ANGELOS DELIVORRIAS

Carved wooden chests from the Peloponnese: questions of stylistic and thematic singularity

SECULAR WOODCARVING of the post-Byzantine era — by contrast with the ecclesiastical variety¹ — can hardly be said either to be represented by spectacular works or to have been the object of systematic study. During the centuries of Turkish occupation the precautions taken by the church to protect its possessions were of course much more strenuous than those which the vigilance of private households devoted to their domestic chattels. But the poverty of the material which has been preserved, or rather published, is also due to the limited interest shown by scholarship in the artistic output of this period² — an output condemned in advance on academically questionable, if not improper, grounds of anonymity and naïveté, crude workmanship, unsophisticated design and mere decorativeness, rigid symmetry in the handling of the motifs and dearth of narrative content, immobility and disregard for the achievements of perspective.³ In attempting to understand the mechanisms which regulate the expressive idiom of so-called folk art I shall have recourse to an unknown, numerically restricted group of carved wooden chests from the Peloponnese, in the hope of initiating not so much a scholarly dialogue as an increase in the number of works under examination which hover in the space and time of modern Hellenism.⁴

The denudation, of the Peloponnese in particular, in respect of all evidence to shed light on its cultural profile is attributable to the Turkish reprisals in the War of Independence and the relentless plundering by Ibrahim.⁵ This dramatic conjunction of historical circumstances, from which only architecture remained to some degree immune,⁶ and which had a catalytic effect on the preservation of every other form of artistic output, significantly blurred the image even of local forms of costume.⁷ Against this background the information that a wooden chest in the Benaki Museum had an origin in Mani or Arcadia takes on a particular significance; this carved chest is notable for its exceptionally unusual combination of painted decoration on the inside of the lid, showing two brikia (ewers) full of sinuous flowering tendrils, facing each other and flanking a shallow vase in the centre (fig. 1).⁸

Even without the aid of comparative material, the well preserved painted composition clearly indicates the craftsman’s preference for a linear as opposed to a plastic rendering of the subject matter. The strictly symmetrical arrangement of the conventional design is particularly noteworthy, especially as it is governed by a spirit quite contrary to the freedom of execution which marks the carved section of the chest. There the dense, unruly texture of the formulation provocatively defies the rules of symmetry,⁹ making it difficult to follow the design of the subsidiary features and to “recognise” the content of the representation. Nevertheless the irregular configuration of a mass of convoluted tendrils is clear enough; emerging from an long-stemmed, shallow cup in the centre (as in the painted version of the same theme on the inside of the lid) they terminate in spiral coils, with no leaves and only one meticulously drawn flower. There can be no doubt that this representation is one of the many variants of the “tree of life”¹⁰ and that, consciously or unconsciously, it has been chosen...
Fig. 1. Carved wooden chest. Athens, Benaki Museum 35496 (photo: K. Manolis).
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Fig. 2. Marble door frame of 1730, Amorgos (photo: G. Despotidis).

Fig. 3. Detail of door frame fig. 2 (photo: G. Despotidis).

Fig. 4. Detail of door frame fig. 2 (photo: G. Despotidis).

for the indomitable semantics of its fertility symbolism, and is closely connected with the nuptial-matrimonial content which tends to characterise the most skilfully worked bridal dowry chests. The bird and the indeterminate four-footed creature followed by a snake, which flank the stem of the cup asymmetrically on the carved wooden surface, must have the same function as the two brikiia in the painted version, while the small fish hidden among the vegetal features on the right hand side may possibly retain a vestige of its early Christian protective symbolism.

Also relevant is the significance of the two human figures who complete the representation, of which the one on the right projects its conceptual weight more obviously, both through its size and through its dominant frontal pose. This is a male figure with in his mouth a long pipe of the type which retained its popularity throughout of the War of Independence. This iconographic detail is particularly significant, firstly because it provides a terminus ante quern no later than the first quarter of the 19th century, and also because it indicates a relaxed and tranquil situation, suggestive of the social superiority of the man portrayed, which is underlined by his wearing breeches instead of a fustanella (skirt), the more usual form of dress in the Peloponnese. In the enigmatic "narrative" context of the representation the significance of the male figure is also emphasised by its position in a rectangular frame, one of whose vertical sides terminates in the sacred symbol of the cross.

