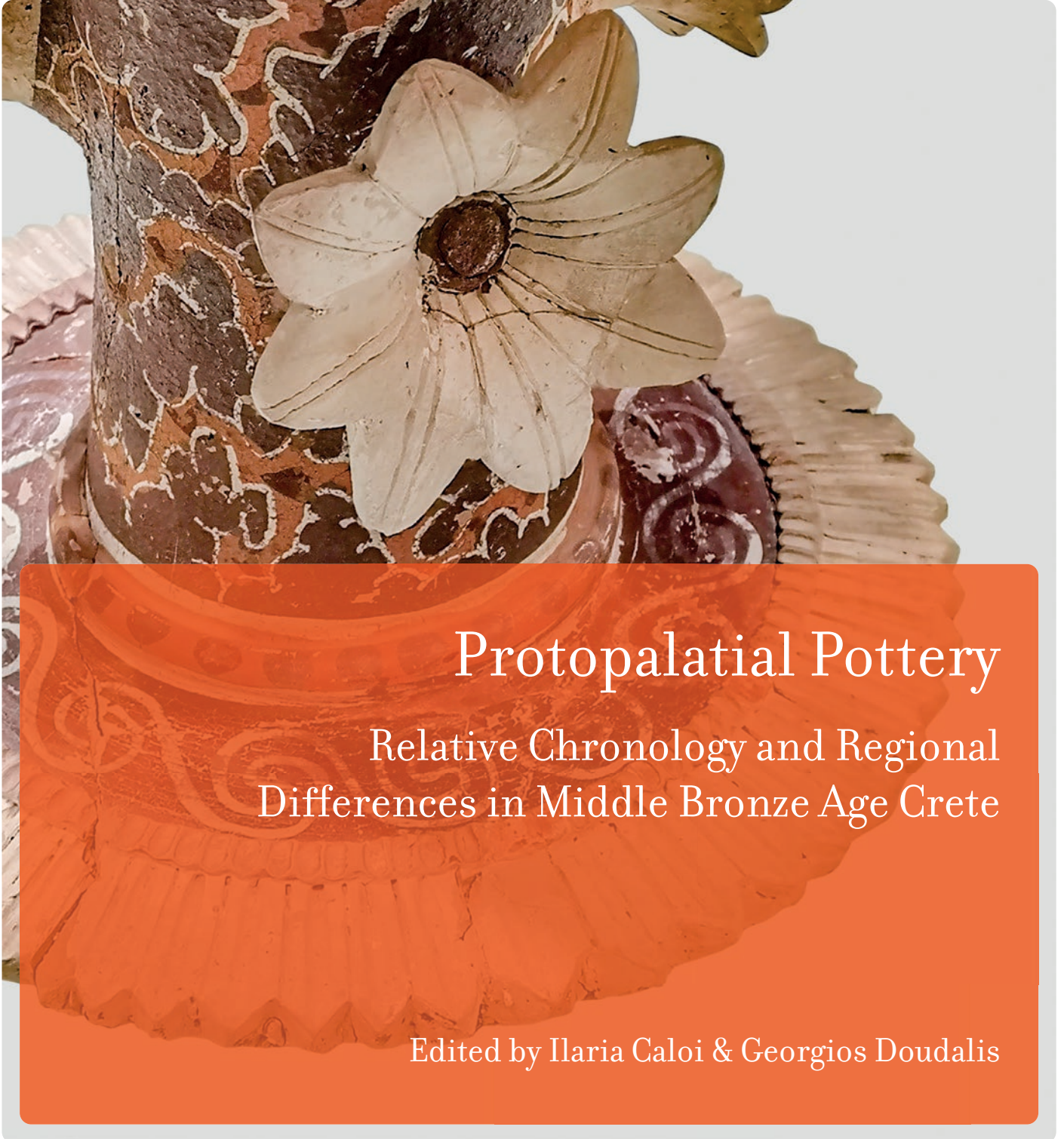


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# Protopalatial Pottery

Relative Chronology and Regional  
Differences in Middle Bronze Age Crete

Edited by Ilaria Caloi & Georgios Doudalis





**Protopalatial Pottery.  
Relative Chronology and Regional Differences  
in Middle Bronze Age Crete**



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edited by **Ilaria Caloi & Georgios Doudalis**

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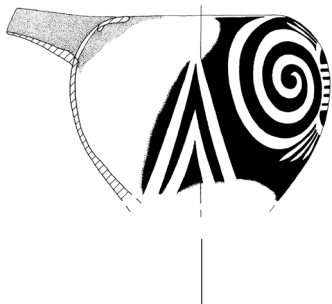
*To the memory of Giuliano Merlatti*



Giuliano Merlatti (1967-2021)



Original drawing by Giuliano Merlatti



Conference logo



**PROTOPALATIAL POTTERY**  
Relative Chronology and Regional Differences  
in Middle Bronze Age Crete

INSTAP SCEC, Pacheia Ammos, Crete - 2022, June 10-12

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## 31. Appendix. Shape compendium of Protopalatial pottery<sup>1</sup>

Davide-Giulio Aquini  
Ilaria Caloi

This paper is a brief guide to the main shapes that characterise the repertoire of Protopalatial pottery on Crete, which was provided to the authors of this volume. It addresses the heterogeneous nomenclature that often complicates comparisons between pottery forms from different regions and/or sites, by providing a common terminology. Most of the contributions within this volume have attempted to abide by it, although some exceptions remain.

The main shapes of the Protopalatial repertoire are sub-divided into the following broad functional groups:

- **Drinking vessels:** goblet, tumbler, footed goblet, carinated/angular cup, bevelled cup, cylindrical/straight-sided cup, one-handled conical cup, bell-shaped cup, rounded cup with everted rim, low-bellied/squat-rounded cup, handleless conical cup, shallow cup, ledge-rim cup, two-handled hemispherical bowl, two-handled deep bowl, kantharos.
- **Pouring vessels:** one-handled jug, one-handled juglet, askoid jug, three-handled jug, open-spouted jar, bridge-spouted jar, bridge-spouted jug/jar, teapot, side-spouted jar/jug, two-handled spouted jar, pitcher, spouted bucket jar, bucket jar.
- **Serving vessels:** saucer, shallow bowl, deep bowl, tray, two-handled basin, pithoid basin.
- **Containers:** two-handled jar, vat, pithos, pithoid vessel, amphora, lid.
- **Cooking vessels:** tripod cooking pot, tripod cooking tray, cooking dish, lid.

Lamps, braziers, and special vessels, such as rhyta, pedestalled bowls, craters, horned vases, zoomorphic vases, *etc.*, are not included. Each shape is briefly described and illustrated with representative drawings that have been sourced and reworked to standardise their appearance from publications of the main regional reference centres, allowing for an appreciation of local variations and differences. The names of each shape are provided in English, Italian, French, and Greek, so producing a multilingual reference for the ceramic forms.

### Drinking vessels

#### Goblet, Bicchiere, Gobelet, Αωτο κωνικό ποτήρι

Handleless cup with a conical profile and straight walls. The rim is plain, but some examples feature a thickened one. The base can be sharp-edged or offset, often flat or slightly concave.

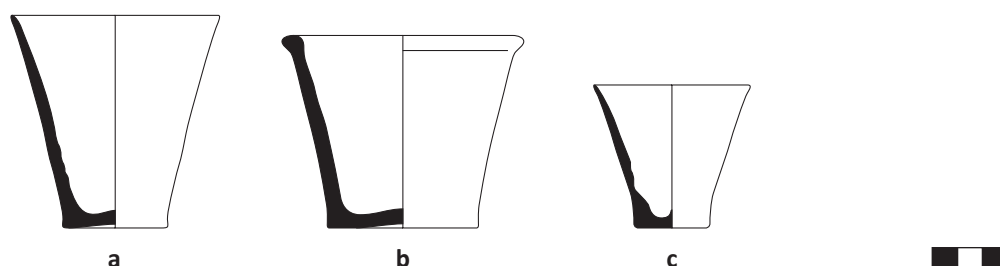


FIG. 31.1 A. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: PL. 52, N° 1048); B. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 79, G); C. KNOSSOS (AFTER MACGILLIVRAY 1998: PL. 1, N° 52).

<sup>1</sup> The Greek terminology of the ceramic shapes was provided by Georgios Doudalis with the kind help of Eleni Nodarou. We are very grateful to both of them. We thank Don Evely for editing the text.

### Tumbler, Bicchiere, Gobelet, Αωτο υψηλό ποτήρι

Handleless cup with a conical profile and flaring and/or concave walls. It can be subdivided into squat and tall specimens. The rim is usually plain. The base can be sharp-edged or offset, often flat or slightly concave.

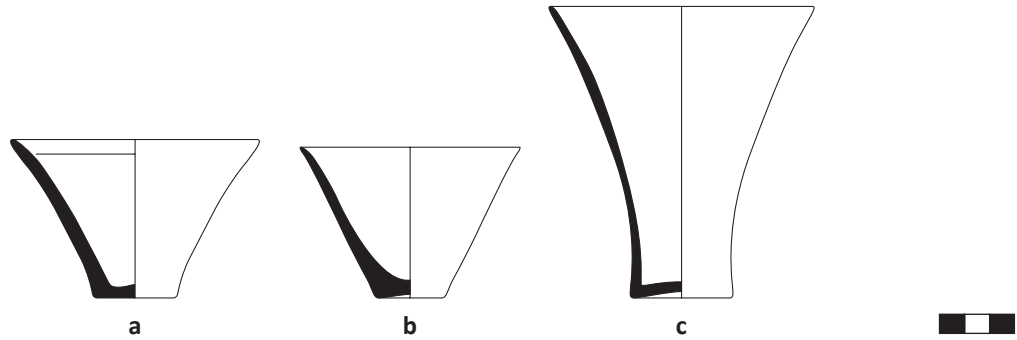


FIG. 31.2 A. PALAIKASTRO (AFTER KNAPPETT 2024: THIS VOLUME, § 15, FIG. 15.1i); B. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 79, D); C. KNOSSOS (AFTER MACGILLIVRAY 1998: FIG. 2.9, 4).

