MYCENAEAN POTTERY TRADE IN THE EAST MEDITERRANEAN

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Abstract

Trade has always been an important indicator of contact between civilisations. By examining the Mycenaean pottery found at the sites of Amarna, Enkomi and Ugarit it is possible to conclude that there is strong evidence that an extensive trade network existed in the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean in the Late Bronze Age. Particular focus on Mycenaean pottery allows this because the pottery has been found at all of the sites examined and in contemporary shipwrecks. The evidence suggests that Cyprus was a key staging post in the trade of Mycenaean pottery, initially as an intermediary, but later as a source of copies

However there is a debate amongst scholars as to the role of the pottery as the evidence is not clear if it was traded as a container for goods such as perfumes and olive oil, or as an object in its own right. Further, evidence suggests that its use varied, although much of the pottery was found in funerary context, some was found in domestic context, but even here it is not clear if this pottery was imported for the purpose or was re-used following looting of earlier tombs.

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Figure 1: Map of the East Mediterranean from UCL's webpage about faience

Introduction

This dissertation will examine Mycenaean pottery and its trade in the East Mediterranean and evidence will be drawn from an examination of pottery found in the ancient sites of Ugarit in the Levant, Enkomi on the island of Cyprus, and Tell el Amarna (Amarna) in Egypt.

Ugarit can be considered the gateway to the Middle East as it was a major port; Enkomi was a key trading point as the island traded with multiple East Mediterranean civilizations, and the surrounding areas and the site are also considered the capital of Cyprus by some scholars;[1] and Amarna has a short period of occupation, in Mycenean terms within LH IIIA2 and during the reign of Akhenaten, useful as it allows for close dating of the same types of pottery found in this period. (Appendix 1)

The location of the sites is also important because the pottery would have had to travel vast distances from the central site of the Mycenaean civilisation to arrive at each of these final destinations.

Trading networks between the sites will be considered, in order to ascertain whether the travel of Mycenaean pottery overseas was as a result of direct trading practices of the Mycenaeans, or whether exchange was indirect and the pottery travelled via other trading networks. There will also be an examination of imports and exports between Enkomi, Ugarit and Amarna, an important factor in the continuation of trade between these individual civilisations. Both contemporary textual and archaeological evidence shows close trading practices between the three civilisations, for example Cyprus, which contained vast copper reserves, had significant interaction with multiple civilisations including Egypt, who would often import copper and in return would export timber back to Cyprus. This exchange is referred to multiple times in the Amarna letters[2].There is also textual evidence at Ugarit from the Linear B texts which provide significant information on Mycenaeans imports, particularly the perfumed oils and pots. Due to the lack of

[1] Knapp 2013 437
[2] Moran 1992 107

information regarding who was responsible for theses imported luxuries, and the merchants who traded them on, there has been an assumption that the trade was state controlled.[3]

This exchange of goods by sea can also provide an explanation as to how Mycenaean pottery was able to travel such vast distances, the shipwrecks of both Ulu Blrun and Cape Gelidonya,[4]Contain Mycenaean pottery, providing valuable insight into the practical aspects of how Mycenaean were transported, which is a part of trade which often gets ignored.

Evidence from this research shows that Mediterranean civilisations were aware of each other, often formed political and economic ties, and occasionally waged war. It is possible to recognise trade exchanges, however it is difficult to clearly identify Mycenaean trade as the balance of evidence is disproportionate, and Mycenaeans appear infrequently within the Ugaritic or Egyptian records.[5] The Mycenaeans records themselves are also unreliable due to their inconsistency. In addition, comparisons of Mycenaean pottery assemblages between Ugarit and the Aegean suggest two different pictures, as the high quantity of pottery displayed in Ugarit does not correlate with that found in the Aegean palaces. This could therefore suggest that the ceramics produced in the Aegean were made for a target audience in Ugarit.[6] This distortion of balanced exchange can also be seen in the exchange of near eastern artefacts. In the Aegean there is little evidence of these products, and this could suggest a worldwide export trading system of products that could have been traded on, before ever reaching the Aegean. [7]

[3] Aspiots 12
[4] Aspiots 11
[5] Aspiots 12
[6] Aspiots 4
[7] Aspiots 12

Methodology

Itinerary and biography of object

Biographies of objects is an approach which originates with Kopytoff in 1986.[8] Kopytoff argues that objects should be examined as a whole (which includes production, exchange and consumption) rather than the point of time they were placed into the archaeological record.[9] Furthered by Tringham's theory on the change of meaning throughout the objects 'life'[10] the significance in meaning behind Mycenaean pottery can be examined. Hoskins approaches object biography slightly differently, in looking at how people use objects to create meaning or identify in their lives.[11] The relevance of a biography of object approach for this dissertation is that although transactions and exchange are reliant on human agency, the only evidence available of it is what is there at face value in the archaeological record. Therefore, in examining the relationships that humans had with the pottery it is possible to consider relationships that people would have had with the objects, and thereby tease out information about what a civilisation's cultural, religious and economic context may have been.

According to Joyce and Gillespie, object biography relies upon the ideas of life and death that humans use to label the history of objects. This ideology has some shortcomings, due to objects not experiencing the same biographical states as humans. The approach also suggests that the objects would 'die' once they had lost contact with their original social context, which is not the case - some objects become heirlooms and continue their use beyond a single social context.

Hence it may be more appropriate to include an object itinerary approach, because objects will enter multiple new contexts. It is possible to argue that once the object is entered into a 'resting place' they are in long periods of stasis, rather than 'dead.' The object itinerary approach, unlike object biography, can assume that the pottery is constantly moving.[12] This often directs scholars to space, and during the 20th century

[8] Gosden and Marshell 1999 170
[9] Gosden and Marshell 1999 170
[10] Gosden and Marshell 1999 170
[11] Gosden and Marshell 1999 174
[12] Joyce and Gillespie 2015 11

AD space was often associated to a ‘real existence’, shown by the feature of networks and pathways. This then developed into the idea that itinerary is the unique route of the journey that an object could take through space[13].

Objects such as pottery are often placed into collections or museum displays after excavations. When this happens the objects are often given a new identity and meaning. If an itinerary approach is applied the pottery can resist the imposition that would be placed on to it, meaning that we could also connect objects with scholarship forms such as translation and reconstruction.[14]

Applying focus on the functional value characteristic of Mycenaean pottery can obscure other aspects to the pottery. This is easily done as value is an interchangeable concept, and therefore value can be both economic or personal to an individual. An example of this idea can be shown by an object being considered an everyday object at one point in its life and then becoming a piece of art at another point. [15] In addition, objects are not objective, they have value based on the perception of individuals, and this can cause issues when looking at objects and trying to work out their context. [16]

The accepted function of objects such as Mycenaean pottery must be questioned as in the East Mediterranean they become foreign objects and therefore have moved from their original context into a new one.[17] This is different within the multiple societies I am focussing on as one form of object is used differently in different locations, for example the pottery carrying the perfumed oils in them have a funerary function in Cyprus[18] and have been found in tombs whereas in Ugarit they seem to being used in a ritualistic context and are absent from the tombs.[19] When applying this approach to Mycenaean pottery it is possible to suggest that the pottery develops a function at a symbolic level, which could explain the reasoning why the distribution of Mycenaean pottery changed throughout the late Bronze Age. It also explains the sudden influx of Mycenaean pottery into Egypt during the reign of

[13] Joyce and Gillespie 2015 13
[14] Joyce and Gillespie 2015 12
[15] Aspiots 9
[16] Aspiots 8
[17] Aspiots 9
[18] Steel 2004 77
[19] Aspiots 6

Amenhotep III, as beforehand Mycenaean pottery was rare in Egypt. [20] This dual perspective can be used to argue that objects can be used to build up social relationships, identities or personal histories.[21]

Also, function never reaches an end point. The object is always changing function, meaning individuals will react differently to the object. This is mostly due to the symbolic meaning which would be different between the person who created and the person who purchased it.[22] For example, for the society (eg. Ugarit) that purchased the pottery, the purchase could indicate the power of the individual, as they would own on object which would socially be considered foreign and exotic.

Biography of object theory can therefore be used alongside theories of gift exchange and what defines a 'Gift'.[23] According to Gosden and Marshell there is an issue with the labelling of certain types of objects, such as pottery, and a tension between what defines a commodity and what defines a gift. Commodities are supposed to be transacted without attachment between the recipient and the giver, whereas a gift creates a relationship between those involved in the exchange. [24]However, when looking in the ancient records it is often difficult to apply the distinctions between these kinds of exchanges.

Gift exchange

The best evidence of gift exchange in the East Mediterranean is found in the Amarna letters in the archives at Amarna which have thorough and continuous records of the exchanges between the civilisations of Alashiya, Ugarit and Egypt. Gift exchange may have been the preferred form of transaction[25] which has been likened to the practise of potlatch put forward by Mauss, who argues that this form of exchange of gifts form the foundations of economic bonds.[26] The exchange usually involved objects of high-status and the main purpose of this was for civilisations to form stronger ties to other states. The letters are written in a way which suggests a close

[20] Kelder 2010 125
[21] Aspiots 10
[22] Aspiots 9
[23] Gosden and Marshell 1999 174
[24] Gosden and Marshell 1999 174
[25] Steel 2013 95
[26] Mauss 2003 6

correspondence between the leaders of the powers. Greetings contain terms such as ‘my brother’ and suggest assumed familiar ties. [27]

There is, however, a problem with identifying gift exchange within the archaeological record which is that it can only be truly understood if there is accompanying text with the artefacts. Because this is unusual, it is risky to claim that all exotic goods were part of a gift exchange, as these objects are possibly simply limited, and rare. [28]

[27] Moran 1992 107
[28] Steel 2013 95

Chapter 1: Background of the Mycenaean Civilisation

The Mycenaean civilisation rose to power in the 15th Century BC and continued on until the 13th century BC.[29] The civilisation originated in the Peloponnese in Southern Greece,[30] in particular in the Argolid plain and at the site of Mycenae. [31] The Mycenaeans then spread their control across the sea to the islands of Crete and the Cyclades. Their most notable occupation of these islands is of the island of Crete, as it contained the pre-existing Minoan civilisation. [32] There is evidence to show that the Mycenaeans greatly influenced the Minoans,[33] as can be seen in evidence such as similar symbols used in worship and cult practices.[34]

The Mycenaean civilisation was considered lost and nearly forgotten as knowledge about the civilisation was lost throughout history. The key surviving information about the Mycenaeans, before its rediscovery, was in references to the site of Mycenae in Homer's Iliad, in which Homer refers to it as 'Agamemnon's capital' within the catalogue of ships. [35] It is also debatable on whether Homer actually referred to them as Mycenaeans. Scholars such as Taylour argue that Homer referred to the Mycenaeans as Achaeans.[36] Further evidence to show that the Mycenaeans were not known by the name that modern scholars have coined for the civilisation can be shown in the Egyptian archives were the Mycenaean civilisation is referred as "tanaja" or "timay".[37]

After Homer, other ancient scholars from the 5th century BC refer to the site of Mycenae, including Euripides who refers to Mycenae in his tour of the Peloponnese in a way that suggests that he was not impressed. [38] However other writers of the period are captivated with the site in a way that implies that they accepted that this was the site of the great heroes. [39] There is then little reference to the Mycenae until the 15th century AD, when people start to explore the ruins of the site, and then again

[29] Ancient encyclopaedia: Mycenaean Civilization
[30] Ancient encyclopaedia: Mycenaean Civilization
[31] Ancient encyclopaedia: Mycenae
[32] Ancient encyclopaedia: Mycenaean Civilization
[33] Ancient encyclopaedia: Mycenaean Civilization
[34] Schofield 2007 144
[35] Haywood 2005 100
[36] Taylour 1983 9
[37] Kozoloff 2012 112
[38] Schofield 2007 12
[39] Schofield 2007 12

in 1876 Schliemann was excavating the shaft graves within Grave Circles.[40] The discovery of the Grave Circles, in particular Grave Circle A, is what scholars and the public alike remember and know of the site. This is due to the considerable amount of artefacts found in the graves, all of which were made of precious materials such as gold or amber.[41] The most infamous object from the site is the Death Mask of Agamemnon. This funerary mask, whilst not unique to the site as a group funerary masks were found within the male burials in Grave Circle A, is however different in appearance to the others found at the site, and this therefore makes its authenticity a popular topic amongst scholars.[42]

The Mycenaeans are very distinctive in their use of imagery, they would often use images of war as part of their identity as seen on a warrior vase found at Mycenae,[43] this can be shown through their burial practices, and often male burials would contain objects such as swords and spears.[44] This ideology can also be reflected in their pottery, such as the pictorial vase pottery which has been found at places like Ugarit.

Figure 2: Mycenaean stirrup Jars after Schofield. 2007, ill.58

Not much is known about Mycenaean trade as much of the products have been lost or were not recorded. From what we do know, the Mycenaeans traded predominantly in pottery, which comes in many different forms and styles. With pottery as a focus

[40] Schofield 2007 14
[41] Schofield 2007 40
[42] Dickinson 2005 299-308
[43] Schofield 2007 120
[44] Schofield 2007 41

it is possible to identify strong trading links through the assemblages found within the sites of Enkomi, Ugarit and Amarna.

Chapter 2: Trading

The Mycenaeans were strong traders. Shipwrecks found off the coast of Turkey in the Eastern Mediterranean contained objects from locations such as Cyprus, Libya, Egypt, Anatolia, Sicily and Mycenae. [45] [46] This will be discussed later in this chapter. The amount and geographical spread of Mycenaean pottery that has been found across the Mediterranean, from Sicily to the West to Mesopotamia in the central Middle East, is vast. Multiple finds of Mycenaean ceramics, often merely shards, have been discovered across a geographical range of approximately 2,500 km (see Figure1).

However, at the heart of the debate surrounding Mycenaean trade is the question of whether or not the trading was direct or indirect: whether individual traders sold directly to residents in Egypt, Levant, and Cyprus, traders sold amongst themselves, or to sailors who eventually transported Mycenaean products far from their origins.

The notion of indirect and direct trade is significant in considerations of Mycenaeans' skill as seafarers[47] and when looking at archaeological evidence it is clear to see that there was Mycenaean trading happening in the East Mediterranean in the late Bronze Age.[48]

Tartaron is critical of Cline's belief that the Mycenaeans were able to travel long distances. He argues it would have been possible for the Mycenaeans to travel west as far as Scilly or Italy but they would not had the maritime capability or technology to get to beyond the Aegean and the south of Turkey as seen in the large amounts of shipwrecks found in the region. Cyprus and the East Mediterranean were therefore beyond the Mycenaean technological reach. Tartaron claims that an overlap of maritime networks with East Mediterranean traders who had knowledge of the techniques and equipment, allowed for Mycenaean products to be traded over these vast distances.[49]

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[45] Haywood 2005 100
[46] Schofield 2007 114
[47] Tartaron 2013 27
[48] Tartaron 2013 27
[49] Tartaron 2013 30

Indirect trade

One of the key elements of maritime trade in the East Mediterranean focussed on by scholars such as Steel is the large-scale movement of pottery. Pottery is clearly identifiable within the archaeological record, also if the pottery is not native to the site where it is found then it can become evidence for trade. (See appendix 2 for more detail on pottery forms).Mycenaean pottery is distinct in style and finish from most other locally pottery, [50] and hence is appropriate to use as evidence for trade

The theory of sailor trade holds some weight because while there are records of mercantile or state-sponsored trading, evidence of sailor trade is often absent from the records.[51] The archaeological record only holds information about Mycenaean pottery's origin and its final location, but there may have been other forms of unrecorded trade happening while the documented trade was occurring. Retrospective conclusions about sailor trade can be drawn from the later records of the 4th Century BC in Barudel's examination of the phenomenon known as 'tramping' on ships navigating the Mediterranean . Sailors would buy objects that would take their interest in one port and would then sell it on at another, thus spreading the commodities indirectly outside of the official trading records. [52] This can be reflected in the evidence found in shipwrecks in the Mediterranean Sea.

The products of indirect trade can be identified under the term bulk commodity; pottery which is found in the wider context of use within the general community. The lack of pottery deemed as Mycenaean 'high status pottery' found within the general population suggests that it may niot have been available through indirect trade, and it is this type of pottery which would have appeared in the mercantile or state-sponsored trading records[53].

Mercantile or state sponsored trade is useful for archaeologists because of this documentation, which shows that it happened along the official trading routes across both land and sea.[54] These pre-existing networks can also be shown in the record. Most East Mediterranean coastal cities have some form of Mycenaean pottery within

[50] Steel 2013 128
[51] Steel 2013 128
[52] Steel 2013 138
[53] Steel 2013 138
[54] Steel 2013 130

their assemblages, the amount may differ but it provides some evidence.[55] In addition the presence of some Mycenaean pottery in Anatolia also suggests that Mycenaean pottery was being added to other land based trade networks that had no connection to the Mycenaean sea based trade, and the pottery must have been passed along known trade routes that went through Syria to Mesopotamia[56] Ugarit and other coastal cities can be perceived as gateway cities; connected to different trade networks which allowed for the free flow of trade between the networks.