In maintaining that the man portrayed with breeches and pipe represents the ideal figure of a bridegroom
would invoke the general atmosphere of fertility in the representation, with its plethora of plant motifs, the standard "erotic" content of many similar compositions, the nuptial purpose common to the more skilfully ornamented chests, and, above all, the corroborative evidence of the second figure, the decipherment of which leads us to an equally fascinating field of speculation. This figure is to be found on the left side of the carved panel, and is female, but smaller-scale than the male, and portrayed in a three quarter pose, in a movement suggestive of flight towards the left, holding a mirror in her right hand and lifting up her skirt with the left. This treatment immediately raises several issues, but I would place emphasis on her presence in
the semiologically dominant position of the narrative level, on the left and not on the right, because it overrides the "canon of hierarchy" which is respected even in folk art. The same aberration is also a feature of the remarkable relief composition on a marble door frame of 1730 from Amorgos, where the female figure is flamboyantly glorified through her revealing nudity, in a manner far from common in the secular art of the era of the Ottoman occupation (figs 2-4).

In the Amorgos door frame the male figure is also depicted nude (fig. 4), but from the context of marriage and fertility there emerges an erotic nuance of a poetic order, as the ideal bridegroom is shown as a musician-singer with his lute in his hands. In contrast to the idea of the prosperous householder suggested by the representation in the carving on the chest (fig. 1), this crystallises another view of how male virtue was understood and visualised by the consciousness of the age. In both cases however, the placing of the male figure on the right side of the composition instead of the hierarchically more significant left must reflect a deeply held conviction that the woman is the ultimate master of the house, since she holds the semiologically prime left hand position, in spite of the honorary recognition of the superiority of the other sex indicated by the difference in scale of the figures on the chest.

As already mentioned, in so-called "folk art" couples are normally portrayed as being of equal scale and size, with the man in the semiologically and hierarchically dominant left-hand position. The breach of this rule also contravenes the equally fundamental principle which requires the narrative flow of representations to move in a direction towards the right. In the example under review the contrary movement of the female figure, which concentrates the kinetic flow of the narrative towards the left, recalls the rhythm of the unique representation of the dance on the extant panel of another Peloponnesian chest in the Benaki Museum, probably from Mani (fig. 5). This might provide justifiable grounds for speculation about the possibility of a different perception of the social position of woman, but issues of this kind fall beyond the scope of my objectives here. However I would not make the same disclaimer about the issues relating to the provenance of the work under review which arise from its stylistic affinity - albeit somewhat distant- with the "Dance" chest, in spite of the different level of density of the decorative features. I refer specifically to the overall manner of the execution of the work which avoids sharp outlines and displays a clear preference for succulent curves.

A comparison of the chest which has stimulated our arguments so far (fig. 1) with another in a private collection, which the owner understands to come from Dimitsana (fig. 6), casts further doubt on the former's
alleged origins in Arcadia, while at the same time strengthening the case for its alternative provenance in Mani; apart from the obvious differences in the quality of the carving and of the synthetic development of the ornamental motifs, the totally unsophisticated portrayal of the female figure in the centre of the Dimitsana chest betrays the naivety and clumsiness which go hand in hand with the dying era of Greek folk art. This view is corroborated by another work which has the same provenance and subject matter, but displays much more meticulous execution.24 Closer stylistically, on the other hand, is the representation on the panel with the dance (fig. 5), as well as the surviving carved panel of another chest in the Benaki Museum from the Helen Stathatos bequest (fig. 7).