### Footed goblet, Bicchiere su piede, Gobelet sur pied, Κύπελλο με πόδι

Handleless cup on a footed base. The profile can be rounded or conical. Conical goblets usually feature a pronounced out-splayed foot. The base may be flat or concave.

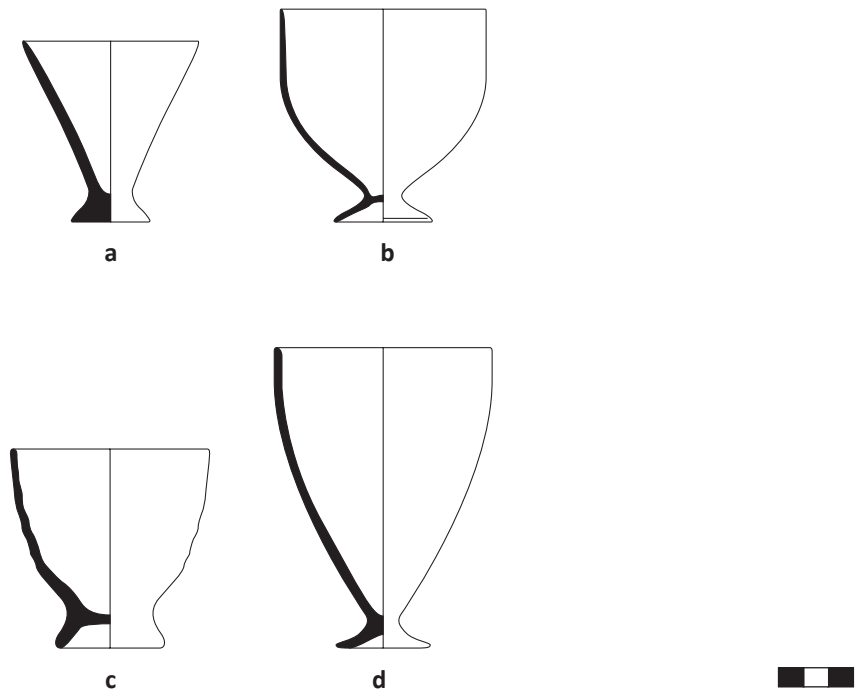


FIG. 31.3 A-B. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PLS 79, U, 80, B); C-D. KNOSSOS (AFTER MACGILLIVRAY 1998: PL. 4, N° 110, FIG. 2.8, 3).

**Carinated/angular cup, *Tazza carenata*, *Tasse carénée*, Τροπιδωτό κύπελλο**

Cup with one vertical handle. The carination, distinguishing the upper part from the lower, can be sharply defined or rounded. Based on the body proportions, tall and short cups can be identified. The upper section typically has straight-sided or slightly concave cylindrical walls, while the lower section features walls that can be straight, slightly concave, or convex. The rim is plain, and the mouth can be circular or lobed. The handle is either strap or circular in section. The base can be sharp-edged or slightly offset, often flat or concave, or on a moulded foot.

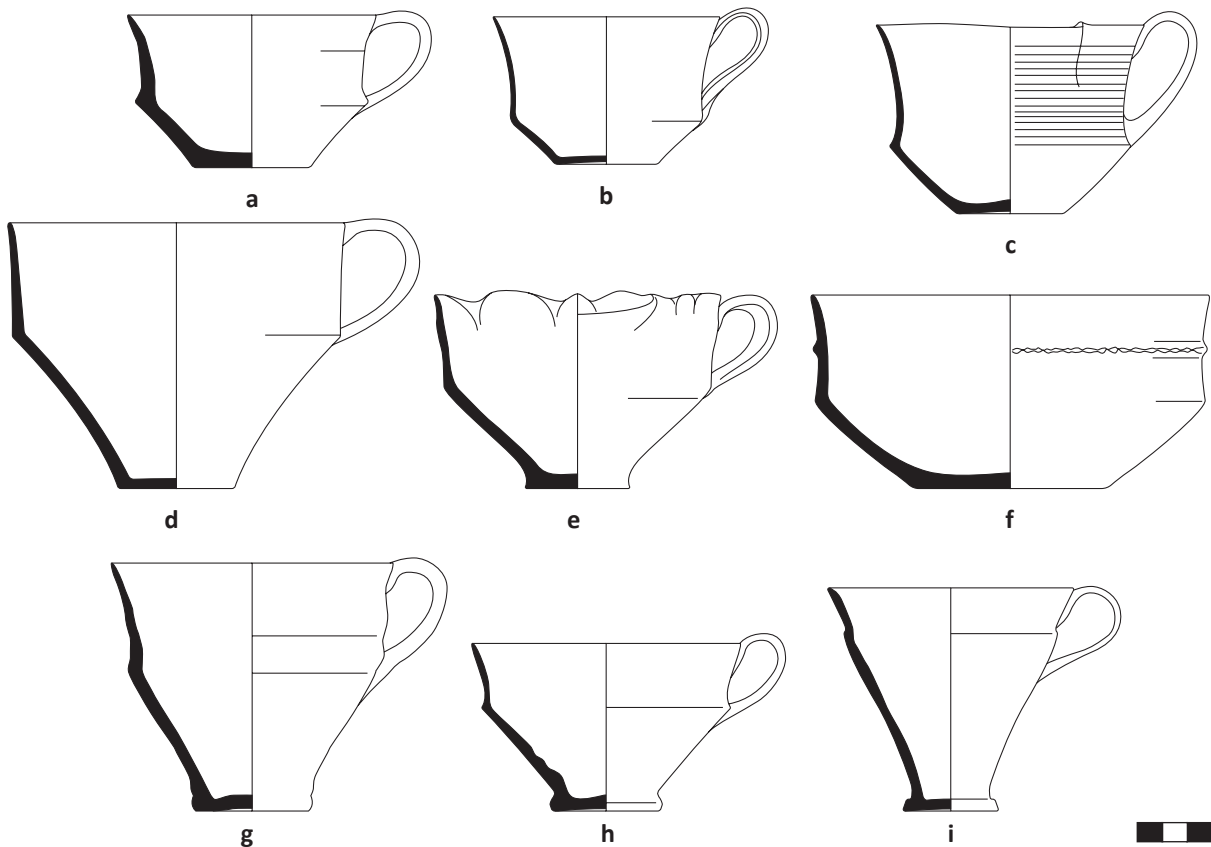


FIG. 31.4 A-B, E-G. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PLS 86, F, M, 81, D, 86, A, 83, E); C-D. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: PL. 50, N° 772, 802); H-I. KNOSSOS (AFTER MACGILLIVRAY 1998: FIG. 2.12, 2-3).

**Bevelled cup, *Tazza con base smussata*, *Tasse avec base biseautée*, Κύπελλο με βαθμιδωτή βάση**

Handleless cup distinguished by a bevelled base. The upper body can have a straight-sided cylindrical profile or be conical and slightly concave. The rim is plain or slightly flaring.

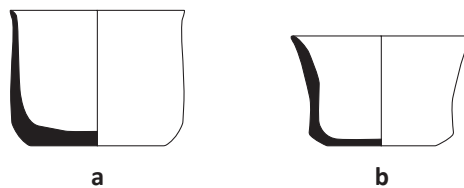


FIG. 31.5 A-B. PETRAS (AFTER HAGGIS 2007: FIG. 8, C-D).



**Cylindrical/straight-sided cup, Tazza cilindrica/a pareti dritte, Tasse cylindrique/à parois droits, Κυλινδρικό κύπελλο**

Cup with one vertical handle. The profile is cylindrical or slightly conical on a wide base, with straight or concave walls. It can also be distinguished by its overall proportions, being generally shorter and broader compared to one-handled conical cups. The rim is plain. The handle is either strap or circular in section. The base can be flat or concave.

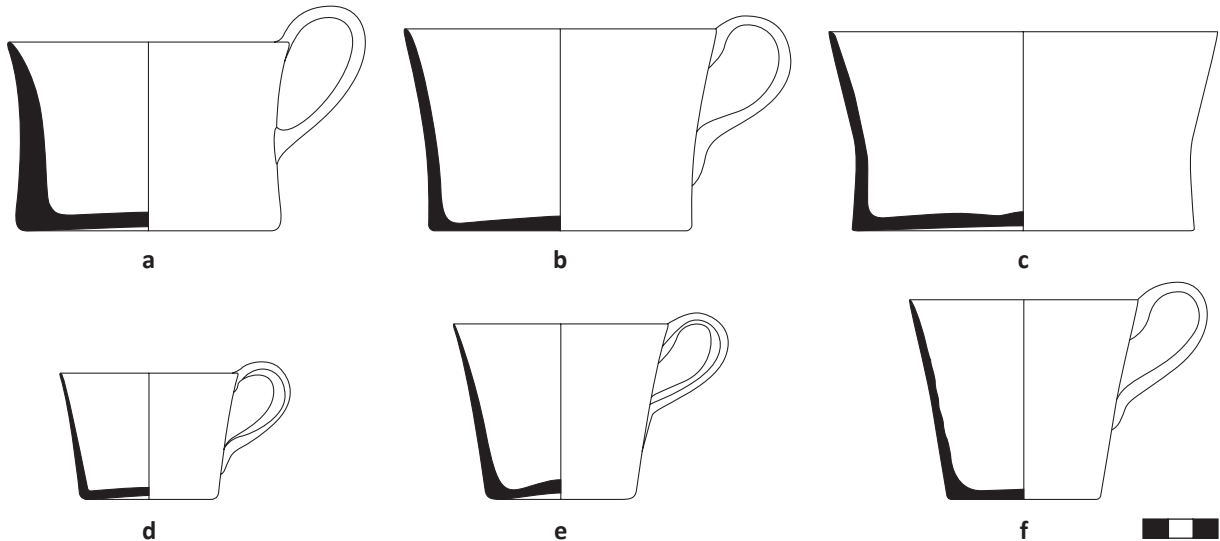


FIG. 31.6 A, D-E. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PLS 87, N, 88, E, 89, A); B-C. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: PL. 51, N° 814, 816); F. KNOSSOS (AFTER MACGILLIVRAY 1998: PL. 10, N° 314).

