The Origin of the Aegean Stirrup Jar and its Earliest Evolution and Distribution (MB III–LB I)*

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Abstract

Stirrup jars, containers for oil and wine, are found at various sites throughout the Aegean from the time of their invention on Crete in MM III. Although much attention has been directed toward later versions (some with painted Linear B inscriptions), early stirrup jars—

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their origins, evolution, and distribution—have been poorly documented. Here the early history of this important vessel is examined. Since most early stirrup jars are sparsely decorated, if at all, the dating of individual specimens must usually be based upon typological details. Among the diagnostic features are the three-handle arrangement, disc hole, spout horns, and shape of the false neck and spout. By Late Minoan IA the form was well established on Crete and in the Cyclades. It was not, however, until LM IB/LH II A that it reached the Greek mainland, and then only in small numbers.

The stirrup jar,1 a specialized container for oil or wine,2 is a vessel characteristic of the Aegean Late Bronze Age. Best known are the later versions, both the Mycenaean fine ware types, found throughout the eastern Mediterranean,3 and the large, coarse ware variety, many bearing painted Linear B inscriptions.4 Early stirrup jars have been relatively neglected. It is my intention to examine the date and place of the invention of the form, and its early typological development and distribution. Recent finds at Kommos on Crete, Ayia Irini on Keos, and Akrotiri on Thera have added fresh evidence, necessitating a re-examination of early stirrup jars.

* A summary of this study was delivered at the 81st General Meeting of the AIA (Boston, December 1979); AJA 84 (1980) 210. It is part of wider research on the stirrup jar, and is a development of work done for my Ph.D. dissertation on coarse ware stirrup jars (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1981).

1 Known also as Biigelkanne, and false-necked amphora. The name for the shape in Linear B, ka-ra-re-wo, is confirmed by a tablet at Knossos (K 778): M. Ventris and J. Chadwick, Documents in Mycenaean Greek2 (Cambridge 1973) 324, 328; A. Evans, Scripta Minoa 2 (Oxford 1952; hereafter SM) 778.

2 A note of caution should be sounded here, since the most secure evidence for contents comes from a much later context, 13th c. Pylos: for oil (Fr 1184), Ventris and Chadwick (supra n. 1) 481, and E. Bennett, “The Olive Oil Tablets of Pylos,” Minos Suppl. 2 (1958) 40–41; for wine, C. Blegen, The Palace of Nestor at Pylos in Western Messenia 1 (Princeton 1966) 342–47, AJA 63 (1959) 133–35.

3 Furumark Shape (FS) 165–85: A. Furumark, The Mycenaean Pottery (Stockholm 1941) 610. F. Stubbing calls the fine ware stirrup jar, often found in tombs, the Bronze Age equivalent of the Classical lekythos: BS 42.4 (1947) 24.

4 FS 164. For inscribed jars, see J. Raison, Les cases à inscriptions peintes de l’âge mycénien et leur contexte archéologique (Rome 1968), and A. Sacconi, Corpus delle iscrizioni votive in lineare B (Rome 1974); also H. Carling et al., BS 75 (1980) 49–113. The excavators at Troy used the word “oatmeal” as a descriptive term to indicate the fabric of these coarse ware stirrup jars: J. Caskey in C. Blegen et al., Troy 3 (Princeton 1953) 305–306.

* See BS 9 (1902–1903) 138, Archaiologia 59 (1905) 510–11.

6 Furumark (supra n. 3) 19 and n. 5; see L. Pernier and L. Banti, Il palazzo minoico di Festòs 2 (Rome 1951) 491. Light-on-dark pottery, thought at the time of Furumark’s publication to end with MM III, was found in the destruction level of Casa 103.