In spite of the obvious difference in the execution, the expressive idiom is in both cases governed by quite similar accents. In the second however the subsidiary motifs display a more "constricted" design with a glut of densely arranged supplementary elements, recalling the "abhorrence of a vacuum" which is a feature of the works of other periods and other categories of artefact.26 It must be admitted however that the stifling profusion of thematic ideas does not totally obscure the structure of the composition, with the pivotal central position allotted to the apotropaic/protective roundel with the double-headed eagle, crowned by two birds facing each other (fig. 7). The left-hand section is dominated by the monumental, heraldic presence of two confronting lions rampant.28 Below, a smaller-scale vase of flowers provides the semiological completion of the coded message of the life force which is always presented by adherents of the "tree of life". The discreet presence of the birds here also ensures a happy outcome to the prayer for fertility suggested by the thematic material, and, in combination with the apotropaic/protective significance of the double-headed eagle, it obeys the rules of a symbolism which is totally in accordance with the nuptial/matrimonial purpose of the work.

On the right hand side of the composition (fig. 7) the allusive symbolism is completed by the heroic theme of a fantastic hunt, with an impressively large-scale male figure, raised sword in hand, prominent in the centre of the representation and flanked by a smaller companion and a cypress tree with a bird on its crest.29 This interpretation of the scene is confirmed by the presence of a group of three lions, which is also indirect justification for the decipherment of the conceptual significance of the two horsemen as hunters in the upper register of the "Dance" chest, mainly because of the presence of the two dogs accompanying them (fig. 5).30 The heroic dimension of this subject, which is repeated in a different form in the more clearly carved ornamentation on a chest from Epiros,31 may be attributed to the idealised dream of manhood which girls must have devised for their future companion—not merely a prosperous, successful, and socially recognised figure (fig. 1), a musician who can sing his melodious song of love (figs 2-4), or a skilled dancer (fig. 5), but also a brave hunter, who has the strength to defy the dangers of the forest and the irrational supremacy of the life force. Such were Heracles, Perseus, and in more recent times St George.32 In the Benaki Museum chest the happy outcome of the confrontation is suggested by the superior positioning of the male figure among the narrative components, the unusual plasticity of his bearing, the splendour of his striking garments, and, especially, the optimism which radiates from the presence of the single vase with flowers.

I shall not spend time here on an examination of the subsidiary decorative features surrounding the basic thematic nuclei of the representation, which display inventive and imaginative variations on more or less well known vegetal motifs. Once again it seems to me that there is more significance in the uncanonical arrangement of the material, with the main narrative weight of the composition on the right hand side and an unorthodox kinetic inclination towards the left. The fact that precisely the same thing does not occur in another chest in the Dionysis Fotopoulos collection, which in spite of its stylistic differences can readily be attributed to the same craftsman, might perhaps lead us on to the secrets of the enigmatic dating of all these works (fig. 8).33 In the representation on the Fotopoulos chest the narrative level is continuous, the supplementary vegetal ornamentation sparse, with intermediate breathing spaces, while the unusual two-headed eagle in the centre lacks the roundel which both emphasises and confines it in the other examples (figs 5, 7). The hunting scene here unfolds correctly in the left section but with the large lion rampant coming first and, confronting it in the semiologically secondary place,
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Fig. 8. Carved wooden chest. Athens, Dionysis Fotopoulos Collection (photo: M. Skiadaresis).

Fig. 9. Carved wooden chest. Athens, Alekos Eustathiadis Collection (photo: K. Manolis).
Fig. 10. Carved wooden chest. Athens, Alekos Eustathiadis Collection (photo: K. Manolis).

Fig. 11. Carved wooden chest. Nauplion, Peloponnesian Folklore Foundation 1989.09.0001 (photo: Museum).
the hero-hunter, who is dressed as impressively as in the
Benaki Museum example, and also raises his sword
with his right arm (fig. 7). On the right hand side is a
clearly delineated flower vase with two birds face to face
on the top, with below a small cypress tree surmounted
by another bird. The upper edge of the representation
has a border with two coiled snakes facing each other
and uninterrupted tongue-shaped ornamentation,
which, as in the previous example, frames the whole of
the carved surface.