In examining these assemblages of Mycenaean pottery found in Cyprus, Levant and Egypt it is possible to further argue Cyprus' role as an intermediary within the Mycenaean mercantile trading network.[57] This is due to the assemblages in Cyprus being crafted to a higher specification than that which has been found in the other regions. This could suggest that Cyprus was selecting the best pottery available and trading the remainder on, which would have been possible. The Cyprus elites held significant control over trade on the island due to Cyprus owning copper reserves which was a highly sought after raw material in the late Bronze Age. [58] This theory of Cyprus position as a trading intermediary is supported by the evidence of Cypriot-Minoan symbols found painted or inscribed onto pottery found at the site of Tell Abu Hawam in the Levant (see Figure 3). [59]

Figure 3: example of Sign painted on Mycenaean pot: Steve Thomas©

Differences in pottery throughout the period

When examining the way the Mycenaean pottery trade changes throughout the late Bronze Age, it is possible to argue that the trade was based on the contents rather than pottery itself. The best evidence for this can be seen in the differences in trade between the 15th -14th and 13th centuries BC. During the 15th century BC Mycenaean pottery was seen as an exotic gift and was very rare, whereas in the later centuries the pottery is traded on a larger scale.[60] One possible factor for this increase is that

[55] Steel 2013 130
[56] Steel 2013 131
[57] Steel 2013 131
[58] Steel 2013 131
[59] Cline 2013 836
[60] Steel 2013 131

this period correlates with perfume production in the Aegean most notably in the site of Mycenaean Pylos. In addition, the abrupt move to closed pottery forms supports the idea that the contents of the pottery was indeed the traded commodity. Scholarly emphasis on the perfumed oils should not discount trade in other forms of liquids such as olive oil, but the use of perfumes in the funerary sphere and the discovery of ingredient lists of the perfume at Pylos' archives provides an abundance of possibilities for research. [61]

Copies/ imitations

Most of the Mycenaean pottery that has been found in the East Mediterranean prior to the LH IIIB and the 13th century BC can be proved as genuine imports from the Argolid. But during the 13th century the distinction between authentic and copy becomes less clear, mainly due to the evidence that multiple craft production centres start emerge across the Mediterranean. Each civilisation can be seen to develop its own form of Mycenaean pottery with craftsmen most common way that the imitations are done is by the craftsmen using local material that they were familiar with, for example faience alabastra jars were copied[62] and also found depicted in the inventory list of Ramesses II tomb.[63]

The Cypriot copies are the closest to the Mycenaean pottery of all the imitations that were produced, however the pottery falls short in its finish and does not have the fine lustrous look that the Mycenaean ceramics are famous for, as the Cypriot clay has different components to the Argolid clay. However, to the craftsmen's credit they were able to adapt the appearance with paint to approximate the look of the Mycenaean product.[64] The Cypriot craftsmen also recreated the forms of Mycenaean pottery that in the ring base and white slipware styles that Cypriot pottery was known for.[65] This supports the idea that the Cypriots had adopted the Mycenaean wares into their culture and practices due to local demand. Another possible aspect

[61] Shelmerdine 1985 11
[62] Steel 2013 136
[63] Steel 2013 132
[64] Steel 2013 136
[65] Steel 2013 136

to the discussion is that Cypriot copies were being created as part of a desire to compete within a known and stable market.

The commitment to imitating Mycenaean pottery across the East Mediterranean suggests that these ceramics must have had considerable influence on other societies. It also can be argued that the pottery had an effect on the Egyptian material culture because faience copies of the pottery started to appear.[66]

There is also evidence to suggest that the Mycenaean craftsmen were very good at adapting products for their target markets in Ugarit and Cyprus as can be seen with the sudden production of a range of tableware, found in the record of the sites. These pieces are very similar in appearance to those in the pre-existing market, however they have the iconic finish of Mycenaean products. This adaptation of tableware would only have been possible if the trade was mercantile and if Mycenaeans travelled and traded alongside traders of other civilisations. [67]

Shipwrecks

As mentioned earlier in this chapter some of the best evidence of seafaring in the East Mediterranean is the examination of shipwrecks, often left abandoned with their contents still left intact. Two of the best examples of these shipwrecks are the Cape Gelidoniya and Ulu Burun. Both of these wrecks occurred within approximately a century of each other and analysis of the pottery and ingots from the vessel s confirms that they would have sunk during the 13th and 14th century BC.[68] The Cape Gelidoniya was the first form of evidence to suggest that Mycenaean pottery was part

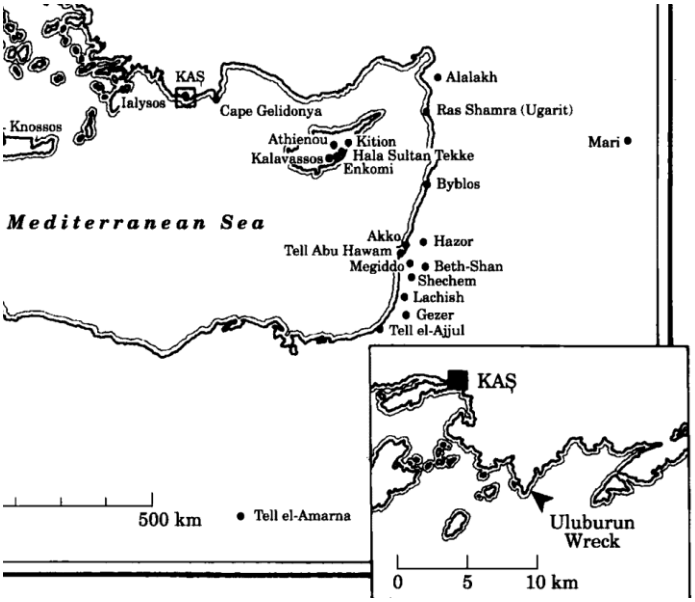

Figure 4:Map showing location of the two shipwrecks from Kyara Zen's De mystifying Onycha

[66] Steel 2013 136
[67] Steel 2013 138
[68] Cline 2013 869

of a dual trading system, reflected by the raw materials which were found in the ship. Excavation of the ship's cargo shows evidence of contributions from multiple civilisations.[69] Including 34 copper ingots,[70] which isotope identification confirms as being from Cyprus. Copper from Lavrion in Greece has also been identified. Whereas the Cape Gelidoniya provides evidence of small scale trade, the Ulu Burun provides a greater understanding of wider trading practices and has the richest and largest of assemblages of Bronze Age trade goods and raw materials. [71] This wreck is also valuable because unlike the Cape Gelidoniya, the Ulu Burun's cargo has been protected from salvage or pillaging and the objects remained in approximately the same layout as in the voyage. This is an extremely rare occurrence in the Bronze Age archaeological record. The Ulu Burun wreck demonstrates the type of objects accessed by the Mediterranean elite, and contains a significant amount of Cypriot objects which further supports the role that the Cypriots played in trading in the East Mediterranean.[72] Therefore, the examination of these wrecks is valuable because of the preservation of evidence, such as copper ingots, in the archaeological record which otherwise would have been lost. [73]

Cyprus' role in Mycenaean trade.

The argument in regarding Cyprus' role in East Mediterranean trading can be shown the part Cyprus played in indirect trading of Mycenaean pottery, As suggested by the lack of direct communication between the sites of Amarna and Ugarit. This is a result of the influence that Cyprus had controlling the distribution of the pottery.[74] There is nothing to suggest that Cyprus was not the primary or dominant recipient of Mycenaean pottery, in fact of the vast amount of pottery which has been found on the island, most has been associated with the elite or funerary practises. This link is significant because the elites were the ones who controlled trade on the island, and as previously mentioned the Cyprus had tight links with trading with Ugarit. There is also evidence to suggest that the Enkomi and Ugarit also had close social ties[75]. It is therefore possible the two cities could have influenced each other in adopting similar

[69] Cline 2013 801
[70] Cline 2013 800
[71] Cline 2013 862
[72] Cline 2013 868
[73] Cline 2013 801
[74] Aspiots 13
[75] Steel 2004 71

attitudes towards Mycenaean pottery as seen by the parallels in the types of pottery that the two sites contain.[76]

[76] Aspiots 13

Chapter 3: Ugarit

Introduction

The site of Ugarit was located on the coast of the northern Levant (see figure 1). Ugarit was considered a link between Egypt, the Hittites and Mesopotamia as it has strong trading ties with all three civilisations.[77] It is notable that its location was in a region that often felt the pressure of the Egyptians and Hittites fighting for control of the land.[78] This power struggle allowed for Ugarit to become a multicultural trading hub due to the introduction a hybrid of different objects and ideologies to the site, whilst these two superpowers were alternately in control. [79] This is evidenced in the archival records at Ugarit, which provide trading itineraries and possible origins of objects.[80]

The kingdom of Ugarit encompasses multiple sites. This includes at least two ports and state capital. Evidence of an administrative system provides scholars with information about traders and trading itineraries. [81] These archives show two levels of trade both of which were controlled by the elite. The elite, or royal class, maintained their own trading market, and landowning peasants were permitted to trade under, and pay taxes to, elite control. All foreign trade was therefore a royal monopoly, consolidated through land granted by the elite to peasants, thereby enabling them to trade.[82]

Mycenaean pottery is a smaller section of the ceramics found at the site.[83] Bell argues that both Cypriot and Mycenaean pottery only contributed to about 1% of ceramic finds in Ugarit.[84] Nevertheless, it is possible to assume that Ugarit was the gateway for Mycenaean pottery into the Levant as it is the site contains the largest assemblage of Mycenaean pottery in the region.[85] From the range of ceramics found at the site, the most common form was small stirrup jars,(see appendix 3) and other types of closed ceramics, this suggests that the primary purpose of this pottery was to

[77] Ancient encyclopaedia: Ugarit
[78] Shelmerdine 2008 377
[79] Shelmerdine 2008 377
[80] Shelmerdine 2008 377
[81] Aspiots 5
[82] Aspiots 5
[83] Cline 1990 837
[84] Cline 1990 837
[85] Cline 1990 838

store and contain substances such as oils or ointments.[86] These types of containers make up to 80% of the Mycenaean assemblage at the site, which furthers the idea that oils which were probably perfumed were the main trade of the Mycenaeans in the northern Levant. [87]

Bell asserts that the distribution patterns of Cypriot and Mycenaean pottery strengthens the argument that there was no direct trade between Ugarit and Mycenae, reflected by a larger selection of Cypriot pottery than Mycenaean found in the assemblages in Ugarit[88]. This can also be found in the lack of written records referring to the Mycenaeans in sites in the northern Levant. However Cyprus is referenced strongly in both civilisations. This could imply that Cyprus was a possible 'middle man' between the two civilisations. [89]

This intermediary position is reflected by the significant differences between the amounts of pottery found at both Enkomi and Ugarit, showing evidence of strong trading contact with Enkomi but tenuous relations with Ugarit. [90]

Biography of ceramics found at Ugarit

Pottery assemblages from the Middle Bronze Age suggest that the first regional evidence of trade between the Aegean and the Levant might have been an experimental venture by both Minoan-Mycenaean traders as both cultures are represented within the pottery. [91] An individual venture of Mycenaean pottery first appears in the Levant in LH IIIA, Mycenaean pottery trading then reaches a high point in LH IIIA2, and decreases by the LH/LM IIIB.[92] The quantity of found Mycenaean pottery is always secondary to Cypriot pottery in the Levant, and particularly in Ugarit, so when examining pottery at the site of Ugarit it is clear that Mycenaean pottery was a minor companion to the pottery from Cyprus. [93] The LH/LM IIIB decrease in Aegean wares can be attributed to the emergence of imitations entering the Levant's archaeological record thus indicating that the Aegean pottery must have had a significant influence on the society, but that the

[86] Cline 1990 838
[87] Cline 1990 838
[88] Shelmerdine 2008 377
[89] Cline 1990 836
[90] Cline 1990 836
[91] Hankey 1992 103
[92] Hankey 1992 103
[93] Hankey 1992 103

desire to have the original products is low. [94] However, the decline of Mycenaean pottery in the Levant can be correlated to the decline of the Mycenaean ceramic production as the supply fell across sites in the Eastern Mediterranean. If there had been availability, the strength of the market as indicated by Mycenaean imports continuing to thrive in times of chaos and civil war, would have been unaffected and the Levant would have continued to import the goods. [95]

Locations of Mycenaean pottery assemblages in Ugarit show that the pottery only appears in the 'palace' and temples within Ugarit. Evidence in the archaeological record suggests that palaces and temples had good relationships with the elites that were within the settlements such as Ugarit. [96]The strength of these relationships allowed for Mycenaean ware to be adopted by most levels of society. There also seem to be a correlation between the location of pottery found and nearby temples or shrines. This suggests that Mycenaean pottery in the Levant was used for religious purposes. [97]

There is conflict between scholars as to the number of the ceramic finds at Ugarit. According to Aspiots, Ugarit has produced 496 Mycenaean ceramic finds. This includes originals.[98] Aspiots argues that this number does not include the 'Mycenaeanizing' products within this total. Therefore it is possible to suggest that the number is only a quarter of the final total of Mycenaean ceramics that have been found at Ugarit.[99] In contrast, Wijngaarden's Catalogue II (see appendix 4) focusing on Ugarit, states that there are 554 ceramic vessel or shards, with undetermined authenticity, within the excavated areas.[100]

Copies

Distinguishing between imitations and original Mycenaean ceramics found in the Levant is unproblematic as the Mycenaean products are crafted with fine materials such as clay, are hard fired, and the lustrous surface is often enhanced with decorative patterns.[101] See appendix However, defining what is considered as a

[94] Hankey 1992 103
[95] Hankey 1992 103
[96] Hankey 1992 104
[97] Hankey 1992 104
[98] Aspiots 4
[99] Aspiots 4
[100] Wijngaarden 2002 41
[101] Aspiots 4

Mycenaean vessel in Ugarit is challenging as it is often difficult to determine if 'Mycenaean stirrup jars' were produced in the Aegean by a Mycenaean potter or if Mycenaean potters were based in the Ugarit. Nevertheless, this question is effectively impossible to answer due to there being no surviving evidence. Scholars therefore often focus on the purpose of the pottery rather than the geographical location of its production.[102] This has the term 'Levanto-Helladic 'being used to describe 'Mycenaean' pottery within the Levant. Scholars have also used this term to argue that this pottery was made specifically for markets within the Levant. [103] The 'Levanto-Helladic' pottery mainly appears in Catalogue II. While they appear to be Mycenaean products, further examination of the objects suggests that they were locally produced, as shown by a conical Rhyton, used for religious practice. [104]

Figure 5: An example of a Conical Rhyton from Ugarit: UWTSD lecture by Steel, L

Clay analysis of 'Mycenaean' ware confirms that pre 13th century BC pottery originated in the Argolid region, showing that these ceramics were produced by the Mycenaeans, not the Cypriots. However, after the 13th century BC 'Mycenean' ceramics were produced from local Syro-Palestian clay, but all other evidence suggests that they are of Mycenaean production. [105]This suggests that this pottery was made locally but it replicated the original designs and styles. [106]One possible explanation is that Mycenaean pottery was a costly import, so copies were made to keep supply and demand stable.

Figure 6; An example of an Animal-headed Rhyton from Ugarit: UWTSD lecture by Steel, L

Distribution and context of pottery.

The distribution of Mycenaean pottery within Ugarit has no specific geographic location that correlates with context (unlike the sites like Amarna, see Chapter 5). Nevertheless, there is a correlation in concentration public locations such as, such as

[102] Aspiots 4
[103] Aspiots4
[104] Wijngaarden 2002 72
[105] Shelmerdine 2008 378
[106] Shelmerdine 2008 378

temples and palaces. The distribution of the pottery within the palace area suggest that the pottery was in fact accessible to large sections of the population of Ugarit.[107] Reflecting the distribution patterns there is little Mycenaean pottery found in the area known as 'Royal palace,' the assemblage of 118 vases is than expected in a palace of this size. This small assemblage my also disprove an assumption that the pottery was strongly controlled by the elites, as would be suggested by a larger assemblage.[108]

The distribution of the pottery in Ugarit suggests that produced for a target market.[109] With focus on the 'central Ville' the pottery's possible function was ritualistic. This theory is supported by the drinking sets and libation storage vessels that have been found within the complex and in the 'Sanctuaire aux Rhytons' containing a large assemblage of Mycenaean products associated with religious practise. 33 fragments have been distinctly identified, and 11 of those have been identified as conical rythons.[110] Rhytons are not solely native to Ugarit and have been found in Crete, Cyprus or Mycenae, suggesting that they were imported into Ugarit. There is evidence to suggest that Ugarit did imitated the imports, but these items are clearly different in appearance to Mycenaean rytons.[111]

Mycenaean pottery clearly plays an important role in the religious sphere at Ugarit, however the archaeological evidence in the tombs is mostly unpublished and there is limited evidence to prove its significance in funerary practices. . [112] Wijngaarden argues that there are at least 200 unpublished tombs, however all but two of these tombs have been pillaged.[113] Regardless of the lack of evidence, scholars still argue that the Mycenaean pottery was mostly used in a funerary context. Domestic use was ignored until Yon et al's 2000 [114]publication changed approaches to domestic connotations of Mycenaean pottery's use in Ugarit.

