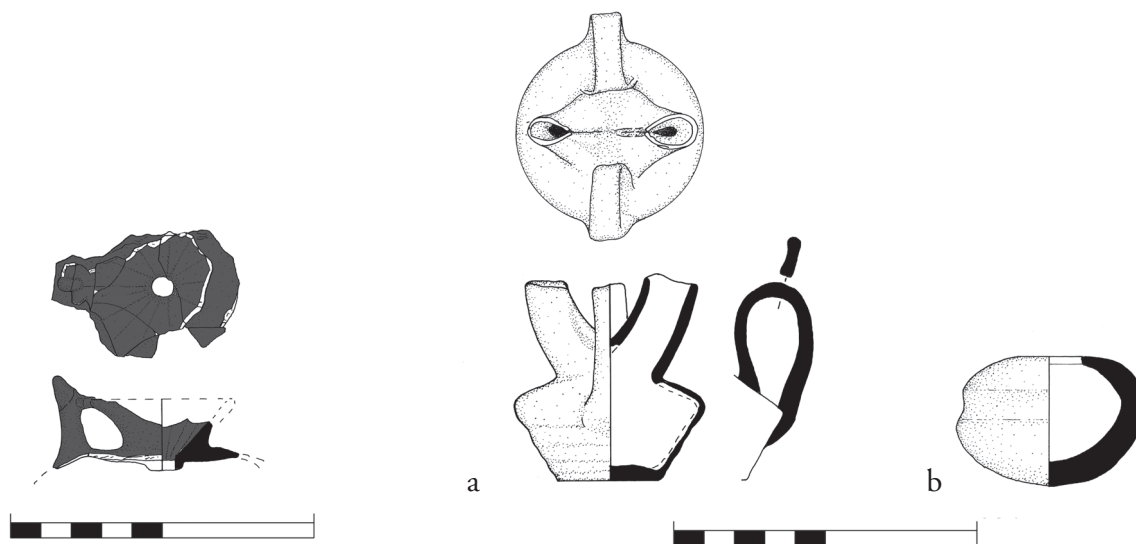


Fig. 27. Rhyton from House D, cat.no.126.

Fig. 28. Double feeding bottle and miniature vase from House A. a. cat.no. 127; b. cat.no. 128.

Catalogue

123. MP 11717. Complete. Coarse reddish. Dark-on-light (red bands). H. 13.6; rim diam. 5.5; max. diam. 10.36; base diam. 5.53 (Fig. 26.1a).

124. MP 11718. Complete. Coarse reddish. Coating buff. H. 10.5; rim diam. 4.5; max. diam. 9.8; base diam. 4.5 (Fig. 26.1b).

125. MP 21202. Complete. Semi-coarse buff. Coating buff. H. 15.3; rim 4x1.5; max. diam. 15; base diam. 7.4 (Fig. 26.2).

Other

Rhyton (?), with a conical neck in the shape of a flower, flattened shoulder and vertical handle (Fig. 27) (Venieri 2016, 92, shape 2, table 88, no. 489). Likely, the upper part of rhyton with globular or piriform profile well documented at Phaistos and Kamilari during MM IIB. Cf. Levi, Carinci 1988, pl. 62b; Girella 2010, 307, fig. 98 (Type 4); Girella, Caloi 2019, 223, fig. II.3.3 (no. 983).

126. MP 21195. Spout and handle preserved. Fine buff. Coating buff. Dark colour. Spout h. 1.6; handle h. 2.

Double feeding bottle with two spouts on the shoulder, conical body, curved shoulder, two strap handles with S-shaped section and a flat base (Fig. 28a). It comes from Room 9 of House A and from a Phase I context, dated to the late MM IIA or MM IIB period (Venieri 2014, fig. 13; 2016, 127, table 88, no. 490; Tzigounaki 1995, 914, fig. 7z, table 9b). For a two-spouted jar, cf. Betancourt 1985, 118, fig. 52. A double feeding bottle, consisting of two vessels with joined bodies but with only one spout, is found in a Middle Helladic tomb from Thebes, Dimakopoulou 1979, 165, table 52c. Two-necked jugs are also quite common in Early Bronze Age Lapithos, cf. Webb 2019, 44-45, Fig. 1.

127. MP 7567. Complete. Fine buff. Monochrome (dark brown). H. 6.4; max. diam. 6; base diam. 4.

Miniature vase with a squat globular body. Inverted rim with diameter smaller than that of the base. At the maximum body diameter there is a groove which divides the vase into two parts (Fig. 28b). Handmade. The vessels could be a clay imitation of a bird-nest bowl, usually realized in stone. It was found in room 26 of House A in a context of Phase I and possibly dates in the MM I period (Venieri 2016, 127-128, table 88, no. 491). For a similar vessel, Tsipopoulou 1992, 104, fig. 84.