Despite the reciprocally matched pose of the con­
fronting snakes, here again obedience to the rules of
symmetry appears not to have been the craftsman’s
main preoccupation in the work. The same goes for the
"canon of hierarchy", since the huntsman is on the
right, in the secondary position, which might suggest
his defeat at the hands of the beast, were this not incon­
ceivable in the context of the overall spirit of the work
and the subsidiary thematic material. Nevertheless
although, at least at present, it is difficult to find any
plausible explanation for the divergences from the tra­
ditional rules, the narrative flow begins logically on the
left side of the representation, to end, also logically, on
the right, with the promise of fertility inherent in the
symbolism of the flower vase.

Narrative unity and, to some degree, symmetrical
positioning of the decorative motifs are of greater inter­
est to the craftsman of two other, more crudely execut­
ed, examples in the Alekos Eustathiadis collection,
which again urgently raise the issue of the date of the
entire group under review. The first has in the centre a
decorative roundel, below it a pair of bearded men in
capsule radii, which also appears in the previous exam­
ple (fig. 7). The same symbol forms the decoration of
the second chest, garnished with, under them, stylised vegetal motifs and a
symbolic wheel in the form of a circle with six leaf­
shaped radii, which also appears in the previous exam­
ple (fig. 11). The modest, unassuming relief of the carved surface is
here surrounded by a band of the tongue-shaped moulding familiar from other representations, though
here transformed into triangular form, and the narrative
unity is obscured by the vertical lines which create three
equal planes, the central one containing the roundel
with the double-headed eagle. In the first plane on the
left two horsemen are shown facing each other with
raised swords and a snake between them; these are St
Demetrios and St George, as indicated by the barely vis­
ible monster and the clearly depicted dragon beneath
the horses’ feet. The two figures are arranged symmetri­
cally with, under them, stylised vegetal motifs and a
symbolic wheel in the form of a circle with six leaf­
shaped radii, which also appears in the previous exam­
ple (fig. 7). The same symbol forms the decoration of
the third plane, in the midst of similar vegetal motifs
and with two animals facing each other above.

Even cruder and more simplistic, displaying a dif­
fused child-like naivete but also a curious immediacy, is
the representation on another chest in the Eustathiadis
collection, where three irregular planes are created by
four tall cypress trees (fig. 12). In the first of these,
above a six-petalled flower, is a roundel containing a
rosette with six petals, an enlarged version of which

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Fig. 12. Carved wooden chest. Athens, Alekos Eustathiadis Collection (photo: K. Manolis).

Fig. 13. Carved wooden chest. Athens, Alekos Eustathiadis Collection (photo: K. Manolis).
dominates the second plane, below two many-petalled flowers of differing size. The third by contrast emits a rather faint echo of the hunting scenes found in the preceding examples, with a male figure standing acrobatically on the back of a horse below a beast with two flowers next to it, whose execution recalls the chest from Dimititsana (fig. 6). More competent design and exceptionally skilful carving is to be found in the totally symmetrical ornamention of a large chest also in the Eustathiadis collection (fig. 13). The carving on the main panel consists of a broad band of convoluted leafy plants which frames the rectangular decorated inner plane containing three contiguous roundels of equal size, with the double-headed eagle in the centre. On the other two roundels the human faces with a double halo of rays might be thought to represent two suns, but the clear discrepancy in the facial features suggests the idea of sun and moon, and that the chest was probably intended for use in church. The outer edges of the design are symmetrically delineated by a large animal with a smaller one above – probably lions – while four pairs of vertically placed rosettes separate the subsidiary features.

The cohesion, or rather inter-connection, of the stylistic and thematic elements, as well as the corresponding failure of the compositional principles to observe certain rules of fundamental significance even in folk art, provide a decisive argument for the attribution of all the works examined here to a common centre of production. The first chest in the group (fig. 1), the chest with the representation of the dance (fig. 5), and that in the Peloponnesian Folklore Foundation (fig. 11) were all acquired with the vague information that they come from Mani. The chests in the Eustathiadis collection (figs 9, 10, 12, 13) are said more precisely to have their origin in Messenian Mani, the provenance of the last being given as Tseria, in the Taygetos mountains above Kardamyli, while all information regarding the examples in the Statthatos bequest (fig. 7) and the Fotopoulos collection (fig. 8) has disappeared. At present therefore we only have the evidence of dealers who have been handling this material on the Athenian market since the 1970’s to substantiate the existence of workshops established somewhere in the south-west Peloponnesse to service the requirements of a wider area, nor has it been possible to trace any bibliographically corroborative clues in marriage contracts or local newspapers, in publications of secondary academic importance or in more general treatises. Even oral testimony provides scant recollection of the presence of such chests in Maniot houses to confirm the existence – albeit hypothetical – of a woodcarvers’ workshop there. It is indeed persistently reported that after the burning of Laconian Mani by Aslan Pasha in 1614, the first olive trees were only planted in the 1860’s, while from Areopolis downwards wood was unavailable even for the basic necessities of life.