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[107] Aspiots 5 and Wijngaarden 2002 43
[108] Aspiots 5
[109] Louise 2013 135
[110] Aspiots 6
[111] Yon 2006 151
[112] Aspiots 6 and Wijngaarden 2002 66
[113] Wijngaarden 2002 66
[114] Aspiots 7

The distribution of evidence found at Ugarit shows use within the domestic sphere as the pottery found could be considered for storage. Mycenaean pottery found at the site includes stirrup jars, Amphoroid kraters, (see appendix 6) Ryhta, cups and piriform jars. (Appendix 7)[115] Amphorid kraters have been found in the excavations of the tombs, and were possibly used for bulk transportation. [116]

Figure 7: Chariot Krater from Cyprus: UWTSD lecture by Steel, L

Stirrup jars are the most common form of Mycenaean pottery found at Ugarit. , They also have been found in a wider range of social contexts, often for storage, suggesting that stirrup jars were more widely available to people of all classes. In contrast, the Amphoroid kraters and Ryhta seem to be limited to the wealthier elites, thus suggesting that there may have been a method of control placed on the distribution of Mycenaean pottery. [117]

Interactions with pottery as a luxury good can influence what was traded. Pictorial pottery would have had both a functional use as well as a symbolic meaning which could be related to a promotion of elite ideology, for example the highly desired chariots motif was an image that the elite wished to be associated with when purchasing the pottery.[118]This desire for motifs could explain why Mycenaeans chose to produce these items as it meant that they could have a strong and stable consumer market.[119] This further suggests that production of Mycenaean ceramics was intended for a specialised target market in the Levant trading area. [120][121] In fact Mycenaean pottery production was in standardized form and manufacture, and the evidence for ceramic production suggests that there was a high degree of craft specialism involved for all the different types of pottery. It is even possible to argue that the Mycenaeans had a monopoly on production. This can also be shown by the argument that pottery could be labelled one piece could have one function at its place of origin

[115] Aspiots 7
[116] Wijngaarden 2002 51
[117] Aspiots 7
[118] Aspiots 10
[119] Aspiots 14
[120] Aspiots 4
[121] Aspiots 14

but it could be used for different purposes at its point of use. [122]It is also possible to suggest that the pottery was appreciated by the people of Ugarit for its contents and its fine appearance, and that the object was considered exotic by them. [123]

When considering possible explanations as to why the Ugarit elite brought Mycenaean pottery it is also important to examine what forms of pottery were traded in Ugarit. Close examination of the catalogue [124] (see appendix 4) for Ugarit reveals patterns in Mycenaean pottery importation and distribution. It is also possible to see that pottery would have been accessible to a wide range of people, and that different types of pottery were favoured by different levels of society. Furthermore, it can be argued that different classes used pottery for different functions, and this could be shown by the limitation of access to pictorial vases by the elites, as these items could display power and status. [125]

[122] Aspiots 14
[123] Wijngaarden 2002 66
[124] Wijngaarden 2002 339-358
[125] Aspiots 15

Chapter 4: Cyprus and the site of Enkomi

General background

The site of Enkomi is located in the north east of the island of Cyprus (See appendix 8) or as it is known in the records as Alashiya.[126] The island was in a significant location for trading between the many powerful civilisations of the period. [127] In regards to distribution of the ceramics within the archaeological records, prior to the Late Bronze Age, the contact between the Aegean and Cyprus was sporadic and during this period and trade between the Levant for the Cypriots is more dominant.[128] However, despite this it can be argued that there was indirect trade between Cyprus and the Aegean that would become stronger in later years.

Despite the closer connectivity of the Levant and Cyprus there is evidence of some form of trade between Cyprus with the Aegean, as shown by small quantities of Cypriot imports found in the Greek mainland and the small finds in Cyprus. [129] This connection between the two civilisations can explain how the pottery of the Mycenaeans managed to get to sites where there was no clear trading ties. [130]

During the 16-15th Century BC, large scale trade with the Mycenaeans begins and then develops further in the 14th- early 13th Century BC. It is during the later periods that Mycenaean ceramic become a large part of the Cypriot culture. [131]This can be seen in the evidence of copies of the pottery being made on sites in Cyprus, one example that has been examined is the possible potters shop in the site of Kition. [132] There is a clear difference between the Cypriot pottery and the Mycenaeans pottery[133] However, one explanation to why it is so difficult to understand the context of the pottery finds, is the possibility that the large population redistributions in the 12th Century BC caused a large disruption to the island and introduced new ideologies resulting in confusion of the evidence. In regards to the pottery, there is evidence to suggest that native Cypriot pottery became less popular and the Mycenaean style of pottery started to become popular, this however didn't mean that

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[126] Goren, .Bunimovitz,.Finkelstein, and Na'Aman,. 2003 pp. 233-255
[127] Schofield 2007 112
[128] Steel 2004 70
[129] Steel 2004 70
[130] Cline 1990 836
[131] Steel 2004 70
[132] Ashmolean Kition pottery jar
[133] Steel 2004 73

the Cypriot pottery faded away, in fact the pottery then started to become a hybrid with Mycenaean pottery. It was the new pottery that became popular for export. This therefore means that evidence in the record of Cyprus for distinct Mycenaean pottery faded.[134]

Distribution on the island

The evidence in the archaeological record suggests that Mycenaean the pottery was only popular at the sites that were in coastal regions in Cyprus; the pottery is predominantly in the south eastern zone of the island.[135] An example of this can be seen at the area of the Larcan Bay which is near to the site of Kition.[136] The locations of the regions that contain Mycenaean Pottery also correlate to the island's export of copper and the urban centres that would have processed the natural ore into objects of exotic nature or have made ingots of the metal. This suggests that the pottery may have been traded in exchange for the copper.[137] Examination of the distribution of pottery finds shows that there is little evidence to suggest Mycenaean imports ever got into the hinterlands of Cyprus, the only place that Mycenaean pottery is seen in the sanctuaries.[138] The lack of evidence suggests that the hinterland were not able to afford or had access to the exotica or luxuries that were available in the coastal regions. This lack of access to the exotica could illustrate the control that the elite, who controlled communication and distribution between the coastal plains and the hinterland, had on the society.[139].

There is a large assemblage of Mycenaean ceramics found at a site Cyprus is at Enkomi [140] which is considered to be the capital of Alashiya[141]. Enkomi has largest amount of Mycenaean pottery that has been found during excavations, the site boasts large economic wealth and had close ties to the Kingdom of Ugarit which also was wealthy. Due to its vast amount of wealth, the site is the most extensively excavated in Cyprus which is why when looking at the archeologically record for evidence regarding Mycenaean trade, it is considered the key sit. Study of Enkomi can give an

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[134] Steel 2013 45
[135] Steel 2004 71
[136] Steel 2004 71
[137] Steel 2004 71
[138] Steel 2004 72
[139] Steel 2004 72
[140] Steel 2004 Introduction page
[141] Knapp. 1997. 66

insight to possible locations where pottery could be found in other sites, however the concentration on the one site risks skewing ideas on the trading of the Mycenaean ceramics.[142]

Forms of pottery

In Cyprus a wide range of Mycenaean ceramics have been found, the archaeological record suggests that the pottery fits into the following types; closed vase which would have been used as containers, open vases used as drinking sets, and ceremonial or cultic vases. The latter is the only type that has been[143] found in both the hinterland and coastal region.

The closed vessels are the dominant ones found in Cyprus. Within this type they can be classified into two subtypes known as the Piriform (see appendix 6) and Alabastra type, and the Stirrup Jar type. The Alabastra vases often appeared to have held some form of liquid in them as the top of the containers have wide mouth which are suitable for pouring slow moving liquids such as oils.[144] The most likely explanation that scholars have agreed on is that the vases contained Mycenaean produced scented oils, this has been supported by the evidence found at the site of Pylos. At Pylos the archives contains written evidence in Linear B that alludes to a specialist who produces scented oils as a commodity and that oils are placed in vessels for transport[145]. This supports the argument that the trade of the pottery was for the contents rather than the ceramic itself.

The examination of the Stirrup Jars, provides a different view as there was already a Cypriot counterpart when Stirrup Jars were first traded in Cyprus. These pre-existing jars were used in Cypriot olive oil production. The vessels used to transport the oil were in a similar style and size to the stirrup jars, so it interesting that the Mycenaean jar became popular. A possible suggestion is that the pre-existing system allowed for the Mycenaean pottery to be adapted and take over the role of containing olive oil, as well as becoming integrated into the system as a new variety of olive oil. [146]

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[142] Steel 2004 71
[143]Steel 2004 72
[144] Steel 2004 73
[145] Steel 2004 72
[146] Steel 2004 73

Context of the pottery on Cyprus –

Funerary context

Funerary use is the main context that Mycenaean pottery has been found in at the site of Enkomi. Most of the ceramics were found within tombs or in discrete deposits. However, there are other locations within the urban setting where the jars have been found suggesting that the movement of these vessels was due to them being looted from tombs in ancient times. [147] The reason funerary contexts are suggested is because the Mycenaean vessel were often found in association with religious and funerary rites. [148] Also the Mycenaean pottery seems a significant part of the burial rites of the site of Enkomi, as Cypriot versions of the pots were put into the tombs as replacement for unavailable Mycenaean pots. [149]

Regarding the burials in Enkomi, a collection of tombs are unusual for the region, these tombs definitely are not what would be normally expected on Cyprus, the tombs are made in ashlar style masonry , which is similar to the tombs found in Ugarit. Rather than the rock cut tombs favoured in Enkomi.[150] Out of these tombs, Tomb 66 from the British Archaeological School survived in the best condition with regards to findings.[151] This is significant because within this tomb there was a large quantity of Mycenaean pottery and imports. The uniqueness of the tomb has led to scholars dismissing it as a Cypriot royal tomb and say that it is more likely that it is a mercantile tomb. Thus proving evidence of mercantile trade as well supporting the evidence of close ties between Cyprus and Ugarit.[152]

From Wijngaarden it is possible to pull together all the information from different excavation groups to get a get a clear understanding of the site. The site has unfortunately not be accessible since 1974 due to occupation by the Turkish military[153], however there have been many publications on Mycenaean pottery found at the site, and from these publications it is possible to identify 1472 Mycenaean ceramic finds from a cross the site.[154] There are many excavation catalogues (see

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[147] Steel 2004 77
[148] Steel 2004 77
[149] Steel 2004 78
[150] Steel 2013 38
[151]Steel 2013 39
[152]Steel 2013 39
[153] Wijngaarden 2002 129
[154] Wijngaarden 2002 131

appendix 9) [155]about the finds at the site, but Mycenaean pottery was recorded within Catalogue V. This catalogue identifies 1466 pots or sherd relating to the Mycenaeans, all of which appear to have been made in Greece[156] it can be argued that this collection of pottery would be valuable evidence for trade, unfortunately due to the period of excavations it is inconstant and in complete therefore it is necessary to rely solely on the work of other Cypriot archaeologists whose records are more complete and accessible to scholars.[157] Another problem with the excavations is that in they were conducted in the earlier days of archaeological practises, and were focused on the tombs, which may not have contained a lot of Mycenaean pottery within them. Until political circumstances allow further excavations archaeologists are stuck with the assumption t that the pottery was used in the funerary context. [158]

The main type of Mycenaean ceramic grave gift is the closed vessels such as the Piriform and Alabastra type and the Stirrup Jar, these are often found as singular vessels. However there is evidence of there being two of these ceramic types being present.[159] This widespread distribution suggests that these types of vessels were not considered a rare commodity and was available for a wide range of users.[160] This is interesting because it goes against the idea that Mycenaean pottery was an exotic product.

To counteract the idea that Mycenaean pottery was not a commodity, there is evidence to suggest other forms of Mycenaean pottery, known as red lustrous wear. The distribution of type of pottery was tightly controlled. More evidence to support the value of the Mycenaean pottery is that in wealthier tombs there is more of an assemblage of the pottery, this could suggest that while the pottery was relatively common and could be easily accessed, the amount of the pottery that one possessed was considered more significant.[161]

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[155]Wijngaarden 2002 355-384
[156] Wijngaarden 2002 131
[157] Wijngaarden 2002 131
[158] Wijngaarden 2002 132
[159] Steel 2004 77
[160] Steel 2004 77
[161] Steel 2004 77

The examination of pottery within the tombs can be used as evidence to show the effect that Mycenaean ceramics had on the Cypriot ceramic repertoire, and how contact with the Aegean changed Cypriot society.[162]

A possible reason why Mycenaean pottery was used in the funerary context, is because the pottery was suitable for the holding small amounts of balms or liquids that were often perfumed and made from Aegean herbs or flowers.[163] These were prepared in the Mycenaean factories on the Aegean continent, which further supports the idea that Cyprus wanted the contents rather than the container. It is also possible to argue that the perfume was a commodity for the people of Enkomi as there is no evidence to suggest that they were a society with hygiene capabilities, such as soap or perfume.[164] It also possible to suggest that the adoption of Mycenaean pottery into the funerary sphere was due to the elites already having similar vases in use before the introduction to the Mycenaean ones;[165] Mycenaean pottery looked more prestigious with its lustrous finish than the local Cypriot ceramics.

Another possible explanation for the presence of Mycenaean pottery on Cyprus is that the Cypriots thought the pottery as exotic or a novelty product. This can be supported by the presence of the pottery in the tombs of the Cypriot elite, the burial are defiantly Cypriot because the funerary equipment is not purely Mycenaean.[166]

However, the idea that Mycenaean pottery was exclusively for the funerary context is not necessarily true because there is significant evidence to suggest that that Mycenaean pottery ware was often used in the domestic sphere and then reused in the funerary sphere. This can is supported by the evidence of abrasions wear or chipping on the vessel.[167] Also because Mycenaean pottery has been found in a fragmented condition the context for its use is not always very clear. Many of the tombs were sacked and objects were taken out of the tombs, creating a problem for modern scholarship as the funerary assemblages have often been disrupted and disturbed so do not provide a full picture. [168]

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[162] Steel 2004 78
[163] Hankey 1992 104
[164] Hankey 1992 104
[165] Aspiots 13
[166] Steel 2013 32
[167] Steel 2004 77
[168] Wijngaarden 2002 150

Domestic context

As shown by the evidence found in the tombs, the pottery is dominantly used in a funerary context but there is some evidence to suggest that it is partly used in the domestic sphere.[169] Whilst it is clear that the main form of the pottery that is used is vessel based pottery,[170] its versatility means that it can be used in multiple contexts within the funerary sphere, and thus it is the most distributed pottery.[171] Although the pottery found in the tombs, there is evidence of the vessel pottery being used in religious practises within the household, thus suggesting that the pottery held a religious purpose rather than purely funeral.[172] However it can be counter argued as there is a lack of evidence regarding religious practise as no solid religious context has yet been found. There is one possible explanation to why that is the case - there were many social groups occupying the site at the same time.[173]

In conclusion, although Mycenaean pottery has been found and accessed across many levels of inhabited areas in Cyprus that range from urban places such as Enkomi to the remote agricultural communities, it is not clear if the pottery got there through formal trade networks or informal networks[174]

[169] Steel 2013 128
[170] Wijngaarden 2002 133
[171] Wijngaarden 2002 134
[172] Wijngaarden 2002 134
[173] Wijngaarden 2002 134
[174] Knapp 2013 358

Chapter 5: Tell el Amarna

The relationship between the Aegean and Egypt has never been clear cut, this is due there being a lack of connective data found in the archaeological records[175]. The lack of clarity of evidence for the trade can also be put down to the inward facing ideology of the Egyptians,[176] this is not necessarily a negative thing because it does allow for partial understanding in regards to some of the pottery found in Amarna Egypt.

Amarna is famous for the Amarna letters, which were significantly important documents sent between the cities states of the Levant, Cyprus and Egypt. The letters are useful as they provide strong evidence of the economic situations of the other states outside of individual state governing bodies and records. [177] The site of Amarna is a useful site to examine relationship between the Mycenaean trade and Egyptians, as the occupation of the site revolves around one pharaoh, Akhenaten also known as Amenhotep IV,(who ruled 1335-1336 BC,)[178] therefore the site gives a snapshot on the trade at one point in time.

Amenhotep III and the Aegean

Amenhotep III was a key player in international trade across the East Mediterranean, evidence of this can be seen in the Amarna letters, which contains information about trade in the areas of Cyprus and Levant and their connection with Egypt. [179] Another form of evidence that Amenhotep III left in regards to international trade, was at his mortuary temple at Kom El-Hetan. This temple contains the remains of statue bases upon which a list of names have been inscribed. Further examination of the list has been revealed that it could be alluding to the Aegean through words on the list possibly being Egyptian names for places in the Aegean. While this is still up for debate it is popular for amongst scholars such as Cline, hence this list has become known in the academic world as the 'Aegean list'[180]. Thus it has been suggested that the lists on the statue base are itinerary lists of places where the Egyptians explored in the Aegean world,[181] this can be seen in the style of text which contains typonyms,

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[175] Balder.2015 2
[176] Balder 2015 2
[177] Cline 1990 836
[178] Wilkinson 2010 279
[179] Cline 1990 836
[180] Cline 2011 6
[181] Cline 2011 10

as well as accompanying imagery showing bound captives, which is the stereotypical representation that the Egyptian used to depict foreign places. [182]. Nonetheless scholars need to be wary on how much reliance being put on the 'Aegean list' as the origin of the list is not obvious, and it is possibly an idealistic worldview from the Egyptian perspective.[183] Thus if the list is confirmed to contain Aegean names then the list can provide proof that the Egyptians did voyage and explore the wider Mediterranean. [184]

The connection between the two civilisations has also been supported by evidence found in an excavation at Mycenae which led to the discovery of a small number of objects relating to the pharaoh Amenhotep III and his wife Tiye, Although there is no other evidence to support this, [185] the objects, which are mostly faience plaques, were found in in what is believed to be a 'cult centre' suggesting that the objects were significant in a religious context [186] The evidence also suggests that some of the faience plaques were possibly part of a votive offering because a group of them was found near the entrance way to one of the cult rooms within a crumpled lead vessel.[187] All of the objects bear the Cartouches of Amenhotep III and Queen Tyie which is how they have been related back to the royals as well as suggesting that they were important or significant in status. [188] The objects found also include fragments of plaques, at least 11 of which are fragments of finance plaques.

