Petrographic thin sections: (a) SATa (8, ASP15); (b) SATb (26, ASP4); (c) SATc (45, ASP21); (d) SATd (51, ASP178); (e) GROa (66, ASP112); (f) GROb (80, ASP102); (g) GROC (85, ASP113); (h) MUTa (101, ASP132); (i) MUTb (105, ASP129); (j) MUTc (108, ASP141); (k) CALa (117, ASP51); (l) CALb (124, ASP60); (m) CALc (130, ASP58); (n) SHAa (136, ASP155); (o) SHAad (144, ASP153); (p) SHAe (147, ASP172); (q) MIC (155, ASP164); (r) CAS (165, ASP188). Thin sections of SHAab and SHAac have not been shown here. All thin section photographs were taken under crossed polars, width of field 5.9 mm.
Thin section micrographs of Early Iron Age pottery from Knossos, main fabric groups: (a) Group 1 early phase, coarse-grained orange fabric with phyllite–quartzite (KN 193); (b) Group 1 later phase, coarse-grained orange fabric with phyllite–quartzite (KN 11); (c) Group 3a, coarse-grained fabric with siltstone (KN 11); (d) Group 3a, coarse-grained fabric with a mix of metamorphic, sedimentary, and altered igneous (KN 71); (e) Group 4, red micaceous fabric (KN 92); (f) Group 5a, grey siltstone in orange clay base (KN 147); (g) Group 6, fine-grained fabric (KN 67); (h) Group 7, brown phyllite, quartzite, and mica fabric (KN 15). All micrographs are taken in crossed polars. Field of view = 5.9 mm.
BOILEAU AND WHITLEY

PATTERNS OF PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COARSE TO SEMI-FINE
POTTERY AT EARLY IRON AGE KNOSOS

Thin section micrographs of Early Iron Age pottery from Knossos, single-sample fabrics: (a) KN 24, from the Cyclades; (b) KN 52, from the area near Vrysina; (c) KN 120, from NCC; (d) KN 42, from West Crete; (e) KN 53, from NCC; (f) KN 70, stylistically assigned to Euboea; (g) KN 97, from NCC; (h) KN 178, from the Mesara. All micrographs are taken in crossed polars. Field of view = 5.9 mm, except (a) = 4.6 mm and (e) = 11.5 mm.
(a) Gold myrtle wreath, inv. no. MΘ 24000 (037838). Photo Orestis Kourakis, Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki.

(b) Damaged stem.

(c) Broken stem (000564). Photo Orestis Kourakis, Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki.

(d) Front join (front).

(e) Front join (rear).

BETTINA TSIGARIDA
A NEW GOLD MYRTLE WREATH FROM CENTRAL MACEDONIA IN THE COLLECTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF THESSALONIKI
(a) Holes in the stem.

(b) Branches over square-sectioned spikes.

(c) Leaves and stalks.

(d) Opposing leaves.

(e) Stalks twining around the stem.

(f) Flowers. Photo Orestis Kourakis, Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki.

BETTINA TSIGARIDA
A NEW GOLD MYRTLE WREATH FROM CENTRAL MACEDONIA IN THE COLLECTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF THESSALONIKI
(a) Flowers with enamel decoration (000540). Photo Orestis Kourakis, Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki.

(b) Flowers with disc with one or two rows of relief stamens (000554). Photo Orestis Kourakis, Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki.

(c)–(e). Type A flowers.

(f)–(g). Type B flowers.

BETTINA TSIGARIDA
A NEW GOLD MYRTLE WREATH FROM CENTRAL MACEDONIA IN THE COLLECTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF THESSALONIKI
(a)–(b). Type C flowers.

(c)–(e). Type D flowers.

(f)–(g). Type D flowers.

BETTINA TSIGARIDA
A NEW GOLD MYRTLE WREATH FROM CENTRAL MACEDONIA IN THE COLLECTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF THESSALONIKI
(a) Type E flower.  
(b) Type F flower.  
(c) Type G flower.  
(d) Type H flower.  
(e) Type I flower.  
(f) Front join. Photo Orestis Kourakis, Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki.  
(g) Branches growing on spikes.