Once again, in a context where problems of artistic creation relate to space, the parameter of time intrudes uninvited – the duration of human memory and the duration of historical data, the duration of works of material culture and the duration of unverifiable scholarly ignorance. There may well have been no trees in Central Mani, but walnut wood, the material from which the majority and the best examples of Greek chests were made, could be found in Outer Mani and neighbouring Messenia, and also in the not too distant areas of Laconia and Arcadia, quite apart from the fact that it was a marketable commodity which could be transported. It is inconceivable that the household effects of the Maniots – however limited and meagre – should not have included a chest, the one basic piece of furniture in every Greek house. The heroic spirit of that inaccessible area can be similarly adduced in support, to provide an interpretation for the singular thematic material of certain of the representations. But I believe there is more decisive significance in the clear, if somewhat remote, stylistic affinity displayed by the stonemaking of the same area: as yet, however, I am not in a position to go further and answer the question as to whether the craftsmen who carved in stone and in wood were one and the same.

Angelos Delivorrias
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ABBREVIATIONS


Hatzimichali 1925: A. Hatzimichali, Ελληνική λαϊκή τέχνη. Σκύρος (Athens 1925).


NOTES


4. For their assistance in the collection and elaboration of material for this article I would like to express warm thanks.
to my colleagues D. Vayiakakos, L. Vranopoulou, St. Ghika, A. Drandaki, Ch. Maltezou, L. Marangou, V. Matseli, G. Saita, K. Synodinou, P. Tsakona and A. Tsaravopoulos, to my friends A. Argyriadis, A. Eustathiadis, I. Papantoniou, D. Fotopoulos, and to photographers G. Despotidis (figs 2-4), K. Manolis (figs 1, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13) and M. Skia daresis (figs 5, 7, 8).


14. Papantoniou 1996, 23-24, 27; Papantoniou 2000, 228-42, where it is emphasised that it was worn by the nobility as well as by the islanders.

15. Cf. the well-known embroidered cushion with the schooner from Skiros, Benaki Museum no. 6389: Zora 1969, 172 fig. 158 (= Polychroniadis 1980, 23 fig. 1); Zora 1994, 224 fig. 79; Fotopoulos—Delivorrias 1997, 439 fig. 761; Taylor 1998, 97. Another example is recorded in Hatzimichali 1925, 113 fig. 110, and another in the Museum of Folk Art, Athens 6190: Zora 1994, 223-24 fig. 78. It is quite possible that the frame signifies the idea of a house, as in other examples: Johnstone 1972, 39-40 figs 10-12, 42 fig. 17, 100 fig. 124; Polychroniadis 1980, 19, 21-22, 24-25, fig. 2, 25, 51, 97 (=Zora 1994, 226 figs 88-89); Taylor 1998, 62-63, 138-39; cf. also for woodcarving in: Fotopoulos—Delivorrias 1997, 418 fig 715, 421 fig. 725.