**One-handled conical cup, Tazza troncoconica, Tasse tronconique, Μώνωτο κωνικό κύπελλο**

Cup with one vertical handle. The profile is conical on a narrow base, with flaring walls, distinguishing it from the previous form, which can be straight or slightly concave. The rim is plain. The handle is either strap or circular in section. The base is narrowly offset, often flat or concave.

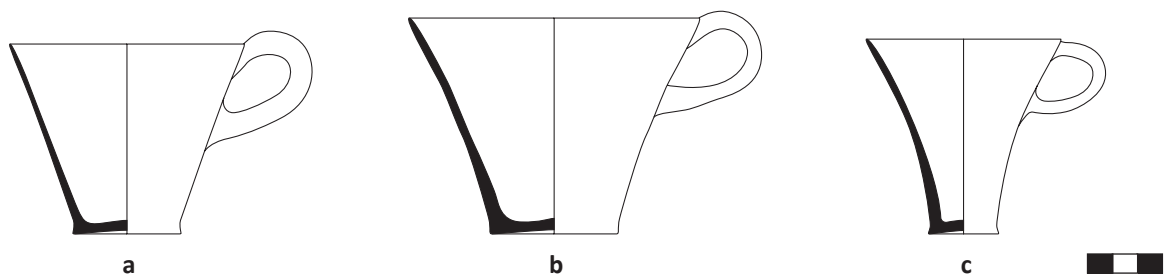


FIG. 31.7 A-C. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: PL. 52, N° 854, 965, 972).

**Bell-shaped cup, Tazza campanata, Tasse campaniforme, Κωδωνόσχημο κύπελλο**

Cup usually with one vertical handle. The profile is S-shaped, often with a sharply offset rim. The handle, where present, is vertical, either strap or circular in section. The base can be sharp-edged, often flat or concave. Some examples stand on a foot.

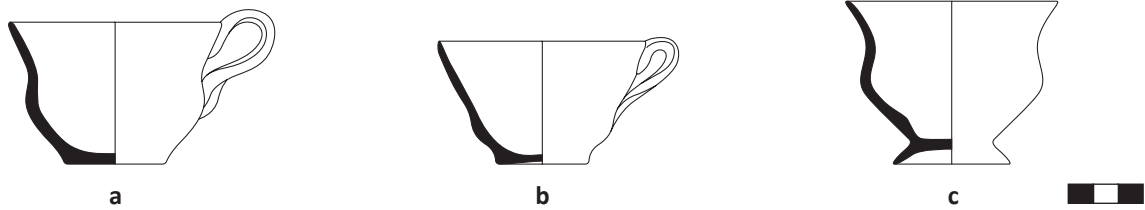


FIG. 31.8 A-B. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 90, R, I); C. PETRAS (AFTER HAGGIS 2007: FIG. 10, C).

**Rounded cup with everted rim, Tazza emisferica con orlo estroflesso, Tasse hémispherique à bord retourné, Ημισφαιρικό κύπελλο**

Cup with one vertical handle. The profile is rounded with everted rim. The mouth can be circular or lobed. The handle is either strap or circular in section. The base can be sharp-edged, rounded, or slightly raised, often flat or concave.

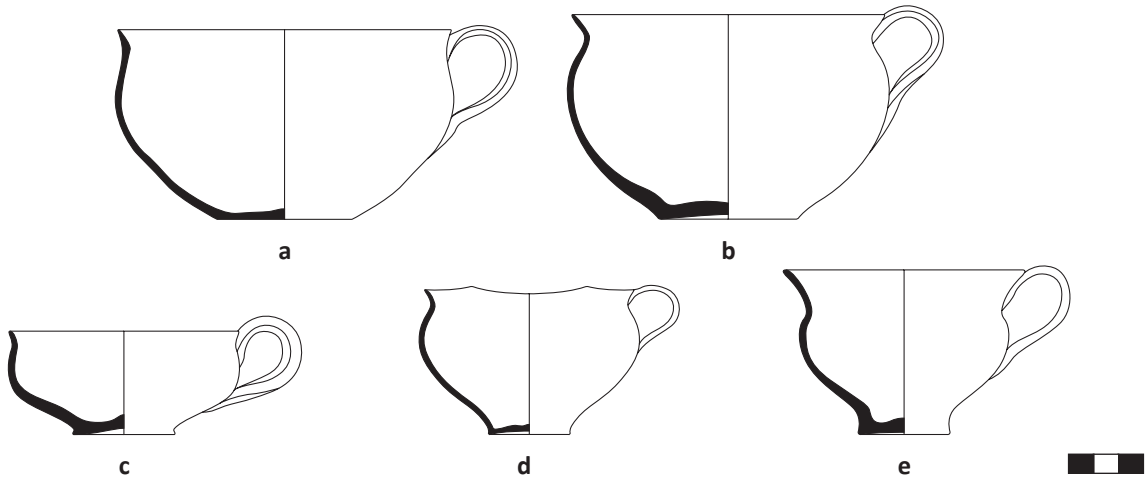


FIG. 31.9 A-C. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PLS 84, D, I, 85, M); D-E. KNOSSOS (AFTER MACGILLIVRAY 1998: PL. 18, N° 415).

**Low-bellied/squat-rounded cup, Tazza a vasca profonda/a tulipano, Tasse avec le diamètre maximum vers le bas, Ημισφαιρικό πεπιεσμένο κύπελλο**

Cup with one vertical handle and a low waist. The profile is squat and rounded with a maximum diameter toward the base. The rim is usually plain, but can be also everted. The mouth can be circular or quadrilobate. The handle is either strap or circular in section. The base can be sharp-edged or rounded, often flat or concave.

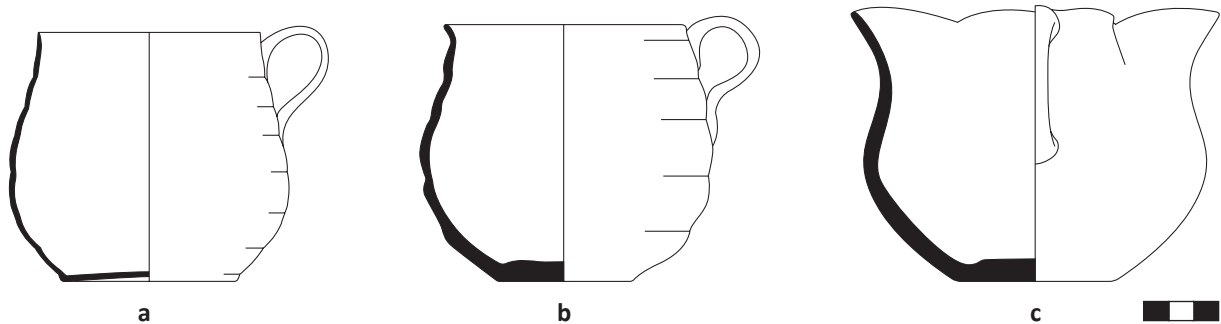


FIG. 31.10 A-C. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PLS 82, B-C, 81, N).

**Handleless conical cup, Coppetta troncoconica (skouteli), Coupelle conique, Αωτο κωνικό κύπελλο**

Handleless cup with several variations. The profile can be conical, S-shaped, or bell-shaped, with straight-sided or slightly convex walls. The rim is plain, but examples with a slightly flaring or incurved rim are attested. The base can be simple or raised.

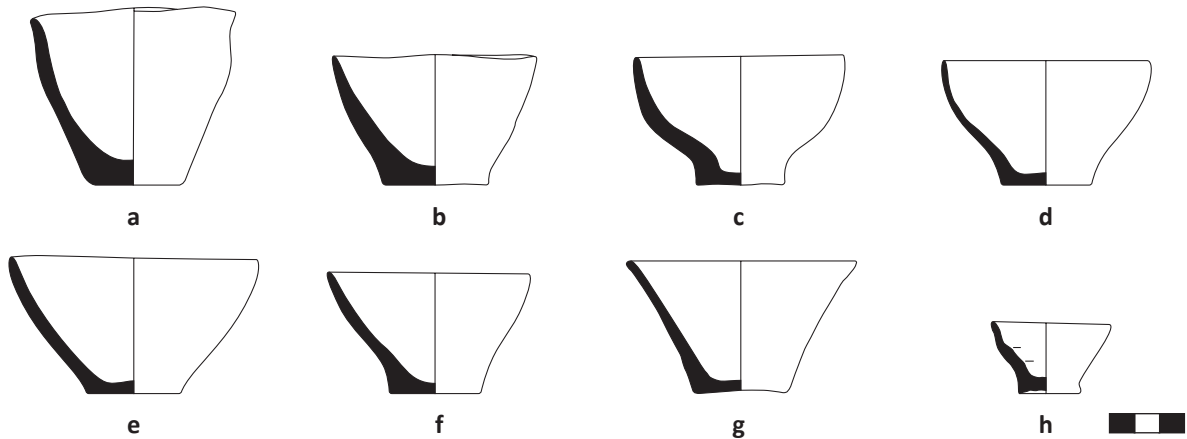


FIG. 31.11 A-F. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 99, A, F, Z, X, D', P); G. PETRAS (AFTER HAGGIS 2007: FIG. 14, κ); H. KNOSSOS (AFTER MACDONALD & KNAPPETT 2007 1998: FIG. 3.6, N° 202).