When examining the evidence it is possible to suggest that two of these fragments belonged to the same plaque[189]. Examining the collection as a group also suggest that there was at least three initial plaques at the site. This is because three of the fragment found have the same hieroglyphs on them, and as no hieroglyphs on Amenhotep's title is ever repeated it is possible to infer that there were three plaques. [190] When examining these objects and the pottery found in Amarna and other parts of Amenhotep's Egypt together it is reasonable to suggest that there was at least one

[182] Cline 2011 6
[183] Cline 2011 11
[184] Cline 2011 6
[185] Cline 2011 6
[186] Cline 1990 200
[187] Cline 1990 201
[188] Cline 2011 10
[189] Cline 1990 201
[190] Cline 1990 203

voyage where contact was established between the two civilisations met during the 14th century BC. [191]

Indirect trade evidence

The connection between Egypt and the Mycenaean world is often considered to be a form of indirect trade, and it was often thought that the two civilization traded together as a result of the mutual trading partners with the kingdoms in the Levant and Cyprus[192]. The evidence for this is that the Mycenaean world only appears in fragments within the Egyptian records,[193] that are the most useful source when understand trading. The earliest record of the Mycenaean world can be found in the annuls of Tutmoses III (1479-1425 BC) within the record of his campaigns of Syria in 1437BC, the record suggests that Tutmoses III came across a group of diplomats form the land of Tnj (Tanaju).[194] The annul refers to there being an exchange or presentation of wealth goods, however it does not geographically refer to the location of the land of Tanaju. However one of the styles of items identified was the Keftiu –style, which is the known Egyptian term for Crete. As it is known that Crete had close links to the Mycenaean culture it therefore is possible to suggest that the unknown land was in the Aegean and thus the later text of Amenhotep III known as the 'Aegean list' can be used to with this annul to confirm the possibility that Tanaju was located in the Aegean. [195]

Archaeological evidence

The Evidence that suggesting Egyptian contact with the Mycenaeans is not only based on textual evidence, there is much evidence within the archaeological world, and for example, there is a large amount of pottery found at the site of Tell el Amarna.[196] That is not the only evidence for contact found at Amarna, there are also fragments of papyrus with Mycenaean's depicted in the Egyptian iconography.[197] Within the iconography there are some figures depicted wearing Boar tusk helmets, this is significant because these helmets are considered to be an iconic part of Mycenaean warrior culture. The clothing of the figures is also unusual and not in the

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[191] Cline 2011 10
[192] Kelder 2010 125
[193] Kelder 2010 125
[194] Kelder 2010 125
[195] Kelder 2010 125
[196] Kelder 2010 126
[197] Kelder 2010 126

usual Egyptians depiction, suggesting that the figures that were depicted may be representations of real Mycenaean mercenaries that served the Pharaoh.[198] We know that there were some Mycenaean warriors present in Egypt because, at another site, excavation uncovered the remains of a boar tusk helmet which consists of a tusk which had been modified so that they could be attached to the leather frame that was found with them. [199]

There is also a pottery assemblage found at Amarna; this collection is the largest collection of Mycenaean pottery found in Egypt, further this is not the only site containing Mycenaean pottery as there were sites in Egypt older than Amarna that contained Mycenaean pottery. The presence of the pottery in Amarna marks a turning point for Mycenaean pottery entering the Egyptian archaeological record, from that time onwards it is present in multiple sites across Egypt in the 12th century BC. [200]

Figure 8: A pilgrim flask found at Amarna: UWTSD lecture by Steel, L

However these assemblages are very small, the common explanation to why these occurred is that the pots were part of indirect trade through exchanges with the Levant or Cyprus. Nevertheless one thing is clear, the site of Amarna has something else that is causing the collection of the large amount of Mycenaeans pottery.[201] At Amarna there is a collection of about 2000 sherds which is thought to form about 600 pots of the closed type of Mycenaean vessels (stirrup and pilgrim flasks)[202]

Location of pottery

Mycenaean pottery is found all over the site in Amarna. However the bulk of the pottery (over 1300 fragments) were found in the central area of the city within the rubbish heaps near the eastern section of the royal barracks, this area was where the royal scribes were located so could indicate that the waste came from the royal scribes. This is important because the scribes would have been in control of the examination of exports and imports in the Egyptian world. [203] Theoretically the

[198] Kelder 2010 127
[199] Kelder 2010 127
[200] Kelder 2010 130
[201] Kelder 2010 130
[202] Kelder 2010 130
[203] Kelder 2010 130

centralised location of the pots could also indicate, that they originally were from nearby locations on site and were used by others however it more likely that there pottery came from the scribes due to the location.[204]

Mycenaean pottery has been found all over this site but surprisingly none has found in the religious locations such as the Aton temples, this therefore suggests that the pottery was not brought into the city for religious purposes. [205] Similarly the southern suburbs of Amarna only contains a small amount - about 15 fragments, there are also small quantities of pottery found in places like the royal palaces and the military barracks.[206] The distribution of Mycenaean pottery assemblages suggests that the pottery was only used by elites in Amarna, as a more dispersed layout of assemblages would occur if a wider segment of Ancient Egyptian society had access to the pottery. [207]

The assemblage distribution further suggests that the pottery was only used in the administrative areas of the site, this can be further backed up by the small amount of pottery found in the palace area.

However it can be also be argued that the limited distribution of Mycenaean pottery outside of Amarna suggests that the pottery had possible associated with court display. The nearby site of Der el Menda, also contains an assemblage of Mycenaean pottery, if not as large as Amarna's assemblage.[208] The assemblages at Der el Menda supports the idea that Mycenaean pottery was associated with the court (mainly in a funerary context) because it is the site where the workers who built the tombs in the Valley of the Kings and Valley of the Queens lived. [209] Scholars have argued that Mycenaean pottery in Amarna is for those of high status or in the official context however there is evidence to suggest that the pottery may have had some funerary context.[210]

Within the records, there is also evidence trade in other goods between Egyptian and East Mediterranean. There is evidence of the trade of perfume oils from the

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[204] Kelder 2010 130
[205] Kelder 2010 131
[206] Kelder 2010 131
[207] Kelder 2010 131
[208] Kelder 2010 131
[209] Kelder 2010 131
[210] Steel 2013 128

Mycenaeans. This is shown by inventory records recording these oils as gifts, often from sites that have no evidence for the production of scented oils.[211] The distribution of olive oil in containers from the Aegean is also evidence of trade with Mycenaean civilisation. Aegean olive oil has little reference in Egyptian records prior to the large importation of the Mycenaean pottery.[212] When examining the dominance of olives within the iconography it can also be shown that it was during the Amarna period that the olive become significant in Egyptian culture, at the same time as the emergence of imported Mycenaean pottery[213]. It is even possible to suggest that the contact the Egyptians had with the Mycenaean world provided the incentive for the Egyptians to start growing olive groves themselves.[214] The import of olive oil would therefore support the idea that Mycenaean pottery was traded more for its contents rather than the pottery itself.

[211] Steel 2013 132
[212] Kelder 2010 131
[213] Kelder 2010 131
[214] Kelder 2010 131

Conclusion

To conclude there is much evidence to prove that Mycenaean pottery had a huge impact on contemporary Late Bronze Age civilizations within the East Mediterranean. The evidence at the sites of Ugarit, Enkomi and Amarna allows for an understanding of how the Mycenaean pottery was used by the different civilisations.

However the archaeological evidence of trade in the pottery is often inconclusive, and it must be remembered that the pottery would have been traded both as an item of exchange and as a container for goods such as perfumes and other oil based goods. Therefore it is important to also consider other evidence such as the archival records in the Levant and Egypt as well as shipwrecks. Finally itis also important to consider the Aegean and sites such as Ugarit, Enkomi and Amarna as an interconnecting network which all played a role in the transport and trade of Mycenaean pottery.

This network can be seen in the by evidence suggesting that trade between the Aegean and the Levant and Egypt was not direct but through Cyprus as an intermediate. Cyprus's role within the trade of Mycenaean products was significant to both the Cypriots and to the Mycenaeans. For the Mycenaeans, Cyprus was the gateway that allowed for trade to expand beyond restrictions that their capabilities would allow. For the Cypriots, the interaction with the Mycenaeans allowed for them to develop their pottery exports because they were able to improve their pot quality by copying Mycenaean techniques and design. By the end of the period of contact with the Mycenaeans, much of the 'Mycenaean' pottery exported to the Levant and Egypt were probably copies being made in Cyprus

The evidence for the time scale of use of Mycenaean pottery is not clear-cut as there is much evidence that the pottery was reused by later generations probably as a result of tomb robbing or imitation copies being produced.

The focus on Amarna as a site, whilst important as it gives a time frame for the trade, only demonstrates the role the pottery played at one site in Egypt. Therefore it must be combine with evidence from across Egypt to fully understand, for example, the role that Mycenaean pottery played in the introduction of the olive into Egypt.

When examining the evidence from Ugarit it is possible to suggest that the close trading and social ties between Ugarit and Enkomi played a key role in the introduction of Mycenaean pottery into the Levant. Once connections were established it is possible to argue that Ugarit played an important role in the continuation of the Mycenaean pottery trade as it created a target market for those producing the Mycenaean style pottery.

Finally examination of the evidence from shipwrecks such as at Cape Gelidoniya and Ulu Burun provide valuable insight to the variety of the trade occurring across the East Mediterranean during the Late Bronze Age. But as not many of the wrecks have survived to the present, there is not enough comparative evidence to provide the full picture.

Unfortunately many remaining questions about Mycenaean trade with the Eastern Mediterranean in the Late Bronze Age are unanswerable because of the current political situation in Cyprus. But hopefully this will improve in the not too distant future. When this happens new evidence may be found that gives scholars a better understanding the significance of the role that Cyprus played in the Mycenaean pottery trade in the East Mediterranean

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Appendix 1: Table of Aegean relative and absolute chronology

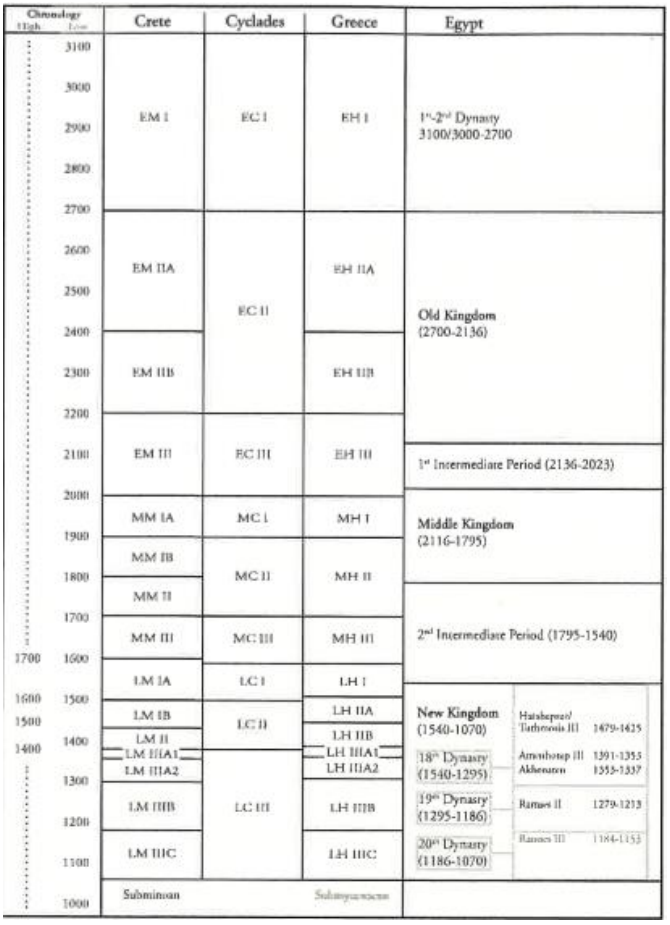

Figure 9: Table of Aegean relative and absolute chronology by Dan Davis. after Schelmerdine 2008,ill.1.

Appendix 2: Pottery explanation

There is a large section of Mycenaean pottery,[often in terracotta] found in the context of tombs.[215] The fact that the pottery was found in this context it means that it is often found intact or in a condition that means that it can be restored easily.[216] This allows archaeologists to form a development typology range which shows that the pottery was in use for a long time period as well as a possible chronology. The development typology is a complex system as it includes a group of components which includes the taxonology and decorative aspects of the pottery. [217] The difference of even a minute detail leads to the pottery being classified into different sections. This system was designed by Swedish scholar Arne Furumark, and it means that Mycenaean pottery can be separated into different groups, and includes 103 different forms and 336 different shapes.[218] This focus on the small differences is significant as it can be used to date the period of trade as some of the pottery styles have been found in different places such as Egypt and the Levant which contained known chronological dates. [219]

[215] Cline 1990 415
[216] Cline 1990 416
[217] Cline 1990 416
[218] Cline 1990 416
[219] Cline 1990 419

Appendix 3: Example of Stirrup Jar

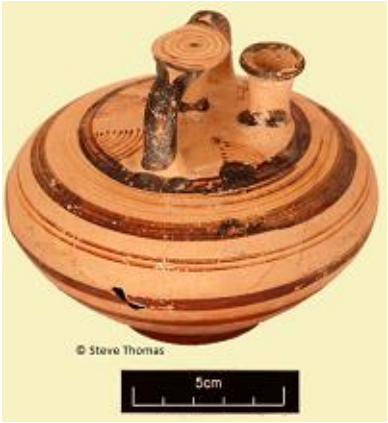

Figure 10: An example of a Stirrup Jar: Steve Thomas©

Appendix 4: Catalogue II: sourced from Wijngaarden. 2002

Catalogue II: Mycenaean pottery at Ugarit

1 Mycenaean vessels and fragments

ID	date	shape	published
1	LH IIIA2	shallow cup	Schaeffer 1949, 138-9, fig. 51: no. 1
2	LH IIIB		Schaeffer 1949, 144-5, fig. 54: no. 8
3		fragment	Schaeffer 1949, 144-5, fig. 54: no. 14
4	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 144-5, fig. 54: no. 16
5	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 144-5, fig. 54: no. 17
6	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB e	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 144-5, fig. 54: no. 19
7	LH IIIB	chalice	Schaeffer 1949, 146-7, fig. 55: no. 4
8	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1949, 146-7, fig. 55: no. 9
9	LH IIIB	straight sided alabastron	Schaeffer 1949, 146-7, fig. 55: no. 11
10	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 146-7: fig. 55: no. 13
11	LH IIIA2	shallow cup	Schaeffer 1949, 146-7, fig. 55: no. 14
12	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	mug	Schaeffer 1949, 146-7, fig. 55: no. 15
13	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 146-7, fig. 55: no. 17
14	LH IIIA2	mug	Schaeffer 1949, 146-7, fig. 55: no. 19
15	LH IIIA2	kylix	Schaeffer 1949, 150-1, fig. 57: no. 1
16	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 150-1, fig. 57: no. 7
17	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 150-1, fig. 57: no. 8
18	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	fragment	Schaeffer 1949, 150-1, fig. 57: no. 9
19	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 150-1, fig. 57: no. 15
20	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 150-1, fig. 57: no. 16
21	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 150-1, fig. 57: no. 19
22	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 150-1, fig. 57: no. 20
23	LH IIIA2	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 150-1, fig. 57, no. 21
24	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 150-1, fig. 57: no. 24
25	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	fragment	Schaeffer 1949, 150-1, fig. 57: no. 25
26	LH IIIA2	vertical flask	Schaeffer 1949, 150-1, fig. 57: no. 27
27	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB e	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 150-1, fig. 57: no. 29
28	LH IIIA2	vertical flask	Schaeffer 1949, 150-1, fig. 57: no. 30
29	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 150-1, fig. 57: no. 31
30	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 150-1, fig. 57: no. 32
31	LH IIIB	fragment	Schaeffer 1949, 152-3, fig. 58: no. 1
32	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 152-3, fig. 58: no. 3
33	LH IIIB	hedgehog rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 152-3, fig. 58: no. 4
34	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 152-3, fig. 58: no. 5
35	LH IIIB	stemmed shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 152-3, fig .58: no. 6
36	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 152-3, fig .58: no. 8
37	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 152-3, fig. 58: no. 9
38	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 152-3, fig. 58: no. 10
39	LH IIIB	small piriform jar	Schaeffer 1949, 152-3, fig. 58: no. 12
40	LH IIIB	feeding bottle	Schaeffer 1949, 152-3, fig. 58: under no. 14
41	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 152-3, fig. 58: no. 16
42	LH IIIB I	deep bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 152-3, fig. 58: no. 17
43	LH IIIA2	small piriform jar	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 2
44	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 3
45	LH IIIB I	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 4
46	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 5
47	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 6
48	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5: fig. 59: no. 13

Catalogue II cont.