18. To my knowledge this exceptionally interesting subject has not yet been properly studied: A. F. Lagopoulos, Τελετοτυχείς καθαρίσεις του ελληνικού παραδοσιακού ωκεανού, Ethnologia 6-7 (1998-99) 65-66; Delivorrias 2002, 115 n. 49. For the strength of the Canon in antiquity, see A. Delivorrias, Η διατύπωση της Βυζαντινής Ιστορίας (Berlin 1993) 226-27 n. 9; A. Delivorrias, Polykleitos and the Allure of Feminine Beauty, in: W. G. Moon (ed.), Polyk-


21. As on a piece of embroidery from Arachova, Benaki Museum. EE 106: Hatzimichali 1979, 118, 127 fig. 120; Polychroniadis 1980, 27-28 fig. 123a; Delivorrias 2002, 109, n. 33 and fig. 13, with comments on its special features.

22. No. 37911. Dimensions: 0.41 x 1.07 x 0.02 m. The wood comes from a broad-leaved, diffuse-porous variety, which from microscopic examination of a cross-section resembles walnut. A. Delivorrias, in: Eniklopediay (Athens 1998) 75, 77 with fig.; Delivorrias 2000, 123 with fig.; Delivorrias 2002, passim, fig. 1.

23. Alekos Eustathiadis Collection. Dimensions: 0.50 x 0.97 x 0.41 m.

24. Also in the Alekos Eustathiadis Collection. Dimensions: 0.44 x 0.96 x 0.40 m.

25. No. 21777. Dimensions: 0.39 x 1.29 x 0.02 m. Wood conifer, probably cypress: Fotopoulos-Delivorrias 1997, 418 figs 714, 718. I originally attributed no. 21776 to the same group (Fotopoulos-Delivorrias 1997, 418 fig. 716), but the more I study it, the less I am persuaded of this view.


27. For the double-headed eagle, one of the basic motifs of "folk" art, see recently Delivorrias 2002, 114 n. 45 with bibliography.


29. Cf. Makris 1969, 64 fig. 29; P. Zora, Ot Voutoulatites oules apo ton Spetos, Zigos 70 (1961) 26; Florakis 1980, 150-51, figs. 222-23, 228-29; Polychroniadis 1980, 19 fig. 25; 20 figs 28, 37. 24-25 fig. 97. Door frames from Ios, Benaki Museum; Delivorrias 2000, 89 fig. For the cypress, see A. Petronotis, To kyparissi sti en kynalsi paradosi: bozaantin kai neoleitiki xenioulgi, kai alla deyymata sto to tychi, in: 5th Symposium on Byzantine and post-Byzantine Archaeology and Art, Programme and Summaries of Papers, Thessaloniki 7-9 June 1985 (Athens 1985) 80-81, with examples and bibliography.


33. Dimensions: 0.40 x 0.97 x 0.35 m.

34. Dimensions: 0.49 x 0.86 x 0.41 m.

35. While I know of no other example of grasping at the breast, the offering of flowers, the most overt erotic gesture in the vocabulary of folk art, is generally a feature of representations of female figures: Hatzimichali 1925, fig. 210; Polychroniadis 1980, 23 fig. 86 (Taylor 1998, 20; Fotopoulos-Delivorrias 1997, 422 fig. 728, 426 fig. 735). Cf. however Polychroniadis 1980, 19 fig. 2, fig. 25 (=Fotopoulos-Delivorrias 1997, 445 fig. 770); Taylor 1998, 151, 152-53.

36. For the Byzantine origins of the motif, see J. Tounbee,
Η παρουσίασή μιας ανέκδοτης ξυλόγλυπτης κασέλας από τις συλλογές του Μουσείου Μπενάκη (εικ. 1) και η συνδρομή δύο συγγενικών έργων (εικ. 5, 7), καθοδηγούν την ψηλάφηση ορισμένων ζητημάτων γύρω από έναν ανέγγιχτο ουσιαστικά τομέα της κοσμικής τέχνης των μεταβυζαντινών χρόνων. Με τη μελέτη αυτή επιχειρείται για άλλη μια φορά μια διεισδύση στον αινιγματικό κόσμο της λεγόμενης "λαϊκής" δημιουργίας.