7 R. Dussaud, Les civilisations préhelléniques dans le bassin de la mer Égée (Paris 1910) 39 (LM I); E. Reisinger, Kretische Vasenmalerei vom Kamares- bis zum Palast-Stil (Berlin 1912) 24 (LM I); H. Hall, Aegean Archaeology (London 1915) 94 (beg. of LM period); L. Renaudin, BCH 46 (1922) 144 (end of MM III or

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ORIGINS AND FUNCTION

Two main theories about a “prototype” for the stirrup jar have been advanced—one holding the Cycladic askos (more specifically the duck vase) as precursor, the other the oval-mouthed amphora. Although common in the Early Cycladic and Middle Cycladic I periods, the duck vase went out of use several centuries before the invention of the stirrup jar.11 Edgar therefore modified this theory by pointing out that later askos forms were more suitable as prototypes.12

The other commonly suggested prototype, the oval-mouthed amphora, has two vertical handles running from the shoulder to the lip of the open central neck, corresponding to the false neck assembly of the stirrup jar.13 If the amphora is to be considered the prototype, one must imagine that some inventive potter had the idea of leaving the central neck permanently plugged (with the disc), and of inserting a new spout into the shoulder.14 The two handles on either side of the central neck were retained, and often a third handle was added.

Åberg followed a somewhat more reasonable approach in finding a prototype, suggesting that the stirrup jar borrowed from the askos the off-center spout, convenient for pouring, and from the amphora the handles, practical for lifting and carrying.15 Even this derivation may be too rigid, and does not take into consideration the place of invention. The idea of a “prototype” has been overemphasized. The inventor of the stirrup jar simply adopted various existing ceramic features appropriate to the intended function and adapted them to the new form. Inspiration was probably not derived from a single vase type.16

To judge from the place of invention, it is likely that...
the stirrup jar on Crete was originally intended to serve the same purpose as the amphora, with which shape it has affinities in terms of range in size and of context.\(^7\) Therefore, the askoi must be left out of the discussion, at least in reference to Crete, where it was not in the inventory of local pottery. Stirrup jars and amphorae in MM III/LM I come in a wide range of sizes (with a height usually not over ca. 45 cm.), and the two shapes are often found together in domestic deposits. Both are manageable to carry, and could have been used to store and pour liquid commodities, and to move small amounts of commodities from place to place (either within a single establishment, or from house to house, or town to town).

The stirrup jar did have certain advantages over the amphora. The latter required that one hand be always near the opening from which the contents were poured, while the off-center spout of the stirrup jar made pouring more convenient. Furthermore, pouring from an off-center spout is in general easier, as from a modern teapot.\(^8\) The user could grasp the jar by the false neck with one hand, over the center of gravity, and tilt the pot from below with the other.\(^9\)

Various ceramic features were employed on early stirrup jars to solve problems presented by this vessel, and may furnish clues regarding the function(s) of the stirrup jar. Many early spouts were provided with spikes or horns (ill. 1). Normally two or three in number, such horns are also found on other vase types, such as ewers.\(^10\) The horns were most likely used to aid in lashing down the stopper. Marinatos, following a suggestion by Wace about jars at Mycenae, proposed that cloth may have been lashed down over the stopper—an example of the *kredemon*, or veil, mentioned by Homer in reference to a wine jar.\(^11\) Unfortunately, no plugs or stoppers on early stirrup jars are preserved.

The disc on early stirrup jars is often pierced once or twice near the edge; sometimes the hole runs through a tab of clay affixed to the edge (ill. 1). These are not airholes, since they run through the disc edge and not into the false neck, although this is not the case on the large LM IB jar from the South House at Knossos (no. 52). The holes could be used to attach either a label or a reusable stopper with string.

A feature of uncertain use is the third handle found on many early stirrup jars, usually running from the disc edge to the shoulder (e.g., ill. 1), but on a few jars a vertical ring handle on the shoulder (e.g., no. 52). Too small to be used for lifting or even pouring, the third handle probably was used to attach a label.\(^12\) Although the third handle may seem to duplicate a possible function of the disc hole(s), there appears to be no correlation between the existence of the third handle and that of the pierced disc; they may appear singly, together, or not at all.