ID	date	shape	published
49	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 14
50	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	lid	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5: fig. 59: no. 17
51	LH IIIA2	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 32
52	LH IIIB	straight sided alabastron	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 33
53	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 34
54	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 35
55	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 36
56	LH IIIA2	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 37
57	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 38
58	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 39
59	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 40
60	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 41
61	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 42
62	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 43
63	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 44
64	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 45
65	LH IIIA2	shallow cup	Schaeffer 1949, 156-7, fig. 60: no. 1
66	LH IIIB	one-handled bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 156-7, fig. 60: no. 2
67	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 156-7, fig. 60: no. 3
68	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 156-7, fig. 60: no. 4
69	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 156-7, fig. 60: no. 5
70	LH IIIB e	narrow necked jug	Schaeffer 1949, 156-7, fig. 60: no. 8
71	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 156-7, fig. 60: no. 9
72	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 156-7, fig. 60: no. 10
73	LH IIIB	conical stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 156-7, fig. 60: no. 14
74	LH IIIB	fragment	Schaeffer 1949, 156-7, fig. 60: no. 15
75	LH IIIB	mug	Schaeffer 1949, 156-7, fig. 60: no. 16
76	LH IIIB	mug	Schaeffer 1949, 156-7, fig. 60: no. 17
77	LH IIIB e	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 156-7, fig. 60: no. 19
78	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1949, 156-7, fig. 60: no. 20
79	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 156-7, fig. 60: no. 21
80	LH IIIB	krater	Schaeffer 1949, 158-9, fig. 61 B-C
81	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 160-1, fig. 62: no. 1
82	LH IIIA2	shallow cup	Schaeffer 1949, 160-1, fig. 62: no. 7
83	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 160-1, fig. 62: no. 4
84	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 160-1, fig. 62: no. 8
85	LH IIIA2	stemmed cup	Schaeffer 1949, 160-1, fig. 62: no. 9
86	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 160-1, fig. 62: no. 10
87	LH IIIB e	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 160-1, fig. 62: no. 24
88	LH IIIA1-LH IIIA2	small piriform jar	Schaeffer 1949, 160-1, fig. 62: no. 13
89	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 162-3, fig. 63: no. 2
90	LH IIIA2	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 162-3, fig. 63: no. 4
91	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 162-3, fig. 63: no. 14
92	LH IIIA2	conical piriform stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1936b, 121, fig. 13: Q
93	LH IIIA2	vertical flask	Schaeffer 1936b, 121, fig. 13: R
94	LH IIIA2	globular stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1936b, 121, fig. 13: S
95	LH IIIA2	straight sided alabastron	Schaeffer 1936b, 121, fig. 13: T
96	LH IIIA2	small globular jug	Schaeffer 1936b, 121, fig. 13: U
97	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	small globular jug	Schaeffer 1949, 164-5, fig. 64, no. 8
98	LH IIIB	conical stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 164-5, fig. 64: no. 9
99	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 164-5, fig. 64: no. 10

Catalogue II cont.

ID	date	shape	published
100	LH IIIA2	carinated conical cup	Schaeffer 1949, 166-7, fig. 65: no. 13
101	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 166-7, fig. 65: no. 14
102	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 166-7, fig. 65: no. 15
103	LH IIIB	round bottomed bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 166-7, fig. 65: no. 17
104	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	horizontal flask	Schaeffer 1949, 166-7, fig. 65: no. 12
105	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 166-7, fig. 65: no. 25
106	LH IIIA2	carinated conical cup	Schaeffer 1949, 166-7, fig. 65: no. 26
107	LH IIIB	horizontal flask	Schaeffer 1949, 170-1, fig. 67: no. 9
108	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 170-1, fig. 67: no. 14
109	LH IIIA2	vertical flask	Schaeffer 1949, 170-1, fig. 67: no. 19
110	LH IIIA2	small piriform jar	Schaeffer 1939b, 281, fig. 3: A
111	LH IIIA2	squat stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1939b, 281, fig. 3: B
112	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1939b, 281, fig. 3: C
113	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1939b, 281, fig. 3: D
114	LH IIIA2	small piriform jar	Schaeffer 1939b, 281, fig. 3: G
115	LH IIIA2	small piriform jar	Schaeffer 1939b, 282, fig. 4: G
116	LH IIIB	stemmed bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 172-3, fig. 68: no. 21
117	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 180-1, fig. 72: no. 3
118	LH IIIB e	krater	Schaeffer 1949, 180-1, fig. 72: no. 15
119	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	small globular jug	Schaeffer 1949, 180-1, fig. 72: no. 19
120	LH IIIB	straight sided alabastron	Schaeffer 1949, 180-1, fig. 72: no. 26
121	LH IIIB l	deep bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 190-1, fig. 77: "tombe IV"
122	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1949, 190-1, fig. 77: no. 9
123	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	fragment	Schaeffer 1949, 202-3, fig. 83: no. 6
124	LH IIIB	shallow stemmed bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 202-3, fig. 83: no. 7
125	LH IIIB e	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 214-7, figs. 89-90
126	LH IIIB	animal head rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 218-9, fig. 91: no. 1
127	LH IIIB	fragment	Schaeffer 1949, 218-9, fig. 91: no. 2
128	LH IIIB l	deep bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 218-9, fig. 91: no. 3
129	LH IIIA1	conical rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 218-9, fig. 91: nrs. 7, 15, fig. 91 A
130	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 218-9, fig. 91: no. 8
131	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 218-9, fig. 91: no. 9
132	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 218-9, fig. 91: no. 10
133	LH IIIA2	conical rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 218-9, fig. 91: nrs. 12, 13
134	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 218-9, fig. 91: no. 14
135	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 218-9, fig. 91: no. 5, 16
136	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	animal head rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 220-1, fig. 92: A-D
137	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB e	animal head rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 220-1, fig. 92: E-F
138	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB e	animal head rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 222-3, fig. 93: nrs. 2, 3
139	LH IIIA2	animal head rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 222-3, fig. 93: nrs. 5-7
140	LH IIIA2	ovoid rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 222-3, fig. 93: no. 1
141	LH IIIA2	chalice	Schaeffer 1949, 222 under no. 1 (not illustrated)
142	LH IIIB	fish rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 222-3, fig. 93: no. 4
143	LH IIIB	krater	Schaeffer 1949, 224-5, fig. 94: B
144	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 224-5, fig. 94: C
145	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 224-5, fig. 94: D
146	LH IIIB	fragment	Schaeffer 1949, 224-5, fig. 94: F
147	LH IIIB l	conical rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 224-5, fig. 94: down left
148	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 224-5, fig. 94: down right
149	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 1
150	LH IIIA2	fragment	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 2

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ID	date	shape	published
151	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 3
152	LH IIIA2	kylix	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 4
153	LH IIIB	fragment	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 5
154	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 6
155	LH IIIB	kylix	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 7
156	LM IIIA	cup	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 8
157	LH IIIA2	kylix	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 9
158	LH IIIB	fragment	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 10
159	LH IIIB	krater	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 11
160	LH IIIB e	kylix	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 12
161	LH IIA/LM IB	fragment	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 13
162	LH IIIA2	kylix	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 14
163	LH IIIB	fragment	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 15
164	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 16
165	LH IIIB e	kylix	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 17
166	LH IIIB	deep bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 18
167	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	kylix	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 19
168	LH IIIB	deep bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 20
169	LH IIIA2	kylix	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 21
170	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 22
171		stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 23
172	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 24
173	LH IIIA2	one handled bowl?	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 25
174	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	kylix	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 26
175	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 27
176	LH IIIA2	vertical flask	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 28
177	LH IIIB I	deep bowl (?)	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7; fig. 95: no. 29
178	LH IIIB	ring kernos	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7: fig. 95: no. 30
179	LH IIIA2	fragment	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 32
180	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	kylix	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 33
181	LH IIIA2	globular stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 35
182	LH IIIA2	vertical flask	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 37
183	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 38
184	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 39
185	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 40
186	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 228-9, fig. 96: no. 13
187	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 228-9, fig. 96: no. 19
188	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1949, 228-9, fig. 96: no. 25
189	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1949, 228-9, fig. 96: no, 26
190	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1949, 228-9, fig. 96: no. 27
191	LH IIIA2	krater	Schaeffer 1949, 286-7, fig. 124: no. 9
192	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 254-5, fig. 108: no. 3
193	LH IIIB e	squat stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1938, 202, fig. 5: X
194	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1938, 202, fig. 5: Y
195	LH IIIA2	vertical flask	Schaeffer 1938, 202, fig. 5: Z
196	LH IIIB	vertical flask	Schaeffer 1938, 202, fig. 5: a
197	LH IIIA2	globular stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1938, 202, fig. 5: d
198	LH IIIA2	globular stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1938, 202, fig. 5: e
199	LH IIIA2	con.-pir. stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1938, 210, fig. 11: Y
200	LH IIA-LH IIB	small handleless jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 292-3, fig. 33: no. 1
201	LH IIIA2	mug	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 292-3, fig. 33: no. 2

Catalogue II cont.

ID	date	shape	published
202	LH IIIB	mug	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 292-3, fig. 33: no. 3
203	LH IIIA2	shallow cup	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 292-3, fig. 33: no. 5
204	LH IIIA1	shallow cup	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 292-3, fig. 33: no. 4
205	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	rounded alabastron	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 292-3, fig. 33: no. 6
206	LH IIIB	shallow cup	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 292-3, fig. 33: no. 7
207	LH IIB-LH IIIA1	small handleless jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 292-3, fig. 33: no. 8
208	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 292-3, fig. 33: no. 9
209	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 292-3, fig. 33: no. 10
210	LH IIIB I	deep bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 292-3, fig. 33: no. 11
211	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 294-5, fig. 33: no. 12
212	LH IIIB	shallow cup	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 294-5, fig. 33: no. 13
213	LH IIIA2 I	shallow cup	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 294-5, fig. 33: no. 14
214	LH IIIB I	deep bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 294-5, fig. 33: no. 16
215	LH IIIA2	one-handled bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 294-5, fig. 33: no. 17
216	LH IIIA2	shallow cup	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 294-5, fig. 33: no. 18
217	LH IIIB	stemmed shallow bowl?	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 294-5, fig. 33: no. 19
218	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 294-5, fig. 33: no. 20
219	LH IIIB	stemmed shallow bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 294-5, fig. 33: no. 21
220	LH IIIB	krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 294-5, fig. 33: no. 22
221	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 294-5, fig. 33: no. 23
222	LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 294-5, fig. 33: no. 24
223	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 296-7, fig. 34: nrs. 1, 2
224	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB e	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 296-7, fig. 34: no. 3
225	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 296-7, fig. 34: no. 4
226	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB e	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 296-7, fig. 34: no. 5
227	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 296-7, fig. 34: no. 6
228	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 296-7, fig. 34: no. 7
229	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 296-7, fig. 34: no. 8, 9
230	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 296-7, fig. 34: no. 10
231	LH IIIB e	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 296-7, fig. 34: no. 11
232	LH IIIB e	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 296-7, fig. 34: no. 12
233	LH IIIB	krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 296-7, fig. 34: no. 13
234	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 296-7, fig. 34: no. 14
235	LH IIIB	krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 298-9, fig. 34: nrs. 15, 16, 21
236	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 298-9, fig. 34: no. 17
237	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 298-9, fig. 34: no. 18
238	LH IIIB	vertical flask	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 298-9, fig. 34: no. 19
239	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 298-9, fig. 34: no. 20
240	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 298-9, fig. 34, no. 22
241	LH IIIB	krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 298-9, fig. 34: no. 23
242	LH IIIB	krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 298-9, fig. 34: no. 24
243	LH IIIB	krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 298-9, fig. 34: no. 25
244	LH IIIA2 I	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 300, fig. 34 bis
245	LH IIIA2	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 302-3, fig. 35: no. 1
246	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 302-3, fig. 35: no. 2
247	LH IIIA2	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 302-3, fig. 35: no. 3
248	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 302-3, fig. 35: no. 4
249	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 302-3, fig. 35: no. 5
250	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 302-3, fig. 35: no. 7
251	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 302-3, fig. 35: no. 8
252	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 302-3, fig. 35: no. 9

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ID	date	shape	published
253	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 302-3, fig. 35: no. 10
254	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 302-3, fig. 35: no. 11
255	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 302-3, fig. 35: no. 12
256	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 302-3, fig. 35: no. 13
257	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 302-3, fig. 35: no. 14
258	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 302-3, fig. 35: no. 15
259	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 304-5, fig. 35: no. 16
260	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 304-5, fig. 35: no. 17
261	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 304-5, fig. 35: no. 18
262	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 304-5, fig. 35: no. 19
263	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 304-5, fig. 35, no. 20
264	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 304-5, fig. 35: no. 21
265	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 304-5, fig. 35: no. 22
266	LH IIIB	conical stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 304-5, fig. 35: no. 23
267	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 304-5, fig. 35: no. 24
268	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 304-5, fig. 35: no. 25
269	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 304-5, fig. 35: no. 26
270	LH IIIB e	kylix	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 306-7, fig. 36: no. 1
271	LH IIIB e	kylix	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 306-7, fig. 36: no. 2
272	LH IIIB e	kylix	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 306-7, fig. 36: no. 3
273	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB e	kylix	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 306-7, fig. 36: no. 4
274	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 306-7, fig. 36: no. 5
275	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 306-7, fig. 36: no. 6
276	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 306-7, fig. 36, no. 7
277	LH IIIA2	vertical flask	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 306-7, fig. 36: no. 8
278	LH IIIA2	vertical flask	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 306-7, fig. 36: no. 9
279	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 306-7, fig. 36: no. 10
280	LH IIIA2	small piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 308-9, fig. 36: no. 11
281	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 308-9, fig. 36: no. 12
282	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	large piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 308-9, fig. 36, no. 13
283	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1979, 308-9, fig. 36: no. 14
284	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 308-9, fig. 36: no. 15
285	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 308-9, fig. 36: no. 16
286	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 308-9, fig. 36: no. 17
287	LH IIIA2	conical rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 308-9, fig. 36: no. 18
288	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Courtois 1969, 118, fig. 17
289	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1963b, fig. 30
290	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 310-1, fig. 37: no. 1
291	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 310-1, fig. 37: no. 2
292	LH IIIA2	conical rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 310-1, fig. 37: no. 3
293	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 310-1, fig. 37: no. 4
294	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 310-1, fig. 37: no. 5
295	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 310-1, fig. 37: no. 6
296	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 310-1, fig. 37: no. 7
297	LH IIIA2 I	conical rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 310-1, fig. 37: no. 8
298	LH IIIA2	conical rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 310-1, fig. 37, no. 9
299	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 310-1, fig. 37: no. 11
300	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 310-1, fig. 37: no. 12
301	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 312-3, fig. 38: nrs. 1-2
302	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 312-3, fig. 38, no. 3
303	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 312-3, fig. 38: no. 4

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ID	date	shape	published
304	LH IIIB	krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 312-3, fig. 38: no. 5
305	LH IIIA2	one-handled bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 312-3, fig. 38: no. 6
306	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 314-5, fig. 39: no. 1
307	LH IIIA2	straight sided alabstron	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 314-5, fig. 39: no. 2
308	LH IIIA2	straight sided alabstron	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 314-5, fig. 39: no. 3
309	LH IIIB	horizontal flask	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 314-5, fig. 39: no. 4
310	LH IIIB e	kylix	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 314-5, fig. 39: no. 5
311	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 314-5, fig. 39: no. 6
312	LH IIIB	animal head rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 316-7, fig. 40: no. 1
313	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 316-7, fig. 40: no. 2
314	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 318-9, fig. 41: no. 1
315	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 318-9, fig. 41: no. 2
316	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 318-9, fig. 41: no. 3
317	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 318-9: no. 41: no. 4
318	LH IIIB e	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 318-9, fig. 41: no. 7
319	LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 318-9, fig. 41: no. 8
320	LH IIIB	deep bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 318-9, fig. 41: no. 9
321	LH IIIA2 I	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 320-1, fig. 42: no. 1
322	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 320-1, fig. 42: no. 2
323	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 320-1, fig. 42: no. 3
324	LH IIIB e	kylix	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 320-1, fig. 42, no. 4
325	LH IIB-LH IIIA1	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 320-1, fig. 42, no. 5
326	LH IIIB	shallow cup	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 320-1, fig. 42: no. 6
327	LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 320-1, fig. 42, no. 7
328	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 320-1, fig. 42: no. 8
329	LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 320-1, fig. 42: no. 9
330	LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 320-1, fig. 42: no. 10
331	LH IIIB	krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 320-1, fig. 42: no. 11
332	LH IIIB I	deep bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 320-1, fig. 42: no. 12
333	LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 320-1, fig. 42: no. 13
334	LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321-2, fig. 42: no. 14
335	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321-2, fig. 42: no. 15
336	LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321-2, fig. 42: no. 16
337	LH IIIB I	deep bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321-2, fig. 42: no. 17
338	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321-2, fig. 42, no. 18
339	LH IIIB	deep bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321-2, fig. 42: no. 19
340	LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321-2, fig. 42: no. 20
341	LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321-2, fig. 42: no. 21
342	LH IIIA2	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321-2, fig. 42: no. 22
343	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321-2, fig. 42: no. 23
344	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321-2, fig. 42: no. 24
345	LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321-2, fig. 42: no. 25
346	LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321-2, fig. 42, no. 26
347	LH IIIA2	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321, -3, fig. 42: no. 27
348	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321, -3, fig. 42: no. 28
349	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321, -3, fig. 42, no. 29
350	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321, -3, fig. 42: no. 30
351	LH IIIA2 I	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321, -3, fig. 42: no. 31
352	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321, -3, fig. 42: no. 32
353	LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321, -3, fig. 42: no. 33
354	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321, -3, fig. 42: no. 34