**Shallow cup, Coppetta, Coupelle, Αβαθές κωνικό κύπελλο**

Handleless cup with low, hemispherical profile. The rim is plain or slightly incurving, and may be flat on the top. The base can be simple, offset or slightly raised, often flat or concave.

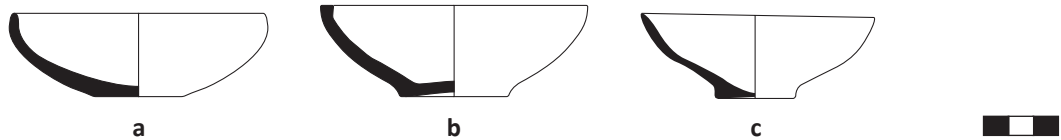


FIG. 31.12 A. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 75, I); B-C. HAGIA TRIADA (AFTER BALDACCI 2017, PL. 78, N° 47, 51).

**Ledge-rim cup, Coppetta con orlo estroflesso, Coupelle à bord eversé, Κύπελλο με πεπλατυσμένο χείλος**

Like the previous shape, but the rim is ledged, in some cases flat on the top.

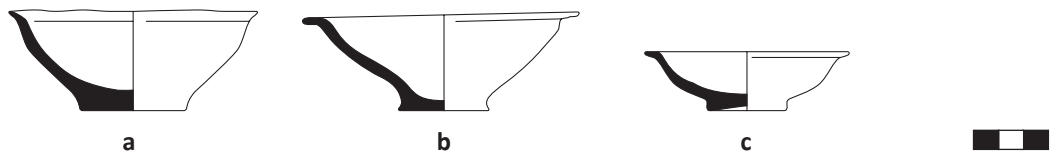


FIG. 31.13 A-B. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PLS 103, A, 102, A'); C. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: PL. 52, N° 1072).

**Two-handed hemispherical bowl, Coppa emisferica a due anse, Bol hemisperique à deux anses, Λοπάδα με οριζόντιες λαβές**

Like the shallow cup, but with two horizontal handles on the rim, usually circular in section.

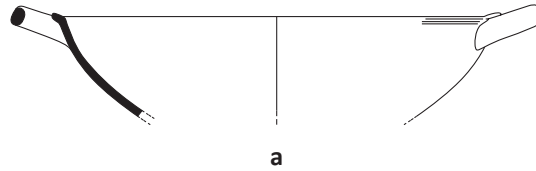


FIG. 31.14 A. PHAISTOS (AFTER CALOI 2024: THIS VOLUME, § 19, FIG. 19.7C).

**Two-handed deep bowl, Coppa profonda a due anse, Bol profond à deux anses, Ημισφαιρικός σκύφος με κάθετες λαβές**

Deep bowl with two vertical, strap handles. The profile is generally rounded with a high shoulder. The rim is prominently everted, forming a collared neck. The two handles are symmetrically arranged, attached at the rim and the shoulder.

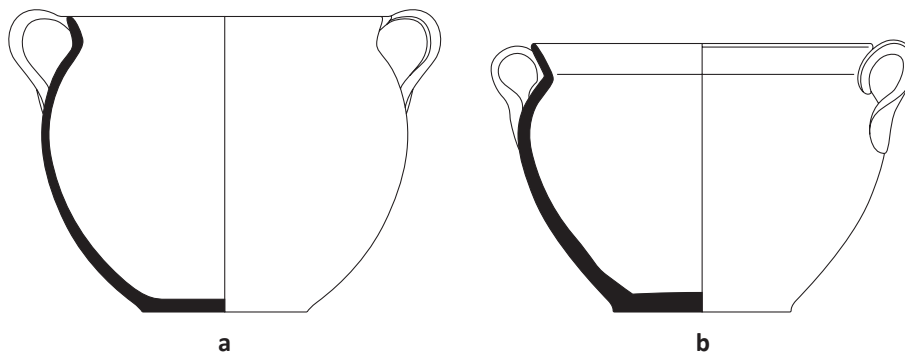


FIG. 31.15 A-B. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 78, D, G).

**Kantharos, Κάνθαρος**

Deep cup characterised by a lobed mouth and undulating rim, and two tall vertical strap handles. It has a carinated profile with very flaring walls. The overall proportion is usually slender, though more squat examples are also known. The base is footed or offset.

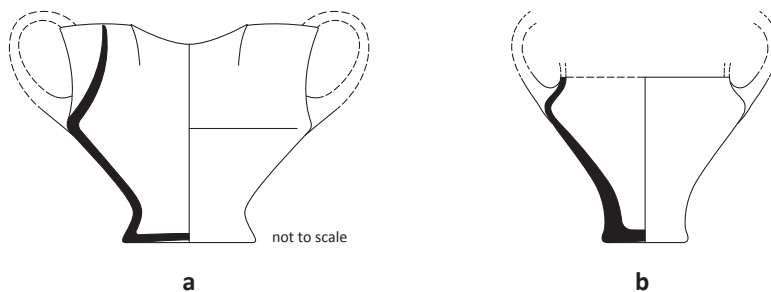


FIG. 31.16 A. MYRTOS-PYRGOS (AFTER CADOGAN & KNAPPETT 2024: THIS VOLUME, § 10, FIG. 10.3D); B. AGRIANA (AFTER CHRISTAKIS ET AL. 2024: THIS VOLUME, § 5, FIG. 5.2A).

## Pouring vessels

### One-handed jug, *Brocca monoansata*, *Cruche*, Μόνωτη πρόχους

Closed vessel with one vertical handle. The profile can be piriform, globular, or squat. The neck can be clearly distinct from the body, either broad or narrow and more or less cylindrical. The spout can be cut-away, sometimes markedly prominent, or horizontal. Some examples feature two knobs symmetrically arranged below the neck rim. The handle, opposite the spout, is either strap or circular in section. The base can be simple or slightly raised, often flat or concave.

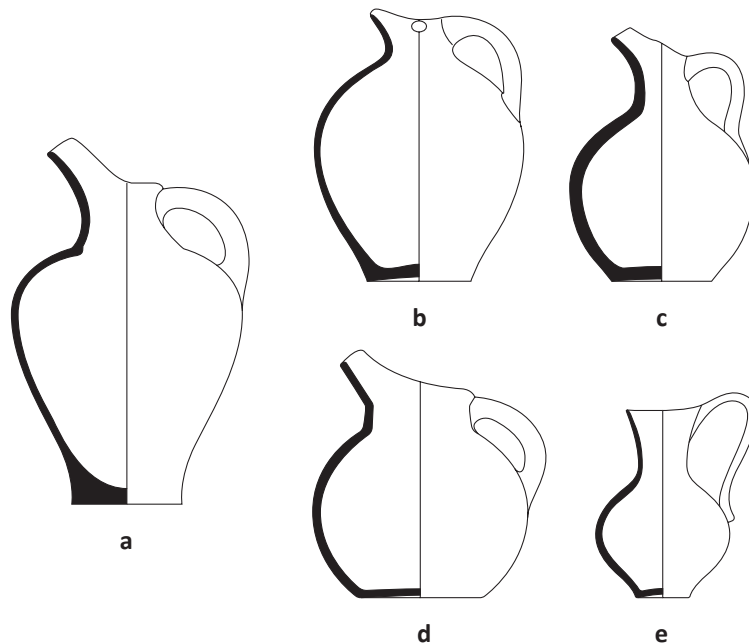


FIG. 31.17 A, D. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: PL. 48, N° 402, 471); B-C. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PLS 32, F, 35, G); E. KNOSSOS (AFTER MACGILLIVRAY 2007: FIG. 4.19, 5).

### One-handed juglet, *Brocchetta monoansata*, *Cruche*, Μόνωτη προχούσκη

Miniature version of the one-handed jug.

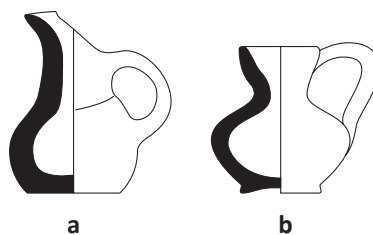


FIG. 31.18 A. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 35, D); B. KNOSSOS (AFTER MACGILLIVRAY 1998: FIG. 2.22).

### Askoid jug, *Brocca askoide*, *Cruche askoide*, Ασκειοδής πρόχους

Closed vessel with one vertical handle. The profile is bulbous and asymmetrical with a narrow and ellipsoidal mouth. The spout is cut-away and not particularly tall. Two knobs are symmetrically arranged below the neck rim. The handle, opposite the spout, is circular in section. The base can be simple or offset, and is generally flat.

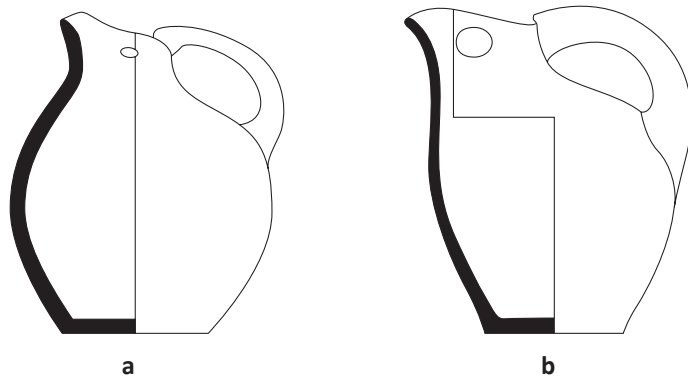


FIG. 31.19 A. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPELT 2005: PL. 48, N° 374); B. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 41, D).