These ceramic features suggest that the contents of the stirrup jar were meant to be carefully controlled. The arrangements for stoppering and labeling indicate that the vase was intended to contain valuable commodities, with the integrity of the contents and the ownership carefully attested.

These early Cretan stirrup jars were evidently not used extensively for trade. Of those Minoan jars that were exported, three are well enough preserved to show accessory features: no. 14, found at Keos, has three handles and one disc hole (the spout is not well preserved); no. 77 from the same site has two neck handles and a shoulder loop handle, two disc holes, and three spout horns; no. 85 at Kythera has two handles, a disc hole, and three spout horns. Since these features are not universal on stirrup jars, their occurrence on these exported jars shows that they were appropriate on vessels intended for transport. Labels indicating ownership, destination, origins, and/or contents could be attached. Plugs could be secured with string during shipping, and retained for secondary use (although once dried the plugs would presumably no longer provide an airtight seal).

The suggestions above about the functions of stirrup jars apply to the vast majority of early Cretan examples, which are of coarse fabric and carelessly decorated; these vases are essentially utilitarian. In LM IB, a new version was introduced, the finely manufactured and decorated FS 169 jar. Some FS 169 jars come from tombs (e.g., nos. 89–91), the only version

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17 A. Evans, *BSA* 9 (1902–1903) 283 (Palaikastro); Platon (supra n. 7) 170 (one of the ten “amphorae” is a stirrup jar) and *Praktika* 1963, 178.
21 Od. 3.392. Marinatos, *Thera* 4 (supra n. 20) 44; A. Wace, *BSA* 48 (1953) 13 and n. 17, 17; the “veil” of the jars from the House of the Oil Merchant at Mycenae would be the clay cap over the spout. See also A. Leonard, *BSAS* 241 (1981) 91–96. On Thera, various narrow-necked jugs and jars were provided with temporary plugs in the form of sherds, pebbles, or, in the case of one stirrup jar (no. 26), a broken handle roughly the size of the spout: *Thera* 6 (Athens 1974) pls. 9, 71, 72 for temporary plugs; for a permanent plug in a ewer, see p. 31, pl. 67c: a conical cup was placed in the neck and then a lump of clay was pressed in. For a general discussion of stoppering at Thera, see *Thera* 4 (supra n. 20) 44. Later stoppers survive at Mycenae, *BSA* 76 (1981) 230–32, pl. 76g, and at Tiryns, *AA* 1979, 384 and fig. 4.
22 Suggested to me by P. Betancourt.
of the stirrup jar down to about 1450 B.C. found in a funerary context. While these vases probably contained some valuable commodity, they were most likely prized for themselves. As such, these jars, and the few other fine ware stirrup jars of MM III–LM IB, are the sixteenth–fifteenth century equivalents of the small, fine ware stirrup jars found in abundance throughout the eastern Mediterranean in the fourteenth–thirteenth centuries B.C.

Soon after its invention on Crete, the stirrup jar was adopted in the Cyclades, where for the most part it may have served a similar function; the Cycladic stirrup jar was, however, evidently not exported. As on Crete, stirrup jars and amphorae come in a similar range of sizes, and are found together. On Thera, stirrup jars and amphorae occur in living areas (e.g., no. 23) (although some may not be in their original locations, since pottery was moved to intact rooms before the final abandonment of the site); all the smaller, finer stirrup jars come from such rooms. Other stirrup jars are found in storerooms (e.g., nos. 19–22), where they could have been used to hold commodities decanted from pithoi.  