128. AΠ 118. Complete. Coarse red. Burned. H. 4; rim diam. 2; max. diam. 5.8.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The ceramic production from the Middle Minoan settlement of Apodoulou reveals a community which, despite its conservatism, presents elements of originality while, at the same time, it seems to be under the influence of the neighbouring palace centre of Phaistos. The discovery of two potter's wheels in room 6 of House A suggests the presence of a pottery workshop in the site (Venieri 2014, 113-115, fig. 18; 2016, 193, fig. 78, nos. 486-487; in preparation). On the other hand, the absence of a ceramic kiln and pottery workshops to this date, leaves open the question as to whether the settlement of Apodoulou had indeed been the place for this kind of activity (however, potter's wheels have been found in the settlement area, *infra*); in any case, this activity could have taken place outside the boundaries of the excavated area. In addition, the presence of a workshop could be confirmed by the characteristics of the ceramic production itself, *i.e.* its stylistic features, the homogeneity in shapes, types and fabrics, as well as the uniqueness or originality of some types (Fig. 28a).

The wide variety in shapes and types of tableware found in the settlement provides information about their evolution and abandonment through the successive phases of habitation (Table 3). Although the circulation of several pottery types from Apodoulou and other main sites from the western Mesara shows many stylistic correspondences, specific top-quality or unique vessels suggest a different consumption pattern and the activity of independent craftsmen in the region.

The majority of vessels and almost all of the distinguished types come from Phase II and are dated to the MM IIB period. The pottery from the earlier Phase I is dated from the MM IB to the MM IIB period. Obviously, there are fewer vases from Phase III, dated to the MM IIB-IIIA period.

	Type	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
Handleless cups	1	X	X	
	2	X	X	
	3	X	X	X
	4	X	X	
	5	X	X	
	6	X	X	
	7	X	X	
	8		X	X
	9			X
One-handled cups	1		X	
	2		X	X
	3		X	
	4		X	
	5	X		
	6		X	X
	7	X	X	
	8		X	
	9		X	X
	10		X	X
	11		X	
	12		X	
Saucers	1	X	X	
	2		X	
	3		X	X
	4		X	
	5		X	
Bowls	1	X		
	2	X	X	X
	3		X	
	4	X	X	X
	5		X	
	6		X	
	7	X	X	
	8		X	
	9		X	
	10		X	
Small wide-mouthed jugs	1	X		
	2	X		
Jugs	3		X	
	1	X		
	2	X		
	3	X	X	
	4	X	X	
	5	X	X	
	6	X		
	7		X	
	8		X	
	9		X	
	10		X	X

	11		X	
	12	X	X	
	13		X	
	14	X		
	15		X	
	16		X	
	17			X
Teapots	1	X	X	
	2	X		
	3		X	
	4		X	
	5	X	X	
	6	X		
	7		X	
Deep jars with handles	1		X	
	2	X	X	X
	3	X	X	
	4		X	
	5	X	X	
Miniature amphoras	1		X	
	2		X	

Table 3. Chronological distribution of tableware vessels in the Middle Minoan settlement at Apodoulou.

A tendency towards a standardized production can be already observed in the pottery contexts of Phase I. For example, the great number of handleless cups of type 7 (Figs 2.7 and 4a-e), found in the same deposit in Sector 1, on the northern side of the hill (“area of Marinatos excavation”), seems to belong to one and the same original context of production. A similar observation can be made for jugs of types 4 from Room 9 of House A, Phase I (Figs 17.4-4a and 19b), and teapots of type 1 (Figs 21.1 and 22a), found in different areas of the settlement, *i.e.* in Sector 1 (“area of Marinatos excavation”), Room 9 of House A and Room 19 of House D, dated to Phase I and II. The same applies to bowls of type 4 from Room 9 of House A (Phase I) and Room 3 of House A (Figs 13.4 and 14a), and of type 6 (Fig. 13.6) from Rooms 6 and 7 of House A (Phase II); two miniature amphoras of type 1 (Fig. 26.1a-b) from Room 19 of House D (Phase II). The few ceramic elements datable between MM IIB and IIIA are at home with the MM IIIA Early pottery production documented at Phaistos (Girella 2010).

A very limited number of plastic tableware vessels has been recorded. The same applies to the Kamares Ware vases. There are some tricoloured sherds (*i.e.* light-and-red-on-dark) with indiscernible patterns; the rhyton (Fig. 27) could also be an example of a Kamares Ware imitation.

Similarities between the pottery production from Apodoulou and the Western Mesara area are clear (Walberg 1983, 90-91; Tzigounaki 1995, 897, 901-915; Carinci 1995; 1997, 322; Caloi 2009, 416; 2013, 252-253; Baldacci 2017, 81-82). There is also a great affinity with the pottery from the Middle Minoan centre of Monastiraki in the valley of Amari (Kanta *et al.* 2012, 170-172).