**Three-handled jug, Brocca a tre anse verticali, Cruche à trois anses, Τρίωτη πρόχους**

Closed vessel with three vertical handles. The profile may be piriform or globular. The neck can be narrow or wide, cylindrical or conical, while the mouth may vary in width. The spout is cut-away and not particularly tall. One handle, circular in section, is positioned opposite the spout, while the other two, typically strap, are placed at the sides. The base may be simple or slightly raised, often flat.

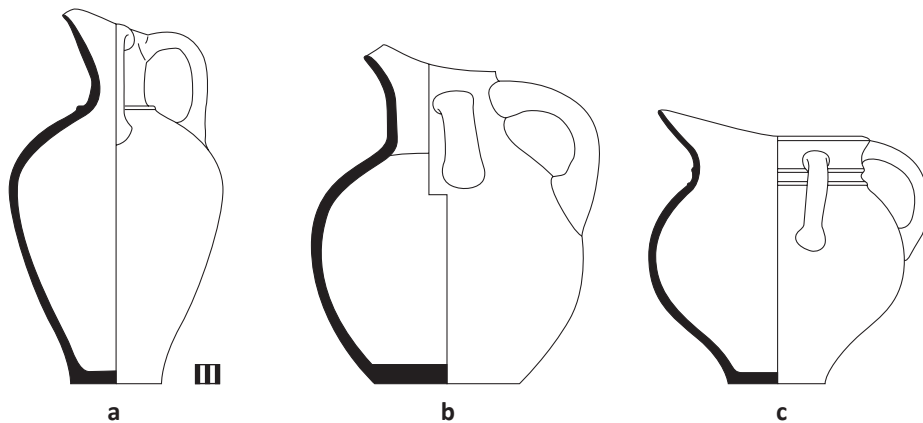


FIG. 31.20 A-C. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PLS 27, D, 28, A, 29, E).

**Open-spouted jar, Olletta con becco aperto, Jarre à bec ouvert, Ευρύστομο πιθοειδές αγγείο**

Vessel with an open spout, and two horizontal handles. The profile can be piriform, conical, or globular. The rim is generally plain, sometimes featuring a collar. The handles are positioned lateral to the spout, forming rounded or acute angles, and are circular in section. The base can be simple, ring, or on a slightly raised foot, often flat or concave.

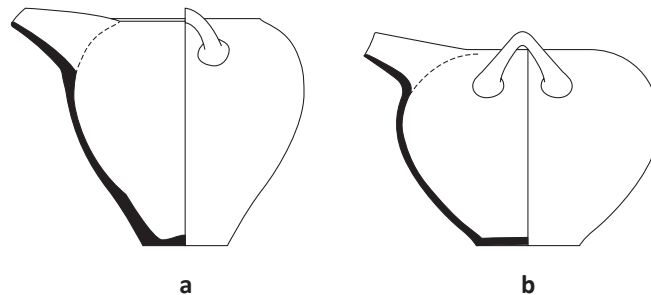


FIG. 31.21 A-B. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 53, C, K).

**Bridge-spouted jar, Olletta con becco a ponte, Jarre à bec ponté, Γεφυρόστομο πιθοειδές αγγείο/ γεφυρόστομη πρόχους**

Spouted vessel with a bridge spout, and two horizontal handles. The profile varies from piriform to conical or globular. The rim is generally plain, although some types may have a collar. The handles are lateral to the spout, and circular or rectangular in section. The base may be simple, offset, or slightly raised, often flat or concave.

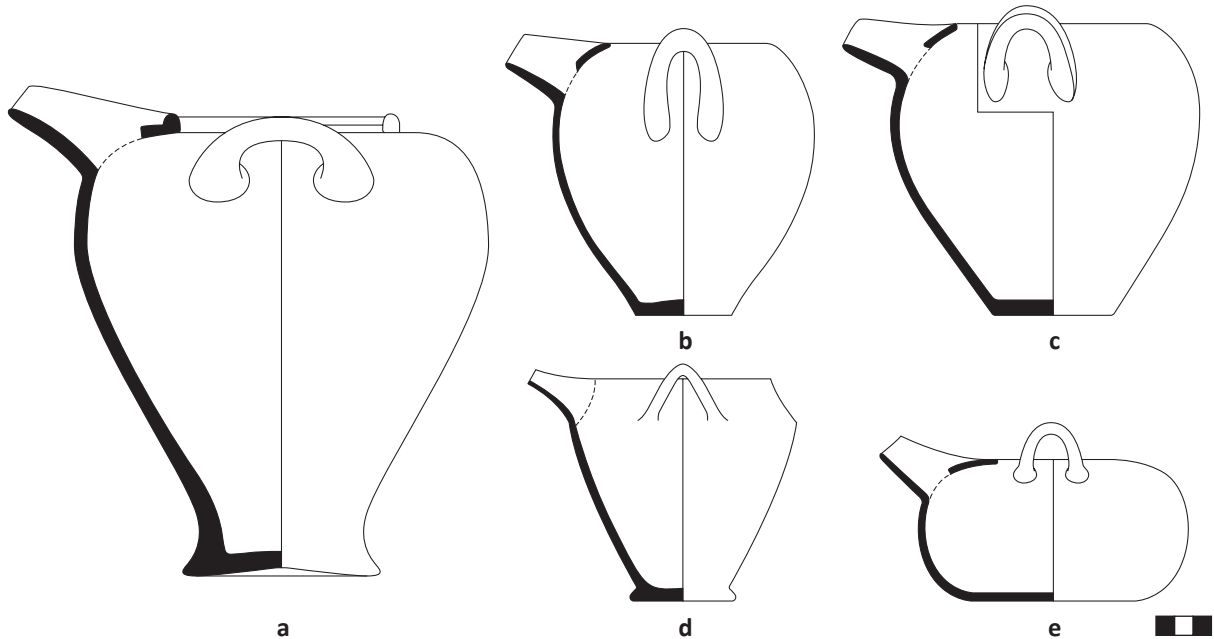


FIG. 31.22 A. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: PL. 49, N° 637); B-C. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 55, E, D); D-E. KNOSSOS (AFTER MACGILLIVRAY 1998: FIG. 2.15, 1; 2007: FIG. 4.18, 1).

**Bridge-spouted jug/jar, Olletta con becco a ponte e ansa verticale, Cruche/jarre à bec ponté, Γεφυρόστομο πιθοειδές αγγείο/γεφυρόστομη πρόχους**

Spouted vessel similar to the previous one, but distinguished by having one vertical handle opposite to the spout, circular in section. The profile can be rounded or carinated.

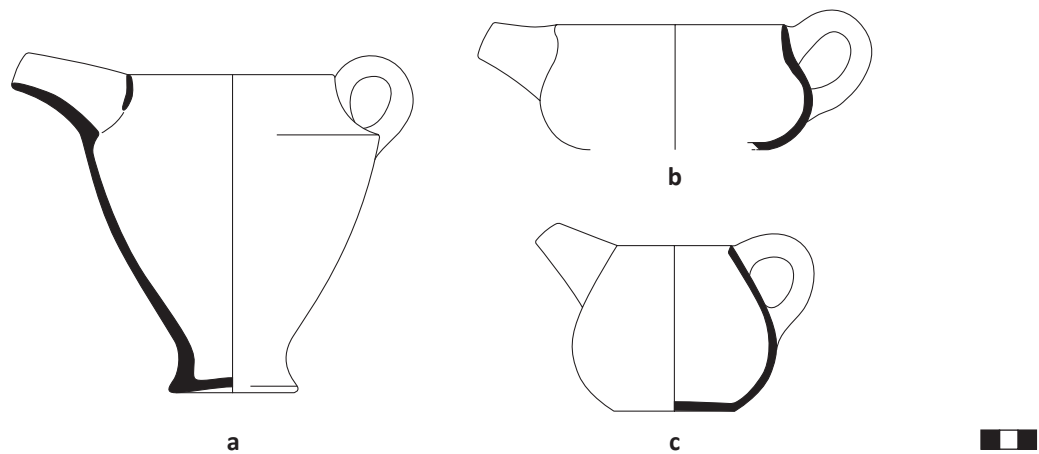


FIG. 31.23 A-B. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: PL. 49, N° 642; CALOI & DOUDALIS 2024: THIS VOLUME, § 7, FIG. 7.2E); C. MYRTOS-PYRGOS (AFTER CADOGAN & KNAPPETT 2024: THIS VOLUME, § 10, FIG. 10.1D).

### Teapot, Teiera, Théyère, Τσαγιέρα

Beaked vessel with a wide range of variations, characterised by a collared neck and a prominent beak that extends from the body. The profile can be globular, ovoid, or biconical, sometimes flattened. Typically, it features a vertical handle opposite the beak, but it may also lack handles or even include two lateral horizontal ones. Handles are usually circular in section, although they can also be rectangular. Some examples also include lugs. The beak varies as well, ranging from tubular to cut-away or even with complex shapes.