It is curious that Cycladic potters chose to adopt the stirrup jar, which as we have seen is a modification of the amphora, rather than to develop the askoi, well known to them, for the same purpose. The amount of trouble that the Thera potters took to construct this new shape shows that the choice was by no means casual. Instead of horns or spikes on the spout, for example, vertical loop handles, or a combination of the two, were sometimes found (e.g., nos. 18, 22). One jar lacks a false neck altogether, and has a clay disc placed directly into an opening in the shoulder (no. 27); this vase is included here because, although not a stirrup jar in the canonical sense, it surely represents an effort to produce this poorly understood vase. A hybrid stirrup jar, described by Marinatos as “archaic,” illustrates well that there was not yet a standard form (no. 22); the spout, equipped with both horns and loop handles, is not round but beaked, and the third handle is merely a hook running from the disc edge toward, but not reaching, the shoulder. Cycladic potters evidently believed that the accessory features of the stirrup jar made it a vessel superior to the askoi; it must have been important to be able to secure the stopper and to attach a label. On the other hand, while Cycladic potters could have applied these stoppering features to askoi, they still chose to adopt the Minoan stirrup jar; this choice may be a clue that the contents of stirrup jars were different from those of askoi.

TYPOLICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Few early stirrup jars are painted carefully enough to permit dating on the basis of decoration alone. There are, however, certain typological details that are chronologically diagnostic and allow the dating of individual vessels independent from their contexts.

It should be noted that both small and large stirrup jars were made from the inception of the form. It had been thought that large stirrup jars preceded the small, but this was a misconception which was based, at least in part, on the distinctive fine ware stirrup jars, corresponding to Furumark’s Type 169, many decorated in the Marine Style; this type was introduced in LM IB/LH IIA.  

The discovery of small stirrup jars of MM III date at Kommos (no. 2) and Ayia Irini (no. 4), MM III/LM IA at Kato Zakro (no. 5), LM IA at Knossos (nos. 8, 9), and LC I at Thera (nos. 23, 25, 28, 29) shows that they are among the earliest examples of the form.

In terms of body shape, early stirrup jars do not deviate from the typology of other contemporary types. Ovoid shapes, both tall and squat (e.g., nos. 8, 10, 11, 12, 20), are preferred through LM IA/LC I, while conical (e.g., no. 46), conical ovoid (e.g., nos. 41, 42, 43, 52), and ovoid (e.g., no. 55) are found in LM IB/LH IIA.

Certain ceramic features also have a chronological significance. False necks through LM IB/LH IIA are generally low and broad, with a straight or concave profile (e.g., nos. 41, 42, 43, 55). The disc usually does not project much from the false neck, and its upper surface may be flat, convex, or concave; at Thera, where peculiarities are often exaggerated, some discs have a low knob at the center, or a deep depression. Although discs usually retain their circular form, at Thera and Melos the edges are sometimes pinched inward and upward at the places of handle

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23 Dr. Christos Doumas very kindly allowed me to examine stirrup jars at Akrotiri in 1976; I am grateful to him for permitting me to cite unpublished examples.

24 For vertical loops on jug necks, see, e.g., Hawes (supra n. 19) pls. 1.19, 6.28. Compare also a spout from Ayia Triada: ASA 1966 55, n.s. 59 (1977) 259 fig. 169 (g/j).

25 A similar beaked spout actually comes from a stirrup jar found at Knossos: The Unpublished Objects (supra n. 20) 30 and n. 1.

26 M. Popham, for example (BSA 62 [1967] 341), was referring to this version only in dating the introduction of the stirrup jar to LM IB.

27 Compare the tall, slender necks of LM/LH III jars at Mycenae: BSA 76 (1981) 233 fig. 4.

28 See Furumark’s discussion of the evolution of the false neck assembly: (supra n. 3) 85–86.
attachment; at Thera, the spout may be pushed against the disc, or be connected to it by a bridge of clay. Disc holes are common on early stirrup jars (e.g., ill. 1), but are rare by LM IIIA:1.29 Exceptional in this early period is the centrally pierced disc of the LM IB jar from Knossos (no. 52); such airholes are much more frequent on LM IIIC jars.30

Also characteristic of early stirrup jars is the three-handle arrangement. The third handle is rare by LM IIIA (whether a disc handle or loop on the shoulder), and virtually non-existent later.31 In general, false neck handles on early stirrup jars rise at an oblique angle and tend to be oval or irregular in section (e.g., no. 51), in contrast to the vertical and more rounded handles of later jars;32 at times a grooved or ridged handle is found.

