

Notes

In 2001, a glass *krateriskos* (inv. no. Y 972) was found in the storage areas of the Rhodes Archaeological Museum. The *krateriskos* had come to light during the Italian excavations of 1912–1948, and according to the catalogs of those excavations, it was one of the burial offerings in Tomb 62 at Lalyos.<sup>1</sup> This tomb has been dated to the LH III A (1399–1360 B.C.) or LH III A2 (1360–1340 B.C.) period. Objects of more recent date were also found among the burial offerings, suggesting that the tomb had been reused during the LH III C period (1186–1070 B.C.).

The *krateriskos* (Figs. 1 and 2) was made by glass forming<sup>2</sup> and is almost intact (H. 9.8 cm, D. [rim] 5.6 cm, Th. 0.4 cm). The Italian excavators assembled it from 30 fragments and restored the missing parts with plastic. Despite their efforts, the handles and the neck are missing, and a portion of the base is only partly preserved. The glass is translucent, and its very rare deep purple color<sup>3</sup> was achieved by adding manganese to the batch. Opaque yellow and opaque white trails were applied to the surface. Scarce remains of the pale brown core material are preserved. The exterior surface has been weathered to a buff yellow color, some of the trails are completely covered, and the object is severely pitted.

The *krateriskos* has a short horizontal rim with a rounded edge and a tall cylindrical neck with a slight downward taper. The bulbous body has a rounded shoulder on which three small dark purple handles are evenly spaced, and the foot is out-



FIG. 1. Core-formed glass *krateriskos*, H. 9.8 cm (Rhodes Archaeological Museum (Y 972). (Photo: Georgios Kaniaris and Argiro Christoulatou)



FIG. 2. Drawing of *krateriskos*. (Photo: Chrysiotou)

1. Maria Berni, *Rede e la Civiltà Marittima. Roma: Gruppo Editoriale Internazionale*, 1992, pp. 363 and 367. 2. For the context of the study, see this issue, pp. 785–813, 123, 143–149, and 179–206. 3. For core-formed vessels dated to the second millennium B.C., see Bego Šabić-Nolte, “Antique Glass Vessels,” in *Reflections on Ancient Glass from the British Museum*, ed. Robert Steven Hancock, Mainz: P. von Zabern, 2002, p. 43. 4. Manteuffel, *Handbuch der Glaswissenschaft. Geschichte der Glasindustrie*, Leipzig: Carl Heyne, 1999, pp. 24, 90–97, and 204–11. 5. Bego Šabić-Nolte, “Agglutination of the Strain Relief,” *Glass Technology*, vol. 49, no. 3, 1993, p. 163. See also Šabić-Nolte (note 2), p. 32.

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FIG. 3. Fragment of core-formed glass bottle, H. 2.4 cm. (Rhodes Archaeological Museum (Y 973). (Photo: Georgios Kaniaris and Argiro Christoulatou)



FIG. 4. Drawing of bottle. (Photo: Chrysiotou)

There are only six core-formed glass vessels from Rhodes dating to the Late Bronze Age. Five of them were found at Lalyos,<sup>4</sup> and one was excavated at Kamionia.<sup>5</sup>

One of the five pieces found at Lalyos, a fragment (inv. no. 2469) listed in the catalogs of the Italian excavations as without a precise find place, has since been lost. Two other fragments, from vessels of the late 13th and early 13th Dynasties, are now in The British Museum, London.<sup>6</sup> They were found among the burial offerings in Tomb 35 during A. Biliotti's 1871 excavation, and they are both dated to the LH III C period. One is a round-bottomed amphora-like Egyptian vessel,<sup>7</sup> and the other is a jug on a discoid base, with a Cypriot or Syrian-Cypriot provenance.<sup>8</sup>

The Kamionia find is an intact glass *krateriskos* in the Argolis Collection (Fig. 5). This object was discovered near the village of Phanaia, and it is now on display in the Louvre Museum, Paris.<sup>9</sup> It

1. Bego Šabić-Nolte, *Die Glasindustrie im alten Ägypten*, München: Agglutination, 2004, p. 14. See also B. Hönig, 1980, pp. 80–80. For parallels, see pp. 99 and 204, nos. 147, 177, 181 (nos. of Amernthep III).