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ID	date	shape	published
355	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321, -3, fig. 42: no. 35
356	LH IIIA2	hedgehog rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321, -3, fig. 42: no. 36
357	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321, -3, fig. 42: no. 37
358	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321, -3, fig. 42: no. 38
359	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 321, -3, fig. 42: no. 39
360	LH IIIB	hedgehog rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 324-5, fig. 43: no. 1
361	LH IIIB	fish rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 324-5, fig. 43: no. 1 bis
362	LH IIIA2	hedgehog rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 324-5, fig. 43: no. 2
363	LH IIIB	hedgehog rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 324-5, fig. 43: no. 4
364	LH IIIB	hand made cup	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 324-5, fig. 43: no. 6
365	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 328-9, fig. 44: no. 1
366	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 328-9, fig. 44: no. 2; fig. 44 A
367	LH IIIB-LH IIIC e	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 330-1, fig. 45: no. 3
368	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 330-1, fig. 45: no. 4
369	LH IIIB-LH IIIC e	deep bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 332-3, fig. 46: no. 1
370	LH IIIB I	spouted cup	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 332-3, fig. 46: no. 2
371	LH IIIB I	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 332-3, fig. 46, no. 3
372	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 332-3, fig. 46: no. 4
373	LH IIIB I	krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 332-3, fig. 46: no. 6
374	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 332-3, fig. 46: nrs. 7, 8
375	LH IIIB I	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 332-3, fig. 46: no. 9
376	LH IIIB	fish rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 334-5, fig. 47: no. 1
377	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 334-5, fig. 47: no. 3
378	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 334-5, fig. 47: no. 6
379	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 334-5, fig. 47: no. 7
380	LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 334-5, fig. 47: no. 8
381	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 334-5, fig. 47: nrs. 2, 9
382	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 336-7, fig. 48: no. 1
383	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 336-7, fig. 48: no. 2
384	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 338-9, fig. 49: no. 1; fig. 50
385	LH IIIB e	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 338-9, fig. 49: no. 2, fig. 51
386	LH IIIB	small piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 342-3, fig. 52: no. 1
387	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 342-3, fig. 52: no. 2
388	LH IIIB	shallow cup	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 342-3, fig. 52: no. 3
389	LH IIIB	shallow cup	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 342-3, fig. 52: no. 4
390	LH IIIA2 I	straight sided alabastron	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 342-3, fig. 52: no. 5
391	LH IIIA2 I	straight sided alabastron	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 342-3, fig. 52: no. 6
392	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 342-3, fig. 52: no. 7
393	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 342-3, fig. 52: no. 8
394	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 342-3, fig. 52: no. 9
395	LH IIIB	conical stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 342-3, fig. 52: no. 10
396	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 342-3, fig. 52: no. 11
397	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 342-3, fig. 52: no. 12
398	LH IIIB I	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 344-5, fig. 53: no. 2
399	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 344-5, fig. 53, no. 3
400	LH IIIB	conical piriform stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 344-5, fig. 53: no. 6
401	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 344-5, fig. 53: no. 5
402	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 346-7, fig. 54: no, 1; 348-50: nrs. 54 F, B, C
403	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 352-3, fig. 55: no. 15
404	LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 352-3, fig. 55, no. 16
405	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 352-3, fig. 55: no. 17

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ID	date	shape	published
406	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 352-3, fig. 55: no. 19
407	LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 352-3, fig. 55: no. 20
408	LM IIIA1	large stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1939a, 77, fig. 68
409	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1939a, 98: fig. 93
410	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	hedgehog rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, pl. 37: no. 2
411	LH IIIB	hedgehog rhyton	Karageorghis 1965a, 228: no. 8; pl. XXII: no. 2
412	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Contenson et al. 1972, 22-3, fig. 23
413	LH IIIB	krater	Contenson et al. 1973b, 124: (not illustrated)
414	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Contenson et al. 1973b, 126: (not illustrated)
415	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Contenson et al. 1974, p. 8, 11, pl. II: 1a
416	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Contenson et al. 1974, 8, 11, pl. II: 1b
417	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Contenson et al. 1974, 8, 11, pl. II: 1c
418	LH IIIB	hedgehog rhyton	Contenson et al. 1974, 12 (not illustrated)
419	LH IIIB	deep bowl	Contenson et al. 1974, 20 (not illustrated)
420	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Contenson et al. 1974, 20: (not illustrated)
421	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Contenson et al. 1974, 5: (not illustrated)
422	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Saliby 1979-1980, 108: no. 9
423	LH IIIA2	vertical flask	Saliby 1979-1980, 108: no. 10
424	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight sided alabastron	Saliby 1979-1980, 108: no. 11
425	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Saliby 1979-1980, 108: no. 12
426	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Saliby 1979-1980, 108: no. 13
427	LH IIIB	stemmed cup	Saliby 1979-1980, 108: no. 14
428	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Saliby 1979-1980, 108: no. 15
429	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	bowl	Schaeffer 1962b, 101: (not illustrated)
430	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1962b, 117: (not illustrated)
431	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	vertical flask	Schaeffer 1962b, 117: (not illustrated)
432	LH IIIA2	globular stirrup jar	L. Courtois 1969, 128-9, fig. 6: A
433	LH IIIA2	shallow cup	L. Courtois 1969, fig. 6: B
434	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Yon 1987, 346-7, fig. 2: no. 1 (78/63+101)
435	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Yon 1987, 346-7, fig. 2: no. 2 (79/3072)
436	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Yon 1987, 347-8, fig. 2: no. 3 (79/5590)
437	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Yon 1987, 347-8, fig. 2: no. 4 (79/5733)
438	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Yon 1987, 347-8, fig. 2: no. 5 (79/5766)
439	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Yon 1987, 347-8, fig 2: no. 6 (79/5829)
440	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Yon 1987, 348: no. 7 (79/5880); (not illustrated)
441	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Yon 1987, 347-8, fig. 2: no. 8 (80/5091)
442	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Yon 1987, 347-8, fig. 2: no. 9 (81/1060)
443	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Yon 1987, 347-8, fig. 2: no. 10 (81/1061-1063)
444	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Yon 1987, 347-8, fig. 2: no. 11 (83/5097)
445	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Yon 1987, 347-8, fig. 2, 4: no. 12 (17/RS-17)
446	LH IIIB	fragment	Yon et. al. 1987, 22-23, fig. 8: no. 79/562
447	LH IIIB	fragment	Yon et. al. 1987, 40: no. 79/153 (not illustrated)
448	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Yon et. al. 1987, 40: no. 79/102 (not illustrated)
449	LH IIIB	krater	Yon et. al. 1987, 45: no. 79/889 (not illustrated)
450	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Yon et. al. 1987, 54-5, fig. 36 no. 79.473
451	LH IIIB	krater	Yon et. al. 1987, 54-5, fig. 36: no. 79/785
452	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Yon et. al. 1987, fig. 36: no. 79/661
453	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Yon et. al. 1987, fig. 57: no. 84/499
454	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Yon et. al. 1987, 85-6, fig. 66: no. 84/331
455	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Yon et. al. 1987, 87-8, fig. 68: no. 84/602
456	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Yon et. al. 1987, 99, 101, fig. 80: no. 81/971

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ID	date	shape	published
457	LH IIIB	jug	Yon et. al. 1987, 98-9, 101, figs. 78, 80: no. 81/890
458	LH IIIB	shallow cup	Yon et. al. 1987, 103-4, fig. 84: no. 81/761
459	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Yon et. al. 1987, 103-4, fig. 84: no. 81/796
460	LH IIIB e	amphoroid krater	Yon, Caubet & Mallet 1982, 189-90, fig. 12: h: no. 80/5216
461	LH IIIB	small globular jug	Yon, Caubet & Mallet 1982, 189-90, fig. 12: f
462	LM IIIA-LM IIIB	stirrup jar	Yon et al. 1983, 222: no. 81.5094 (not illustrated)
463	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Yon, Gachet & Lombard 1987, 179, fig. 5, no. 86/226
464	LH IIIA2	straight-sided alabastron	Yon, Gachet & Lombard 1987, 179, fig. 5: no. 86/227
465	LH IIIB	high stemmed chalice	Schaeffer 1949, 180-1, fig. 72: no. 23
466	LH IIIB	high stemmed chalice	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 31
467	LH IIIB	feeding bottle	Schaeffer 1949, 152-3, fig. 58: no. 14
468	LH IIIB	ring kernos	Schaeffer 1949, 150-151, fig: 57: no. 5
469	LH IIIB	conical stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1960, 135 (not illustrated)
470	LH IIIB	mug	Schaeffer 1949, 152-3, fig 58: no. 11
471	LH IIB	rounded alabastron	Stubbings 1951, 53: fig. 9
472	LH IIIB e	amphoroid krater	Anson 1980, fig. 3: no. 82
473	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Vermeule & Karageorghis 1982, no. V 122
474	LM IIIB	large stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 144-5, fig. 54: no. 15
475	LM IIIB	large stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 152-3, fig. 58: no. 15
476	LM IIIA2	pyxis	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 318-9, fig. 41: no. 5
477	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 334-5, fig. 47: no. 4
478	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 334, fig. 47: no. 5
479	LM IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 346-7, fig. 54: no. 2
480	LH IIIA2 I	amphoroid jug	Schaeffer 1932, 4, pl. II: no. 2
481	LH IIIB	cylindrical jug	Schaeffer 1949, pl. 39 (right)
482	LH IIIA2	globular stirrup jar	Margueron 1977, 181, Pl. X: no. 1
483	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Margueron 1977, 181: pl X: no. 2
484	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Buchholz 1993, 102-3, fig. 4
485	LH IIIB	one-handled bowl	Schaeffer 1949, 180-1, fig. 72: no. 14
486		fragment	Mallet 1987, 234, note 56: no. 83/5305 (not illustrated)
487		fragment	Mallet 1987, 236-237, note 68: no. 83/5378 (not illustrated)
488			Schaeffer 1951a, 7-8 (not illustrated)
489	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949 232-3, fig. 98: no. 7
490	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 232-3, fig. 98: no. 12
491	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 232-3, fig. 98: no. 5
492	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 232-3, fig. 98: no. 8
493	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 232-3, fig. 98: no. 1
494	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 232-3, fig. 98: no. 6
495	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 232-3, fig. 98: no. 11
496	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 232-3, fig. 98: no. 10
497	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1949, 232-3, fig. 98: no. 9
498	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Courtois 1969, 109, fig. 12: bottom right
499	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	animal head rhyton	Courtois 1969, 109, fig 12: bottom left
500	LH IIIB I	piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 332-333, fig. 46: no. 5
501	LH IIIB I	amphoroid krater	Yon, Gachet & Lombard 1990, 20, 22, fig. 16 no. 88/2221
502	LH IIIB I	amphoroid krater	Yon, Gachet & Lombard 1990, 16-17, fig. 10: 86/5158
503	LH IIIA2	small piriform jug	Schaeffer 1939b, 67, fig 3E
504	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	feeding bottle	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 294-5, fig. 33: no. 15
505	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 226-7, fig. 95: no. 36
506	LH IIIB	biconical stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1938, 202, fig. 5B
507	LH IIIB	biconical stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1938, 202, fig. 5C

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ID	date	shape	published
508	LH IIIA2	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 302-303, fig. 35: no. 6
509	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Kuschke 1962, 264-265, Tafel I: no. 1
510	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Yon, Gachet & Lombard 1987, 172 (not illustrated)
511	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Schaeffer 1936b, Pl. 19: no. 2
512	LH IIIB	one-handled cup	Schaeffer 1949, 180-1, fig. 72: no. 14
513	LH IIIB	deep bowl	Yon et. al. 1987, 81, fig. 57: no. 80/15
514	LH IIIA2	one-handled bowl	Schaeffer 1936b, 121, fig. 13O
515	LH IIIB	spouted bowl	Leonard 1994, 126: no. 1898a
516		krater	Yon, Gachet & Lombard 1990, 20: no. 88.2227 (not illustrated)
517			Yon, Gachet & Lombard 1990, 19 (not illustrated)
518	LH IIIB	fragment	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 352-3, fig. 55: no. 18
519	LH IIIB		Yon, Gachet & Lombard 1987, 189: RS 86.2406 (not illustrated)
520	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB		Yon, Gachet & Lombard 1990, 16: no. 88.5203 (not illustrated)
521	LM IIIA-LM IIIB	stirrup jar	Yon et. al. 1987, 20-21, fig. 20: no. 81/639
522	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Stubbings 1951, 73, Pl. 16: no. 2
523	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Stubbings 1951, 73, Pl. 16: no. 4
524	LH IIIB 1	amphoroid krater	Courtois 1973, 150, fig. 5
525	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Contenson et al. 1974, 21 (not illustrated)
526	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois 1973, 152: fig. 7
527	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Mallet 1987, 239, 242-3, figs. 17-18: no. 79/5047
528	LH IIIB	alabastron	Yon, Lombard & Renisio 1987, 22-3, fig. 8: no. 79/462(3)
529	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Calvet and Geyer 1987, 138, 159, Pl. II: no. c-e 84/1183
530	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Yon, Lombard & Renisio 1987, 102, 104, fig. 84: no. 81/797
531	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Calvet and Geyer 1987, 144, 156, Pl. VIk: no. 84/1123
532	LH IIIB	fragment	Calvet and Geyer 1987, 144, 156, Pl. VIi: no. 84/1103
533	LH IIIB	fragment	Calvet and Geyer 1987, 144, 156, Pl VIh: no. 84/1102
534	LM IIIA-LM IIIB	large stirrup jar	Yon, Lombard & Renisio 1987, 102, 104, fig. 84: no. 81/734
535		fragment	Yon et al. 1983, 222: no. 81/5076 (not illustrated)
536		fragment	Yon et al. 1983, 222, no. 81/5077 (not illustrated)
537		fragment	Mallet 1987, 220, note 9: no. 83/5034 (not illustrated)
538		fragment	Mallet 1987, 220, note 9: no. 83/5179 (not illustrated)
539		fragment	Mallet 1987, 220, note 9: no. 83/5181 (not illustrated)
540		fragment	Mallet 1987, 224, note 29: no. 83/5264 (not illustrated)
541		fragment	Mallet 1987, 227, note 34: no. 79/5417 (not illustrated)
542		krater	Mallet 1987, 231, note 42: no. 83/5383 (not illustrat d)
543		fragment	Mallet 1987, 232, note 46: no. 83/5354 (not illustrated)
544		krater	Mallet 1987, 233, note 51: no. 80/5128 (not illustrated)
545		fragment	Mallet 1987, 233, note 51: no. 80/5158 (not illustrated)
546		amphoroid krater	Mallet 1987, 233, note 51,: no. 79/5977 (not illustrated)
547		small stirrup jar	Mallet 1987, 233, note 51: no. 79/5978 (not illustrated)
548		large stirrup jar	Mallet 1987, 233, note 51: no. 79/5976. (not illustrated)
549		alabastron	Mallet 1987, 233, note 51: no. 79/5981 (not illustrated)
550		amphoroid krater	Mallet 1987, 234, 237 notes 56, 68: no. 83/5303 (not illustrated)
551	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Yon 1995, 440: no. RS 92.2176 (not illustrated)
552	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Yon 1995, 440: no. RS 94.2207 (not illustrated)
553	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Yon 1995, 440: no. RS 94.2208 (not illustrated)
554	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Yon 1995, 440: no. RS 94.2210 (not illustrated)

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ID	date	sort	published
1001	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	bovine	Schaeffer 1949, 146-7, fig. 55: no. 1
1002	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	bovine	Schaeffer 1949, 146-7, fig. 55: no. 2
1003	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	single equid	Schaeffer 1949, 146-7, fig. 55: nrs. 3, 7
1004	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	bovine	Schaeffer 1949, 146-7, fig. 55: no. 6
1005	LH IIIA/LH IIIB	female	Schaeffer 1949, 150-1, fig. 57: no. 17
1006		chariot	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 7
1007	LH IIIB	bovine	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 9
1008	LH IIIA2	chariot	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 10
1009	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	female	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 12
1010	LH IIIB	bovine	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 18
1011	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	chariot	Schaeffer 1949, 154-5, fig. 59: no. 19
1012	LH IIIA2-LH IIIC	bovine	Schaeffer 1949, 170-1, fig. 67: no. 8
1013		chariot	Schaeffer 1949, 180-1, fig. 72: no. 17
1014	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	bovine	Schaeffer 1949, 230-1, fig. 97, no. 9
1015	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	chariot	Schaeffer 1949, 230-1, fig. 97: no. 13
1016	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	chariot	Schaeffer 1949, 230-1, fig. 97, no. 14
1017	LH IIIB	bovine	Schaeffer 1949, 230-1, fig. 97: no. 15
1018	LH IIIA-LH IIIC	bovine	Schaeffer 1949, 230-1, fig. 97: no. 16
1019	LH IIIA-LH IIIBe	bovine	Schaeffer 1949, 230-1, fig. 97: no. 17
1020	LH IIIB late	female	Schaeffer 1949, 230-1, fig. 97: no. 18
1021	LH IIIB late	female	Schaeffer 1949, 230-1, fig. 97: no. 19
1022	LH IIIB	bovine	Schaeffer 1949, 230-1, fig. 97: no. 20
1023	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	female	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 351, 353, fig. 55: no. 1
1024	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	female	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 351, 353, fig. 55: no. 2
1025	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	female	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 351, 353, fig. 55: no. 3
1026	LH IIIB	female	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 351, 353, fig. 55: no. 4
1027	LH IIIA2-LH IIIC	equid	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 351, 353, fig. 55: no. 5
1028	LH IIIA2-LH IIIC	bovine	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 351, 353, fig. 55: no. 6
1029	LH IIIB	equid	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 351, 353, fig. 55: no. 7
1030	LH IIIB	bovine	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 351, 353, fig. 55: no. 8
1031	LH IIIB	bovine	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 351, 353, fig. 55: no. 9
1032	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	bovine	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 351, 353, fig. 55: no. 10
1033	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	bovine	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 351, 353, fig. 55: no. 11
1034	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	bovine	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 352-3, fig. 55: no. 12
1035	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	bovine	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 352-3, fig. 55: no. 13
1036	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	female	Schaeffer 1939a, 99, fig. 94
1037	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	female	Schaeffer 1939a, 99, fig. 94
1038	LH IIIB-LH IIIC	female	Schaeffer 1956, 169 (not illustrated)
1039	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	female	Monloup 1987, 320-1: no. 15
1040	LH IIIB-LH IIIC	female	Monloup 1987, 320-1: no. 16
1041	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	female	Monloup 1987, 320-1: no. 17
1042	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	female	Monloup 1987, 320-1: no. 18
1043	LH IIIA2-LH IIIC	bovine	Monloup 1987, 322: no. 19
1044	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	bovine	Monloup 1987, 322: no. 20
1045	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	bovine	Monloup 1987, 322, 328: no. 21
1046	LH IIIA2-LH IIIC	bovine	Monloup 1987, 323, 328: no. 22
1047	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	bovine	Monloup 1987, 323: no. 23
1048	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	bovine	Monloup 1987, 323: no. 24
1049	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	bovine	Monloup 1987, 323, 328: no. 25
1050	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	bovine	Monloup 1987, 324, 328: no. 26

Catalogue II cont.