Early spouts generally rise at an angle, while later spouts are more nearly vertical. The former are fairly low and broad, and may be cylindrical or concave in profile; later spouts are taller and usually cylindrical.33 Horns or vertical loop handles are common on early spouts, but are rare after LM II.34 The horns may be straight, or have a pronounced downward curve (e.g., ill. 1), the latter arrangement providing a more secure accessory for securing string.35

DISTRIBUTION

The finds spots of early stirrup jars reflect the fact that the form spread quickly throughout the Aegean, although at most sites they occur in small numbers.

29 Disc holes at the edge may appear as late as LM IIIA (if this jar is as late as its context): Deltion 17 (1961–62) 49, pl. 162 left (Karpasos). By LB IIIB, the holes have disappeared altogether; if one of their functions was to secure labels, the Linear B inscriptions of LB IIIB jars would have made the holes obsolete.

30 For LM IIIC jars with centrally pierced discs, see, e.g., BSA 55 (1960) 16 (Karphi).

31 Of LH IIIA:1 date is a three-handled version from Atine: A. Frödin and A.W. Persson, Atine (Stockholm 1938) 382 n. 14 and fig. 249.7. Apparently unique are the LM IIIA:2/B three-handled fine ware stirrup jars from Chania: BCH 93 (1969) 415. A ring handle occurs on a jar from Karpathos in a LM IIIA context: Deltion 17 (1961–62) 49, pl. 16b right. Note the vestigial ring handle on the stirrup jar from Zafer Papoura: Archaeologia 59 (1905) 464 fig. 83 = PM 2.2.640 fig. 406.

32 Compare the LM/LH IIIB jars at Mycenae: BSA 76 (1981) 233 fig. 4.

33 Supra n. 32.

34 Note the vestigial horns on the jar from Zafer Papoura (supra n. 31).

35 It is worth mentioning here, in connection with chronological development, the deposit of domestic stirrup jars from the Unexplored Mansion at Knossos ([JHS] 1972–73, 30–61; Kadmos 15 [1976] 102–107). The excavator, M. Popham, believes that the jars are of LM II date, as indicated by their context. The construction of the Mansion was begun in LM IA, interrupted, and completed in LM II. Although the LM II deposit yielded some fine ware of LM I date, as well as a pit Hein stirrup jar with Linear A characters, Popham

36 Stratified MM III examples are extremely rare, with pieces coming from Kommos and Keos (see Catalogue). The jar from Keos, of Minoan manufacture, shows that the type was immediately exported. By LM IA, the form became somewhat more popular: Minoan pieces found at Kato Zakra and Knossos on Crete have been published; two Minoan jars were found at Ayia Irini on Keos. The contemporary LC I settlement at Akrotiri on Thera has produced a remarkably large deposit of stirrup jars. The local potters seem to have responded to a high demand for this vase; it may have been thought important to identify a particular liquid commodity with a recognizable container. A stirrup jar of local manufacture was also found on Keos.

Stirrup jars from contexts down to LM IB/LH II A come from a variety of sites on Crete, although at most of them the form (especially the storage type) is still fairly rare.37 Stirrup jars are also found on Aigina, Keos, Melos, Kythera, Rhodes, and at Miletos, again in fairly small numbers.38 It is during this period that the FS 169 type, often decorated in the Marine Style, is introduced.

In LH IIIA stirrup jars appear for the first time on the Greek mainland (at Athens, Pylos, Thebes; also Chalkis on Euboea), but only in the FS 169 version.39 These fine jars are sometimes found in tombs, implying a different function from that of the stirrup jars found in domestic contexts.

Stirrup jars in the relatively short LM II/LH IIB
period are quite rare in comparison to those of both the preceding and succeeding periods. The large domestic version does not reach the mainland until LH IIIA.40

SUMMARY

The function of the domestic stirrup jar parallels that of the oval-mouthed amphora. The two shapes are found together in domestic contexts, some in living areas, others in storerooms with pithoi. They were presumably used for temporary storage, and for moving small quantities of liquids decanted from pithoi.