2. P. Fritsch, *Technik der Glasindustrie*, Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1908, pp. 11–12 and 135. For the context of the study, see this issue, pp. 77, 121, 124, 140, and 179.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 201, n. 82.

4. P. Fritsch, *Glas: Ursprung, Entwicklung, Geschichte*, Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1908, p. 24. Šabić-Nolte, *Antique Glass Vessels*, in *Reflections on Ancient Glass from the British Museum*, ed. Robert Steven Hancock, Mainz: P. von Zabern, 2002, pp. 22–23, fig. 1. The shape of the vessel from which this fragment was excavated is reconstructed.

5. Began (note 1), pp. 331 and 332. For the context of the other finds in this basin, see pliers 87, 89, 121, 124, 140, and 179.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 201, n. 82.

7. P. Fritsch, *Glas: Ursprung, Entwicklung, Geschichte*, Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1908, p. 24. Šabić-Nolte, *Antique Glass Vessels*, in *Reflections on Ancient Glass from the British Museum*, ed. Robert Steven Hancock, Mainz: P. von Zabern, 2002, pp. 22–23, fig. 1. The shape of the vessel from which this fragment was excavated is reconstructed.

8. Began (note 1), pp. 331 and 332. For the context of the other finds in this basin, see pliers 87, 89, 121, 124, 140, and 179.

9. *Ibid.*, p. 201, n. 82.

FIG. 5. Core-formed glass *krateriskos*, Argolis Collection, H. 10 cm. (Louvre Museum, Department of Egyptian Antiquities, inv. no. E 17436. (Photo: C. Decamps, courtesy of Louvre Museum))

is similar, both in shape and in decoration, to the Egyptian *krateriskos* from Tomb 62 at Lalyos.

Late Bronze Age III objects of Egyptian origin from the Dodecanese, especially Rhodes and Kos, are rare.<sup>10</sup> Only a few scarabs of faience, along with ivory, carnelian, and gold objects, have been found, and these should be considered as imports, probably from Cyprus,<sup>11</sup> an area that played a major role in international trade in the eastern Mediterranean. Among the other imported products of this type are a few core-formed glass vessels of the second half of the second millennium B.C. that were found in the Aegean and on the Greek mainland.<sup>12</sup> These exotic luxury items were imported from the east.<sup>13</sup> They were probably made in Egypt, in northern Syria, or on Cyprus, and presented as gifts to individuals of considerable wealth, power, and status.

splashed. The rim was finished with an opaque white trail applied in a wavy pattern, and a similar trail is found on the upper part of the foot. The decoration includes festoons made of white and yellow trails, placed side by side, which cover the body to the height of the handles. The trails of the festoons on the neck and the body suggest an attribution to the “Wirkkrisis 2a” class, according to Šabić-Nolte’s typology.<sup>14</sup>

Another find from the Italian excavations is a glass fragment (inv. no. Y 973) that was probably part of a core-formed bottle (Figs. 3 and 4).<sup>15</sup> This fragment, identified in the year 2000, is reported in the catalogs of the excavations to have been found among the burial offerings in Tomb 56 at Lalyos,<sup>16</sup> which has been dated to the LH III A2 period.<sup>17</sup> The badly weathered fragment preserves part of the concave body (H. 2.4 cm, Th. 0.4 cm) made of dark blue glass decorated with festoons of white, yellow, and bluish green trails.