ΑΠΕΙΛΟΣ ΔΕΛΗΒΟΡΡΙΑΣ

Ξυλόγλυπτες ελληνικές κασέλες από την Πελοπόννησο. Ζητήματα τεχνοτροπικής και θεματικής ιδιαιτερότητας

Η παρουσίαση μιας ανέκδοτης ξυλόγλυπτης κασέλας από τις συλλογές του Μουσείου Μπενάκη (εικ. 1) και η συνδρομή δύο συγγενικών έργων (εικ. 5, 7), καθοδηγούν την ψηλάφηση ορισμένων ζητημάτων γύρω από έναν ανέγγιχτο ουσιαστικά τομέα της κοσμικής τέχνης των μεταβυζαντινών χρόνων. Με τη μελέτη αυτή επιχειρείται για άλλη μια φορά μια διεισδύση στον αινιγματικό κόσμο της λεγόμενης "λαϊκής" δημιουργίας.

Οι κασέλες, τα απαραίτητα αν όχι μοναδικά έπιπλα κάθε παραδοσιακού σπιτιού, απαντούν έως και τον πρώιμο 20ό αι. σε όλη την έκταση του ελλαδικού χώρου, χωρίς εντούτοις να έχουν ακόμα μελετηθεί συστηματικά. Από τον έλεγχο της περιορισμένης αλλωστε βιβλιογραφίας συνάγεται εύκολα ότι το οικότεμο υλικό, ούτε επαρκώς δημοσιοποιημένο, ούτε και εξαντλητικά αποσταγμένο είναι. Ενδεικτικά για το επίπεδο της έρευνας θα πρέπει μάλιστα να θεωρηθεί η απουσία μιας έστω και δοκιμαστικής κατανομής των καταγεγραμμένων παραδείγματων σε συγκεκριμένες ενότητες με κοινά τεχνοτροπικά γνωρίσματα. Κάτι που θα διευκόλυνε κάθε μετέπειτα απόπειρα γεωγραφικής κατάταξης, αλλά και κάθε σοβαρή προσπάθεια
να ιχνηλατηθεί ο αβέβαιος εξελικτικός χρόνος της επεξεργασίας, κυρίως όμως να εντοπιστεί το διαφεύγον στήγμα όσον διαδικασιών σχετίζονται με τη διακίνηση της παραγωγής.

Η υπό εξέταση ομάδα των παραδειγμάτων του Μουσείου Μπενάκη, εμπλουτισμένη από μία ενότητα ομόλογων έργων σε άλλες συλλογές (εικ. 6, 8-13), μπορεί να αποδημήθηκε με σχετική ασφάλεια σε εργαστήρια της νοτιοδυτικής Πελοπονήσου και ειδικότερα της μεσημεριακής Μάνης. Ως προς την τεχνοτροπική ιδιαιτερότητα και το γενικότερο προσανατολισμό της αισθητικής, επισημαίνεται ο εντελώς διαφορετικός χαρακτήρας που παρουσιάζει τόσο η ιδιοτυπία της λάξευσης, όσο και η θεματική του διακόσμου σε σχέση με κάποια υπόλοιπη παραδοσιακή διακόσμηση πολλών χωρών. Ο χρόνος αυτός επιβεβαιώνει τη βασική για τη λεγόμενη "λαϊκή" τέχνη της εποχής, όπου και η θεματική του διακόσμου σε σχέση με κάποια υπόλοιπη παραδοσιακή διακόσμηση πολλών χωρών. Ο χρόνος αυτός επιβεβαιώνει τη βασική για τη λεγόμενη "λαϊκή" τέχνη της εποχής, όπου και η θεματική του διακόσμου σε σχέση με κάποια υπόλοιπη παραδοσιακή διακόσμηση πολλών χωρών. Ο χρόνος αυτός επιβεβαιώνει τη βασική για τη λεγόμενη "λαϊκή" τέχνη της εποχής, όπου και η θεματική του διακόσμου σε σχέση με κάποια υπόλοιπη παραδοσιακή διακόσμηση πολλών χωρών. Ο χρόνος αυτός επιβεβαιώνει τη βασική για τη λεγόμενη "λαϊκή" τέχνη της εποχής, όπου και η θεματική του διακόσμου σε σχέση με κάποια υπόλοιπη παραδοσιακή διακόσμηση πολλών χωρών.