Accessory features suggest that the contents of these jars could be economically valuable. The careful, although at times experimental, arrangements for securing a stopper indicate that loss of contents was of concern. The holes in the disc may have been used for securing a reusable stopper, useful for a vessel that was to provide temporary storage within a house or community. Another possible use of disc holes, and perhaps also of the third handle, was to secure a label, a hint that the contents of at least some of these vases had commercial importance. It is unlikely that many of these vases were of great intrinsic value, given their sparse and careless decoration. Their contents were what interested their owners.

In LM IB/LH II A, the introduction of a new version, the finely decorated FS 169 jar of uniform shape and size, suggests a new function for such vases. While most other stirrup jars down to the end of this period were utilitarian, the FS 169 jars were presumably valuable in themselves, as well as for their contents. FS 169 jars are the first stirrup jars found in funerary contexts, to serve as valuable offerings to the dead. It is only at this time that the distinction between the fine ware stirrup jar and the coarse ware variety is valid.

What these vases contained cannot be determined with certainty. Some valuable liquid commodity such as oil or wine, on analogy with thirteenth century Pylos, is likely.

Stirrup jars in this early period do not seem to have been used extensively for long-distance trade. Down through the Late Minoan IA period, only a few Minoan vases from a non-Cretan context survive, and these specimens may have been imported as curiosities rather than for their contents. By LM IB, a few more Minoan jars were exported, but still not enough to suggest a significant amount of traffic in whatever commodity they contained. This situation contrasts with that of large stirrup jars in the fourteenth–thirteenth centuries B.C. (FS 164), many of which were inscribed in Linear B; these later vessels travelled throughout the Aegean, to Cyprus and the Levant, and perhaps to South Italy.41

CATALOGUE

The following catalogue of stirrup jars down to LM IB/LH II is arranged under three main chronological groupings: MM III, LM IA/LC I, and LM IB/LH II. These dates are meant as termini ante quos. Jars are assigned dates according to their contexts, unless otherwise noted. "Frag." means fragmentary. "Large domestic" describes coarse ware jars in the 0.30–0.60 m. range, corresponding to Furumark's late Type 164.

For ease of reference, jars are listed according to region within each chronological group: Crete, Cyclades; other islands; Greek mainland; Asia Minor.

Jars are assumed to be local, except where noted. FS 169 jars, however, are known to have been made on Crete and the mainland, but origins of specific examples are controversial; therefore, no attempt has been made to assign origins for FS 169 jars.42

Decorated jars are dark-on-light, except where noted ("l-o-d").

Middle Minoan III


Late Minoan IA/Late Cycladic I


1958) 139.

40 The earliest FS 164 jars on the mainland may come from the Kadmeion at Thebes, the destruction date of which is hotly disputed (LH IIIA–LH IIIB; see BSA 75 [1980] 94–97), and therefore one cannot be certain of the date of the first large stirrup jars on the mainland. The earliest large stirrup jars reasonably securely dated come from the House of the Wine Merchant at Mycenae: BSA 76 (1981) 234–35.


42 The use of "FS 169" is not meant to indicate mainland manufacture exclusively, but is used as a convenient term. FS 169 jars are more common than is apparent from the Catalogue, since a number of unpublished examples from early excavations are on display in various museums.

43 Information regarding nos. 1–3 provided by P. Betancourt.

44 Information regarding nos. 4, 14, 15, 77, 78, kindness of J. Davis and E. Schofield.
8. Knossos, LM I House by the Acropolis, Deposit F. P.49. H. 0.234. 3 handles. Running spiral. *BSA* 74 (1979) 46 V.224, 45 fig. 31.224, pl. 9b.
23. Thera, Akrotiri, D2. No. 1081 (Athens). H. 0.158. 3 handles, 1 disc hole. Tortoise shell. Unpubl.
25. Thera, Akrotiri, D2. No. 1180 (Athens). H. 0.23. 2 handles, 1 disc hole. Crocus; added white. *Thera* 4.36, pl. 79a, b.