There was a flourishing trade in raw glass and finished products from Rhodes in the Late Bronze Age, especially during the LH III A2 and LH III C periods.<sup>18</sup> The core-formed glass *krateriskos* from Lalyos was a product of the Egyptian palace-based trading system during the reign of Amernthep III. This very popular shape was perfected during the reign of Amernthep III<sup>19</sup> or his successors, a period that is considered to be one of the high points of contact between Egypt and the Aegean in antiquity.<sup>20</sup>

Pavlos Triantafyllidis  
2202 Archaeological Epigraphic  
Institute Street  
GR-85 100, Rhodes, Greece  
triantafyllidis@archaeology.gr

11. Wolfgang Helbig, *Die Dodekanese Ägypten und Vorderasien im Altertum*, Jahnkeverlag, 1979, p. 206. *Thesaurus Museorum Tarantinarum*, 1979, p. 29. A. 171, Catalogue No. 110, pp. 13 and 147–149. Maria Berni, “Late Bronze Age III Trade and Foreign Influence on the Hellenic World: An Overview,” in *From the Aegean to the Atlantic: Social Organization, Modes of Exchange and Interaction in the Post-Bronze Iron IIa (1200–1100 B.C.)*, edited December 2006, is press, which presents all of the known examples. I thank the author for providing me with the text of his article.

12. Began (note 1), p. 11.

13. For core formed vessels in Greece during the second millennium B.C., see Began (note 1), p. 11; and B. G. Teubner, “Mycenaean Glass,” in *Antiquities of the Aegean: Proceedings of the International Symposium Odessa 2001*, ed. Apollonia Kyriakidou, Wilhelm Verbeke, in *Verbeke der Antiquities in the Hellenistic Colonies*, 2006, pp. 173 and 175, nn. 13 and 14.

14. P. Fritsch, “Mycenaean Glass Formed Glass Vessels (1800–1500 B.C.),” in *A Late Prehistoric and others*, Glass and Glassmaking in Ancient Mediterranean, Corning: The Corning Museum of Glass, and London: Associated University Press, 1976, p. 192, with bibliography. *Thesaurus Museorum Tarantinarum*, 1979, p. 29. A. 171, Catalogue No. 110, pp. 13 and 147–149. Maria Berni, “Late Bronze Age III Trade and Foreign Influence on the Hellenic World: An Overview,” in *From the Aegean to the Atlantic: Social Organization, Modes of Exchange and Interaction in the Post-Bronze Iron IIa (1200–1100 B.C.)*, edited December 2006, is press, which presents all of the known examples. I thank the author for providing me with the text of his article.

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17. P. Fritsch, “Mycenaean Glass Formed Glass Vessels (1800–1500 B.C.),” in *A Late Prehistoric and others*, Glass and Glassmaking in Ancient Mediterranean, Corning: The Corning Museum of Glass, and London: Associated University Press, 1976, p. 192, with bibliography. *Thesaurus Museorum Tarantinarum*, 1979, p. 29. A. 171, Catalogue No. 110, pp. 13 and 147–149. Maria Berni, “Late Bronze Age III Trade and Foreign Influence on the Hellenic World: An Overview,” in *From the Aegean to the Atlantic: Social Organization, Modes of Exchange and Interaction in the Post-Bronze Iron IIa (1200–1100 B.C.)*, edited December 2006, is press, which presents all of the known examples. I thank the author for providing me with the text of his article.

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19. P. Fritsch, “Mycenaean Glass Formed Glass Vessels (1800–1500 B.C.),” in *A Late Prehistoric and others*, Glass and Glassmaking in Ancient Mediterranean, Corning: The Corning Museum of Glass, and London: Associated University Press, 1976, p. 192, with bibliography. *Thesaurus Museorum Tarantinarum*, 1979, p. 29. A. 171, Catalogue No. 110, pp. 13 and 147–149. Maria Berni, “Late Bronze Age III Trade and Foreign Influence on the Hellenic World: An Overview,” in *From the Aegean to the Atlantic: Social Organization, Modes of Exchange and Interaction in the Post-Bronze Iron IIa (1200–1100 B.C.)*, edited December 2006, is press, which presents all of the known examples. I thank the author for providing me with the text of his article.

20. David S. Green, *The Aegean Bronze Age: An Early Aegean Glass: Core-Formed, Rod-Formed, and Glass Vessels and Objects from the Late Bronze Age in the East, Kameiros, Rhodes*, 1960, p. 22. A. 29, New Naxos, Naxos Hills from an association with the museum, 1989, p. 94. Triantafyllidis (note 3), p. 11.

21. Began (note 1), p. 11.

22. Began (note 1), p. 11.