Judging from a comparative study of pottery types and shapes, it is confirmed that most of the Apodoulou vessels find their best comparisons in the pottery production of Phaistos, Agia Triada, Kamilari, Kommos and Monastiraki. Most of the categories and types of tableware from Apodoulou find parallels in ceramic material produced at Phaistos and, to a smaller extent, at Kommos (Betancourt 1990; Van de Moortel 2006). In addition, monochrome conical one-handled cups from Apodoulou are so similar to examples from Monastiraki as to suggest the hypothesis of one and the same production area. Similarly, one can stress the comparanda between saucers of types 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (Fig. 11.1, 2a, 3-5), and jug of type 6 (Fig. 17.6) of Phase I at Apodoulou and the MM IB and IIA tableware at Knossos (Momigliano 2007; Macdonald, Knappett 2007).

Likewise, in his study of the Middle Minoan pithoi from the Mesara area and the Amari valley (*i.e.* Monastiraki and Apodoulou), Christakis (2005) identified a close relationship between these centres. The Greek scholar pointed out that the macroscopic features of the pithoi fabrics from Monastiraki and Apodoulou are different from those of the Mesara, but he also acknowledged that stylistically the Amari valley production matches that of Phaistos, concluding that potters of the Amari valley imitated Phaestian prototypes (Christakis 1996, 71-72; 2006, 121-122).

However, archaeometric analysis is necessary in order to relate the pottery production from Apodoulou to specific sources of raw material and, hopefully, to distinguish imported materials and their place of origin, both from the Western Messara area and from other areas, inside and outside Crete, such as the Greek mainland, the Northern Aegean or the Western Anatolia regions, as indicated by the two jugs (Figs 17.1 and 17, 18a and 20c), most likely imported.

The increasing number of parallels in pottery production between Apodoulou and Phaistos in MM II, which can also be observed at Monastiraki, should be related to the geopolitical changes that took place in western Mesara after MM IA, and culminated in the foundation of the first palace at Phaistos in MM IB and the expansion of its territory in MM IIB (Watrous *et al.* 2004, 256; Militello 2012, 241, 266).

In early MM IIB the settlement at Apodoulou, although keeping its provincial character, seems to have escaped from the introversion of the previous period and to follow, despite its conservatism, the trends of the new era. The absence of storage rooms in the previous period proves that during those early times the ceramic production had met the needs of small households. On the contrary, at the beginning of MM IIB, large storage rooms were created as a result of extensive reconstruction works, which included restoration of the pre-existing buildings, modification and unification of open spaces. The houses were expanded, as in the case of House A, which occupies 225 square metres, and were provided with elaborate facades (Tzigounaki 1999, 864, pl. CXCIVb; 2011, 494-496). In addition, a number of artifacts of this period – such as millstones, bone tools and spatulas, obsidian blades, fragments of rock crystal, textile weights, potters' wheels – show that several craft activities took place in the settlement. The discovery of a rhyton in the shape of a bull-head and various seal stones are indicative of religious and administrative activities (Godart, Tzedakis 1992, 63-64, pl. LXVII-LXVIII; Godart *et al.* 1996, 581-598; Tzigounaki 2011, 507-508). However, if compared to the archives of Monastiraki and Phaistos, the seals from Apodoulou suggest their use for activities not greater than that of household management.

The settlement of Apodoulou was destroyed by earthquake and fire at the end of MM IIB. As we have already said, there are some indications of a limited and sporadic reoccupation in MM IIIA; however, a further study of the pottery coming from Marinatos' old excavations is necessary in order to confirm the dating of the so-called "Minoan Villa".

Following their destruction at the end of MM II, the settlement at Apodoulou seems to have been inhabited sporadically, while Monastiraki does not seem to have been rebuilt. At Phaistos, after the destruction of the First Palace, there is some re-use of the Palace and sectors around such as the House South of the Ramp and *Bastione Ovest* on the western court (Tzigounaki 2011, 505; Girella 2007; 2010; Carinci 2014, 17-19, 28; Caloi 2015, 153; Kanta *et al.* 2012, 177; Watrous *et al.* 2004, 285-286, 295).

The decline or abandonment of the two settlements in the Amari valley at the end of the MM IIB period testifies the central role of Phaistos during the Old Palace period in south-central Crete and, probably, the direct dependence of Apodoulou and Monastiraki on it, as it seems that after their destruction, at the end of the MM IIB period, the two aforementioned regional centres lost their 'reference point'.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank Dr. Yannis Tzedakis and Prof. Louis Godart, directors of the excavation at Apodoulou, for granting me permission to study the pottery from Apodoulou, and also my doctoral thesis supervisor at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Prof. Stelios Andreou; the Staff of the Ephorate of Antiquities of Rethymno, Crete, for facilitating my study periods at the Museum; George Vdokakis for photographing and Laura Attisani (CNR-ISPC, Rome) for re-elaboration of the map in Fig. 1; my colleagues Eirini Gavrilaki and Rania Charalampopoulou for

their hospitality. Thanks are also due to Anastasia Tzigounaki, E. Gerontakou and the SMEA anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments; pottery drawings were made by Yannis Nakas; copy editing for English language was by Violetta Zefki. The project was funded by INSTAP and Psycha Foundation.

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