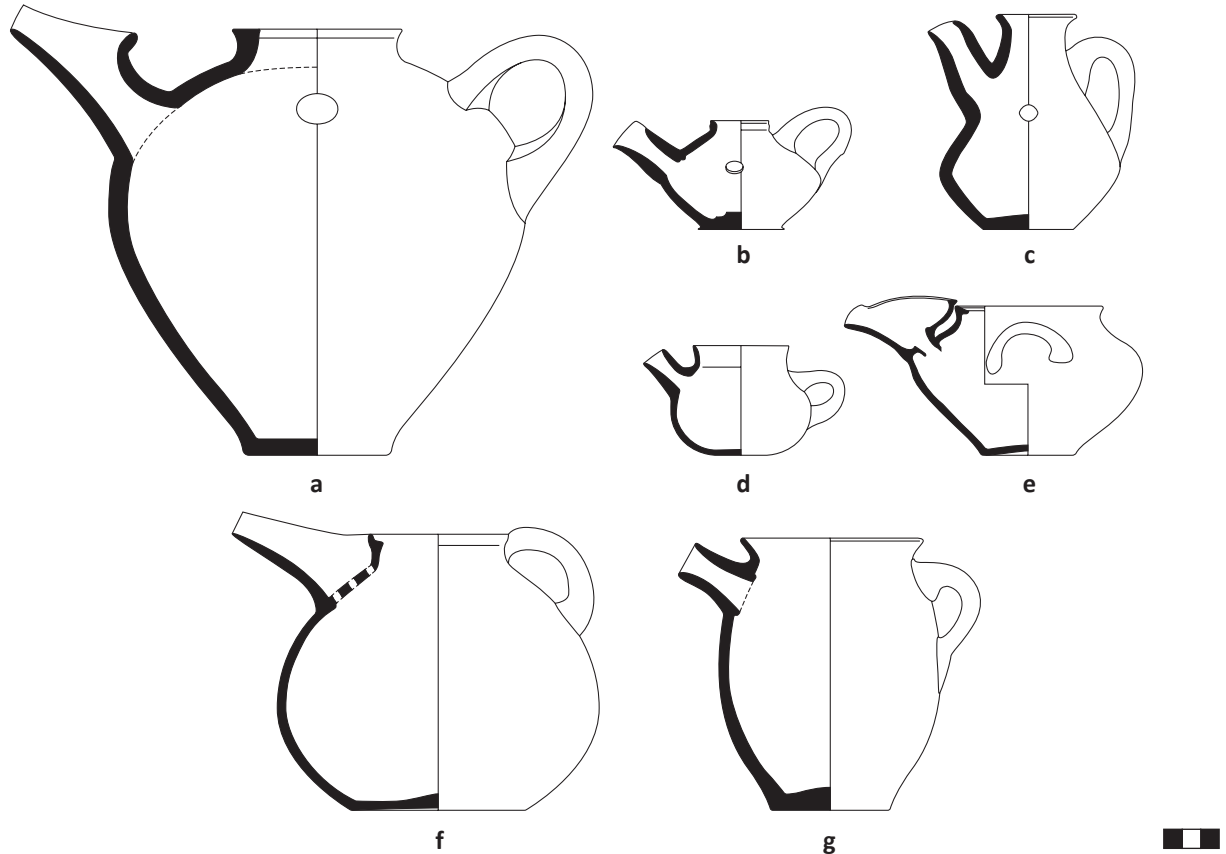


FIG. 31.24 A-C, E, G. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PLS 45, D, 43, D, 44, G, 42, G, 45, G); D, F. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: PL. 49, N° 660, 634).

### Side-spouted jar/jug, Lattiera, Jarre avec anse laterale, Πιθοειδές με πλευρική πρόχυση

Spouted vessel with a wide mouth. The spout is positioned to the side of the vertical handle, which is circular in section. The profile can be ovoid or rounded. The mouth can be trilobate.

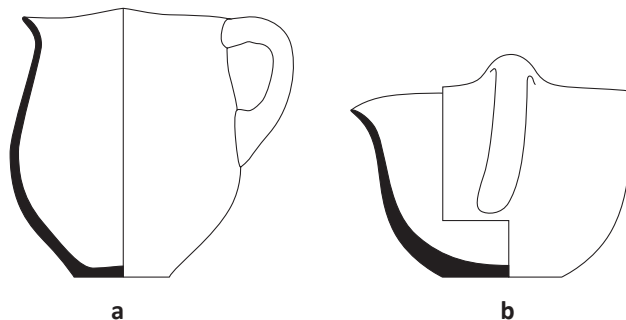


FIG. 31.25 A-B. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PLS 92, c, 93, A).



### Two-handed spouted jar, *Stamnos*, *Broc*, Δίωτο εύρυστομο πιθοειδές με πρόχυση

Spouted vessel with a wide mouth and two horizontal handles circular in section. The profile is generally conical with an expanded shoulder or ovoid. The mouth can be lobed.

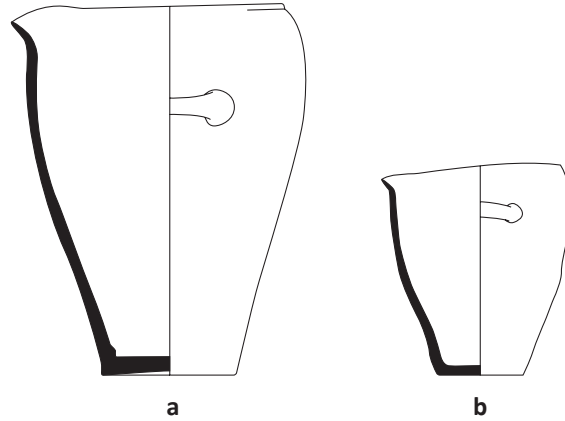


FIG. 31.26 A-B. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 17, D, H).

### Pitcher, *Boccale*, *Broc*, *Κανάτα*

Spouted vessel with a wide mouth and a vertical handle, circular in section, opposite to the spout. The profile is generally conical or ovoid.

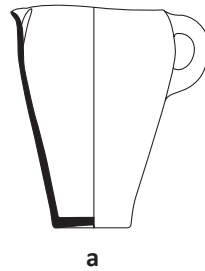


FIG. 31.27 A. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: PL. 47, N° 292).

### Spouted bucket jar, *Vaso a secchiello*, *Cuve avec anses*, Καδόσχημο πιθοειδές με προχολή

Open spouted vessel with a wide mouth. The profile is generally cylindrical or conical. There may be a vertical handle opposite to the spout, and/or two horizontal handles positioned on the body or rim. Handles are circular in section.

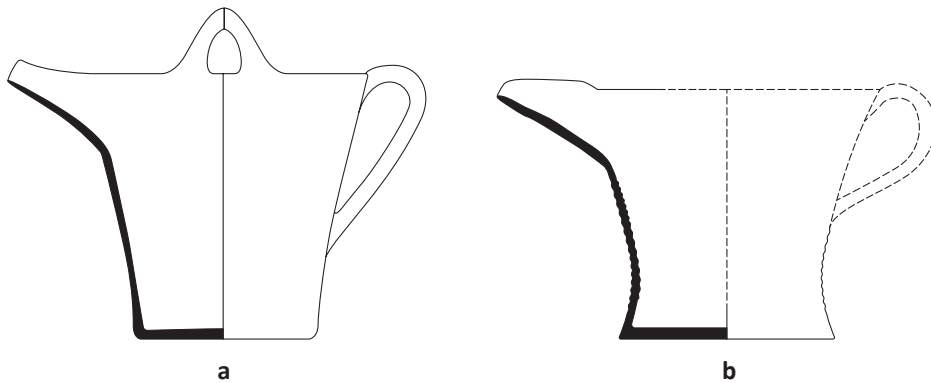


FIG. 31.28 A-B. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 59, A, G).

**Bucket jar, Vaso a cestello, Panier, Κάλαθος**

Vessel with a pinched rim forming two flaring lobes, and a basket handle, circular in section.

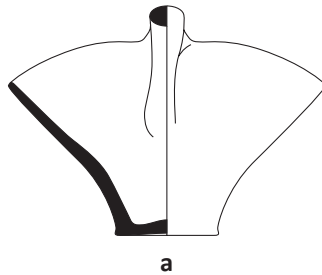


FIG. 31.29 A. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: PL. 52, N° 1174).

**Serving vessels**

**Saucer, Piattino, Soucoupe, Κυάθιο**

Open, low vessel with a conical profile and flaring walls. The rim is plain. The base is generally simple or slightly offset, often flat or concave.



FIG. 31.30 A-B. KNOSSOS (AFTER MACDONALD & KNAPPETT 2007: FIG. 3.36, N° 583, 591).

**Shallow bowl, Piatto, Assiette, Ευρύς σκύφος**

Open vessel with a shallow bowl. The profile is conical with straight conical or flaring walls. The rim may be plain or ledged. The base is simple, generally flat.

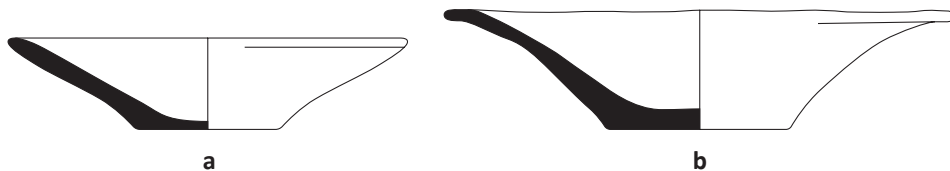


FIG. 31.31 A-B. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 96, A, D).

**Deep bowl, Piatto, Cuvette, Βαθύς σκύφος**

Open vessel with a deep bowl. The profile is conical with straight or flaring walls. Examples with a spout are known. The rim is usually plain or flaring. The base is simple, generally flat.



FIG. 31.32 A-B. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PLS 95, I, 94, P).

**Tray, Piatto/vassoio, Plateau, δίσκος**

Tray, which can be handleless or have two horizontal handles. It has a wide base that is either flat or slightly convex, with very low walls.



FIG. 31.33 A. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 96, S); B. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: PL. 47, N° 372).

**Two-handed basin, Bacino, Bassin, Δίωτη λεκάνη**

Open vessel with two horizontal handles, circular in section. The profile is generally conical or rounded. The rim is plain or bevelled. The base is simple, often flat or slightly concave.