ID	date	shape	published
1051	LH IIIB	bovine	Monloup 1987, 324: no. 27
1052	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	bovine	Monloup 324: no. 28
1053	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	bovine	Monloup 1987, 324, 328: no. 29
1054	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	female	Schaeffer 1935, 189: (not illustrated)
1055	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	equid	Schaeffer 1949, 230-1, fig. 97: no. 4
1056	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	female	Schaeffer 1931, pl. IV: no. 4 left
1057	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	female	Schaeffer 1931, pl. IV: no. 4 centre
1058	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	female	Schaeffer 1931, pl. IV: no. 4 right
1059	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	bovine	Kuschke 1962, 264-5: Tafel I: no. 20
1060	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	female	French 1971, 119 (not illustrated)
1061			Callot 1994, 224: no. RS 23.110 (not illustrated)
1062			Callot 1994, 225: no. RS 23.225 (not illustrated)

3 Probable Syrian imitations and derivations of Aegean pottery

ID	date	shape	published
2001	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 156-7, fig. 60: nr. 12
2002		stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 228-9, fig. 96: nr. 16
2003		stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 228-9, fig. 96: nr. 24
2004		conical rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 218-9, fig. 91: nr. 6
2005	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 146, fig. 55: nr. 18
2006		conical rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 218-9, fig. 91: nr. 4
2007	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 362-3, fig. 58: nr. 1
2008	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 362-3, fig. 58: nr. 3
2009	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 362-363, fig. 58: nr. 2
2010	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 362-3, fig. 58: nr. 4
2011	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Monchambert 1983, 36-7, fig. 1: nr. 2
2012	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 362-3, fig. 58: nr. 7
2013	LH IIIB	tall domestic jug	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 362-3, fig. 58: nr. 8
2014	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Monchambert 1983, 36-37, fig. 1: nr. 1
2015	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 358-9, fig. 57: nr. 1
2016	LH IIIB	vertical flask	Monchambert 1983, 36-37, fig. 1: nr. 4
2017	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Schaeffer 1936b, 115, fig. 8: nr. C
2018	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 310-1, fig. 37: nr. 10
2019	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, 198-9, fig. 81: nr. 12
2020	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 180-1, fig. 72: nr. 24
2021	LH IIIA-LH IIIB	hedgehog rhyton	Schaeffer 1949, pl. 37: upper
2022	LH IIIB I	deep bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 362-3, fig. 58: nr. 5
2023	LH IIIB	deep bowl	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 360-1, fig. 57: nr. 16
2024	LH IIIB	jug	Schaeffer 1938, 319: fig. 47
2025	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Yon, Lombard & Renisio 1987, 99, 101, fig. 80: nr. 81/981
2026	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 182-3, fig. 73: nr. 22
2027	LH IIIB	squat globular stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1949, 182-3, fig. 73: nr 26.
2028		stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 358-9, fig. 57: nr. 2
2029		stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 358-9, fig. 57: nr. 3
2030		stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 358-9, fig. 57: nr. 4
2031		stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 358-9, fig. 57: nr. 5
2032	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 358-9, fig. 57: nr. 6
2033		straight sided alabastron	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 358-9, fig. 57: nr. 9
2034	LH IIIB	krater	Courtois & Courtois 1978, 360-1, fig. 57: nr. 14
2035	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Yon et al. 1983, 212 fig. 12 G

Appendix 5: Simple style imitation

Figure 11: Example of simple style (imitation) from the Levant: UWTSD lecture by Steel, L

Appendix 6: Chariot krater from Kalavasos

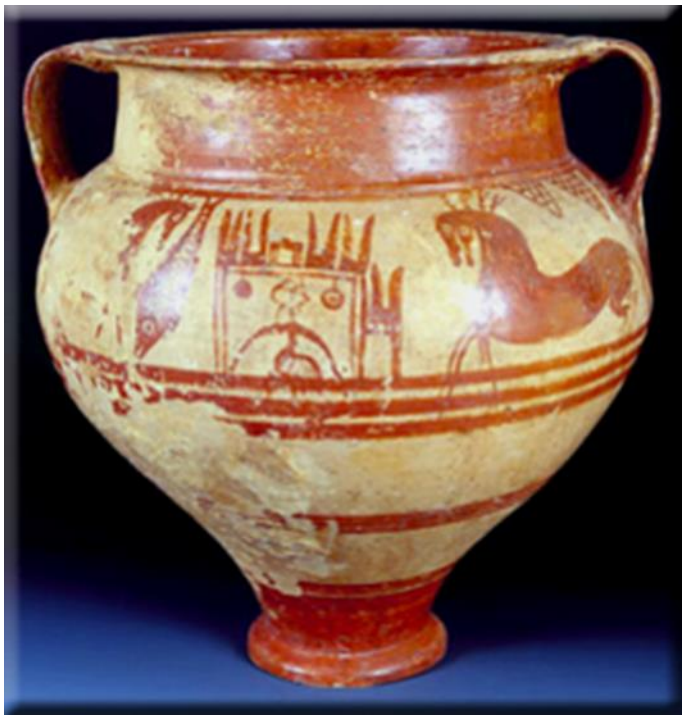

Figure 12: Chariot krater from Kalavasos: UWTSD lecture by Steel,L

Appendix 7: Piriform Jar from Kalavasos

Figure 13: a Piriform Jar from Kalavasos: UWTSD lecture by Steel, L

Appendix 8: Map of Bronze Age Cyprus

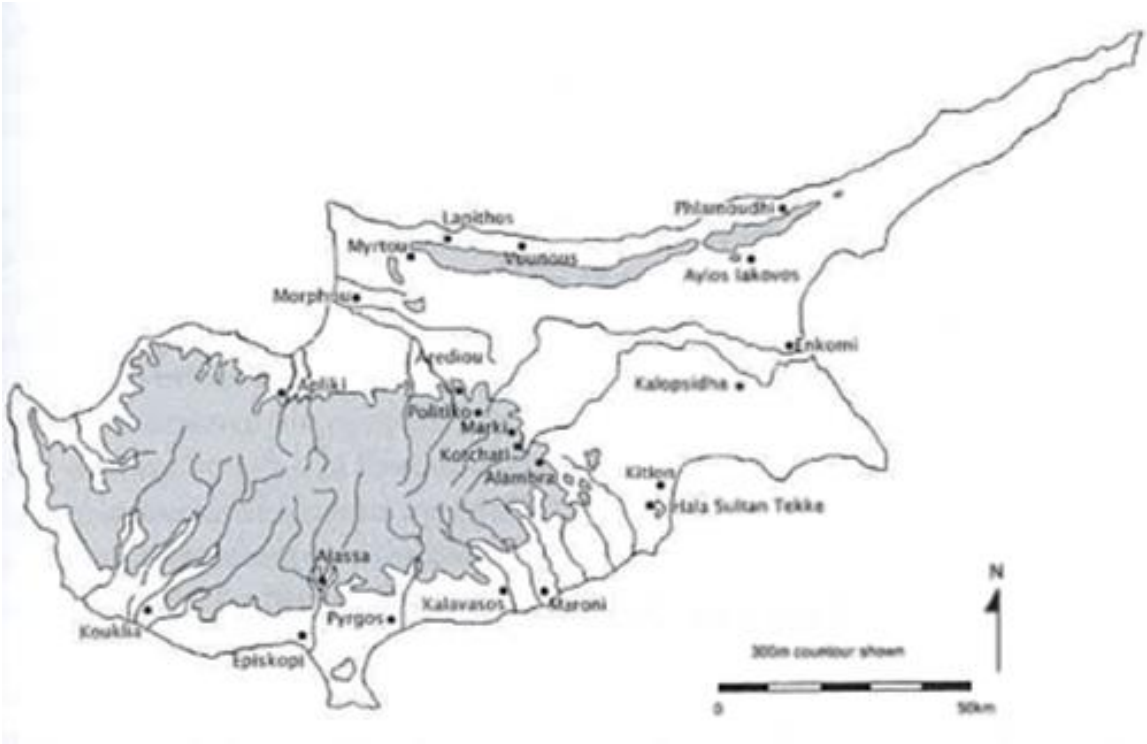

Figure 14: Map of Major Bronze Age sites in Cyprus after Cline 2010, ill.60.1

Appendix 9 Catalogue V:sourced from Wijngaarden. 2002

Catalogue V: Mycenaean pottery at Enkomi

1 Mycenaean vessels and fragments

ID	date	shape	published
1	LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 6, fig. 6: no. 983
2	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 6, fig. 6: no. 984
3	LH IIIA2	lentoid flask	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 6, fig. 6: no. 913
4	LH IIIA2	amphoroid jug	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 6, fig. 6: no. 1300
5	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 7 fig. 10: no. 1151
6	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 9 fig. 15: no. 1287
			Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 9, fig. 15: no. 1287
7	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 33, fig. 61: no. 1209
8	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 33, fig. 61: no. 1208
9	LH IIIB	cup with horizontal handle	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 33, fig. 61: no. 1207
10	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	composite vessel	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 34 fig. 62: no. 1227
11	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 34 fig. 62: no. 1253
12	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	horizontal flask	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 34 fig. 62: no. 1222
13	LH IIIA2	carinated conical cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 34 fig. 62: no. 1254
14	LH IIIA2	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 34 fig. 62: no. 1223
15	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 34 fig. 62: no. 1219
16	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 34 fig. 62: no. 1243.
17	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 34 fig. 62: no. 1225
18	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 34 fig. 62: no. 1220
19	LH IIIB	cylindrical jug	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 34 fig. 62: no. 1221
20	LH IIIA2	horizontal flask	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 34 fig. 62: no. 1246
21	LH IIIA2	globular jug	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 35 fig. 63: no. 1036
22	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 35 fig. 63: no. 1026
23	LH IIIB	stemmed shallow bowl	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 35 fig. 63: no. 1004
24	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 35 fig. 63: no. 1016
25	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 35 fig. 63: no. 1027
26	LH IIIB	large piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 35 fig. 63: no. 1039
27	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 35 fig. 63: no. 1038
28	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 35 fig. 63: no. 1012
29	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1014
30	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1019
31	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1015
32	LH IIIA2	piriform jug with cut-away neck	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1035
33	LH IIIB	shallow spouted cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1024
34	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1018
35	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1017
36	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1020
37	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1021
38	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1025
39	LH IIIB	shallow stemmed bowl	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1005
40	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1033
41	LH IIIB	shallow stemmed bowl	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1003
42	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1007
43	LH IIIB	globular jug	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1034
44	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1010
45	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1009
46	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1008
47	LH IIIB	kylix	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1008

Catalogue V cont.

ID	date	shape	published
48	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 36 fig. 64: no. 1013
49	LH IIIA2	bull's head rhyton	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 37 fig. 65: no. 1077
50	LH IIIA1-LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 37 fig. 65: no. 1079
51	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 37 fig. 65: no. 1084
52	LH IIIA1	amphoroid krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 37 fig. 65: no. 1076
53	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 37 fig. 65: no. 1081
54	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 37 fig. 65: no. 1088
55	LH IIIA2	deep krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 37 fig. 65: no. 1089
56	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 37 fig. 65: no. 1083
57	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 38 fig. 66: no. 1185
58	LH IIIA2	mug	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 38 fig. 66: no. 1184
59	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 38 fig. 66: no. 1182
60	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 38 fig. 66: no. 1188
61	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 38 fig. 66: no. 1187
62	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 38 fig. 66: no. 1181
63	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 38 fig. 66: no. 1186
64	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 38 fig. 66: no. 1183
65	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 39 fig. 67: no. 845
66	LH IIIA1	deep krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 39 fig. 67: no. 844
67	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 39 fig. 67: no. 838
68	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 39 fig. 67: no. 832
69	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 39 fig. 67: no. 842
70	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 39 fig. 67: no. 836
71	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 39 fig. 67: no. 833
72	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 39 fig. 67: no. 848
73	LH IIIA1	wide-mouthed jug	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 68: no. 1101
74	LH IIIA1	stemmed goblet	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 68: no. 1092
75	LH IIIA2	conical rhyton	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 68: no. 1091
76	LH IIIA2	globular flask	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 68: no. 1103
77	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	small jug	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 68: no. 1100
78	LH IIIA2	deep krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 68: no. 1103
79	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 68: no. 1097
80	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 68: no. 1095
81	LH IIIA1	rounded alabastron	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 68: no. 1107
82	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 68: no. 1094
83	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 68: no. 1096
84	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow stemmed bowl	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 68: no. 1093
85	LH IIIA2	one-handled bowl	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 68: no. 1099
86	LH IIIA2	carinated conical cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 69 no. 1141
87	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 69: no. 1142
88	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	rounded alabastron	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 69: no. 1140
89	LH IIIB	large piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 69: no. 1137
90	LH IIIA1	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 69: no. 1139
91	LH IIIA2	deep krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 69: no. 876
92	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 69: no. 1136
93	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 69: no. 1135
94	LH IIIA1-LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 40 fig. 69: no. 1138
95	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 42 fig. 70: no. 1273
96	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 42 fig. 70: no. 1280
97	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 42 fig. 70: no. 1274
98	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 42 fig. 70: no. 1281

Catalogue V cont.

ID	date	shape	published
99	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 42 fig. 70: no. 1217
100	LH IIIB1	jug	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 42 fig. 70: no. 1270
101	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	small globular jug	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 42 fig. 70: no. 1279
102	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 42 fig. 70: no. 1271
103	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 42 fig. 70: no. 1269
104	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 42 fig. 70: no. 1272
105	LH IIIA2	conical piriform stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 42 fig. 70: no. 1275
106	LH IIIA1-LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 42 fig. 70: no. 1278
107	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 42 fig. 70: no. 1276
108	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 45 fig. 71: no. 931
109	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 45 fig. 71: no. 930
110	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 45 fig. 71: no. 929
111	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 45 fig. 71: no. 955
112	LH IIIA1-LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 45 fig. 71: no. 945
113	LH IIIA2	globular flask	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 45 fig. 71: no. 948
114	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 45 fig. 71: no. 948
115	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 45 fig. 71: no. 947
116	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 45 fig. 71: no. 943
117	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 45 fig. 71: no. 946
118	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 45 fig. 71: no. 946
119	LH IIIA2	globular jug	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 45 fig. 71: no. 950
120	LH IIIA2	globular flask	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 45 fig. 71: no. 949
121	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 45 fig. 71: no. 940
122	LH IIIB	conical stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 45 fig. 71: no. 939
123	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 45 fig. 71: no. 944
124	LH IIIA2	conical piriform stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 45 fig.71: no. 938
125	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 8 fig. 14; 45 fig 71: no. 927 .
126	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 47 fig. 72: no. 870
127	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 47 fig. 72: no. 871
128		bowl	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 47 fig. 72: no. 869
129	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 47 fig. 72: no. 1130
130	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 47 fig. 72: no. 1129
131	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 47 fig. 72: no. 1131
132	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 47 fig. 72: no. 1132
133	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 47 fig. 72: no. 1133
134	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 73: no. 966
135	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 73: no. 965
136	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 73: no. 973
137	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 73: no. 972
138	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 73: no. 971
139	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular jug	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 73: no. 972*
140	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 73: no. 937*
141	LH IIIB	conical stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 73: no. 968
142	LH IIIB	large stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 73: no. 967
143	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 73: no. 969
144	LM IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 73: no. 964
145	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 73: no. 970
146	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 74: no. 1149
147	LH IIIA1-LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 74: no. 1152
148	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 74: no. 1156
149	LM IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 74: no. 1147

Catalogue V cont.