Late Minoan IB/Late Helladic II A

35. Gournia, F 40. H. 0.197. FS 169. 2 handles. Spiral with solid dot center. *Gournia* 44 no. 4, pl. 9.4.
36. Gournia, F 40. H. 0.162. FS 169. 3 handles. Spiral. *Gournia* 44 no. 5, pl. 9.5.
37. Gournia, F 40. H. 0.12. 3 handles. Fish net. *Gournia* 44 no. 6, pl. 9.6.
40. Gournia, findspot uncertain. Philadelphia, University Museum MS 4670. H. 0.393. Large domestic. 2 handles, 1 disc hole. Undec. LM I type. Unpubl. 46
41–43. Ayia Triada, Magazine 15. Herakleion 2970, 2971, 3954. H. ca. 0.40. Large domestic. No. 41 has 2 handles, 2 spout horns. Running spiral. *Festis 2* (Rome 1951) 394, 396 fig. 259.2 (no. 2970, wrongly attributed to Phaistos), 397 fig. 260 (no. 2970), 593 n. 359; *ASAtene* n.s. 39 (1977) 115–16 no. 11, 117 fig. 82 (no. 2970, *not* 2871).

C. Doumas has given the author permission to cite unpublished examples (nos. 23, 27).

Permission to include this jar was granted by G. Roger Edwards.
(New York 1971) fig. on 121 (other stirrup jars reported from this room).

45. Kato Zakro, Palace, Storeroom in West Wing. FS 169. 3 handles. Spiral and arcade. Zakros fig. on 118.

46. Kato Zakro, Palace, Storeroom X. H. 0.47. Large domestic. 2 handles, 3 spout horns. Running spiral. Praktika 1962, 156, pls. 149b, 150a.

47. Kato Zakro, Palace, Room XXIX (Banquet Hall). Large domestic. 2 handles, 2 disc holes, 1 spout horn. Praktika 1964, 150–51.


49. Kato Zakro, NE Slope, House I (Hogarth’s excavation). Large domestic, 3-handled stirrup jar reported. JHS 23 (1903) 259.


56. Mallia, Palace, XXV.3. H. 0.385. Large domestic. 3 handles, 2 disc holes, 3 spout horns. Large connected circles, with central dots. Etudes crétoises 4 (Paris 1936) 32 no. 8, pl. 33.2.

57. Mallia, Palace, XIV.2. H. 0.23. FS 169. 3 handles. Ogival Canopy (FM 13, LM IB version). Etudes crétoises 4.32 no. 9, pl. 32.c.


60. Palaikastro, b13. H. 0.32. Domestic stirrup jar. Bosanquet and Dawkins, Unpublished Objects 87.


64. Phaistos, Casa 103. 10 large domestic stirrup jars reported, said to be similar to jars at Ayia Triada (nos. 41–43). Festós 2 (Rome 1951) 394, 398 fig. 261 (396 fig. 259). II is no. 2970 from Ayia Triada [41].


79. Keos, Ayia Irini. K.1058. H. 0.17. FS 169. 3 handles. Scale (sim. to FM 70.3 [76]). Hesperia 31 (1962) 272, pl. 96b.


88. Athens, Acropolis, South Slope. Frag. FS 169. 3 han-

89. Chalkis, Trypa X (tomb). Chalkis Mus. H. 0.155. FS 169. 3 handles. Figure-of-Eight Shields (=FM 37.1). *BSA* 47 (1952) 78–79, 79 fig. 4.


92-93. Thebes. Two FS 169, Marine Style stirrup jars reported. LM IB/LH II type. See *BSA* 73 (1978) 152 n. 63.


47 Another FS 169 jar, from early excavations at Pylos, is on display in the National Museum, Athens.