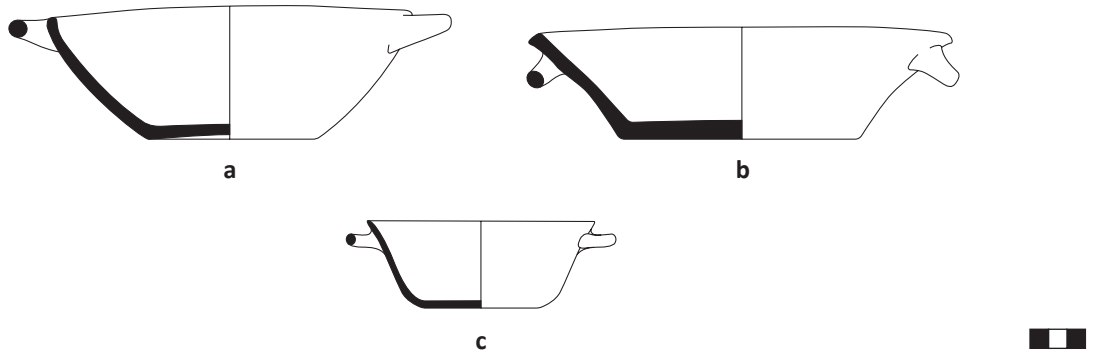


FIG. 31.34 A-B. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: PL. 46, N° 253, 243); C. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 13, F).

**Pithoid basin, Bacino pithoide, Bassin pithoïde, Πιθοειδής λεκάνη**

Open vessel with a large deep bowl, a wide mouth and two horizontal handles, circular in section. The profile is rounded with convex walls. It may have an everted or protruding rim, or a ledge. The base is simple, often flat or slightly concave.

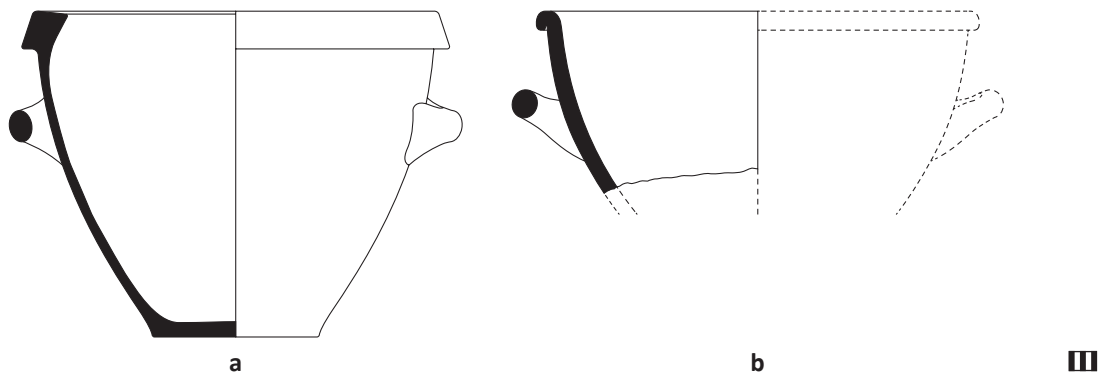


FIG. 31.35 A-B. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 12, B, A).

## Containers

### Two-handed jar, *Stamnos*, *Jarre sans col à deux anses*, Διώτο σταμνόσχημο αγγείο

Closed vessel with two horizontal handles, circular in section. The profile is piriform with an expanded shoulder, or ovoid. The rim can be plain, everted, or thickened. The handles are placed at the shoulder level or just below the rim. The base is simple or rounded, often flat or slightly concave.

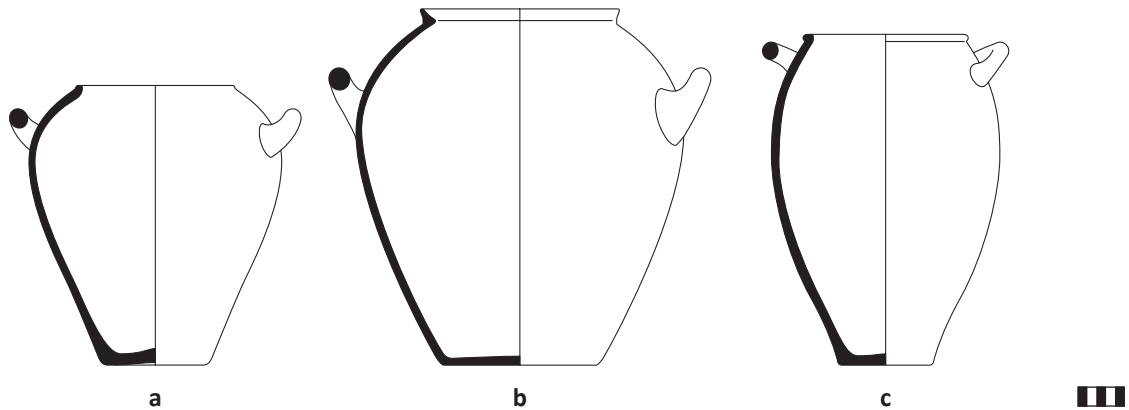


FIG. 31.36 A-B. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: PL. 45, N° 186, 205); C. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 16, E).

### Vat, *Vaso a secchio*, *Cuve*, Καδόσχημο αγγείο

Open vessel with a wide mouth. The profile is conical, with convex or straight walls. The rim can be thickened or protruding. It may have two or more horizontal handles, circular in section. The base is simple, often flat or slightly concave.

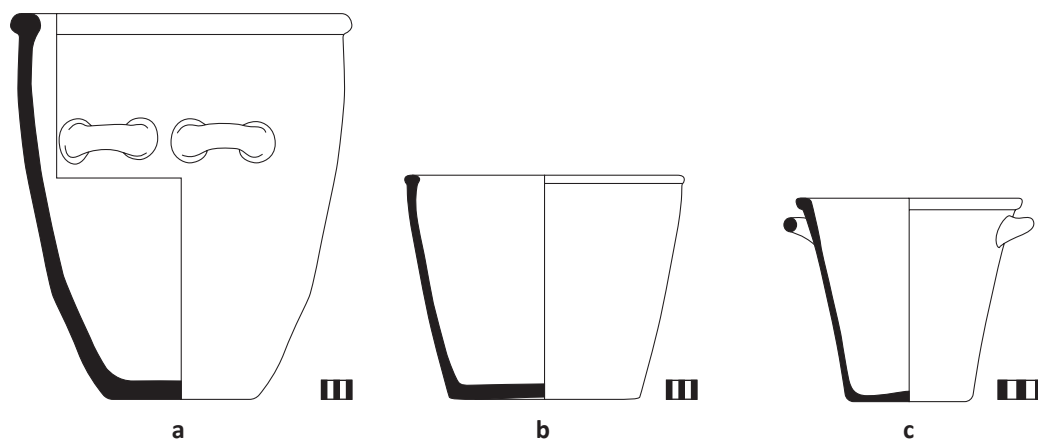


FIG. 31.37 A. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 4, B); B-C. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: PL. 46, N° 222, 230).

**Pithos, Πίθος**

Large closed vessel with a neck. The profile can be piriform or ovoid. The rim can be everted, thickened, or protruding. It typically features one or two rows of three to four, vertical handles, circular in section, often on the upper and lower parts of the body. The base is generally simple and flat.

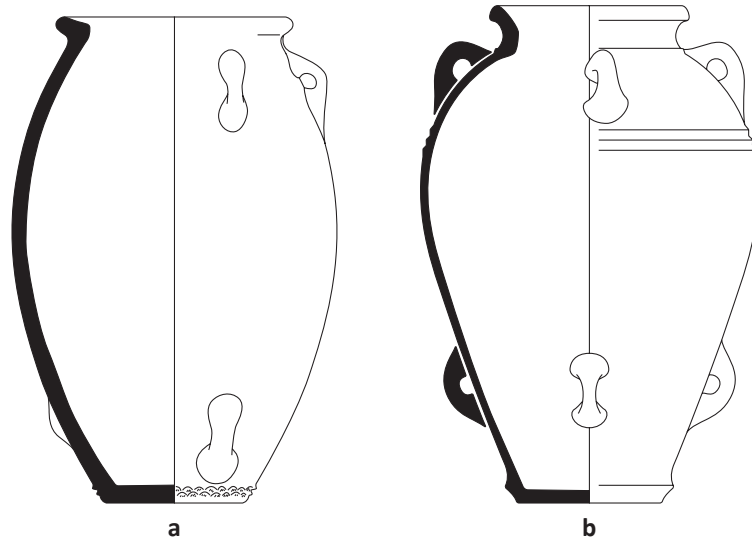


FIG. 31.38 A. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 1, A); B. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: PL. 43, N° 134).

**Pithoid vessel, Pitharaki, Jarre à col à deux anses, Πιθοειδές αγγείο**

Closed vessel that differs from conventional pithoi primarily in its smaller size, though its formal characteristics are essentially the same. It has a collared neck and usually two horizontal handles, circular in section.

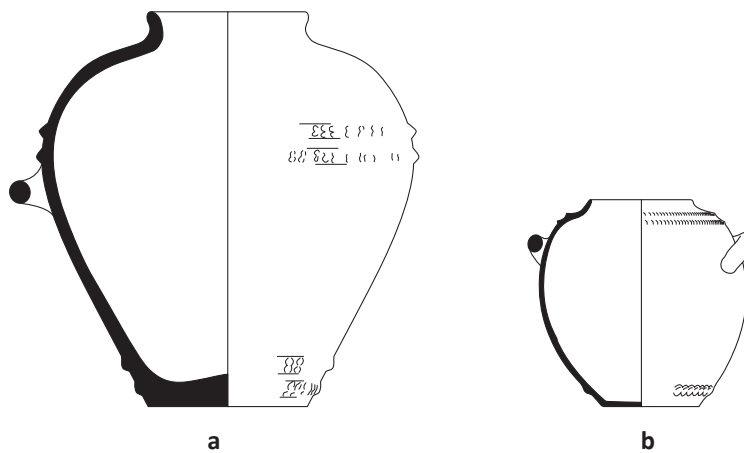


FIG. 31.39 A-B. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 7, B, C).