ID	date	shape	published
150	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 74: no. 1164
151	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 74: no. 1160
152	LH IIIA2	deep krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 74: no. 1148
153	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 74: no. 1162
154	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 74: no. 1150
155	LH IIIA2	rounded alabastron	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 48 fig. 74: no. 1169
156	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 49 fig. 75: no. 981
157	LH IIIA2	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 49 fig. 75: no. 1118
158	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 49 fig. 75: no. 1116
159	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 49 fig. 75: no. 1113
160	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 49 fig. 75: no. 1115
161	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 49 fig. 75: no. 1117
162	LH IIIA2	conical rhyton	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 49 fig 75: no. 1114
163	LH IIIB	large piriform jar	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 49 fig. 76: no. 1263
164	LH IIIB	kylix	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 49 fig. 76: no. 1264
165	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 49 fig. 76: no. 1262
166	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 49 fig. 76: no. 1260
167	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 49 fig. 76: no. 1265
168	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 49 fig. 76: no. 1261
169	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 49 fig. 76: no. 1266
170	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Murray, Smith & Walters 1900, 34 fig. 62: no. 1224
171	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 27: no. 3 (A1516)
172	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 27: no. 5 (A1515)
173	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 32: nos. 7-8 (A1532)
174	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 32: nos. 9-10 (A1533)
175	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	small globular jug	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 29: no. 4 (A1561)
176	LH IIIA2	tall beaked jug	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 28: no. 8 (A1561)
177	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 22: no. 4 (A1603)
178	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 4: no. 10
179	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 1: no. 35
180	LH IIB-LH IIIA1	rounded alabastron	Catling 1964, 36 (not illustrated)
181	LH IIIA2	conical piriform stirrup jar	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 2: no. 18
182	LH IIIB	fragment	Walters 1912, 130 no. C 686 (not illustrated)
183	LH IIIB	kylix	Walters 1912, 130 fig. 255: no. C688
184	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Walters 1912, 83: no. C406 (not illustrated)
185	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Walters 1912, 74 fig. 121: no. C374; 130 fig. 249: no. C681
186	LH III	fragment	Åström 1972b, 383: no. 1958/I-1019
187	LH IIB-LH IIIA1	squat alabastron	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 23: nos. 1-2
188	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Walters 1912, 79 fig. 134: C396
189	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Catling & Millettt 1965, 222, Plate 59: no. 2
190	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Åström 1972b, 369: no. 281e2 (not illustrated)
191	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Walters 1912, 83: no. C406 (not illustrated)
192	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Åström 1972b, 305: unpublished (not illustrated)
193	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 3: no. 22
194	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	conical rhyton	Åström 1972b, 354 no. 199e; 412 fig. 46d
195	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 1: no. 27
196	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular flask, horizontal type	Walters 1912, 111: no. C573 (not illustrated)
197	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 11: nos. 4-6
198	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Myres & Ohnefalsch-Richter 1899, 183: under no. 20 (not illustrated)
199	LH IIIB	small globular stirrup jar	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 21: no. 4
200	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Myres & Ohnefalsch-Richter 1899, 183: under no. 20 (not illustrated)

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ID	date	shape	published
201	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Åström 1972b, 318 (not illustrated)
202	LH IIIA2	globular flask, vertical type	Åström 1972b, 351: no. 189o (not illustrated)
203	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 1: no. 14
204	LH IIIA2	conical rhyton	Walters 1912, 117: no. C805 (not illustrated)
205	LH IIA	handleless cup	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 4: no. 29
206	LH IIIA2	large piriform jar	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 19 no. 2 (A1552)
207	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Myres & Ohnefalsch-Richter 1899, 184: under no. 184 (not illustrated)
208	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Åström 1972b, 322: no. 94m (not illustrated)
209	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Åström 1972b, 298: no. 45b2 (not illustrated)
210	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 19: no. 8 (A1705)
211	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 19: no. 9 (A1704)
212	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 21: no. 2 (A1595)
213	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 4: no. 4 (A2026b)
214	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate
215	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 15: no. 3 (A1649)
216	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Åström 1972b, 318: no. A2062c
217	LH IIIB	large piriform jar	Stubbings 1951, Plate 13: no. 8
218	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Walters 1912, 63: no. C333 (not illustrated)
219	LH IIIA1	small handleless jar	Gjerstad 1926, 212: jar 1
220	LH IIIA1	piriform jar	Walters 1912, 96: no. C476 (not illustrated)
221	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Åström 1972b, 316: 53-55h (2019) (not illustrated)
222	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	small globular jug	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 29: no. 2 (A1564)
223	LH IIIB	handleless cup	Walters 1912, 128: no. C674 (not illustrated)
224	LH IIIA2	jug	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 3: no. 5 (A2024k)
225	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 10: no. 5 (A2033A)
226	LH IIIA2	deep krater	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 16: no. 6 (2023e)
227	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 14: no. 6 (A2023e)
228	LH IIIA2	three-handled beaked jug	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 28: no. 1-2 (A1579)
229	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular flask, horizontal type	Åström 1972b, 353: no. A1579 (not illustrated)
230	LH IIIA1	large piriform jar	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 17: no. 3 (A1686)
231	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Åström 1972b, 305: no. 1694 (not illustrated)
232	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Åström 1972b, 305: no. A1566 (not illustrated
233	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	small globular jug	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 12: no. 11
234	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 1: no. 9
235	LH IIIA2	conical piriform stirrup jar	Smith 1925, IICb, plate 2: no. 14
236	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 1: no. 40
237	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 1: no. 20
238	LH IIIB	large piriform jar	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 19: no. 4 (A1650b)
239	LH IIIB	large piriform jar	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, plate 17: no. 5 (1941/VII-5/2)
240	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Åström 1972b, 322: no. 94q (not illustrated)
241	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Åström 1972b, 322: no. 94p (not illustrated)
242	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 8: nos. 1-4 (A1614)
243	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Åström 1972b, 298: no. 45c2 (not illustrated)
244	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Åström 1972b, 298: no. 45d2 (not illustrated)
245	LH IIIA2	lentoid flask	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 31: nos. 1, 3 (A1732)
246	LH IIIB	large piriform jar	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 19: no. 6 (A1650)
247	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 32: nos. 1-2 (A1537)
248	LH IIIA2	globular flask, vertical type	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 30: nos. 1-2 (A1572)
249	LH IIIA2	conical piriform stirrup jar	Walters 1912, 132 fig. 260: no. C697
250	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Åström 1972b, 305: no. A1680 (not illustrated)

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251	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 19: no. 3 (A1699)
252	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 26: no. 5 (A1513)
253	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 27: no. 7 (A1526)
254	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Åström 1972b, 359: no. 220v2 (not illustrated)
255	LH IIIA2	deep krater	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 16: nos. 1-2 (A1548)
256	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 24: no. 7 (A1713)
257	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 24: no. 8 (A1716)
258	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Åström 1972b, 305: no. A1670 (not illustrated)
259	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 3: no. 41
260	LH IIIA2	deep krater	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 9: no. 3 (A2031)
261	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Åström 1972b, 316: no. 53-55i (not illustrated)
262	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate no. 10: nos. 1-3 (A1546)
263	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	small globular jug	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 12: no. 28
264	LH IIIA2	globular flask, vertical type	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 12: no. 33
265	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Stubbings 1951, 42, Plate 13: no. 17
266	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 5: no. 6
267	LH IIIB	handleless cup	Walters 1912, 120: C822 (not illustrated)
268	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Walters 1912, 99: no. C500 (not illustrated)
269	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	small globular jug	Walters 1912, 114: no. C590 (not illustrated)
270	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 3: no. 33
271	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 1: no. 21
272	LH IIIA2	shallow cup	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, plate 26: no. 4 (A1517)
273	LH IIB	rounded alabastron	Walters 1912, 99: no. C497 (not illustrated)
274	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 2: no. 7
275	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 2: no. 3
276	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 11: no. 12
277	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 3: no. 25
278	LH IIIB	conical stirrup jar	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 22: no. 1 (A1623)
279	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 22: no. 11 (A1632)
280	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 21: no. 1 (A1583)
281	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 4: nos. 1-3 (A2022a-e)
282	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 5: no. 1 (A2027a)
283	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	flask	Åström 1972b, 353: no. A1576 (not illustrated)
284	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Åström 1972b, 298: no. 45f2 (not illustrated)
285	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 27: no. 8 (A1523)
286	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Åström 1972b, 359: no. 220n3 (not illustrated)
287	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	small globular jug	Karageorghis 1963, IIC, Plate 29: no. 6 (A1568)
288	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Åström 1972b, 322: no. 94w (not illustrated)
289	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Åström 1972b, 324: no. 95h ter (not illustrated)
290	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Åström 1972b, 316: no. 53-55f (not illustrated)
291	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Åström 1972b, 316: no. 53-55g (not illustrated)
292	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Mayence 1926, IIIA, Plate 2: no. 19
293	LH IIIA1	large piriform jar	Stubbings 1951, 27, Plate 6: no. 2
294	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Mayence & Verhoogen 1929, IIC, Plate 3: no. 10
295	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Mayence & Verhoogen 1929, IIC, Plate 3: no. 16
296	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Mayence & Verhoogen 1929, IIC, Plate 3: no. 14
297	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Mayence & Verhoogen 1929, IIC, Plate 3: no. 17
298	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Mayence & Verhoogen 1929, IIC, Plate 3: no. 18
299	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Mayence & Verhoogen 1929, IIC, Plate 3: no. 19
300	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Mayence & Verhoogen 1929, IIC, Plate 3: no. 20
301	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Ure & Ure 1954, IIIA, Plate 1: no. 18

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ID	date	shape	published
302	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Ure & Ure 1954, IIIA, Plate 1: no. 20
303	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1620 (not illustrated)
304	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1628 (not illustrated)
305	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1927 (not illustrated)
306	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Smith 1925, IICb, Plate 3: no. 21
307	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A 1617 (not illustrated)
308	LH III	stirrup jar	Myres & Ohnefalsch-Richter 1899, 184: under no. 25 (not illustrated)
309	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1600 (not illustrated)
310	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1604 (not illustrated)
311	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1607 (not illustrated)
312	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1614 (not illustrated)
313	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1619 (not illustrated)
314	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1621 (not illustrated)
315	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1637 (not illustrated)
316	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1634 (not illustrated)
317	LH III	stirrup jar	Myres & Ohnefalsch-Richter 1899, 185: under no. 55 (not illustrated)
318	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1592 (not illustrated)
319	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1593 (not illustrated)
320	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1596 (not illustrated)
321	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1633 (not illustrated)
322	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1636 (not illustrated)
323	LH III	stirrup jar	Myres & Ohnefalsch-Richter 1899: under no 68 (not illustrated
324	LH III	stirrup jar	Myres & Ohnefalsch-Richter 1899: under no 68 (not illustrated
325	LH III	stirrup jar	Myres & Ohnefalsch-Richter 1899: under no 68 (not illustrated
326	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1615 (not illustrated)
327	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, s48: no. A1599 (not illustrated)
328	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: no. A1610 (not illustrated)
329	LH III	stirrup jar	Åström 1972b, 348: T80
330	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 473: no. 10, Plate 76: row 3 :
331	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 473: no. 19, Plate 78: row 3:2
332	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 474: no. 45, Plate 76: row 2:1
333	LH IIIB	narrow-necked jug	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 477: no. 1, Plate 78: row 5:1
334	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 477: no. 8, Plate 77: row 6:11
335	LH IIIB	shallow cup	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 477: no. 9, Plate 77: row 11:1
336	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 477: no. 11, Plate 77: row 6:4
337	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 477: no. 15, Plate 77: row 11:10
338	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 478: no. 17, Plate 77: row 5:4
339	LH IIIA2	amphoroid beaked jug	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 478: no. 22, Plate 119: no. 5
340	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 478: no. 31, Plate 77: row 8:9
341	LH IIIA2	small globular jug	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 478: no. 33, Plate 77: row 6:10
342	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular flask, horizontal type	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 478: no. 35, Plate 77: row 6:8
343	LH IIIA2	conical piriform stirrup jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 478: no. 38, Plate 77: row 5:5
344	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	one-handled cup	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 478: no. 39, Plate 77: row 6:14?
345	LH IIIB	mug	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 478: no. 41, Plate 77: row 12:16
346	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 478: no. 43, Plate 77: row 5:11
347	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 478: no. 45, Plate 77
348	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 479: no. 65, Plate 77: row 11:4
349	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 479: no. 66, Plate 77: row 5:8
350	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 479: no. 67, Plate 77: row 5:3
351	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 479: no. 78, Plate 77: row 6:5
352	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 479: no. 79, PLate 77: row 6:9

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353	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 480: no. 119, Plate 77: row 6:6
354	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	small globular jug	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 480: no. 122, Plate 77: row 3:8
355	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 481: no. 163, Plate 77: row 7:3
356	LH IIIA1-LH IIIA2	straight-sided alabastron	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 481: no. 165, Plate 77: row 5:6
357	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 481: 170, Plate 77: row 6:12
358	LH IIIB	one-handled conical bowl	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 481: no. 177, Plate 77: row 11:13
359	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 481: no. 183, Plate 77, row6:7
360	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 482: no. 197, Plate 77: row 11:11
361	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 482: no. 208, Plate 77: row 11:3
362	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 482: no. 210, Plate 77: row 5:10
363	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 482: no. 216, Plate 77: row 11
364	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 483: no. 257, Plate 77: row 7:5
365	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 483: no. 258, Plate 77: row 7:4
366	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 483: no. 259, Plate 77: row 1:4
367	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 483: no. 260, Plate 77: row 7:1
368	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 483: no. 261, Plate 77: row 7:6
369	LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 484: no. 262, Plate 77: row 1:5
370	LM IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 484: no. 263, Plate 77: row 1:6
371	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 484: no. 264, Plate 77: row 7:7
372	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	one-handled cup	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 484: no. 265, Plate 77: row 7:13
373	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 484: no. 266, Plate 77: row 5:9
374	LH IIIA2	large piriform jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 484: no. 267 (not illustrated)
375	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 484: no. 272, Plate 77: row 7:2
376	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Karageorghis 1960b, 140, Plate III: no. 3.276
377	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	amphoroid krater	Karageorghis 1960b, 136, Plate I : no. 3277
378	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Karageorghis 1960b, 141, Plate IV: no. 3/278
379	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Karageorghis 1960b, 143, Plate IV: nos. 1-2
380	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Karageorghis 1960b, Plate VI: nos. 3-5
381	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Karageorghis 1960b, 145, Plate VII: nos I-li
382	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Karageorghis 1960b, 145-146, Plate IX: no. 3/VI
383	LH IIIA2	deep krater	Karageorghis 1960b, 144-145, Plate VIii: no. 1-2
384	LH IIIB	deep krater	Åström 1972b, 292: under type 9
385	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Karageorghis 1960b, 147, Plate X: nos. 9-10
386	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Karageorghis 1960b, 146, Plate X: no. 8
387	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 493: no. 1, Plate 79.2: row 5:12
388	LH IIIB	stirrup jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 493: no. 2, Plate 79.2: row 6:2
389	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 493: no. 4, Plate 79.2: row 5:14
390	LH IIIB	shallow stemmed bowl without handles	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 494: no. 12, Plate 79.2: row 7:3
391	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 494: no. 13, Plate 79.2: row 5:7
392	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 494: no. 34, Plate 79.2: row 6:12
393	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 494: no. 35, Plate 79.2: row 6:11
394	LH IIIB-LH IIICe	perked-up jug	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 494: no. 47
395	LH IIIB	shallow spouted cup	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 494: no. 48, Plate 79.2: row 4:5
396	LH IIIB	conical cup	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 494: no. 49, Plate 79.2: row 5:5
397	LH IIIB-LH IIICe	deep bowl	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 495: no. 52, Plate 79.2: row 6:6
398	LH IIIB-LH IIICe	perked-up jug	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 495: no. 55, Plate 79.2: row 6:4
399	LH IIIB	conical piriform stirrup jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 495: no. 64, Plate 79.2: row 6:9
400	LH IIIB	squat stirrup jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 495: no. 65, Plate 79.2: row 6:3
401	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 495: no. 73, Plate 79.2: row 4:6
402	LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 495: no. 80, Plate 79.2: row 6:10

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403	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 495: no. 85, Plate 79.2: row 5:12
404	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 495: no. 92, Plate 79.2: row 5:15
405	LH IIIB	conical cup	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 496: no. 2, Plate 79.2: row 3:8
406	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Gjerstad et al. 1934-1937, 499: no. 4, Plate 81.1: row 4:7
407	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Åström 1972b, 371: no. 281k3 (not illustrated)
408	LH III	fragment	Åström 1972b, 383: E.7 suppl. (not illustrated)
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621	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Walters 1912, 94: no. C485
622	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	jug	Schaeffer 1936a, 80 fig. 33.2: no. 2, 139: T.10: no. 2
623	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular jug	Schaeffer 1936a, 88 fig 36: bottom right, 140: T. 12: no. 10
624	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular jug	Schaeffer 1936a, 141: no. 19 (not illustrated)
625	LH IIIA1-LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1936a, 88 fig 36: no. 21, 141: no. 21
626	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1936a, 88 fig 36: no. 22, 141: no. 22
627	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular flask, horizontal type	Schaeffer 1936a, 88 fig. 36: no. 23
628	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1936a, 88 fig. 36: row 5:1, 141: no. 31
629	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1936a, 88 fig. 36: row 5:2, 141: no. 32
630	LH IIIB	shallow bowl	Schaeffer 1936a, 88 fig. 36: row 5:3, 141: no. 33
631	LH IIIA2	conical piriform stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1936a, 141: no. 34, Plate 33: no. 3
632	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Schaeffer 1936a, 88 fig. 36: row 6:4, 141: no. 35
633	LH IIIB	large stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1936a, 91 fig. 37: top right, 141: no. 36
634	LH IIIB	large stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1936a, 91 fig. 37: top left
635	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Schaeffer 1936a, 91 fig. 37: down left, 141: no. 38
636	LH IIIB	ring-based krater	Schaeffer 1936a, 91 fig. 37: down right, 141: no. 39
637	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Schaeffer 1936a, 88 fig. 36: row 6:1
638	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Schaeffer 1936a, 88 fig. 36: row 6:2
639	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Schaeffer 1936a, 88 fig. 36: row 6 right
640	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Schaeffer 1952, 22: no. 17
641	LH IIIA1	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1952, 22: no. 1
642	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1952, 22: no. 3
643	LH IIIB	fragment	Schaeffer 1952, 22: no. 2
644	LH IIIB	deep bowl	Schaeffer 1952, 22: no. 6
645	LH IIIA2	amphoroid krater	Schaeffer 1952, 22: no. 8
646	LH IIIB	deep bowl	Schaeffer 1952, 22: no. 11
647	LH IIIB	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1952, 22: no. 23
648	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	straight-sided alabastron	Schaeffer 1952, 118, fig 49: no. 2
649	LH IIIA2	conical piriform stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1952, 118, fig. 49: no. 3
650	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	shallow cup	Schaeffer 1952, 118, fig. 49: no. 5
651	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1952, 118, fig. 49: no. 6
652	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1952, 118, fig. 49: no. 7
653	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1952, 118, fig. 49: no. 8
654	LH IIIA2	conical piriform stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1952, 118, fig. 49: no. 9
655	LH IIIA2-LH IIIB	globular stirrup jar	Schaeffer 1952, 118, fig. 49: no. 13
656	LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1952, 118 fig. 50: no. 7
657	LH IIIA1-LH IIIA2	piriform jar	Schaeffer 1952, 118 fig. 50: no. 9