**Amphora, Anfora, Amphora, Αμφορέας**

Closed vessel with a narrow mouth and neck, featuring two vertical handles, circular in section, placed on either side of the neck. The profile can be piriform or ovoid. They are distinguished by having a round, oval or bilobate mouth. The base is simple, rounded or offset, often flat or slightly concave

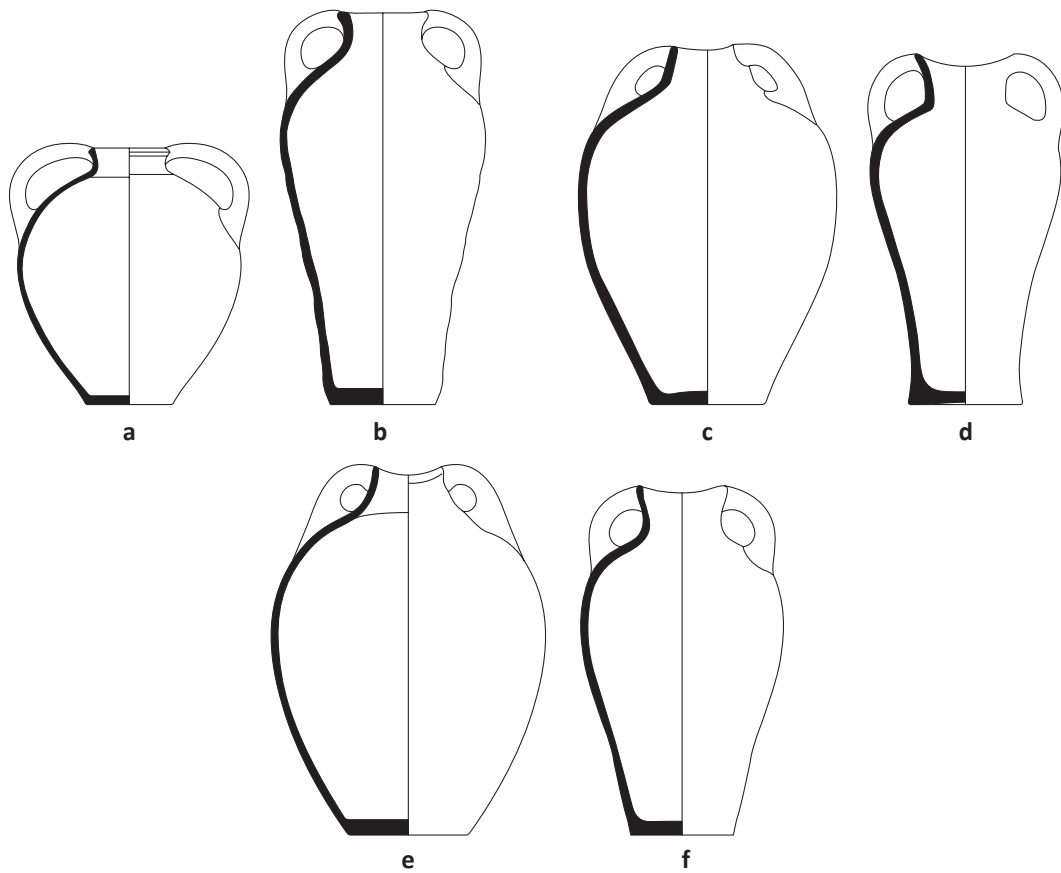


FIG. 31.40 A-B, E-F. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PLS 18, A, G, 19, A, 20, H); C-D. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: PL. 42, N° 2, 53).

### Cooking pots

#### Tripod cooking pot, *Pentola tripodata*, *Marmite tripod*, Τριποδική χύτρα

Pot distinguished by the presence of three legs. It can have various open or closed shapes, such as the basins and bowls have. It may be fitted with one or more vertical or horizontal handles, circular in section, and a spout. The legs are conical, oval in section.

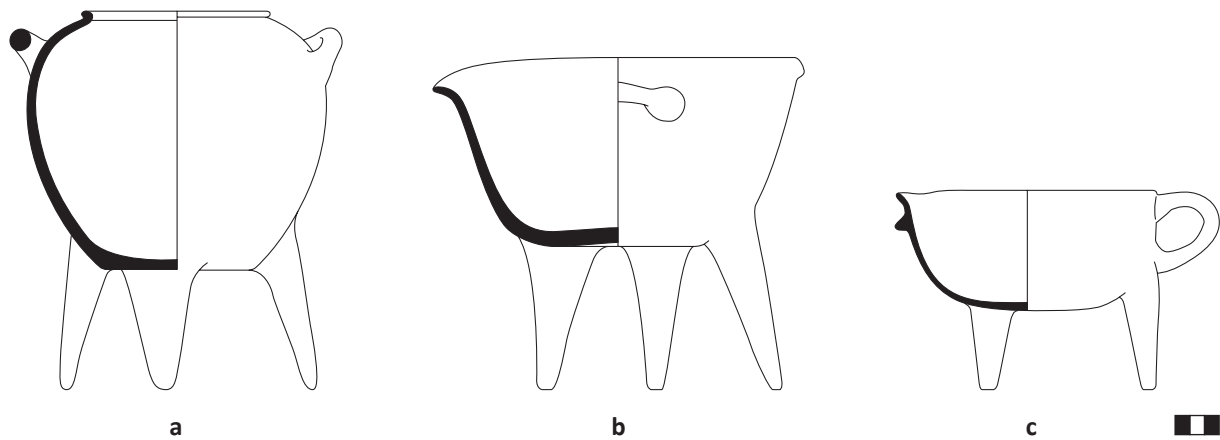
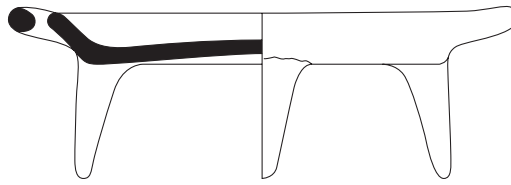


FIG. 31.41 A-C. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 15, E, M, K).

**Tripod cooking tray, Piatto/vassoio tripodato, Plateau tripode, Τριποδικός μαγειρικός δίσκος**

Tripod tray on three legs with two horizontal handles, circular in section. Wide base that is either flat or slightly convex, with very low walls. The legs are conical, oval in section.



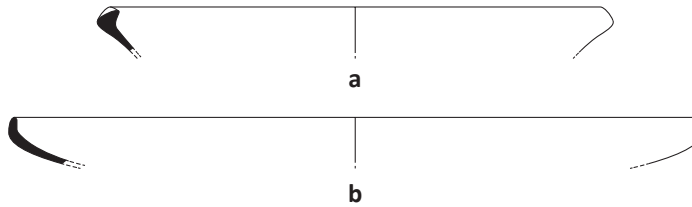
a



FIG. 31.42 A. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 14, R).

**Cooking dish, Piatto, Plateau, Μαγειρικό πινάκιο**

Large plate with a concave base, often roughly finished on the exterior. Very thin walls, seldom preserved. The rim is generally thickened.



a

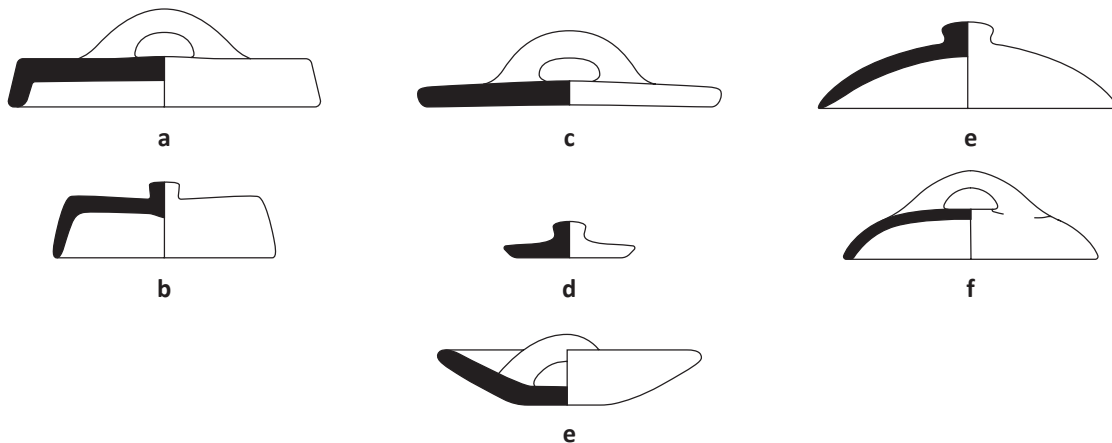
b



FIG. 31.43 A-B. PHAISTOS (AFTER CALOI IN PREPARATION).

**Lid, Coperchio, Couvercle, Πώμα**

This can be divided into four variants by their profiles: conical, with a horizontal handle of rounded section, a central knobbed handle, or small size with pierced lugs; disc-shaped, with a horizontal handle of rounded section or a central knobbed handle; convex, with a central knobbed handle or a horizontal handle of rounded section; and concave, with an interior roll handle of rounded section.



a

c

e

b

d

f

g



FIG. 31.44 A-E, G. MALIA (AFTER POURSAT & KNAPPETT 2005: FIG. 31, 1-3, 8); F. PHAISTOS (AFTER LEVI & CARINCI 1988: PL. 97, κ).

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